GROOVED WARE POTTERY IN THE UPPER THAMES VALLEY: CONTEXT AND DESIGN

by

SARAH JAYNE BOTFIELD

A thesis submitted to the
University of Birmingham
for the degree of
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity
School of Arts and Law
University of Birmingham
January 2012

Abstract

The later Neolithic period saw the emergence of Grooved Ware pottery within Britain and Ireland. The three styles are often associated with henge monuments, pit groups or passage graves and accompanied by unusual or complex deposits. However, it is not clear whether the depositional practices of all three styles of Grooved Ware pottery followed the same pattern, or were treated differently. In the Upper Thames Valley many of the known Grooved Ware sites are situated on the lower gravel terraces and although this distribution may be a reflection of where developer-led archaeology has occurred, it does not help to explain why they were placed there initially and why other areas were avoided, such as the large henge monuments within the Upper Thames Valley. This thesis analyses the depositional contexts of all three styles of Grooved Ware pottery within the Upper Thames Valley and evaluates these from a landscape perspective, to determine whether all three styles were deposited in similar contexts to each other. Their distinctive decorative designs are also examined in an attempt to ascertain whether they held any iconological significance, thereby influencing how the pottery was treated and therefore governing both choice of location and manner of deposition

to

Dr Paul Middleton, a source of inspiration

List of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Acknowledgements

I would like to offer my grateful thanks to the following people: firstly I would like to thank my supervisor Paul Garwood for his support, guidance and patience throughout this thesis. My thanks also extend to Martin Green for allowing access to the collection of Grooved Ware pottery from Down Farm. I would also like to thank Susan Lisk from the Oxford Historic Environment Records Office for her time, help and guidance, Peter Marshall for providing Grooved Ware radiocarbon dates, Alistair Barclay (Wessex Archaeology) and Mike Griffiths and Associates for allowing the radiocarbon dates to be reproduced, Ian Meadows (Northamptonshire Archaeology), Steve Ford (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), Dave Fellows and Jim Leary (English Heritage) and Jim Brightman (Archaeological Research Services Ltd) for providing additional information on Grooved Ware excavations. I would also like to thank Andrew Brewster and Marie Sanders for their help in recording and photographing the Grooved Ware collection at Down Farm and to Chris Edwards for allowing some of his photographs to be used within this thesis. Finally I would like to thank my husband David for his never-ending support.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The later Neolithic period saw the emergence of Grooved Ware pottery, a distinct style marked by its characteristic flat bases and profuse grooved decoration with a wide geographical distribution within Britain and Ireland. Although Grooved Ware has been the subject of many studies in the past, there has been no attempt to study the depositional contexts of all three styles in regard to each other and their placement in the landscape.

Grooved Ware has a wide geographical distribution within Britain, and rapidly became the sole or main ceramic in use during the late Neolithic (Cleal 1999a, 7). This pottery type comprises of three main styles, namely the Durrington Walls, Woodlands and Clacton styles. It is often associated with henge monuments, pit groups or passage graves (Gibson 2002, 87) and is sometimes accompanied by unusual or complex deposits. However, it is not clear whether the depositional practices of all three styles of Grooved Ware pottery followed the same pattern, or if they were treated differently. Even though some patterns have been noted before, for example the possibility that the Woodlands style was used for different purposes (Thomas 1991, 120), a more detailed analysis is still lacking. This thesis focuses on the Upper Thames Valley, an area where many evidence-rich Grooved Ware sites have been uncovered. In the case of the Upper Thames Valley, the majority of Grooved Ware sites have been found on the floodplain and first and second gravel terraces and although this distribution may be a reflection of where developer-led archaeology has occurred, it does not help to explain why they were placed there initially and why other areas were avoided, such as the large henge monuments within the Upper Thames Valley. In addition, although the distinct decorative Grooved Ware designs have been the subject of several studies in the past *(*e.g. Wainwright and Longworth 1971; Richards and Thomas 1984; MacSween 1995), including their possible

derivation from megalithic art (Bradley 1997; in Cooney 2000, 228) there has never been any definitive attempt to identify the origins and significance of Grooved Ware by examining its depositional contexts. This thesis endeavours to explore these themes by examining the depositional contexts of each Grooved Ware style in the Upper Thames Valley in relation to the immediate and wider landscape, through the material that was deposited alongside and the manner in which it was deposited. A number of other Grooved Ware sites across Britain will also be examined to ascertain whether the patterns relating to Grooved Ware deposition in the Upper Thames Valley are evident elsewhere.

1.2. Grooved Ware - Previous Research

1.2.1 A Brief Introduction To Grooved Ware Pottery

Grooved Ware became the dominant pottery in late Neolithic Britain (Hamilton and Whittle 1999, 45), forming either tub, bucket and barrel shaped vessels, with grooved decoration (Gibson 2002, 84; Thomas 1991, 113-14) and whose large size has prompted suggestions that they may have been used in communal feasting (Richards and Thomas 1984), ultimately bringing people together in a different way than before (Cooney 2000, 228).

Stuart Piggott first identified Grooved Ware pottery as a type following its discovery on the Essex coast during the 1930's, recognising its resemblance to pottery found at Woodhenge, Wiltshire and Rinyo and Skara Brae, Orkney (Gibson 2002, 86; Gibson and Woods 1997, 180). He later renamed it as Rinyo-Clacton Ware to reflect its wide distribution (Gibson and Woods 1997, 189). In 1956, Isobel Smith classified three styles of Grooved Ware pottery: 'Clacton', 'Woodlands' and 'Woodhenge' (Thomas 1991, 114; Gibson and Woods 1997, 180-1). The Clacton style was defined as tub-shaped vessels decorated with grooved and

impressed decoration, including multiple lozenge or chevron motifs filled with circular impressions or stabs. The Woodlands style is comprised of small tub-like vessels with perforated lugs and applied pellets of clay on the rim with converging cordons and knots of clay decorating the vessel bodies. The Woodhenge style is distinguished by its fingernail impressions, round and flat rims and vertical cordons and panelled decoration (Smith 1965; cited in Gibson and Woods 1997, 180). This classification was later redefined by Longworth in 1971 following the Durrington Walls excavations in the late 1960's (Gibson 2002, 86). The term Grooved Ware was reinstated, the Durrington Walls style was introduced to include the former Woodhenge style, but further defined by its large bucket or barrel shaped vessels, with incised or grooved decoration, concentric circles and spirals and plain and decorated cordons. Longworth also added a further style, Rinyo Ware in recognition of the pottery from northern Scotland, featuring internally stepped or scalloped rims, and applied pellets, lozenges and cordons of clay (Gibson and Woods 1997, 181).

A combination of radiocarbon dates and typological arguments suggest that Scottish Grooved Ware, whose origins lie within the Orcadian Unstan Ware tradition, predates that from southern Britain (Garwood 1999a, 146), emerging between 3400 and 3100 BC (Ashmore 1998; cited in Gibson 2002, 84). Garwood's re-evaluation of radiocarbon dates for Grooved Ware in southern Britain determined an overall chronological range between 3000-2000 BC, although he believed this would change with secure dateable material from excavations to span the period 2900-2100 BC (Garwood 1999a, 152).

There are suggestions there were two major Grooved Ware styles in the south of England as opposed to the three cited by Longworth, with Clacton and Woodlands representing a single ceramic sequence (Garwood 1999a, 157) alongside the Durrington Walls style. Radiocarbon

dating places the Clacton style within the earlier 3rd millennium BC and the Woodlands style within the latter part of it (ibid, 157). This, together with similar characteristics shared by both styles, such as converging and interrupted grooves of the Clacton style and converging cordons and knots of the Woodlands style (Cleal 1999a, 2), suggests a development of the Clacton style into the later Woodlands (ibid).

1.2.2 Grooved Ware

Design and Decoration

The decorative style of Grooved Ware pottery has been the subject of much discussion in the past (e.g. Woodward 2002a, 62-74; MacSween 1995, 41-48; Kinnes 1995, 49-53; Richards and Thomas 1984, 192-3; Smith 1965). It has been suggested that Grooved Ware decoration, such as the cordoned and filled triangle decoration, may have derived from wickerwork patterns (Gibson 2002, 19), although another idea is a possible association between the lozenge motifs and fishing nets (Cleal 1999a, 4). Associations have also been made between Grooved Ware pottery and Irish passage grave art (Shee Twohig 1981, 126-8; cited in Richards and Thomas 1984, 192), the lozenge-mesh applied decoration found on some antler and stone maceheads (Smith 1965, 195; cited in Thomas 1991, 119), and the spiral and chevron motifs found on the carved stone balls in Scotland (Marshall 1977, 61; cited in Thomas 1991, 119). It would appear that the significance of these motifs were clearly important, as illustrated by the presence of a naturally-occurring banded flint pebble within a Grooved Ware pit in Firtree Field, Cranborne Chase, Dorset, the pattern on which resembled the concentric circles on some Grooved Ware pottery (Green 2000, 71).

Richards and Thomas suggested a possible hierarchy to Grooved Ware decoration at Durrington Walls henge, with plain, borderless areas being classed as low status and decorated, bounded areas at the higher end (Richards and Thomas 1984, 193-216; Thomas 1991, 116-7). They noticed that the structure of design varied slightly according to the place it was distributed (Richards and Thomas 1984, 193), and as Thomas later noted, this could be used to help classify and distinguish between spatial locations.

Manufacture and Composition

Flint and shell were the dominant inclusions in the pottery traditions of the early-mid Neolithic (Cleal 1995, 187), but this changes with the emergence of Grooved Ware, with its abundant grog and shell inclusions and much smoother surface compared to the earlier grittier fabrics (Thomas 1991, 13). In some instances the choice of inclusions appears deliberate, rather than reflecting the availability of materials or a conscious decision to help prevent thermal shock fractures from occurring (Barclay 1999a, 12). In addition, the use of different clays may have been an attempt to produce contrasting colours as illustrated by the Durrington Walls vessel from Yarnton which had slightly contrasting coloured cordons compared to the main body of the vessel (ibid).

In terms of volume, Grooved Ware vessels were often much larger than vessels from earlier traditions (Thomas 1991, 114) which peaked at approximately 2,000 cubic cm, in comparison to the Grooved Ware vessels which usually measured between 3-5,000 cubic cm, and with some examples as large as 20-40,000 cubic cm (ibid). Thomas suggested that there may have been a change in the way vessels were being utilised, referring to Richards and Thomas' idea of communal feasting in henge monuments (Richard and Thomas 1984; cited in Thomas 1999, 114).

Function

Grooved Ware appears to have had both a practical and symbolic function, having a role in the preparation and consumption of food and in the depositional process. As previously mentioned, there appears to be a strong association between Grooved Ware pottery, communal feasting and henge monuments (Wainwright and Longworth 1971; Richards and Thomas 1984; Thomas 1991, Cooney 2000, 188), as illustrated by the presence of 5861 sherds of Grooved Ware pottery and 8500 animal bones recorded at Durrington Walls henge by Wainwright and Longworth (1971, 189-190; cited in Parker Pearson and Ramilisonina 1998, 316). The analysis of lipid residue from Grooved Ware ceramics also supports this theory, as it revealed a strong association between Grooved Ware and the processing of pork (Mukherjee *et al.* 2007, 751), tying in with Richards and Thomas suggestion that pigs were bred for feasting purposes in Later Neolithic Wessex (1984, 206). In addition, Grooved Ware's association with complex and unusual deposits may well attest to a symbolic function, and is discussed in the following section.

Ritual and Deposition

Ritual emphasises the symbolic, the non-technical, the formal, the prescribed, the structured and the repetitive action (Brück 1999, 314). In addressing the problems of interpreting ritual, Brück recognised ritual as the product of post-enlightenment rationalism where ritual is seen as a part of non-functional, irrational activities, not meeting with modern western criteria for practicality (1999, 317-319). Ritual acts are seen as non-practical and as a result some anthropologists believe ritual action is symbolic, which Brück believed is the reason why the practical and symbolic are seen as opposed (1999, 318).

When Grooved Ware was first identified as a pottery type at Lion Point, Clacton, it was associated with four types of Neolithic settlement, namely cooking holes, pit-dwellings, camp sites and hearth sites which Garrow suggests 'sat comfortably with social-evolutionary notions of how people lived' (Warren *et al*. 1936: cited in Garrow 2006, 4). A link between Grooved Ware and ritual deposition began to surface from the 1960's onwards. Piggott interpreted the deposits of Grooved Ware, flint and animal remains at both the West Kennet long barrow and the Sanctuary as 'ritual offerings (Piggott 1962, 68-71; 75; cited in Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 218-9). Later, in 1971, Wainwright and Longworth recognised an association between Grooved Ware and henge monuments and timber circles (1971, 201) following excavations at Durrington Walls, where they found evidence for the 'breaking of pottery vessels, the deposition of flint and the offerings of meat' (ibid, 217). As mentioned previously, in 1984, Richards and Thomas identified evidence for structured deposition, involving Grooved Ware pottery, having occurred at Durrington Walls (Richards and Thomas 1984, 192). They recognised a formal spatial patterning to the distribution of particular decorated Grooved Ware sherds (ibid, 215) and since their paper was published, formalised structural deposition is now recognised as being most evident and most recognisable at henge monuments (Thomas 1991, 80).

Pollard believed there may have been an aesthetic quality to pit deposition in the Neolithic, which appeared to became more 'multi-sensual' in the later Neolithic (when Grooved Ware was in use), due to the 'repeated combination and juxtaposition of substances of different form, colour, composition and texture' (2001, 325). It is possible therefore that Pollard's suggestion that pit deposits may have been chosen for their visual and tactile qualities (ibid) may have also extended to Grooved Ware associated deposits. For instance, the Grooved Ware rims and decorated body sherds which Barclay believed to have been popular for

deposition (1999a, 14; cited in Pollard 2001, 325), may have been chosen for deposition for their visual and tactile qualities, (Pollard 2001, 325) and the carefully arranged material within the Grooved Ware pits at Down Farm (Barrett *et al.* 1991b, 77; cited in Pollard 2001, 327) may also have meant to be seen and appreciated by onlookers before being covered over (Pollard, 2001, 327). Interestingly, in the Upper Thames Valley evidence shows that some Grooved Ware pits had been left open (Barclay 1999a, 14) perhaps to allow people to view the deposits.

Grooved Ware In The Landscape

Although the distribution of Grooved Ware pottery has been discussed (e.g. Cleal 1999a; Manby 1999), and gazetteers produced (e.g. Longworth and Cleal 1999) there has been no definitive attempt to analyse the contextual deposition of Grooved Ware pottery together with its placement in the landscape in an evidence-rich Grooved Ware area such as the Upper Thames Valley. A map-based spatial analysis approach has been adopted for the majority of this thesis, and a phenomenological approach where necessary, in order to examine the contextual deposition of Grooved Ware pottery, in both a site-specific and wider landscape setting, These deposits will be considered in the light of Brück's (1999, 313-344) and Hill's (1995) theories regarding 'ritual' and 'deposition'. As Hill argues:

> "The key to most of the studies which consider the meanings, roles and social roles of pottery have been the ways different types of pottery were deliberately deposited with or without other categories of objects……in particular parts of a site or landscape" (Hill, 2002, 81).

1.3. Research Aims and Objectives

The aims of this thesis are to examine the three styles of Grooved Ware pottery in the Upper Thames Valley in an attempt to understand their depositional contexts in regard to each other and their placement in the landscape. The research will help to determine whether the depositional practices of all three styles of Grooved Ware pottery followed similar patterns, or whether they were treated differently. It will also help to determine Grooved Ware's relationship with the wider landscape and attempt to discover whether the decorative designs had specific meanings in relation to their locations and depositional attributes, and, if so, what they were. This research is taking a new direction, as there have been few attempts to study Grooved Ware in terms of styles in a depositional sense, or in relation to landscape in one particular area. The research will facilitate the development of a more precise understanding of late Neolithic material culture and social practices, specifically in relation to the meanings and biographies of ceramics. In addition, the nature of the research should help to reassesses the concept of 'sense of place' in Neolithic studies.

1.4. Methodology and Structure

1.4.1. Methodology

Grooved Ware Sites

Relevant and available grey literature, published site reports and archaeological journals have been examined and a contextual and interpretative approach applied to the analysis of both current and past excavation data. Data relevant to each Grooved Ware site is has been stored within an Access database and imported into the appendices in tabular form and contains information on each individual site, ranging from basic information such as site grid reference and name, to descriptions of Grooved Ware features, details of associated material culture and

stratigraphic sequences**.** In addition, for the purpose of this thesis the term 'waste flint' refers to chips, irregular waste and broken flint as opposed to 'worked flint' such as flakes, blades, tools, retouched pieces etc.

Analysis and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

Each Grooved Ware feature has been examined in relation to its immediate environment and wider landscape. Site-level GIS databases have been used in the collection, storage, analysis and display of the spatial distribution of Grooved Ware pottery. Results have been integrated into a GIS and spatial queries created to analyse pottery distributions in relation to this immediate landscape area and the results displayed as overlays.

Grooved Ware Pottery

A study has also been made of the Grooved Ware pottery collection at Down Farm, Cranborne Chase, Dorset. The reasons for selecting a pottery collection out of the study area was three-fold; this was a large collection containing all three styles of Grooved Ware, it had been extensively studied and published and was available to handle, record and photograph. It also had similarities to depositional qualities to Grooved Ware from the Upper Thames Valley such as associations with earlier and later Neolithic monuments and often deposited with similar material in a similar manner. Specialist pottery reports have also been examined to aid interpretation of Grooved Ware decorative designs. In addition, all radiocarbon 14 dates will be quoted as calibrated age ranges at two standard deviations.

1.4.2. Structure

Chapter One introduces Grooved Ware to the reader, providing a brief history of Grooved Ware pottery, together with an explanation of the previous work and various theoretical approaches which have been applied to this style of pottery.

Chapter Two presents the data and evidence for Grooved Ware locations within the Upper Thames Valley. Each site has been discussed individually and relevant excavation data presented in tabular form within the main body of the text and the appendices.

Chapter Three discusses Grooved Ware depositional practices in the Upper Thames Valley, using the data from chapter two and the appendices. The spatial distribution of Grooved Ware features has also been analysed using GIS and intra-site analysis.

Chapter Four discusses the relationship between Grooved Ware and the wider landscape using GIS-based spatial analysis. The placement of Grooved Ware and its association with the wider landscape has been examined through the application of viewshed analysis.

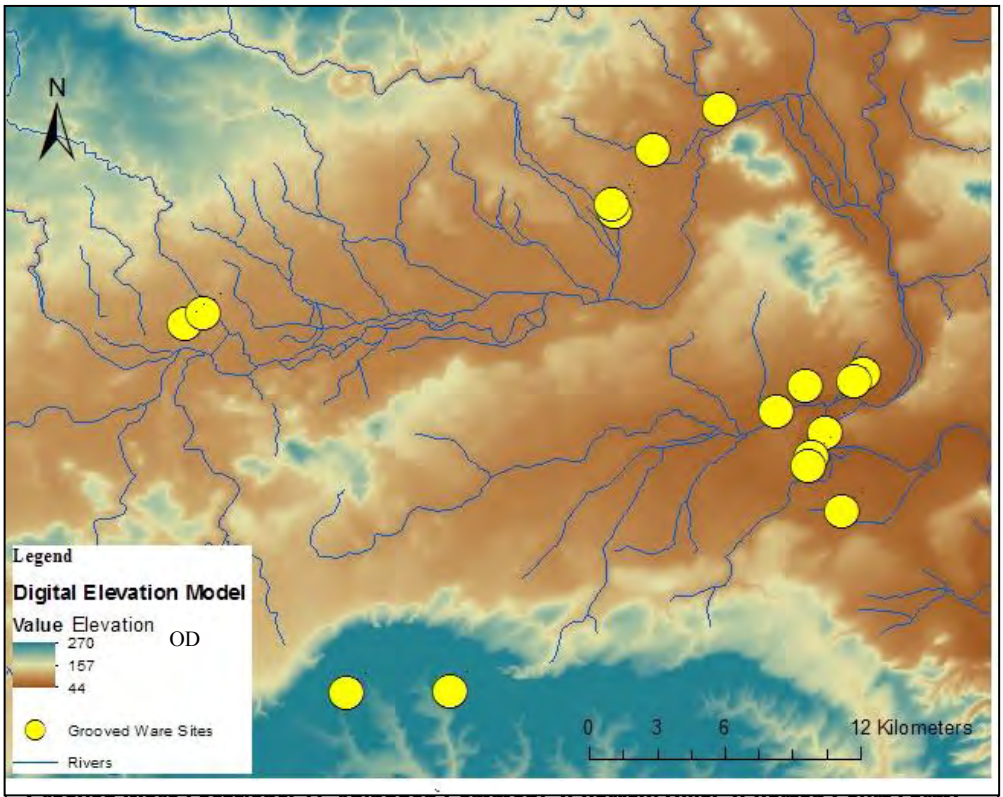
Chapter Five analyses the data to ascertain any emerging pattern and discuss the results using theoretical approaches, previous work and data from other Grooved Ware sites in the country.

Chapter Six brings together all the evidence in the conclusion, with recommendations for future work.

2.0. GROOVED WARE IN THE UPPER THAMES VALLEY: DATA AND ANALYSIS

The area of study encompasses the upper reaches of the Thames at Lechlade to its middle reaches at Didcot in Oxfordshire (Figure 1). The landscape consists of wide open areas of gently undulating clay lowlands, with freely-draining gravel terraces above the wide, major river valley floodplains (Natural England 2011a; Natural England 2011b). This contrasts with the strongly undulating and steep slopes of the limestone Corallian ridge to the south of Oxford with its associated small streams and valleys (ibid). Several major tributaries drain into the Thames in its upper reaches, including the Coln, Leach, Evenlode, Windrush and Ock as it broadens out and meanders through wide floodplains below Oxford.

Figure 1: The sixteen Grooved Ware sites selected for detailed analysis in the study area of the Upper Thames Valley



Grooved Ware Locations: 1: Abingdon Common; 2: Barrow Hills; 3: Barton Court Farm; 4: Corporation Farm; 5: Spring Road; 6: Drayton North Cursus; 7: Drayton South Cursus; 8: Didcot Power Station; 9: Foxley Farm; 10: Gravelly Guy; 11: Vicarage Field; 12: Cassington; 13: Lechlade Cursus; 14: Roughground Farm; 15: Seven Barrows; 16: Tower Hill

The river gravel terraces of the Upper Thames Valley have been the subject of many archaeological investigations in the past, and have been seen as a 'core area' for Grooved Ware pottery following frequent recent excavations of Grooved Ware in the area, the well-documented and contextual evidence available and the intensive wider research concerned with the later Neolithic in this region (Garwood, 2011). These were the principle reasons for choosing the Upper Thames Valley as the study area.

Grooved Ware within this region has been the subject of several previous studies including Barclay's general discussion of Grooved Ware from the Upper Thames Region (1999, 9-22), and Cleal's (1989) discussion of Grooved Ware from Gravelly Guy (in Lambrick and Allen 2004, 67) and Barrow Hills (Barclay and Halpin 1999, 77). Older excavation reports briefly discussed the pottery in terms of manufacture, design, and context in relation to each site as a whole, but crucial information (which is now recorded today) such as individual specimens when recording faunal remains, was omitted. This is not the case today and rigorous recording is undertaken, owing to improvements in methodology and professionalism with the results presented in grey literature, monographs, journals, etc. Recent extensive investigations have allowed for a greater understanding of the archaeology and an opportunity to look at Grooved Ware in both site and landscape contexts.

Most of the discussion to date has been focused on site-specific reports and few, if any, attempts have been made to analyse Grooved Ware data from multiple sites in one region. This chapter brings together available data from key Grooved Ware sites within the study area, to identify whether any similarities or differences exist between each style, and its depositional context. An analytical discussion for each site follows, whilst a more in-depth collection of site data is presented in tabular format in the appendices.

Grooved Ware Sites, Upper Thames Valley

Although there were more than sixteen sites which contained Grooved Ware pottery within the Upper Thames Valley, the sites chosen for inclusion in this thesis were selected for the following reasons: firstly the excavation information had to be readily available and the sites well-documented for sufficient analysis (Yarnton was in the process of being published as a monograph at the time and was excluded as a result). Secondly, there had to be a reasonably sized assemblage (+5 sherds) of an identifiable Grooved Ware style for sufficient analysis (although some sites, such as Seven Barrows on the Lambourn Downs, were chosen as they were away from the gravel terraces where the majority of Grooved Ware sites have been discovered). Thirdly, specific sites were chosen to provide a representative sample of all three styles of Grooved Ware pottery and also the number of sites had to be kept to a manageable size for in-depth discussion, given the restraint of the thesis.

In general the Grooved Ware sites comprised of single or multiple pits, although there were four instances where Grooved Ware was associated with other monuments, two sites which contained multiple features and one site where a domestic nature was assigned. The majority of Grooved Ware sites were located in three main concentrations on the river gravel terraces, with two sites located on the chalk uplands in the south of the study area (Fig 1).

The following sections introduce the 16 selected Grooved Ware sites beginning with the concentration of sites in the south-east of the study area, continuing up river to the second group of sites until all the sites in the river valley have been covered, finally introducing the two sites on the chalk uplands to the south.

2.1. Grooved Ware Sites, Abingdon Area

2.1.1. Abingdon Common, Abingdon

(Also see Tables 44; 60; 71; 77; 81)

A single Grooved Ware pit was found on Abingdon Common less than 300 metres from the river Ock and approximately 90 metres from a possible Class II henge (Figure 2). The pit was lined with chalk and grey clayish earth, and contained a minimum of four Durrington Walls style vessels (Balkwill 1978 in Parrington 1978, Appendix A. 31). Despite being partially destroyed by a drainage ditch, five layers were still discernible. A large part of one vessel had been placed on the pit base with a layer of very fine black soil, possible cremation residue, a broken flint and pottery covering it (ibid). Although the number of finds was few (Table 1), the pit lining, the deposit in layer 3 and the homogenous black fill above the pottery all suggest deliberate deposition (ibid). The association between Grooved Ware pottery and a cremation deposit has been noted before including a post circle at Dorchester-on-Thames (Thomas 1991, 153) and within a pit at Eddisbury, Cheshire (Poulton Research Project 2008).

Figure 2: Location plan, Abingdon Common, Abingdon. 60m OD (no plan available).

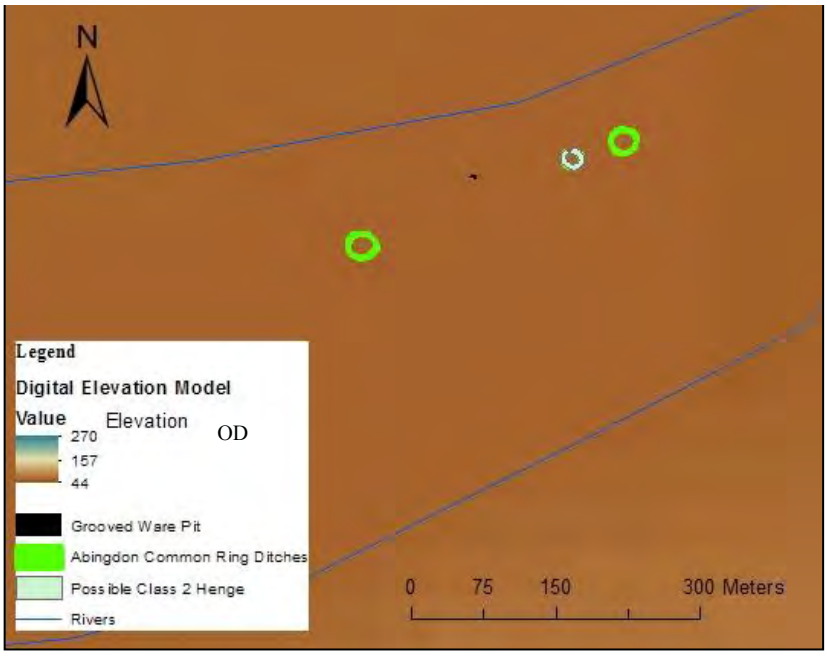


Table 1: Abingdon Common, pit deposits

Abingdon Common, Abingdon: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
No context number given	Durrington Walls	No details	1			Yes	Possible cremation residue	5

In addition the main body of the vessel contained grog inclusion and the vertical cordons shell temper (Balkwill 1978 in Parrington 1978, Appendix A. 31), perhaps indicative of a careful design strategy.

2.1.2. Barrow Hills, Radley

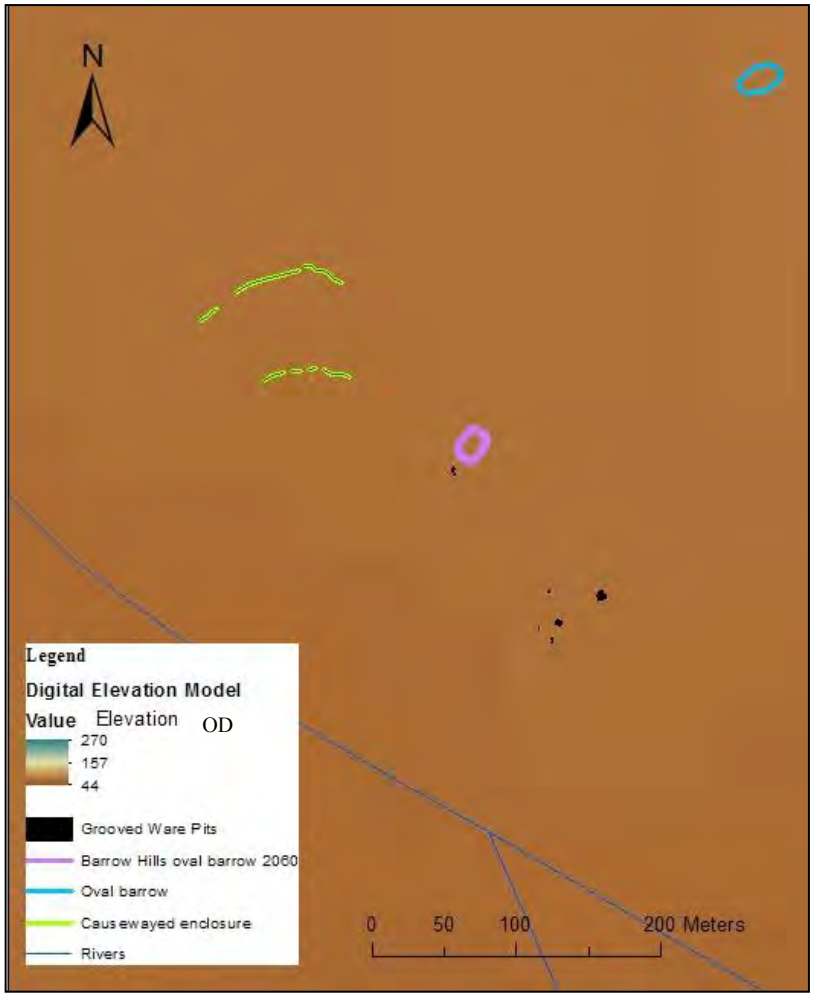
(Also see Tables 45; 61; 79; 82-3)

This site lay on spur of higher ground of second gravel terrace (Barclay and Halpin 1999, 1) less than 200 metres from the confluence of two minor rivers (Figure 3). Grooved Ware pottery was found within nine contexts, seven pits and two monuments (Barclay 1999b, 74; also see Figure 4; Table 2); with Woodlands being the dominant pottery style (Cleal 1999b, 198).

The remaining 16 non-Grooved Ware pits produced what appeared to be small and insignificant assemblages of material such as lithic material and animal remains, although one did contain a layer of burnt soil very similar to that from layer 3, pit 3196 (Barclay 1999b, 65-73), and may hint at contemporary features being used in different ways. Grooved Ware pits 913, 917, 3196 and 3831 stood out from the other pits due to their ashy, organic rich deposits and the presence of large flint and faunal assemblages (Barclay 1999b, 73-84). The most complex, pit 3196, had been backfilled quickly and contained a very large deposit of unusually decorated Grooved Ware pottery and unusual artefacts, such as the distinctive green and orange-coloured Bullhead flint, which have been associated with Grooved Ware deposits

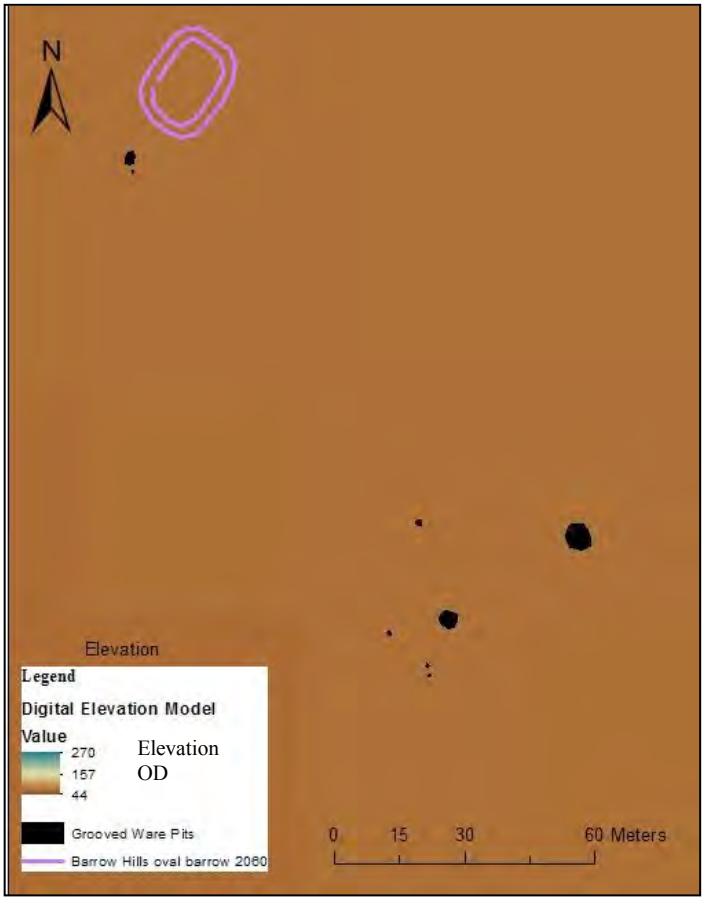
in the past (Barclay 1999b, 85), and a bone awl made from the tail of a white-tailed eagle (Table 45). The range of artefacts may suggest that they were deliberately selected for deposition, indeed, the material culture in pit 3196 appeared out of character for everyday domestic waste (Thomas 1991, 66). Cleal noted the consistency of the Grooved Ware fabric and suggested the pottery belonged to one activity episode (1999b, 200). If correct, this ultimately supports the idea for deliberate selection, not only of artefacts, but also the pit they were to be placed within. In contrast, pit 2179 was significantly different in terms of associated material culture, with meagre deposits compared to the other Grooved Ware pits, and may again be representative of a deliberate selection of material for specific features

Figure 3: Location plan, Barrow Hills, Radley, Abingdon. 60m OD (information taken from Barclay and Halpin, 1999, Fig 1.4)



The hengiform ring ditch (611) was probably the earliest later Neolithic monument at Barrow Hills and may have been a focus for other activity (Barclay 1999b, 35). Deliberate deposition appears to have played a part within the life of this structure with antler being placed in a ring on the base of the ditch, diametrically opposed cattle bone in the primary fills and refitting Grooved Ware sherds in several layers around the ditch.

Figure 4: Barrow Hills, Radley, Abingdon: Grooved Ware features (information taken from Barclay and Halpin, 1999, Fig 1.9)



During the later Neolithic, the immediate area was open with secondary woodland removed, and areas of shrub re-colonization e.g. sloe, buckthorn and hawthorn (Robinson 1999, 271),

and may have held a special significance because it had been cleared so early and remained so throughout the late Neolithic period (Robinson in Barclay and Halpin 1999, 273).

Table 2: Barrow Hills, Radley, Abingdon: pit deposits (Pit 2180 was disregarded for this discussion owing to its ploughed out nature).

Barrow Hills, Radley, Abingdon: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
611	Indeterminate	332g	66	2	34 (phase 1)		Group VI axe	9 (hengiform ring ditch)
2179	Indeterminate	3 sherds / 8g	27					5
4583	Indeterminate	3 sherds / 11g	27		22			2?
913	Indeterminate	4 sherds	312	189	61		Antler; 2 bone awls/pins	3
917	Woodlands	36 sherds / 449g	243	78	143	Yes	Group I axe	3
3196	Woodlands	123+ sherds/ c.1508g	545	613	491	Yes	Bone awl; fired clay	4
3831	Woodlands	12 sherds / 143g	231	174	53	Yes	Stone rubber fragments; fired clay	3

2.1.3: Barton Court Farm, Abingdon

(Also see Tables 46; 62; 71; 73; 77; 79; 81-3)

This site also lay within an area of open, dry grassland (Miles 1986, 20), to the south of Abingdon causewayed enclosure, adjacent to Barrow Hills (Figure 5) and within an area favoured for Grooved Ware deposition (Figure 1). Grooved Ware pottery was found within seven features (Figure 6; Table 3; Miles 1986, 3: A4-9), five containing Durrington Walls style and two containing Woodlands style. Spatial patterning suggested some of the pits may have been deliberately placed to form an arc (Miles 1978, 106, Figure 31), and may have been contemporary. Material from the two Woodlands pits produced radiocarbon dates of 2570-2140 cal BC and 2850-2340 cal BC (Miles 1986, D6; also see Table 112) suggesting Grooved Ware deposition was occurring sometime during the mid-third millennium BC. The pits

containing the Woodlands style pottery (544 and 865) were filled with complex layers, chalk flecked soil, large quantities of flint tools and faunal remains, of which pig and cattle were the most dominant species (Miles 1986, 3: A4-9). These were in sharp contrast to those features containing the Durrington Walls style, which held no complex fills, virtually no flint or ashy deposits and no faunal remains at all (ibid). The absence of charcoal and burnt deposits may be significant, especially considering the main characteristic of Neolithic pits are the charcoal and burnt soil deposits (Thomas 1991, 64).

Figure 5: Location plan, Barton Court Farm, Abingdon, 60m OD

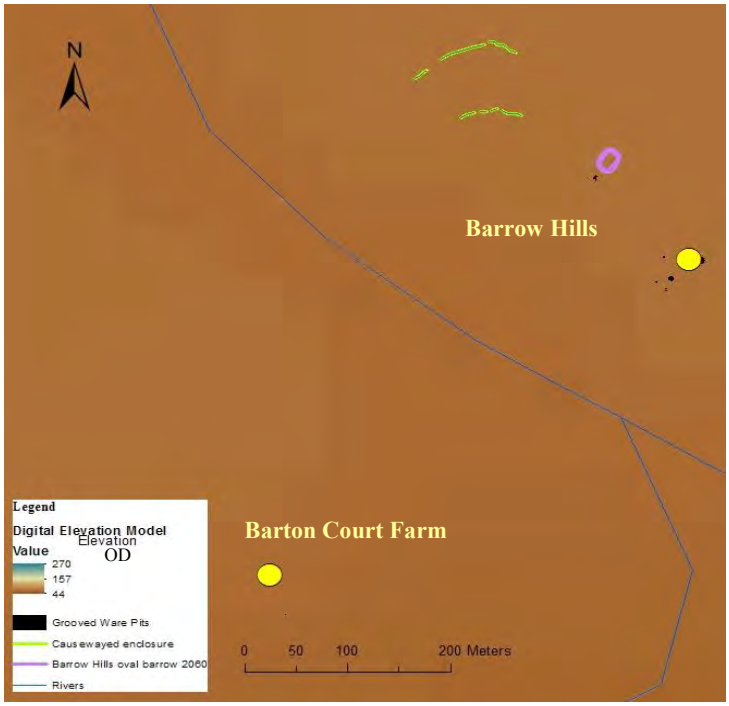
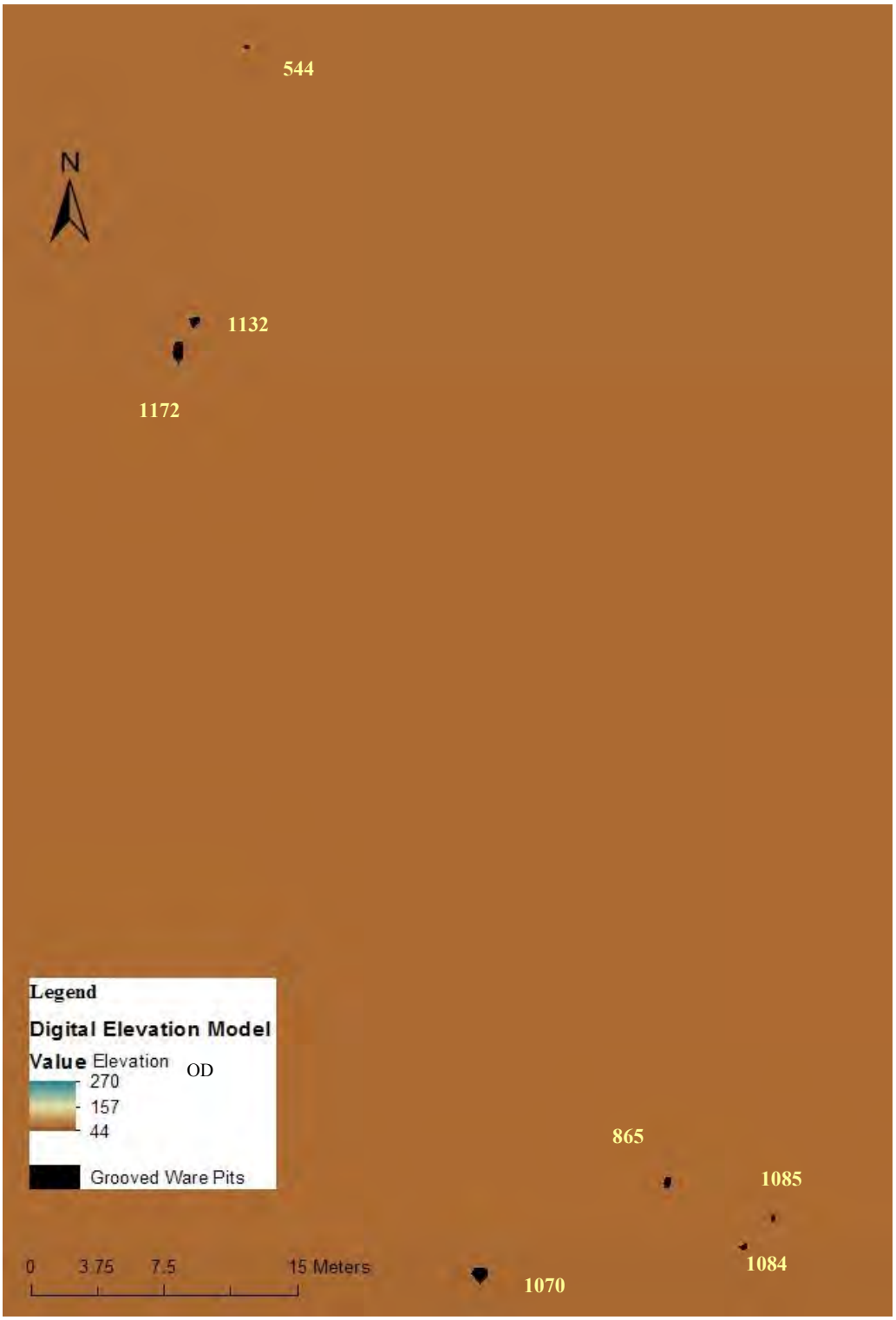


Table 3: Barton Court Farm, Abingdon: pit deposits

Barton Court Farm, Abingdon: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
544	Woodlands	20 sherds / 140g	63		Faunal remains present - no details	Cardonised material	Antler; bone awl/knife	Compex layers
865	Woodlands	12 sherds / 40g	78		Faunal remains present - no details	Yes	Antler	Compex layers
1070	Durrington Walls	2 sherds				Yes		
1085	Indeterminate	2 sherds / 40g						
1085	Durrington Walls	5 sherds / 180g						
1132	Durrington Walls	10 sherds / 300g	5					

Figure 6: Barton Court Farm, Abingdon: Grooved Ware features (information taken from Miles 1986a Fig 1)



2.1.4: Spring Road, Abingdon

(Also see Tables 47; 63; 73; 79)

The site was located on a slight topographical eminence less than three kilometres from Barrow Hills, Barton Court Farm and Corporation Farm (Figure 7), near to an area of woodland and mixed farming practices (Allen and Kamash 2008, 70).

Pit 2622 contained five Woodlands style sherds and material culture similar to that found within other Woodlands associated pits at Barton Court Farm and Barrow Hills (Figure 8; Table 4; Allen and Kamash 2008, 17), whist a single, possibly residual, Durrington Walls style sherd was recovered from the posthole of a timber circle (ibid, 19-21). Careful selection and placement appeared to have been an important factor in pit 2622, as the most complex deposits came from the middle fills, and included broken and burnt flint tools alongside flints that were still in good condition (ibid).

Figure 7: Location plan, Spring Road, Abingdon

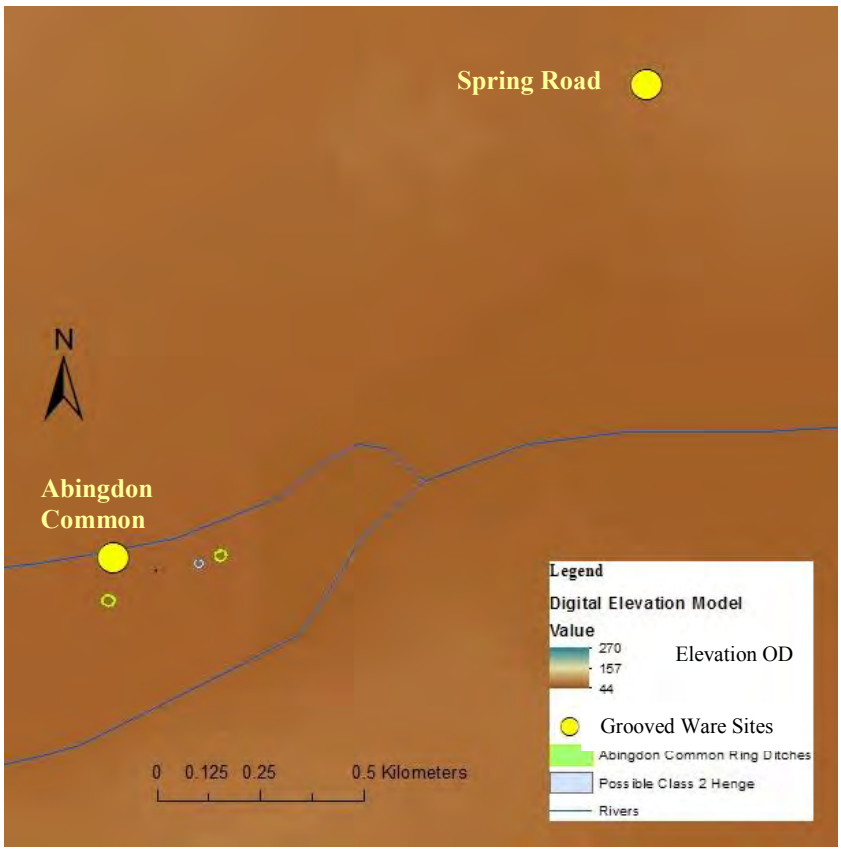


Figure 8: Spring Road, Abingdon: Grooved Ware features, 58m OD (information taken from Allen and Kamash 2008, Miles 1986a, Fig 1)

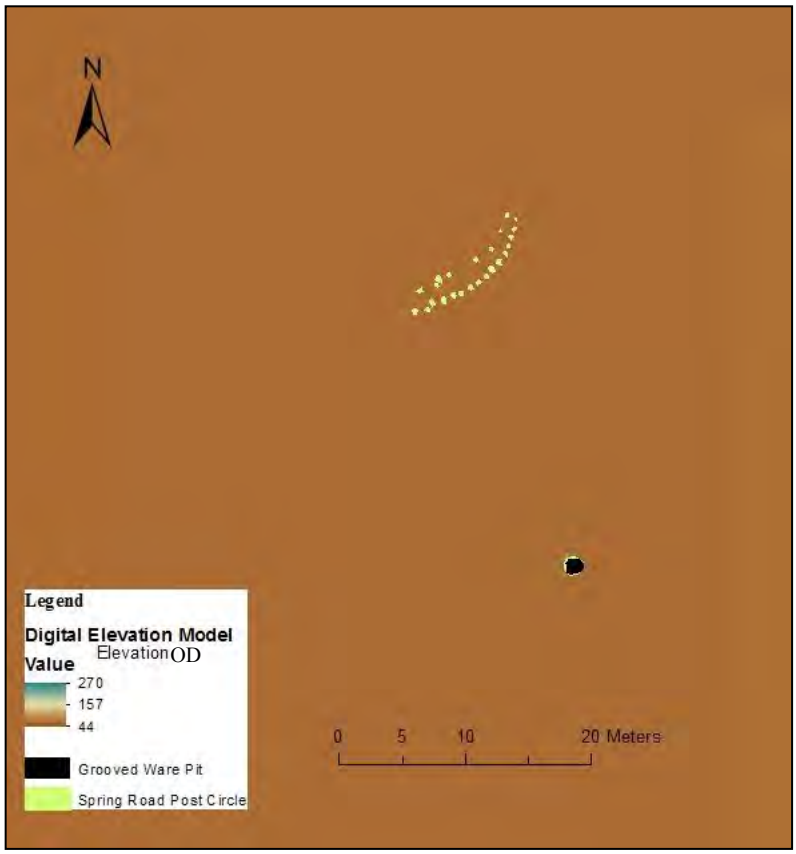


Table 4: Spring Road, Abingdon: pit deposits

Spring Road, Abingdon: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
2622	Woodlands	5 sherds/ 18g	153	55	195 (bulk pieces) 263 (sieved)	Carbonised material and charcoal	Fired clay	4
23678 (posthole of timber circle)	Durrington Walls	1 sherd / 5g						2

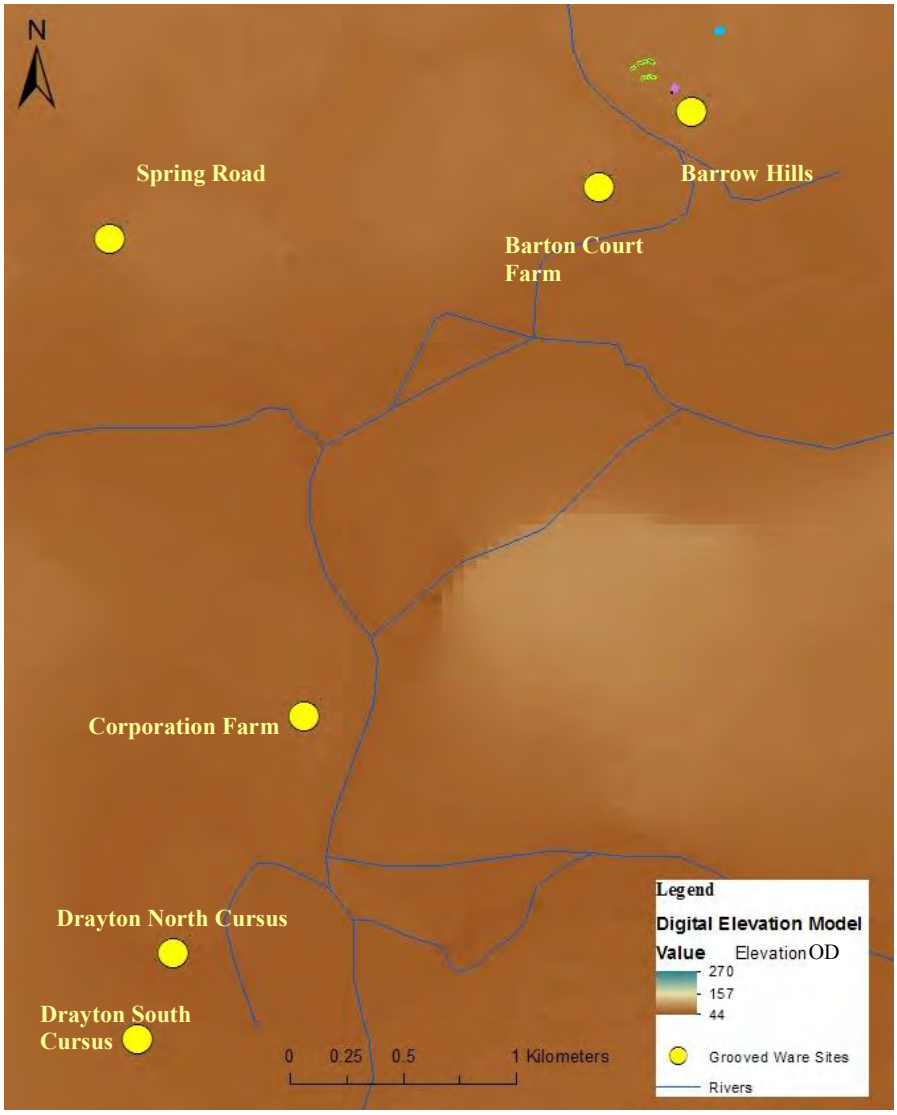
2.1.5: Corporation Farm, Abingdon

(Also see Tables 48; 76; 80; 83)

A substantial quantity of Clacton style sherds had been deposited within one of two hengiform ring ditches at Corporation Farm (Shand *et al.* 2003, 32-5). Both monuments

(Figures 9; 10) shared the same alignment and lay less than one kilometre from the confluence of the rivers Thames and Ock (ibid, 35; also see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Location plan, Corporation Farm, Abingdon.



The deposits (Table 5) appeared to have been spatially and temporally arranged due to the nature of their position with an antler pick on the ditch bottom and the Clacton style sherds within two different layers (Shand *et al*. 2003, 34), with the majority being found in the upper fills in the north and eastern sectors. Deliberate selection may have played a part as only the rims and bases of the Clacton style vessels were present (ibid).

Figure 10: Corporation Farm, Abingdon: Grooved Ware features (information taken from Barclay *et al*. 2003, 31, Fig 3.6)

Table 5: Corporation Farm, Abingdon: pit deposits

Corporation Farm, Abingdon: Ring Ditch Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
J71C	Clacton	130 sherds / 233g	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Mortlake sherds; fragment of polished axe	>2

2.1.6. Drayton North Cursus

(Also see Tables 49; 64; 71; 77; 81-2)

Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from pits, tree-throw holes and on the preserved ground surface both within and adjacent to the cursus (Figure 11). All sherds shared affinities with the Durrington Walls style of pottery, with the exception of one (Barclay *et al.* 2003c, 59-65)

and the majority of the assemblage came from the interface where one tree-throw hole cut another (Table 6). However, the stratigraphic sequence should be viewed with caution as the fills of tree-throw holes are derived from disturbed ground, and the sherds, worked flint and animal bone were found lying above Beaker sherds, and may not necessarily represent the actual depositional order (Bayliss e*t al*. 2003, 181). Radiocarbon dating from tree-throw hole 178 gave a date of between 2580-2140 cal BC (Barclay *et al.* 2003c, 65) suggesting possible simultaneous activity here and at Barton Court Farm. Although molluscan evidence from tree-throw hole 178 produced data indicative of both an open and wooded environment it cannot be certain this was the case as the assemblage may have been mixed and is therefore unreliable (Robinson 2003a, 168).

Figure 11: Drayton North Cursus, Abingdon: Grooved Ware Features, c. 55m OD (information taken from Barclay et al. 2003, Fig 4.2, 44)

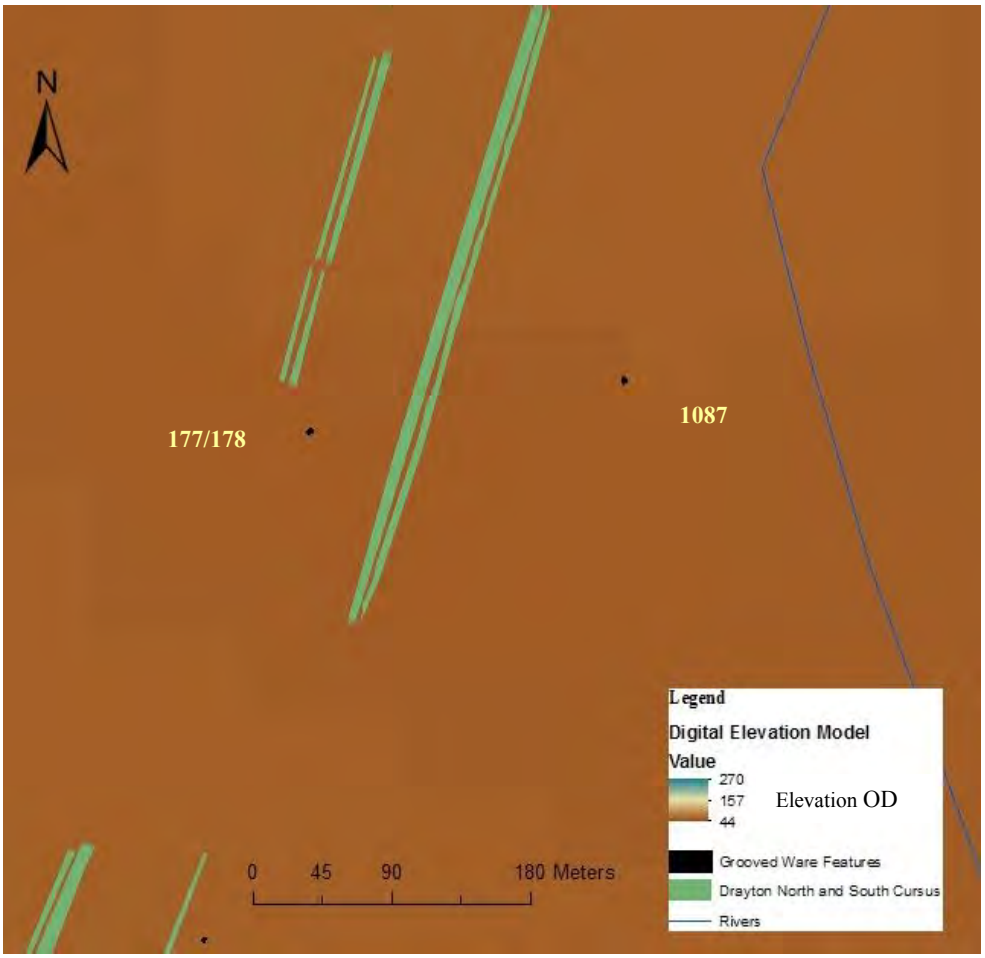


Table 6: Drayton North Cursus, Abingdon: pit deposits

Drayton North Cursus, Abingdon: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
177/B/1	Possibly Durrington Walls	25 between 177 and 178			3		Beaker sherds	
178/A/1	Possibly Durrington Walls	25 between 177 and 178				Yes	Beaker sherds	
1087	Durrington Walls	4 sherds	2+				Rubber	

2.1.7. Drayton South Cursus

(Also see Tables 50; 73; 77; 79; 81-2)

Leeds excavated three Grooved Ware pits (Table 7), on the east side of the cursus (Figure 12) between 1921 and 1937 (Barclay and Loveday 2003, 20). Re-analysis of the pottery assigned the Durrington Walls style to the pottery in Pit K and Woodlands to pits P and T (Barclay 1999a, 16; cited in Barclay and Loveday 2003, 20) Although uncertainty surrounds the deposits within P and T, the presence of a substantial assemblage of worked flint, stone axe fragments and charcoal, bears similarities to other Woodlands associated deposits at Barrow Hills, Spring Road and Barton Court Farm (Barclay and Loveday 2003, 21), as do the Durrington Walls associated deposits from Pit K with those from Abingdon Common and Barton Court Farm.

The area had been subject to earlier activity, with possible early Neolithic pit graves on the east side of the cursus (ibid, 2003, 20) and an oval barrow 400 metres to the south, similar to the site relationships at Barrow Hills (Barclay 1999a; cited in Barclay and Loveday 2003, 19). The presence of 24 other ‘indeterminate’ Neolithic pits, attests to further activity and possible re-use of the site.

Table 7: Drayton South Cursus, Abingdon: pit deposits

Drayton South Cursus, Abingdon: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
K	Durrington Walls	12 sherds	639					
P	Woodlands	Vessel (no other details)	38			Yes		
T (or P)	Woodlands	Vessel (no other details)				Yes		

Figure 12: Drayton South Cursus, Abingdon: Grooved Ware Features, c. 55m OD (information taken from Barclay et al. 2003, Fig 3.2, 18. N.B. (no further details were available to identify each Grooved Ware pit).

2.1.8. Didcot Power Station

(Also see Tables 51; 65; 71; 77; 81)

The site lay on a gravel island, approximately 140 metres from a minor tributary of the Thames (Figure 13). Both Grooved Ware features cut earlier ditches (Figure 14) which were interpreted as possible early land divisions (Mudd, 1995, 205). The absence of charcoal, burnt soil, animal bones and carbonised plant remains (Table 8) suggests these were not typical Grooved Ware pits (ibid, 207), although they are similar to the Durrington Walls features at Abingdon Common and Barton Court Farm, which may hint at particular depositional practices being utilised for specific Grooved Ware styles.

Figure 13: Location plan, Didcot Power Station, Abingdon

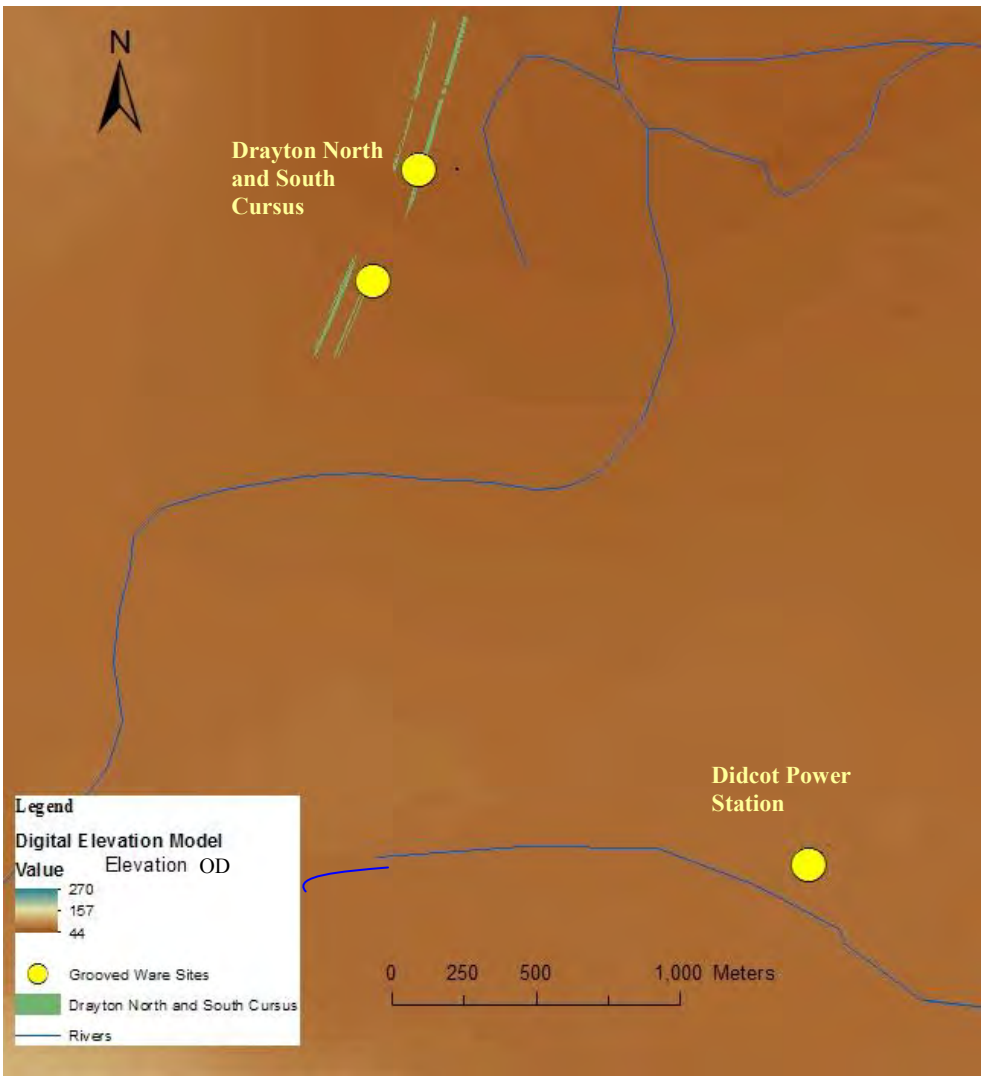


Figure 14: Didcot Power Station, Abingdon, Grooved Ware features, 58m OD (information taken from Boyle and Mudd 1995, 201, Fig 83, 245, Fig 89).

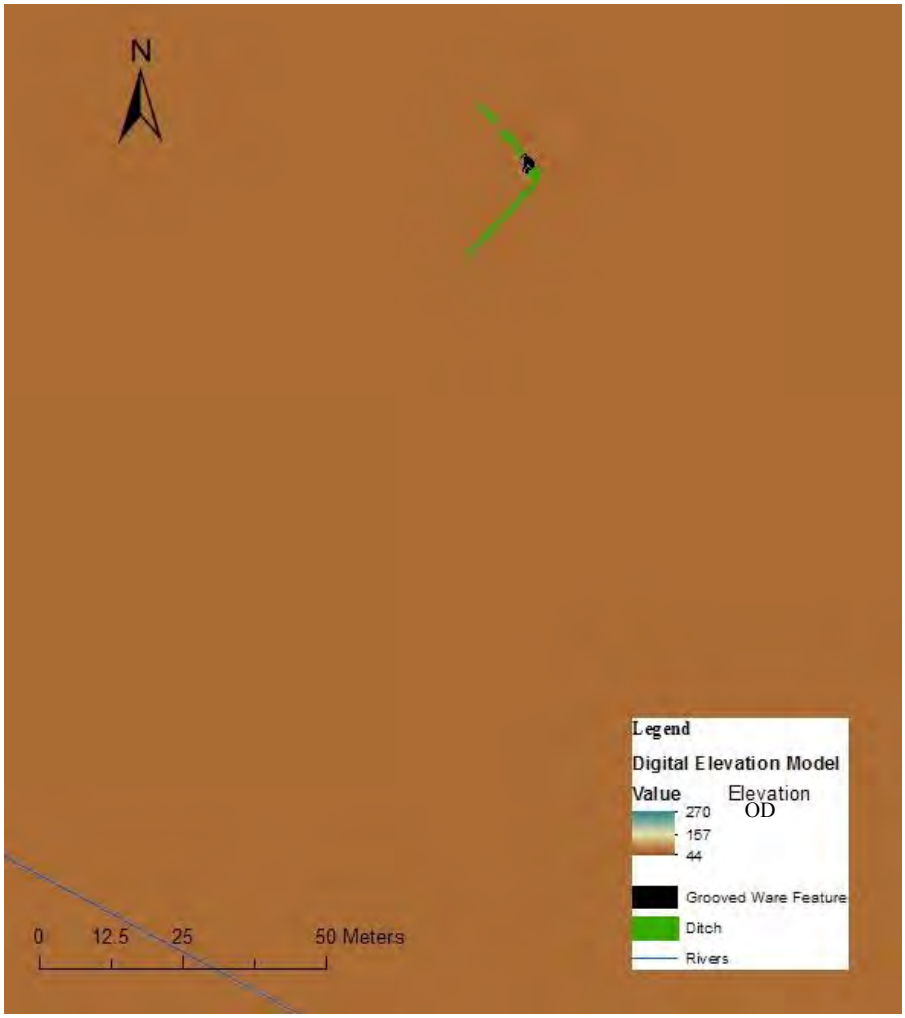


Table 8: Didcot Power Station, Abingdon: pit deposits

Didcot Power Station, Abingdon: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
11	Durrington Walls	1 / 5g						
20	Durrington Walls /Woodlands	20 / 51g	6					

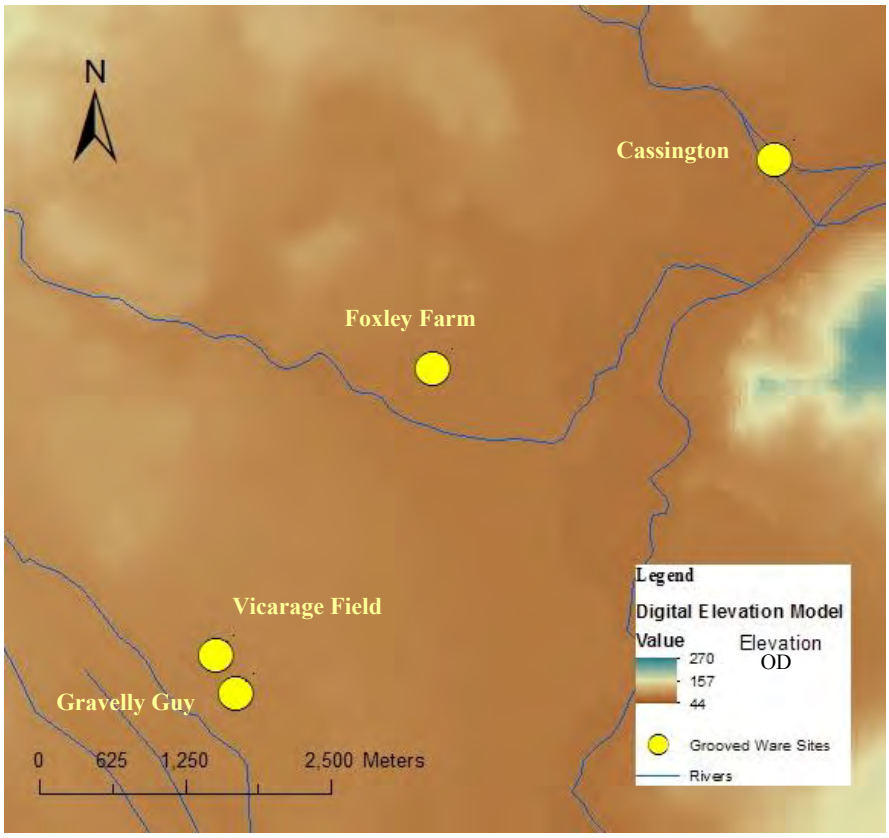
2.2. Grooved Ware Sites, Witney /Eynsham Area

2.2.1 Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt, Witney

(Also see Tables 52; 66; 71; 76; 77; 80-1; 83)

Gravelly Guy lies between the rivers Thames and Windrush, less than one kilometre north of the Devil's Quoits monument complex (Figure 15). The Grooved Ware pits may have been placed within an area of grassland and their proximity to the hengiform ring ditch and pennanular post ring may have been significant. The spatial arrangement of the Grooved Ware pits (in groups, pairings and isolated scatters) may have been deliberate, perhaps suggesting contemporaniety between the features or repetitive visits with a prior knowledge of the previous pit locations (Figure 16).

Figure 15: Location plan: Gravelly Guy, Witney

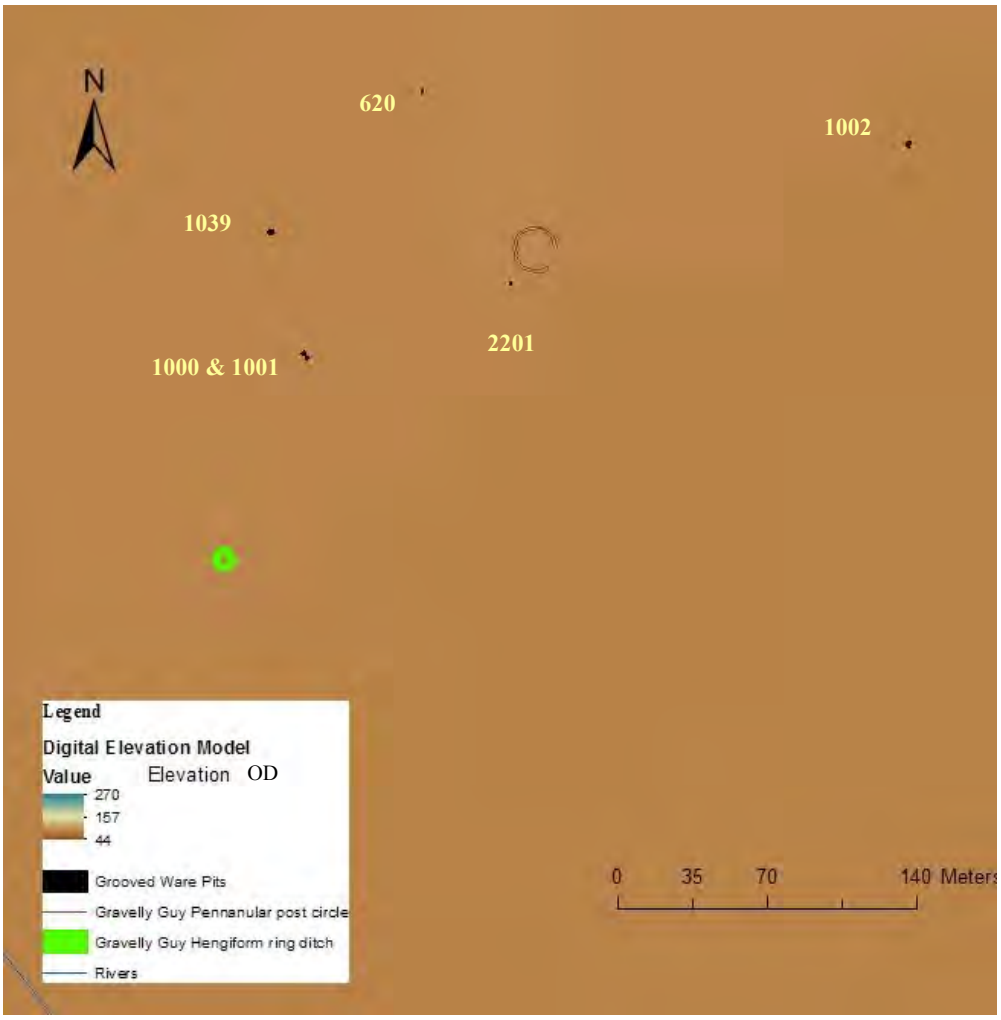


Grooved Ware pottery was found within seven features (Figure 16; Table 9), with Durrington Walls as the dominant style followed by the Clacton style (Cleal 1989, 65-82). Two Grooved Ware features posthole 1039 and pit 1002, were striking owing to the substantial quantities of Grooved Ware sherds present, some of which were elaborately decorated and of a large size (Lambrick *et al.* 43-4). The pottery appeared to have formed a ring around the surface of the post hole, although there was no clear sign of a postpipe (ibid). Again, the absence of burnt soil, charcoal and other material culture shares similarities with other Durrington Walls style associated pits previously discussed, although one pit (1000) did contain Durrington Walls style sherds and substantial quantities of flint and charcoal, quite different to the other Durrington Walls features already discussed. However, the majority of the flint assemblage was made up of waste flint in comparison with the flint tools generally found in Grooved Ware pits, a pattern also evident in pit 1001, the pit paired with 1000. The presence of a small sherd, comparable to Grooved Ware pottery, which was found within a posthole of a pennanular post ring (Lambrick 2004a, 61) may have be significant as this type of monument is considered to be rare (ibid, 62). It was noted, however, that the sherd may simply have been redeposited from elsewhere (ibid).

Table 9: Gravelly Guy, Witney: pit deposits

Gravelly Guy, Witney: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
620	Possibly Grooved Ware	1 sherd	2	3	No comprehensive details	Yes		2
1000	Durrington Walls	11 sherds / 56g	14	120	No comprehensive details	Yes	rubber, fired clay	2
1001	Durrington Walls	6 sherds / 93g	37	106	No comprehensive details	Yes		3
1002	Clacton	12 sherds / 117 g	5		No comprehensive details	No	Peterborough Ware pottery	4
1039	Durrington Walls	73 sherds / 576 g			No comprehensive details	No		2
2201	Durrington Walls	18 sherds / 50g			No comprehensive details	No		2

Figure 16: Gravelly Guy, Witney: Grooved Ware features, c.70m OD (information taken from Lambrick et Allen 2004, Fig 2.2, 37)



2.2.2: Vicarage Field, Stanton Harcourt

(Also see Tables 53; 71; 73; 77; 79; 81-2)

The Grooved Ware site at Vicarage Field lay 330 metres to the north of Gravelly Guy and approximately 100 metres from the river Windrush (Figure 15). This site has been interpreted as a settlement site for the builders of the Devil's Quoits henge approximately one and a quarter kilometres to the south-east (Case *et al.* 1982a, 103).

Four pits, three of which are likely to be of similar date (Case *et al.* 1982a, 103), were situated less than 250 metres apart (Figure 17). Two contained Grooved Ware pottery (Table 10), Durrington Walls style in one pit and Woodlands in the other, whilst the remaining two pits contained no pottery at all. The absence of other material culture within the Durrington Walls associated pit was again notable, and followed a similar pattern to the Durrington Walls style associated pits previously discussed. Interestingly, the pit containing Woodlands style pottery only contained one worked flint and a fragment of animal bone (ibid), quite different to the more substantial quantities of material culture found in other Woodlands style associated pits in the study area.

Figure 17: Vicarage Field, Witney: Grooved Ware features, 235m OD (information taken from Case et al 1982, Fig 59, 104)

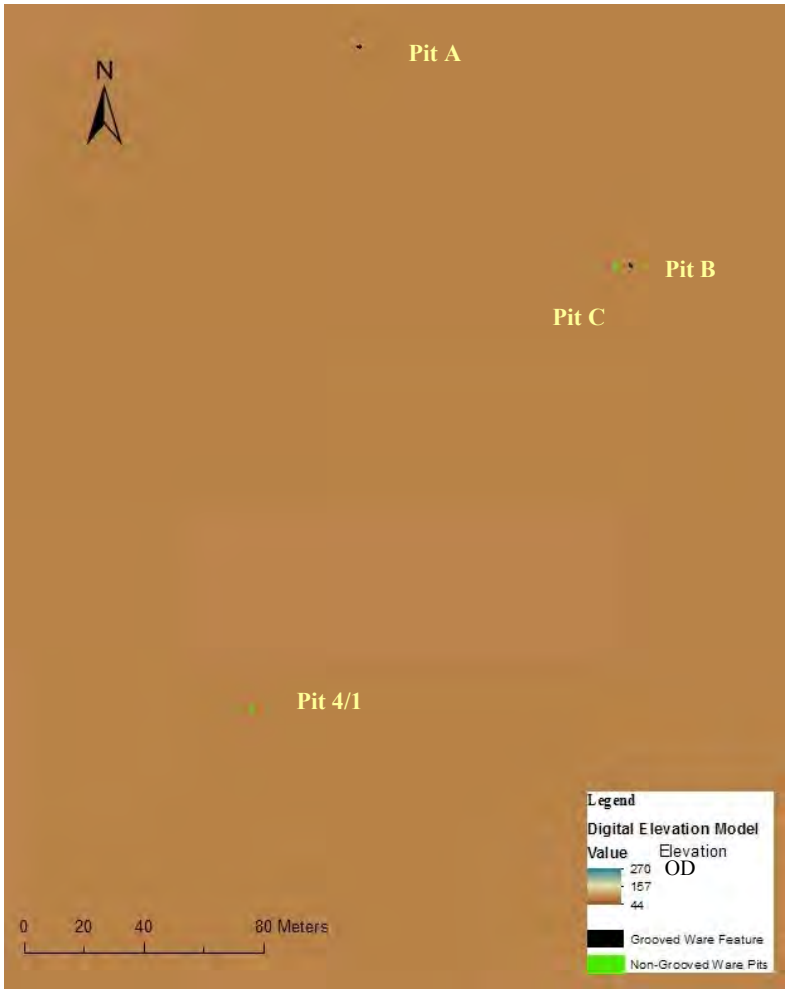


Table 10: Vicarage Field, Witney: pit deposits

Vicarage Field, Witney: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
A	Durrington Walls	1 vessel						
B	Woodlands	no details	1		1		Fragment of quartzite	

2.2.3 Cassington, Witney

(Also see Tables 54; 67; 73; 79; 82)

Two pits (Table 11; Figure 19) containing Woodlands style pottery were placed within an area of grassland, only 60 metres from the course of the river Evenlode, and 500 metres from its confluence with the Thames (Case *et al*. 1982b, 118; also see Figure 18). The pit fills, which were made up of complex layers containing ashy deposits with pottery, flint tools and cattle and pig remains (ibid, 121-3), appeared to have been spatially and temporally arranged. The presence of stone axe fragments and complex fills mirror those Woodland associated deposits in Pit 917 at Barrow Hills and may hint at particular practices associated with particular styles of Grooved Ware, especially considering similar practices evident at Barton Court Farm and Spring Road.

A further three pits lay in close proximity to the Grooved Ware pits (less than eight metres apart) but they contained very little material culture. The presence of a middle Neolithic cremation approximately 230 meters away (Atkinson 1946/7, 20) suggests some degree of continuity.

Figure 18: Location plan: Cassington, Witney

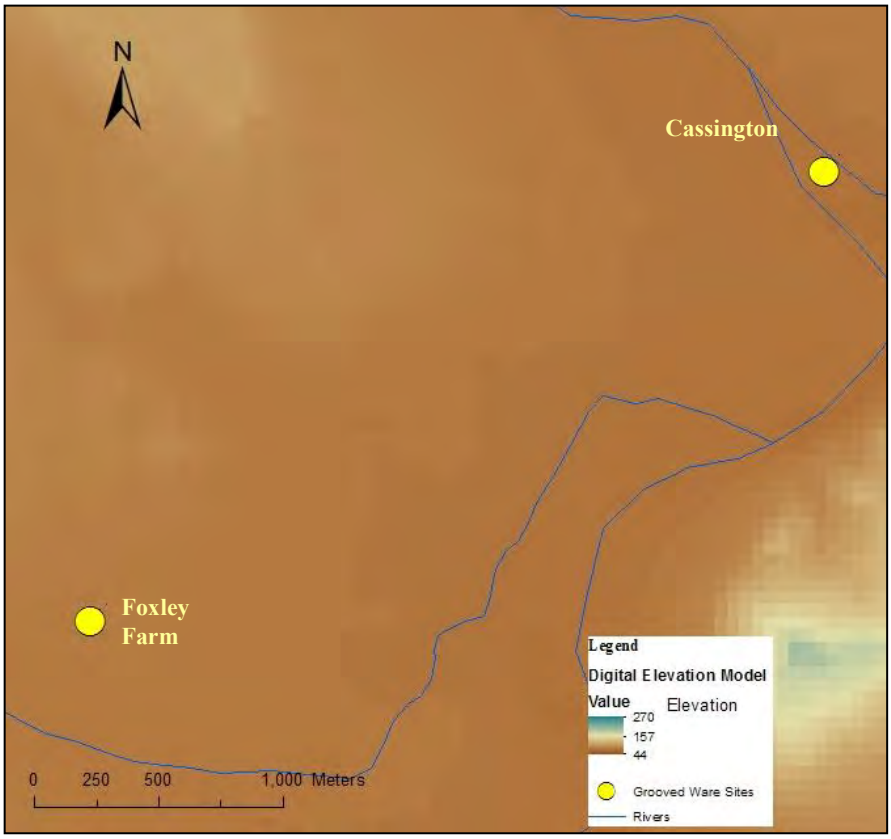


Figure 19: Cassington, Witney: Grooved Ware locations, 200m OD (information taken from Case et al 1982, 104, Fig 59)

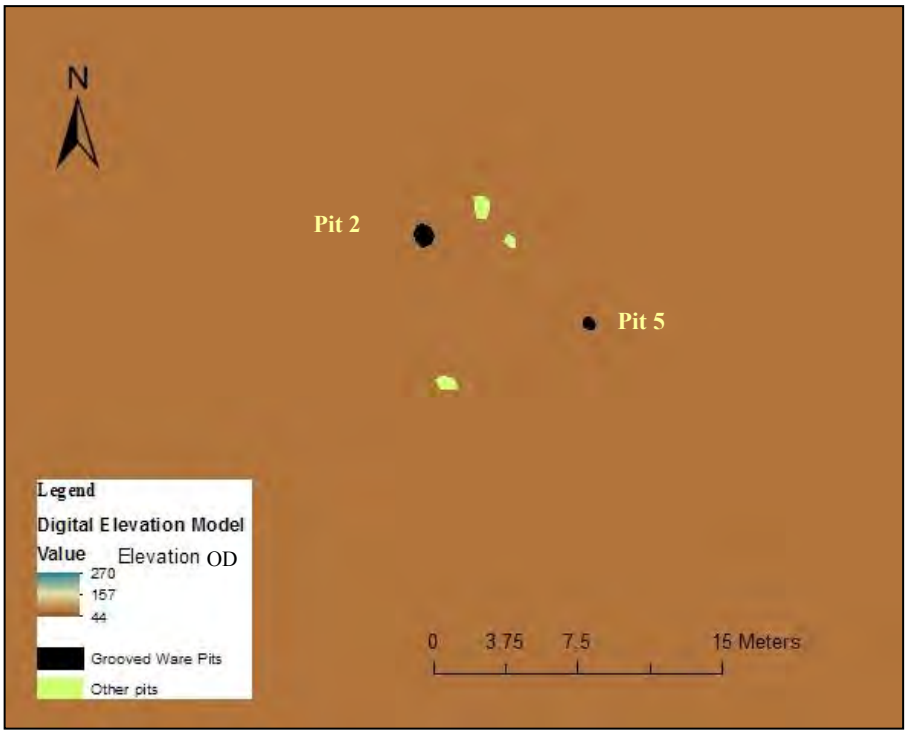


Table 11: Cassington, Witney: pit deposits

Cassington, Witney: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
2	Durrington Walls	1 vessel	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Mortlake sherds; fragment of polished axe	>2
B	Woodlands	No details	1		1 pig incisor		Fragment of quartzite	No details

2.2.4. Foxley Farm, Eynsham

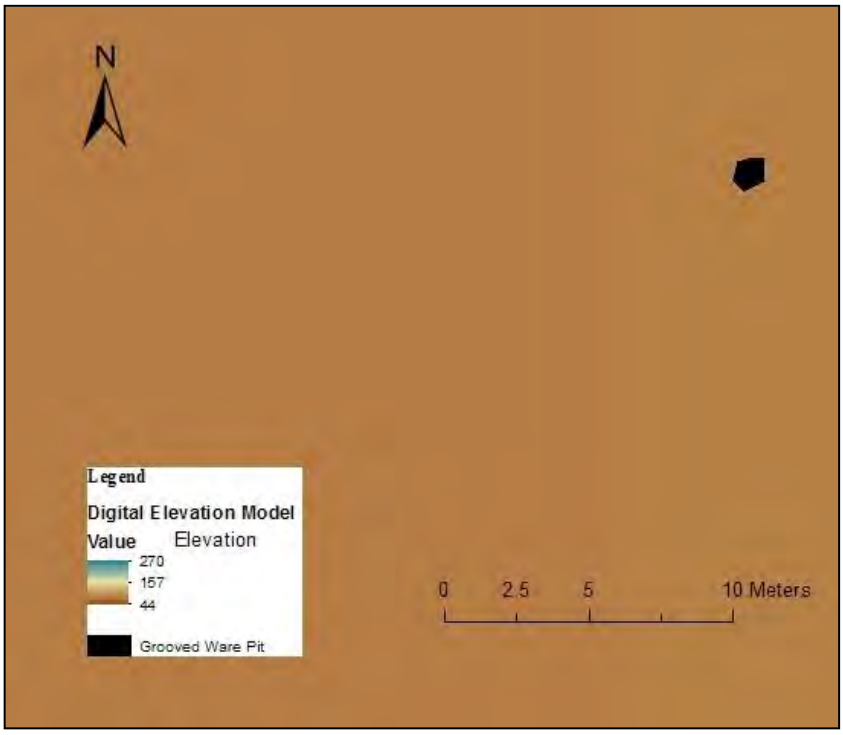
(Also see Tables 55; 73; 79; 82)

The site lay approximately three and a half kilometres to the south-east of the Devils Quoits complex at Stanton Harcourt (Figure 18). One Grooved Ware pit (Figure 20; Table 12), associated with postholes thought to represent domestic activity, displayed classic characteristics attributable to Grooved Ware deposits, namely complex fills, concentrations of charcoal, faunal remains and flint (Bashford 2001, 9). Refitting sherds from a single vessel were ascribed to the Woodlands style (Barclay 2001, 8) and, together with the material culture mentioned above, formed the primary deposit. Environmental evidence from the site indicated mixed woodland in the vicinity (Challinor 2001, 9-10).

Table 12: Foxley Farm, Eynsham: pit deposits

Foxley Farm, Eynsham: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
83	Woodlands	no details	Yes		Yes	Yes	Stone; burnt stone	6

Figure 20: Foxley Farm, Eynsham: Grooved Ware feature (information taken from Bashford 2001, Fig 4)



2.3 Grooved Ware Sites, Lechlade Area

2.3.1. Lechlade Cursus

(Also see Tables 56; 68; 71; 81).

The Lechlade cursus (Figures 21 & 22) is part of a monument complex located between the rivers Leach and Thames on the opposite side of the river to the Buscot Wick cursus (Barclay *et al*. 2003d, 190). In contrast to the almost sterile primary and middle fills of the cursus ditch, the upper fills contained (Table 13) faunal remains, worked flint, Peterborough Ware pottery and six rim sherds from a large Durrington Walls style vessel (ibid, 196). The presence of Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware within a two metre section of ditch may be indicative of continued use of the monument from the middle to later Neolithic, possibly a focus for deposition.

Figure 21: Location plan: Lechlade Cursus, Lechlade

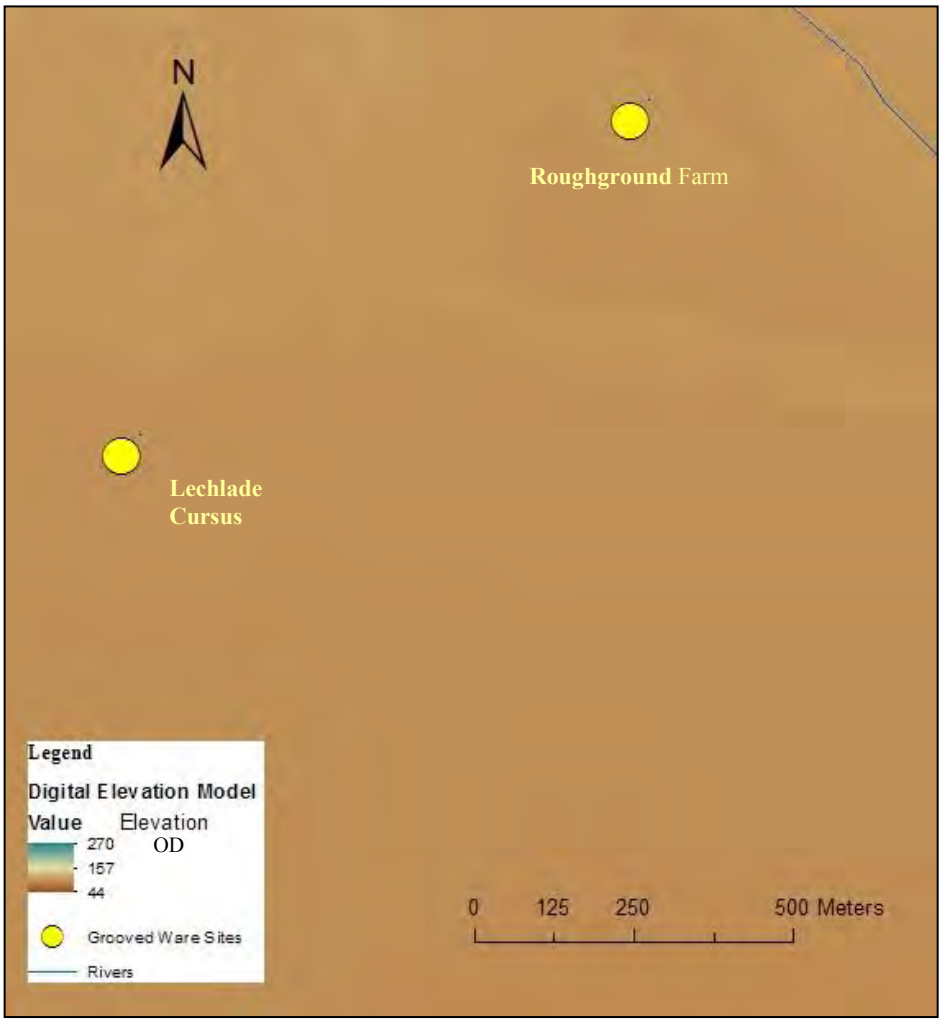
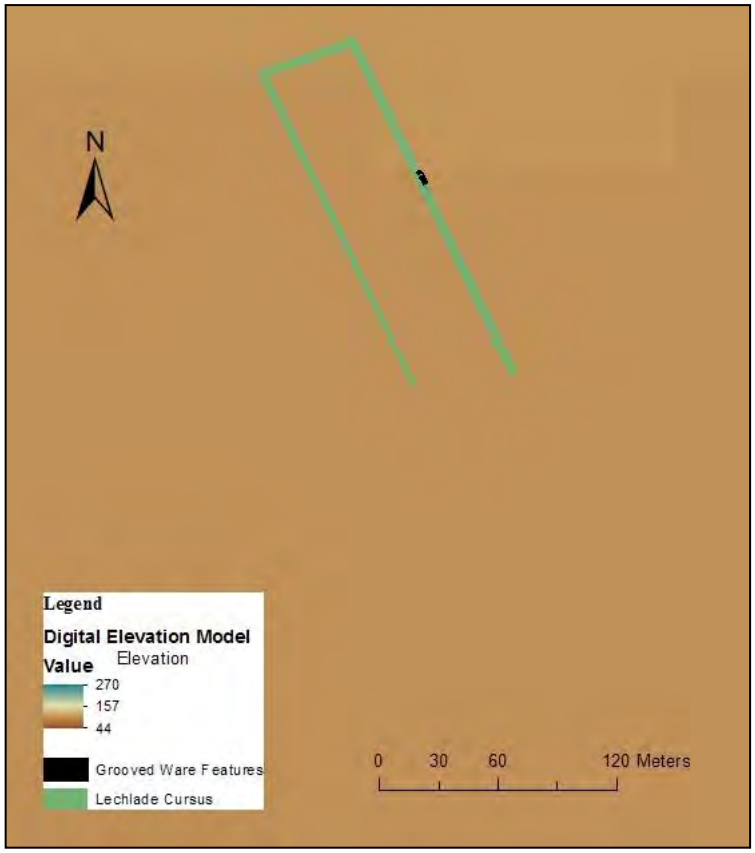


Table 13: Lechlade, Lechlade, pit deposits

Lechlade Cursus, Lechlade: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
2A	Durrington Walls	3 sherds/ 43g	4		68	No	Peterborough Ware pottery	6
2C	Durrington Walls	6 sherds/ 66g	1		13	No	Peterborough Ware pottery	6
2D	Indeterminate	3 sherds/ 19g	2		14	No	Peterborough Ware pottery	6

Figure 22: Lechlade Cursus, Lechlade: Grooved Ware feature (information taken from Barclay *et al*. 2003d, Fig 9.1, 190)



2.3.2. Roughground Farm, Lechlade

(Also see Tables 57; 76; 80; 83)

Roughground Farm lay between the rivers Thames and Leach, less than a kilometre from the Lechlade Cursus (Figure 21). Clacton style sherds were found within four similar aligned pits (Table 14) containing, to varying degrees, quantities of worked flint, pottery and animal bone (Darvill 1993, 9). Radiocarbon dating on material from features 784 and 962 produced dates of 2466-2288 cal BC and 2855-2619 respectively (ibid; Table 112), which places Roughground Farm pit 962 chronologically earlier than dateable Grooved Ware deposits at Barrow Hills, Barton Court Farm and Drayton North Cursus.

Figure 23: Roughground Farm, Lechlade: Grooved Ware features (information taken from Allen *et al* 1993, Fig 7, 8)

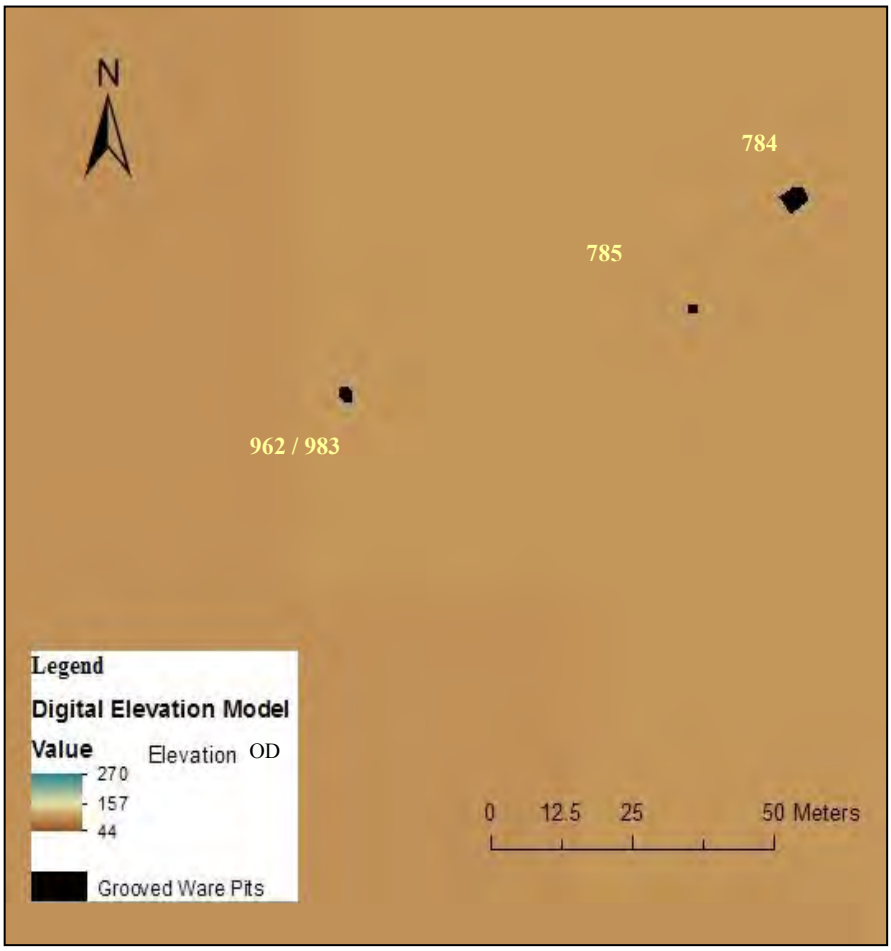


Table 14: Roughground Farm, Lechlade: pit deposits

Roughground Farm, Lechlade: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
784	Clacton	5 sherds/ 100g	46		10	Yes	2 awls; antler tip	
785	Clacton	35 sherds/ 225g	23		21	Yes	Quartzite Hammerstone	
962	Clacton	14 sherds/ 16++g	48		57	No	Freshwater shell	4
983	Clacton		17		<22	No	Hammerstone; fired clay	3

2.4. Grooved Ware Sites, Lambourn and Berkshire Downs Area

2.4.1. Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop, Sparsholt

(Also see Tables 58; 69; 73; 79; 82)

A Grooved Ware pit containing two sherds of Woodlands style pottery was found on a high ridge (Figures 24) on the Lambourn Downs (Howell and Durden 1996, 21-22). Although the pit was not completely excavated, it still exhibited the classic signs of Grooved Ware pit deposits (Table 15) with substantial quantities of animal bone, worked flint and charcoal (ibid, 22).

Figure 24: Location plan: Seven Barrows, Sparsholt (No excavation plan was available)

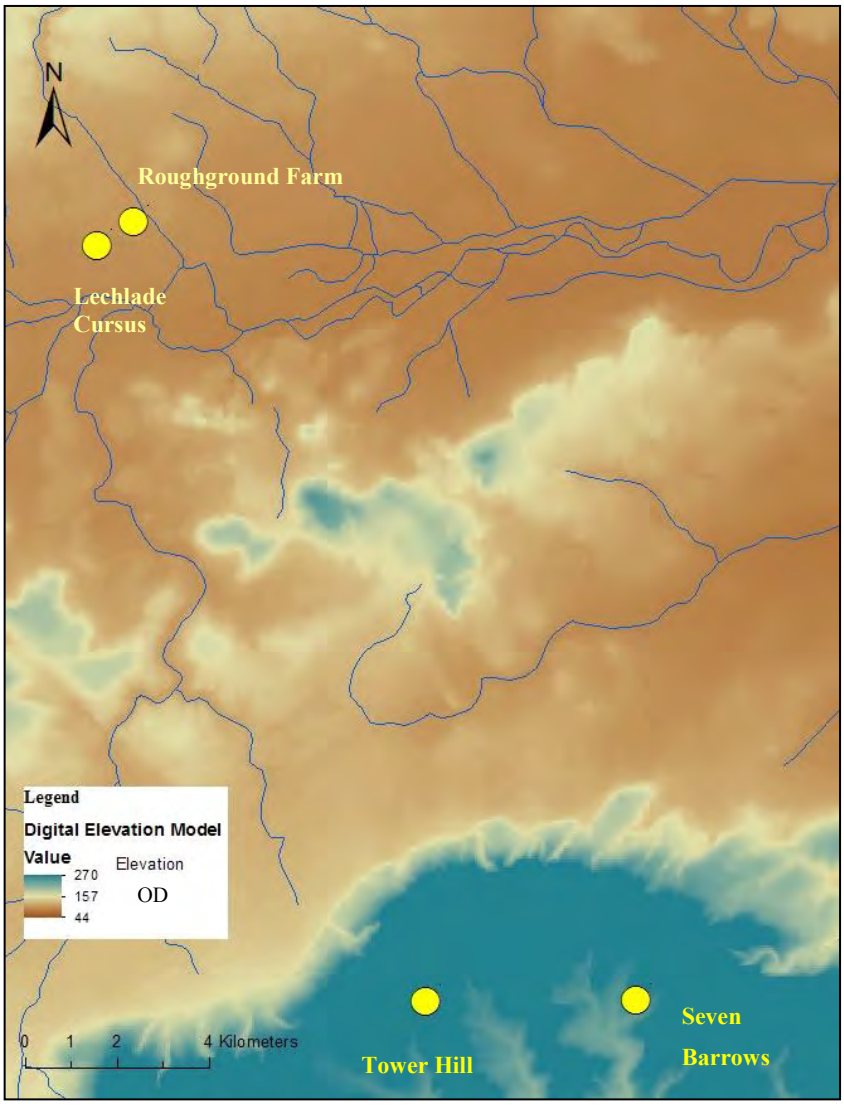


Table 15: Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop, Sparsholt: pit deposits

Seven Barrows, Sparsholt: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
F3	Woodlands	2 vessels	25		65	Yes	Antler; sanstone	2

2.4.2. Tower Hill, Ashbury

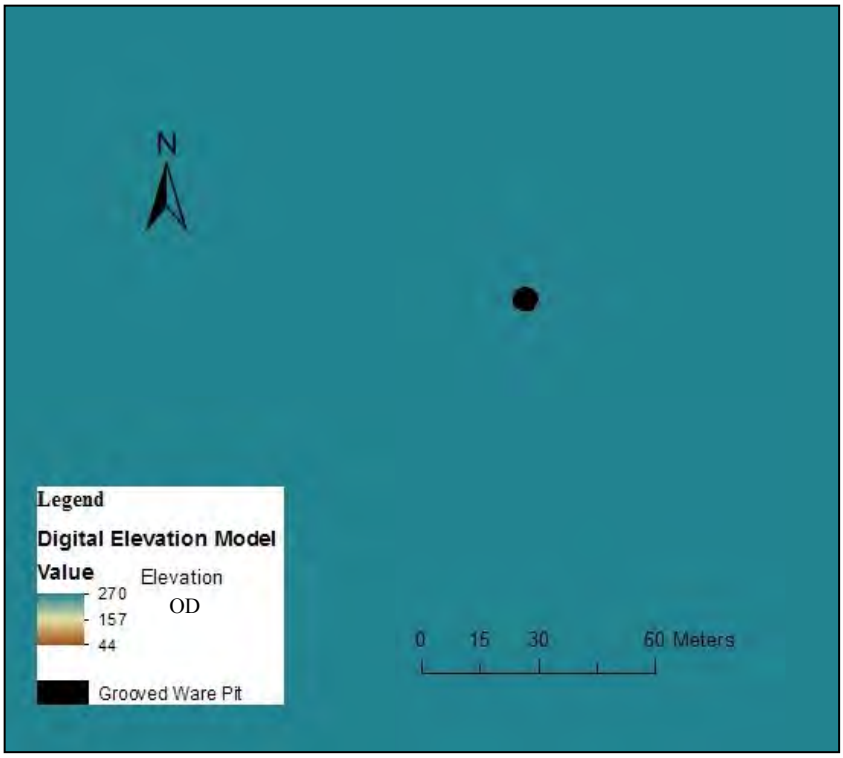
(Also see Tables 59; 70; 76; 80; 83)

Tower Hill, like Seven Barrows, occupied a site towards the top of a chalk ridge (Figure 24). The single pit (Table 16; Figure 25) contained substantial quantities of worked flint (Miles *et al*. 2003, Table 12:8) and faunal remains (Clark 2003, 237). The majority of animal bone came from the secondary fill, where there were clear indications of discrete groupings (Miles 2003a, 143) which may have been deposited either within a single episode or over short time period (ibid, 240-1). The ratio of burning and breakage in the Grooved Ware pit, and the patterns emerging from it compared to the other features on the site, emphasise the non-domestic nature of late Neolithic deposition practices (Bradley 2003, 231). The presence of two possible flint extraction pits nearby may have been a factor in regard to the placement of the Grooved Ware pit.

Table 16: Tower Hill, Ashbury: pit deposits

Tower Hill, Berkshire Do: Pit Deposits								
Context	Grooved Ware Style	Grooved Ware (no. of sherds / weight g)	Worked flint (number of)	Waste flint (number of)	Faunal Remains (no. of pieces)	Charcoal	Other	Layers
1403	Clacton	34 sherds/ 231 g	402	7	142	Yes	Antler	4

Figure 25: Tower Hill, Ashbury: Grooved Ware feature (information taken Miles *et al.* 2003a)



2.5 Summary

This chapter introduced the 16 selected Grooved Ware sites within the study area, by broadly defining their placement in the landscape and summarising their depositional contexts. There appeared to be some significance as to how and where the Grooved Ware deposits had been placed within the feature, and what deposits accompanied them. One pattern that is becoming evident is that the depositional practices involving the Durrington Walls style of pottery were quite different to those associated with the Woodlands style, and to some extent, the Clacton style too. The Durrington Walls style associated features contained far less material culture than the other two styles, had almost no complex fills and was missing the more unusual items that often accompanied Woodlands style deposits. Therefore, in Chapter 3, the depositional context of Grooved Ware pottery will be discussed further, with particular

emphasis on the accompanying material culture, the stratigraphical relationships of the deposits, the decorative Grooved Ware designs and the spatial arrangement of the Grooved Ware features to ascertain whether any further patterns emerge.

3.0 GROOVED WARE IN THE UPPER THAMES VALLEY: DEPOSITIONAL CONTEXTS AND SITE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the excavation data in Chapter 2 revealed several patterns in regard to the different depositional practices of the three styles of Grooved Ware pottery, including specific associations between flint tools / waste flint deposits. This section reviews the evidence presented in the previous chapter and Appendices A-E, to discover whether any discernible patterns exist between each pottery style and the material deposited with it and, if so, to determine whether deliberate selection extended not only to the deposited material, but also to the style of Grooved Ware itself. As Richards and Thomas stated:

> "It is the structured nature of ritual action, involving formalised repetitive behaviour and the use of material symbols, which is of critical importance to the archaeologist" (1984, 191).

In addition to this, each Grooved Ware site is examined through the application of spatial analysis using a Geographical Information System [ARCGIS 9.3] in an attempt to understand the relationships between the Neolithic features on site and to determine whether any distinct patterning occurs in relation to the placement of each Grooved Ware feature.

This chapter analyses the depositional contexts of each Grooved Ware style, in relation to the material culture it was deposited with and their stratigraphical relationships, the spatial arrangement of the Grooved Ware features and their distinct decorative designs in an attempt to discover whether any further patterns can be discerned.

3.1. Durrington Walls Style

(See Tables 17-19; 44; 46; 49-53; 56; 60; 62; 64-6; 68; 71; 77; 81 for corresponding information)

Material Culture

The material deposited with Durrington Walls pottery was quite distinct from that deposited alongside the Clacton and Woodlands styles, mainly due to the relative absence of lithic material, charcoal, faunal remains and complex fills (Tables 17; 44; 46; 49-53; 56; 71; 77; 81). Only small quantities of flint were present in Durrington Walls contexts, with the notable exception of the 'paired pits' 1000 and 1001, at Gravelly Guy, where over 220 pieces of waste flint were recovered (Tables 52; 71). This in itself is quite distinct from the general order of late Neolithic deposits, where the high ratio of flint implements to waste has been noted (*cf.* Thomas 1991, 73; Cleal 1984, 148). When lithic material was present, flint flakes were the most prolific, appearing in more Durrington Walls contexts than any other worked flint /flint tools.

The distinct lack of faunal remains, especially pig, is surprising considering Grooved Ware has often been associated with pigs and feasting (Richards and Thomas 1984, 206). Faunal remains were absent from all Durrington Walls contexts, with the exceptions of those at Gravelly Guy and the Drayton North and Lechlade cursuses (Tables 50; 52; 56; 71) where cattle was again dominant. Interestingly, the absence of animal remains from Grooved Ware contexts has been noted before, for example on Rudston Wold, East Yorkshire, although here the pattern was reversed with animal bones missing from Clacton and Woodlands associated contexts (Harding 2006, 123).

Table 17: Durrington Walls style pottery and associated deposits

Durrington Walls Style Pottery and Associated Deposits (√ = present)						
Site	Context	Waste Flint	Worked Flint	Faunal Remains	Charcoal	Other
Abingdon Common		1			√	√
Barton Court Farm	1070				√	
Barton Court Farm	1085					
Barton Court Farm	1132		5			
Barton Court Farm	1172					
Drayton North Cursus	177/178			3		
Drayton North Cursus	1087		2+	3+	√	√
Drayton South Cursus	K					√
Didcot Power Station	11					
Didcot Power Station	20					
Gravelly Guy	1000	120	14	√ (exact totals absent)	√	√
Gravelly Guy	1001	106	37	√ (exact totals absent)	√	
Gravelly Guy	1039			√ (exact totals absent)		
Gravelly Guy	2201			√ (exact totals absent)		√
Vicarage Field	A				√	
Lechlade Cursus	2A		4	68		√
Lechlade Cursus	2C		1	13		√
Lechlade Cursus	2D		2	15		

In addition, charcoal only occurred in just over 25% of all Durrington Walls features, one of those being the notable feature 1000 at Gravelly Guy. Charcoal was a feature of many Neolithic pit deposits (Thomas 1956, 167 and Manby 1974, 11; cited in Thomas 1991, 64),

which makes this absence even more interesting (Tables 52; 71). Burnt material was also a feature of at Abingdon Common (Tables 44; 71), interpreted as possible 'cremation residue' (Parrington 1978, 31), a rare occurrence amongst the Grooved Ware contexts within the study area. Consistent with the previous findings, Durrington Walls associated contexts also lacked the presence of 'other material culture' (artefacts other than lithics, faunal, charcoal and plant remains) with only 24% of the features producing such items (Table 18).

Table 18: Durrington Walls style pottery and 'other' material culture

Durrington Walls Pottery and 'Other' Cultural Material (√ = present)				
Site	Context	Sherd weight (g)	'Other' cultural material present	Flint/ Faunal Remains
Abingdon Common		No details (but large sherds present)	√	√
Barton Court Farm	1070	2 sherds		
Barton Court Farm	1085	180g		
Barton Court Farm	1132	300g		√
Barton Court Farm	1172	10g		
Drayton North Cursus	177/178	25 sherds	√	√
Drayton North Cursus	1087	4 sherds	√	
Drayton South Cursus	K	12 sherds		
Didcot Power Station	11	5g		
Didcot Power Station	20	51g		√
Gravelly Guy	1000	56g	√	√
Gravelly Guy	1001	93g		√
Gravelly Guy	1039	576g		√
Gravelly Guy	2201	50g	√	
Vicarage Field	A	1 vessel		
Lechlade Cursus	2C	66g	√	√

Many of the artefacts found within the remaining Durrington Walls associated features were very different in character to those found with the two other Grooved Ware styles, comprising stone rubbers, antler and fired clay as opposed to the stone axes, bone awls and hammerstones within the Woodlands or Clacton associated features (Tables 77; 78; 80). Although middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware was found in association with Grooved Ware at the Lechlade cursus, it may not represent an *in-situ* deposit (Barclay 2002d, 212).

Stratigraphic Relationships

Less than a quarter of Durrington Walls associated contexts contained complex fills, with the majority generally being made up of one or two fills, containing very little material culture (Tables 19; 44; 46; 49-53; 56; 77). There was also little indication that specific artefacts had been 'formally placed' within specific fills, although this did occur at Abingdon Common, where large Grooved Ware sherds were found within both the primary and middle fills of a pit and also at Gravelly Guy (feature 1039) where sherds appeared to have either been placed around the base of a post or a complete vessel had been inserted into the feature (Bradley and Lambrick 2004, 43). A similar arrangement was visible at Durrington Walls, Wiltshire, where cultural material appeared to have been placed around individual posts (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 25; Richards and Thomas 1984, 214), although in this case post pipes were visible in contrast to feature 1039 at Gravelly Guy. Formally placed Grooved Ware associated deposits have been uncovered in many features across the country, from East Anglia (cf. Healy *et al*. 1993, 8) to Wessex (*cf*. Stone 1949, 122; French *et al.* 2006, 86), and of course in the study area itself, although here they were generally in contexts associated with Woodlands and Clacton style pottery (Tables 79; 80). The only other instance where Durrington Walls sherds may have been placed within a specific fill was at Lechlade cursus (Tables 56; 71; 76)

when they were found in association with Peterborough Ware at the interface between the two uppermost fills of the east cursus ditch (Barclay 2003d, 196).

Durrington Walls pottery has a well-documented association with communal feasting in central southern England (*cf.* Richards and Thomas 1984, 206; Whittle 1997, 199-20; cited in Thomas 1991, 218), and the presence of substantial sized sherds or large quantities, as found at Abingdon Common, Barton Court Farm and Gravelly Guy, may hint at the former presence of large vessels for use in communal feasting.

Table 19: Durrington Walls style: stratigraphy

Durrington Walls style: Stratigraphy						
Site	Context	Complex Fills	Fills (within a feature)	Grooved Ware Location: Primary fills	Other	No specified place
Abingdon Common		√	5	√	√	
Barton Court Farm	1070					√
Barton Court Farm	1085					√
Barton Court Farm	1132					√
Barton Court Farm	1172					√
Drayton North Cursus	177/178					√
Drayton North Cursus	1087					√
Drayton South Cursus	K					√
Didcot Power Station	11					√
Didcot Power Station	20					√
Gravelly Guy	1000					√
Gravelly Guy	1001					√
Gravelly Guy	1039					√
Gravelly Guy	2201					√
Vicarage Field	A					√
Lechlade Cursus	2A	√	4		√	
Lechlade Cursus	2C	√	4		√	

Design

Over 50% of the illustrated Durrington Walls style sherds from the various publications of the Upper Thames material displayed vertical or horizontal cordons, one of the characteristics associated with the Durrington Walls style of Grooved Ware pottery as classified by Wainwright and Longworth (1971, 63-5). Other repetitive decorative techniques included horizontal, vertical and oblique grooving and twisted cord and fingernail impressions (Tables 60; 62; 64-6; 68; 81), characteristics also classified as Durrington Walls style by Wainwright and Longworth based on the pottery from the Durrington Walls excavation (1971, 66-70). Many of these decorative motifs appear to replicate arboreal features, such as the protruding ridges in the tree bark (vertical cordons: see Figures 26-8) the lateral veins on a leaf (oblique/diagonal grooves: see Figures 29-32) and the circular patterns around a knot / burl of a tree where a branch had previously grown (see Figures 33-4). The examples that follow were taken from Martin Green's collection of Grooved Ware pottery at Down Farm, Cranborne Chase.

Figure 26: Protruding ridges in the bark of a tree © Chris Edwards

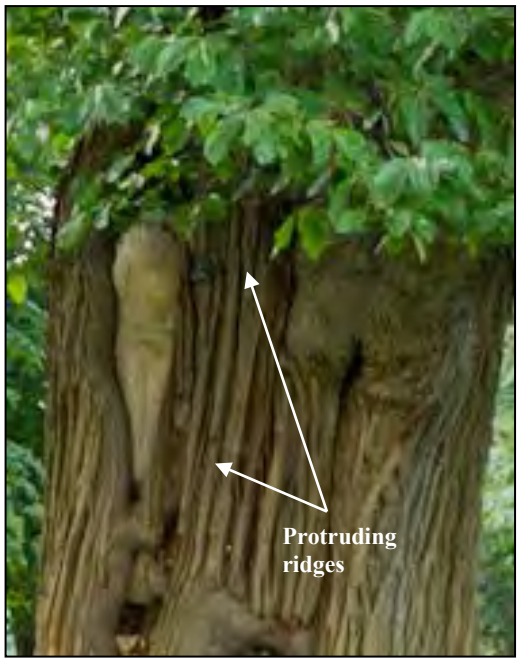


Figure 27: Section of Durrington Walls style sherd with moulded vertical cordons (similar to the protruding ridges in the bark of a tree: see Fig 26) from Wyke Down 2 henge, context F18, Down Farm © Andrew Brewster

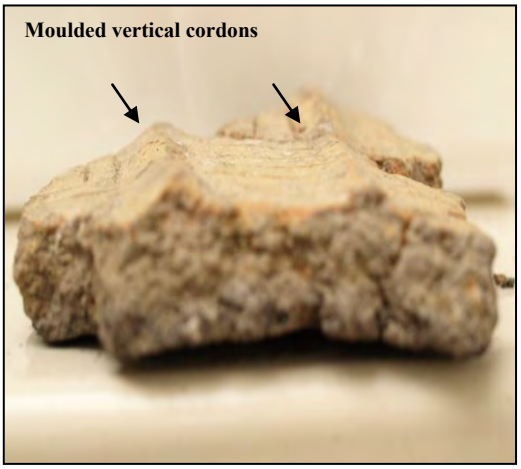


Figure 28: Durrington Walls style sherd (P44) with vertical grooving (similar to the protruding ridges in the bark of a tree: see Fig 26) from Wyke Down 2 henge, context posthole 15 © Andrew Brewster

Figure 29: Picture emphasising the lateral veins a leaf © Chris Edwards

Figure 30: Picture emphasising the lateral of a leaf © Chris Edwards

Figure 31: Durrington Walls style Grooved Ware sherd (P66) with herringbone decoration (similar to the lateral veins on a leaf: see Figs 29 & 30) from Wyke Down 2 henge ditch, Section G, Down Farm ©Andrew Brewster

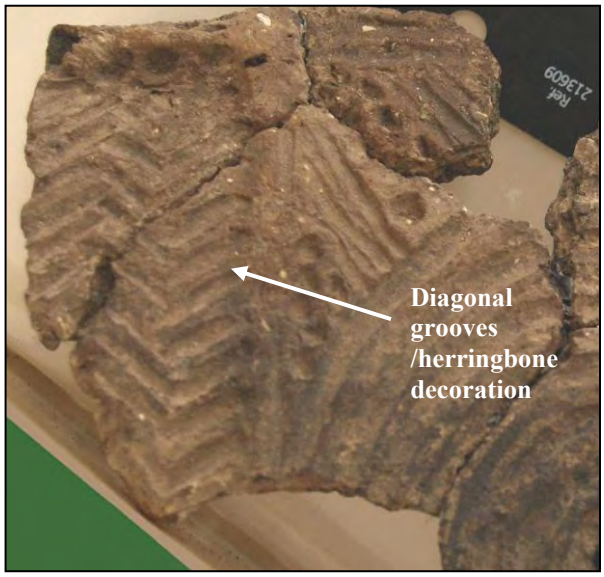


Figure 32: Durrington Walls style Grooved Ware sherd (P41) herring--bone decoration (similar to the lateral lateral veins on a leaf: see Figs 29 & 30) from Wyke Down 2 henge ditch, Section G, Down Farm © Andrew Brewster

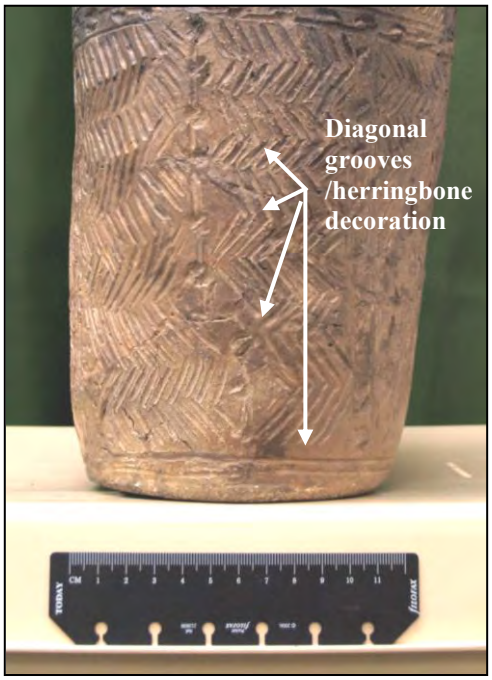


Figure 33: Circular patterns around a knot / burl of a tree where a branch had previously grown © Chris Edwards

Figure 34: Durrington Walls style Grooved Ware sherd (P66) with spiral decoration (similar to the spiral / circular-like pattern in the bark on Fig 33) from Wyke Down 2 henge, context F16 L6, Down Farm © Chris Edwards

The basic characteristics which denote the Durrington Walls style were evident across the study area, although design embellishments varied from site to site. However, generally the style comprised of plain cordoned vessels and vessels with decorated cordons and infilled panels (Barclay 1999a, 12).

The shell and chalk-flecked cordons recovered from the Durrington Walls pit at Abingdon Common have no parallels with any of the other 15 Grooved Ware assemblages within the study area. These shell and chalk inclusions would have provided a sharp contrast to the coarse clay and grog temper inclusions in the main body of the vessel. The information

provided by Balkwill (1978, 31) is brief but it provides a possible insight into the manufacturing process of these Grooved Ware vessels and demonstrates a desire to set the cordons apart from the vessel, through the preparation of the potting clays. A similar occurrence was evident at Yarnton, where the cordons were a slightly different colour to the vessel, an effect possibly achieved by the use of different clays (Barclay 1999a, 12).

Chronological Sequence

As yet, there is no high value radiocarbon date directly associated with Durrington Walls pottery within the study area, and the lack of other reliable dates from stratified deposits associated with Durrington Walls pottery prohibits any form of chronological sequences to be established. However, several radiocarbon determinations in England suggest a contemporaniety between all of the Grooved Ware styles (see Tables 112; 114).

3.2. Woodlands Style

(See Tables 45-7; 50-1; 53-5; 58; 61-3; 67; 69; 73; 79; 82 for corresponding information)

Material Culture

The quantities of cultural material deposited within Woodlands style associated contexts were far greater than those found deposited alongside the Durrington Walls style (Tables 20; 45-7; 50-1; 53-5; 58; 73). All Woodlands style associated features contained worked flint (for instance tools, blades, flakes), sometimes in large quantities, in contrast to only four features which contained waste flint (i.e. chips, irregular waste, broken flint), three of which came from the same locale (Barrow Hills), a pattern quite different to the Durrington Walls style assemblages (Table 17)

Table 20: Woodlands style pottery and associated deposits

Woodlands Style Pottery and Associated Deposits (√ = present)						
Site	Context	Waste Flint	Worked Flint	Faunal Remains	Charcoal	Other
Barrow Hills	917	78	243	143	√	√
Barrow Hills	3196	613	545	509	√	√
Barrow Hills	3831	174	231	53	√	√
Barton Court Farm	544		63	√ (exact totals absent)	√	√
Barton Court Farm	865		78	√ (exact totals absent)	√	√
Spring Road	2622	55	153	193 +	√	√
Drayton South Cursus	P			639	√	√
Drayton South Cursus	T			38	√	√
Didcot Power Station	20			6		
Vicarage Field	B		√	√ (exact totals absent)		√
Cassington	2		96	√ (exact totals absent)	√	√
Cassington	5		287	√ (exact totals absent)	√	√
Foxley Farm	83		√ (exact totals absent)	√ (exact totals absent)	√	√
Seven Barrows	F3		25	65	√	√

This association between large quantities of worked flint and Woodlands style pottery appears to exist elsewhere, as illustrated by Pit 29 at Firtree Field, Cranborne Chase, which contained the largest collection of worked flint within the pit group (Brown 1991, 108, Table 6.2) and a complete greenstone axehead (Green 2000, 70), a characteristic also mirrored in the Woodlands features at Barrow Hills (Tables 73; 79). The flint in pit 3196 at Barrow Hills

possessed qualities that may have been considered important to its deposition; for example, its fresh and striking appearance, especially considering the presence of the beautifully coloured Bullhead flint, a type of flint which Barclay has noted was particularly associated with Grooved Ware assemblages (1999b, 85), and the manner in which some pieces of the Bullhead flint had been treated prior to deposition by being deliberately broken and/or burnt (Bradley 1999, 217). It should also be noted that the number of Woodlands contexts which contained charcoal was far greater than that deposited in Durrington Walls style associated features (Tables 71; 73).

All but two Woodlands associated features contained faunal remains compared to only 50% of Durrington Walls style features (Tables 45-7; 50-1; 53-5; 58; 73). Interestingly, the contexts which produced the greatest number of pig and cattle remains also contained the largest assemblages of worked flint (Barrow Hills and Spring Road). Indeed, Barrow Hills produced one of the most striking assemblages within the study area, perhaps suggesting the area had a greater significance, especially considering the number of monuments close by.

The Woodlands style associated features also contained larger quantities and more unusual types of 'other material' (Table 21) compared to the Durrington Walls style features (Table 18). For example, pit 1039 at Barrow Hills contained unusual items such as the Group 1 stone axe and the bone awl from the ulna of a white-tailed eagle, compared to the stone rubber, deer pick and fired clay associated with the Durrington Walls style pottery (Table 21; 45; 79). This association between more unusual items such as worked bone and stone axes with Grooved Ware has been noted before (Thomas 1996; cited in Bradley 2000 119, Figure 35). What becomes clear here is that the 'other material culture' deposited with Durrington Walls was very different from that deposited with Woodlands pottery (Tables 76; 79).

Table 21: Woodlands style pottery and 'other' material culture

Woodlands Pottery and 'Other' Cultural Material (√ = present)				
Site	Context	Sherd weight (g)	'Other' cultural material present	Flint/ Faunal Remains
Barrow Hills	917	No details		√
Barrow Hills	3196	449g	√	√
Barrow Hills	3831	1506g	√	√
Barton Court Farm	544	143g	√	√
Barton Court Farm	865	140g	√	√
Spring Road	2622	18g	√	√
Drayton South Cursus	P	No details	√	√
Drayton South Cursus	T	No details	√	√
Didcot Power Station	20	18g	√	√
Vicarage Field	B	No details	√	√
Cassington	2	No details	√	√
Cassington	5	No details	√	√
Foxley Farm	83	No details	√	√
Seven Barrows	F3	No details	√	√

Stratigraphic Relationships

Nearly 65% of all Woodlands style associated features contained complex fills and displayed evidence for more formal deposition compared to 17% of Durrington Walls style associated contexts (Tables 19; 22). Specific objects appeared to have been placed in different layers to Woodlands style sherds, with the more distinctive and unusual objects, such as the stone axes and worked bone awl in features 3196 and 917 at Barrow Hills, deposited in the layer either

directly above or below the layer containing the Woodlands style pottery (Table 79). This does not mean that the Woodlands style sherds were kept separate from other forms of cultural material; on the contrary, material such as fired clay, stone rubbers, sandstone, sarsen, antler and quartzite, was often found deposited within the same fill as the Woodlands sherds (Table 79). It may simply demonstrate a desire to keep certain items separate. What is evident is that once again this patterning does not occur in the Durrington Walls style associated contexts.

The complex stratigraphic sequence evident in feature 3196 at Barrow Hills suggests that the deposition of cultural material in several layers was neither a single nor possibly a simple event (Barclay 1999c, 319). It represents what Barclay calls 'vertical and sequential deposition' (Barclay 1999a, 14). This could also be true for other Woodlands features found within the study area as ten features from five sites displayed complex stratigraphic sequences, with a wide range of material in the majority of layers (Tables 45-7; 54-5). This is a characteristic evident in many Grooved Ware features throughout the country, although further research is needed to determine whether the similar patterns which occur between Durrington Walls and Woodlands style deposits within the Upper Thames Valley, occur elsewhere. Grooved Ware pits near Lockerbie, Scotland, certainly share a similar characteristic, although the decoration on the sherds followed a 'mix and match' fashion (Pollard *et al*. 1997, 90) and make parallels harder to find. However, the sherds may be assignable to the Woodlands style as they include traits associated with both the Woodlands and Clacton; i.e. incised herringbone on the rim (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 240), and horizontal grooved lines (ibid, 237) respectively. This combination of decorative motifs may reflect both styles being part of the same ceramic sequence in the Grooved Ware tradition, as discussed by Garwood (1999a, 157).

Table 22: Woodlands style: stratigraphy

Woodlands: Stratigraphy						
Site	Context	Complex Fills	Fills (within a feature)	Grooved Ware Location: Primary fills	Other	No specified place
Barrow Hills	917	√	3		√	
Barrow Hills	3196	√	4		√	
Barrow Hills	3831	√	3		√	
Barton Court Farm	544	√				√
Barton Court Farm	865	√				√
Spring Road	2622		4			√
Drayton South Cursus	P					√
Drayton South Cursus	T					√
Didcot Power Station	20				√	
Vicarage Field	B					√
Cassington	2	√			√	
Cassington	5	√		√	√	
Foxley Farm	83	√		√	√	
Seven Barrows	F3	√		√		

Several Woodlands style associated pits appear to have been backfilled soon after excavation including those at Cassington, Spring Road, and pit 3196 at Barrow Hills which was backfilled soon after deposition of the primary layer and the bone awl. The majority of pottery, flint and faunal remains were found within the secondary deposit in pit context 3196 at Barrow Hills, lying above the unusual bone awl (Barclay 1999c, 319), and nearly a third of the entire assemblage had been placed within the secondary deposit at Spring Road (Allen and Kamash 2008, 33). It is possible therefore that the placement of material into a certain part of

the pit may have been an important factor in the depositional process of Woodlands style pottery.

Design

The design on Woodlands style pottery in the study area consisted of horizontal and converging cordons, fingernail impressions, grooved herringbone, horizontal grooves and incised lines, all characteristic decorative motifs listed by Wainwright and Longworth (1971, 238-40; also see Tables 62-3; 65; 67; 69; 82). However, the curvilinear design (opposed paired spirals) on sherds from Barrow Hills pit context 3196 was more characteristic of the Durrington Walls style, although the form of the vessel was not (Cleal 1999b, 200). This appears to follow the 'mix and match' fashioning noted earlier at Beckton Farm, Lockerbie, where the designs from two of the different styles were applied to the same vessel (Pollard *et al*. 1997, 90)

As previously noted with the Durrington Walls style, the decorative motifs on Woodlands pottery also replicate arboreal features, such as the fissures (lozenge shaped patterns) on the bark of trees or the patterns ivy form as it grows attaching itself to the tree bark (Figures 35-42), which could also be replicated by the converging cordons on Woodlands style pottery.

Specific designs may have been a regional variation as Cleal noted that impressions on the knots and pellets of P38 from feature 3196 at Barrow Hills, had stylistic affinities to a pellet decorated with impressed or grooved decoration from pit 5, Cassington (ibid, 198). The spiral motif on P39 from pit 3196, however appears to have more in common with passage grave art and Rinyo style than with any other decorative motifs in the study area (ibid, 202). What is

evident, whether regional or national in origin, is that the decoration on both Woodlands and Durrington Walls styles appears to resemble features found on trees.

Figure 35: Vertical wavy patterning in the tree bark. ©Chris Edwards

Figure 36: Previous figure rotated 90° to help illustrate the similarities between the wavy patterning of the tree bark and the wavy cordons on the Woodlands sherd in Figure 37

Figure 37: Woodlands style Grooved Ware (P47) with wavy cordons (similar to the wavy patterning in the tree bark in Figs 35 & 36) from Firtree Field, Pit 29, Down Farm © Andrew Brewster

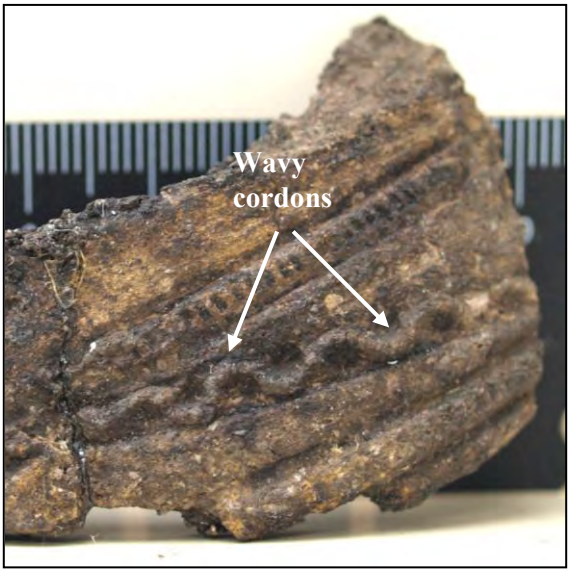
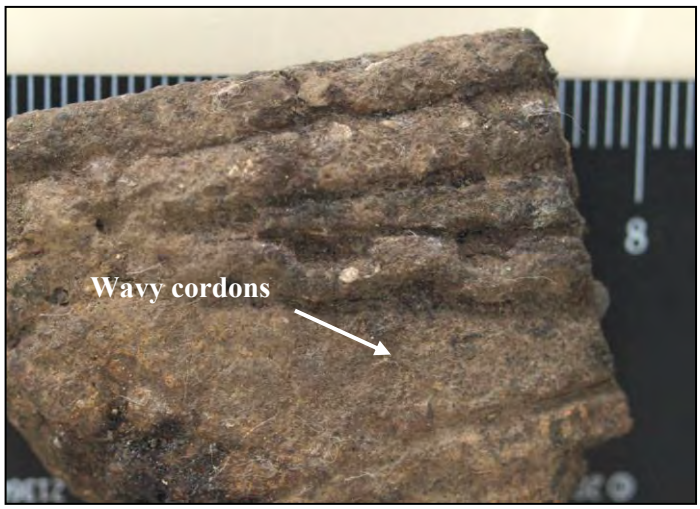


Figure 38: Ivy climbers on a tree

Figure 39: Previous figure rotated 90° to help illustrate the similarities between the wavy pattern of the ivy climbers and the wavy cordons on the Woodlands sherd in Figure 40

Figure 40: Woodlands style Grooved Ware sherd (P47) with wavy cordon (similar to the wavy patterning formed by the climbing ivy in Figure 38) from Firtree Field, Pit 29, Down Farm ©Andrew Brewster



Chronological Sequence

There are only four high/ moderate value radiocarbon dates associated with the Woodlands style of pottery, two from Barrow Hills, Radley; context 917: 2660-2200 cal BC (2σ); context 3196: 2570-2030 cal BC (2σ) and two from Barton Court Farm; context 865: 2850 – 2340 cal BC (2σ); context 544: 2570 – 2140 cal BC (2σ) (Table 112). This makes analysis difficult as it is not possible to ascertain whether Durrington Walls and Woodlands style pottery were in existence at the same time within the Upper Thames Valley and whether their contrasting

depositional practices were a deliberate attempt to distinguish between pottery styles, spatially and practically.

The radiocarbon dated pit deposit, from pit context 865 at Barton Court Farm, was earlier than both dates from Barrow Hills. Both the cultural material deposited at Barton Court Farm, and the Grooved Ware decorative designs, appear to be far less complex in nature than that found within the two dateable Woodlands contexts at Barrow Hills where the deposits were complex and the designs elaborate. Could it be that over time both designs and deposits became more complex?

Garwood raised the possibility of a 'real temporal variation in the currency of different practices' in regard to Grooved Ware depositional contexts, where early Grooved Ware deposits were restricted to pit and surface deposits, whilst later deposits also occur at henge enclosures and close to timber circles (1999a, 156). However, it is equally possible that the variation in the currency of different practices relates not only to chronology but also to the use of specific styles of Grooved Ware pottery in specific depositional contexts.

3.3. Clacton Style

(See Tables 48; 52; 57; 59; 66; 70; 76; 80; 83 for corresponding information)

Material Culture

The material deposited alongside Clacton style pottery generally resembled that found within Woodlands deposits, although the relatively low quantities of worked flint has more in common with Durrington Walls deposits (Tables 48; 52; 57; 59). There was a notable absence of waste flint in the Clacton style associated contexts, with only one feature producing seven pieces (Table 23 -Tower Hill).

Table 23: Clacton style pottery and associated deposits

Clacton Style Pottery and Associated Deposits (√ = present)						
Site	Context	Waste Flint	Worked Flint	Faunal Remains	Charcoal	Other
Corporation Farm	J71C		√	√	√	√
Gravelly Guy	1002		5			
Roughground Farm	784		46	10	√	√
Roughground Farm	785		23	21	√	√
Roughground Farm	962		48	57		√
Roughground Farm	983		17	<22		√
Tower Hill	1403	7	402	142	√	√

Context 1403 at Tower Hill stood out from other Clacton contexts in the study area owing to the large quantity of worked flint and faunal remains that were deposited there (Table 76). It is possible that deliberate selection may have played a part in the depositional process of cattle remains, as only the skull, mandible and first vertebrae were present, and these displayed no evidence for butchery in contrast with the sheep/goat remains, which did (Darvill 1993, 12).

The ‘other material culture’ that was deposited with Clacton style pottery was again similar in character to the Woodlands associated material, consisting of unusual and distinctive items such as stone axes and worked bone, although it also contained material similar to that deposited alongside the Durrington Walls style pottery, such as Peterborough Ware pottery and fired clay fragments (Table 80).

The differences between each of the styles of Grooved Ware have become more apparent as each style has been discussed through this chapter, and the Durrington Walls style of pottery in particular appears to have different contextual characteristics and a different character of deposits compared to the Clacton and Woodlands style.

Table 24: Clacton style pottery and 'other' material culture

Clacton Pottery and 'Other' Cultural Material (√ = present)				
Site	Context	Sherd weight (g)	'Other' cultural material present	Flint/ Faunal Remains
Corporation Farm	J71C	233g	√	√
Gravelly Guy	1002	117g	√	√
Roughground Farm	784	100g	√	√
Roughground Farm	785	225g	√	√
Roughground Farm	962	16++g	√	√
Roughground Farm	983	No details	√	√
Tower Hill	1403	231g	√	√

Stratigraphic Relationships

Approximately 50% of Clacton contexts contained complex fills and again displayed evidence of careful and intentional deposition (Table 48; 57; 59; 80). This practice appears to have occurred at Corporation Farm where Clacton style vessels were thought to have been deliberately smashed and deposited in a pit within the upper fills of the hengiform ring ditch, with one deposit containing mostly rims and the other mainly base sherds, although it was noted that one of these deposits may have been disturbed and redeposited (Shand *et al.* 2003, 34).

The flint assemblage from the Clacton pit at Tower Hill displayed a 'complex pattern of selection and deposition', containing deliberately broken, used and unused pieces, emphasising 'a non-domestic nature of deposition' (Roe 2003, 234), and the majority deposited together with the Clacton sherds. Complex deposition was also evident in the form of a discrete grouping of faunal remains within the same layer as the Clacton style of pottery (Miles *et al*. 2003, 143).

Table 25: Clacton style: stratigraphy

Clacton: Stratigraphy						
Site	Context	Complex Fills	Fills (within a feature)	Grooved Ware Location: Primary fills	Other	No specified place
Corporation Farm	J71C	√	No details			√
Gravelly Guy	1002	√	4	√	√	
Roughground Farm	784					√
Roughground Farm	785					√
Roughground Farm	962	√	4		√	
Roughground Farm	983					√
Tower Hill	1403	√	4		√	

Design

The designs on Clacton pottery from the study area consisted of areas of oval impressions, grooved chevrons (herringbone patterns), dot-filled grooved triangles and grooved rectangles, all of which are all characteristic decorative motifs listed in Wainwright and Longworth in 1971 (237; also see Tables 66; 70; 83). However, these decorative motifs also appear to have been used on the other two styles: for example, Woodlands style vessels have grooved

chevrons, chain link cordons and wavy lines /incised or applied; Durrington Walls and Woodlands style vessels have fingernail impressions and horizontal cordons; and the Durrington Walls style can have jab impressions. Indeed, commenting on the similarities between the Clacton and Woodlands style decoration, Garwood recognised that the two styles may represent 'a single ceramic tradition sequence within the Grooved Ware tradition, distinct from the Durrington Walls style series' (1999a, 157). In fact, as illustrated throughout this chapter, the similarities between the Woodlands and Clacton styles also extend to both the depositional contexts and the material culture associated with them. As noted previously with the two other styles, the decorative motifs on Clacton pottery also replicate arboreal features, such as the lateral veins on a leaf (the herringbone patterns) and the patterns on an acorn cup are perhaps evoked by the wavy lines and stab marks on the Clacton style sherd (Figures 41 & 42).

Figure 41: Wavy patterning on an acorn cup © Chris Edwards

Figure 42: Clacton style Grooved Ware sherd (P26) with wavy patterning (similar to the wavy patterns on the acorn cup: see Figure 41) from Pit 8, Firtree Field, Down Farm © Andrew Brewster

Chronological Sequence

A Clacton style-associated pit deposit provided the earliest radiocarbon date within the study area of 2990-2340 cal BC at 2σ (Table 112). This style of Grooved Ware also provided the earliest dates in southern Britain, dating to the earlier part of the 3rd millennium BC, with the Woodlands style appearing in later 3rd millennium contexts (Garwood 1999a, 157), therefore reflecting a 'typo-chronological relationship' (ibid). In contrast, the age ranges for the Durrington Walls style in southern Britain span the 3rd millennium (ibid). These dates lend support to the patterns that are laid down within this chapter, which demonstrate certain relationships between Woodlands and Clacton styles with regard to their depositional contexts and the material cultural associated with them.

3.4 Summary

The Grooved Ware style of Durrington Walls pottery appears to have been treated quite differently to the Woodlands and Clacton styles, both in terms of the material that was deposited with it and the manner in which it was deposited. Similarities also appeared to have existed between the Clacton and Woodlands styles, with regards to the cultural material selected for deposition, their stratigraphical relationships and their designs. As Garwood suggested:

> 'In terms of typological definitions, the styles classified by Wainwright and Longworth (1971) may have little chronological relevance and may instead relate to different depositional contexts' (Garwood 1999b, 280).

Therefore, the Woodlands style may have evolved out of the Clacton style, whilst the Durrington Walls style may have existed independently. The evidence provided in both chapters two and three suggest this may be true, considering the contextual depositional qualities the Durrington Walls style displayed. Further work is needed to ascertain whether these similarities exist within other areas of Britain. It is also possible that other patterns may surface in terms of their spatial distribution within the landscape, at both micro-scale (site specific) and macro-scale (landscape terms). This will be discussed in the following section and chapter four.

3.5 Grooved Ware Distribution: Intra-Site Analysis

In an attempt to understand the spatial distribution and associations of Grooved Ware features, each Grooved Ware context was examined in relation to other Grooved Ware and non-Grooved Ware Neolithic features located in the vicinity of the site, using spatial analysis tools within a Geographical Information System. It became apparent in chapter two that there were definite patterns in terms of the placement of Grooved Ware features, such as pit pairings at Gravelly Guy and Barton Court Farm, and pit clusters at Gravelly Guy and Cassington. These spatial relationships may be indicative of contemporary or successive temporal activities, or indeed both, and may suggest the importance of a site to a community. The designation of clusters, however, is 'highly subjective' (Garrow 2006, 27) and is assigned by spatial proximity to each other or spatial separation from other clusters (ibid). Therefore, for the purpose of this study, an arbitrary distance of five metres or less indicates a cluster and is determined by the application of Hawth's 'Distance Between Points' (Nearest Neighbour algorithm). Those Grooved Ware contexts where individual styles had not been identified were not included in this analysis.

3.5.1. Clustering Between The Grooved Ware Style Associated Contexts (see Tables 26-31; 84-9)

The Durrington Walls style features had a greater propensity for clustering (three of eight sites) compared to Woodlands style features (no examples) and Clacton's one cluster (Tables 26-8; 84-6). The clustering of Clacton features occurred at Roughground Farm between contexts 962 and 983, with one feature intercutting the other, although it is not clear whether this represents a true cluster or simply a coincidence, with one pit unknowingly cutting the fill of another. Indeed Garrow (2006, vii) illustrated the temporality of an experimental pit's visibility over a three year period, demonstrating how rapidly the feature disappeared from view.

Table 26: Woodlands style clustering: nearest neighbour results

Woodlands Style Spatial Analysis: Nearest Neighbour		
Site	**Cluster**	**Contexts**
Barrow Hills	No	N/A
Barton Court Farm	No	N/A
Cassington	No	N/A
Didcot Power Station	No	N/A
Drayton South Cursus	No	N/A
Foxley Farm	No	N/A
Spring Road	No	N/A
Vicarage Field	No	N/A

Table 27: Clacton style clustering: nearest neighbour results

Clacton Style Spatial Analysis: Nearest Neighbour		
Site	**Cluster**	**Contexts**
Corporation Farm	No	N/A
Gravelly Guy	No	N/A
Roughground Farm	Yes	983 & 962
Tower Hill	No	N/A

Table 28: Durrington Walls style clustering: nearest neighbour results

Durrington Walls Sub-style Spatial Analysis: Nearest Neighbour		
Site	**Cluster**	**Contexts**
Abingdon Common	No	N/A
Barton Court Farm	Yes	1172 & 1132
Didcot Power Station	Yes	20 & 11
Drayton North Cursus	No	N/A
Drayton South Cursus	No	N/A
Gravelly Guy	Yes	1001 & 1000
Vicarage Field	No	N/A
Lechlade Cursus	No	N/A

The three locations which exhibited clustering of Durrington Walls style features were Gravelly Guy, Didcot Power Station and Barton Court Farm. (Tables 28; 86) The paired contexts at Gravelly Guy (1000 & 1001) contained sherds thought to be from the same vessel (Lambrick *et al.* 2004, 43), possibly indicative of contemporary use and thus a true cluster. Didcot Power Station also exhibited clustering between two contexts (11 & 20) although because the sherds had been placed within the angle of two primary ditches, and within a later recut of the same ditch, it may not necessarily represent a true association. Context 20 also contained Woodlands style pottery, implying potential clustering with Durrington Walls contexts 20 and 11 (Tables 29; 87), although again true clustering cannot be established. It should be noted, however, that this was also the only occasion where two different Grooved Ware styles were found together within a possible cluster (Tables 30-1; 87-9).

Once again, the Durrington Walls style stands out from the other two Grooved Ware styles, as it appears to be the only one to exhibit contemporary clustering, especially as the Clacton style pairing appears to be coincidental rather than deliberate, however the ratios are too low to make any clear judgements.

Table 29: Clustering between Durrington Walls and Woodlands styles: nearest neighbour results

Durrington Walls Style Versus Woodlands Spatial Analysis: Nearest Neighbour (cluster equals 5m or less)			
Durrington Walls Site	**Nearest Woodlands Feature**	**Distance (metres)**	**Cluster**
Gravelly Guy (context 1039)	Vicarage Field (context B)	414	No
Drayton North Cursus (context 177/178)	Drayton South Cursus (context T)	380	No
Drayton South Cursus (context K)	Drayton South Cursus (context T)	45	No
Didcot Power Station (context 20)	Didcot Power Station (context 20)	0	Yes
Didcot Power Station (context 11)	Didcot Power Station (context 20)	2	Yes
Barton Court Farm (context 1085)	Barton Court Farm (context 865)	6	No
Abingdon Common (context 1)	Spring Road (context 2622)	1672	No

Table 30: Clustering between Clacton and Durrington Walls styles: nearest neighbour results

Clacton Style Versus Durrington Walls Spatial Analysis: Nearest Neighbour (cluster equals 5m or less)			
Clacton Site	**Nearest Durrington Walls Feature**	**Distance (metres)**	**Cluster**
Corporation Farm (context 0)	Drayton North Cursus (context 1087)	1128	No
Gravelly Guy (context 1002)	Gravelly Guy (context 2201)	195	No
Roughground Farm (context 784)	Gravelly Guy (context 1039)	18679	No
Tower Hill (context 1403)	Drayton South Cursus (context K)	22829	No

Table 31: Clustering between Clacton and Woodlands styles: nearest neighbour results

Clacton Style Versus Woodlands Spatial Analysis: Nearest Neighbour (cluster equals 5m or less)			
Clacton Site	**Nearest Woodlands Feature**	**Distance (metres)**	**Cluster**
Corporation Farm (context 0)	Drayton South Cursus (context T)	1613	No
Gravelly Guy (context 1002)	Vicarage Field (context B)	569	No
Roughground Farm (context 963 & 983)	Lechlade Cursus (context 2 BCD)	897	No
Tower Hill (context 1403)	Lechlade Cursus (context 2 BCD)	17921	No

3.5.2 Clustering Between Grooved Ware and Non-Grooved Ware Neolithic Features (Tables 32-4; 87-99)

Although clustering occurred between both non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls and Woodlands style features (Tables 32-3; 90-7), Clacton features showed no clustering at all (Tables 98-9). This may be significant though the few Clacton contexts for comparison makes analysis difficult.

Table 32: Clustering between non-Grooved Ware and Woodlands contexts: nearest neighbour results

Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodland Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)			
Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Nearest Grooved Ware Context**	**Distance (metres)**	**Cluster**
Barrow Hills 3197	Barrow Hills 3196	1	Yes
Cassington 4	Cassington 2	4	Yes
Cassington 3	Cassington 2	5	Yes

Table 33: Clustering between non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls contexts: nearest neighbour results

Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)			
Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Nearest Grooved Ware Context**	**Distance (metres)**	**Cluster**
Gravelly Guy 1040	Gravelly Guy 1039	5	Yes
Vicarage Field C	Vicarage Field A	5	Yes

3.5.3. Clustering Between Non-Grooved Ware Neolithic Features (Tables 34; 100-5)

Clusters between non-Grooved Ware Neolithic features were far greater in number than clustering between Grooved Ware features, although this may be due to the numbers involved (non-Grooved features – 165; Grooved Ware features - 38). However, it is not possible to determine whether the clusters are true due to the lack of radiocarbon dating. The low numbers of Grooved Ware features may reflect a significance, almost being a case of 'less is more' perhaps.

Table 34: Clustering of Grooved Ware and non-Grooved Ware contexts

Clustering of Grooved Ware and Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)		
Site	**% Grooved Ware Contexts Which Cluster**	**% of Non-Grooved Ware Contexts Which Cluster**
Barrow Hills	0	68
Gravelly Guy	40	32
Drayton South Cursus	0	20
Drayton North Cursus	0	28
Cassington	0	66
Tower Hill	0	0
Vicarage Field	0	0
Roughground Farm	50	No Non-Grooved Ware Neolithic features
Corporation Farm	0	2nd ring ditch counts as a monument
Didcot Power Station	66	Ignored as ditch feature and difficult to ascertain clustering

3.5.4. Associations Between Grooved Ware Features and Earlier Ancient And Contemporary Monuments (Tables 37-8; 106-8).

An arbitrary distance (400 metres or less) was assigned to allow for interpretation and analysis, in an attempt to establish any association between Grooved Ware contexts and any Neolithic monuments.

Analysis of 'nearest neighbour' results revealed a strong association between Durrington Walls contexts and either earlier and /or contemporary Neolithic monuments, with 50% of Durrington Walls sites (eight contexts) within 400 metres of either one, two or in one case three monuments (Tables 35; 107). A similar pattern (50%) was also evident with the Clacton sites (Tables 36; 108). These results contrast with Woodlands contexts where only 14% of Woodlands sites (3 contexts) shared this association (Tables 37; 106). It would appear

therefore that Durrington Walls style features possessed more of an association with Neolithic monuments than demonstrated by the other Grooved Ware styles.

Table 35: Associations between Durrington Walls style associated contexts and Neolithic monuments

Associations Between Durrington Walls Contexts and Nearby Neolithic Monuments: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 400m or less	
Grooved Ware Context	**Associations With**
Abingdon Common (context 1)	Possible Class II henge, Abingdon Common; 2 Ring ditches near Abingdon Common;
Gravelly Guy (context 2201)	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring; Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch
Gravelly Guy (context 1001)	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring; Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch
Gravelly Guy (context 1000)	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring; Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch
Gravelly Guy (context 1039)	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring; Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch
Drayton North Cursus (context 1087)	Sutton Courtenay Long mound; Drayton North Cursus
Drayton North Cursus (context 1177/178)	Drayton North Cursus
Vicarage Field (context A)	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring
Lechlade Cursus (context 2,B,C,D)	Lechlade Cursus

Table 36: Associations between Clacton style associated contexts and Neolithic monuments

Associations Between Woodlands Contexts and Nearby Neolithic Monuments: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 400m or less)	
Grooved Ware Context	**Associations with**
Corporation Farm 0	Corporation Farm ring ditch; Sutton Courtenay long mound; Drayton North Cursus
Gravelly Guy 1002	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring; Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch

Table 37: Associations between Woodlands Style associated contexts and Neolithic monuments

Associations Between Woodlands Contexts and Nearby Neolithic Monuments: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 400m or less)	
Grooved Ware Context	**Associations with**
Barrow Hills 917	Barrow Hills pond barrow; Barrow Hills hengiform ring ditch; Barrow Hills oval barrow
Barrow Hills 3831	Barrow Hills pond barrow; Barrow Hills hengiform ring ditch; Barrow Hills oval barrow
Barrow Hills 3196	Barrow Hills pond barrow; Barrow Hills hengiform ring ditch; Barrow Hills oval barrow

Nearest neighbour analysis revealed that Durrington Walls contexts had a propensity towards clustering and towards an association with Neolithic monuments not as evident or not evident at all with the other two styles. Durrington Walls style pit cluster 1000 / 1001 at Gravelly Guy was perhaps a true cluster as both contained Grooved Ware sherds which were thought to be from the same vessel (Table 52), perhaps signifying a contemporaniety between the features. Only two other contexts appeared similar in terms of material culture (Clacton style associated contexts 962 and 983 at Roughground Farm) and the fact that they intercut may indicate another true cluster although a lack of dating evidence from context 962 makes any conclusion impossible.

Pit clusters containing Grooved Ware pottery are not unique to this part of the country as shown for example by pit clusters from Etton Landscape 6, Cambs (French 2005, 45-6), Beckton Farm, Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway (Pollard *et al*. 1997, 84-7), Redgate Hill, Hunstanton, Norfolk (Healy *et al*. 1993, 6 & 70) and Nosterfield, North Yorkshire (Copp and Toop 2005, Appendix Ai). The two pits at Etton, which were considered contemporary

(French 2005, 61), resembled many of the Woodlands contexts within the study area, being made up of a series of complex layers and containing a variety of cultural material (ibid, 49-88). In addition, they were also some distance from a Neolithic monument (i.e. more than 400 metres) as were the majority of Woodlands contexts in the study area.

3.6. Summary

Nearest neighbour analyses have demonstrated that Durrington Walls style associated contexts were significantly different to both the Woodlands and Clacton style associated contexts in terms of their positioning within Grooved Ware sites. Durrington Walls style contexts exhibited the majority of clustering and the only one with what appeared to be contemporary clusters. This also extended to earlier and contemporary Neolithic monuments, as nearest neighbour analyses also demonstrated how Durrington Walls style associated contexts was often positioned 400 metres or less from one or even two of them, as was evident at Gravelly Guy. What becomes apparent, once again, is how the Durrington Walls style associated features appear to stand out from the other two styles.

The first part of this chapter dealt primarily with the depositional contexts of Grooved Ware pottery, demonstrating how different the Durrington Walls style associated contexts were in terms of stratigraphic sequences and the material culture they contained, compared to those of the Woodlands and Clacton styles. Durrington Walls style associated features contained far less material than both the two other styles and very few contexts displayed any evidence for complex stratigraphic sequences, unlike Woodlands contexts and to some degree Clacton associated contexts too. However, there is one area of commonality evident among all three styles; the use of arboreal features in the decorative design, an idea which is discussed in chapter five.

4.0 GROOVED WARE POTTERY IN THE LANDSCAPE

4.1. Grooved Ware Distribution / Spatial Analysis In The Upper Thames Valley

The two previous chapters have dealt primarily with individual Grooved Ware contexts, analysing patterns in the cultural material deposited alongside the three styles of Grooved Ware pottery, the manner in which Grooved Ware was deposited and the locations it was placed. However, it is not enough to study these sites alone as they did not exist in isolation and were not separate from the cultural landscapes surrounding them. They should therefore be viewed as part of a much larger and more complex canvas and analysed as such. As Chapman noted:

> "Fundamentally, landscape archaeology is a term commonly used to characterise those areas of archaeological research and interpretation that consider the landscape as opposed to the site, the inter-relationship between sites, and the physical spaces separating them" (2006, 11).

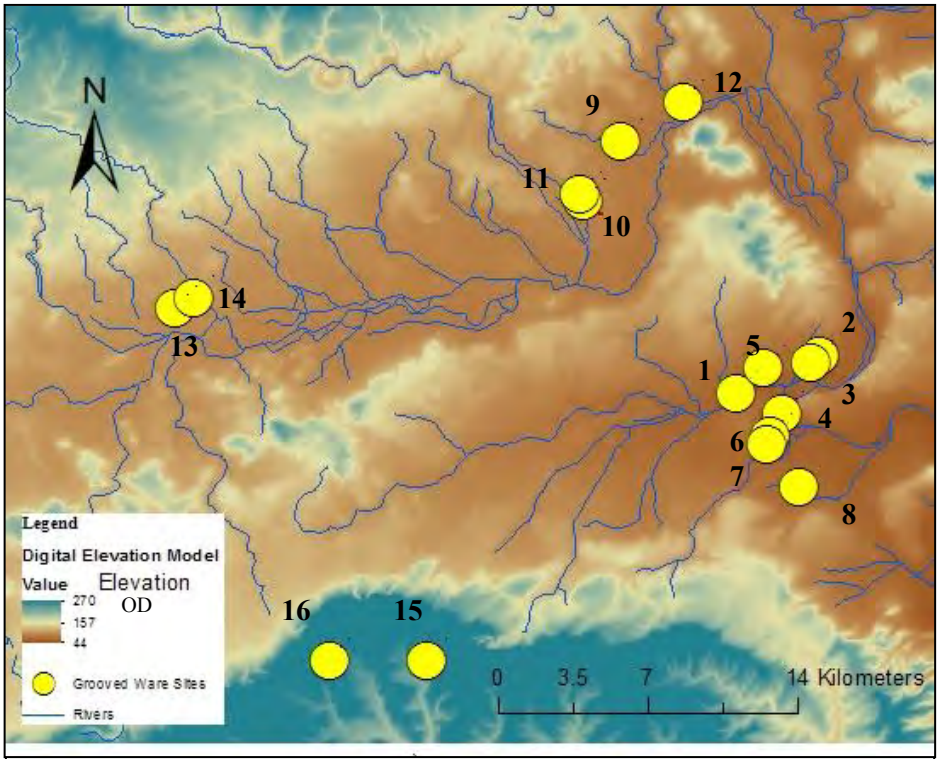
The first section of this chapter focuses on the distribution of the 16 selected Grooved Ware locations in the Upper Thames Valley, undertaking a brief landscape study in regard to their position in, and relationship to, the broader landscape. The second part analyses the nature of Grooved Ware deposition in a landscape context in an attempt to determine whether any distinct patterns emerge in relation to its placement within the landscape. This will be achieved through a visibility analysis study using a set of spatial analysis tools within a Geographical Information System (ARCGIS 9.3), namely visibility analysis, which identifies which area of the landscape is visible from a specific point i.e. each Grooved Ware location (see Appendix F for methodology).

4.2. Grooved Ware Distribution / Spatial Analysis In the Upper Thames Valley

4.2.1. Landscape Study

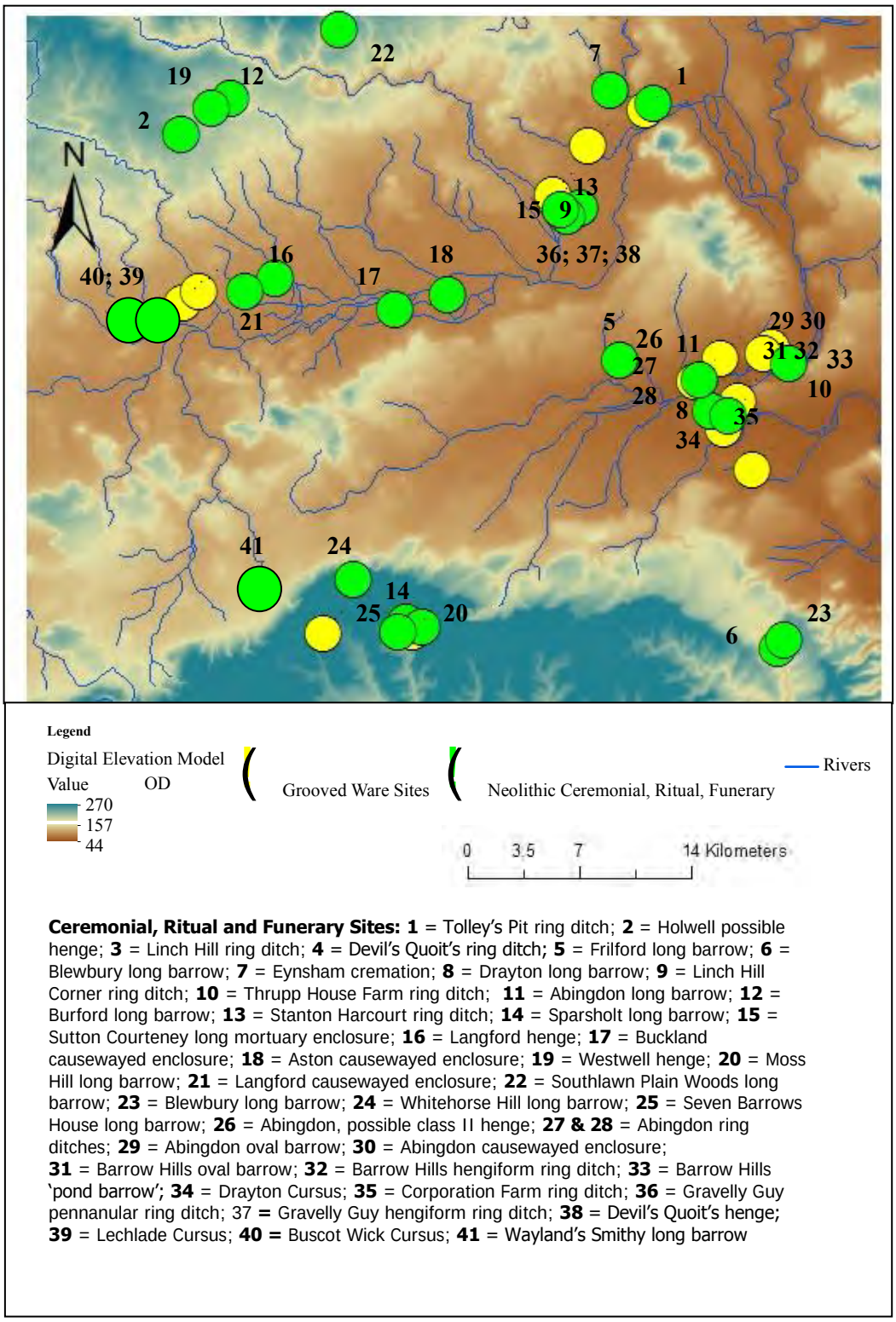
The study area (Figure 43), which encompasses a group of Grooved Ware locations within the reaches of the Upper Thames Valley, consists of gently-undulating clay lowlands, gravel terraces above the wide, major river valley floodplains and the strongly undulating and steep slopes of the limestone Corallian ridge. Two main concentrations of Grooved Ware sites are evident: one close to the Neolithic complex at Abingdon on the east side of the study area (Figure 45), and the other to the north, close to the monumental complex at Stanton Harcourt (Figure 54), and a further scatter of sites are located towards the west and south (Figure 58). It should be noted, however, that the 16 Grooved Ware sites examined here do not constitute all those known in the Upper Thames Valley.

Figure 43: The 16 selected Grooved Ware sites in the Upper Thames Valley



Grooved Ware Locations: 1 = Abingdon Common; 2 = Barrow Hills; 3 = Barton Court Farm; 4 = Corporation Farm; 5 = Spring Road; 6 = Drayton North Cursus; 7 = Drayton South Cursus; 8 = Didcot Power Station; 9 = Foxley Farm; 10 = Gravelly Guy; 11 = Vicarage Field; 12 = Cassington; 13 = Lechlade Cursus; 14 = Roughground Farm; 15 = Seven Barrows; 16 = Tower Hill

Figure 44: Ceremonial, ritual and funerary monuments in the Upper Thames Valley



Ceremonial, Ritual and Funerary Sites: **1** = Tolley's Pit ring ditch; **2** = Holwell possible henge; **3** = Linch Hill ring ditch; **4** = Devil's Quoit's ring ditch; **5** = Frilford long barrow; **6** = Blewbury long barrow; **7** = Eynsham cremation; **8** = Drayton long barrow; **9** = Linch Hill Corner ring ditch; **10** = Thrupp House Farm ring ditch; **11** = Abingdon long barrow; **12** = Burford long barrow; **13** = Stanton Harcourt ring ditch; **14** = Sparsholt long barrow; **15** = Sutton Courteney long mortuary enclosure; **16** = Langford henge; **17** = Buckland causewayed enclosure; **18** = Aston causewayed enclosure; **19** = Westwell henge; **20** = Moss Hill long barrow; **21** = Langford causewayed enclosure; **22** = Southlawn Plain Woods long barrow; **23** = Blewbury long barrow; **24** = Whitehorse Hill long barrow; **25** = Seven Barrows House long barrow; **26** = Abingdon, possible class II henge; **27 & 28** = Abingdon ring ditches; **29** = Abingdon oval barrow; **30** = Abingdon causewayed enclosure; **31** = Barrow Hills oval barrow; **32** = Barrow Hills hengiform ring ditch; **33** = Barrow Hills 'pond barrow'; **34** = Drayton Cursus; **35** = Corporation Farm ring ditch; **36** = Gravelly Guy pennanular ring ditch; 37 = Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch; **38** = Devil's Quoit's henge; **39** = Lechlade Cursus; **40** = Buscot Wick Cursus; **41** = Wayland's Smithy long barrow

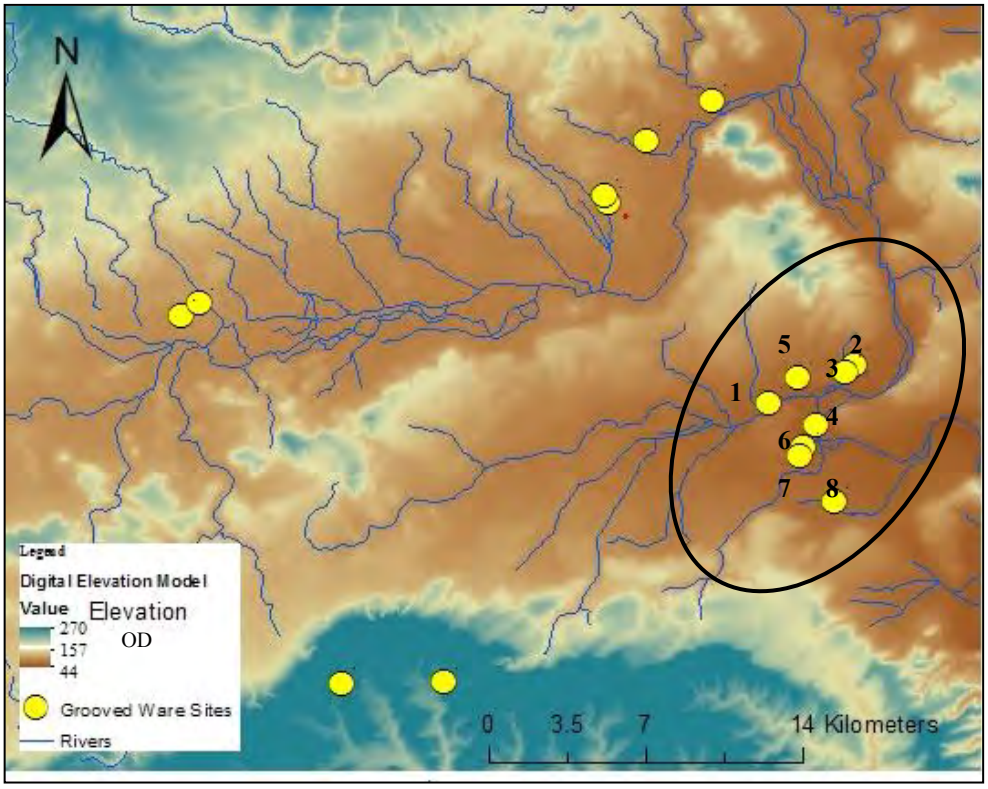
Grooved Ware sites appear to have shared a preference for the lower-lying areas of the gravel terraces, with only two Grooved Ware sites on the higher ground (Figures 43). This may be

due to the lack of archaeological investigations away from the gravel terraces, and this patterning may change as more sites are discovered, especially considering the number of earlier and later Neolithic monuments on higher ground (Figure 44).

Grooved Ware Sites: Concentration One (Barrow Hills, Barton Court Farm, Abingdon Common, Drayton North and South Cursus and Didcot Power Station)

The majority of Grooved Ware sites lie within one kilometre of the River Thames, often close to the confluence of two or three rivers and several earlier Neolithic monuments (Figure 44; 45).

Figure 45: Upper Thames Valley: Grooved Ware sites, Concentration One**.**



Grooved Ware Sites, Concentration One: 1 = Abingdon Common; 2 = Barrow Hills; 3 = Barton Court Farm; 4 = Corporation Farm; 5 = Spring Road; 6 = Drayton North Cursus; 7 = Drayton South Cursus; 8 = Didcot Power Station.

This riverine distribution and association with monumental complexes has previously been noted by Cleal (1999a, 5) and certainly appears to be true for the study area as many Grooved Ware sites appear to have associations with Neolithic monuments (Figure 44).

Barrow Hills, Barton Court Farm, Drayton South Cursus, Didcot Power Station and Spring Road all occupied sites of local topographical eminence, possibly a determining factor in location choice. Tilley (1994, 73) observed that even though it was difficult to visualise the natural setting of prehistoric locales, the 'bones of the land' have remained basically the same since the Mesolithic. To an extent this is true, although in areas of large scale mineral extraction, such as the Upper Thames Valley, the landscape has taken on a different form to some degree. The 'Line of Sight' tool in ARCGIS was chosen as a means to capture landscape profiles of the area to aid understanding of the local topography and help visualise the land in which the Grooved Ware features had been placed. The following diagrams (Figures 46-50) demonstrate how often a site of topographical eminence was chosen for Grooved Ware deposition (see Appendix F for methodology).

Figure 46: Barrow Hills landscape profile – west to east.
The site occupied a 'spur of slightly higher ground' (Barclay and Halpin 1999, 1)

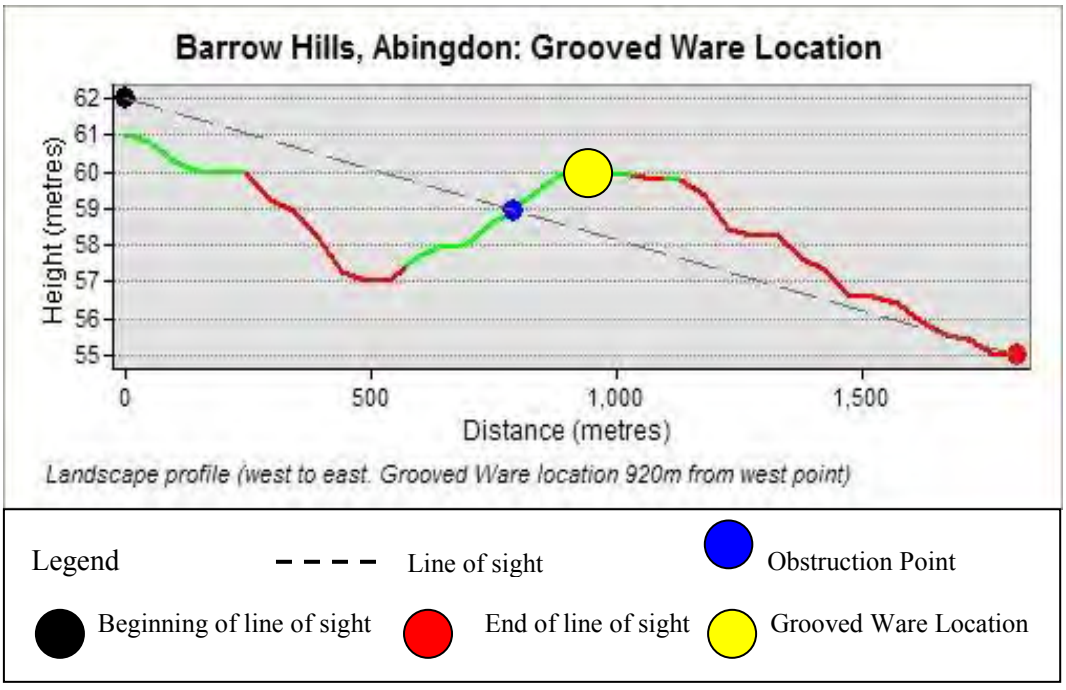


Figure 47: Barton Court Farm landscape profile – west to east.
The site was positioned on a gentle slope, approximately 1:50 gradient.

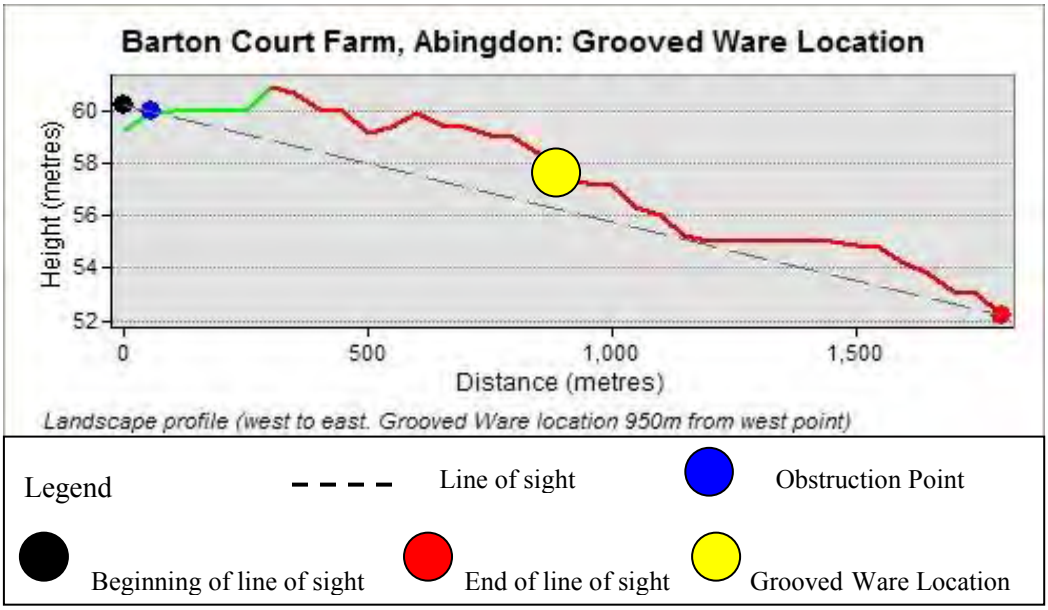


Figure 48: Drayton South cursus landscape profile – north to south.
The site was located on a 'slightly domed terrace' (Barclay *et al.* 2003, 10)

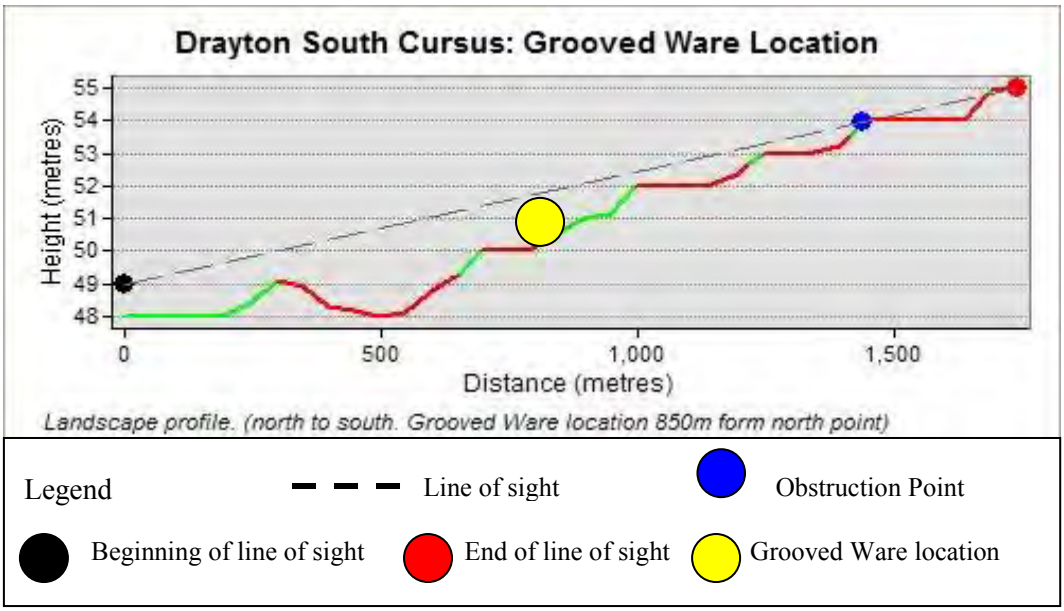


Figure 49: Didcot Power Station landscape profile – north to south.
The site was positioned on a gravel island (Boyle *et al.* 1995, 201)

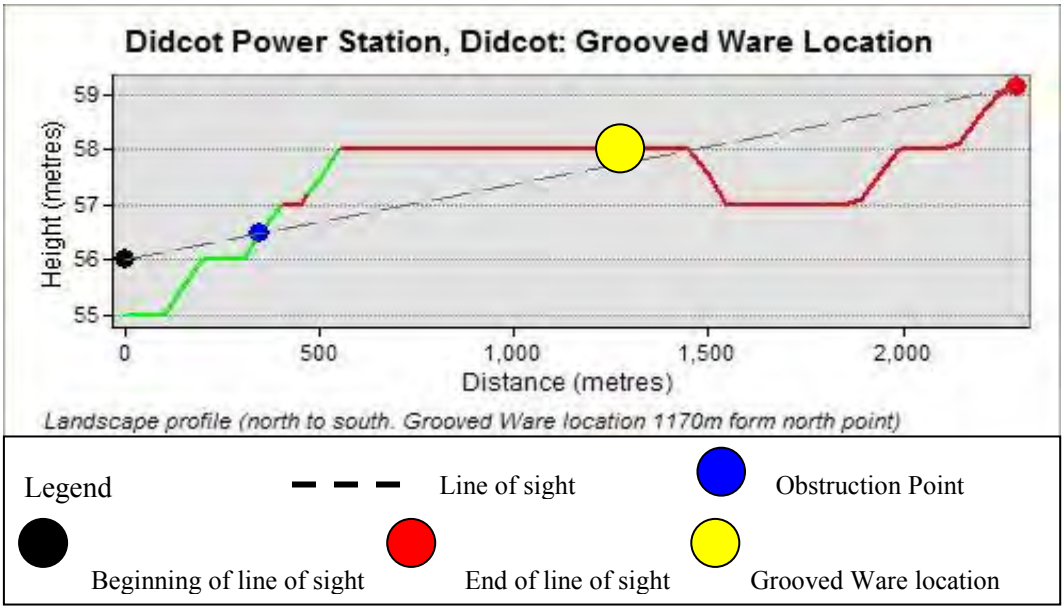
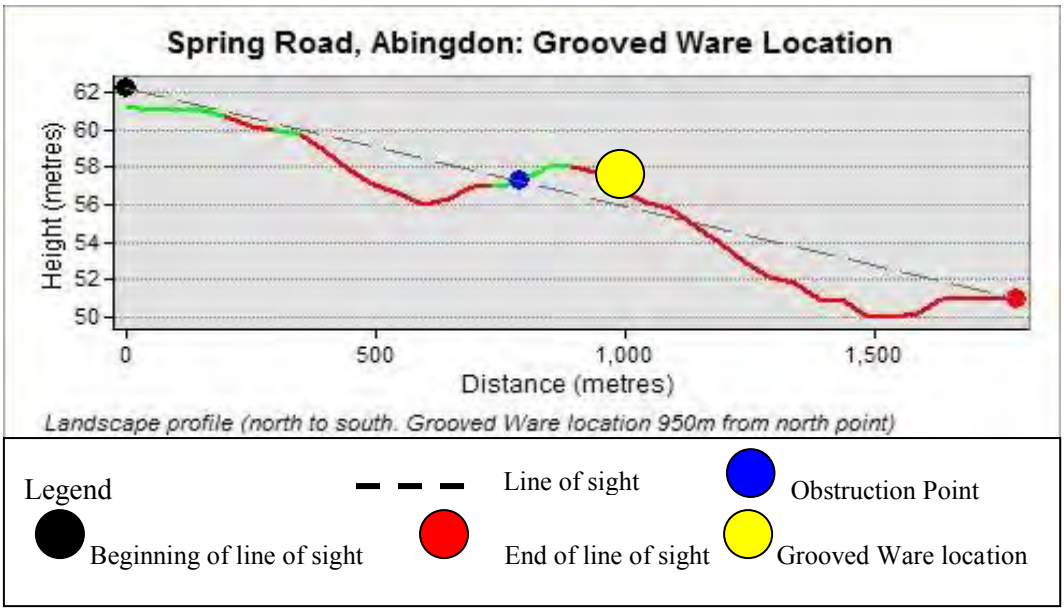


Figure 50: Spring Road, Abingdon landscape profile – north to south.
The site was located in an area of 'slight eminence' (Allen and Kamash 2998, 1)



The profiles illustrate how certain prominent areas, such as ridges and raised gravel islands, appeared to be favoured for Grooved Ware deposition, an idea supported by Tilley's work in south-west Wales, where he noted that particular geographical areas would have created dominant focal points within the landscape (Tilley 1994, 99). Particular locales also may have gained significance in the earlier Neolithic through the construction of ceremonial, ritual and funerary monuments, often in areas which had witnessed previous Mesolithic activity; for example, Abingdon Causewayed Enclosure (Case 1982, 2-3), Drayton North Cursus (Barclay *et al.* 2003b, 54) and Corporation Farm (Barclay *et al*. 2003b, 32). This significance is evident elsewhere, for example, the chambered monument at Gwernvale, in the Black Mountains of Wales, was constructed within an area of repeated Mesolithic occupation, with the place and use of that place 'embedded in social memory' (Tilley 1994, 117).

Figure 51: Geology and Grooved Ware locations, Upper Thames Valley (see Fig 43 for Grooved Ware site names)

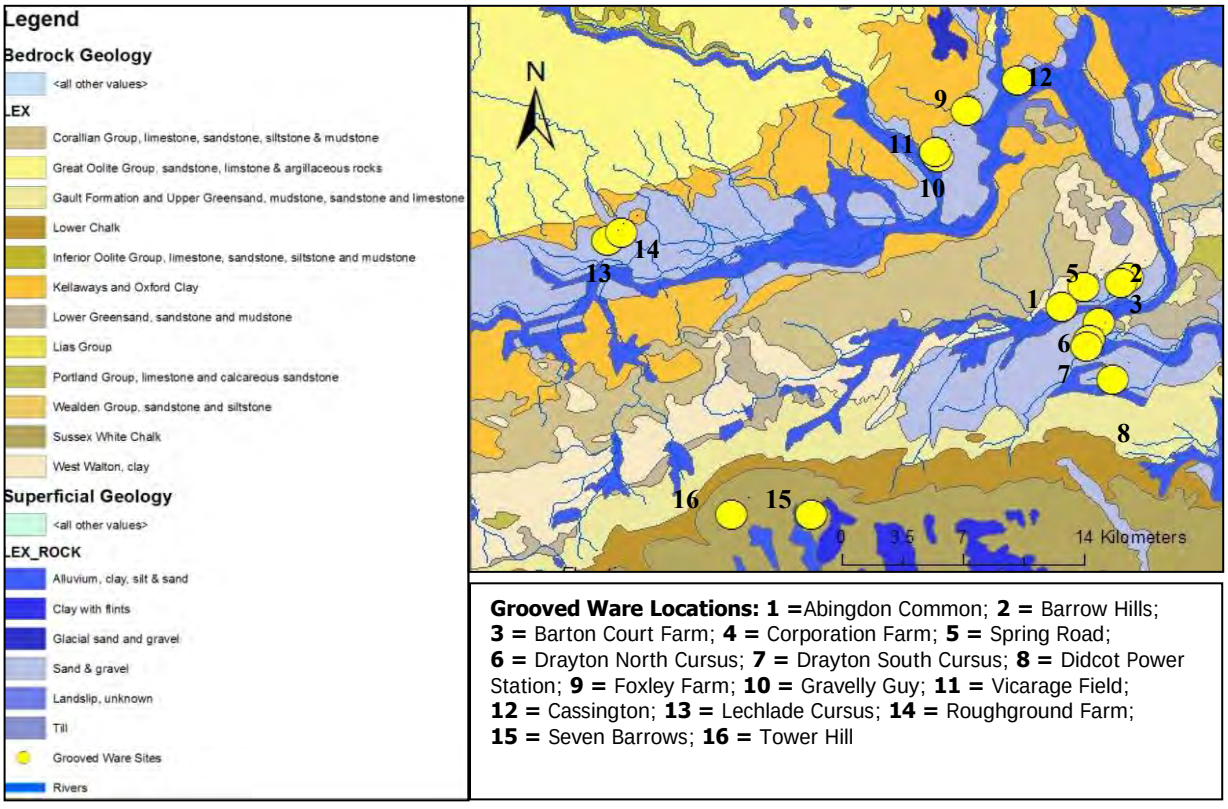
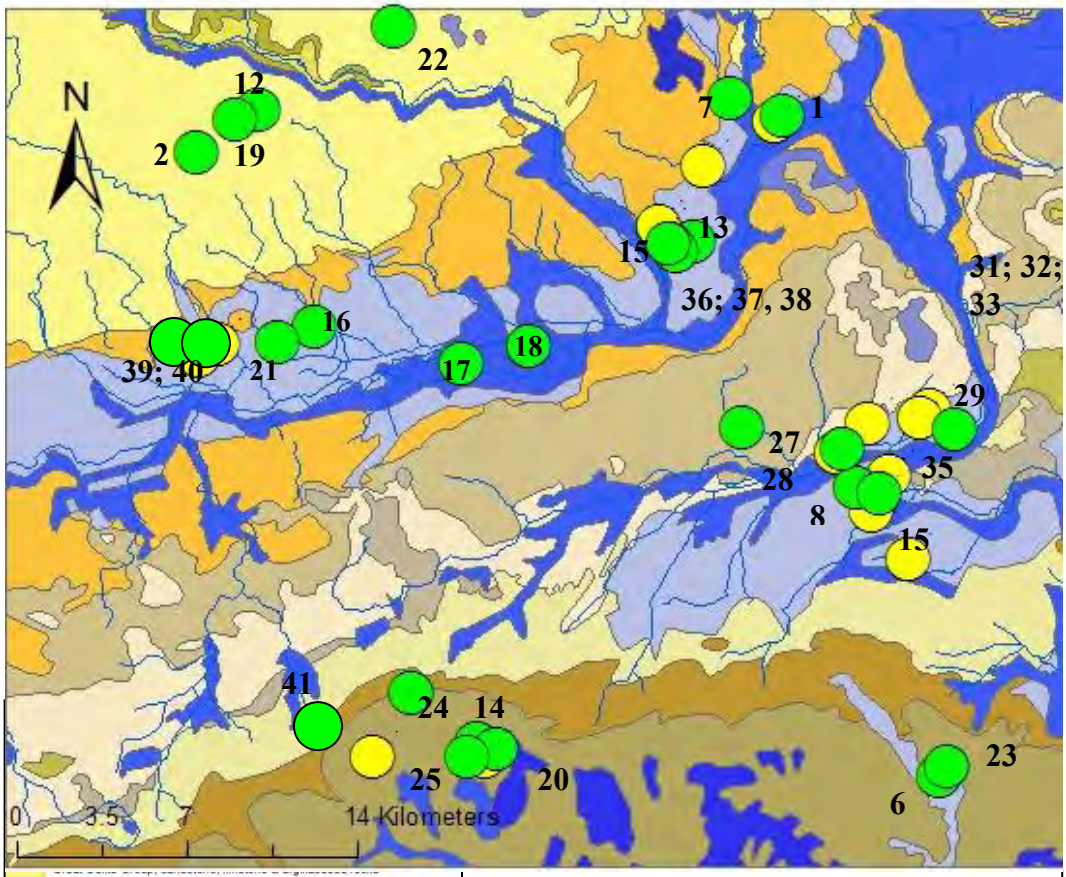


Figure 52: Geology and ceremonial, ritual and funerary monuments locations, Upper Thames Valley



Gault Formation and Upper Greensand, mudstone, sandstone and limestone
Lower Chalk
Inferior Oolite Group, limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone
Kellaways and Oxford Clay
Lower Greensand, sandstone and mudstone
Lias Group
Portland Group, limestone and calcareous sandstone
Wealden Group, sandstone and siltstone
Sussex White Chalk
West Walton, clay

Superficial Geology

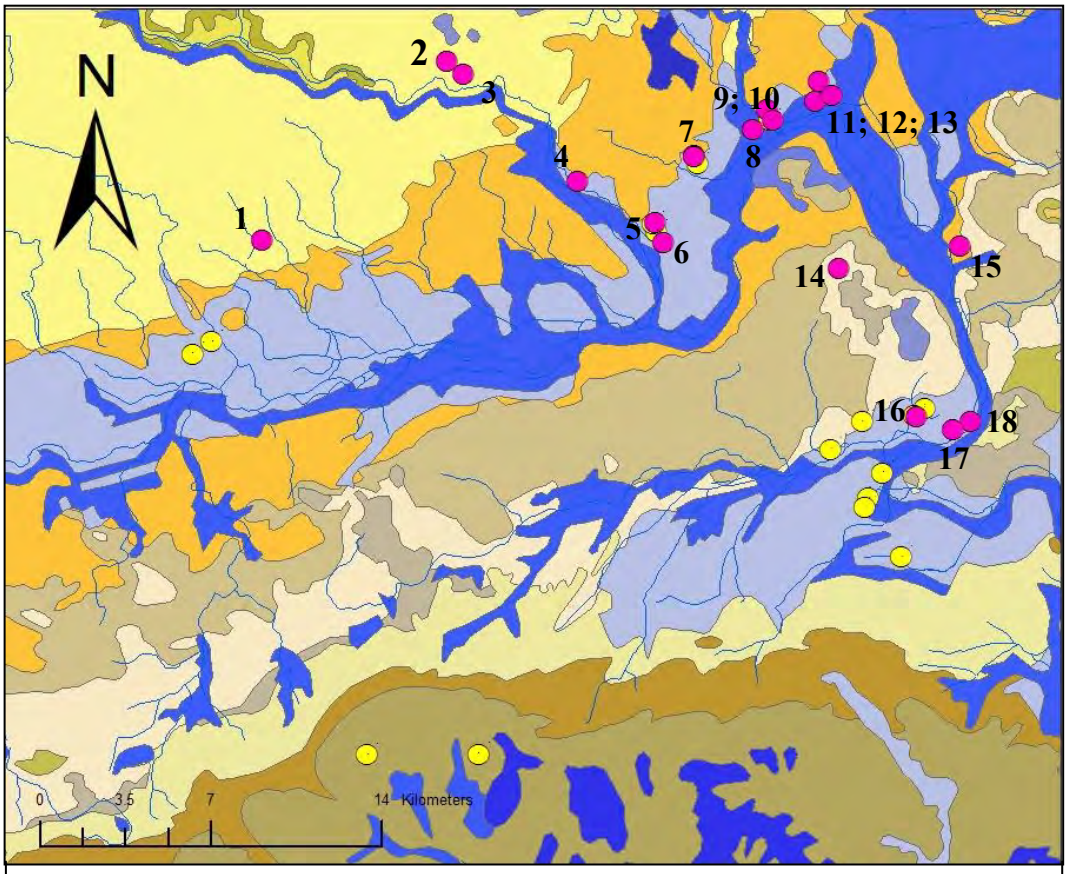
<all other values>

LEX_ROCK

Alluvium, clay, silt & sand
Clay with flints
Glacial sand and gravel
Sand & gravel
Landslip, unknown
Till
Grooved Ware Sites
Neo ceremonial ritual funerary monuments
Rivers

Ceremonial, Ritual and Funerary Sites: 1 = Tolley's Pit ring ditch; **2** = Holwell possible henge; **3** = Linch Hill ring ditch; **4** = Devil's Quoit's ring ditch; **5** = Frilford long barrow; **6** = Blewbury long barrow; **7** = Eynsham cremation; **8** = Drayton long barrow; **9** = Linch Hill Corner ring ditch; **10** = Thrupp House Farm ring ditch; **11** = Abingdon long barrow; **12** = Burford long barrow; **13** = Stanton Harcourt ring ditch; **14** = Sparsholt long barrow; **15** = Sutton Courteney long mortuary enclosure; **16** = Langford henge; **17** = Buckland causewayed enclosure; **18** = Aston causewayed enclosure; **19** = Westwell henge; **20** = Moss Hill long barrow; **21** = Langford causewayed enclosure; **22** = Southlawn Plain Woods long barrow; **23** = Blewbury long barrow; **24** = Whitehorse Hill long barrow; **25** = Seven Barrows House long barrow; **26** = Abingdon, possible class II henge; **27 & 28** = Abingdon ring ditches; **29** = Abingdon oval barrow; **30** = Abingdon causewayed enclosure; **31** = Barrow Hills oval barrow; **32** = Barrow Hills hengiform ring ditch; **33** = Barrow Hills 'pond barrow'; **34** = Drayton cursus; **35** = Corporation Farm ring ditch; **36** = Gravelly Guy pennanular ring ditch; **37** = Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch; **38** = Devil's Quoit's henge; **39** = Lechlade Cursus; **40** = Buscot Wick Cursus; **41** = Wayland's Smithy

Figure 53: Geology and occupation sites, Upper Thames Valley.



Occupation Sites: **1 =** Linch Hill; **2 & 3** = Minster Lovell; **4** = Ducklington; **5 =** Vicarage Field: **6 =** North-west of Devil's Quoit's; **7 =** 320 metres north of Foxley Farm; **8 =** East of Mead Lane, Eynsham; **9 & 10 =** Cassington; **11, 12 & 13 =** Yarnton; **14 =** South-east of Hurst Hill; **15 =** Fairacres Road; Iffley; **16 =** Barton Court Farm; **17 =** Thrupp Farm; **18 =** Pumney Farm

N.B. Only records relating to Neolithic 'settlement' or 'occupation' on the Heritage Gateway Oxfordshire Historic Environment Records website were included

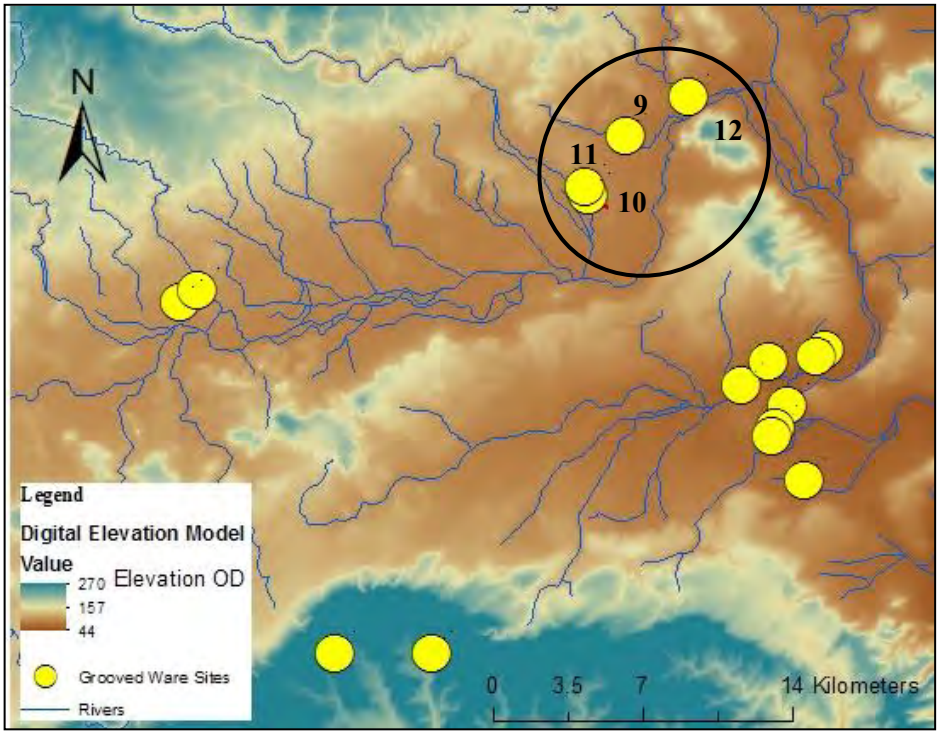
All but two of the 16 Grooved Ware sites occupied the gravel terraces (Figure 51), although this may be a reflection of the developer-led archaeology within this particular area. However, it is also possible that the locations represent a desire to be close to water and associated economic resources, a pattern replicated in the distribution of Neolithic occupation, ceremonial, ritual and funerary sites (Figures 52-3). The Abingdon area appears to have been favoured for a long period of time, demonstrated by Mesolithic flint scatters (Case 1982, 2-3), and monument construction from the early Neolithic onwards when the Abingdon causewayed enclosure was built. This had been placed upon a slight spur of land which was bounded by the valley at the confluence of two small streams (Avery *et al.* 1982, 10), and may have been viewed as a significant topographical point in the landscape, only one kilometre from the Thames. Indeed, in the Upper Thames Valley, the confluence of rivers appeared to have been significant places for Grooved Ware deposition and for the construction of monuments. Interestingly, the significance of river confluences also appears to have been important in later periods as some minster churches also occupy these positions (Blair, 2005, 193-4). Blair suggested the location of these sites may have been the idea of the physical and symbolic boundary 'enabling them to be *in* the world but not quite of it' (ibid).

It would seem that the Abingdon locale may have been a particularly favoured place for Grooved Ware deposition and may have been partly due to the economic resources within the river valley and partly due to the areas of local topographic eminence, such as the raised gravel islands (Figures 49-50), spurs (Figure 46) and slopes (47 & 50). Earlier activity may also have been a factor in choice of location for Grooved Ware deposition, especially considering the evidence for Mesolithic and early Neolithic activity.

Grooved Ware Sites: Concentration Two (Gravelly Guy, Vicarage Field, Foxley Farm and Cassington).

The Grooved Ware locations in this concentration appear to differ slightly to those around the Abingdon area, often further than a kilometre from a major river (Figure 54) and with a greater number of occupation sites (Figure 53).

Figure 54: Upper Thames Valley: Grooved Ware sites, Concentration Two.



Grooved Ware Locations: 9 = Foxley Farm; **10 =** Gravelly Guy; **11 =** Vicarage Field; **12 =** Cassington

The sites of Gravelly Guy and Vicarage Field may have been chosen for Grooved Ware deposition because of their proximity to the river Windrush 500 metres to the south-west (and possibly to areas of abundant natural resources) and to the Devil's Quoits henge (Figure 43, number 37). Abundant natural resources may have brought people to the area, although it has been suggested that the activity was associated with the river (Barclay *et al.* 1995, 106). Interestingly, the Grooved Ware sites in this concentration do not appear to have occupied

areas of topographic eminence (Figures 55-57) compared to concentration one (Figures 45-50), perhaps with the exception of Gravelly Guy, where the land sloped down to the floodplain (Figure 55).

Figure 55: Gravelly Guy landscape profile – north to south.
At the edge of the site 'the ground dips away' to the floodplain (Lambrick et al 2004, 1)

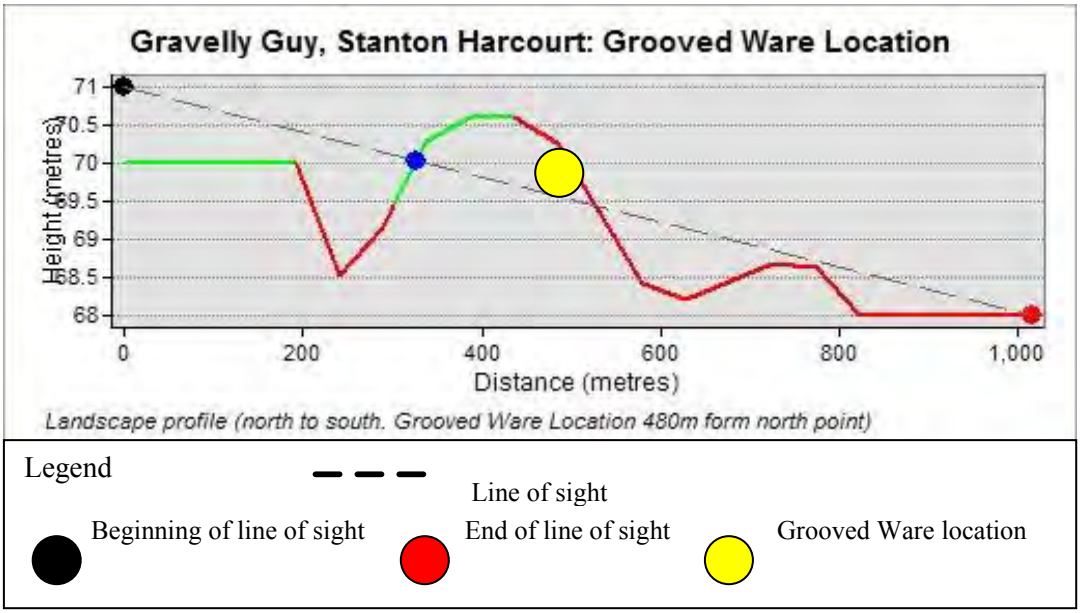


Figure 56: Foxley Farm landscape profile – north to south.

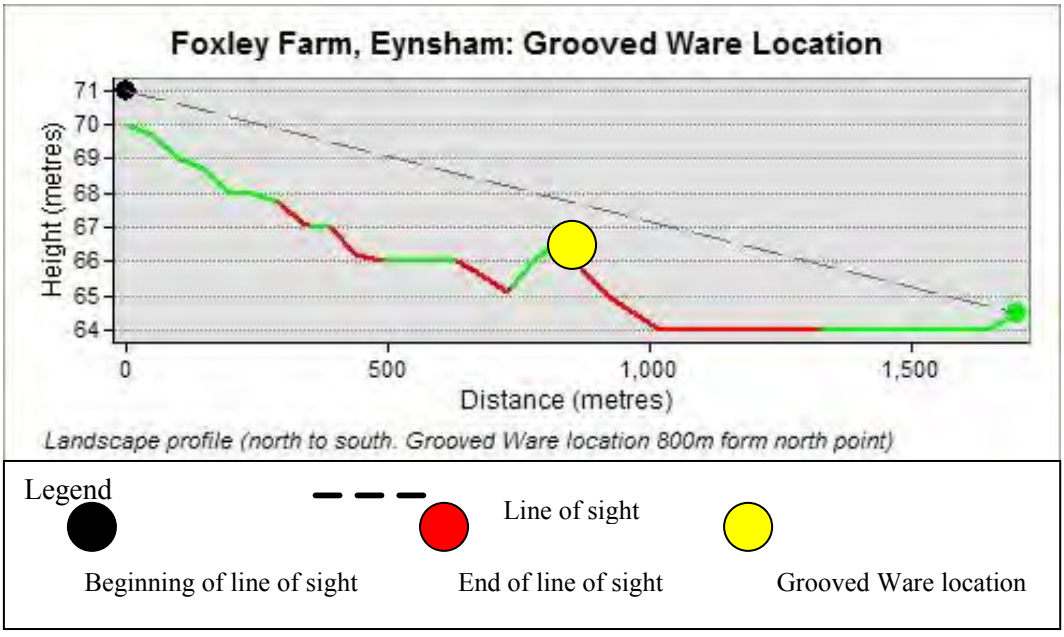
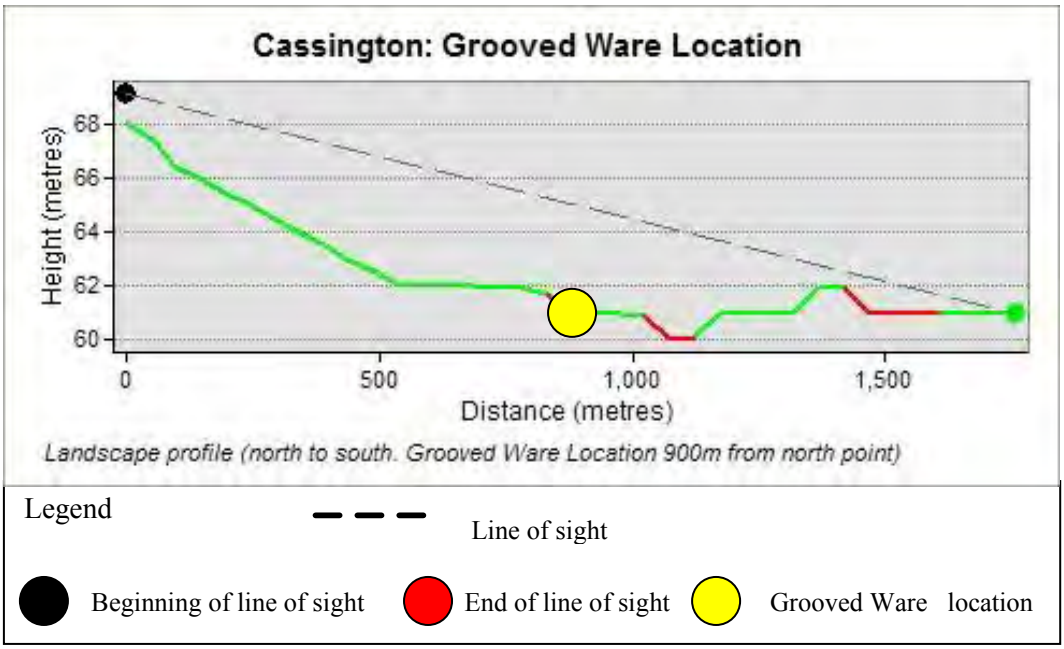


Figure 57: Cassington landscape profile – north to south.
N.B. The trough at 1050m represents the river Evenlode.



Further excavations could change the distribution map of Mesolithic and Neolithic sites, although the recent evidence for Neolithic activity on the floodplain at Yarnton may help to support the idea that these low-lying sites were important in prehistory. Grooved Ware pottery was found in several contexts on Yarnton Floodplain at sites 2, 3, 4a, 5 and 7 (Longworth and Cleal 1999, 194), where gravel islands were the favoured locations for occupation (Hey 1997, 105). This association between gravel islands and Neolithic activity has been noted before at Drayton, where a Neolithic long mortuary enclosure had been placed at the highest point on a gravel island (Barclay *et al*. 2003a, 6) and at Maxey Quarry, Cambridgeshire, where Grooved Ware associated pits had been placed on slight gravel islands (Ian Meadows pers. comm.). This may reflect the anchoring of social identities (to which Tilley referred) in a significant part of the landscape and where wild economic resources were abundant.

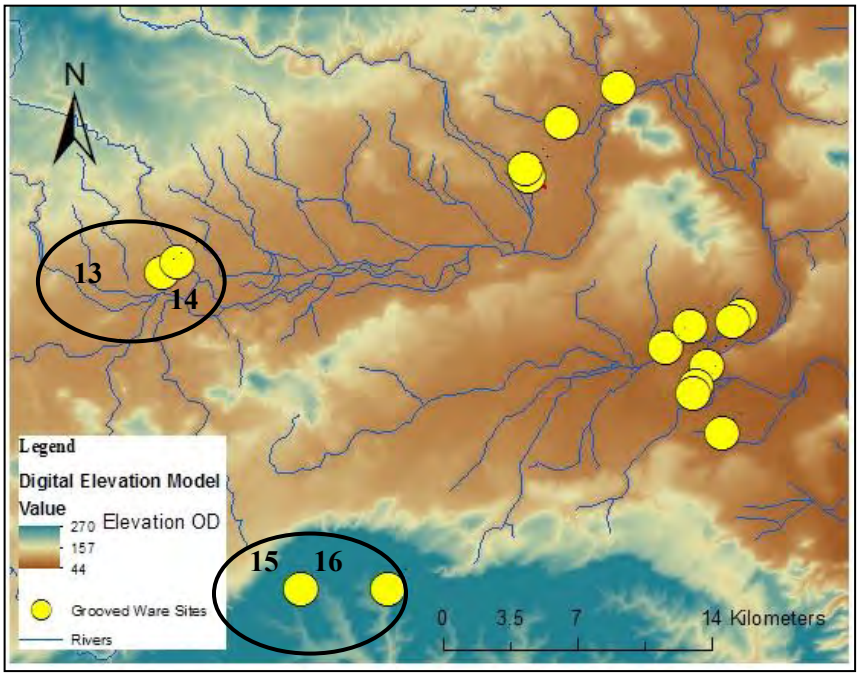
It would therefore appear that Grooved Ware sites comprising this concentration did not favour areas of topographic eminence as they appeared to do in concentration one, although

both concentrations were close to major watercourses. Interestingly, the number of occupation sites was far greater around the Grooved Ware sites in this concentration compared to those in Concentration One.

Other Grooved Ware Sites: (Lechlade Cursus, Roughground Farm, Seven Barrows, Tower Hill)

Both Grooved Ware sites at the Lechlade Cursus and Roughground Farm (Figure 58) share similarities with sites in concentrations one and two, favouring gravel terraces, proximity to a major river and to the confluences of two or three rivers.

Figure 58: Upper Thames Valley: other Grooved Ware sites



Grooved Ware Locations: 13 = Lechlade Cursus; **14 =** Roughground Farm; **15 =** Seven Barrows**; 16 =** Tower Hill

Their proximity to two cursuses, at Lechlade and Buscot Wick (Figure 52, numbers 39 & 40) was probably no coincidence, especially considering the relationship between the Grooved Ware deposits and the Drayton cursus. In contrast, however the Grooved Ware sites of Seven Barrows and Tower Hill were placed high up on the Berkshire Downs (Figs 59-60), although still in areas of topographic eminence and in the vicinity of several long barrows (Figure 52,

numbers 14, 20, 24-5; 41). Although the absence of occupation sites appears interesting, it may be due to the relatively low number of archaeological investigations in the area

Figure 59: Seven Barrows landscape profile – north to south. The site was positioned on a steep slope, approximately 1:10 gradient. © Crown Copyright/database right 2012. An Ordnance Survey/ (Datacentre) supplied service

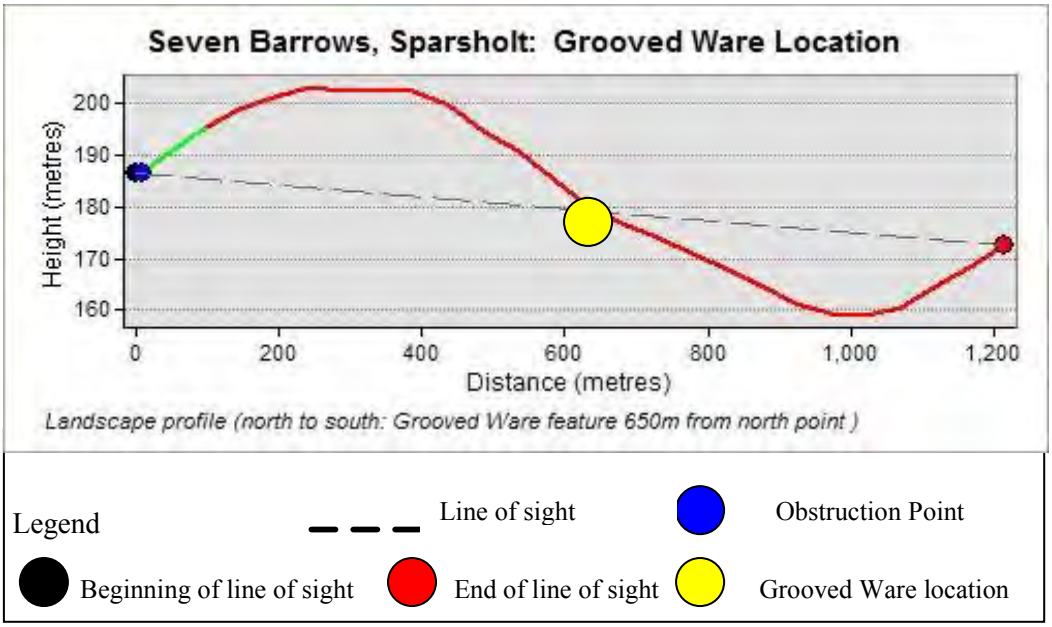
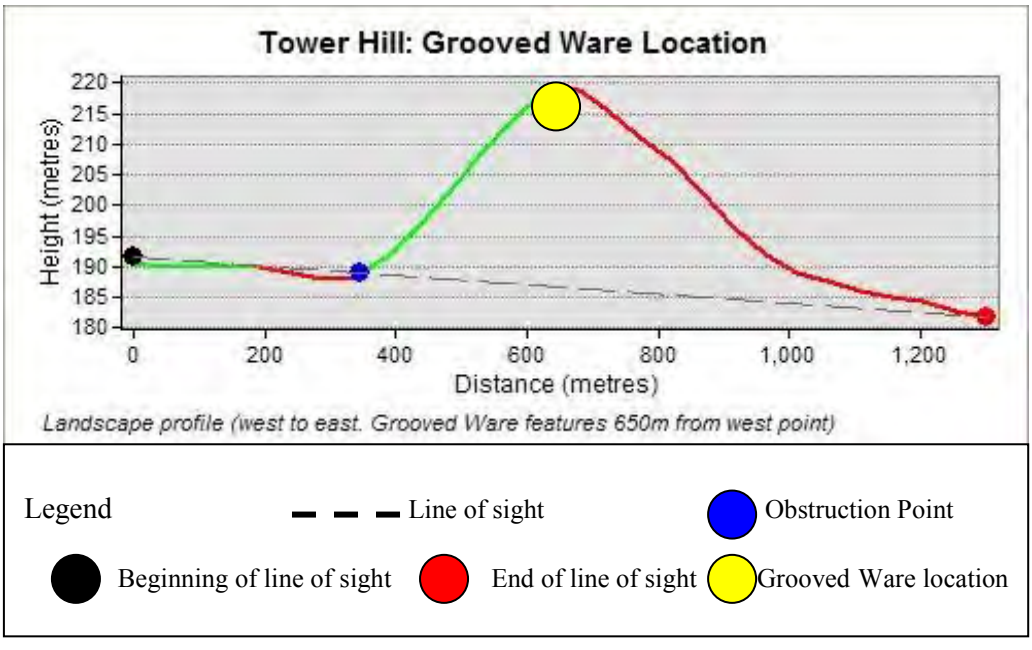


Figure 60: Tower Hill landscape profile – west to east. The site was located on the top of a ridge. The site was located on the top of a ridge. © Crown Copyright/database right 2012. An Ordnance Survey/ (Datacentre) supplied service



Summary

The majority of Grooved Ware sites appeared to have been placed in areas of topographic eminence, near to natural and cultural markers such as river confluences and earlier Neolithic monuments, as well as to major watercourses and areas of natural economic resources. In addition, there were no overriding characteristics which suggested particular areas of the landscape were favourable to specific Grooved Ware styles, as all appeared to share certain commonalities as to where they had been deposited.

4.2.3. Viewshed Analysis

Viewshed analysis was undertaken on all Grooved Ware sites within the study area to ascertain whether their location had been influenced by the visibility of either cultural or indeed natural features within the landscape. As Ogburn argues: "The nature of views to and from archaeological objects and sites has been of interest because of their potential importance in the placement of cultural features within the landscape" (2006, 405).

It has been said that viewshed analyses are based on modern landscape topography and take little notice of palaeovegetation (Wheatley and Gillings 2000, 5), which may ultimately distort any results. Unfortunately, the lack of environmental evidence from some of the Grooved Ware sites in the study area makes analysis difficult, but where available it mostly suggests that the landscape around the Grooved Ware sites was of open grassland and scrub with a woodland presence nearby (Robinson 1999, 271; Lambrick 2004b, 479; Robinson 2008, 70; Howell and Durden 1996, 23; Robinson 2003b, 242). The following three maps show the results of viewshed analysis performed on all Grooved Ware locations to determine which areas of the landscape were visible to each style (Figures 61-3)

Figure 61: Viewshed analysis: Durrington Walls locations

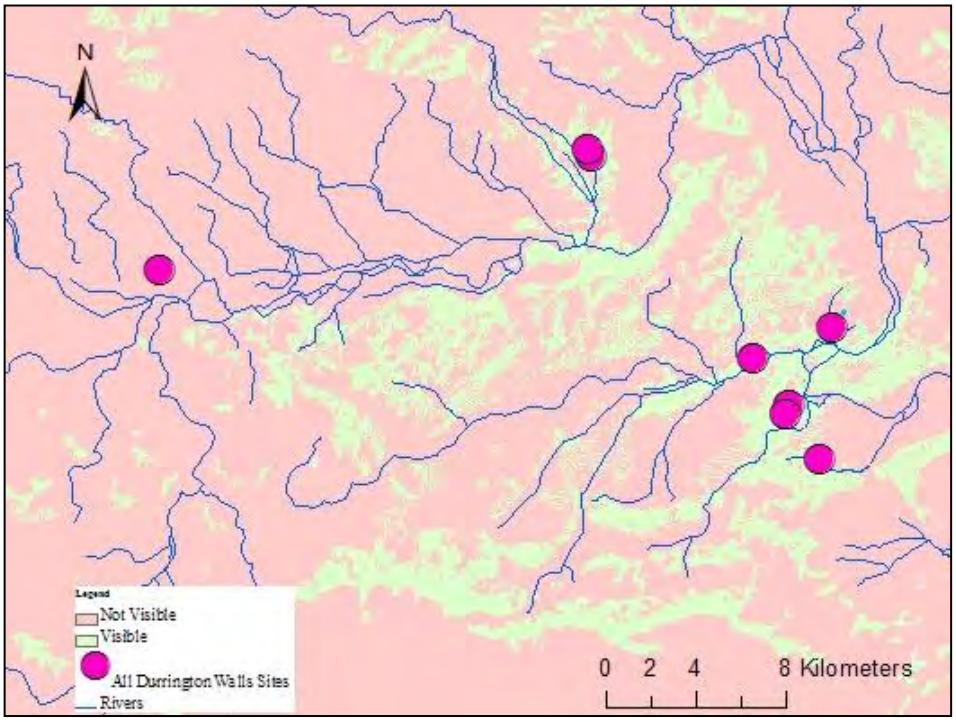


Figure 62: Viewshed analysis: Woodlands locations

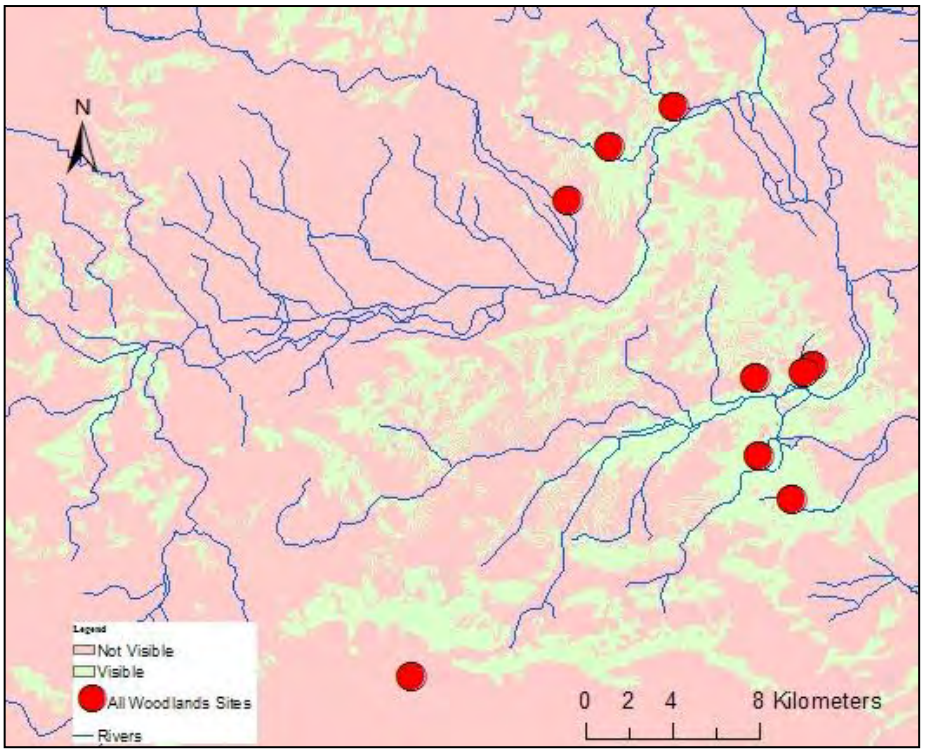
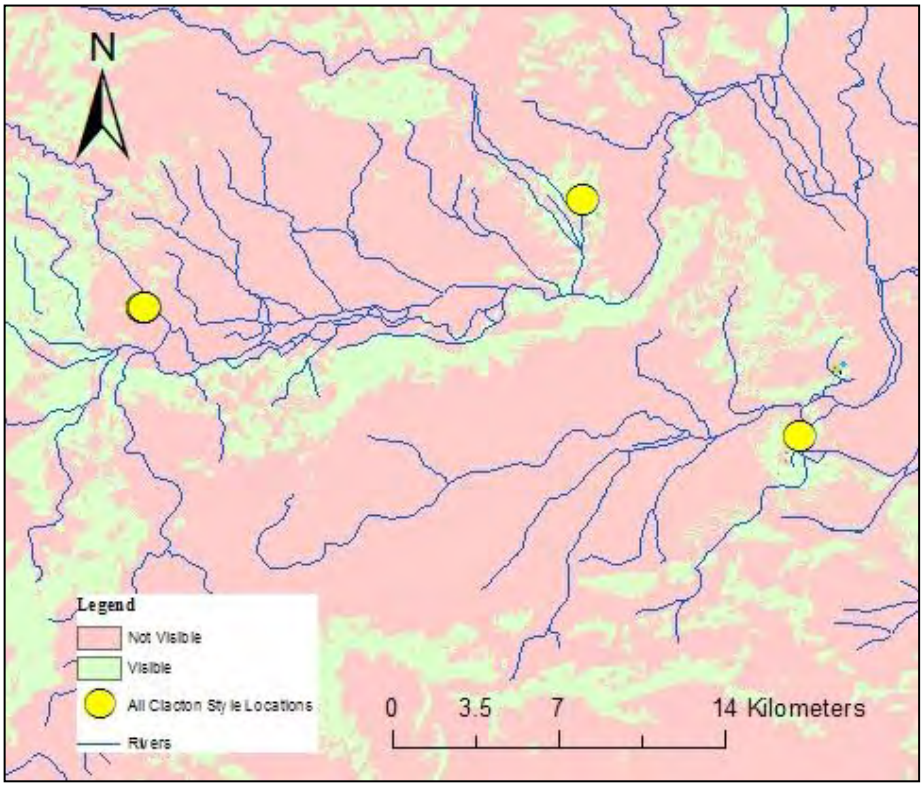


Figure 63: Viewshed analysis: Clacton locations



Viewshed analysis demonstrated broadly similar results for all three Grooved Ware styles with the same tracts of land visible to each style, with the exception of the Clacton style locations where a swathe of land can be seen in the west of the study area which was not so visible from sites with the two other styles. In addition, the area to the centre of the study area cannot be seen from the Clacton locations, although is, to an extent, from the other Grooved Ware sites. It is possible, however, that the low number of Clacton sites identified in the study area may be influencing the results.

Observer Points

The results from viewshed analysis provided a basic visibility map illustrating which areas could be seen from all 16 Grooved Ware sites. However, the results did not pinpoint how many Grooved Ware locations could see one particular area. As a result, it was not possible to

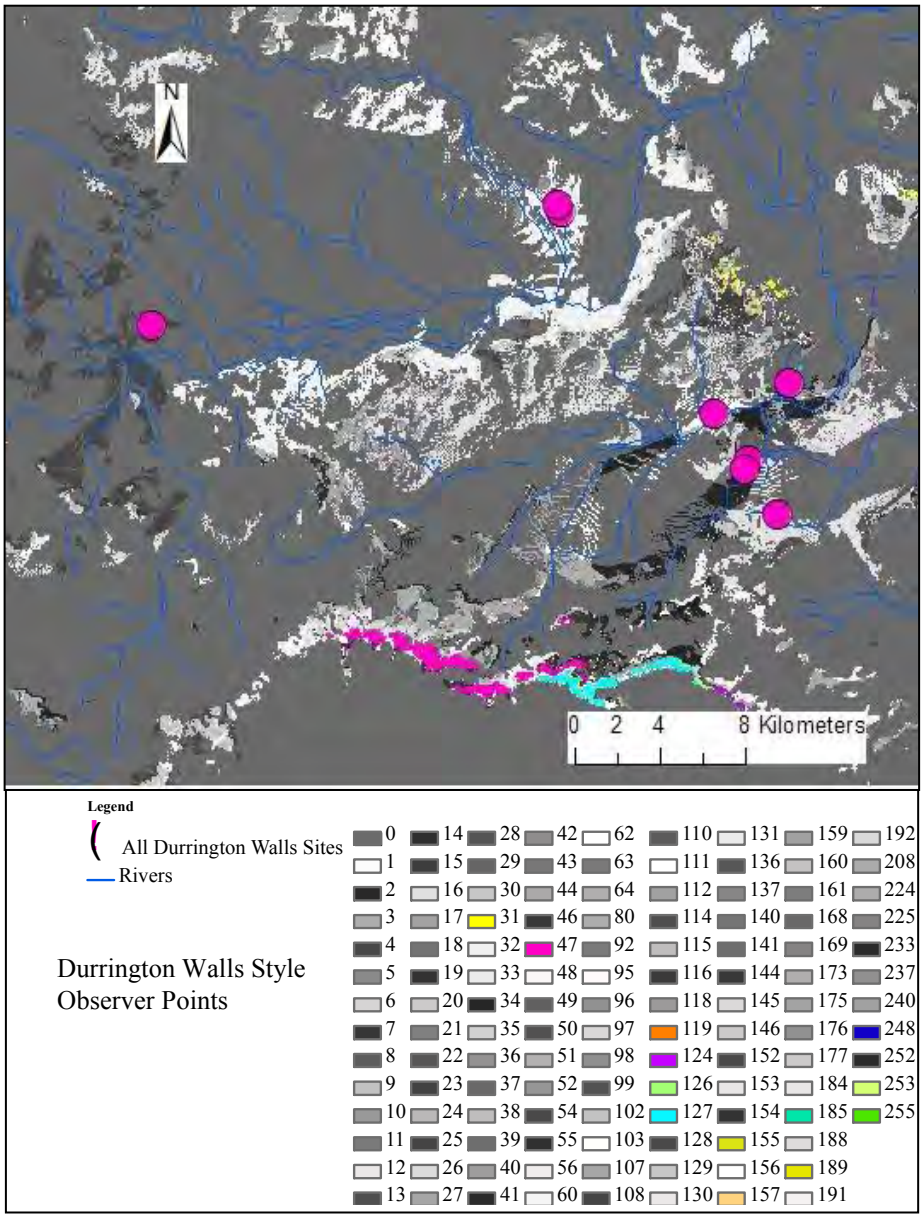
identify any areas in the landscape which were visible to all Grooved Ware sites. The ARCGIS Spatial Analysis tool, 'Observer Points' was therefore applied to each Grooved Ware location to allow a more detailed visibility map to be plotted (Figures 64-7). For the purpose of this study, an area of the landscape was deemed significant if it was visible to five or more Grooved Ware sites (but three in the case of the Clacton because of the low number of Clacton style contexts in the study area). The accompanying tables identify which areas were visible to each group of sites, although it should be remembered that the study area is completely arbitrary.

Table 38: Durrington Walls style locations observer point values (please refer to Figure 64).

Durrington Walls Style Locations Observer Point Values								
Colour Value	Abingdon Common	Barton Court Farm	Drayton North Cursus	Drayton South Cursus	Didcot Power Station	Gravelly Guy	Vicarage Field	Lechlade Cursus
31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
47	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
119	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
124	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
126	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
127	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
155	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
157	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
185	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
189	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
248	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
253	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
255	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

N.B. The colour values noted above show those locations where the Durrington Walls style sites listed could each see that point. For example, colour value 31 could be seen from Abingdon Common, Barton Court Farm, Drayton North, Drayton South and Didcot Power Station, but could not be seen from Gravelly Guy, Vicarage Field and Lechlade Cursus. See Figure 64 for corresponding visibility data

Figure 64: Durrington Walls style location observer points
Only the significant observer points opposite *i.e.* areas visible to five or more Durrington Walls sites, have been coloured. A grey-scale colour scheme has been used for the remainder. See Table 38 for significant colour values and Table 109 for full results

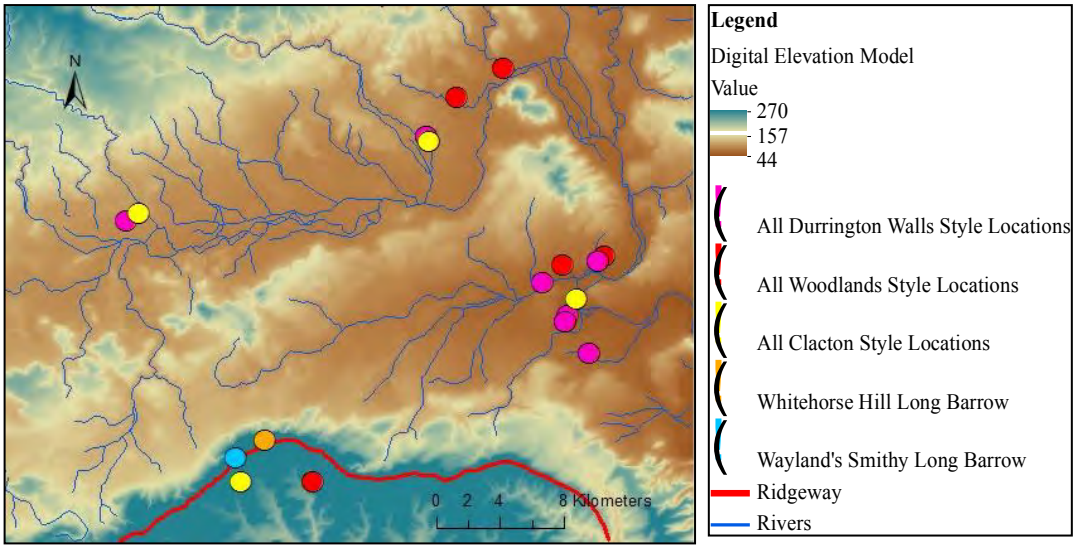


Durrington Walls, Woodlands and Clacton observer points

The area of landscape most visible to all Grooved Ware sites was the area of high ground to the south (Figure 65) on which an old track called The Ridgeway is located, although this is not surprising given that a large part of the study area is located within the low-lying areas of the Thames Valley and is overlooked by The Ridgeway escarpment (for Durrington Walls

style observer points see Figure 64, Table 38, values 47, 127; Woodlands style observer points see Figure 66, Table 39, values 47, 125, 175; Clacton style observer points see Figure 67, Table 40, value 7). Several features of natural and cultural significance are located along this section of the Ridgeway, such as the dry coombes of The Manger and Devil's Punchbowl, and the Whitehorse Hill and Wayland's Smithy long barrows (Figure 44), plus the Grooved Ware pits at Tower Hill and Seven Barrows lie just over one and half kilometres distant. Although the observer points suggest that it was possible to see the Whitehorse Hill long barrow from many of the Grooved Ware sites (Table 39), this may not have been the case as the exact nature of ground coverage cannot be ascertained at the time of deposition. It seems unlikely that the sites for Grooved Ware deposition were chosen because they may have been able to view the long barrow, indeed the long distances involved suggest not, but it is possible that the barrow was placed at this point because of the commanding views and, if it existed in that time, its proximity to the Ridgeway, although this will be discussed later.

Figure 65: Grooved Ware sites, the Whitehorse Hill long barrow and The Ridgeway



It has been suggested before that the mobile populations of the earlier Neolithic were making episodic, seasonal movements between the lowlands and uplands of the Upper Thames Valley

(Thomas 1991, 185), a practice which may have continued into the later Neolithic with transhumant journeys being undertaken along this ridge when travelling down to the lower-lying lands of the Upper Thames. Again, this will be discussed further in the following chapter. The idea of episodic visits occurring during the Neolithic in the Upper Thames Valley have been discussed by others: Lambrick (2004b, 479) envisaged recurrent, ephemeral occupation amongst and around the funerary and ceremonial monuments at Stanton Harcourt and Hey described 'mobile pastoralists' exploiting the floodplains and gravel terraces on a seasonal basis (Hey 2003, 11).

Figure 66: Woodlands style location observer points
Only the significant observer points opposite *i.e.* areas visible to five or more Durrington Walls sites, have been coloured. A grey-scale colour scheme has been used for the remainder. See Table 39 for significant colour values and Table 109 for full results

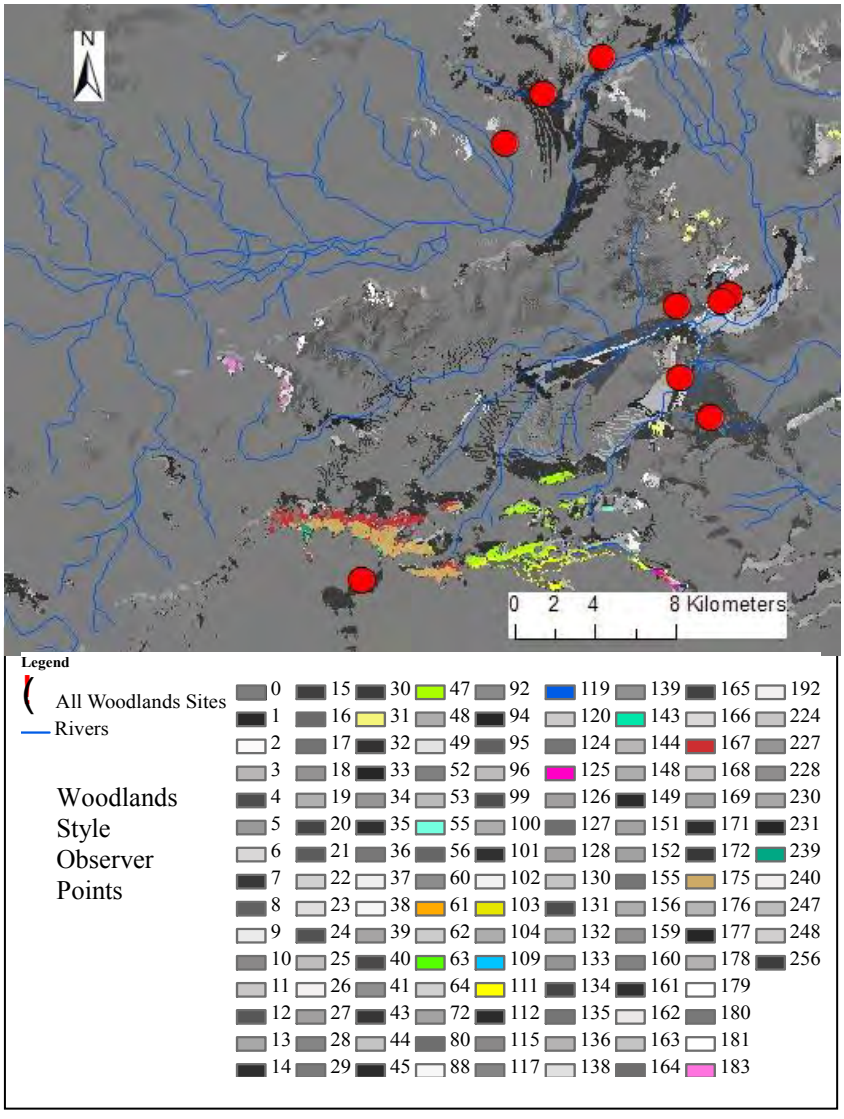


Table 39: Woodlands style location observer point values (for explanation see note on Table 39 and also refer to Figure 66

Woodlands Style Locations Observer Point Values									
Colour Value	Barrow Hils	Barton Court Farm	Spring Road	Drayton South	Didcot Power Station	Foxley Farm	Vicarage Field	Cassington	Seven Barrows
31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
47	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
55	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
61	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
63	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
103	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
109	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
111	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
119	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
125	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
143	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
167	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
175	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
183	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
239	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Figure 67: Clacton style location observer points

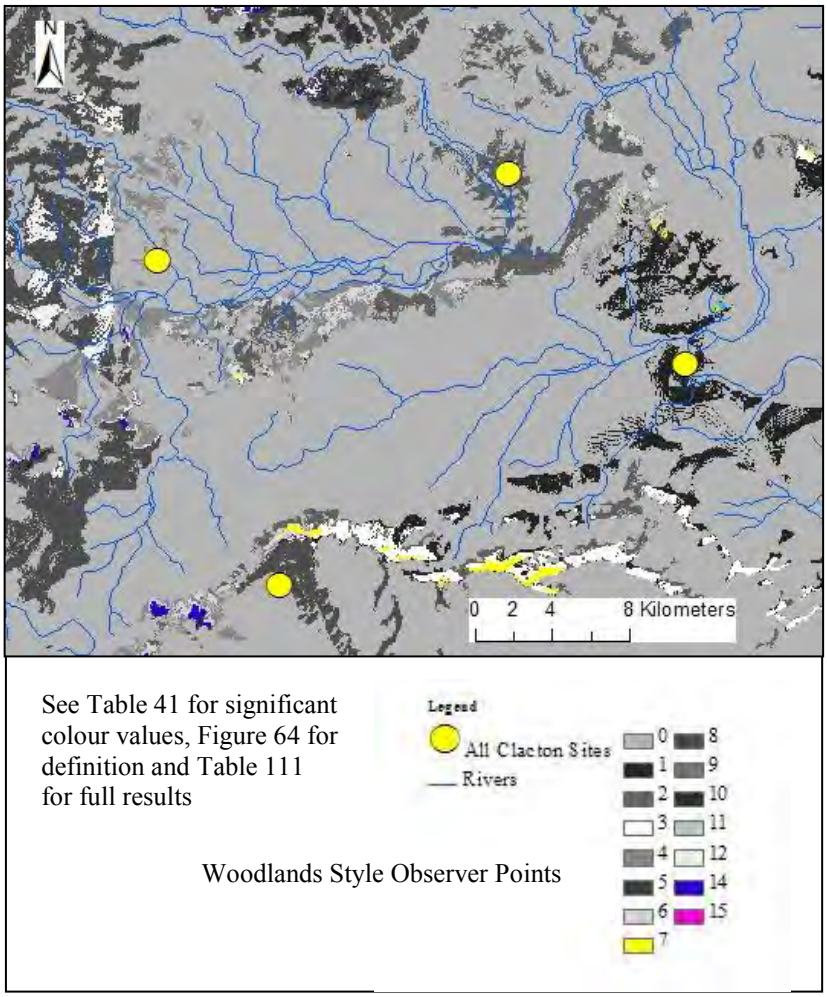


Table 40: Clacton style locations observer point values (see note on Table 39 and also refer to Figure 67)

Clacton Style Locations Observer Point Values				
Colour Value	Corporation Farm	Gravelly Guy	Roughground Farm	Tower Hill
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
14	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Relationships Between Grooved Ware Sites and the Henge Monuments of the Upper Thames Valley

Grooved Ware pottery has never been encountered at any of the five large henge monuments (Figure 68) in the Upper Thames Valley (Barclay 1999a, 14) which seems surprising considering its presence at many other henge sites throughout the country. Indeed, Thomas has noted how the henge monuments of the Upper Thames Valley produced very little material culture and internal structures, in contrast to the large Wessex henges (1991, 196), or produced any evidence for large scale gatherings and feasting (ibid). Even the smaller hengiform sites of the Upper Thames Valley had no primary association with Grooved Ware deposition (Barclay 1999a, 14).

Only two of the 16 Grooved Ware sites were in close proximity (less than one kilometre) to the five henges monuments (Figure 68), namely Gravelly Guy and Vicarage Field. The other four henge monuments were six kilometres and more from any Grooved Ware site. Again the Observer Points ARCMAP tool was applied to all Grooved Ware locations to ascertain whether any of the five henge monuments were visible from the Grooved Ware sites (Figures 69-71). Of these, only the Rollright Stones was visible to the Clacton site at Tower Hill and the Devil's Quoits henge to the Clacton feature at Gravelly Guy (Table 41).

The henge monuments were not visible from the majority of Grooved Ware sites which may suggest inter-visibility was not that important, if indeed these henge monuments were in existence prior to each Grooved Ware deposition. Although the Clacton site of Tower Hill appears to be able to "see" the Rollright Stones, the distance involved (47 kilometres) would make it unlikely that this was actually possible. It is striking that the majority of Grooved Ware sites are clustered around Neolithic ceremonial complexes and yet generally have no immediate association with the late Neolithic great henges of the Upper Thames Valley, either through deposition or visibility, Gravelly Guy being the notable exception. This will be discussed in the following chapter.

Figure 68: Grooved Ware sites and the large henge monuments of the Devil's Quoits, Dorchester Big Rings, Rollright Stones, Condicote and Westwell

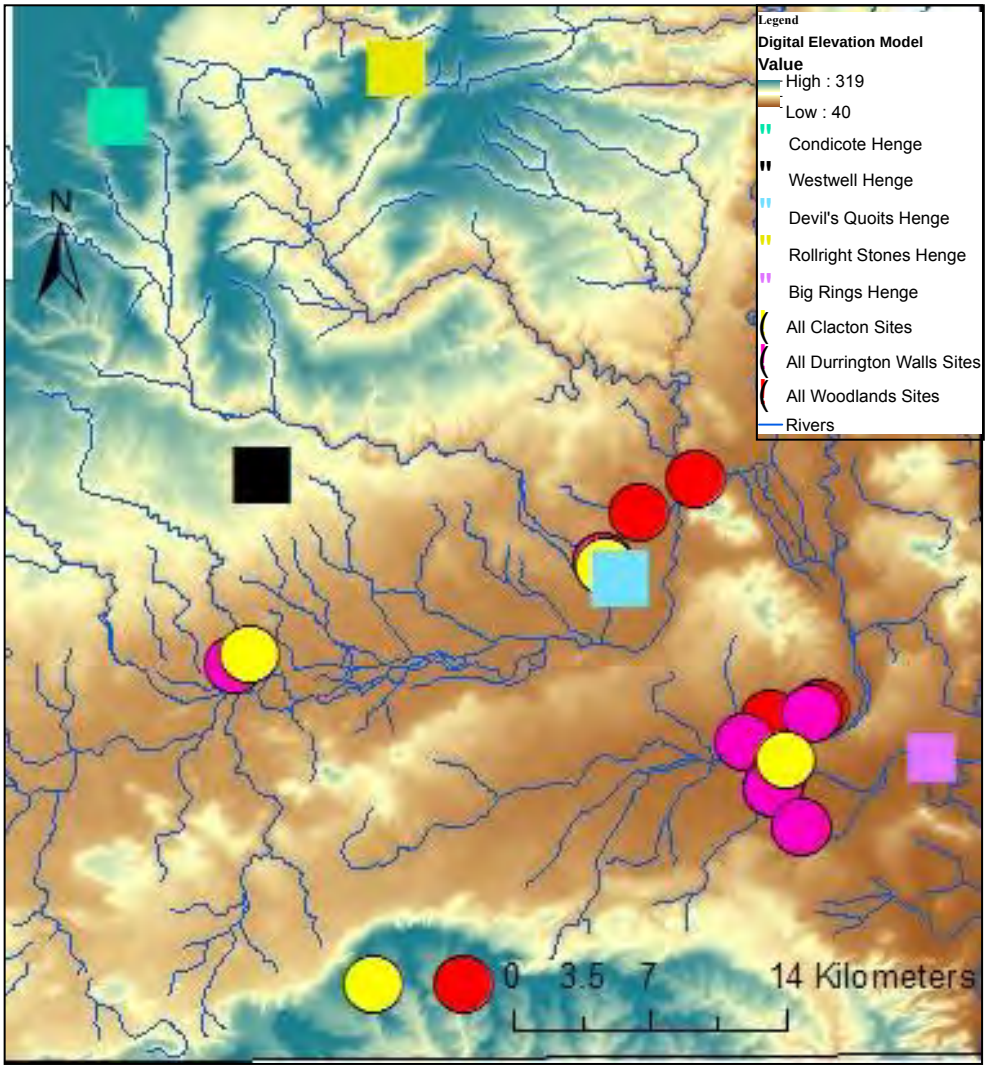


Figure 69: Durrington Walls style and late Neolithic henge observer points

The five henge monuments were not visible to any Durrington Walls Locations, therefore there are no significant observer points to show *i.e.* visible to five or more Durrington Walls sites.

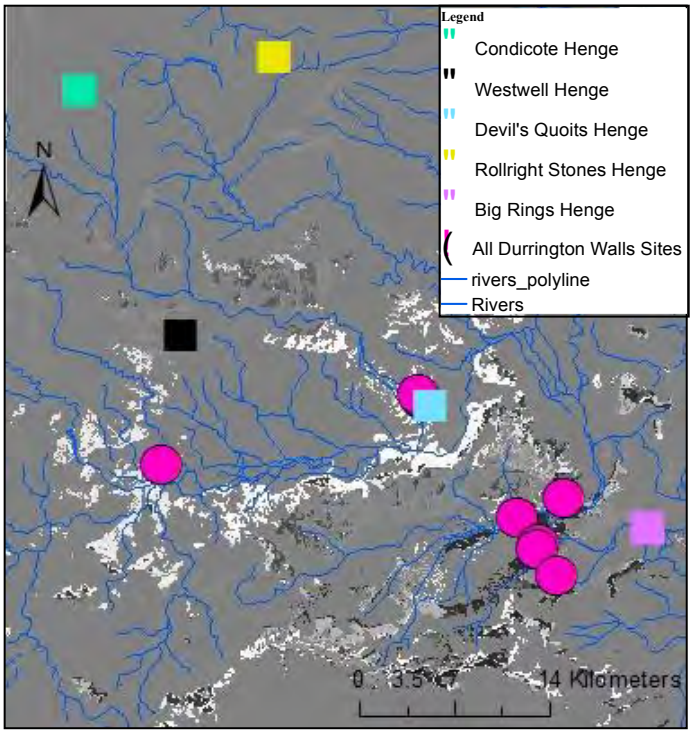


Figure 70: Woodlands style and late Neolithic henges observer points

The five henge monuments were not visible to any Woodlands style locations.

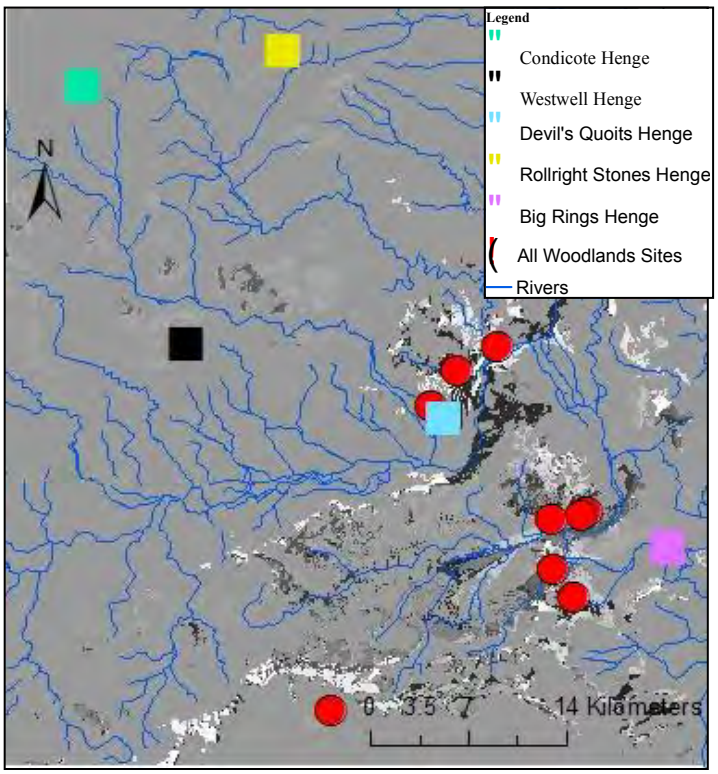


Figure 71: Clacton style and late Neolithic henge observer points

Only the significant observer points opposite *i.e.* areas visible to five or more Durrington Walls sites, have been coloured. A grey-scale colour scheme has been used for the remainder.

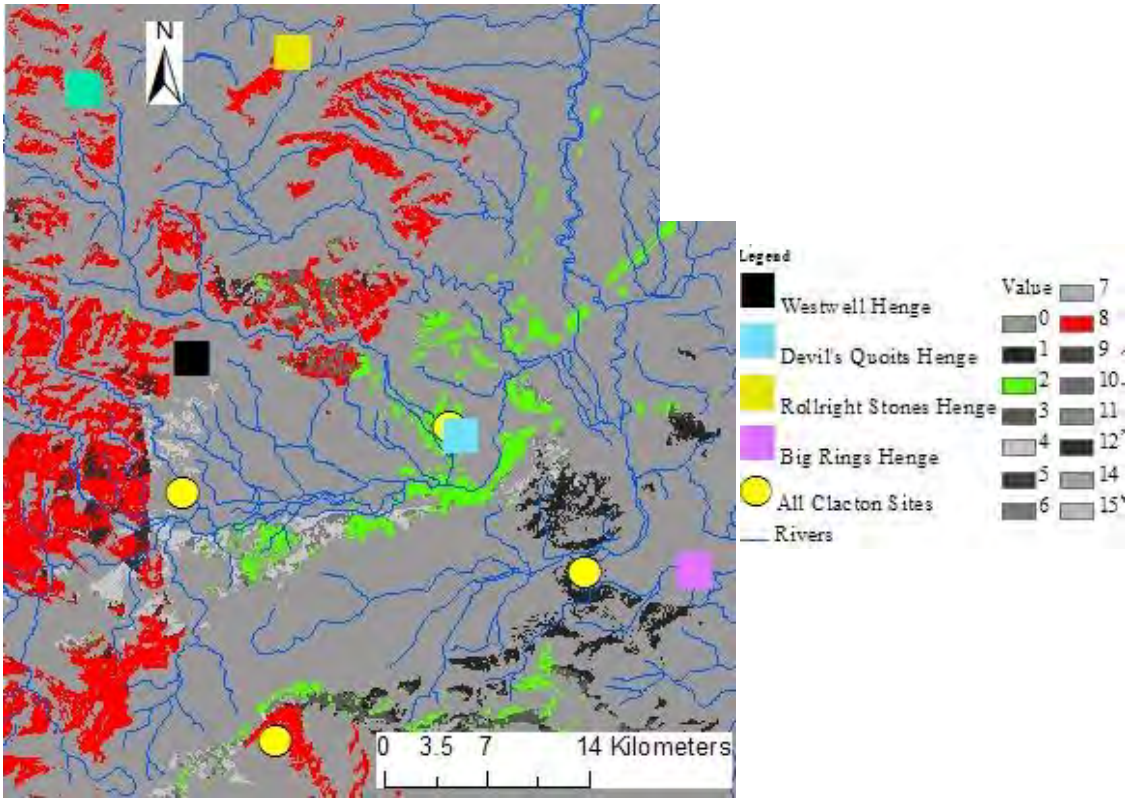


Table 41: Clacton Style location and late Neolithic henge monuments observer points value

Clacton Style Locations and Late Neolithic Henge Monuments Observer Point Values					
Colour Values	**Westwell Henge**	**Condicote Henge**	**Rollright Stones Henge**	**Devil's Quoits Henge**	**Big Rings Henge**
2	No	No	No	Yes	No
8	No	No	Yes	No	No

Although the observer point data provided a much more detailed and interesting set of results compared to those from the viewshed analysis, nothing conclusive could be drawn from them. The results appeared to suggest that the location of the Whitehorse Hill long barrow on the Ridgeway escarpment was visible to 88% of the 16 selected Grooved Ware sites in the study area (Figures 64-7), compared to the late Neolithic henges which were only visible to 12% of

all Grooved Ware sites (Figure 68-71). Indeed, the Ridgeway escarpment is a prominent area of the landscape and therefore easily visible to much of the study area. However, the distances involved between some of the sites and the Ridgeway escarpment probably meant that it was unlikely that all those sites which were identified as being capable of viewing the Whitehorse Hill long barrow would actually have been able to do so. This is without even considering vegetation and curvature of the earth.

4.2.4. Summary

The 16 Grooved Ware sites generally occupied the first or second gravel terraces of the Upper Thames Valley, often in prominent locations, such as raised gravel islands or ridges, and often within one kilometre of the river Thames. The Grooved Ware sites appeared to be in two main concentrations and close to a major monument complex, such as Abingdon and Stanton Harcourt. The gravel terraces may have been chosen for Grooved Ware deposition (and occupation) because of the natural economic resources that were likely to be within close proximity, and because of the proximity to earlier Neolithic monuments and a connection to the past.

Viewshed and observer point analysis indicated that the area of the Ridgeway escarpment may have been of significance due to its prominent position and the placement of two long barrows along the ridge. It is obvious that the higher ground to the south of the study area would be visible to many areas in the Upper Thames Valley, but that does not necessarily mean that this area was significant to the locations chosen for the deposition of Grooved Ware pottery. Indeed, inter-visibility may not been a major factor at all especially since the five large henge monuments were mostly invisible to Grooved Ware locations.

5.0. DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

Although Grooved Ware has been the subject of many studies in the past, there has been no attempt to analyse the depositional contexts of the three Grooved Ware styles within a specific landscape setting. This chapter therefore questions the nature of Grooved Ware deposition within the Upper Thames Valley, and other comparable sites in the British Isles, in an attempt to understand why particular areas of the landscape appear to have been significant for Grooved Ware deposition and what determining factors, if any, linked them together.

5.1. Grooved Ware and the Landscape of the Upper Thames Valley

The majority of known Grooved Ware sites have been found on the lower-lying areas of the gravel terraces and although this may be a reflection of developer-led archaeology in certain core areas, the distribution suggests that particular areas of the landscape were regarded as more favourable for Grooved Ware deposition than others. These locations appear to have followed set criteria, generally occurring within areas of abundant natural resources close to riparian zones containing forage, waterfowl and woodland resources, rivers with fish and edible aquatic food, and floodplain areas supporting rich agricultural and lush pasture land. It seems likely that it was to these areas of natural resources that people were initially drawn and the reason for their return. The evidence for Neolithic activity in these areas and the placement of a number of earlier (and later) Neolithic monuments within the river valley appears to support this. These areas may have been seasonally settled by mobile populations who moved between the lowland and upland areas during the earlier Neolithic (Thomas 1991, 185) a pattern which may have continued during the later Neolithic.

Many of the Grooved Ware sites within the study area have evidence for earlier activity, for instance Mesolithic flint scatters at Gravelly Guy (Holgate 2004, 97), Drayton South (Barclay *et al*. 2003a, 13) and Corporation Farm (Shand 2003, 32), early Neolithic burials at Barrow Hills and Drayton South (Barclay *et al.* 2003b, 19), and earlier Neolithic monuments in the Abingdon, Drayton and Lechlade areas. It is possible that this is one reason why Grooved Ware was deposited in these places. These areas of the landscape may have been significant to earlier communities for their diverse and readily available natural economic resources. The deposition of Grooved Ware associated deposits such as flint, faunal remains, charcoal, hazelnuts, carbonized plant remains and fired clay, may have represented the resources that were exploited during the episodic visit, and their deposition may suggest a type of 'harvest festival' celebration and a way of giving back to the land. The link to the land may be further enhanced by the 'arboreal' decorative motifs and moulding on the Grooved Ware pottery itself, while the idea of a celebration falls in line with previous suggestions between Grooved Ware and feasting (*cf*. Richards and Thomas 1984).

The flint scatters and small groups of pits and postholes may be indicative of transhumance and short term occupation in the Upper Thames Valley, as has been suggested by Pollard and Reynolds for the Upper Kennet Valley during the late Neolithic (2002, 122; in Hey and Robinson 2011, 256). Robinson makes the point that, in general, domestic animals could have been managed by transhumant herders over large areas (Robinson 2011, 190). In southern England, this may have included winter grazing on the hills and summer grazing on the rich low-lying floodplain, and could fit with the evidence on the 2nd gravel terrace at Roughground Farm, where piglet bones are indicative of a summer cull (Jones 1993, 14). However, the

presence of foetal / neonate pig skeletons at Tower Hill (Clark 2003, 237-8) on the Berkshire Downs suggest people were also on the higher ground in summer

Chapter Four introduced the idea that the route known as the Ridgeway may have been highly significant in the Neolithic, providing a route for transhumant groups from the uplands to lower lying areas, although, as Noble said, actually identifying prehistoric routes is a difficult thing to do (Noble 2007, 70) and indeed there is no direct evidence that the Ridgeway was a route in the Neolithic period. Barrows may have been placed in particular areas of the landscape, between uplands and lowlands, similar to Westlake's (2005, 24) idea for the placement of rock art on the Dingle peninsula in Ireland. The barrows may have been used to mark the route from the uplands via the Ridgeway to the valley below. The similarity between some of the Grooved Ware associated deposits at Tower Hill on the Berkshire Downs and Barrow Hills in the valley below suggests an association between the two sites, perhaps indicative of people moving between the two. Both pit 1403 at Tower Hill (Clark 2003, 237-40) and pits 913, 917, 3961 and 3831 from Barrow Hills contained either an abundance of pig remains and 'a low, but persistent presence of red deer', or both (Levitan and Serjeantson 1999, 238; also see Tables 45; 59). Likewise, the material deposited in the Woodlands style Grooved Ware pit F3 at Seven Barrows on the Lambourn Downs, shared similarities to other Woodlands style associated pits 544 and 865 from Barton Court Farm, Abingdon, as both pits contained smaller quantities of flint tools than other Woodlands style associated pits in the area (Tables 46; 58). A similar pattern could also be noted between Grooved Ware sites in the valley. The decorative knots and pellets on particular Grooved Ware sherds at Barrow Hills (feature 3196, P38) were also present at Cassington and Roughground Farm, hinting at an association between the two sites, possibly both being occupied by the same people at different times (Cleal 1999b, 195). Equally, parallels can be seen between the material culture

associated with each Grooved Ware style across the study area, again suggesting a connection between the sites and transhumance along the valley. The fact that several of the Grooved Ware sites are near to river confluences may suggest the river was also another facilitator for movement, perhaps acting as a pathway between sites. A transhumant society may therefore have moved around the Upper Thames Valley in the Late Neolithic, moving between areas of abundant natural resources, both on the Downs and in the valley below, especially considering several of the Grooved Ware sites appear to have experienced episodic, short-term occupation. For example, occupation at Gravelly Guy was described as 'recurrent' and 'ephemeral' and 'pastoral' in the earlier prehistoric period (Lambrick 2004b, 479), and the presence of Peterborough Ware, Grooved Ware and Beaker at Drayton South Cursus suggests 'small' and 'arguably episodic' activity (Barclay *et al*. 2003c, 98), especially since it has been noted that there are no known long-term occupation sites within the Upper Thames Valley (Hey with Robinson 2011, 258).

It would therefore appear that the Grooved Ware deposits were placed in areas which were important to the people of the Upper Thames Valley in the Late Neolithic. A transhumant society would rely on these riparian zones to provide the resources to live and the fact that these areas were chosen for deposition may suggest that this was a form of oblation and /or thanksgiving.

5.2. Grooved Ware Deposition In The Upper Thames Valley: Cultural Influences

Grooved Ware pottery and natural resources:

The riparian zones of the Upper Thames Valley are crucial to the understanding of Grooved Ware deposition. Although the idea of reciprocity and the exploitation of natural resources

has been discussed before (Lamdin-Whymark 2008, 99; cited in Hey *et al.* 2011, 227; Bradley 2000, 8), this thinking has not been applied to Grooved Ware pottery, its decoration and its deposition. As previously stated, the Grooved Ware associated deposits may have acted as an oblation, an attempt to replace some of the natural resources which were utilised throughout each period of occupation to ensure a plentiful supply for the following visit and perhaps to form a bond with the land itself. The arboreal decorative designs applied to Grooved Ware vessels may have been used as a means of paying homage to the trees which had been exploited for their medicinal, food, fuel and material for construction purposes.

Robinson's research into environmental conditions in the Upper Thames Valley revealed a relatively dry floodplain during the Neolithic (2011, 176). As a consequence, a larger and wider range of resources may have been available for exploitation, with particular areas becoming the focus of attention, as evidenced by the concentrations of Grooved Ware sites in the study area (Figure 1). Rackham's (1986, 331) list of floodplain grasses surviving from late glacial times, and Robinson's list of seeds from waterlogged samples in the floodplain sequence at Gravelly Guy (2004, 411), demonstrate the wide ranging variety of grasses, plants and shrubs which would have been available on the Neolithic floodplain and adjacent areas. It may have been that the plant remains which were deposited alongside Grooved Ware pottery were part of the reciprocal set of actions discussed above, a means of replacing and replenishing what had been taken to ensure a fruitful supply for following visits. Many of the other artefacts and ecofacts found deposited with Grooved Ware pottery were likely to have been sourced locally and may therefore share the same association. For example, the fragments of fired clay at Spring Road and Gravelly Guy may have been remnants from the manufacturing of Grooved Ware pottery, whilst the daub at Cassington may have come from part of a structure, possibly a dwelling. Research has shown how these floodplains (riparian

zones) were heavily utilised, for example at Yarnton (Hey 2011), and illustrates the importance of both the area and its resources. A reliance on wild foods was still important in the Neolithic and formed part of the Neolithic diet (Moffett *et al.*. 1989; cited in Hey *et al.* 2011, 247), and although cereal crops were being cultivated the evidence from Yarnton suggests that the actual proportion of cereal to wild foods was far less in the later Neolithic compared to the earlier (Robinson in prep; in Hey *et al.*. 2011, 258). In fact, the proportion of wild foods to cereals actually became greater in the middle to later Neolithic (ibid). This could help explain in part why these riparian zones were important to a transhumant, pastoralist society and the reason why particular wild food remains were deposited alongside Grooved Ware pottery.

The presence of large quantities of pig and cattle remains in Grooved Ware features may be a further indication of the significance and importance of the natural resources within this area. Both have an arboreal connection. Firstly, woodland was the natural habitat for both cattle and pig, and secondly, many of the designs on all three styles of Grooved Ware pottery resemble features which may be found on trees (arboreal features), for instance patterns on leaves, trunks or branches. Environmental evidence for the Upper Thames Valley during the Late Neolithic is indicative of an open grassland environment (e.g. Gravelly Guy, Robinson 2004, 407; Daisy Banks Fen, Abingdon) with woodland nearby (Robinson 2008, 70) and also evidence for woodland resurgence (e.g. Drayton Cursus, Robinson 2011, 183; Berkshire Downs, 253). Woodland regeneration during the later Neolithic in the Upper Thames Valley may have impinged on how pastoralist, transhumant communities utilised and viewed this natural resource, each possibly re-assessing its significance, especially considering the increase in the use of wild foods during that period and the fact that it would have provided a perfect environment for cattle and pigs, both originally woodland grazing animals. It may also

be possible that the presence of pigs may have been an influencing factor in the changing proportions of cereal crops from the earlier to later Neolithic considering their foraging nature and potential to damage crops. Although it is generally thought that pigs are notoriously difficult to move far, research into the ethno-archaeology of pig husbandry in Corsica and Sardinia has shown it is possible (Albarella *et al.* 2007). Interestingly, in this case the animal's requirements were put before the owners own needs, with pigs determining the pace and the timing of human life and activities (ibid), and it seems plausible that this scenario existed within later Neolithic pastoralist society.

Grooved Ware, monuments and other cultural influences

The fact that so many Grooved Ware pits (68%) lay in the vicinity of Neolithic monument complexes (Figure 44) suggests there was some degree of long-term cultural attachment with these places, especially as some were located in areas where earlier Neolithic burials were placed, for example Barrow Hills, Cassington, and the Drayton cursus. However, some Grooved Ware features were placed in areas where there are no known monuments close by (Foxley Farm and Tower Hill), suggesting they were placed there for some other reason. As mentioned previously, large-scale feasting appears to have taken place at Tower Hill and this site may have been chosen because of its location close to the Ridgeway and its central position between the uplands and lower-lying ground.

The presence of Grooved Ware at some locations and absence from others, including the Devil's Quoits henge at Stanton Harcourt, the Big Rings at Dorchester-on-Thames and the Rollright Stones near Chipping Norton, has been noted before (e.g. Barclay 1999a, 14). This is noticeably different to other areas of the country, for example in Wessex, where Grooved Ware has been found within henge monuments, such as Durrington Walls, Mount Pleasant,

and Maumbury Rings (*cf*. Wainwright and Longworth 1971; Wainwright 1979). If later Neolithic communities were gathering at these henge monuments in the Upper Thames Valley, it is possible the focus may have been to include rather than exclude people in the significant act of deposition therefore choosing locations which were open to all with no restriction, and as opposed to monuments, in which movement was prescribed (Bradley 2000, 127) and where viewing may have been restricted (ibid, 123).

Although the mass of material culture which often accompanied Grooved Ware deposits in the study area suggests large scale gathering and feasting was occurring, as at Tower Hill, the smaller assemblages at other Grooved Ware sites suggest this wasn't always the case. Feasting is notoriously difficult to identify in the archaeological record (Rowley-Conwy and Owen 2011, 325) although it is noted that the larger the feast, the more recognizable they are (ibid, 327). In their paper 'Grooved Ware Feasting in Yorkshire', Rowley-Conwy and Owen discussed scales of feasting through the analysis of the faunal assemblages in Grooved Ware pits on Rudston Wold (2011) examining the species and quantity present (ibid) and thereby identifying the scale of the feast involved. Small-scale feasting may have involved one animal per feast (ibid, 352) with out any 'special paraphernalia or architecture' present (ibid), which fitted in with Hayden's idea of 'minimally distinctive feasts' (2001, 54-9; cited in Rowley-Conwy and Owen, 2011, 327), and which was described as small scale household events with less than 50 people attending (Rowley-Conwy and Owen 2011, 352). In the study area, there are both large and small pit assemblages present, some displaying carefully placed deposits (e.g. Abingdon Common), some with unusual items or both. Large scale gathering and feasting may have taken place at several Grooved Ware sites in the study area, such as the Durrington Walls pottery style associated features at Gravelly Guy, the Woodlands pottery style associated features at Barrow Hills and Spring Road and Clacton pottery style associated

features at Tower Hill. This suggests that large-scale gathering and feasting was taking place outside the henges which adds support to the idea that in the Upper Thames Valley the deposition of Grooved Ware appears to avoid the henge monuments, instead preferring engagement with the wider landscape and its abundant resources. These locations would provide the best of both worlds, being close to both the natural riparian zones and the monuments and burial places of the ancestors, without being confined and restricted inside the larger monuments. It is also possible that the smaller faunal assemblages at some of the Grooved Ware sites in the study area may be representative of these 'minimally distinctive feasts' created by transhumant groups as they moved through the landscape, however, recording strategies makes further analysis difficult as the number of faunal remains is often absent.

The fact that Grooved Ware pits contained similar material across Britain suggests some wider cultural affinities and this is also true of the Upper Thames Valley. However, this thesis has shown that the deposits which accompanied one style of Grooved Ware pottery (Durrington Walls), in the Upper Thames Valley, were far less complex than deposits that accompanied both Woodlands and Clacton styles. It seems unlikely that different communities would be confined to using one Grooved Ware style especially as they appear on the same sites e.g. Barton Court Farm and Drayton Cursus. It is not clear why Durrington Walls style associated deposits are different, as all three styles follow, to some degree, a similar pattern, being deposited in bowl shaped pits, often in close proximity to other Neolithic monuments and share the same main thematic design (arboreal features). Could it therefore have been due to chronological differences? The available evidence suggests not, as previously discussed in chapter three. Although the lack of radiocarbon dates for this area makes analysis difficult, the five that are available demonstrate that both the Clacton and

Woodlands styles were concurrent, although this is not surprising considering both styles may be from part of the same ceramic sequence in the Grooved Ware tradition (Garwood 1999a, 157). Radiocarbon dates for the Durrington Walls style from other areas of the country place it within a similar time frame to the other two styles in the Upper Thames Valley (Tables 112-4), which implies that the absence of certain artefacts and ecofacts in Durrington Walls features may have been a conscious decision not to include the more unusual items such as axes and worked bone. It is possible that the decorative designs on the Durrington Walls style vessels were so obvious (the cordons representing the tree trunk and buttresses and the herringbone patterns representing the lateral veins of a leaf) that further arboreal associated deposits were not required. Bradley's poignant comment is appropriate here,

> "the placing of material in the ground involved a whole series of references to the origins of the objects, to their history and to the significance of particular places in the landscape - and it involved a series of conventions about which kind of material might be associated together and which needed to be kept apart" (2000, 122).

The use of specific designs on particular styles across the region also supports the idea of broad cultural affinities. Specific impressions on knots and pellets which were noted by Cleal at Barrow Hills were also present on Grooved Ware pottery at other sites, up to 30 kilometres away, thereby indicating a regional preference (1999b, 195). The decorative designs possibly held iconological significance, which Tilley and Shanks explains as 'purposive and therefore amenable to explanation' (1992, 144). Therefore, the decision to use specific design features on particular styles of pottery is perhaps indicative of the importance of the tree in everyday life.

It would appear therefore, that the plentiful supply of natural resources within the riparian zones of the Upper Thames Valley were a major influence on Grooved Ware society and the use of arboreal designs on their pottery appears to have been both deliberate and significant. The riparian zones and adjacent areas acted as both a food and hardware store, a medicine chest and provided areas for pannage amongst other things. These areas would have been highly prized and so the use of arboreal features as decoration on Grooved Ware pottery and its eventual deposition, alongside arboreal and riparian associated deposits, may have acted as a form of replenishment for that which had been plundered and an act of thanks for past and future harvests.

5.3. Comparison of Grooved Ware Deposition In The Upper Thames Valley To Other Areas of Britain

A number of Grooved Ware sites across Britain were examined to ascertain whether the patterns relating to Grooved Ware deposition in the Upper Thames Valley are evident elsewhere. A mixture of Grooved Ware sites were chosen to allow for a more rounded discussion. Where possible, tables accompany the text due to the large number of sites examined.

Grooved Ware styles and depositional context

The distinct depositional qualities of the Durrington Walls style exhibited within the Upper Thames Valley were not as apparent in the sites examined outside of the study area. However, when it did occur, it followed the same pattern with a general absence of worked flint, charcoal and higher status objects. For example at Ladybridge Farm, Nosterfield (Copp and Topp 2005), there was almost a complete absence of material culture in all Durrington Wall style pits, with the exception of worked and waste flint and even then this material was only

present in less than half of these structures. An absence of the more unusual / higher status objects and complex fills at Edgerley Drain Road, Fengate (Beardsmoore and Evans 2009, 125, Table 4.1, 128), Uffington Road, Barnack (Ingham 2010, Table 2, 14, 19) and Upper Ninepence, Powys (Gibson 1999, 39; Figure 34, 40; 75), was reminiscent of the Durrington Walls associated pit deposits evident in the study area. However, there were instances where this patterning did not occur, for instance at Firtree Field, Down Farm, Dorset. Here Durrington Walls associated pits 20, 24; 25a/b, 26 and 31 contained over 500 pieces of worked flint and 43 fragments of faunal remains between them (Barrett *et al*. 1991, Table 3.5, 79; Barrett *et al*. 1991, 63), very large assemblages compared to those Durrington Walls style pits within the Upper Thames Valley. Interestingly, these sites, including that at Down Farm, had no immediate association with larger more formal sites such as palisade enclosures, henges and post circles, again following the same precedent to those sites in the study area.

The material culture deposited alongside Woodlands and Clacton pottery, in other areas of the country, had many similarities to that from the Upper Thames Valley, for example: the presence of more unusual artefacts and complex fills: e.g. pits at King Barrow Ridge, Wiltshire (Harding 1988, 322-5) and Rothley, Leicestershire (ULAS 2006), both of which contained engraved plaques. The deliberate and careful placement of artefacts, associated with many of the Woodlands and Clacton features in the study area, was also apparent in other areas of the country, for instance at Redgate Hill, Hunstanton, where animal bone, Clacton style sherds and a large rock had been placed within different areas of Pit 22 and described as ‘structured and formal’ (Healy *et al*. 1993, 70). Further examples include Site 3 at Over, Cambridgeshire, where a group of artefacts, including Clacton style sherds, had been deposited in a specific manner within the pit (Garrow 2006, 99) and at TK Packaging, Fengate (Pryor 1999b, 13), where a very large Grooved Ware pot had been placed on the right hand

horn of an auroch's skull (Pryor and Trimble 1999a, 8). Although Pryor gave no indication which style the Grooved Ware pot belonged to, the horizontal grooving may assign it to the Clacton style using Wainwright and Longworth's classificatory system (1971, 237).

There was an instance within the study area where Durrington Walls style sherds had been deposited in a pit alongside 'possible cremation residue' (Balkwill in Parrington 1978, Appendix A. 31). Similar associations were evident at North Carnaby Temple Field 3, Site 1, where a human mandible fragment and Durrington Walls style sherds were found deposited within the same hollow (Brothwell, 1974, 109; Manby 1974, 37; 39), although it is not clear if the two were directly associated. At Mount Pleasant, Dorset, infant burials were found within the same layer as one sherd of Durrington Walls pottery [Site IV, Segment XXVIII/XXIX, layer 8] at the east ditch terminal (Wainwright 1979, 42; 96), with many other sherds being deposited higher up in the ditch sequence. Interestingly, the greatest number of Grooved Ware sherds came from this area too. However, it has been suggested that these sherds were residual, making the association here refutable (Garwood 1999a, 167). A similar association was evident at Eddisbury, Cheshire (The Poulton Research Project 2008), and although no formal classification was made regarding the style, the presence of horizontal lines of impressed whipped cord indicates it may be attributed to the Durrington Walls style (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 240). It would appear therefore that this association may be a pervading characteristic of Durrington Walls style within England and possibly even further afield, although further research is needed.

Cultural Associations

The deposition of Grooved Ware pottery within henge sites and timber circles is well documented (e.g. Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 249; Thomas 1991, 119), and only serves

to make its comparative absence from these sites within the study area more intriguing, as both Thomas (1991, 191) and Bradley (1999, 14) observed. Interestingly, when associations do occur at the sites recorded in Table 42, the main pottery involved is the Durrington Walls style, followed closely by the Clacton style, with only one instance of Woodlands (Table 42). This follows Thomas's idea that the Woodlands style may have been distinct from the other two styles, and was used for different purposes, perhaps involving small gatherings of groups of people (1991, 120). Whilst this may be true in some cases, it appears that it was the Durrington Walls style that was distinct from the Woodlands / Clacton styles in the Upper Thames Valley. Why was Grooved Ware missing from these ceremonial monuments in the Upper Thames Valley? It is possible that Grooved Ware deposition in the Upper Thames Valley followed a different order as mentioned previously, being more open and attracting smaller groups of people, similar to Thomas' suggestion (see above).

Table 42: Late Neolithic structures / monuments and Grooved Ware associations

Structures / Monuments and Grooved Ware Associations (DW - Durrington Walls style of pottery; CL = Clacton style of pottery; WD = Woodlands style of pottery)						
Site	Post Structure (circular / rectangular)	Post Circle	Pit Circle	Palisade Enclosure	Henge enclosure	Grooved Ware Style
Mount Pleasant, Dorset		Y		Y (arguable construction)	Y (Site IV)	DW
Poundbury, Dorset		Y				DW; WD
Wyke Down, Dorset			Y		Y	DW; CL
Cheviot Quarry, Northumberland	Y					DW; CL
Durrington Walls, Wiltshire		Y			Y	DW; CL
West Kennet, Wiltshire				Y		DW
Woodhenge, Wiltshire		Y				DW; CL

Despite this however, there were other obvious parallels, such as a predominant use of pig and cattle remains for deposition with Grooved Ware pottery, whether deposited in palisade enclosures, timber circles, henge ditches or pit features (Table 43).

Table 43: Faunal remains and Grooved Ware Associations

Faunal Remains and Grooved Ware Associations (randomly selected sites)			
Site	Pig Dominant	Cattle Dominant	Context
Storey's Bar Road, Cambridgeshire		Y	Pit
TK Packaging, Fengate, Cambridgeshire		Y	Pit
Firetee Field, Dorset	Y		Pit
Greyhound Yard, Dorset	Y		Timber circle
Mount Pleasant, Dorset	Y		Timber circle /enclosure ditch
Upper Ninepence, Powys	Y		Circular structure
Durrington Walls. Wiltshire	Y		Timber circle
West Kennet, Wiltshire	Y		Palisade enclosure

The association between Grooved Ware pottery and arboreal features is evident both within and outside the Upper Thames Valley. In the study area, the link between Grooved Ware deposition and wild resources appears to be more important, whereas elsewhere, the link between Grooved Ware deposition and particular monuments, such as palisade enclosures and timber circles, appears to be more important. The link between Grooved Ware and timber post construction is an obvious one, as Tables 42-3 illustrate; with Durrington Walls style pottery associated with them. The cordons which are a feature of Durrington Walls style vessels may have been designed to replicate the trunks of trees or perhaps even the buttresses which grow around the trunk of an older tree for support and, in turn, the timber post circles may then

parallel the vertical cordons around the cylindrical pot. The analogy may have been so palpable that further clarification, in the form of arboreal associated deposits, was not needed.

A further link between Grooved Ware pottery and arboreal features, and one that occurred in both the study area and in Wiltshire, was deposition within tree-throw holes, or a strong association with them. In the Upper Thames Valley this occurred at the Drayton North Cursus and in Wiltshire it occurred at both Durrington Walls and Woodhenge, both associated with timber circles and all three examples associated with Durrington Walls style pottery. All three examples were associated with Neolithic monuments: one of the tree-throw holes was in the interior of the Drayton cursus and one was directly to the east of it, whilst the tree throw hole at Durrington Walls was not only close to the south-eastern entrance but was also in close proximity to the Southern Timber Circle. This tree throw hole was thought to be an ancient boundary marker and was transformed into a pit when Grooved Ware was placed there (Parker Pearson 2007, 141). This significance continued as the segment of henge ditch was dug wider at this point and the bank stood out due to its irregular shape (ibid). In addition, the tree-throw hole at Woodhenge was said to have acted as a 'landscape signature' (Pollard and Richardson 2007, 166), and was deliberately capped before the bank of the henge covered it (ibid, 164).

Summary:

Grooved Ware deposition in the Upper Thames Valley appears to have been associated more with the riparian zone and its many wild resources than with monuments, being absent from the large henges within the study area, unlike in other areas of the country where it was deposited within the henge monument itself. The use of arboreal-like decorative designs on all three styles of Grooved Ware pottery appeared prevalent in both the study area and those

areas discussed in this chapter. Where differences were noted, it did not appear to be due to chronological differences as all three styles appear to have been in use at the same time both within and out of the study area. The differences in some of the practices may therefore amount to regional variation with certain characteristics common to all. Grooved Ware deposition in the Upper Thames Valley appears to have occurred in open spaces and was accessible to all rather than within monuments and restricted to a few, as appears to have been the case with other sites outside the study area. The one common denominator, and possibly the most significant, was the use of particular arboreal designs on all three styles of Grooved Ware pottery.

6.0 CONCLUSION

This thesis analysed the depositional contexts of all three styles of Grooved Ware pottery in the Upper Thames Valley and evaluated these from a landscape perspective, to determine whether all three styles were deposited in similar contexts to each other. Their distinctive decorative designs were also examined in an attempt to ascertain whether they held any iconological significance, thereby influencing how the pottery was treated and therefore governing both choice of location and manner of deposition.

Within the study area of the Upper Thames Valley, the three styles of Grooved Ware pottery were generally found to be deposited within pit contexts, in areas of topographic eminence, often within the vicinity of earlier Neolithic monuments. However, the deposits accompanying the Durrington Walls style of pottery were found to be quite distinct compared to the material deposited alongside the Woodlands and Clacton style, and the pit fills themselves were generally less complex. Outside the study area, Grooved Ware was often found associated with monuments, such as post circles, henges and palisade enclosures, something not often encountered within the study area. Indeed, the evidence suggests that Grooved Ware deposition in the Upper Thames Valley may have been more intimate and inclusive, generally being deposited within pits in areas that were away from the large structures so often associated with Grooved Ware deposition in other areas of the country. The evidence shows that although there is certain commonality, in general Grooved Ware deposition in the Upper Thames Valley follows a specific pattern that is not as evident elsewhere.

The majority of the Grooved Ware sites were located within the riparian zones and adjacent areas of the Upper Thames Valley (the first and second gravel terraces), and the episodic nature of activity at these sites suggest occupation by transhumant, pastoralist Grooved Ware communities who were moving their cattle and pigs from the uplands to the lowlands. The abundant availability of natural, often seasonal, resources within these areas may have induced a feeling of thanksgiving from visiting communities that were celebrated through episodes of feasting, with the deposits acting as oblations for past, present and future 'harvests'. The deposits ranged from hazelnut shells to burnt clay, waste flint to stone axes, and Grooved Ware pottery to fruit pips, but it was the arboreal-associated deposits which are most noticeable. Some associations may appear untenable at first sight, such as the apple pips and the charcoal from fruit bearing trees, but their status may be substantiated when placed against more visible arboreal associated deposits such as the stone axes, cattle and pig remains (both originally woodland grazing animals) and hazelnut shells. Visibility analysis demonstrated how the majority of Grooved Ware sites were inter-visible with a possible route known as the Ridgeway and the Whitehorse Hill long barrow, although this would not have been difficult as the escarpment they occupy is a very prominent feature in the landscape. The rivers may also have facilitated movement by transhumant groups, possibly acting as a pathway between sites, especially as many Grooved Ware sites are located close to major rivers and their confluences. A transhumant society may therefore have moved around the Upper Thames Valley in the Late Neolithic, moving between areas of abundant natural resources, both on the Downs and in the valley below. This seems more possible especially considering several of the Grooved Ware sites appeared to have experienced episodic, short-term occupation and the similarity in Grooved Ware pit deposits and sherd decoration from different sites, revealing possible links not only between the lower-lying areas and uplands but between sites in the valley itself.

The link between Grooved Ware pottery decoration and trees is even more plausible when considering the significance of tree-throw holes at the Drayton Cursus, Durrington Walls and Woodhenge, and the post-built structures containing Grooved Ware deposits in other areas of the country. These included timber circles, palisade enclosures and fence lines and smaller post built structures, often rectangular or circular in shape. Chapter Five suggested that the deposition of Grooved Ware pottery within tree-throw holes, small post-built structures, timber palisade enclosures and timber circles may suggest that a Mesolithic 'forest identity' (Evans 1999, 241) continued in the Neolithic, and the deposition of arboreal associated items, whether within pits in the Upper Thames Valley, or within post-built structures within other areas of the country, re-defined that identity at each visit.

The association between Grooved Ware pottery and arboreal features may appear less obvious than in other areas of the county, as it was the deposits and decorative designs which forged the link, as opposed to the timber-post circle, structures and enclosures outside the study area. The distinctive cordoned and herringbone designs so familiar with the Durrington Walls style may have been sufficiently significant to set it apart from the other two styles in the Upper Thames Valley.

Finally, the thesis revealed an interesting pattern which had not been anticipated, in that the Durrington Walls style of pottery appeared to have associations with human remains, not only in the Upper Thames Valley, but also in other areas of the country. Admittedly the numbers of occurrences were low, but the same association does not present itself with the other two styles, indicating this may be an association of some significance. This supports the idea that the Durrington Walls style of Grooved Ware pottery may have held special significance to Grooved Ware users in relation to the dead and perhaps the ancestors.

The association between Grooved Ware pottery and the abundant economic riparian zones may have a far reaching significance in the interpretation and understanding of Grooved Ware deposition, feasting and its placement in certain parts of the landscape in Neolithic studies. In addition, the link between Grooved Ware decorative design and arboreal features may be a catalyst for understanding other forms of later Neolithic artwork and the reason for its deposition within timber circles and palisaded enclosures. Directions for future research could focus on other geographical areas of Britain and Ireland to answer these questions.

7.0 Bibliography

Published Work

Allen, T.G, Darvill, T.C, Green, L.S, and Jones M.U, 1993 *Excavations At Roughground Farm, Lechlade, Gloucestershire: A Prehistoric And Roman Landscape: Thames Valley Landscapes: The Cotswold Water Park, 1.* Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology

Allen, Y, and Kamash, Z, 2008 *Saved From The Grave: Neolithic To Saxon Discoveries At Spring Road Municipal Cemetery, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, 1990-2000*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology, Thames Valley Landscape Monograph, 28

Ashmore, P, 2000 Radiocarbon Dates For Settlements, Tombs And Ceremonial Sites With Grooved Ware In Scotland. In Gibson, A, and Simpson, D, (eds) *Prehistoric Ritual and Religion.* Stroud: Sutton Publishing 139-47

Atkinson, R.J.C, 1946/7, A Middle Bronze Age Barrow At Cassington. In *Oxoniensia,* 11/12, 5-26

Avery, M, 1982 The Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure. In Case, H.J, and Whittle, A.W.R, 1982 *Settlement Patterns In The Oxford Region: Excavations At The Abingdon Causewayed Enclosure And Other Sites,* Department of Antiquities And The Council For British Archaeology: London Research Report 44, 10-50

Balkwill, C, 1978 A Pit With Grooved Ware From Abingdon. In Parrington, M, 1978, *The Excavation Of An Iron Age Settlement, Bronze Age Ring-Ditches And Roman Features At Ashville Trading Estate, Abingdon (Oxfordshire) 1974-76*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report 28: London, 31-3

Barclay, A, 1995 The Ceremonial Complex In Its Local And National Context. In Barclay, A, Gray, M, and Lambrick, G, 1995 *Excavations At The Devil's Quoits, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire 1972-3 And 1988: Thames Valley Landscapes: the Windrush Valley,* 3, Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology 105-15

Barclay, A, Gray, M, and Lambrick, G, 1995 *Excavations At The Devil's Quoits, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire 1972-3 And 1988: Thames Valley Landscapes: The Windrush Valley, 3*, Oxford Archaeological Unit. Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology

Barclay, A, 1999a, Grooved Ware From The Upper Thames Region. In Cleal, R and & MacSween, A 1999 *Grooved Ware In Britain And Ireland: Neolithic Studies In Group Seminar Papers 3* Oxford: Oxbow Books 8-22

Barclay, A, and Halpin, C, 1999 *Excavations At Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. 1: The Neolithic And Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Landscapes 11

Barclay, A, 1999a, Grooved Ware From The Upper Thames Region. In Cleal, R and & MacSween, A 1999 *Grooved Ware In Britain And Ireland: Neolithic Studies In Group Seminar Papers 3* Oxford: Oxbow Books 8-22

Barclay, A, 1999b Final Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. In Barclay, A, and Halpin, C, 1999 *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume 1: The Neolithic And Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Landscapes Volume II, 35-148

Barclay, A, 1999c The Monument Complex: Monument Forms, Function And Internal Spatial Organization. In Barclay, A, and Halpin, C, 1999 *Excavations At Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume I1: The Neolithic And Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Landscapes Volume II, 309-320.

Barclay, A, 2003, The Later Neolithic Pottery. In Boyle, A, Dodd, A, Miles, D, and Mudd, A, 1995 *Two Oxfordshire Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries: Berinsfield And Didcot.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Monograph 8, 208-9

Barclay, A, and Loveday, C, 2003 A Review Of Leeds' Excavations 1921-37. In Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, More, J, and Robinson, M, 2003a *Lines In The Landscape Cursus Monuments In The Upper Thames Valley: Excavations At The Drayton And Lechlade cursuses*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 15, 16-23

Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, Moore, J, and Robinson, M, 2003a *Lines In The Landscape Cursus Monuments In The Upper Thames Valley: Excavations At The Drayton And Lechlade cursuses*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 15

Barclay, A, Bell, C, Henderson, E, Henderson, R, Loveday, R, Moore, J, and Shand, P, 2003b Excavations At Drayton South, 1921-37, Drayton Highways Depot, 1994, And Corporation Farm, 1971-4. In Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, More, J, and Robinson, M, 2003a *Lines In The Landscape Cursus Monuments In The Upper Thames Valley: Excavations At The Drayton And Lechlade cursuses*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 15, 16-40

Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, Moore, J, Robinson, M, & Wallis, J, 2003c, The Excavations Of The Drayton North Cursus: Earlier Prehistoric Evidence. In Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, More, J, and Robinson, M, 2003e *Lines In The Landscape: Cursus Monuments In the Upper Thames Valley: Excavations At The Drayton And Lechlade Cursuses*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 15, 42-103

Barclay, A, Miles, D, Moore, J, Vatcher, F, Vatcher, Major L, 2003d The Excavations Of The Lechlade Cursus in Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, More, J, and Robinson, M, 2003e *Lines In The Landscape: Cursus Monuments In the Upper Thames Valley: Excavations At The Drayton And Lechlade Cursuses*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 15, 191-213

Barclay, A, Cromarty, A, M, Gosden, C, Lock, G, Miles, D, Palmer, D, and Robinson, M, 2003e The Landscape Of Berkshire Downs. In Miles, D, Palmer, S, Lock, G, Gosden, C, and Cromarty, A, M, 2003a *Uffington White Horse And Its Landscape: Investigations At White Horse Hill, Uffington, 1989-95 And Tower Hill, Ashbury, 1993-4.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 18, 252-66

Barclay, G.J, and Russell-White, C.J, 1993 (eds) Excavations In The Ceremonial Complex Of The Fourth To Second Millennium BC At Balfarg/ Balbirnie, Glenrothes, Fife. In *Proceedings Of The Society Of Antiquaries Of Scotland 123*, 43-210

Barrett, J.C, 2009 A Phenomenology Of Landscape: A Crisis In British Landscape Archaeology? In Journal Of Social Archaeology 9, 275-94. DOI: 10. 1177/1469605309338422

Barrett, J, Bradley, R, and Hall, M, 1991a (eds), *Papers On The Prehistoric Archaeology Of Cranborne Chase.* Oxford: Oxbow Books

Barrett, J, Bradley, R, & Green, M, 1991b *Landscape, Monuments And Society: The prehistory Of Cranborne Chase.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bayliss, A, Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, and Robinson, M, 2003 Radiocarbon Determinations. In Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, More, J, and Robinson, M, 2003a *Lines In The Landscape Cursus Monuments In The Upper Thames Valley: Excavations At The Drayton And Lechlade cursuses*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 15, 180-5

Beardsmoore, E and Evans, C, 2009, Edgerley Drain Road – Fengate North, in Evans, C, Beardsmoore, E, Brudenell, M, and Lucas, G, 2009 *Fengate Revisited: Further Fen-Edge Excavations, Bronze Age Fieldsystems And The Wyman Abbott/Leeds Archives*. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit Landscape Archive Series Historiography and Fieldwork, 1, 115-82.

Blair, J, 2005 *The Church In Anglo-Saxon Society*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Bowie, F, 2000 *The Anthropology Of Religion*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing

Boyle, A, and Mudd, A, 1995 *Two Oxfordshire Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries: Berinsfield And Didcot.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Monograph 8

Bradley, P and Hey, G, 1993 A Mesolithic Site At New Plantation, Fyfield And Tubney, Oxfordshire. In *Oxoniensia LVIII,* 2-26

Bradley, P, 1999 Worked Flint. In Barclay, A and Halpin, C *Excavations At Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire: The Neolithic And Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Landscapes 11, 211-88

Bradley, P, 2003 Flint. In Miles, D, Palmer, S, Lock, G, Gosden, C, and Cromarty, A, M, 2003a *Uffington White Horse And Its Landscape: Investigations At White Horse Hill, Uffington, 1989-95 And Tower Hill, Ashbury, 1993-4*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 18, 231-3

Bradley, P and Lambrick, G, 2004 Pits And Possible Postholes. In Lambrick, G, and Allen, T, 2004 *Gravelly Guy Stanton Harcourt Oxfordshire: The Development Of A Prehistoric And Romano-British Community.* Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, Thames Valley Monograph 21, 35-45

Bradley, R 1972 Maumbury Rings, Dorchester: The Excavations Of 1908-1913. In *Archaeologia*. London: Society Of Antiquaries Of London, 105, 1-97

Bradley, R, and Gardiner, J, (eds), 1984 *Neolithic Studies: A review Of Some Current Research***.** Oxford: BAR British Series 133

Bradley, R, Chowne, P, Cleal, R.M.J, Healy, F and Kinnes, I, 1993 *Excavations On Redgate Hill, Hunstanton, Norfolk, And At Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire*, Dereham: Field Archaeology Division And Heritage Trust Of Lincolnshire, East Anglian Archaeology 57.

Bradley, R, 1998 *The Significance Of Monuments.* London: Routledge.

Bradley, R, 2000 *An Archaeology Of Natural Places***.** London: Routledge.

Bradley R, 2005 *Ritual And Domestic Life In Prehistoric Europe*, London, Routledge

Brossler, A, Early, R, and Allen, C, 2004 *Green Park (Reading Business Park) Phase 2 Excavations 1995 - Neolithic And Bronze Age Sites,* Oxford: Oxford University School Of Archaeology, Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 19

Brothwell, D, R, 1974 Human Bone. In Manby, T. G, 1974, *Grooved Ware Sites In Yorkshire And The North Of England*, BAR 9, 109

Brown, A, 1991 Structured Deposition And Technological Change Among The Flaked Stone Artefacts From Cranborne Chase. In Barrett, J, Bradley, R, and Hall, M, 1991a (eds), *Papers On The Prehistoric Archaeology Of Cranborne Chase.* Oxford: Oxbow Books, 101-33

Brück, J, 1999 Ritual And Rationality: Some Problems Of Interpretation In European Archaeology. In Chapman, J, (ed), J*ournal Of European Archaeology 2* (3) London 313-44

Case, H, Bayne, N, Steele, S, Avery, G and Sutermeister, 1964/5 Excavations At City Farm, Hanborough, Oxon. In *Oxoniensia XXIX/XXX*, 1-98

Case, H, J, 1982 Introduction. In Case, H.J, and Whittle, A.W.R, 1982 *Settlement Patterns In The Oxford Region; Excavations At The Abingdon Causewayed Enclosure And Other Sites.* Oxford: Council for British Archaeology and Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum Research Report 44, 1-9

Case, H.J, and Whittle, A.W.R, 1982 *Settlement Patterns In The Oxford Region; Excavations At The Abingdon Causewayed Enclosure And Other Sites.* Oxford: Council for British Archaeology and Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum Research Report 44

Case, H.J, Cain, A.J, Cram, C.L, Dimbelby, G.W, Harper, J.L, Murphy, P, Powers, R, Roberts, D.F.B, Sandford, K.S, Startin, D.W.A, Whittle, A.W.R. & Young, C.J, 1982a, The Vicarage Field, Stanton Harcourt in Case, H.J, and Whittle, A.W.R, 1982 *Settlement Patterns In The Oxford Region; Excavations At The Abingdon Causewayed Enclosure And Other Sites.* Oxford: Council for British Archaeology and Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum Research Report 44, 103-17

Case, H.J, Cain, A.J, Cummins, W.A, Dimbelby, G.W, Fenwick, A, G, Hedgely, J.H, Jackson, J.W, King, C, Powers, R, Western, A.C, Whittle, A.W.R, & Young C.J, 1982b, Cassington, 1950-2 : Late Neolithic Pits And The Big Enclosure, In Case, H.J, and Whittle, A.W.R, 1982 *Settlement Patterns In The Oxford Region; Excavations At The Abingdon Causewayed Enclosure And Other Sites.* Oxford: Council for British Archaeology and Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum Research Report 44, 118-51

Chapman, H, 2006 *Landscape Archaeology And GIS,* Stroud: The History Press

Clark, K, 2003 Animal Bone From The Neolithic Grooved Ware Pit. In Miles, D, Palmer, S, Lock, G, Gosden, C, and Cromarty, A,M, 2003a *Uffington White Horse And Its Landscape: Investigations At White Horse Hill, Uffington, 1989-95 And Tower Hill, Ashbury, 1993-4.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 18, 237-40

Cleal, R, 1984 The Later Neolithic In Eastern England. In Richards, C, and Thomas, J, 1984 Ritual Activity And Structured Deposition In Later Neolithic Wessex. In Bradley, R, and Gardiner, J, (eds) *Neolithic Studies: A Review Of Some Current Research*. Oxford. BAR British Series 133, 135-88

Cleal, R. M. J, 1989 Neolithic And Bronze Age Pottery. In Lambrick, G, and Allen, T, 2004 *Gravelly Guy Stanton Harcourt Oxfordshire: The Development Of A Prehistoric And Romano-British Community.* Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, Thames Valley Monograph 21, 65-82

Cleal, R, 1995 Pottery Fabrics In Wessex In The Fourth To Second Millennia BC. In Kinnes, I, and Varndell, G, (eds) *'Unbaked Urns Of Rudely Shape,* Oxford**:** Oxbow Books 185-94

Cleal, R, 1999a What, Where, When And Why Of Grooved Ware. In Cleal, R, and McSween, A, (eds), *Grooved Ware In Britain and Ireland: Neolithic Studies In Group Seminar Papers,* Oxford: Oxbow Books 1-9.

Cleal, R, M. J, 1999b Prehistoric Pottery. In Barclay, A, and Halpin, C, 1999 *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume 1: The Neolithic and Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Landscapes Volume 11, 195-211

Cooney, G, 2000, *Landscapes Of Neolithic Ireland*, Abingdon, Routledge

Cummings, V, and Whittle, A, 2003 Tombs With A View: Landscape, Monuments And Trees. In Antiquity 77 (296), 255-66

Cummings, V, and Johnston, R, 2007 *Prehistoric Journeys*, Oxbow Books. Oxford, 64-74

Cunliffe, B, 1987 *Hengistbury Head Dorset. Volume 1: The Prehistoric And Roman Settlement, 3500 BC- AD 500*, Oxford: Oxford University Committee For Archaeology Monograph 13

Daniel, G, and Renfrew, C, 1988 *The Idea Of Prehistory*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Darvill, T, 1993 The Early Prehistoric Period. In Allen, T.G, Darvill, T.C, Green, L.S, and Jones M.U, 1993 *Excavations At Roughground Farm, Lechlade, Gloucestershire: A Prehistoric And Roman Landscape: Thames Valley Landscapes: The Cotswold Water Park, 1*. Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, 9-25.

Eogan, G, and Roche, H, 1999 Grooved Ware From Brugh Na Bóine And Its Wider Context. In Cleal, R and McSween, A, (eds) *Grooved Ware In Britain And Ireland: Neolithic Studies In Group Seminar Papers,* Oxford: Oxbow Books, 98-111

Evans, C, Pollard, J and Knight, M, 1999 Life In Woods: Tree-Throws, 'Settlement' And Forest Cognition. In Oxford Journal Of Archaeology 18 (3), 241-54

Evans, C, Beardsmoore, E, Brudenell, M, and Lucas, G, 2009, *Fengate Revisited: Further Fen-Edge Excavations, Bronze Age Fieldsystems And The Wyman Abbott/Leeds Archives* Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit Landscape Archive Series Historiography and Fieldwork, 1

French, C., and Pryor, F, 2005 Archaeology and Environment of the Etton Landscape. Peterborough: Fenland Archaeological Trust, East Anglian Archaeology 109

French, C, Lewis, H, Allen, M. J, Green, M, Scaife, R, and Gardiner, J, 2006 *Prehistoric Landscape Development And Human Impact In The Upper Allen Valley, Cranborne Chase, Dorset*. Cambridge: MacDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

Garrow, D, 2006, *Pits Settlement And Deposition During The Neolithic And Early Bronze Age In East Anglia,* BAR British Series 414

Garwood, P, 1999a Grooved Ware In Southern Britain. In Cleal, M, and McSween, A, (eds) *Grooved Ware In Britain And Ireland: Neolithic Studies In Group Seminar Papers 3*, Oxford: Oxbow Books 145-76

Garwood, P, 1999b Radiocarbon Dating And The Chronology Of The Monument Complex. In Barclay, A, and Halpin, C, 1999 *Excavations At Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume 1: The Neolithic And Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Landscapes Volume 11 293-309

Gibson, A, and Woods, A, 1997 *Prehistoric Pottery For The Archaeologist* (2nd ed) Leicester: Leicester University Press

Gibson, A, 1999 *The Walton Basin Project: Excavation And Survey In A Prehistoric Landscape 1993-7,* Council For British Archaeology Research Report 118

Gibson, A, 2002 *Prehistoric Pottery In Britain And Ireland*. Stroud: Tempus

Giddens, A, 1986 The Constitution Of Society: Outline Of The Theory Of Structuration, California: University of California Press

Gosden, C, 1999 *Anthropology And Archaeology: A Changing Relationship***.** London: Routledge

Green, M. 2000 *A Landscape Revealed: 10,000 Years On A Chalkland Farm.* Stroud: Tempus

Hamilton, M, and Whittle, A, 1999 Grooved Ware of the Avebury Area: Styles, Contexts And Meanings. In Cleal, M, and McSween, A, (eds), *Grooved Ware In Britain And Ireland: Neolithic Studies In Group Seminar Paper.* Oxford: Oxbow Books 36-47

Harding, J, 2003 *Henge Monuments Of The British Isles.* Stroud: Tempus

Harding, J, May 2006 Pit-Digging, Occupation And Structured Deposition On Rudston Wold, Eastern Yorkshire. In *Oxford Journal Of Archaeology,* 25 (2). Oxford: University of Oxford 109-26

Harding, P, 1988 The Chalk Plaque Pit, Amesbury In Proceedings Of The Prehistoric Society 54, 320-7

Hayden, B, 2001 Fabulous Feasts. A Prolegomenon To The Importance Of Feasting. In Dietler, M, and Hayden, B, (eds) *Feasts. Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspectives On Food, Politics And Power*, Smithsonian Institute: Washington, 23-64

Healy, F, Cleal, R. M. J, and Kinnes, I, 1993 Excavations On Redgate Hill, Hunstanton, 1970 And 1971. In Bradley, R, Chowne, P, Cleal, R. M. J, Healy, F and Kinnes, I, 1993 Excavations On Redgate Hill, Hunstanton, Norfolk, And At Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire, Dereham: Field Archaeology Division And Heritage Trust Of Lincolnshire, East Anglian Archaeology 57, xii-77

Hey, G, 1997 Neolithic Settlement at Yarnton, Oxfordshire in Topping, P, (ed) 1997 *Neolithic Landscapes*: Oxford: Oxbow Books, Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 2, 99-111

Hey, G, and Barclay, A, 2011 Inscribing The Landscape: Neolithic Funerary And Ceremonial Monuments. In Hey, G, Garwood, P, Robinson, M, Barclay, A and Bradley, P, 2011 *Thames Through Time: The Archaeology Of The Gravel Terraces Of The Upper And Middle Thames. Early Prehistory To 1500 BC.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 32, 261-310

Hey, G, with Robinson, M, 2011 Neolithic Communities In The Thames Valley: The Creation Of New Worlds. In Hey, G, Garwood, P, Robinson, M, Barclay, A and Bradley, P, 2011 *Thames Through Time: The Archaeology Of The Gravel Terraces Of The Upper And Middle Thames. Early Prehistory To 1500 BC.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 32, 221-60

Hey, G, Garwood, P, Robinson, M, Barclay, A and Bradley, P, 2011 *Thames Through Time: The Archaeology Of The Gravel Terraces Of The Upper And Middle Thames. Early Prehistory To 1500 BC.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 32

Hill, J.D, 1995 *Ritual And Rubbish In The Iron Age Of Wessex: A Study On The Formation Of A Specific Archaeological Record.* Oxford: BAR British Series 242.

Hill, J. D, 2002 Pottery And The Expression Of Society, Economy And Culture. In Woodward, A, and Hill, J.D, 2002 (eds) *Prehistoric Britain The Ceramic Basis.* Oxford: Oxbow Books 75-84

Hodder, I, 1982 *Symbols In Action.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Hodder, I, 1999 *The Archaeological Process: An Introduction.* Oxford: Blackwell Publishers

Holgate, R, 2004 Flintwork. In Lambrick, G, and Allen, T, 2004 *Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire: The Development Of A Prehistoric And Romano-British Community.* Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, Thames Valley Monograph 21, 93-9

Howell, L, and Durden, T, 1996 A Grooved Ware Pit On The Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop, Sparsholt, Oxfordshire. In Oxoniensia LXI, 21-5

Hurcombe, L, M, 2007 *Archaeological Artefacts As Material Culture*. London: Routledge

Johnson, M, *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing

Jones, G, 1993 Animal Bones. In Allen, T.G, Darvill, T.C. Green, L.S, and Jones M.U, 1993 *Excavations At Roughground Farm, Lechlade, Gloucestershire: A Prehistoric And Roman Landscape: Thames Valley Landscapes: The Cotswold Water Park, 1.* Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, 12-14

Kinnes, I, 1995 An Innovation Backed By Great Prestige: The Instance Of The Spiral And Twenty Centuries Of Stony Sleep. In Kinnes, I, and Varndell, G, (eds) *Unbaked Urns Of Rudely Shape.* Oxford: Oxbow Monograph 55, 49-53

Kinnes, I, and Varndell, G, (eds) 1995 *Unbaked Urns Of Rudely Shape.* Oxford: Oxbow Books

Lambrick, G, 2004a Pennanular Post Ring. In Lambrick, G, and Allen, T, 2004 *Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire: The Development Of A Prehistoric And Romano-British Community.* Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, Thames Valley Monograph 21, 61-2

Lambrick, G, 2004b Discussion And Conclusions. In Lambrick, G, and Allen, T, 2004 *Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire: The Development Of A Prehistoric And Romano-British Community.* Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, Thames Valley Monograph 21, 479-92

Lambrick, G, and Allen, T, 2004 *Gravelly Guy Stanton Harcourt Oxfordshire: The Development Of A Prehistoric And Romano-British Community.* Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, Thames Valley Monograph 21.

Lambrick, G, Bradley, P, and Healy, F, 2004 Structures And Features. In Lambrick, G, and Allen, T, 2004 *Gravelly Guy Stanton Harcourt Oxfordshire: The Development Of A Prehistoric And Romano-British Community.* Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, Thames Valley Monograph 21, 35-45

Lamdin-Whymark, H, 2008, The Residue Of Ritualised Action: Neolithic Depositional Practices In The Middle Thames Valley, BAR British Series 466

Larsson, M, and Parker-Pearson, M, 2007 (eds) *From Stonehenge To The Baltic: Living With Cultural Diversity In The Third Millennium BC*, BAR International Series S1693

Levitan, B, and Serjeantson, D, 1999 Animal Bone. In Barclay, A, and Halpin, C, 1999 *Excavations At Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume I1: The Neolithic And Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Landscapes Volume II, 236-41

Longworth, I, and Cleal, R, 1999 Grooved Ware Gazetteer. In Cleal, M, and McSween, A, (eds) *Grooved Ware In Britain And Ireland: Neolithic Studies In Group Seminar Papers 3,* Oxford: Oxbow Books 177-206

Manby, T, 1974 *Grooved Ware Sites In Yorkshire And The North Of England,* Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 9

Manby, T, 1999 Grooved Ware In Yorkshire And Northern England 1974 -1994. In Cleal, M, and McSween, A, (eds) *Grooved Ware In Britain And Ireland: Neolithic Studies In Group Seminar Papers 3.* Oxford: Oxbow Books 58-75

MacSween, A, 1995 Grooved Ware From Scotland: Aspects Of Decoration. In Kinnes, I, and Varndell, G, (eds) *Unbaked Urns Of Rudely Shape.* Oxford: Oxbow Monograph 55, 41-8

Marshall, D, N, 1977 Carved Stone Balls. In *Proceedings Of The Society Of Antiquaries Of Scotland* 108, 40-72

Martin, E.A, and Balkwill, C, 1993 *Settlements On Hill-Tops: Seven Prehistoric Sites In Suffolk*, East Anglian Archaeology 65

McAnany, P.A, and Hodder, I, 2009 Thinking About Stratigraphic Sequence In Social Terms. In *Archaeological Dialogues 16* (1). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1-22

Miles, D, 1978, Abingdon/ Radley, Barton Court Farm, 1972-6. In Council For British Archaeology South Midlands Newsletter 8, 106-8

Miles, D, 1986 *Archaeology At Barton Court Farm, Abingdon, Oxon: An Investigation Of Late Neolithic, Iron Age, Romano-British And Saxon Settlements*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit and the Council for British Archaeology

Miles, D, Palmer, S, Lock, G, Gosden, C, and Cromarty, A, M, 2003a *Uffington White Horse And Its Landscape: Investigations At White Horse Hill, Uffington, 1989-95 And Tower Hill, Ashbury, 1993-4.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 18

Miles, D, Campbell, G, and Cromarty, 2003b A.M, The Excavations. In Miles, D, Palmer, S, Lock, G, Gosden, C, and Cromarty, A, M, 2003 *Uffington White Horse And Its Landscape: Investigations At White Horse Hill, Uffington, 1989-95 And Tower Hill, Ashbury, 1993-4.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 18, 143-53

Moffett, L, Robinson, M.A, Straker, V, 1989 Cereals, Fruit And Nuts: Charred Plant Remains From Neolithic Sites In England And Wales And The Neolithic Economy. In Milles, A, Williams, D and Gardener, N, 1989 *The Beginnings Of Agriculture*, Oxford: BAR International Series 496, 243-61

Mudd, A, 2003 The Prehistoric Features. In Boyle, A, and Mudd, A, 1995 *Two Oxfordshire Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries: Berinsfield And Didcot.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Monograph 8, 205-7

Mukherjee, A.J, Berstan, R, Copley, M.S, Gibson, A .M, and Evershed, R.P, 2007 Compound-Specific Stable Carbon Isotopic Detection Of Pig Product Processing In British Late Neolithic Pottery. In Antiquity *81*. 743-54

Noble, G, 2007, Monumental Journeys: Neolithic Monument Complexes And Routeways Across Scotland. In Cummings, V, and Johnston, R, 2007, *Prehistoric Journeys*, Oxbow Books. Oxford, 64-74

Ogburn, D.E, 2006, Assessing The Level Of Visibility Of Cultural Objects In Past Landscapes. In *Journal Of Archaeological Science* 33, 405-413

Orton, C, Tyers, P, and Vince, A, 1993 *Pottery In archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Parker Pearson, M, Ramilisonina, 1998 Stonehenge For The Ancestors: The Stones Pass On The Message. In *Antiquity* 71, 308-26

Parker Pearson, M, 2007 The Stonehenge Riverside Project: Excavations At The East Entrance Of Durrington Walls. In Larsson, M, and Parker-Pearson, M, 2007 (eds) *From Stonehenge To The Baltic*, *Living With Cultural Diversity In The Third Millennium BC*, BAR International Series S1693, 125-44

Parker-Pearson, M, Pollard, J, Richards, C, Thomas, J, Tilley, C, Welham, K and Albarella, U, 2006 Materializing Stonehenge: The Stonehenge Riverside Project And New Discoveries. In *Journal Of Material Culture, 11*, 227-61. DOI: 10. 1177/1359183506063024

Piggott, S, 1962 *The West Kennet Long Barrow* London: HMSO

Pine, J, and Ford, S, 2003 Excavation Of Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, early Iron Age And Early Saxon Features At St. Helen's Avenue, Benson, Oxfordshire. In Oxoniensia LXVIII, 131-75

Pollard, T, Banks, I, Boardman, S, Carter, S, Jones, A and McKinley, J. I, 1997 Excavation Of A Neolithic Settlement And Ritual Complex At Beckton Farm. Lockerbie, Dumfries And Galloway. In *Proceedings of Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland, 127*, 69-121

Pollard, J, 2001 The Aesthetics Of Depositional Practices. In *World Archaeology*. 33 (2), 315-33

Pollard, J, and Reynolds, A, 2002*, Avebury: The Biography Of A Landscape*. Stroud: The History Press Ltd

Pollard, J, and Robinson, D, 2007 A Return To Woodhenge: The Results And Implications Of The 2006 Excavations. In Larsson, M, and Parker-Pearson, M, 2007 (eds) *From Stonehenge To The Baltic: Living With Cultural Diversity In The Third Millennium BC*, BAR International Series S1693, 159-68

Pozzebon, M, and Pinsonneault, A, 2005 Challenges In Conducting Empircal Work Using Structuration Theory: Learning From IT Research. In *Organization Studies* 26 (9), 1353-75

Rackham, O, 2000 *The History Of The Countryside*, London: Phoenix Press

Renfrew, C, and Bahn, P, 2000 *Archaeology: Theories, Methods And Practice*, Hudson: Thames And Hudson

Richards, C, and Thomas, J, 1984 Ritual Activity And Structured Deposition In Later Neolithic Wessex. In Bradley, R, and Gardiner, J, (eds) *Neolithic Studies: A Review Of Some Current Research*. Oxford: BAR British Series 133, 189-218

Robinson, M. 1999, The Prehistoric Environmental Sequence Of The Barrows Hill Area. In Barclay, A, & Halpin, C, (eds), *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire, Volume 1: the Neolithic and Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 11, 269-74

Robinson, M, 2003a Palaeoenvironmental Studies. In Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, More, J, and Robinson, M, 2003a *Lines In The Landscape Cursus Monuments In The Upper Thames Valley: Excavations At The Drayton And Lechlade cursuses*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 15, 163-78

Robinson, M, 2003b Mollusc And Charred Plant Remains. In Miles, D, Palmer, S, Lock, G, Gosden, C, and Cromarty, A, M, 2003 *Uffington White Horse And Its Landscape: Investigations At White Horse Hill, Uffington, 1989-95 And Tower Hill, Ashbury, 1993-4.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 18, 241-3

Robinson, M, 2004, Invertebrate And Waterlogged Plant Remains And Pollen. In Lambrick, G, and Allen, T, 2004 *Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire: The Development Of A Prehistoric And Romano-British Community.* Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology, Thames Valley Monograph 21, 405-20

Robinson, M, 2008 Charred Plant Remains. In Allen, Y, and Kamash, Z, 2008 *Saved From The Grave: Neolithic To Saxon Discoveries At Spring Road Municipal Cemetery, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, 1990-2000*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology, Thames Valley Landscape Monograph, 28

Robinson, M, 2011 The Thames and It's Changing Environment In Our Era. In Hey, G, Garwood, P, Robinson, M, Barclay, A and Bradley, P, 2011 *Thames Through Time: The Archaeology Of The Gravel Terraces Of The Upper And Middle Thames. Early Prehistory To 1500 BC.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 32, 173-92.

Robinson, M, in prep. *The Archaeobotanic Remains*

Roe, F, 1999 Stone Axes. In Barclay, A, and Halpin, C, 1999 *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume 1: The Neolithic And Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Landscapes Volume 11, 228-33.

Roe, F, 2003 Stone Artefacts. In Miles, D, Palmer, S, Lock, G, Gosden, C, and Cromarty, A, M, 2003a *Uffington White Horse And Its Landscape: Investigations At White Horse Hill, Uffington, 1989-95 And Tower Hill, Ashbury, 1993-4.* Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 18, 233-7

Rowley-Conwy, P, and Owen, A.C, 2011 Grooved Ware Feasting In Yorkshire: Late Neolithic Animal Consumption At Rudston Wold, In *Oxford Journal Of Archaeology* 30 (4) 325-367

Shand, P, Henderson, E, and R, Barclay, A, 2003, Corporation Farm, Wilsham Road, Abingdon: A Summary Of The Neolithic And Bronze Age Excavations, 1971-4. In Barclay, A, Lambrick, G, More, J, and Robinson, M, 2003a *Lines In The Landscape Cursus Monuments In The Upper Thames Valley:*

Excavations At The Drayton And Lechlade cursuses. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 15, 31-40

Shanks, M, and Tilley, C, 1992 *Re-Constructing Archaeology: Theory And Practice*. (2nd ed) London: Routledge.

Sharples, N. M, 1991 *Maiden Castle Excavations And Field Survey 1985-6,* London: English Heritage

Shee Twohig, E, 1981 *The Megalithic Art Of Western Europe*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Smith, I, F, 1965 *The Decorative Art Of Neolithic Ceramics In South-Eastern England, And Its Relations.* Ph.D. Thesis, University Of London

Smith, R, J. C, Healy, F, Allen, M. J, Morris, E.L, Barnes, I and Woodward, P.J, 1997 *Excavations Along The Route Of The Dorchester By-Pass, Dorset, 1986-8.* Wessex Archaeology Report 11

Stone, J.F.S, 1949 Some Grooved Ware Pottery From The Woodhenge Area. In *Proceedings Of The Prehistoric Society 11*, 123-127.

Thomas, N, 1955 Excavations At Vicarage Field, Stanton Harcourt, 1951. In *Oxoniensia XX*, 1-29

Thomas, N, 1956 A Neolithic Pit On Waden Hill, *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, 56, 167-71

Thomas, J, 1984 A Tale of Two Polities: Kinship, Authority And Exchange In The Neolithic Of South Dorset And North Wiltshire. In Bradley, R, & Gardiner, J, (eds) *Neolithic Studies: A Review Of Some Current Research.* Oxford: BAR British Series 133, 161-76

Thomas, J, 1991 *Understanding The Neolithic* (2nd ed). Abingdon: Routledge

Thomas, J, 1996 *Time, Culture And Identity*, London: Routledge

Thomas, J, 2001 Archaeology of Place and Landscape p165-86 in Hodder, I, (ed) *Archaeological Theory Today*. Polity Press: Malden

Thomas, J, 2007 The Internal Features At Durrington Walls: Investigations In The Southern Circle And Western Enclosures 2005-6. In Larsson, M, and Parker-Pearson, M, 2007 (eds) *From Stonehenge*

To The Baltic. *Living With Cultural Diversity In The Third Millennium BC*, BAR International Series S1693, 145-57

Thomas, J. 2009 The Return Of The Rinyo-Clacton Folk? The Cultural Significance Of The Grooved Ware Complex In Later Neolithic Britain. In *Cambridge Archaeological Journal 20 (1)*, 1-15

Thompson, G.B, 1999 The Analysis Of Wood Charcoals From Selected Pits And Funerary Contexts in Barclay, A, and Halpin, C, 1999 *Excavations At Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume II: The Neolithic And Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit, Thames Valley Landscapes Volume II, 247-53

Tilley, C, 1994 *A Phenomenology Of Landscape.* Oxford: Berg Publishers

Tilley, C, 2006 Introduction: Identity, Place, Landscape And Heritage. In *Journal Of Material Culture, 11*, 7-32. DOI: 10. 1177/1359183506062990

Topping, P, 1997 (ed) Neolithic Landscapes, Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 2. Oxford: Oxbow Monograph 86

Wainwright, G, and Longworth, I, 1971 *Durrington Walls: Excavations 1966-1968.* London: Society Of Antiquaries of London 29.

Wainwright, G. J, 1979 *Mount Pleasant, Dorset: Excavations 1970-1971*. London: The Society of Antiquaries of London

Warren, H. S, Piggot, H. S, Clark, J. D. G, Burkitt, M. C, H, and M. E, Godwin, 1936, Archaeology Of The Submerged Land-Surface Of The Essex Coast', *Prehistoric Society 1*, 178-210.

Westlake, S, 2005, Routeways And Waterways: The Neolithic-Bronze Age Rock Carvings Of The Dingle Peninsula. In South-West Ireland From A Landscape Perspective. In *Archaeological Journal* 162, 2-30

Wheatley, D, & Gillings, M, 2000 Vision, Perception And GIS: Developing Enriched Approaches To The Study Of Archaeological Visibility. In Lock, G, 2000 *Beyond The Map, Archaeology And Spatial Technologies.* Amsterdam: IOS Press

Whittle, A.W.R, Atkinson, R.J.C, Chambers, R, Thomas, N, 1992 Excavations In The Neolithic And Bronze Age Complex At Dorchester-On-Thames, Oxfordshire, 1947-52 And 1981. *Proceedings Of The Prehistoric Society 58*, 143-201

Whittle, A. W. R, 1997 *Sacred Mounds, Holy Rings: Silbury Hill And The West Kennet Palisade Enclosures.* Oxford: Oxbow

Wilson, K. E, Longworth, I. H, and Wainwright, G. J, 1971 The Grooved Ware Site At Lion Point. In *The British Museum Quarterly*, 35 (1/4) 93-124

Woodward, P.J, Davies, S.M., and Graham, A.H, 1993 *Excavations At Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981-4*. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History And Archaeological Society

Woodward, A, and Hill, J.D, 2002 (eds) *Prehistoric Britain The Ceramic Basis*. Oxford: Oxbow Books

Woodward, A, 2002a Sherds In Space: Pottery And The Analysis Of Site Organisation. In Woodward, A, and Hill, J.D, (eds) *Prehistoric Britain The Ceramic Basis.* Oxford: Oxbow Books 62-74

Woodward, A, 2002b Inclusions, Impressions And Interpretation. In Woodward, A, and Hill, J.D, (eds), *Prehistoric Britain The Ceramic Basis*. Oxford: Oxbow Books 106-18

Unpublished Work

Bashford, R, 2001, *Foxley Farm, Eynsham, Oxfordshire Archaeological Watching Brief*, Oxford Archaeological Unit

Boulter, S, and Anderson, S, January 2004 *Tarmac Quarry, Flixton, Suffolk. Record Of An Archaeological Evaluation,* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services, Report No: 2003/107 (Version 1)

Barclay, A, 2001, Pottery. In Bashford, R, 2001, *Foxley Farm, Eynsham, Oxfordshire Archaeological Watching Brief*, Oxford Archaeological Unit, 8-9.

Challinor, D, 2001 Environmental Results. In Bashford, R, 2001, *Foxley Farm, Eynsham, Oxfordshire Archaeological Watching Brief*, Oxford Archaeological Unit, 9-10.

Gibson, D, May 1998 *Archaeological Excavations At The Co-op Site, Fengate*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report no. 264

Ingham, D, December (2010) *Land at Uffington Road, Barnack, Peterborough, Archaeological Mitigation,* Albion Archaeology, Document 2010/98

Pryor, F, and Trimble, D (1999a) *Archaeological Evaluation And Excavation At TK Packaging Ltd, Fengate Peterborough,* Soke Archaeological Services and Archaeological Project Services

Pryor, F, (1999b) *Appendix 1, A Report On The Artefacts From The TK Packaging Site*. In Pryor, F, and Trimble, D (1999) Archaeological Evaluation And Excavation At TK Packaging Ltd, Fengate Peterborough, Soke Archaeological Services and Archaeological Project Services

Websites

Albarella U, Manconi F, Vigne, J.D, & Rowley-Conwy P, 2007. *Pig-ethnography* [Online]. University Of Sheffield. Available at: <http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/pig-ethnography/pigs-part3.html> [Accessed 1st July 2011].

Bettinger, R, Boyd, R, Richerson, P, 1994 *Style, Function And Evolutionary Processes*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.des.ucdavis.edu/faculty/richerson/bettingerstyle.pdf. [Accessed 30th July 2011].

Copp, H, & Toop, N, 2005 *Nosterfield Quarry Interim Report* FAS, Archaeological Planning Consultancy. [Online]. Available at: <www.archaeologicalplanningconsultancy.co.uk/mga/projects/noster/speciali/nost_pdf.html> [Accessed 14th February 2011]

English Heritage National Monuments Record, 2010 *Springfield Cursus* [Online]. English Heritage. Available at: < http://pastscape.english-heritage.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=879395> [Accessed 1st August 2010]

Garner-Lahire, J, Spall, C, Toop, N, 2005, *Archaeological Evaluation, Ladybridge Farm. Nosterfield, North Yorkshire,* Archaeological Planning Consultancy [Online]. Available at: <http://www.archaeologicalplanningconsultancy.co.uk/mga/projects/noster/speciali/lady_pdf.html> [Accessed 1st July 2011]

Hey, G, 2003 Permanence And Mobility 3.5.2, *Solent Thames Research Framework: Neolithic And Early Bronze Age Oxfordshire* [Online]. Available at: http://oxfordarch.co.uk/pdf_store/sthames/phase3/County/Neolithic%20&%20Early%20Bronze%20Age/Neolithic%20&%20Early%20Bronze%20Age%20Oxfordshire.pdf [Accessed 1st July 2011]

Miles, D, 1986 *Archaeology At Barton Court Farm* [Online] Council For British Archaeology (20002007). Available at: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cba_rr/rr50.cfm?CFID=1650&CFTOKEN=27D428FD-1A09-4BBD-ACDAB5059D871838> CBA Research Report 50, York: Archaeology Data Service (doi:10.5284/1000332) [Accessed 10th June 2011]

Natural England, 2011a, *Upper Thames Clay Vales Character Area 108* [Online]. Natural England. Available at: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/jca108_tcm6-5360.pdf> [Accessed 11th July 2011]

Natural England, 2011b, *Midvale Ridge Character Area 109* [Online]. Natural England. Available at: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/jca109_tcm6-17304.pdf> [Accessed 11th July 2011]

North Yorkshire HER, *Multi period remains at Nosterfield Quarry and Ladybridge Farm* [Online]. Heritage Gateway http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY23683&resourceID=1009 [Accessed 17th July 2011]

North Yorkshire HER, *Multi period remains at Nosterfield Quarry and Ladybridge Farm* [Online]. Heritage Gateway http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNY23683&resourceID=1009 [Accessed 17th July 2011]

The Poulton Research Project, 2008 *The Poulton Plaque* [Online]. The Poulton Research Group Available at: <http://www.poultonproject.org/plaque.htm> [Accessed 26th February 2011]

The University Of Sheffield, 2008 *The Stonehenge Riverside Project: Background* Part II [Online] Available at: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research/stonehenge/stonehenge02.html> [Accessed 22nd November 2009]

Ridgeway National Trail, *Britain's Oldest Road*, National Trails [Online]. Available at: http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/ridgeway/index.asp?PageId=1 [Accessed 27th May 2011]

ULAS, 2010 *Later Glimpses At Rothley, Leicestershire: Goings On With Grooved Ware*, University Of Leicester Archaeological Services [Online]. Available at: http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas/projects/rothley.html [Accessed 22nd November 2010]

Worcestershire County Council, [no date] *Clifton Quarry*, [Online] Worcestershire County Council. Available at: <http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/cms/pdf/Clifton%20Quarry%20excavations.pdf> [Accessed 30th January 2011]

Personal Communication

Alistair Barclay, Wessex Archaeology, 21st November 2011, email regarding Grooved Ware radiocarbon dates from Boscombe Down, Wiltshire

Dave Fellows and Jim Leary, English Heritage, 18th August 2010, email requesting information on the Grooved Ware at Marden Henge

Steve Ford, Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS), 8th June 2010, emails regarding the archaeological report at the Grooved Ware site (Seven Barrows, Lambourn Downs) and then following information on recent excavations at Roundhouse Farm, Marston Meysey and Dryleaze Farm (Grooved Ware sites)

Garwood, P, December 2011, written comments about Grooved Ware pottery within the Upper Thames Valley in relation to this research

Peter Marshall, Scientific Dating, English Heritage 8th January 2011, email with regard to recent Grooved Ware radiocarbon dates

Ian Meadows, Northamptonshire Archaeology, 24th November 2010: email with regard to Grooved Ware features and their placement at Etton, Cambs

Appendix A

Appendix A: Grooved Ware Locations and Excavation Data

A.1: Abingdon Common

(National Grid Reference SU 447471 196393)

Table 44: Abingdon Common, Abingdon: Grooved Ware Features And Excavation Data

Abingdon Common, Abingdon: Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Balkwill In Parrington 1978, Appendix A.31-3)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer 2**	**Layer 3**	**Layer 4**	**Layer 5**
No context number given	Durrington Walls	Min of 4 vessels	No details	Adjacent to the River Ock. 60m OD. 2 ring ditches and a pennanular feature nearby (possibly a Class II henge).	Pit	5 layers	1 broken flint				Possible cremation residue; burnt and unburnt stone	Three fifths of the pit had been destroyed (by drainage ditch),	Reddish brown clay, lay above this	Very black layer of fine soil with pottery at its base. Possible cremation residue, although no trace of a burial	Layer of grey cleyish earth and pellets of chalk and larger stones partially lined the base of the pit	A large part of Grooved Ware pot 3 lay on a pocket of orange-brown gravel.
												Pit lined with grey clayish earth containing pellets of chalk and larger stones		A few fragments of burnt bone	A few fragments of unburnt bone	
												The pit lining, the deposit in layer 4 and the chalk inclusion and the homogenous black layer above the pottery suggest a deliberate deposit			1 piece of broken flint	

A.2. Barrow Hills, Radley

(National Grid Reference SU 451327 198095)

Table 45: Barrow Hills, Radley. Grooved Ware And Neolithic Features And Excavation Data

Table 44: Barrow Hills, Radley. Grooved Ware Features And Excavation Data, 1a

Barrow Hills, Radley. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Barclay and Halpin 1999). Table 1a																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (Grooved Ware sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Flint debitage/waste**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Other**	**Charred /organic material**	**Comments**	**Layer 2**	**Layer 6**	**Layer 11**	**Layer 12**
611	Plain Grooved Ware bowl, style not assigned	No sherd count possibly because of the poor quality	332g	To the east of Abingdon causewayed enclosure. 2nd Gravel Terrace. 1.5km to the north of the Thames at 60mOD. An oval barrow lies to the north-east of the causewayed enclosure (SU 5144 9845) and another lies to the south-east (SU 5128 9824).	Hengiform ring ditch	9 layers-phase 1 (hengiform). 6 layers - phase 2 (the later pond barrow)	2 irregular waste	End and side scraper; serrated flake, backed knife; scraper, misc. retouched; 1 core; 61 flakes and blades;	17 cattle: 4 sheep/goat; 3 pig; 10 red deer (phase 1)	Group VI axe	Oak; plum	Layers 12, 11 and 6 were towards the top of the ditch. GW from quadrants A, B & C	Plain GW bowl	Plain GW bowl	Plain GW bowl; 4 flakes and blades	Plain GW bowl.
												Vessel could have been deliberately smashed and distributed around the ditch.	Scraper, misc. retouched; 2 irregular waste; 15 flakes and blades	6 flakes and blades;		End and side scraper; serrated flake; 36 flakes and blades
												At the time of deposition in layer 12, the earthwork was becoming stable and silting had slowed		Fragments of red deer antler, pig tooth; 2 unidentified fragments from a large mammal.		1 piece of cattle, pig, sheep, sheep/goat bone; 3 unidentified large mammal and 5 of medium
												Dated to c.2600-2200 cal BC based on radiocarbon dates				Quadrant A - Group VI axe fragment (Langdale).
2179	Style not assigned	3	8g	Pit 2179 at the west end of the oval barrow façade	Pit	5 layers		2 serrated flakes; scraper or knife fragment; 24 pieces of struck flint	No animal bone from layer 2			Large, sub rectangular pit. Irregular base and hollow at NE end.	3 sherds GW			
												Primary fill (layer 4) had clean gravel - possibly deliberately backfilled.	24 pieces struck flint; 2 serrated flakes; scraper or knife fragment			
												Upper fills were a layer of very dark brown sandy loam with abundant gravel. In this were small quantities of struck flint and GW fabric pottery sherds.				
												Very different to other GW pits on the site in regard to its size, shape and fills. This may have originally been a natural hollow.				
2180		5		Pit 2180 at the west end of the oval barrow façade	Pit	1 layer? Pit had been truncated by ploughing						Irregular in plan, wide and very shallow with irregular base.				
4583	Style not assigned	3 sherds	11g	as above	Pond barrow			1 core; 23 flakes and blades; 3 retouched	9 cattle, 2 sheep/goat; 8 pig; 1 dog; 1 red deer; 1 roe deer			Not clear whether the Grooved Ware was contemporary with or predated the construction.	GW and Beaker in quadrant A.			
												Monument aligned on hengiform ring ditch/pond barrow 611 and ring ditch 601.	1 core; 23 flakes and blades; 3 retouched. Burials found within layers 1 and 2 (Burial A/B).			
												Burial A/B - radiocarbon age: 1310-1000 cal BC 95% confidence. (2930±50BP; BM-2701)	Cattle mandible; pig distal end chewed; 9 unidentified fragments from large and medium mammals			

Barrow Hills, Radley. Grooved Ware and Neolithic Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Barclay and Halpin 1999). Table 1b																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Flint debitage/waste**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Other**	**Charred /organic material**	**Comments**	**Layer 1**	**Layer 2**	**Layer 3**	**Layer 4**
913	Style not assigned	4 sherds		To the east of Abingdon causewayed enclosure. 2nd Gravel Terrace. 1.5km to the north of the Thames at 60mOD. An oval barrow lies to the north-east of the causewayed enclosure (SU 5144 9845) and another lies to the south-east (SU 5128 9824).	Pit	3 layers	8 irregular pieces waste; 181 chips	7 core rejuvenation flakes; 11 retouched; 294 flakes and blades	18 cattle; 5 sheep/goat; 35 pig; 1 dog; 2 red deer	2 bone awls and pin; red deer antler	charcoal; plant remains	Large circular put, steep sides and flat base.	Fill containing charcoal (blackthorn and oak) and gravel.	A small pit was dug into the top of this layer into which burnt soil was dumped (containing charcoal and charred plant remains).	This fill extended around the pit edge.	
													Decorated GW	3 irregular waste; 1 core; 2 core rejuvenation flakes; 107 flakes and blades; 113 chips; 3 retouched flake	2 bone pins; bone awl or pin; bone pin	
												Characterised by burnt soil fill, organic material, quantity /variety of artefacts and animal bone.	red deer antler, small quantity of animal bone (pig and cattle)	Bone awl; pig, cattle and sheep bone; antler tine	Pig and cattle bone concentrated in layer 3; sheep and dog bone	
													1 irregular waste; 5 core rejuvenation flakes; 84 flakes and blades; 49 chips; 3 retouched		4 irregular waste; 2 cores; 103 flakes and blades; 19 chips; 5 retouched	
917	Woodlands	36 sherds	449g	As above	Pit	3 layers	5 pieces irregular waste; 73 chips	3 core rejuvenation flakes; 9 retouched; 196 flakes and blades; 9 cores; 26 flakes and blades; notch	69 cattle; 3 sheep/goat; 64 pig; 7 red deer	Group 1 stone axe	Charcoal, charred plant remains, hazelnut shells	A large sub-rectangular pit, steep sides, flat base.	Re-used Group 1 stone axe	Burnt soil (0.4m thick), charred plant remains (mostly hazelnut shell and charcoal flecks). Radiocarbon dating on cattle bone from this layer gave a date of 2700-2200 cal BC. 95% confidence. (3940±60 BP; BM-2715).	Layer 3 (loam and gravel) was recorded around the sides of the pit	
												Characterised by burnt soil fill, organic material, quantity /variety of artefacts and animal bone	Irregular waste; 26 flakes and blades; 12 chips; 1 retouched	Grooved Ware		
												Radiocarbon dating on animal bone gives a date of 2510-2350 cal BC 54% confidence or 2700-2200 cal BC 95% confidence (3940±60BP; BM-2715)		4 irregular waste; 2 cores; 3 core rejuvenation flakes; 170 flakes and blades; 61 chips; 8 retouched;		
														Antler; abundance of animal bone.		
3196	Woodlands	123 sherds +	c.1508g	As above	Pit	4 layers	610 chips; 3 irregular waste	4 scrapers; 125 flakes and blades; 403 hammerstones; 8 retouched; 4 rejuvenation flakes; 1 notch	20 cattle; 4 sheep/goat; 225 pig; 1 dog; 2 red deer; 239 unidentified bones	Bone awl, 2 lumps fired clay.	Burnt soil fill, organic material. Charcoal (hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn, oak, buckthorn).	Large, circular pit, steep sides and flat bottom. Characterised by burnt soil fill, organic material, quantity /variety of artefacts and animal bone. The absence of gravel at the base of the pit suggests the pit was backfilled soon after digging of pit.	2 cores; 95 flakes and blades; 1 hammerstone; 2 retouched; 2 irregular waste; 9 chips	1 irregular waste; 4 flakes and blades	Main fill. Thick deposit (0.4m) of fine grey ash and charcoal (hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn, oak, buckthorn).	2 end scrapers; 22 flakes and blades; 5 retouched; small quantity animal bone including pig
													Pig bones; cattle bones; lamb bone; pheasant (presumably incorporating over time, probably Roman or Saxon)		Grooved Ware; 2 end and side scrapers (1 slightly damaged and one possibly deliberately broken); 9 cores (one was made from Bullhead flint); Bullhead flint broken notch; 4 rejuvenation flakes; 4 flakes and blades; 601 chips; 402 hammerstones; retouched; 2 lumps fired clay	Bone awl from the tail from the ulna of a white tailed eagle.
												This pit produced the most remarkable animal bone from the site: half are pig (225/46%) excluding unid. Radiocarbon dating on animal bone from 3196 gives a date of 2460-2190 cal BC 66% confidence and 2460-2000 cal BC 95 % confidence (3830±90 BP; BM-2706)			The concentration of 225 pig bones were from layer 3 but also in layers 1 and 4. 7 individuals. Many of the bones show signs of butchery. Many chewed by dogs. The concentration of 20 cattle bones were from this layer. some show sign of cut marks. 1 sheep/goat scapula in layer 3; dog femur; deer metacarpal.	At the centre of the pit above this layer was a thin deposit of ash and sand; pig bones
3197				As above	Pit	3 layers		Core rejuvenation flak				Pit 3197 was severely plough damaged. Characterised by burnt soil fill, organic material, quantity /variety of artefacts and animal bone	2 fragments of cattle jaw bone and tibia; core rejuvenation flake			
3831	Woodlands	12 sherds	143g	as above	Pit	3 layers	21 irregular pieces waste flint; 153 chips	3 core rejuvenation flakes; 8 retouched; 220 flakes and blades	13 cattle; 1 sheep/goat; 36 pig; 3 red deer	Fired clay fragments; stone rubber fragment	Charcoal, charred plant remain, hazelnut shells	Circular, steep sides, flat base. Characterised by burnt soil fill, organic material, quantity /variety of artefacts and animal bone	Contained similar charcoal to layer 2.	Fill was a thick deposit of grey-brown loam with patches of ash, charcoal (hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn, oak); scant charred plan remains	Clean gravel fill	
													36 pig bones and 13 cattle bones between layers 1 and 2; sheep/goat radius (chewed); 103 uind animal bones in layers 1 and 2; utilised antler tine and a pair of foetal/infant mandibles	Grooved Ware; fired clay; rubber fragment.		
													Fired clay; 14 irregular waste pieces; 2 core rejuvenation flakes; 101 flakes and blades; 31 chips; 4 retouched; Layers 1 and 2: 2 irregular waste pieces; 20 flakes and blades; 29 chips	5 irregular flint waste; 1 core rejuvenation flake; 99 flakes and blades; 93 chips; 4 retouched; Layers 1 and 2: 2 irregular waste pieces; 20 flakes and blades; 29 chips		
														36 pig bones and 13 cattle bones in layers 1 and 2; red deer metatarsal (foetal or infant?); 103 uindentified animal bones between layers 1 and 2		

Table 45 (cont): Barrow Hills, Radley. Grooved Ware And Neolithic Features And Excavation Data, 1b

A.3. Barton Court Farm, Abingdon

(National Grid Reference SU 450920 197764)

Table 46: Barton Court Farm, Abingdon. Grooved Ware Features And Excavation Data

Barton Court Farm, Abingdon. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Miles 1986)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Flint debitage**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**0.15m form base**	**Base**	**Layer**	**Layer**
544	Woodlands	20 sherds plus crumbs	140g	2nd gravel terrace; 60mOD	Pit			3 cores; 2 core rejuvenation flakes; 4 scapers; 54 flakes	Animal bone throughout pit - an abundance of pig and cattle	Carbonised material	Antler; pottery; pit; bone awl/knife	Circular pit, vertical sides, flat bottom. Complex layers (reddish brown sandy loam and gravel).	General: 0.15m from base of the pit was a concentrated layer of carbonised material. GW, flint and animal bone throughout pit			
												Radiocarbon date on antler - c.2500 cal BC				
865	Woodlands	12 sherds	40g	Abingdon causewayed enclosure to the north	Pit			1 core rejuvenation flake; 75 flakes; 2 scrapers	Bone	Charcoal	Antler	Circular, bell-shaped pit filled with dark reddish-brown sandy loam flecked with charcoal mixed with layers of clay and gravel	Layer of gravel on base			
												Radiocarbon date on bone - c.2500 cal BC				
1070	Durrington Walls	2 sherds		As above	Pit					Charcoal		Pollen profile taken from causewayed enclosure where molluscan samples indicate an open, well-drained, very calcareous grassland. A wide range of open scrub species				
1084	Probably Grooved Ware	2 sherds	40g	As above	Pit / posthole							Feature probably Saxon in date				
1085	Durrington Walls	5 sherds	180g	As above	Pit/posthole							Feature probably Saxon in date				
1132	Durrington Walls	10 sherds	300g	As above	Pit			5 flakes				Fill- dark reddish-brown, sandy loam				
1172	Durrington Walls	1 sherd and 2 crumbs	10g	As above	Pit /circular feature							Shallow feature filled with reddish-brown sandy loam and gravel				

A.4. Spring Road, Abingdon

(National Grid Reference SU 448761 197538)

Table 47: Spring Road Municipal Cemetery, Abingdon. Grooved Ware Features And Excavation Data

Spring Road Municipal Cemetery, Abingdon. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Allen and Kamash 2008).																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Flint debitage/waste**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Other**	**Charred/organic material**	**Comments**	**Fill 2623**	**Fill 2619**	**Fill 2620**	**Fill 2661**
2622	Woodlands	5 sherds	18g	2nd gravel terrace. Site bounded on west and north by the valley of the Larkhill. Site occupies a slight eminence	Pit	4 fills	55 chips	126 flakes; 13 blades; 4 bladelets; 7 blade like; 3 rejuvenation flakes	Well preserved. 195 (bulk); 263 (sieved)	Fired clay	Charcoal (oak, hazel, hawthorn, apple); 10 hazelnuts	Shallow-bowl shaped pit containing a mix of cultural material in a matrix of burnt material. Probably backfilled quickly; pit sides showed no sign of weathering. The fresh condition of the finds suggest they came from activities which occurred shortly before the digging of the pit	Friable reddish brown sandy silty deposit, 0.05m thick.	2nd of major fills - very similar to 2620 but less dark in colour. The dark colour and density of finds in 2619 and 2620 were thought to indicate deliberate deposit.	Flint: 57 flakes; 4 blades; 1 bladelet; 2 blade-like; 23 chips; 1 rejuvenation flake tablet; 1 multiplatform core; 1 end scraper; 1 end and side scraper; 1 piercer; 1 serrated flake; 1 notch; 1 retouched flake. An end and side scraper had been snapped, making it useless	Earliest fill, very gravelly, friable reddish brown silty sand deposit, 0.14m thick; explained as a natural erosion of the pit sides
												Contained 221 flints (a third of the whole assemblage) mostly within 2619 and 2620 (composition of flint assemblage in 2619 and 2620 - very different and in a very fresh condition indicating they were not residual. 2620 possibly more selective deposition	Very few finds. Flints - 2 flakes	Flint - 69 flakes; 9 blades; 3 bladelets; 5 blade like; 32 chips; 1 rejuvenation flake core; 1 rejuvenation flake; 1 tested nodule; 1 single platform flake core; 1 multiplatform flake core; 1 serrated flake	3 sherds GW (16g; 2 vessels represented). Pottery in slightly better condition than in 2619	Fill was thicker on the south side of the pit.
												74 flints had been broken and 15 burnt. Landin Whymark noted a larger proportion of flint was burnt in the lower fill, 2620, than 2619 (15% to 4.5% respectively). The pit contained specially selected items including tools both useful and useless. No refitting flakes despite groups of flakes whose raw material suggested they were from the same cores	Possibly from the natural erosion of surrounding subsoil, rather than deliberate deposit.	2 sherds GW (2g); 2 sherds Plain Bowl (4g, residual). Pottery in a poorer condition than in 2620; 3 pieces fired clay (35g, probably structural clay)	12 pieces fired clay (168g, probably structural clay)	Only a few finds.
												Environmental samples suggest woodland in the vicinity, some arable, animal husbandry		Animal bone - 132 bulk; 47 sieved. From the 27 identified bones, 11 pig; 8 sheep; 5 cattle; 3 pine marten; and no clear preference for head. Bones in poorer condition than in 2620	Animal bone - 62 bulk; 216 sieved. From the 24 identified bones, 20 were pig (with 18 head and 2 foot elements); 3 cattle; 1 sheep. Bones is 2620 - slightly better condition than in 2619	
														5 Hazelnuts; 1 cereal; charcoal (oak, hazel, apple, hawthorn)	5 Hazelnuts; 1 cereal; charcoal (oak, hazel, apple, hawthorn)	
23678 (fill) in 2568 timber circle	Possibly Durrington Walls	1 sherd	5g	As above	Timber circle (outer arc of posts - 17 recorded)	2 fills						Partial excavation. Postholes were closely and evenly spread(between 0.2m and 0.4m).		GW sherd		
												The curve of the arc was c.60-80 degrees . The Neolithic sherds may have been residual.				
												Dating: Fill 2091 of posthole 2090 (E-M Neolithic pottery); secondary fill 2093 from posthole 2092(sherd of Peterborough Ware); primary fill 2368 from posthole 2367 (sherd of GW).				
												Animal bone from postpipe of posthole 2375, 1529-1310 cal BC.				
2726				As above	Timber circle (inner arc of posts 7 recorded)							Partial excavation. Postholes were c.1m apart. Dating: animal bone from primary fill 2329 of posthole 2328, 1690-1510 cal BC				

A.5. Corporation Farm, Abingdon

(National Grid References SU 449616 195430)

Table 48: Corporation Farm, Abingdon: Grooved Ware/Neolithic Features and Excavation Data

Corporation Farm, Wilsham Road, Abingdon: Grooved Ware/Neolithic Features and excavation data (information taken from Barclay et al. 2003a)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Uppermost fills**	**Lower fills**	**Layer**	**Layer**
J71C	Clacton	130 sherds (2 vessels)	233g	100m west of the Thames, just beyond the confluence of the Ock and Thames. On 1st gravel terrace and partially on floodplain within an area of funerary and ceremonial monuments. Both monuments were aligned NE-SW and stood c.20m apart	Hengiform ring ditch (plan resembles Class 2 henge)	6 layers		Blades	Cattle; sheep; pig; red deer; pike tooth	Charcoal	5 plain Neolithic bowls (120 sherds, 148g); 1 Mortlake vessel (2 sherds, 6g)	Only a third excavated. The ditch was made up of a series of interconnected segments - filled naturally over time.	Most of the pottery and flint (including the Grooved Ware vessels, were deposited in the upper fills.	Plain early Neolithic sherds, possibly residual.		
											Antler pick	5 small pits within the ring ditch.	Early Neolithic Carinated bowl distributed throughout the 6 layers	An almost complete antler pick were placed in the ditch butt (on the base and probably used in the construction)		
											Broken and burnt fragments of polished axe	Grooved Ware may have been deliberately smashed as the deposit mainly contained the rims of one vessel and bases of the other. One Grooved Ware fabric was shelly and the other grog and shell	Section cs: Layer 2 - The base of a similar vessel to that in cl was found in layer 2 (possibly disturbed and redeposited)	Section cl: pit cut into primary ditch fill (layer 6) and contained part of a GW vessel and charcoal.		
												The Mortlake vessel from the pit suggests the monument was already in existence by (possibly before) the late Neolithic	Charcoal (n-e ditch segments and within the monument)	Lower layers contained a higher number of blades, no broad flakes and no later Neolithic tools (as with the pottery this could be residual)		
												Two deposits containing Grooved Ware found in ditch fill	Three cranial cattle fragments			
												Possibly an early henge, middle Neolithic ring ditch or small late long barrow				
												Artefact distribution appear to be more focused in the south side and near to the eastern entrance				

Corporation Farm, Wilsham Road, Abingdon: Neolithic Features and excavation data (information taken from Barclay et al. 2003s)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Uppermost fills**	**Lower fills**	**Layer**	**Layer**
J71BB		N/A		As above	Hengiform ring ditch							Only 3 short segments of ditch excavated	Ditch fill suggests early infilling with dirty gravel and topsoil - 3 Peterborough Ware sherds in its fill			
												The presence of Peterborough Ware may be contemporary with the construction of the monument				
												Similarity in size between ring ditch 1 and 2 suggested they are generally contemporary, with one taking the form of the other				

A.6. Drayton North Cursus, Drayton

(National Grid Reference SU 449040 194388)

Table 49: Drayton North Cursus: Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data

Drayton North Cursus: Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (taken from Barclay et al. 2003a)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Flint debitage/waste**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Other**	**Charred /organic material**	**Comments**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**
505/2, 688/242	Possibly Durrington Walls	2		The excavations revealed a pre-alluvial land surface littered with early prehistoric material, tree throw holes and cut features	Preserved surface	Thin layer of relatively gravel-free material and gravel horizon at the base over the gravel substrate	From ground surface 505: 29 shattered pieces; 1 fire fractured flint	From ground surface 505: 613 flakes; 127 blades; 49 bladelets; 3 core tablets; 2 crested blades; 53 cores; 85 scrapers; 2 piercers; 33 knives; 48 cutting blades/flakes; 2 notched flakes; 43 misc retouched flakes; 2 ground flint axes; 1 burin; 1	Cattle teeth	505/2: 5 Peterborough Ware sherds &, 2 late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age sherds Beaker sherds		The number of cores, scrapers, knives suggests domestic activity during the Neolithic /Early Bronze Age No prestige items Area A - small assemblage of utilised stone e.g. hammerstones, rubber stone (indicative of domestic activities)				
177/B/1	Possibly Durrington Walls	25 between 177 and 178		The land surface was undulating with areas of exposed gravel, especially where the subsoil had been lifted into humps by tree throw holes	Tree throw hole				1 cattle; 1 sheep/goat; 1 red deer	Beaker sherds		Radiocarbon determination 2580-2140 cal BC (3880±70 bp; OxA-2078) Quercus sample from fill of pit				
178/A/1	Possibly Durrington Walls	25 between 177 and 178		As above	Tree throw hole					Beaker sherds	Oak	Feature 178 cut the top of tree throw hole 177 and was within the interior of the cursus at a point where the pit discontinued				
170/B/3	Abingdon Ware / or possibly Grooved Ware	1	8g	As above	West ditch of cursus							Almost clear of culural material; no material that could be considered a placed deposit. Most pottery consisted of small sherds or crumbs apart from P41 (Grooved Ware or Abingdon Ware). Similar to the material within tree throw holes and preserved ground surface				
1087	Durrington Walls	4 sherds		As above	Pit or tree throw hole			2+ pieces		Rubber		Most of pit filled with redeposited gravel except for the top which contained clay loam, Grooved Ware sherds, worked flint, stone rubber, animal bone and charocal				

A.7. Drayton South Cursus, Drayton

(National Grid Reference SU 448882 194005)

Table 50: Drayton South Cursus: Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data 1a

Drayton South Cursus: Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Barclay et al. 2003a)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic sequence**	**Flint debitage/waste**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Other**	**Charred/organic plant remains**	**Comments**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**
Pit K	Durrington Walls	12 sherds		Pits on east side of the cursus on 2nd gravel terrace c.55m OD. Oval barrow c.3-400m to the SE	Pit				Red antler deer pick			Circular pit. Some of the pits may have been natural features, although not possible to ascertain from site archive Grooved Ware includes 2 refitting rim sherds and 3 body sherds with cordons Presence of 7 crumbs of Saxon pot				
Pit P	Woodlands	vessel (no quantity)		As above	Pit			3 scrapers, serrated flakes, arrowhead. 639 pieces: 17 non-microliths; 1 core trimming flake; 52 long flakes; 555 other flakes; 7 scrapers; 1 miniature retouched flake; 6 transverse derived arrowheads (from Oxoniensia 17/18 1952/3, 10)		Bone point; polished stone axe fragment		Circular pit. Charcoal impregnated earth. Repair hole in vessel Earth thickly impregnated with charcoal				
Pit T (or P)	Woodlands			As above				38 worked flints		Polished axe fragment; 2 pieces of wood charcoal; sandstone fragment; 5 fired fragments of clay						

Drayton South Cursus: Indeterminate later Neolithic Pits and Excavation Data (information taken from Barclay et al.2003a)																
Context	**Pottery style**	**Quantity**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic sequence**	**Flint debitage/waste**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Other**	**Charred /organic remains**	**Comments**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**
Pit A				Pits on east side of the cursus on 2nd gravel terrace c.55m OD.	Pit			5 flakes				Oval pit.				
Pit B					Pit			Polished chisel fragment								
Pit C	Plain pottery (not examined)				Pit			Core fragment		5 daub fragments with wattle impression						
Pit F					Pit grave							A multiple inhumation- crouched burials of woman, child and infant				
												Pit 3ft diameter and 2.5ft deep - just inside east cursus ditch				
Pit G					Pit			12 flints including 3 scrapers	Animal bone	Large stone						
Pit H					Pit			27 flints including cores								
Pit J					Pit			15 flints including two scrapers		Saxon vessel; antler pick/ tool		Thick burnt layer near base				
Pit L					Pit			Flints		Saxon and Roman sherds		Circular pit				
Pit M					Pit			Flints		Saxon and Roman sherd base		Roman clay, tile or spindle whorl;				
Pit N					Pit			18 flints including 2 scrapers		Axe of olivine dolerite; Saxon sherds in upper fill						
Pit O					Pit				Ox and sheep? bones	3 Saxon sherds; grey sandstone grinder						
Pit Q					Pit			2 scrapers (1 calcined), chipped nodule, 2-3 serrated flakes				Circular pit. Earth thickly impregnated with charcoal				
Pit R					Pit			76 flakes				Circular pit. Earth thickly impregnated with charcoal				
Pit S					Pit			62 worked flints, mostly flakes								
Pit U					Pit			Flints, including 8 scrapers	Tusks and bones of pig; ox scapula with signs of wear			Beech nut fragment				
Pit V					Pit grave							Mortuary deposit - disarticulated human bone: 10 human skulls (some almost complete, some only fragments				
												Pit 3ft diameter am depth. Stones on base of pit (possible paving)				

Table 50 (cont): Drayton South Cursus: Non-Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data 1b

A. 8. Didcot Power Station

(National Grid Reference SU 450391 191982)

Table 51: Didcot Power Station. Grooved Ware and Neolithic Features and Excavation Data

Didcot Power Station. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Boyle and Mudd, 1995)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**
11	Durrington Walls	1 sherd	5g	2nd gravel terrace. Ditches may have been part of land division system	Ditch						1 sherd of GW	Recut ditch similar to 36				
20	Durrington Walls and Woodlands	20 sherds	51g	As above	Pit			6 flakes				Grooved Ware sherds and flint flakes lay in the angle formed by the primary ditches 37 and 60				
Didcot Power Station. Neolithic Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Boyle and Mudd, 1995)																
Context	**Pottery Style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Strtaigrpahic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**
37				As above	Primary ditch							The primary ditches probably part of an enclosure system. No dateable finds but cut by ditches containing Neolithic material				
90				As above	Primary ditch							As above				
36				As above	Secondary ditch			3 flakes				Cut primary ditches 37 and 90. Appear to redefine the boundary				
60				As above	Secondary ditch							Appear to redefine the orginal boundary				
25	Unckear	1 sherd	2g	As above	Recut Ditch						1 Neolithic sherd	Cut ditch 60				
56				As above	Pit							Possible terminal of secondary ditch 36				
24				As above	Pit							Similar fill to other prehistoric features and therefore assigned a Neolithic date				

A.9. Gravelly Guy

(National Grid Reference SP 440341 205329)

Table 52: Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt: Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data, 1a

Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt: Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Lambrick and Allen 2004) 1a																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Flint debitage**	**Flint tools/cores etc**	**Faunal Remains**	**Charred /organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer1 / Fill**	**Layer2**	**Layer3**	**Layer4**
620	Possibly Grooved Ware	1 sherd	1g	Site lies 1km to NW of the Devils Quoits monument complex, on 2nd Gravel Terrace between the rivers Thames and Windrush at c.70mOD.	Pit	2 layers	3 chips	1 flake; 1 misc retouched		Charcoal		Excavation revealed 26 pits; 2 possible postholes; a pennanular post ring; hengiform ring ditch (all Neolithic /Early Bronze Age in date) GW sherd possibly residual, no positive id.	1 flake; 3 chips; 1 misc retouched flake; 1 sherd GW			
1000	Durrington Walls	11sherds	56g	As above	Pit	2 layers	105 chips 1 shattered piece; 14 fire-fractured flints	3 scrapers; 1 knife; 1 cutting flake; 4 misc; 1 chisel arrowhead; 4 flakes		Charcoal. Plant remains including hazelnut shells	Rubber, fragments of fired clay	Worn. Pits 1000 and 1001 less than c.1m apart, sherds in each pit - possibly from same vessel. Exceptional in containing small quantities of fire fractured flint	14 flakes; 4 bladelets; 105 chips; 1 shattered; 14 fire-fractured; 3 scapers; knife; cutting flake; 4 misc retouched flakes; chisel arrowhead 11 Grooved Ware sherds (56g); 4 late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age (46g); 8 indeterminate (12g) Rubber, frags; fired clay Charcoal; plant remains; hazelnut shell			
1001	Durrington Walls	6 sherds	93g	As above	Pit	2 layers	104 chips; 2 shattered pieces	12 cutting flakes; 1 misc; 17 flakes; 2 blades; 2 bladelets; 3 fire-fractured flints		Charcoal; plant remains including 1 indet cereal; hazelnut shells		Worn. Pits 1000 and 1001 less than c.1m apart, sherds in each pit - possibly from same vessel. Exceptional in containing small quantities of fire fractured flint	17 flakes, 2 blades, 2 bladelets, 104 chips, 2 shattered pieces, 3 fire-fractured flints, 12 cutting flakes, 1 misc retouched flake, 5 GW (81g), 1 LNEBA (17g), 44 indet (85g), Charcoal, plant remains, cereal and h/nut shells			
1002	Clacton	12 sherds	117g	As above	Pit.	4 layers.		4 flakes; 1 discoidal core				Large sherd size and relatively good preservation.	Medieval ploughsoil, one flake	1 discoidal core; 3 flakes; 2 Peterborough Ware sherds (11g)	13 Peterborough Ware sherds (61g); 1 indeterminate (3g possibly Grooved Ware)	6 sherds Peterborough Ware (525g); 11 sherds Grooved Ware (114g); 14 indeterminate
1039	Durrington Walls	73 + sherds	576g	As above	Pit (or posthole).	2 layers						27 substantial sherds, with further frags (worn to very worn). Concentrations of sherds - exceptional collection in quantity and elaborate decoration. On surface sherds appeared to form ring but no clear sign of postpipe.	73 Grooved Ware sherds - 27 decorated sherds (327g) & 80g in frags			
2201	Durrington Walls	18 sherds	50g	As above	Pit	2 layers					Fragments of fired clay	No flint recovered. Isolated pit or p/hole filled with brown silty loam over layer of light brown gravelly loam	Grooved Ware 18, 50g late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age sherds, 122g 3 indeterminate, 33g fragments of fired clay, 7g			
4001	Possibly GW	3 sherds	64g	As above	Ditch								3 sherds (possibly GW)			

Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt: Neolithic/early Bronze Age Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Lambrick and Allen 2004) 1b																
Context	**Pottery style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Flint debitage**	**Flint retouched forms tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Other**	**Charred /organic material**	**Comments**	**Layer1 / Fill**	**Layer2**	**Layer3**	**Layer4**
1				Site lies 1km to NW of the Devils Quoits monument complex, on 2nd Gravel Terrace between the rivers Thames and Windrush at c.70mOD.	Hengiform Ring Ditch			Worked flint form various layers		27 sherds of Peterborough Ware (Mortlake) within this assemblage		Monument within 50m of the floodplain: original form was a deep-sided, revetted pennanular ditch with a narrow entrance				
				Molluscan evidence from upper ditch fill indicated open country, consistent with the shrub dominated pollen evidence (as opposed to woodland taxa)								Burning occurred in the north-east sector of the ditch				
												Evidence for re-cutting on both sides of the ditch				
												Very few finds. When stratigraphic sequence could be determined the finds came from the upper fills				
				As above	Pennanular Post Ring			Worked flint in postholes 2798; 2928; 2937		1 small sherd in fabric comparable to Grooved Ware in 2793		Pennanular ring of large postholes				
										The remains of 23 postholes (the posts appear to have been split timbers)						
618; 619; 620 (Grooved Ware sherd); 628; 630; 673				As above	Pit Group 1		618: 11 chips	618: 1 scraper		618: 1 indeterminate pottery sherd	618: charcoal	These pits may have been left open for a while as gravel had become incorporated before the final fill.	618: 11 flint chips; 1 scraper; 1 indeterminate pottery sherd; charcoal			
							619: 8 chips	619: 1 blade; 1 cutting blade		619: 5 Beaker and 1 indeterminate sherd	619: charcoal; plant remains	No pottery in 630 although its upper fill contained a quantity of flintwork and	619: 8 flint chips; 1 blade; 1 cutting blade; 5 Beaker sherds; 1 indeterminate sherd; charcoal; plant remains			
							628: 4 chips	628: 1 flake; 1 blade; 1 flake core		3 indeterminate sherds	628: charcoal	Pits: circular /oval in plan & bowl shaped	628: 4 flint chips; 1 flake; 1 blade; 1 flake core; 3 indeterminate sherds; charcoal			
							630: 81 chips	630: 9 flakes; 2 scrapers; 4 knives; 1 combination tool; 1 barbed and tanged arrowhead; 1 scaper		630: 1 Beaker sherd; saddle quern fragments	630: charcoal; plant remains		630: 81 flint chips; 9 flakes; 3 scrapers; 4 knives; 1 combination tool; 1 barbed and tanged arrowhead			
2706; 2961; 3037; 3038					Pit Group 2			2706: 1 flake; 1 bladelet; 1 discoidal core;	364 fragments including bones from 2 piglets from 2961	2706: 13 indeterminate sherd		2706, 3037 and 3038 were intercutting (3037 probably later).	2706: 1 flake; 1 bladelet; 1 discoidal core; 13 indeterminate sherds			
							2961: 465 flint chips	2961: 3 retouched flakes; 2 knives; 1 barbed and tanged arrowhead; 1 indet arrowhead		2961: 48 Beaker sherds; 36 indeterminate sherds	charcoal; hazelnut shells; plant remains including cereal	2706 and 3037 backfilled soon after digging; 3038 displayed signs of weathering	2961: 3 retouched flakes; 2 knives; 1 barbed and tanged arrowhead; 273 flint chips; 1 indet arrowhead; 47 Beaker sherds; 36 indeterminate sherds; charcoal; plant remains including cereal	2961: 1 Beaker sherd	2961: 192 flint chips; plant remains including hazelnut shells	
										3037: 1 indeterminate sherd		Pit fills almost identical				
							3038: 2 flakes						3038: 2 flakes; 1 bladelet; 1 discoidal core; 1 retouched flake; 1 fabricator; 3 LN/EBA sherds; 14 indeterminate sherds				
1900; 1908					Possible pairing of pits					1908: burnt stone; 1 indeterminate sherd	1908: charcoal flecks	Pits 5m apart; Possible natural hollow / tree throw hole	1908: burnt stone; 1 indet sherd; charcoal flecks			
												Almost free of finds apart from burnt stone and charcoal flecks in 1900 and crumb of pottery high up in 1908				
2376					Pit	2376: 2 flint chips	2376: 5 flakes			2376: 2 Beaker sherds; 2 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sherds; 3 indeterminate	2376: charcoal; plant and cereal remains; hazelnut shells	To south-east of pennanular post ring	2376: 5 flakes; 2 chips; 2 Beaker sherds; 2 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sherds; 3 indeterminate sherds; fragments of fired clay; charcoal; plant and cereal remains and hazelnut shells			
												Contained pottery with fabric similar to that within 2706				
1044; 1046					Possible pairing of pits							Intersecting pits.				
												No finds other than iron nail in upper fill of 1044				
1053; 1054; 1056; 1061					Scattered pits	1053: 15 flint chips	1053: 3 flakes; 2 blades; 1 bladelet					1054 - burial with Beaker	1053: 2 flakes; 1 blade;		1053: 1 flake; 1 blade; 1 bladelet; 15 chips	
						1056: 6 chips	1056: 1 shattered flint				1056: charcoal; plant remains including hazelnut shells	1053, 1056 & 1061 contained only a few or no artefacts	1056: 6 chips; 1 shattered piece; plant remains including hazelnut shells	1056: charcoal remains including hazelnut shells		
						1061; 1 chip	1061: 1 flake				1061: charcoal; plant remains including hazelnut shells	Almost stone free main fills (1053, 1056 & 1061) which contrast with later features	1061: 1 flake; 1 loom weight fragment; charcoal; plant remains including hazelnut shells	1061: 1 chip; charcoal; plant remains including hazelnut shells	1061: charcoal; plant remains including hazelnut shells	
1028; 1034; 1035; 1047; 1080					Scattered pits					1080: 1 indeterminate sherd		Pits described as either probable Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.			1080: 1 indeterminate sherd	
												1028, 1034 & 1080 contained only a few or no artefacts.				

Table 52 (cont): Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt: Neolithic/early Bronze Age Features and Excavation Data, 1b

A.10. Vicarage Field

(National Grid Reference SP 440176 205657)

Table 53: Vicarage Field, Stanton Harcourt: Grooved Ware and Neolithic Features and Excavation Data

Vicarage Field, Stanton Harcourt. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Case and Whittle 1982)																
Context	**Sub style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**
A	Durrington Walls	1 vessel		2nd gravel terrace. 235mOD Within 100 yards of the river Windrush	Pit							Pit was recorded as 4ft square Contained a large GW jar c.122m to the north-east of pit B				
B	Woodlands			As above	Pit			Flint flake	Pig incisors		Fragment of quartzite	Flled with black loam and a little gravel Contained GW sherds				
Vicarage Field, Stanton Harcourt. Neolithic Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Case and Whittle 1982)																
Context	**Pottery style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**
C				As above	Pit			flint flakes	fragment of red deer antler			c.4.5m to the west of pit A Rectangular pit Contained black loam Likely to have been of similar date to A and B				
Pit 4/1				As above	Pit		27 flint flakes (characterisitic of mined flint)		Fragments of bone; teeth, pig mandible	Charcoal fragment	Hearthstones	Within interior of ring ditch VI 4 also similar to the 3 pits above				
											2 fragments of quartzite	Mined flint in this pit is like that in pit C (which was in an area of Peterborough Ware culture activity)				
											Bone pin and polished sliver of bone	Scrapers, bone pin and pig bones characteristic of GW pits Described as a settlement asssemblage Possible settlement for the people who built the Devil's Quoits henge ¾ mile to south-east				

A.11. Cassington (Mill), Witney

(National Grid Reference SP 444966 209905)

Table 54: Cassington, Witney. Grooved Ware and Neolithic Features and Excavation Data

Cassington, Big Enclosure. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Case et al.1982)															
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer 1**	**Layer 2**	**Layer 3**	**Layer 4**
2	Woodlands	1 sherd		2nd gravel terrace. 200m OD. On the left bank of the Evenlode ½ mile from the confluence with the Thames	Pit	4 layers		80 waste flakes; 4 cores; 6 utilised flakes; 2 serrated flakes; 4 scrapers (flint heavily patinated)	Ox and pig bones	Charcoal (field maple; hazel; possibly hornbeam)	Polished axe fragment	Oval shaped with steep sides (indicating pit backfilled soon after digging)	Brown stony loam flecked with charcoal containing over 40 struck flints - 4 cores; 38 waste flakes; 2 utilised flakes; 2 serrated flakes; 4 scapers (described as general context within pit 2)	Fine, clean gravel containing 13 waste flakes; 1 utilised flake; 5 scrapers; 1 polished axe fragment; ox and pig bones	Dark grey loam with much charcoal containing 29 waste flakes; 3 utilised flakes; 2 scrapers; 1 sherd Grooved Ware pottery; ox and pig bones	Reddish brown stony loam lining, ox and pig bones
5	Woodlands	6 sherds		2 ring ditches nearby several pits of Middle-Late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age date A mid-Neolithic cremation in ring ditch 6 Land mollusc - indicated very short herbage	Pit	4 layers		6 cores; 13 core rejuvenation flakes; 23 utilised flakes; 4 bevelled flakes; 7 serrated flakes; 29 scrapers; 2 arrowheads; 3 knives; 2 retouched; 198 waste flakes (flints hardly patinated)	Ox and pig bones	Charcoal	Bone awl; daub; Iron Age sherds; modern teaspoon	Pit had regular fill similar to pits 1 and 2 The vertically placed gravel pebbles between layer 1 and the north-western edge of the pit indicated a perishable substance had been in place when Described as general context in Pit 5 - 1 core rejuvenation flake; 26 waste flakes; 1 bevelled flake; 4 scrapers	Reddish brown loam 3 cores; 7 core rejuvenated flakes; 15 utilised flakes; 3 bevelled flakes; 7 serrated flakes; 14 scrapers; 2 knives; 1 retouched; 109 waste flakes (161 total); 2 GW sherds; daub; late Iron Age sherds; modern teaspoon	Reddish brown loam 4 waste flakes; 1 scraper	Stoneless reddish brown loam 1 core; 2 scrapers; 1 GW sherd; pig bone	Dark grey to black loam with charcoal 2 cores; 5 core rejuvenation flakes; 59 waste flakes; 8 utilised flakes; 8 scrapers; 2 arrowheads; 1 knife; 1 retouched; 3 GW sherds; small fragments of daub; ox and pig bones

Cassington, Big Enclosure. Neolithic Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Case et al.1982)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**		**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer 1**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**
1				2nd gravel terrace. 200m OD. On the left bank of the Evenlode ½ mile from the confluence with the Thames	Pit			1 struck flint				Alternate layers of loamy and clean gravel (no further details) More or less regular filling similar to Pit 1	Piece of struck flint			
3				As above	Pit				Animal bones		,	Less carefully filled, lined with mixed clean and loamy gravel and then filled with brown stony loam				
4				As above	Pit				1 animal bone			Filled in similar style to pit 3				

A.12. Foxley Farm, Eynsham

(National Grid Reference SP 442028 208111)

Table 55: Foxley Farm, Eynsham: Grooved Ware and Neolithic Features and Excavation Data

Foxley Farm, Eynsham. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Bashford 2001)																		
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Fill 90**	**Fill 89**	**Fill 88**	**Fill 87**	**Fill 86 (lower fill)**	**Fill 84 (lower fill)**
83	Woodlands			Neolithic settlement represented by structures 105, 106 and 23 and rubbish pit 83	Pit			Flint	Animal bone	Oak; alder; hazel	Stone; burnt stone	Refitting sherds from a singkle Grooved Ware vessel. Horizontal plain and chain link cordons	Mid brown clay deposit similar to the sterile fills from other pits excavated	Redeposited gravel	Redeposited gravel	Redeposited gravel	High concentration of charcoal, animal bone; pottery; burnt flint and stone	
Foxley Farm, Eynsham. Possible Neolithic Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Bashford 2001)																		
Context	**Pottery style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**						
10					Posthole							Posthole for rectangular 'structure' 106						
12					Posthole							Posthole for rectangular 'structure' 106						
14					Posthole						2 sherds possibly Neolithic in date	Posthole for rectangular 'structure' 106						
25; 27; 33; 35					Posthole							Postholes for 'structure' 23						
16; 21; 78; 80					Posthole							Postholes for 'structure' 105						
18; 41; 44; 66; 70; 72; 103					Posthole							Sub-circular features F18 was interpreted as a tree throw hole						

A.13. Lechlade Cursus, Lechlade

(National Grid Reference SP 421295 200298)

Table 56: Lechlade Cursus: Grooved Ware and Neolithic Features and Excavation Data

Lechlade Cursus: Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Barclay et al. 2003a)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Flint debitage/waste**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer 1**	**Interface between 1 and 2**	**Layer 2**	**Layer 4**
2/A	Durrington Walls	3 sherds	43g	On relatively flat area of 2nd gravel terrace between the Leach and Thames. Cursus lies on the opposite side of the Thames to Buscot Wick cursus. Cursus possibly not more than 500m in length. Small clusters of ring ditches	East cursus ditch	6 layers		3 flakes; scraper				No cultural material from primary fill of ditch	Flake; blade-like flake; end scraper (the 2 refitting flints and large scraper in the ploughsoil hint at deliberate ploughsoil)	Over 200 sherds of Grooved Ware and Peterborough Ware in section A, C, D. Most sherds distributed along a 2m stretch of ditch	3 sherds (43g) Grooved Ware; 7 sherds (52g) Peterborough Ware; 29 sherds (129g) Indeterminate Neolithic	1 indeterminate Neolithic
												Section 2/A: molluscan samples from layer 6 indicate dry, open conditions	1 cattle; 1 sheep/goat; 1 mole; 15 cattle size; 51 unidentified		1 cattle	
												Layers of sand, pea grit and gravel (Layers 5-6 probably were from an eroding earthwork			Final fills appear to be a slow accumulation	
2/B												Layers of sand, pea grit and gravel (Layers 5-6 probably were from an eroding earthwork	Flake		4 pig; 2 cattle size; 1 sheep size; 18 unidentified	14 unidentified
2/C	Durrington Walls	6 sherds	66g										2 sherds (43g) Grooved Ware; 2 sherds (12g) Peterborough Ware; 75 sherds (188g) Indeterminate Neolithic blade-like flake	Over 200 sherds of Grooved Ware and Peterborough Ware in section A, C, D. Most sherds distributed along a 2m stretch of ditch	4 sherds (23g) Grooved Ware; 2 sherds (21g) Peterborough Ware; 60 (140g) Indeterminate Neolithic	
													4 cattle size; 9 unidentified			
2/D	No style assigned	3 sherds	19g										Flake	Over 200 sherds of Grooved Ware and Peterborough Ware in section A, C, D. Most sherds distributed along a 2m stretch of ditch	3 sherds (19g) Grooved Ware; 38 (164g) Indeterminate Neolithic	
													4 cattle size; 12 unidentified		1 cattle; 2 sheep size; 12 unidentified	
3/A and B				As above	West cursus ditch	6 layers										1 crumb indeterminate Neolithic

A.14. Roughground Farm, Lechlade

(National Grid Reference SP 422090 200823)

Table 57: Roughground Farm, Lechlade. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data

Roughground Farm, Lechlade. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Allen et al.1993)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer 1**	**Layer 2**	**Layer 3**	**Layer 4**
784	Clacton	5 sherds	100g	2nd gravel terrace between River Thames and Leach	Pit/posthole			8 scrapers; 1 serrated flake; 1 possible projectile point; 2 retouched flakes; 4 utilised flakes; 3 cores; 26 flakes; 1 nodule (46 pieces)	8 animal bone (cattle pig and red deer)		2 bone point awls; antler tip	Feature heavily truncated by later ploughing. Neolithic activity consists of small cluster of pits. A total of 54 sherds Grooved Ware pottery (438g); 6 vessels in all Grooved Ware features				
								In general flint was fresh	Over ½ assemblage was pig; ¼ bovoid; red deer (mostly antler)			Small circular pit filled with dark brown charcoal flecked soil and many small burnt stones: Radiocarbon dating 4100± 100BP (HAR-5498)				
785	Clacton	35 sherds	225g	This area of gravel terrace is adjacent to the confluence of Coln, Leach and Thames	Pit/posthole			2 utilised flakes; 1 core; 15 flakes; 5 calcined lumps (23 pieces)	21 animal bone (cattle, pig and red deer)		Quartzite hammerstone (relatively rare in Grooved Ware contexts)	Feature heavily truncated by later ploughing .Neolithic activity consists of small cluster of pits				
								In general flint was fresh				Small circular pit filled with black charcoal stained soil containing a few burnt stones and flecks of red burnt earth.				
												Grooved Ware found in one mass squashed against the west side				
962	Clacton	14 sherds	16++g	As above	Pit/posthole	4 fills		3 scrapers; 2 serrated flakes; 2 utilised flakes; 4 cores; 36 flakes; 1 calcined lump (48 pieces)	57 fragments (cattle sheep; pig; red deer and dog)		Shell from a freshwater mollusc	Feature heavily truncated by later ploughing .Neolithic activity consists of small cluster of pits	Radiocarbon date 3820±90BP (HAR 5501)			Radiocarbon date 3940±80BP (HAR-5500)
								In general flint was fresh				962 cut by 983				
												Large approximately circular pit cut by smaller feature 983 on the east side				
983	Clacton			As above	Pit/posthole	3 fills		17 flakes. In general flint was fresh	8 animal bone (cattle and pig)		Hammerstone; fired clay (11g)	Feature heavily truncated by later ploughing .Neolithic activity consists of small cluster of pits				
												Oval shaped. This may represent a post location although there were no traces within the fill to indicate a postpipe and packing				
												983 cut 962				

A.15. Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop

(National Grid Reference SU 433020 1838900)

Table 58: Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop, Sparsholt: Grooved Ware and Neolithic Features and Excavation Data

Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop, Sparsholt: Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Howell and Durden 1996 in OXONIENSIA 61. 21-25)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Retouched flint / tools**	**Animal Bone**	**Other**	**Charcoal / organic material**	**Comments**	**Fill 51**	**Fill 52/53**	**Layer**	**Layer**
F3	Woodlands	2 sherds	No details	On the Downs, 500m to north of Lamborun Seven Barrows. Runs along the bottom of a dry valley and up to the top of the Downs at 210mOD. Geology - chalk	Pit	2 layers		20 flakes; 4 retouched pieces; core fragment	65 bones (28 small recently broken)	Antler; 33 fragments (2.53kg) sarsen; 5 pieces (58g) ferruginous sandstone	Flecks of charcoal; 2 nut stone fragments	The pit was not completely excavated. Quantities given are only represents a sample Steep sided pit containing 3 fills of silty loam. Fills 52 and 53 are one context		Primary fill had an ashy component; animal bone (some gnawed); struck flint; antler; stone 2 sherds Grooved Ware		
Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop, Sparsholt: Neolithic Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Howell and Durden 1996 in OXONIENSIA 61. 21-25)																
Context	**Sub style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Retouched flint / tools**	**Animal Bone**	**Other**	**Charcoal / organic material**	**Comments**	**Fill 54**	**Fill 55**	**Layer**	**Layer**
F7				On the Downs, 500m to north of Lamborun Seven Barrows. Runs along the bottom of a dry valley and up to the top of the Downs at 210mOD. Geology - chalk	Pit							Irregular pit		Late Bronze Age flint tempered pottery		
F10				As above	Ditch							Section of ditch running NW-SE. No finds were recovered				

A.16. Tower Hill, Asbury

(National Grid Reference SU 428452 183868)

Table 59: Tower Hill, Ashbury. Grooved Ware and Neolithic Features and Excavation Data

Tower Hill, Ashbury. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Miles et al.2003a)																
Context	**Grooved Ware style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer 1401**	**Layer 1402**	**Layer 1404**	**Layer 1406**
1403	Clacton	34 sherds	231g	Underlying geology - sedimentary rock	Isolated Pit	4 fills	6 irregular waste; 1 burnt unworked flint	384 flakes; 3 blade-like flakes; 8 cores; 6 retouched; 1 blade	The total amount of animal bone from the total assemblage amounted to 31 cattle; 50 pig; 53 sheep/goat; 6 red deer; 2 roe deer; 1 wild boar	Charcoal; gragments of hazel and sloe; grain of wheat	Worked antler from red and roe deer	An intentionally back-filled pit. Circular in shape	Charcoal remains and small assemblage of bone and artefacts	Compact brown silty loam	Dark grey silt. Worked flint, small amounts of burnt flint and stones; fragmentary and complete bones; 34 small sherds of Grooved Ware pottery (minimum of 2 vessels). Chevron and probable dot infilled panel decoration, rim forms and fabric suggest Clacton	6 flakes; 1 blade
				4km south of White Horse Hill Neolithic Long Mound and to the south of Wayland's Smithy				Both used and unused flint was present.	Foetal/neo-natal skeletons of sheep/goat and pig. Deposit spring/early summer		The antler was worn but was still useful - it had not reached the end of its useful life	No definite butchery marks on cattle bones although visible on pig and sheep/goat bones. Carnivore damage on cattle bones	Topsoil: 10 flakes; 1 retouched; 1 fragmentary core	Animal bone fragments overlain by later probably intrusive pottery. The small and fragmentary nature of the bone from this layer may indicate they were relocated by bioturbation	Clear indications of discrete groupings of animal bone within the fill. Majority of animal bone came from this layer	The interface context 1406 shows limited faunal presence and probably no unassociated material; gnawing/exposure to the animal bones is minimal. Likely that 1404 contains the primary faunal infill in a single or short time span
								Pieces appeared to have been deliberately broken and chosen for deposition	The cattle remains indicate selective deposition - only the skull, mandible and 1st vertebrae were present and there was no sign of butchery marks or skinning. Contrasts with the presence of whole sheep/goat and pig			Shade loving and open country species of molluscs. Probably areas of scrub		151 flakes; 3 blade-like flakes; 3 cores; 1 retouched; 3 irregular waste' 1 burnt unworked flint	227 flakes; 4 cores; 4 retouched	
								The burning and breakage rates compared to other contemporary but probable rubbish deposits on the site and the emerging patterns emphasize the non-domestic nature of late Neolithic deposition	Pig and sheep/goat remains suggest whole carcasses were deposited after minimal meat extraction			This pit (and one at Sparsholt) were both located near the tops of chalk ridges		The high density of small chalk and flint rubble indicated intentional backfill with its own upcast	Contained much hazel charcoal	

Tower Hill, Ashbury. Grooved Ware Features and Excavation Data (information taken from Miles et al. 2003a)															
Context	**Sub style**	**Quantity (GW sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Topography**	**Description (feature)**	**Stratigraphic Sequence (general)**	**Waste flint**	**Flint retouched forms /tools**	**Faunal remains**	**Charred/organic material**	**Other**	**Comments**	**Layer 2216**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Layer**
2211				As above	Irregular feature at the end of trench 22							This had been dug down through to the solid chalk containing flint. Possible flint extraction pit	Backfilled with a deposit of chalk rubble			
2218				As above	Irregular feature in trench 22							Similar to 2211				

Appendix B

Appendix B: Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design

B.1. Abingdon Common

Table 60: Abingdon Common, Abingdon: Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Abingdon Common, Abingdon: Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Balkwill in Parrington 1978, Appendix A. 31-3)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
Pit (no context number)	Durrington Walls	1 Vertical cordons, flecked with crushed shell or chalk fragments	Orange-buff/grey	hard	Coarse, grog
		2. Horizontal and vertical cordons (with limestone flecks)	Grey		Coarse, grog
		3. Close-set vertical cordons, thinner than Vessel 1	Orange-buff/grey	hard	Coarse, grog
		4. Extremely thick-walled. Close set vertical cordons			Possible small twigs or reeds as temper
		5. Rim sherd, cordons	grey surface		
		6. Part of base with cordons. Slight moulding around base			

B.2. Barrow Hills, Radley

Table 61: Barrow Hills, Radley: Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Barrow Hills, Radley: Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Barclay and Halpin 1999)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
611	Plain Grooved Ware Bowl	P9: from quadrants A/11; B/6; C/10; D/2	P9: dark brown, brown; black; dark brown	Virtually disintegrating	Hard, laminated, grog and quartz
913	No style assigned	P46-7: quadrant A layer 1; 2 body sherds probably belonging to a single vessel, complex raised or applied decoration	P46-7: pale brown; black; black	P46-7: fair	P46-7: Soft, quartz sand, shell.
		P48: quadrant B layer 1; rim sherd with applied cordon on exterior; internal horizontal grooves	P48: pale brown; dark grey; pale brown	P48: fair	P48: Soft, quartz sand, shell.
		P49: quadrant B layer 1; decoration - horizontal ladder motif	P49:dark grey Pale orange; pink	P49: fair	P49: Soft, quartz sand, shell.
917	Woodlands	The general appearance suggests they may belong to the vessel - sherd P39 pit 3196.			
		P40: quadrant B, layer 2: 5 decorated and plain body sherds, probably of a single vessel decorated with grooves and ridges.	P40:pale orange; black; dark grey	P40: fair to worn	P40: Soft, quartz sand, shell.
		P42: quadrant A layer 2, base and body sherds, horizontal grooves	P42: pale brown; black; dark grey	P42: fair	P42: Soft, quartz sand, shell.
		P43: one small body a sherd with applied complex decoration	P43: pale orange throughout	P43: worn	P43: Soft, quartz sand, shell.
2180	No style assigned	P28: layer 1 - body shred with applied cordons and knot	P28: pale orange; black; black	P28: exterior fair: interior worn	P28: Soft, quartz sand, shell
		P29: layer 1 - body sherd of thin-walled vessel with grooves and applied wavy cordons	P29: pale orange; black; pale brown.	P29: fair	P29: Soft, quartz sand, shell
		P30: layer 1. one small body sherd decorated with grooved lines.	P30:orange; black; interior work	P30 Worn, interior surface is missing	P30: Soft, quartz sand, shell
		P31: two body sherds possibly belonging to a single vessel. Both sherds have a raised cordon and one has incised decoration	P31: pale orange; black; black		P31: Soft, quartz sand, shell
3196	Woodlands	P33 (Woodlands)	P33 layer3: orange, brown; black, black, brown.	P33: fair	P33: Soft, quartz sand, shell
		P34 layer 3: 3 very small rim sherds of a thin-walled vessel, incised decoration on exterior	P34: Pale orange; black; grey-brown	P34: worn	P34: dense sand
		P35 (Woodlands): although this and a sherd from pit 382	P35: Orange throughout	P35: worn	P35:Hard, dense shell
			P36: exterior abraded, dark grey; grey brown	P36: worn	P36: dense coarse sand
		P37 Layer 3: single body, probably belongs to the same vessel as P39. Applied decoration	P37: pale brown, black, dark grey	P37:worn	P37: Soft, quartz sand, shell
		P38 layer 3: 10 sherds of a fine thin-walled vessel with applied horizontal cordons and a shallow groove.	P38: dark grey/brown, black, grey-brown		P38: Soft, quartz sand, shell
		Has an applied knot with impressions; two applied pellets on rim.			
		P38 (Woodlands): Cleal suggested the impressions on the knot and pellets on P38 may have been a regional design as pottery from pit 5 at Cassington and The Loders, Lechlade produced pottery with knots that had impressed or grooved decoration on.			
		P39 layer 3: 74 sherds belonging to a thick-walled coarse vessel decorated with horizontal parallel grooved lines, grooved spirals and fingernail impressions.	P39: pale orange, black, black/dark grey	P39: fair to worn	P39: Soft, quartz sand, shell
		P39: Vessel was probably large and tub-shaped with fairly straight walls. Spiral motifs (as on P39 from pit 3196) are characteristic of the Durrington Walls style although the decorative scheme of horizontal zones apparent on P39 are not			
3831	Woodlands	P45: one rim sherd of a vessel with parallel horizontal and converging grooves. Rim extremely abraded although a slight raised ridge or cordon evident on interior	P45: pale orange, dark grey, pale orange	P45: worn	P45: Soft, quartz sand, shell
4583	No style assigned	P20: rim with horizontal lines	P20: reddish brown; core and interior dark grey	P20: fair	P20: Soft, quartz sand, shell

B.3. Barton Court Farm

Table 62: Barton Court Farm, Abingdon: Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Barton Court Farm, Abingdon. Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Miles 1986)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
544	Woodlands	Rim sherd and 6 other sherds - rough, slashed horizontal cordons; the remainiing sherds had fingernail rusticated decoration	Light brown; dark; light brown to grey	Small and partially weathered	crumbly fabric; dense shell and flint
		2 rims has 2 small grooved lines on internal bevelled surface			
		1 rim - strips of clay applied to the rim itself			
		2 rims - plain internally			
		Possibly 2 vessels represented			
865	Woodlands	8 decorated sherds	light brown; dark; dark	Small unweathered sherds	Crumbly fabric; dense shell and flint
		1 sherd with rusticated decoration			
		7 sherds with slashed cordons (2 have transverse nicks across them)			
1070	Probably Grooved Ware /Durrington Walls	Smooth surface; flattened rim	Dark throughout	Friable	Soapy fabric; flint and quartz
1084	Probably Grooved Ware/ Durrington Walls		Dark		Heavily gritted
1085	Durrington Walls	Largest body sherd - vertical cordon ending at what appeared to be a knob or junction with another cordon	Dark brown to dark	Well preserved	Surface made uneven by dense flint and shell
		Rim unusual for its out-turned form			
		Thickness of sherds suggets large bucket-shaped vessel			
1132	Durrington Walls	3 sherds decorated with applied cordons with fingernail impressions	Light brown-reddish brown; grey; light brown		Hard sandy fabric, medium-dense quartz and occasional grog
		Large bucket-shaped vessel			
		Smooth although uneven surface			
1172	Durrington Walls	Smooth although uneven surface	Light brown; dark; dark		Compact fabric; medium-dense flint and quartz

B.4. Spring Road, Abingdon

Table 63: Spring Road Municipal Cemetery, Abingdon: Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Spring Road Muncipal Cemetery, Abingdon: Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Allan and Kamash 2008)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
2622	Woodlands	No. 4: (fill 2620) Rim and body sherds (10g); decorated with applied cordons.	No.4 greyish-brown; black, greyish black.	Average to worn	Hard fabric, shell platelets. Thin-walled
		No.5: (fill 2620) Fingertip impressed body sherd	No. 5 reddish-brown; grey;grey		
2558 (p/hole 2368)	Durrington Walls	No 3: Simple pointed rim (5g)	Yellowish/brown; black; black	Average to worn	Hard; moderate grog and rare flint

B.5. Drayton North Cursus

Table 64: Drayton North Cursus: Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Drayton North Cursus: Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Cleal in Barclay et al 2003)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
505/2, 688/242	Poss Durrington Walls	P26: Plain rim, possibly beloinging to the same vessel as P33-5	Dark grey throughout	Very worn	Soft; slightly laminated, dense quartz or quarzite
		P27: No characteristics diagnostic to GW sub-styles, although simialr vessels at Durrington Walls (P377). P27 has irregular grooves, 2 rows possibly made by closely overlapped fingernail impressions, producing a cord-like impression	Dark grey brown core and interior surface	Worn	Soft; slightly laminated, dense quartz or quarzite
170/B/3	Abingdon Ware or Grooved Ware	P41: Plain rim sherd. Near to the bottom of the pit	Brown; black; brown	Worn	Soft; sparse coarse sand
177/B/1	Poss Durrington Walls	P33: 1 body sherd decorated with short lengths of whipped cord impressions, probably the same vessel as P34-50. Whipped cord a feature of Durrington Walls substyle	Orange; black; black	Worn	Soft; slightly laminated, dense quartz or quarzite
178/A/1	Poss Durrington Walls	P34-5: 3 rim sherds, one decorated body sherd and fine plain body sherds from a single vessel with impressions, some twisted cord one decoaretd	black, pale brown; black; black	Fair	Soft; slightly laminated, dense quartz or quarzite
1087	Durrington Walls	P50-1: two rim sherds, decorated body sherd and base from a min of two vessels. One incurving rim and pale body sherd - twisted cord decoration	Pale orange-brown; grey; greysih brown	Worn	Hard, sparse grog, moderate coarse sand; rare chalk

B. 6. Didcot Power Station

Table 65: Didcot Power Station: Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Didcot Power Station: Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Miles et al 2003)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
11	Durrington Walls	P1: Body sherd decorated with oblique grooves	Pale orange-rown; medium grey; light grey		Sparse common grog and quartz grit
20	Indeterminate	P2: 7 plain sherds; thin walled vessel	Pale orange-brown; dark grey		Sparse common grog and quartz grit
20	Durrington Walls or possibly Woodlands	P3: 7 body sherds and base sherds, thin walled vessel	Medium-orange brown; dark grey; medium orange brown		Sparse common grog and quartz grit
20	Durrington Walls	P4: 3 sherds, 2 from a pointed rim with an internal deep vertical bevel. The exterior is decorated with a diagonal groove and angular jab impressions	Pale pinkish-orange; medium grey; pale pinkish-orange		Sparse common grog and quartz grit
20	Durrington Walls	P5: Decorated with a plain horizontal cordon	Dark greyish-brown; medium grey; pale brown		Sparse common grog and quartz grit
20	Durringron Walls	P6: A pinched vertical cordon seperating possible panels. One decorated with impressons and one with grooved strokes	Pale brown; medium brown; pale pinkish brown		Sparse common grog and quartz grit
20	Durrington Walls	P7: Vertical impressed fingernail decoration	Medium brown; dark grey; medium brown		Sparse common grog and quartz grit

B.7. Gravelly Guy

Table 66: Gravelly Guy: Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Gravelly Guy. Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Lambrick and Allen 2004)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour: external; core; internal**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
1000	Durrington Walls	No. 27: Fine plain rim and body sherd	No.27: buff dark grey; dark grey	No.27: Fair	No.27: Soft, calcareous fabric. Limestone/grog
		No.29: 3 bodysherds; applied vertical cordon	No.29: pale brown; black; black	No.29: Worn	No.29: soft, sandy fabric
1001	No substyle assigned	No.30: 1 plain rim sherd and 4 base angle sherds. 1 has vertical cordon. All probably represent 1 vessel	No.30: grey; dark grey; pale orange	No.30: worn/very worn	No.30: Soft; grog
		No.31: 1 small rim sherd decorated with grooves on exterior; Inclusion in rim (not strictly classifiable but may be related to Grooved Ware)	No.31: grey; dark grey; pale orange	No.31: worn	No.31: Hard; fine sparse sand
		No's 32-3: Rim sherds; faint slashes across rim top	No's 32-3: brown; brown	No's 32-3: worn (32); very worn (33)	No's 32-3: Soft; grog
1002	Clacton	No's 4-5: Rim and body sherds; decorated with grooves	No's 4-5: dark grey-brown throughout	No's 4-5: fragile but fresh	No's 4-5, 8: Soft; sparse fine sand
		No.8: 1 bodysherd decorated with grooves and a zone of rustication (paired fingernail impressions)	No.8: pale brown/orange; black;brown	No.8: Fresh	
1039	Durrington Walls	No's 19-20: 3 decorated body sherds and 4 plain body sherds (probably from same vessel and possibly the same vessel as No's 21-6); vessel decorated with applied cordons and grooves	No's 19-20: colour not recorded	No's 19-20: worn/very worn	No's 19-20, 21-6: Soft; sparse shell; rare coarse sand; rare grog
		No's 21-6: sherds all decorated with grooves and/or applied cordons belonging to a single GW vessel	No's 21-6: pale orange-pale brown; black; pale orange/pale brown	No's 21-6: Worn	
2201	Durrington Walls	No's 34-7: decorated body sherds and 2 plain sherds; decorated with grooves	No.34: pale grey-brown; dark grey	No.34: External and edges fair; interior surface missing	No.34: Soft; sparse grog and sand

B.8. Cassington (Mill)

Table 67: Cassington, Witney: Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Cassington, Big Enclosure. Grooved Ware Manufacture and Design (information taken from Case et al 1982)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
2	Woodlands	No.1: Body sherd, grooved decoration; fingernail impressions between	Dark grey exterior; brown interior		Flaky fabric; dense small flint, quartz and burnt shell
5	Woodlands	No.2: rim sherd with narrow grooved decoration below rim and applied segmented cordon projecting above	Light brown surfaces; dark grey core		Flaky fabric; dense sand and shell inclusions
		No.3: perforated lug fragmentary body sherd	Brown; dark grey core		Corky fabric
		No.4: Body sherd with deep groove	Brown surfaces; dark grey core		Flaky fabric; dense small shell
		No.5: rim sherd with shallow grooved herringbone motif	Light brown exterior; dark brown interior and core		Denser fabric; spare small shell and sandy filler
		No.6: 2 body sherds; one sherd showed herringbone arrnanged grooves			Both had similar but corky fabric

B.9. Lechlade Cursus

Table 68: Lechlade Cursus. Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Lechlade Cursus. Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Barclay et al 2003)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
2/A/2	Durrington Walls	P1: 6 bevelled rim sherds from the same vessel. Paired fingernail impressions on internal rim bevel and exterior to rim, possibly as infill within grooved panels.	Black; black; reddish-brown -black	Fair	Hard; common to abundant finr to coarse shell platelets
		P5: Body sherd with plain cordon.		Fair to worn	Hard; common to abundant finr to coarse shell platelets
2/C/1	Durrington Walls	P6-7: 4 sherds with cordons	Dark brown-black; black; dark brown-black	Fair to worn	Hard; common to abundant finr to coarse shell platelets
2/C/1-2	Durrington Walls	P1: 6 bevelled rim sherds from the same vessel. Paired fingernail impressions on internal rim bevel and exterior to rim, possibly as infill within grooved panels.	Black; black; reddish-brown -black	Fair	Hard; common to abundant finr to coarse shell platelets
2/C/2	No style assigned	P10-12: Three body sherds with oblique grooving	Black; black; black	Fair to worn	Hard; common to abundant finr to coarse shell platelets
		P13: Body sherd with oblique grooving	Yellowish-brown; black; black	Fair to worn	Hard; common to abundant finr to coarse shell platelets
2/D/2	No style assigned	P14: Body sherd broken at the shoulder with oblique grooving	Greyish-brown; black; black	Fair	Hard; common to abundant finr to coarse shell platelets
		P15: Body sherd with oblique grooving	Yellowish-brown; black; black	Fair	Hard; common to abundant finr to coarse shell platelets

B.10 Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop

Table 69: Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop: Grooved Ware, Manufacture and Design

Seven Barrows All Weather Gallop, Sparsholt: Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Howell and Durden 1996 in OXONIENSIA 61. 21-25)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
F3	Woodlands	Wavy plastic decoration in a converging knotty pattern			Shelly fabric (possibly of marine origin)

B.11. Tower Hill

Table 70: Tower Hill, Ashbury. Grooved Ware, Features and Excavation Data

Tower Hill, Ashbury: Grooved Ware: Manufacture and Design (information taken from Miles et al 2003)					
Context	**Style**	**Design**	**Colour (external; core; internal)**	**Condition**	**Fabric**
1403	Clacton	1. Rim sherd probably from an open-tub shaped vessel with internal chain-link cordon and external oblique grooving. Probable thick and thin walled vesels, possibly representing fine and coarser ware.	Yellowish-brown throughout	Average; Sherd size suggests the pottery was already in a very broken state prior to deposition	Soft; fine to coarse platelets
		2. Flat rim sherd from thick-walled vessel with interior oblique grooving forming a rectangular pattern	Exterior and core: yellowish-brown; internal: grey	As above	Soft; fine to coarse platelets
		3. Body sherd with impressed dots	As above	Worn; Sherd size suggests the pottery was already in a very broken state prior to deposition	Soft; fine to coarse platelets
		4. Base sherd	As above	As above	Soft; fine to coarse platelets
		5. 2 body sherds with diagonal grooved decoration	As above	As above	Soft; fine to coarse platelets

Appendix C

Appendix C: Grooved Ware, Material Culture and Decoration

C.1 Durrington Walls Style and Associated Material Culture

Table 71: Durrington Walls Style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns

(the number and species of faunal remains at Gravelly Guy are not representative of what was actually recovered as numbers were not recorded although it was stated that pig and cattle represented the majority of species present. The quantities used here are arbitrary so the results were not completely skewed when comparing assemblages from other sites)

Durrington Walls Style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns									
Site	**Context**	**Quantity (Durrington Wall sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Feature**	**Complex layers**	**Waste flint**	**Worked flint**	**Faunal remains (no.of individual bones/fragments)**	**Charcoal /plant remains**
Abingdon Common		Minimum of 4 vessels		Pit	Yes	1			Yes
Barton Court Farm	1070	2 (No. of vessels not provided)		Pit	No				Yes
Barton Court Farm	1085	5 (No. of vessels not provided)	180	Pit/ posthole	No				No
Barton Court Farm	1132	10 (No. of vessels not provided)	300	Pit	No		5		No
Barton Court Farm	1172	2 (No. of vessels not provided)	10	Pit/ posthole	No				No
Didcot Power Station	11	1 (No. of vessels not provided)	5	Ditch	No				No
Didcot Power Station	20	20 (No. of vessels not provided)	51	Pit	No				No
Drayton North Cursus	1087	4 (Minimum of 3 vessels)		Pit / tree throw hole	No		2 plus pieces	3 plus pieces	Yes
Drayton South Cursus	K	12 (No. of vessels not provided)		Pit	No				No
Gravelly Guy	1000	11 (1 vessel)	56	Pit	No	120	14	4 cattle; 3 pig; 2 sheep/goat; 1 roe deer	Yes
Gravelly Guy	1001	6 (1 vessel)	93	Pit	No	106	37	4 cattle; 3 pig; 2 sheep/goat; 1 roe deer	Yes
Gravelly Guy	1039	73+ (1 or 2 vessels)	576	Pit/ posthole	No			4 cattle; 3 pig; 2 sheep/goat; 1 roe deer	No
Gravelly Guy	2201	18 (1 vessel)	50	Pit	No			4 cattle; 3 pig; 2 sheep/goat; 1 roe deer	No
Lechlade Cursus	2A	3 (1 vessel between 2A. B and C)	43	East cursus ditch			4	16 cattle; 51 unidentified; 1 sheep/goat	No
Lechlade Cursus	2C	6	66	East cursus ditch	Yes		1	4 cattle; 9 unidentified	No
Lechlade Cursus	2D	3	19	East cursus ditch	Yes		2	1 cattle; 2 sheep size; 12 unidentified	No
Vicarage Field	A	1 vessel		Pit	No				Yes

Table 72: Possible Durrington Walls Style and Associated Material Culture

Possible Durrington Walls Style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns									
Site	**Context**	**Quantity (poss Durrington Wall sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Feature**	**Complex layers**	**Waste flint**	**Worked flint**	**Faunal remains (no.of individual bones/fragments)**	**Charcoal /plant remains**
Drayton North Cursus	505/2 688/242	4	20g	Preserved surface	No	30	1017	2 pieces (no details)	No
Drayton North Cursus	177/B/1	16	45g	Tree throw hole	No			1 cattle; 1 sheep/goat; 1 red deer	No
Drayton North Cursus	178/A/1	9	27g	Tree throw hole	No				Yes
Spring Road	23678	1	5	Timber circle (posthole)	No				No

C.2. Woodlands Style and Associated Material Culture

Table 73: Woodlands Style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns

Woodlands Style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns									
Site	**Context**	**Quantity (Woodlands sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Feature**	**Complex layers**	**Waste flint**	**Worked flint**	**Faunal remains (no.of individual bones/fragments)**	**Charcoal /plant remains**
Barrow Hills	917	36 (minimum of 3 vessels)	449	Pit	Yes	78	243	69 cattle; 64 pig; 3 sheep/goat; 7 deer	Yes
Barrow Hills	3196	123 plus sherds (3 vessels)	1508	Pit	Yes	613	545	20 cattle; 225 pig; 4 sheep/goat; 1 deer; 259 unidentified	Yes
Barrow Hills	3831	12 (1 vessel)	143	Pit	Yes	174	231	13 cattle; 36 pig; 1 sheep/goat; 3 deer	Yes
Barton Court Farm	544	20 (No. of vessels not provided)	140	Pit	Yes		63	Yes	Yes
Barton Court Farm	865	12 (No. of vessels not provided)	40	Pit	Yes		78	Yes	Yes
Cassington	2	1 (No. of vessels not provided)		Pit	Yes		96	Yes	Yes
Cassington	5	6 (No. of vessels not provided)		Pit	Yes		287	Yes	Yes
Drayton South Cursus	P	12 (No. of vessels not provided)		Pit	No		639		Yes
Drayton South Cursus	T (or P)	2 plus sherds (No. of vessels not provided)		Pit	No		38		Yes
Foxley Farm	83	2 plus sherds		Pit	No		Yes	Yes	Yes
Seven Barrows	F3	2 (No. of vessels not provided)		Pit	No		25	65	Yes
Spring Road	2622	5 (2 vessels)	18	Pit	Yes	55	153	193 (bulk); 263 (sieved)	Yes
Vicarage Field	B	2 plus sherds (No. of vessels not provided)		Pit	No		Yes	pig incisors	No

Table 74: Possibly Woodlands Sub-style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns

Possibly Woodlands sub-style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns									
Site	**Context**	**Quantity (poss Woodlands sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Feature**	**Complex layers**	**Waste flint**	**Worked flint**	**Faunal remains (no.of individual bones/fragments)**	**Charcoal /plant remains**
Didcot	20	20	51	Pit	No		6		No

Table 75: Possible Woodlands Sub-style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns

Possible Woodlands Style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns									
Site	**Context**	**Quantity (sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Feature**	**Complex layers**	**Waste flint**	**Worked flint**	**Faunal remains (no.of individual bones/fragments)**	**Charcoal /plant remains**
Didcot	20	20	51	Pit	No		6		No

C.3. Clacton Style and Associated Material Culture

Table 76: Clacton Style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns

Clacton Style and Associated Material Culture: Emerging Patterns									
Site	**Context**	**Quantity (Clacton sherds)**	**Weight (g)**	**Feature**	**Complex layers**	**Waste flint**	**Worked flint**	**Faunal remains (no.of individual bones/fragments)**	**Charcoal /plant remains**
Corporation Farm	J71C	130	233	Hengiform ring ditch	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Gravelly Guy	1002	12	117	Pit	Yes		5		No
Roughground Farm	784	5	100	Pit/ posthole	No		46	8 cattle; 1 pig; 1 red deer	Yes
Roughground Farm	785	35	225	Pit/ posthole	No		23	21 unidentified	Yes
Roughground Farm	962	14	16++	Pit/ posthole	Yes		48	57 unidentified	No
Roughground Farm	983			Pit/ posthole	Yes		17	<7 cattle; <7 pig; 8 unidentified	No
Tower Hill	1403	34	231	Pit	Yes	7	402	31 cattle; 50 pig; 53 sheep/goat; 8 deer	No

C.4. Durrington Walls Style and Other Material Culture

Table 77: Durrington Walls Style and Other Material Culture: Emerging Patterns

Durrington Walls Style Emerging Patterns				
Site	**Context**	**Other material culture (as opposed to flint, animal bones)**	**Fills**	**Grooved Ware Stratigraphic Location.** Layer numbers: Lower numbers represent the latest fills/higher numbers represent the earliest fills
Abingdon Common		Possible cremation residue	5 Fills: Layer 4 = cleyish earth, chalk & stone partially lined the base of the pit; Layer 3 = black fill (possibly cremation residue)	Primary fill: large part of a Grooved Ware vessel on the base of the pit; Layer 3: Grooved Ware sherds
Barton Court Farm	1070	No	No complex fills. Fill contained Durrington Walls sh	No specified place
Barton Court Farm	1085	No	No complex fills	No specified place
Barton Court Farm	1132	No	No complex fills	No specified place
Barton Court Farm	1172	No	No complex fills (5 flakes in fill)	No specified place
Didcot Power Station	11	No	No complex fills	No specified place
Didcot Power Station	20	No	No complex fills (6 flakes in fill)	Grooved Ware found within the angle formed by the primary ditches 37 and 60
Drayton Cursus North	1087	Stone rubber	No complex fills	Grooved Ware towards top of pit
Drayton Cursus South	K	Red antler deer pick	No complex layers (flints present in fill)	No specified place
Gravelly Guy	1000	Stone rubber; fragments of fired clay; 4 Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age sherds; 8 indeterminate	No complex fills	No specified place
Gravelly Guy	1001	No	No complex fills. Fill contained Durrignton Walls sherds; 2 cutting flakes; 1 misc; 17 flakes; 2 blades; 2 bladelets; 3 fire-fractured flints; 104 chips; 2 shattered pieces;	No specified place
Gravelly Guy	1039	No	No complex fills	On the surface the sherds appeared to form a ring although there was no sign of a post pipe
Gravelly Guy	2201	Fragments of fired clay; 3 indeterminate sherds; 32 Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age sherds	No complex fills	No specified place
Lechlade Cursus	2/A	7 Peterborough Ware sherds; 30 indeterminate sherds	4 fills	Grooved Ware found in the interface between the final two layers. Most sherds distributed along a 2m stretch of ditch
Lechlade Cursus	2/C	4 Peterborough sherds; 135 indeterminate sherds	4 fills	Grooved Ware found in the interface between the final two layers. Most sherds distributed along a 2m stretch of ditch
Vicarage Field	A	No	No complex fill	No specified place

Table 78: Possible Durrington Walls Style and Other Material Culture: Emerging Patterns

Possible Durrington Walls Style Emerging Patterns				
Site	**Context**	**Other material culture**	**Fills**	**Grooved Ware Stratigraphic Location.** Layer numbers: Lower numbers represent the latest fills/higher numbers represent the earliest fills
Drayton Cursus North	177/B/1	No	No complex fills: Feature 178 cut 177 (1 cattle; 1 sheep; 1 red deer in fill)	No specified place
Drayton Cursus North	178/A/1	No	No complex fills: Feature 178 cut 177	No specified place
Spring Road	23678	No	No complex fills	Grooved Ware in primary fill

C.5. Woodlands Style and Other Material Culture

Table 79: Woodlands Style: emerging patterns

Woodlands Style Emerging Patterns				
Site	**Context**	**Other material culture**	**Fills**	**Grooved Ware Stratigraphic Location.** Layer numbers: Lower numbers represent the latest fills/higher numbers represent the earliest fills
Barrow Hills	917	Group 1 stone axe (layer 1)	3 fills: Layer 2 = burnt soil, charred plant remains; Grooved Ware; 2 cores; 3 core rejuvenation flakes; 8 retouched flints; 170 flakes and blades; 65 pieces of waste flint	Grooved Ware in layer 2
Barrow Hills	3196	Bone awl (layer 4); 2 lumps of fired clay (layer 3)	4 fills: Layer 3 = fine grey ash and charcoal; Grooved Ware; 2 end side scrapers (one end possibly broken deliberately); 9 Bullhead cores; Bullhead notch; 8 flakes; 402 hammerstones; 601 piecs of waste flint; 2 lumps fired clay	Grooved Ware in layer 3
Barrow Hills	3831	Fired clay fragments; stone rubber fragment (layer 2)	3 fills: Layer 2 = Thick deposit of grey-brown loam with patches of ash and charcoal; 1 core rejuvenation flakes; 99 flakes and blades; 4 retouched; 129 waste pieces of flint; fired clay fragments; stone rubber	Grooved Ware in layer 2
Barton Court Farm	544	Antler; bone awl / knife	Complex fills: 0.15m from base of the pit was a concentrated layer of carbonised material. Grooved Ware, flint; animal bone; antler; bone awl throughout pit	Grooved Ware throughout pit
Barton Court Farm	865	Antler	Complex fills: Grooved Ware, animal bone, antler, flint and charcoal throughout pit	Grooved Ware throughout pit
Cassington	2	Polished axe fragment (layer 2)	Complex fills: Layer 3 = Dark grey loam with much charcoal; Grooved Ware; 32 flakes; 2 scrapers; 1 core; ox and pig bone	Grooved Ware in layer 3
Cassington	5	Bone awl (no stratigraphic details); daub (layers 1 & 4); IA sherds; modern teaspoon	4 fills: Layer 4 = Dark grey to black loam with charcoal; 3 sherds Grooved Ware; 2 cores; 5 core rejuvenation flakes; 67 flakes; 2 arrowheads; knife; 1 retouched; small fragments ox and pig bone Layer 3 = 1 Grooved Ware sherd; 1 core; 2 scrapers; pig bone Layer 1 = 2 Grooved Ware sherds; 3 cores; 7 rejuvenation flakes; 25 flakes; 14 scrapers; 2 knives; 1 retouched; 109 pieces of waste flint; IA sherds; modern teaspoon	Grooved Ware in layer 1, 3 and 4
Drayton Cursus South	P	Bone point; polished stone axe fragment	No complex fills: fill = layer thickly impregnated with charcoal; Grooved Ware; 639 pieces of flint: 17 non-microliths; 1 core trimming flake; 52 long flakes; 555 other flakes; 7 scrapers; 1 miniature retouched flake; 6 transverse derived arrowheads; bone point; polished stone axe fragment	No specified place
Drayton Cursus South	T (or P)	Polished axe fragment; sandstone fragment; 5 fragments of fired clay	No complex fills: fill= Grooved Ware;	No specified place
Foxley Farm	83	Stone; burnt stone (layers 5 and 6)	6 fills: Layers 5 and 6 = Grooved Ware; animal bone; burnt flint; stone; charcoal	Grooved Ware in layers 5 and 6
Seven Barrows	F3	Antler; 33 fragments of sarsen; 5 pieces ferruginious sandstone (layers 2 and 3)	3 fills: Layers 2 and 3 = Grooved Ware; 20 flakes; 4 retouched; 1 core fragment; 65 animal bones; antler; 33 fragments of sarsen; 5 pieces ferruginious sandstone	Grooved Ware in layers 2 and 3
Spring Road	2622	15 pieces of fired clay; 2 sherds Plain Bowl pottery	4 fills: Layer 3 = 3 sherds Grooved Ware; 57 flakes; 4 blades; 1 bladelet; 2 blade-like; 1 rejuvenation flake; 1 core; 1 end scraper; 1 end and side scraper; 1 piercer, 1 serrated flake; 1 noth; 1 retouched; 23 chips; 12 pieces of fired clay; animal bone (62 bulk; 216 sieved) - inlcuding 20 pig; 3 cattle; 1 sheep/goat; charocal; plant remains. Layer 2 = 2 sherds Grooved Ware; 2 sherds Plain Bowl; 69 flakes; 9 blades; 3 bladelets; 3 cores; 1 rejuvenation flake; 1 serrated flake; 3 pieces of fired clay; 132 animal bone including 11 pig; 8 sheep; 5 cattle; 3 pine marten; charcoal; plant remains	Grooved Ware in layers 2 and 3
Vicarage Field	B	Fragment of quartzite	No complex fill: Fill contained Grooved Ware sherds; flint flake; pig incisors	No specified place

C.6. Clacton Style and Other Material Culture

Table 80: Clacton Style and Other Material Culture: Emerging Patterns

Clacton Style Emerging Patterns				
Site	**Context**	**Other material culture**	**Fills**	**Grooved Ware Stratigraphic Location.** Layer numbers: Lower numbers represent the latest fills/higher numbers represent the earliest fills
Corporation Farm	J71C	5 Plain Neolithic vessels (120 sherds); 2 Mortlake sherds; antler pick; broken and burnt axe fragments	Complex fills: Lower fills = Grooved Ware sherds; charocal; Plain Bowl sherds (possibly residual); large quantity of flint blades Uppermost fills: Most of the Grooved Ware and flint were depsoited in the upper fill; charcoal; 3 cattle fragments	Grooved Ware more concentrated in upper than lower fills
Gravelly Guy	1002	21 sherds Peterborough Ware; 14 sherds indeterminate pottery	4 fills: Layer 4 = 11 sherds Grooved Ware; 6 sherds Peterborough Ware; 14 sherds inderterminate Layer 3 = Possibly 1 sherd Grooved Ware; 13 sherds Peterborough Ware Layer 1	Grooved Ware in layer 3 and 4
Roughground Farm	784	2 bone awls; antler tip	No complex fills: Fill contained dark brown charcoal lecked soil and many small burnt stones; Grooved Ware sherds; 8 scrapers; 1 serrated flake; 1 possible projetile point; 2 retouched flakes; 30 flakes; 3 cores; 1 nodule; 8 animal bones (cattle; pig; red deer); 2 bone awls; antler tip	No specified place
Roughground Farm	785	Quartzite hammerstone	No complex fills: Fill contained black charcoal stained soil with a few burnt stones and flecks of red burnt earth; Grooved Ware sherds; 21 animal bone (cattle; pig and red deer); 17 flakes; 1 core; 5 calcined lumps; quartzaite hammerstone	No specified place
Roughground Farm	962	Shell from a freshwater mollusc	4 fills: No detailed information; Grooved Ware sherds; 57 animal bone fragments (cattle; pig; shep/goat; red deer; dog); 3 scrapers; 2 serrated flakes; 38 flakes; 4 cores; 1 calcined lump; shell from a freshwater mollusc	No specified place
Roughground Farm	983	Hammerstone; fired clay	No complex fills: Grooved Ware sherds; 17 flakes; 8 animal bone (cattle and pig); hammerstone; fired clay	No specified place
Tower Hill	1403	Worked antler	4 fills: Layer 3 = Grooved Ware sherds; clear groupings of animal bone (including cattle; sheep/goat; pig; red deer; roe deer; wild boar); 227 flakes; 4 cores; 4 retouched; charcoal	Grooved Ware in layer 3

C.7. Durrington Walls Style Decoration And Design

Table 81: Durrington Walls Style Decoration And Design: Emerging Patterns

Durrington Walls Style Decoration and Design - Emerging Patterns			
Site	**Context**	**Style**	**Decoration and Design/Other information**
Abingdon Common	No details	Durrington Walls	Shell and chalk-flecked cordons; plain cordons; applied vertical cordons; pinched cordons; horizontal cordons; plain panels
Barton Court Farm	1084	Durrington Walls	
Barton Court Farm	1085	Durrington Walls	Vertical cordon ending at junction with another cordon. Rim unusual for its out-turned shape
Barton Court Farm	1132	Durrington Walls	Applied cordons; fingernail impressions
Barton Court Farm	1172	Durrington Walls	Fabric comparable to the pottery above
Didcot Power Station	11	Durrington Walls	P1. Oblique grooves
Didcot Power Station	20	Durrington Walls	P4. Diagonal groove; angular jab impressions
			P5. Horizontal cordon
			P6. Pinched vertical cordon; decorated panel of impressions and grooved strokes
			P7. Vertical impressed fingernail impressions
Drayton Cursus North	1087	Durrington Walls	P50-1. Twisted cord decoration
Drayton Cursus South	K	Durrington Walls	Cordons
Gravelly Guy	1000	Durrington Walls	No.29. Vertical applied cordon.
Gravelly Guy	1001	Durrington Walls	No.9. Applied cordon, grooves and non-plastic fingernail impressions. Possibly belongs to same vessel as No.30
			No. 30. Plain rim sherd; four base angle sherds, one with slight vertical cordon (most probably single vessel)
Gravelly Guy	1039	Durrington Walls	No.21-6. Applied cordons; grooves
Gravelly Guy	2201	Durrington Walls	No.34. Decoration arranged in panels divided by vertical and horizontal cordons; grooves
Lechlade Cursus	2/A	Durrington Walls	P1. Paired fingernail impressions; grooved panels
Lechlade Cursus	2/C	Durrington Walls	
Vicarage Field	A	Durrington Walls	

C.8. Woodlands Style Decoration and Design

Table 82: Woodlands Style Decoration and Design: Emerging Patterns

Woodlands Style Decoration and Design - Emerging Patterns			
Site	**Context**	**Style**	**Design/Other information**
Barrow Hills	917	Woodlands	P40. Grooves and ridges.
			P42. Horizontal grooves
			P43. Applied complex decoration
Barrow Hills	3196	Woodlands	P33. Latice pattern formed by strips of clay enclosing a lozenge shape.
			P34. Incised decoration. Slashes across rim
			P37. Applied decoration
			P38. Knot and pellets. Applied horizontal cordons
			P39. Horizontal and parallel grooved lines; grooved spirals; fingernail impressions
Barrow Hills	3831	Woodlands	P45. Horizontal and converging cordons
Barton Court Farm	544	Woodlands	Rough slashed horizontal cordons; fingernail impressions; grooved lines on interior bevel
Barton Court Farm	865	Woodlands	Rusticated decoration; slashed cordons
Cassington	2	Woodlands	1. Grooved decoration; fingernail impressions between
			2. Narrow grooved decoration; applied segmented cordons
Cassington	5	Woodlands	3. Grooved herringbone
Drayton Cursus North	170/B/3	Woodlands	
Drayton Cursus South	P	Woodlands	
Drayton Cursus South	T	Woodlands	
Foxley Farm	83	Woodlands	Horizontal plain and chain link cordons
Seven Barrows	F3	Woodlands	Wavy plastic design inn converging knotty patterms
Spring Road	2622	Woodlands	No.4. Applied cordons
			No.5. Reddish-brown
Vicarage Field	B	Woodlands	

C.9. Clacton Style Decoration and Design

Table 83: Clacton Style Decoration and Design: Emerging Patterns

Clacton Style Decoration and Design: Emerging Patterns			
Site	**Context**	**Style**	**Design/Other information**
Corporation Farm	J71C	Clacton	Herringbone pattern; impressed decoration top and bottom
Gasson's Road	165	Clacton	Vessel 3. Small pits from single jabs; parallel line of dots around rim; further parallel horizontal line of impressions
Gravelly Guy	1002	Clacton	No.4-5. Grooves
Roughground Farm	784	Clacton	P1. Lightly incised vertical lines intersected by 4 diagonal lines
Roughground Farm	785	Clacton	P2. Heavily decorated; incised horizontal grooved lines; horizontal grooved lines; horizontal zig-zag
			P3. Decorated bevel with wavy lines and stab marks in the peaks and troughs, to the top and bottom of this are lightly incised grooved lines. Pair of horizontal grooved alongside rim and below a frieze of rusticated decoration of horizontally set of wavy lines punctuated by small pits
Roughground Farm	962	Clacton	P5. 2 zig zag lines on rim; rusticated decoration below
Roughground Farm	983	Clacton	
Tower Hill	1403	Clacton	1. Chain-link cordons (internal); oblique grooving (external)
			2. Oblique grooved pattern
			3. Impressed dots
			4. Diagonal grooves
Barrow Hills	611	Indeterminate	P46-7. Plain
Barrow Hills	2179	Indeterminate	
Barrow Hills	2180	Indeterminate	P28. Applied cordon; knot
			P29. Grooved and applied wavy cordons
			P30. Grooved lines
			P31. Raised cordon; incised decoration
Barrow Hills	4583	Indeterminate	P20. Rim-horizontal lines
Barrow Hills	912	Indeterminate	
Barrow Hills	3197	Indeterminate	
Barton Court Farm	1084	Indeterminate	

Appendix D

Appendix D: Grooved Ware Locations and Spatial Analysis Nearest

Appendix D.1. Neighbour Analysis

D.1.1: Clustering Between Grooved Ware Style Contexts

Table 84: Woodlands Style Nearest Neighbour Results: Clustering Amongst Its Own Styles

Woodlands Style: Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Clustering Amongst Its Own Grooved Ware Styles (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Woodlands Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**
Vicarage Field - B	3074.582899	Foxley Farm - 83	6422.879105	Cassington - 2	6427.23432	Cassington - 5
Spring Road - 2622	2174.242397	Barton Court Farm - 544	2191.252838	Barton Court Farm - 865	2588.470205	Barrow Hills - 3831
Foxley Farm - 83	3074.582899	Vicarage Field - B	3440.716786	Cassington - 2	3446.655916	Cassington - 5
Drayton South - T	27.29468813	Drayton South - P	2492.409276	Didcot Power Station - 20	3557.600455	Spring Road - 2622
Drayton South - P	27.29468813	Drayton South - T	2511.830607	Didcot Power Station - 20	3552.672515	Spring Road - 2622
Didcot Power Station - 20	2492.409276	Drayton South - T	2511.830607	Drayton South - P	5769.947833	Barton Court Farm - 865
Cassington - 5	11.18033989	Cassington - 2	3446.655916	Foxley Farm - 83	6427.23432	Vicarage Field - B
Cassington - 2	11.18033989	Cassington - 5	3440.716786	Foxley Farm - 83	6422.879105	Vicarage Field - B
Barton Court Farm - 865	71.16881339	Barton Court Farm - 544	490.0499974	Barrow Hills - 3831	490.343757	Barrow Hills - 917
Barton Court Farm - 544	71.16881339	Barton Court Farm - 865	464.8139413	Barrow Hills - 3831	466.8811412	Barrow Hills - 917
Barrow Hills - 3831	12.72792206	Barrow Hills - 917	26.92582404	Barrow Hills - 3196	464.8139413	Barton Court Farm - 544
Barrow Hills - 3196	26.92582404	Barrow Hills - 3831	35.05709629	Barrow Hills - 917	486.1738372	Barton Court Farm - 544
Barrow Hills - 917	12.72792206	Barrow Hills - 3831	35.05709629	Barrow Hills - 3196	466.8811412	Barton Court Farm - 544

Table 85: Clacton Style Nearest Neighbour Results: Clustering Amongst Its Own Styles

Clacton Style: Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Clustering Amongst Its Own Grooved Ware Styles (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Clacton Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**
Roughground Farm 983	0	Roughground Farm 962	64.03124237	Roughground Farm 785	86.92525525	Roughground Farm 784
Roughground Farm 962	0	Roughground Farm 983	64.03124237	Roughground Farm 785	86.92525525	Roughground Farm 784
Roughground Farm 785	25.45584412	Roughground Farm 784	64.03124237	Roughground Farm 983	64.03124237	Roughground Farm 962
Roughground Farm 784	25.45584412	Roughground Farm 785	86.92525525	Roughground Farm 983	86.92525525	Roughground Farm 962
Gravely Guy 1002	13480.44547	Corporation Farm J71C	18978.02445	Roughground Farm 784	18999.81526	Roughground Farm 785
Corporation Farm J71C	13480.44547	Gravelly Guy 1002	24119.14486	Tower Hill 1403	28037.27822	Roughground Farm 784
Tower Hill 1403	18108.48931	Roughground Farm 785	18115.38465	Roughground Farm 983	18115.38465	Roughground Farm 962

Table 86: Durrington Walls Style Nearest Neighbour Results: Clustering Amongst Its Own Styles

Durrington Walls Style: Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Clustering Amongst Its Own Grooved Ware Styles (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Durrington Walls Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**
Vicarage Field - A	317.926092	Gravelly Guy - 1039	375.8324095	Gravelly Guy - 1000	378.4706065	Gravelly Guy - 2201
Gravelly Guy - 2201	101.5923225	Gravelly Guy - 1001	102.4597482	Gravelly Guy - 1000	114.3372205	Gravelly Guy - 1039
Gravelly Guy - 1039	57.97413216	Gravelly Guy - 1000	61.40032573	Gravelly Guy - 1001	114.3372205	Gravelly Guy - 2201
Gravelly Guy - 1001	3.605551275	Gravelly Guy - 1000	61.40032573	Gravelly Guy - 1039	101.5923225	Gravelly Guy - 2201
Gravelly Guy - 1000	3.605551275	Gravelly Guy - 1001	57.97413216	Gravelly Guy - 1039	102.4597482	Gravelly Guy - 2201
Drayton North - 1087	207.63911	Drayton North - 177/178	454.8021548	Drayton South - K	2536.779454	Abingdon Common - 1
Drayton North - 177/178	207.63911	Drayton North - 1087	337.1364709	Drayton South - K	2440.016393	Abingdon Common - 1
Drayton South - K	337.1364709	Drayton North - 177/178	454.8021548	Drayton North - 1087	2529.804933	Didcot Power Station - 20
Didcot Power Station - 20	2.828427125	Didcot Power Station - 11	2529.804933	Drayton South - K	2696.731355	Drayton North - 1087
Didcot Power Station - 11	2.828427125	Didcot Power Station - 20	2532.599653	Drayton South - K	2699.419197	Drayton North - 1087
Barton Court Farm - 1172	4.472135955	Barton Court Farm - 1132	55.31726674	Barton Court Farm - 1070	58.66856058	Barton Court Farm - 1085
Barton Court Farm - 1132	4.472135955	Barton Court Farm - 1172	58.24087911	Barton Court Farm - 1070	62.43396512	Barton Court Farm - 1085
Barton Court Farm - 1085	17.2626765	Barton Court Farm - 1070	58.66856058	Barton Court Farm - 1172	62.43396512	Barton Court Farm - 1132
Barton Court Farm - 1070	17.2626765	Barton Court Farm - 1085	55.31726674	Barton Court Farm - 1172	58.24087911	Barton Court Farm - 1132
Abingdon Common - 1	2440.016393	Drayton North - 177/178	2536.779454	Drayton North - 1087	2682.887437	Drayton South - K
Lechlade Cursus - 2 BCD	19607.67753	Gravelly Guy - 1039	19607.84346	Gravelly Guy - 1000	19609.01425	Gravelly Guy - 1001

Table 87: Nearest Neighbour Results: Clustering Between Durrington Walls and Woodlands Contexts

Clustering of Durrington Walls and Woodlands: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Durrington Walls Context	**1st Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**
Vicarage Field - A	116.6619047	Vicarage Field - B	3075.814364	Drayton South - T	6402.227893	Barton Court Farm - 865
Gravelly Guy - 2201	487.8626856	Vicarage Field - B	3253.328449	Drayton South - T	6501.169895	Barton Court Farm - 865
Gravelly Guy - 1039	414.8553965	Vicarage Field - B	3293.041907	Drayton South - T	6565.084082	Barton Court Farm - 865
Gravelly Guy - 1001	475.9464256	Vicarage Field - B	3333.695397	Drayton South - T	6594.057704	Barton Court Farm - 865
Gravelly Guy - 1000	472.4235388	Vicarage Field - B	3332.21668	Drayton South - T	6593.384563	Barton Court Farm - 865
Drayton North - 1087	490.3549735	Drayton South - P	502.6101869	Didcot Power Station - 20	2696.731355	Cassington - 5
Drayton North - 177/178	380.9383152	Drayton South - P	382.7231375	Didcot Power Station - 20	2766.958258	Cassington - 5
Drayton South - K	45.04442252	Drayton South - P	48.02082881	Didcot Power Station - 20	2529.804933	Cassington - 5
Didcot Power Station - 20	0	Cassington - 5	2492.409276	Drayton South - P	2511.830607	Didcot Power Station - 20
Didcot Power Station - 11	2.828427125	Cassington - 5	2495.208208	Drayton South - P	2514.632578	Didcot Power Station - 20
Barton Court Farm - 1172	18.02775638	Barrow Hills - 3831	54.12947441	Barton Court Farm - 544	474.9368379	Barrow Hills - 3196
Barton Court Farm - 1132	16.2788206	Barrow Hills - 3831	57.70615219	Barton Court Farm - 544	476.857421	Barrow Hills - 3196
Barton Court Farm - 1085	6.32455532	Barton Court Farm - 544	75.23961722	Barrow Hills - 3831	487.1970854	Barrow Hills - 3196
Barton Court Farm - 1070	12.08304597	Barton Court Farm - 544	73.1641989	Barrow Hills - 3831	501.4229751	Barrow Hills - 3196
Abingdon Common - 1	1672.332802	Spring Road - 2622	2706.552974	Didcot Power Station - 20	2723.098603	Drayton South - P
Lechlade Cursus - 2 BCD	0	Foxley Farm - 83	19559.13753	Vicarage Field - B	22157.20481	Drayton South - T

Table 88: Nearest Neighbour Results: Clustering Between Durrington Walls and Clacton Contexts

Clustering of Durrington Walls and Clacton: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Durrington Walls Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**
Vicarage Field - A	452.4035809	Gravelly Guy - 1002	13924.80797	Corporation Farm - 0	18693.48991	Rough Ground Farm - 784
Gravelly Guy - 2201	195.757503	Gravelly Guy - 1002	13558.99823	Corporation Farm - 0	18783.09029	Rough Ground Farm - 784
Gravelly Guy - 1039	299.8166106	Gravelly Guy - 1002	13652.5016	Corporation Farm - 0	18679.87286	Rough Ground Farm - 784
Gravelly Guy - 1001	297.3213749	Gravelly Guy - 1002	13597.9811	Corporation Farm - 0	18682.24965	Rough Ground Farm - 784
Gravelly Guy - 1000	298.2163644	Gravelly Guy - 1002	13601.53377	Corporation Farm - 0	18681.02098	Rough Ground Farm - 784
Drayton North - 1087	1128.47685	Corporation Farm - 0	13977.98934	Gravelly Guy - 1002	23237.23419	Tower Hill - 1403
Drayton North - 177/178	1253.051475	Corporation Farm - 0	13878.55396	Gravelly Guy - 1002	23039.60219	Tower Hill - 1403
Drayton South - K	1574.384007	Corporation Farm - 0	14101.1919	Gravelly Guy - 1002	22829.42697	Tower Hill - 1403
Didcot Power Station - 20	3524.252545	Corporation Farm - 0	16630.98319	Gravelly Guy - 1002	23389.60848	Tower Hill - 1403
Didcot Power Station - 11	3526.63976	Corporation Farm - 0	16633.77919	Gravelly Guy - 1002	23390.79026	Tower Hill - 1403
Barton Court Farm - 1172	2687.360043	Corporation Farm - 0	12872.58987	Gravelly Guy - 1002	26426.52419	Tower Hill - 1403
Barton Court Farm - 1132	2687.17919	Corporation Farm - 0	12868.1813	Gravelly Guy - 1002	26424.17599	Tower Hill - 1403
Barton Court Farm - 1085	2657.224492	Corporation Farm - 0	12926.14962	Gravelly Guy - 1002	26424.40472	Tower Hill - 1403
Barton Court Farm - 1070	2646.157214	Corporation Farm - 0	12914.23997	Gravelly Guy - 1002	26408.35756	Tower Hill - 1403
Abingdon Common - 1	2253.080114	Corporation Farm - 0	11441.57909	Gravelly Guy - 1002	22841.03056	Tower Hill - 1403
Lechlade Cursus - 2 BCD	897.0752477	Rough Ground Farm - 962	897.0752477	Rough Ground Farm - 983	957.4319819	Rough Ground Farm - 785

Table 89: Nearest Neighbour Results: Clustering Between Clacton and Woodlands Contexts

Clustering of Woodlands and Clacton: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Woodlands Context	**1st Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**
Vicarage Field - B	569.0035149	Gravelly Guy - 1002	14040.18465	Corporation Farm - 0	18624.59538	Rough Ground Farm - 784
Spring Road - 2622	2281.308616	Corporation Farm - 0	11367.00633	Gravelly Guy - 1002	24481.93211	Tower Hill - 1403
Foxley Farm - 83	3105.756752	Gravelly Guy - 1002	14784.73013	Corporation Farm - 0	21201.07113	Rough Ground Farm - 784
Drayton South - T	1613.548884	Corporation Farm - 0	14138.64527	Gravelly Guy - 1002	22811.2284	Tower Hill - 1403
Drayton South - P	1622.296212	Corporation Farm - 0	14119.46971	Gravelly Guy - 1002	22788.80695	Tower Hill - 1403
Didcot Power Station - 20	3524.252545	Corporation Farm - 0	16630.98319	Gravelly Guy - 1002	23389.60848	Tower Hill - 1403
Cassington - 5	6328.846024	Gravelly Guy - 1002	15202.63905	Corporation Farm - 0	24591.02291	Rough Ground Farm - 784
Cassington - 2	6325.412002	Gravelly Guy - 1002	15210.45854	Corporation Farm - 0	24583.56917	Rough Ground Farm - 784
Barton Court Farm - 865	2655.962726	Corporation Farm - 0	12920.13158	Gravelly Guy - 1002	26420.34536	Tower Hill - 1403
Barton Court Farm - 544	2702.647036	Corporation Farm - 0	12861.151	Gravelly Guy - 1002	26435.15254	Tower Hill - 1403
Barrow Hills - 3831	3130.534299	Corporation Farm - 0	13007.71929	Gravelly Guy - 1002	26898.47315	Tower Hill - 1403
Barrow Hills - 3196	3156.261079	Corporation Farm - 0	12998.91111	Gravelly Guy - 1002	26918.15263	Tower Hill - 1403
Barrow Hills - 917	3127.76166	Corporation Farm - 0	13020.22277	Gravelly Guy - 1002	26901.36688	Tower Hill - 1403

D.1.2: Clustering Between Grooved Ware and Non-Grooved Ware Neolithic Features

Table 90: Nearest Neighbour Results. Barrow Hills: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodlands Contexts (continued on following page)

Barrow Hills: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodland Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Barrow Hills Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**
Barrow Hills 3197	1	Barrow Hills 3196	26.68332813	Barrow Hills 3831	35.12833614	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 2124	8.94427191	Barrow Hills 917	17.72004515	Barrow Hills 3831	32.57299495	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 928	9.486832981	Barrow Hills 917	21.63330765	Barrow Hills 3831	39.56008089	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 929	9.486832981	Barrow Hills 917	21.63330765	Barrow Hills 3831	39.56008089	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 930	9.486832981	Barrow Hills 917	21.63330765	Barrow Hills 3831	39.56008089	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 931	9.486832981	Barrow Hills 917	21.63330765	Barrow Hills 3831	39.56008089	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 911	9.848857802	Barrow Hills 3831	20.24845673	Barrow Hills 3196	22.20360331	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 148	10	Barrow Hills 917	22.6715681	Barrow Hills 3831	42.20189569	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 149	10	Barrow Hills 917	22.6715681	Barrow Hills 3831	42.20189569	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 910	10.81665383	Barrow Hills 3831	21.40093456	Barrow Hills 3196	23.43074903	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 912	10.81665383	Barrow Hills 3831	21.40093456	Barrow Hills 3196	23.43074903	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 3812	11.40175425	Barrow Hills 917	20.88061302	Barrow Hills 3831	34.53983208	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 918	12.04159458	Barrow Hills 917	23.2594067	Barrow Hills 3831	47.09564736	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 939	12.72792206	Barrow Hills 917	25.45584412	Barrow Hills 3831	45.35416188	Barrow Hills 3196

Barrow Hills: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodland Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Barrow Hills Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**
Barrow Hills 949	12.72792206	Barrow Hills 917	25.45584412	Barrow Hills 3831	45.35416188	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 941	12.72792206	Barrow Hills 917	25.45584412	Barrow Hills 3831	45.35416188	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 942	12.72792206	Barrow Hills 917	25.45584412	Barrow Hills 3831	45.35416188	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 1063	16.1245155	Barrow Hills 3196	42.29657197	Barrow Hills 3831	51.15662225	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 935	17.80449381	Barrow Hills 917	30.47950131	Barrow Hills 3831	50.69516742	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 936	17.80449381	Barrow Hills 917	30.47950131	Barrow Hills 3831	50.69516742	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 937	17.80449381	Barrow Hills 917	30.47950131	Barrow Hills 3831	50.69516742	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 1064	18	Barrow Hills 3196	44.55333882	Barrow Hills 3831	53.03772242	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 1067	19.23538406	Barrow Hills 3196	46.09772229	Barrow Hills 3831	54.00925847	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 1060	20.88061302	Barrow Hills 3196	47.80167361	Barrow Hills 3831	55.14526272	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 1101	22.84731932	Barrow Hills 3196	49.64876635	Barrow Hills 3831	56.43580424	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 3430	24.35159132	Barrow Hills 3196	37.57658846	Barrow Hills 3831	49.73932046	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 900	25.3179778	Barrow Hills 3196	43.8634244	Barrow Hills 3831	45.27692569	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 4647	28.86173938	Barrow Hills 917	40.31128874	Barrow Hills 3831	63.63961031	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 4648	28.86173938	Barrow Hills 917	40.31128874	Barrow Hills 3831	63.63961031	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 4649	28.86173938	Barrow Hills 917	40.31128874	Barrow Hills 3831	63.63961031	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 4650	28.86173938	Barrow Hills 917	40.31128874	Barrow Hills 3831	63.63961031	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 4651	28.86173938	Barrow Hills 917	40.31128874	Barrow Hills 3831	63.63961031	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 4652	28.86173938	Barrow Hills 917	40.31128874	Barrow Hills 3831	63.63961031	Barrow Hills 3196

Table 90 (continued): Nearest Neighbour Results. Barrow Hills: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodlands Contexts
(continued on following page)

Barrow Hills: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodland Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Barrow Hills Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**
Barrow Hills 4653	28.86173938	Barrow Hills 917	40.31128874	Barrow Hills 3831	63.63961031	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 4654	28.86173938	Barrow Hills 917	40.31128874	Barrow Hills 3831	63.63961031	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 4655	28.86173938	Barrow Hills 917	40.31128874	Barrow Hills 3831	63.63961031	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 3431	31.89043744	Barrow Hills 3196	51.92301994	Barrow Hills 3831	63.3245608	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 4148	34.20526275	Barrow Hills 917	45.69463864	Barrow Hills 3831	56.22277119	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 945	34.20526275	Barrow Hills 917	45.69463864	Barrow Hills 3831	56.22277119	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 4180	36.67424164	Barrow Hills 917	47.75981575	Barrow Hills 3831	56.63920903	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 3306	37.58989226	Barrow Hills 3196	60.01666435	Barrow Hills 3831	70.88018059	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 3226	38.18376618	Barrow Hills 3196	56.64803615	Barrow Hills 3831	68.44705983	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 4149	48.27007354	Barrow Hills 917	54.56189146	Barrow Hills 3196	56.0357029	Barrow Hills 3831
Barrow Hills 944	50.009999	Barrow Hills 917	61.03277808	Barrow Hills 3831	68.01470429	Barrow Hills 3196
Barrow Hills 2082	50.80354318	Barrow Hills 917	58.13776741	Barrow Hills 3196	59	Barrow Hills 3831
Barrow Hills 4125	58.46366393	Barrow Hills 917	62.96824597	Barrow Hills 3196	66.12110102	Barrow Hills 3831
Barrow Hills 614	58.94064811	Barrow Hills 3196	74.33034374	Barrow Hills 917	76.00657866	Barrow Hills 3831
Barrow Hills 916	59	Barrow Hills 3196	85.28774824	Barrow Hills 3831	94.02127419	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 3428	65.78753681	Barrow Hills 3196	89.26925563	Barrow Hills 3831	99.92497185	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 904	69.57010852	Barrow Hills 3196	93.21480569	Barrow Hills 3831	103.8123307	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 908	72.03471385	Barrow Hills 3196	96.5194281	Barrow Hills 3831	106.7052014	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 2144	101.7103731	Barrow Hills 3196	122.196563	Barrow Hills 3831	133.932819	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 3121	103.8556691	Barrow Hills 3196	121.7086685	Barrow Hills 3831	133.9589489	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 2061	105.5461984	Barrow Hills 3196	126.8108828	Barrow Hills 3831	138.3510029	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 2119	109.2931837	Barrow Hills 3196	128.9496026	Barrow Hills 3831	140.890028	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 2060	115.5508546	Barrow Hills 3196	137.640837	Barrow Hills 3831	148.946299	Barrow Hills 917
Barrow Hills 2181	115.6027681	Barrow Hills 3196	133.7647188	Barrow Hills 3831	145.9897257	Barrow Hills 917

Table 90 (continued): Nearest Neighbour Results. Barrow Hills: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodlands Contexts

Table 91: Nearest Neighbour Results. Cassington: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodlands Contexts

Cassington: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodland Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Cassington Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**
Cassington 4	4.472135955	Cassington 2	9.219544457	Cassington 5	3445.172855	Foxley Farm 83
Cassington 3	5	Cassington 2	7.071067812	Cassington 5	3444.984325	Foxley Farm 83
Cassington 1	7.280109889	Cassington 2	8.246211251	Cassington 5	3438.780743	Foxley Farm 83

Table 92: Nearest Neighbour Results. Drayton South Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodlands Contexts

Drayton South Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodlands Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Drayton South Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Context (context numbers assigned for the purpose of this analysis as no other context numbers/letters given)	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Woodlands Context**
Drayton South Cursus 6	6.403124237	Drayton South Cursus P	32	Drayton South Cursus T	2511.670361	Didcot Power Station 20
Drayton South Cursus 7	13.92838828	Drayton South Cursus P	33.24154028	Drayton South Cursus T	2504.516919	Didcot Power Station 20
Drayton South Cursus 8	27.29468813	Drayton South Cursus P	44.72135955	Drayton South Cursus T	2500.676708	Didcot Power Station 20
Drayton South Cursus 5	54.03702434	Drayton South Cursus T	55.90169944	Drayton South Cursus P	2537.078635	Didcot Power Station 20
Drayton South Cursus 4	77.1038261	Drayton South Cursus T	79.30952024	Drayton South Cursus P	2552.218839	Didcot Power Station 20
Drayton South Cursus 3	79.00632886	Drayton South Cursus T	80.05623024	Drayton South Cursus P	2555.591908	Didcot Power Station 20
Drayton South Cursus 2	85.00588215	Drayton South Cursus T	85.70297544	Drayton South Cursus P	2560.47066	Didcot Power Station 20
Drayton South Cursus 1	104.5466403	Drayton South Cursus P	105	Drayton South Cursus T	2577.34534	Didcot Power Station 20
Drayton South Cursus 9	113.2960723	Drayton South Cursus P	128.7982919	Drayton South Cursus T	2620.670334	Didcot Power Station 20
Drayton South Cursus 10	162.7421273	Drayton South Cursus P	183.8477631	Drayton South Cursus T	2674.468919	Didcot Power Station 20

Table 93: Nearest Neighbour Results. Vicarage Field: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Woodlands Contexts

Vicarage Field: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Vicarage Field Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**
Vicarage Field C	5	Vicarage Field A	319.0015674	Gravelly Guy 1039	376.94164	Gravelly Guy 1000
Vicarage Field IV 4	148.1249473	Gravelly Guy 1039	181.0690476	Vicarage Field A	204.9194964	Gravelly Guy 1000

Table 94: Nearest Neighbour Results. Drayton North Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts (continued on following page)

Drayton North Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Drayton North Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Context	**1st Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**
Drayton North Cursus 1088	12.72792206	Drayton North Cursus 1087	197.4639208	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	442.2001809	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1104	17.88854382	Drayton North Cursus 1087	213.6773268	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	447.1386809	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1103	19.84943324	Drayton North Cursus 1087	192.8419042	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	435	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1089	20	Drayton North Cursus 1087	190.1630879	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	435.6202475	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1098	20.24845673	Drayton North Cursus 1087	225.5038802	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	461.0694091	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1097	31.40063694	Drayton North Cursus 1087	239.0397456	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	477.9633877	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1099	32.75667871	Drayton North Cursus 1087	233.5487101	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	459.2602748	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1096	35.73513677	Drayton North Cursus 1087	243.0164603	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	484.499742	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 181	41.43669871	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	247.4772717	Drayton North Cursus 1087	337.1646482	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 180	41.72529209	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	234.01923	Drayton North Cursus 1087	362.2154055	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1091	42.04759208	Drayton North Cursus 1087	243.4625228	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	465.1548129	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1092	43.01162634	Drayton North Cursus 1087	240.1332963	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	457.9574216	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 172	43.41658669	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	232.0021552	Drayton North Cursus 1087	366.4150652	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1125	45.3431362	Drayton North Cursus 1087	239.0188277	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	453.6000441	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 183	53.46026562	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	259.3067681	Drayton North Cursus 1087	337.3796082	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1095	54.7813837	Drayton North Cursus 1087	261.4287666	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	502.30867	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1066	55.47071299	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	166.7842918	Drayton North Cursus 1087	326.0981447	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1120	61.20457499	Drayton North Cursus 1087	267.4696244	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	490.2948093	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1121	61.40032573	Drayton North Cursus 1087	267.2676561	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	488.8363734	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1105	63.07138812	Drayton North Cursus 1087	159.6997182	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	446.3059489	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1106	63.07138812	Drayton North Cursus 1087	159.6997182	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	446.3059489	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1107	63.07138812	Drayton North Cursus 1087	159.6997182	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	446.3059489	Drayton South Cursus K

Drayton North Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Drayton North Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**
Drayton North Cursus 1108	63.07138812	Drayton North Cursus 1087	159.6997182	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	446.3059489	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1077	63.56099433	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	200.8033864	Drayton North Cursus 1087	288.1128251	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1100	64.56004957	Drayton North Cursus 1087	271.827151	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	507.9931102	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1065	73.92563831	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	150.3761949	Drayton North Cursus 1087	330.7113545	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1068	75.02666193	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	147.732867	Drayton North Cursus 1087	333.3616655	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1118	76.40026178	Drayton North Cursus 1087	279.3510336	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	489.3260672	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1085	84.3860178	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	178.6309044	Drayton North Cursus 1087	293.4825378	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1126	84.59314393	Drayton North Cursus 1087	292.1814505	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	517.0038685	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1128	85.84287973	Drayton North Cursus 1087	293.4706118	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	519.1396729	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1082	89.49860334	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	179.7442628	Drayton North Cursus 1087	289.8223594	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1111	90.04998612	Drayton North Cursus 1087	297.1884924	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	516.1898875	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1123	92.43916919	Drayton North Cursus 1087	299.9549966	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	521.8620507	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1081	93.29523032	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	148.9496559	Drayton North Cursus 1087	318.9435687	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 163	93.47726996	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	261.7250466	Drayton North Cursus 1087	407.3143749	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1080	94.04786016	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	154.7675677	Drayton North Cursus 1087	312.2370894	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 161	102.0832993	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	265.3469427	Drayton North Cursus 1087	416.2355103	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 162	108.0462864	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	266.8332813	Drayton North Cursus 1087	423.2316151	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1113	108.78419	Drayton North Cursus 1087	217.7062241	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	523.7146169	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 164	110.6797181	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	250.5673562	Drayton North Cursus 1087	436.3267125	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 165	112.3076133	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	261.2757164	Drayton North Cursus 1087	432.5598225	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 81	136.9452445	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	249.7758996	Drayton North Cursus 1087	467.2697294	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 160	143.8923209	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	292.5149569	Drayton North Cursus 1087	454.0176208	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 91	145.9109317	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	258.5652722	Drayton North Cursus 1087	474.6883188	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 92	155.3898324	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	248.07257	Drayton North Cursus 1087	488.4557298	Drayton South Cursus K

Table 94 (cont): Nearest Neighbour Results. Drayton North Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts
(continued on following page)

Drayton North Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Drayton North Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**
Drayton North Cursus 1152	165.4690303	Drayton North Cursus 1087	332.5687899	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	618.2434795	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 152	168.6712779	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	273.9050931	Drayton North Cursus 1087	496.1663028	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 153	172.0261608	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	277.1082821	Drayton North Cursus 1087	499.0270534	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 90	172.2846482	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	264.8018127	Drayton North Cursus 1087	503.2941486	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 78	178.4880948	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	269.6664607	Drayton North Cursus 1087	509.082508	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 93	202.2992832	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	274.2571786	Drayton North Cursus 1087	535.1523148	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 96	226.2675408	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	289.663598	Drayton North Cursus 1087	559.0169944	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1114	230.7899478	Drayton North Cursus 1087	388.7235522	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	682.5811307	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 149	267.6060537	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	323.2413959	Drayton North Cursus 1087	599.174432	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1051	269.7035409	Drayton North Cursus K	299.2407058	Drayton North Cursus 1087	328.6411417	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178
Drayton North Cursus 49	274.1167634	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	321.6364407	Drayton North Cursus 1087	607.0724833	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 48	274.182421	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	322.9643943	Drayton North Cursus 1087	606.8747812	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 55	290.0275849	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	326.266762	Drayton North Cursus 1087	624.2827885	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 40	303.476523	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	349.5482799	Drayton North Cursus 1087	635.1322697	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1053	496.0645119	Drayton North Cursus 1087	564.4909211	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	899.242459	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 1124	724.6130002	Drayton North Cursus K	996.5465368	Drayton North Cursus 1087	1002.55723	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178
Drayton North Cursus 94	1091.190176	Drayton North Cursus 1087	1103.036717	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	1434.255556	Drayton South Cursus K
Drayton North Cursus 182	4038966.395	Drayton North Cursus 1087	4038983.393	Drayton North Cursus 1070	4038995.438	Barton Court Farm 1172

Table 94 (cont): Nearest Neighbour Results. Drayton North Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts

Table 95: Nearest Neighbour Results. Drayton South Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts

Drayton South Cursus: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Drayton South Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Context (context numbers assigned for the purpose of this analysis as no other context numbers/letters given)	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**
Drayton South Cursus 5	9	Drayton South Cursus K	328.3321489	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	447.6516503	Drayton North Cursus 1087
Drayton South Cursus 4	32.55764119	Drayton South Cursus K	304.5866051	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	425.8931791	Drayton North Cursus 1087
Drayton South Cursus 3	34.13209633	Drayton South Cursus K	303.2688576	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	426.2417155	Drayton North Cursus 1087
Drayton South Cursus 2	40.11234224	Drayton South Cursus K	297.4155342	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	421.6277979	Drayton North Cursus 1087
Drayton South Cursus 6	54.08326913	Drayton South Cursus K	387.8479083	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	508.8025157	Drayton North Cursus 1087
Drayton South Cursus 1	60.03332408	Drayton South Cursus K	278.1887848	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	407.1768657	Drayton North Cursus 1087
Drayton South Cursus 7	61.77378085	Drayton South Cursus K	396.5564273	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	516.0474784	Drayton North Cursus 1087
Drayton South Cursus 8	75.29276194	Drayton South Cursus K	409.2358733	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	529.6489403	Drayton North Cursus 1087
Drayton South Cursus 9	91.92388155	Drayton South Cursus K	296.9528582	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	451.3590588	Drayton North Cursus 1087
Drayton South Cursus 10	153.6522047	Drayton South Cursus K	314.3787525	Drayton North Cursus 177 /178	488.7617006	Drayton North Cursus 1087

Table 96: Nearest Neighbour Results. Gravelly Guy: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts (continued on following page)

Gravelly Guy: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durington Walls Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Gravelly Guy Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**
Gravelly Guy 1040	5	Gravelly Guy 1039	61.98386887	Gravelly Guy 1000	65.4599114	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1044	14.14213562	Gravelly Guy 1039	46.27094121	Gravelly Guy 1000	49.49747468	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1046	14.76482306	Gravelly Guy 1039	43.73785546	Gravelly Guy 1000	47.07440918	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1047	15.8113883	Gravelly Guy 1039	45.61797891	Gravelly Guy 1000	49.1934955	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1028	24.69817807	Gravelly Guy 1039	77.82673063	Gravelly Guy 1000	81.41252975	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 2376	25.8069758	Gravelly Guy 2201	111.0180166	Gravelly Guy 1001	112.6410227	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 1035	30.8058436	Gravelly Guy 1039	87.46427842	Gravelly Guy 1000	91	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1080	38.01315562	Gravelly Guy 1039	95.51963149	Gravelly Guy 1000	99.02019996	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1908	40.31128874	Gravelly Guy 2201	141.8731828	Gravelly Guy 1001	142.6779591	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 3307	41.19465985	Gravelly Guy 2201	99.12618221	Gravelly Guy 1001	101.3163363	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 1053	42.04759208	Gravelly Guy 1039	94.04786016	Gravelly Guy 1000	97.0051545	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1034	49.67896939	Gravelly Guy 1039	105.0951949	Gravelly Guy 1000	108.6738239	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1061	52.39274759	Gravelly Guy 1039	104.1729331	Gravelly Guy 1000	107.0747403	Gravelly Guy 1001

Gravelly Guy: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durington Walls Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Gravelly Guy Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**
Gravelly Guy 1034	49.67896939	Gravelly Guy 1039	105.0951949	Gravelly Guy 1000	108.6738239	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1061	52.39274759	Gravelly Guy 1039	104.1729331	Gravelly Guy 1000	107.0747403	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1054	58.24946352	Gravelly Guy 1039	113.039816	Gravelly Guy 1000	116.1077086	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1056	62.51399843	Gravelly Guy 1039	120.2206305	Gravelly Guy 1000	123.5556555	Gravelly Guy 1001
Gravelly Guy 1990	74.09453421	Gravelly Guy 2201	156.2081944	Gravelly Guy 1039	166.4692164	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 2961	94.04786016	Gravelly Guy 2201	113.8771268	Gravelly Guy 1001	117.1366723	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 620	97.59098319	Gravelly Guy 1039	100.2247474	Gravelly Guy 2201	135.6502857	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 618	98.31073187	Gravelly Guy 1039	103.788246	Gravelly Guy 2201	137.6154061	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 619	99.53893711	Gravelly Guy 2201	101.1780609	Gravelly Guy 1039	138.2244551	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 673	101.8331969	Gravelly Guy 1039	104.3886967	Gravelly Guy 2201	140.6307221	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 630	120.8014901	Gravelly Guy 1039	126.4911064	Gravelly Guy 2201	163.2727779	Gravelly Guy 1000
Gravelly Guy 3308	244.0758079	Vicarage Field A	490.9460255	Gravelly Guy 1039	501	Gravelly Guy 2201
Gravelly Guy 2706	248.3646513	Vicarage Field A	493.8177802	Gravelly Guy 1039	503.0159043	Gravelly Guy 2201
Gravelly Guy 628	9765.919363	Vicarage Field A	10076.22945	Gravelly Guy 1039	10099.09585	Gravelly Guy 2201

Table 96 (cont): Nearest Neighbour Results. Gravelly Guy: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts

Table 97: Nearest Neighbour Results. Vicarage Field: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts

Vicarage Field: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Durrington Walls Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Gravelly Guy Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Durrington Walls Context**
Vicarage Field C	5	Vicarage Field A	319.0015674	Gravelly Guy 1039	376.94164	Gravelly Guy 1000
Vicarage Field IV 4	148.1249473	Gravelly Guy 1039	181.0690476	Vicarage Field A	204.9194964	Gravelly Guy 1000

Table 98: Nearest Neighbour Results. Gravelly Guy: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Clacton Contexts

Gravelly Guy: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Clacton Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Gravelly Guy Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**
Gravelly Guy 1990	146.0034246	Gravelly Guy 1002	13578.51395	Corporation Farm 0	18836.06246	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1908	155.5892027	Gravelly Guy 1002	13545.43945	Corporation Farm 0	18822.83985	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 2376	190.0657781	Gravelly Guy 1002	13533.41734	Corporation Farm 0	18792.66391	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 3307	209.2510454	Gravelly Guy 1002	13526.36063	Corporation Farm 0	18777.24011	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 619	224.7509733	Gravelly Guy 1002	13652.17041	Corporation Farm 0	18768.38813	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 673	228.2542442	Gravelly Guy 1002	13657.14209	Corporation Farm 0	18766.45347	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 620	228.6000875	Gravelly Guy 1002	13654.16581	Corporation Farm 0	18764.26503	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 618	230.9567059	Gravelly Guy 1002	13657.72401	Corporation Farm 0	18763.05639	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 630	231.8641844	Gravelly Guy 1002	13674.03207	Corporation Farm 0	18773.28956	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 2961	241.0145224	Gravelly Guy 1002	13488.47782	Corporation Farm 0	18763.8091	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1061	276.0887538	Gravelly Guy 1002	13673.03569	Corporation Farm 0	18711.87059	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1053	279.0161286	Gravelly Guy 1002	13667.80187	Corporation Farm 0	18706.53068	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1054	285.4487695	Gravelly Guy 1002	13685.7573	Corporation Farm 0	18705.33296	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1044	291.4961406	Gravelly Guy 1002	13638.365	Corporation Farm 0	18687.17127	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1046	294.9847454	Gravelly Guy 1002	13638.24688	Corporation Farm 0	18683.5381	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1040	303.389189	Gravelly Guy 1002	13657.42966	Corporation Farm 0	18676.71441	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1056	305.722096	Gravelly Guy 1002	13703.09702	Corporation Farm 0	18687.15778	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1047	307.1481727	Gravelly Guy 1002	13645.04489	Corporation Farm 0	18671.40916	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1080	314.0780158	Gravelly Guy 1002	13688.89057	Corporation Farm 0	18671.60713	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1035	315.4060874	Gravelly Guy 1002	13683.03435	Corporation Farm 0	18668.45213	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1028	319.2303244	Gravelly Guy 1002	13676.37708	Corporation Farm 0	18662.63433	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 1034	329.0136775	Gravelly Guy 1002	13702.09867	Corporation Farm 0	18658.03017	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 3308	474.5460989	Gravelly Guy 1002	13928.89902	Corporation Farm 0	18908.8456	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 2706	474.8494498	Gravelly Guy 1002	13927.73119	Corporation Farm 0	18913.23119	Barton Court Farm 784
Gravelly Guy 628	10037.61256	Gravelly Guy 1002	22057.95457	Corporation Farm 0	23316.90481	Barton Court Farm 784

Table 99: Nearest Neighbour Results. Tower Hill: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Clacton Contexts

Tower Hill: Clustering of Non-Grooved Ware and Clacton Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Drayton South Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Context (context numbers assigned for the purpose of this analysis as no other context numbers/letters given)	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Clacton Context**
Tower Hill 2	47.26520919	Tower Hill 1403	18150.75516	Roughground Farm 785	18157.57597	Roughground Farm 983
Tower Hill 1	49.72926704	Tower Hill 1403	18148.89396	Roughground Farm 785	18155.68726	Roughground Farm 983

D.1.3. Clustering Between Non-Grooved Ware Neolithic Features)

Table 100: Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Barrow Hills: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts (continued on the following page)

Clustering Between Barrow Hills Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Barrow Hills Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Barrow Hills 928	0	Barrow Hills 931	0	Barrow Hills 930	0	Barrow Hills 929
Barrow Hills 929	0	Barrow Hills 931	0	Barrow Hills 930	0	Barrow Hills 928
Barrow Hills 930	0	Barrow Hills 931	0	Barrow Hills 929	0	Barrow Hills 928
Barrow Hills 931	0	Barrow Hills 930	0	Barrow Hills 929	0	Barrow Hills 928
Barrow Hills 939	0	Barrow Hills 949	0	Barrow Hills 942	0	Barrow Hills 941
Barrow Hills 949	0	Barrow Hills 939	0	Barrow Hills 942	0	Barrow Hills 941
Barrow Hills 941	0	Barrow Hills 939	0	Barrow Hills 942	0	Barrow Hills 949
Barrow Hills 942	0	Barrow Hills 939	0	Barrow Hills 941	0	Barrow Hills 949
Barrow Hills 935	0	Barrow Hills 936	0	Barrow Hills 937	5.385164807	Barrow Hills 939
Barrow Hills 936	0	Barrow Hills 935	0	Barrow Hills 937	5.385164807	Barrow Hills 939
Barrow Hills 937	0	Barrow Hills 935	0	Barrow Hills 936	5.385164807	Barrow Hills 939
Barrow Hills 4647	0	Barrow Hills 4648	0	Barrow Hills 4655	0	Barrow Hills 4653
Barrow Hills 4648	0	Barrow Hills 4647	0	Barrow Hills 4655	0	Barrow Hills 4653
Barrow Hills 4649	0	Barrow Hills 4647	0	Barrow Hills 4655	0	Barrow Hills 4653
Barrow Hills 4650	0	Barrow Hills 4647	0	Barrow Hills 4655	0	Barrow Hills 4653
Barrow Hills 4651	0	Barrow Hills 4647	0	Barrow Hills 4655	0	Barrow Hills 4653
Barrow Hills 4652	0	Barrow Hills 4647	0	Barrow Hills 4655	0	Barrow Hills 4653
Barrow Hills 4653	0	Barrow Hills 4647	0	Barrow Hills 4655	0	Barrow Hills 4652
Barrow Hills 4654	0	Barrow Hills 4647	0	Barrow Hills 4655	0	Barrow Hills 4652

Clustering Between Barrow Hills Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Barrow Hills Non-Grooved Ware Context	**1st Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Barrow Hills 4655	0	Barrow Hills 4647	0	Barrow Hills 4654	0	Barrow Hills 4652
Barrow Hills 910	0	Barrow Hills 912	2	Barrow Hills 911	20.80865205	Barrow Hills 3197
Barrow Hills 912	0	Barrow Hills 910	2	Barrow Hills 911	20.80865205	Barrow Hills 3197
Barrow Hills 148	0	Barrow Hills 149	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 939	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 942
Barrow Hills 149	0	Barrow Hills 148	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 939	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 942
Barrow Hills 4148	0	Barrow Hills 945	3.605551275	Barrow Hills 4180	16.03121954	Barrow Hills 944
Barrow Hills 945	0	Barrow Hills 4148	3.605551275	Barrow Hills 4180	16.03121954	Barrow Hills 944
Barrow Hills 911	2	Barrow Hills 910	2	Barrow Hills 912	19.72308292	Barrow Hills 3197
Barrow Hills 1064	2.828427125	Barrow Hills 1063	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 1067	6.32455532	Barrow Hills 1060
Barrow Hills 1063	2.828427125	Barrow Hills 1064	5.830951895	Barrow Hills 1067	8.94427191	Barrow Hills 1060
Barrow Hills 1067	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 1064	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 1060	5.830951895	Barrow Hills 1063
Barrow Hills 1060	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 1101	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 1067	6.32455532	Barrow Hills 1064
Barrow Hills 1101	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 1060	6.32455532	Barrow Hills 1067	9.486832981	Barrow Hills 1064
Barrow Hills 3812	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 2124	6.32455532	Barrow Hills 930	6.32455532	Barrow Hills 928
Barrow Hills 2124	3.16227766	Barrow Hills 3812	7.071067812	Barrow Hills 931	7.071067812	Barrow Hills 928
Barrow Hills 4180	3.605551275	Barrow Hills 945	3.605551275	Barrow Hills 4148	13.34166406	Barrow Hills 944
Barrow Hills	3.605551275	Barrow Hills 4149	8.062257748	Barrow Hills 4125	19.02629759	Barrow Hills 944
Barrow Hills 4149	3.605551275	Barrow Hills 2082	10.19803903	Barrow Hills 4125	21.09502311	Barrow Hills 944
Barrow Hills 904	4	Barrow Hills 3428	6.403124237	Barrow Hills 908	23.08679276	Barrow Hills 916
Barrow Hills 3428	4	Barrow Hills 904	9.433981132	Barrow Hills 908	22.20360331	Barrow Hills 916
Barrow Hills 908	6.403124237	Barrow Hills 904	9.433981132	Barrow Hills 3428	20.24845673	Barrow Hills 916
Barrow Hills 2144	6.708203932	Barrow Hills 2061	8.94427191	Barrow Hills 2119	15.65247584	Barrow Hills 3121
Barrow Hills 3431	6.708203932	Barrow Hills 3226	9.486832981	Barrow Hills 3306	16.1245155	Barrow Hills 3430
Barrow Hills 3226	6.708203932	Barrow Hills 3431	10.81665383	Barrow Hills 3306	19.41648784	Barrow Hills 3430
Barrow Hills 2061	6.708203932	Barrow Hills 2144	11.18033989	Barrow Hills 2119	12.16552506	Barrow Hills 2060
Barrow Hills 4125	8.062257748	Barrow Hills 2082	10.19803903	Barrow Hills 4149	24.35159132	Barrow Hills 944

Table 100 (cont): Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Barrow Hills: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts
(continued on the following page)

Clustering Between Barrow Hills Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Barrow Hills Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Barrow Hills 918	8.544003745	Barrow Hills 949	8.544003745	Barrow Hills 942	8.544003745	Barrow Hills 939
Barrow Hills 2119	8.94427191	Barrow Hills 2144	11	Barrow Hills 2181	11.18033989	Barrow Hills 2061
Barrow Hills 3306	9.486832981	Barrow Hills 3431	10.81665383	Barrow Hills 3226	23.34523506	Barrow Hills 1063
Barrow Hills 2181	11	Barrow Hills 2119	12.08304597	Barrow Hills 3121	19.41648784	Barrow Hills 2144
Barrow Hills 3121	12.08304597	Barrow Hills 2181	12.52996409	Barrow Hills 2119	15.65247584	Barrow Hills 2144
Barrow Hills 2060	12.16552506	Barrow Hills 2061	18.68154169	Barrow Hills 2144	19.10497317	Barrow Hills 2119
Barrow Hills 944	13.34166406	Barrow Hills 4180	16.03121954	Barrow Hills 4148	16.03121954	Barrow Hills 945
Barrow Hills 3197	16.03121954	Barrow Hills 1063	18.02775638	Barrow Hills 1064	19.41648784	Barrow Hills 1067
Barrow Hills 3430	16.1245155	Barrow Hills 3431	19.41648784	Barrow Hills 3226	22.47220505	Barrow Hills 1063
Barrow Hills 916	20.24845673	Barrow Hills 908	22.20360331	Barrow Hills 3428	23.08679276	Barrow Hills 904
Barrow Hills 900	23.34523506	Barrow Hills 1101	24.8394847	Barrow Hills 1060	26.30589288	Barrow Hills 3197
Barrow Hills 614	33.83784863	Barrow Hills 900	37.05401463	Barrow Hills 4125	39.81205847	Barrow Hills 4149

Table 100 (cont): Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Barrow Hills: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts

Table 101: Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Gravelly Guy: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts

Clustering Between Gravelly Guy Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Gravelly Guy Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Gravelly Guy 618	3.605551275	Gravelly Guy	3.605551275	Gravelly Guy 673	6.32455532	Gravelly Guy 619
Gravelly Guy 620	3.605551275	Gravelly Guy 618	4.123105626	Gravelly Guy 619	5.099019514	Gravelly Guy 673
Gravelly Guy 673	3.605551275	Gravelly Guy 618	5	Gravelly Guy 619	5.099019514	Gravelly Guy 620
Gravelly Guy 619	4.123105626	Gravelly Guy 620	5	Gravelly Guy 673	6.32455532	Gravelly Guy 618
Gravelly Guy 1046	4.242640687	Gravelly Guy 1044	12.16552506	Gravelly Guy 1047	19.41648784	Gravelly Guy 1040
Gravelly Guy 1044	4.242640687	Gravelly Guy 1046	15.8113883	Gravelly Guy 1047	19.10497317	Gravelly Guy 1040
Gravelly Guy 3308	4.472135955	Gravelly Guy 2706	383.0939832	Gravelly Guy 630	407.0700185	Gravelly Guy 673
Gravelly Guy 2706	4.472135955	Gravelly Guy 3308	385.5191305	Gravelly Guy 630	409.4801582	Gravelly Guy 673
Gravelly Guy 1035	9.055385138	Gravelly Guy 1080	12.36931688	Gravelly Guy 1028	19.10497317	Gravelly Guy 1034
Gravelly Guy 1080	9.055385138	Gravelly Guy 1035	15.5241747	Gravelly Guy 1034	21.37755833	Gravelly Guy 1028
Gravelly Guy 1061	10.44030651	Gravelly Guy 1053	12.72792206	Gravelly Guy 1054	32.20248438	Gravelly Guy 1056
Gravelly Guy 1053	10.44030651	Gravelly Guy 1061	19.92485885	Gravelly Guy 1054	35.22782991	Gravelly Guy 1080
Gravelly Guy 1047	12.16552506	Gravelly Guy 1046	15.8113883	Gravelly Guy 1044	18.02775638	Gravelly Guy 1040
Gravelly Guy 1028	12.36931688	Gravelly Guy 1035	19.72308292	Gravelly Guy 1040	21.37755833	Gravelly Guy 1080
Gravelly Guy 1054	12.72792206	Gravelly Guy 1061	19.92485885	Gravelly Guy 1053	20.61552813	Gravelly Guy 1056
Gravelly Guy 1034	15.5241747	Gravelly Guy 1080	19.10497317	Gravelly Guy 1035	27.31300057	Gravelly Guy 1028
Gravelly Guy 1040	18.02775638	Gravelly Guy 1047	19.10497317	Gravelly Guy 1044	19.41648784	Gravelly Guy 1046
Gravelly Guy 1056	20.61552813	Gravelly Guy 1054	29.41088234	Gravelly Guy 1080	32.20248438	Gravelly Guy 1061
Gravelly Guy 2376	22.82542442	Gravelly Guy 3307	43.0464865	Gravelly Guy 1908	73.97972695	Gravelly Guy 2961
Gravelly Guy 3307	22.82542442	Gravelly Guy 2376	53.00943312	Gravelly Guy 2961	65.8634952	Gravelly Guy 1908
Gravelly Guy 630	24.0208243	Gravelly Guy 673	26.30589288	Gravelly Guy 618	28.0713377	Gravelly Guy 619
Gravelly Guy 1908	43.0464865	Gravelly Guy 2376	47.04253395	Gravelly Guy 1990	65.8634952	Gravelly Guy 3307
Gravelly Guy 1990	47.04253395	Gravelly Guy 1908	82.28000972	Gravelly Guy 619	85.70297544	Gravelly Guy 620
Gravelly Guy 2961	53.00943312	Gravelly Guy 3307	73.97972695	Gravelly Guy 2376	115.1347037	Gravelly Guy 1908
Gravelly Guy 628	9596.120049	Gravelly Guy 2706	9598.100854	Gravelly Guy 3308	9979.000802	Gravelly Guy 630

Table 102: Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Drayton North Cursus: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts (continued on following page**)**

Clustering Between Drayton North Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Drayton North Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Drayton North Cursus 1105	0	Drayton North Cursus 1107	0	Drayton North Cursus 1106	0	Drayton North Cursus 1108
Drayton North Cursus 1106	0	Drayton North Cursus 1107	0	Drayton North Cursus 1105	0	Drayton North Cursus 1108
Drayton North Cursus 1107	0	Drayton North Cursus 1106	0	Drayton North Cursus 1105	0	Drayton North Cursus 1108
Drayton North Cursus 1108	0	Drayton North Cursus 1106	0	Drayton North Cursus 1105	0	Drayton North Cursus 1107
Drayton North Cursus 48	2	Drayton North Cursus 49	10.63014581	Drayton North Cursus 149	21.26029163	Drayton North Cursus 55
Drayton North Cursus 49	2	Drayton North Cursus 48	12.20655562	Drayton North Cursus 149	20	Drayton North Cursus 55
Drayton North Cursus 1121	2	Drayton North Cursus 1120	17.69180601	Drayton North Cursus 1118	25.01999201	Drayton North Cursus 1100
Drayton North Cursus 1120	2	Drayton North Cursus 1121	19.10497317	Drayton North Cursus 1118	23.02172887	Drayton North Cursus 1100
Drayton North Cursus 1128	2.236067977	Drayton North Cursus 1126	7.615773106	Drayton North Cursus 1123	10.29563014	Drayton North Cursus 1111
Drayton North Cursus 1126	2.236067977	Drayton North Cursus 1128	8.062257748	Drayton North Cursus 1123	9.219544457	Drayton North Cursus 1111

Clustering Between Drayton North Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Drayton North Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Drayton North Cursus 1065	2.828427125	Drayton North Cursus 1068	19.23538406	Drayton North Cursus 1066	22.47220505	Drayton North Cursus 1081
Drayton North Cursus 1068	2.828427125	Drayton North Cursus 1065	21.02379604	Drayton North Cursus 1066	23.2594067	Drayton North Cursus 1081
Drayton North Cursus 152	3.605551275	Drayton North Cursus 153	15.23154621	Drayton North Cursus 90	16.97056275	Drayton North Cursus 78
Drayton North Cursus 153	3.605551275	Drayton North Cursus 152	16.2788206	Drayton North Cursus 90	16.64331698	Drayton North Cursus 78
Drayton North Cursus 1103	4.242640687	Drayton North Cursus 1089	7.211102551	Drayton North Cursus 1088	21.02379604	Drayton North Cursus 1104
Drayton North Cursus 1089	4.242640687	Drayton North Cursus 1103	7.615773106	Drayton North Cursus 1088	24.33105012	Drayton North Cursus 1104
Drayton North Cursus 180	4.472135955	Drayton North Cursus 172	26.83281573	Drayton North Cursus 181	33.24154028	Drayton North Cursus 183
Drayton North Cursus 172	4.472135955	Drayton North Cursus 180	31.30495168	Drayton North Cursus 181	37.48332963	Drayton North Cursus 183
Drayton North Cursus 1092	5.099019514	Drayton North Cursus 1125	7.615773106	Drayton North Cursus 1091	10.63014581	Drayton North Cursus 1099
Drayton North Cursus 1125	5.099019514	1092	12.64911064	Drayton North Cursus 1091	14.31782106	1099
Drayton North Cursus 1085	5.385164807	Drayton North Cursus 1082	24.16609195	Drayton North Cursus 1080	29.61418579	Drayton North Cursus 1077
Drayton North Cursus 1082	5.385164807	Drayton North Cursus 1085	25	Drayton North Cursus 1080	31.144823	Drayton North Cursus 1081
Drayton North Cursus 1123	6.32455532	Drayton North Cursus 1111	7.615773106	Drayton North Cursus 1128	8.062257748	Drayton North Cursus 1126
Drayton North Cursus 1111	6.32455532	Drayton North Cursus 1123	9.219544457	Drayton North Cursus 1126	10.29563014	Drayton North Cursus 1128
Drayton North Cursus 90	6.32455532	Drayton North Cursus 78	15.23154621	Drayton North Cursus 152	16.2788206	Drayton North Cursus 153
Drayton North Cursus 78	6.32455532	Drayton North Cursus 90	16.64331698	Drayton North Cursus 153	16.97056275	Drayton North Cursus 152
Drayton North Cursus 1097	6.708203932	Drayton North Cursus 1096	16.97056275	Drayton North Cursus 1098	22.20360331	Drayton North Cursus 1099
Drayton North Cursus 1096	6.708203932	Drayton North Cursus 1097	19.23538406	Drayton North Cursus 1095	23.43074903	Drayton North Cursus 1098
Drayton North Cursus 1081	6.708203932	Drayton North Cursus 1080	22.47220505	Drayton North Cursus 1065	23.2594067	Drayton North Cursus 1068
Drayton North Cursus 1080	6.708203932	Drayton North Cursus 1081	24.16609195	Drayton North Cursus 1085	25	Drayton North Cursus1082
Drayton North Cursus 161	7	Drayton North Cursus 162	9.219544457	Drayton North Cursus 163	17.88854382	Drayton North Cursus 165
Drayton North Cursus 162	7	Drayton North Cursus 161	12.04159458	Drayton North Cursus 165	16.1245155	Drayton North Cursus 163
Drayton North Cursus 1088	7.211102551	Drayton North Cursus 1103	7.615773106	Drayton North Cursus 1089	18.38477631	Drayton North Cursus 1104
Drayton North Cursus 1091	7.615773106	Drayton North Cursus 1092	10.04987562	Drayton North Cursus 1099	12.64911064	Drayton North Cursus1125

Table 102 (cont): Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Drayton North Cursus: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts
(continued on following page)

Clustering Between Drayton North Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Drayton North Cursus Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Drayton North Cursus 163	9.219544457	Drayton North Cursus 161	16.1245155	Drayton North Cursus162	25.70992026	Drayton North Cursus 165
Drayton North Cursus 91	10	Drayton North Cursus 81	21.63330765	Drayton North Cursus 92	22.8035085	Drayton North Cursus 152
Drayton North Cursus 81	10	Drayton North Cursus 91	23.32380758	Drayton North Cursus 92	32.31098884	Drayton North Cursus 164
Drayton North Cursus 1099	10.04987562	Drayton North Cursus 1091	10.63014581	Drayton North Cursus 1092	13.45362405	Drayton North Cursus 1098
Drayton North Cursus 149	10.63014581	Drayton North Cursus 48	12.20655562	Drayton North Cursus 49	31.82766093	Drayton North Cursus 55
Drayton North Cursus 1095	11.18033989	Drayton North Cursus 1100	19.23538406	Drayton North Cursus 1096	25	Drayton North Cursus 1097
Drayton North Cursus 1100	11.18033989	Drayton North Cursus 1095	23.02172887	Drayton North Cursus 1120	23.40939982	Drayton North Cursus 1126
Drayton North Cursus 165	12.04159458	Drayton North Cursus 162	12.36931688	Drayton North Cursus 164	17.88854382	Drayton North Cursus 161
Drayton North Cursus 181	12.04159458	Drayton North Cursus 183	26.83281573	Drayton North Cursus 180	31.30495168	Drayton North Cursus 172
Drayton North Cursus 183	12.04159458	Drayton North Cursus 181	33.24154028	Drayton North Cursus 180	37.48332963	Drayton North Cursus 172
Drayton North Cursus 164	12.36931688	Drayton North Cursus 165	23.32380758	Drayton North Cursus 162	27.58622845	Drayton North Cursus 161
Drayton North Cursus 1098	13.45362405	Drayton North Cursus 1099	14.2126704	Drayton North Cursus 1104	16.97056275	Drayton North Cursus 1097
Drayton North Cursus 1104	14.2126704	Drayton North Cursus 1098	18.38477631	Drayton North Cursus 1088	20.02498439	Drayton North Cursus 1099
Drayton North Cursus 1118	17.69180601	Drayton North Cursus 1121	19.10497317	Drayton North Cursus 1120	27.20294102	Drayton North Cursus 1111
Drayton North Cursus 92	18.86796226	Drayton North Cursus 90	21.63330765	Drayton North Cursus 91	23.32380758	Drayton North Cursus 81
Drayton North Cursus 1066	19.23538406	Drayton North Cursus 1065	21.02379604	Drayton North Cursus 1068	38.01315562	Drayton North Cursus 1081
Drayton North Cursus 55	20	Drayton North Cursus 49	21.26029163	Drayton North Cursus 48	24.69817807	Drayton North Cursus 40
Drayton North Cursus 93	24	Drayton North Cursus 96	27.73084925	Drayton North Cursus 78	32.57299495	Drayton North Cursus 90
Drayton North Cursus 96	24	Drayton North Cursus 93	41.59326869	Drayton North Cursus 149	48.01041554	Drayton North Cursus 48
Drayton North Cursus 40	24.69817807	Drayton North Cursus 55	29.83286778	Drayton North Cursus 48	30.3644529	Drayton North Cursus 49
Drayton North Cursus 1077	29.61418579	Drayton North Cursus 1085	32.89376841	Drayton North Cursus 1082	39.40812099	Drayton North Cursus 1066
Drayton North Cursus 160	34.05877273	Drayton North Cursus 165	35.84689666	Drayton North Cursus 162	42.04759208	Drayton North Cursus 161
Drayton North Cursus 1152	65.3911309	Drayton North Cursus 1114	117.9237041	Drayton North Cursus 1113	130.0499904	Drayton North Cursus 1095
Drayton North Cursus 1114	65.3911309	Drayton North Cursus 1152	171.0263138	Drayton North Cursus 1113	193.7627415	Drayton North Cursus 1100
Drayton North Cursus 1113	79.12016178	Drayton North Cursus 1108	79.12016178	Drayton North Cursus 1107	79.12016178	Drayton North Cursus 1105
Drayton North Cursus 1051	239.3846277	Drayton North Cursus 1082	241.6609195	Drayton North Cursus 1080	244.6385088	Drayton North Cursus 1085
Drayton North Cursus 1053	307.1970052	Drayton North Cursus 55	307.5841348	Drayton North Cursus 1114	311.2426706	Drayton North Cursus 40
Drayton North Cursus 94	609.8458822	Drayton North Cursus 1053	800.039999	Drayton North Cursus 40	813.1039294	Drayton North Cursus 55
Drayton North Cursus 1124	700.6083071	Drayton North Cursus 1051	920.708966	Drayton North Cursus 1082	926.0518344	Drayton North Cursus 1085
Drayton North Cursus 182	4040646.007	Drayton North Cursus 1114	4040654	Drayton North Cursus 1123	4040656	Drayton North Cursus 1111

Table 102 (cont): Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Drayton North Cursus: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts

Table 103: Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Cassington: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts

Clustering Between Cassington Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 5m or less)						
Cassington Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Cassington 3	2.236067977	Cassington 4	7.615773106	Cassington 1	N/A	N/A
Cassingotn 4	2.236067977	Cassington 3	9.219544457	Cassington 1	N/A	N/A
Cassington 1	7.615773106	Cassington 3	9.219544457	Cassington 4	N/A	N/A

Table 104: Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Tower Hill: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts

Clustering Between Tower Hill Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Tower Hill Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Tower Hill 1	8.062257748	Tower Hill 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tower Hill 2	8.062257748	Tower Hill1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 105: Nearest Neighbour Analysis. Vicarage Field: Clustering Between Neolithic Non-Grooved Ware Contexts

Clustering Between Vicarage Field Non-Grooved Ware Contexts: Nearest Neighbour Analysis						
Vicarage Field Non-Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Non-Grooved Ware Context**
Vicarage Field C	181	Vicarage Field IV 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vicarage Field IV 4	181	Vicarage Field C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

D.1.4. Associations Between Grooved Ware Features and Neolithic Monuments

Table 106: Nearest Neighbour Results: Clustering Between Woodlands Contexts and Nearby Neolithic Monuments

Clustering Between Woodlands Contexts and Nearby Neolithic Monuments: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 400m or less)						
Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Moument Description and Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Moument Description and Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Moument Description and Context**
Barrow Hills 917	12.64911064	Barrow Hills pond barrow	36.05551275	Barrow Hills hengiform ring ditch	147.4618595	Barrow Hills oval barrow
Barrow Hills 3831	13.34166406	Barrow Hills pond barrow	43.10452412	Barrow Hills hengiform ring ditch	135.7681848	Barrow Hills oval barrow
Barrow Hills 3196	23.76972865	Barrow Hills pond barrow	42.72001873	Barrow Hills hengiform ring ditch	115.0043477	Barrow Hills oval barrow
Cassington 5	442.2951503	Tolleys ring ditch	6435.806865	Stanton Harcourt henge	6486.383045	Gravelly Guy pennanular post circle
Cassington 2	446.3742824	Tolleys ring ditch	6433.800199	Stanton Harcourt henge	6482.79955	Gravelly Guy pennanular post circle
Barton Court Farm 544	465.0526852	Abingdon Causewayed Enclosure	477.0848981	Barrow Hills pond barrow	501.7270174	Barrow Hills Hengiform
Vicarage Field B	480.3352996	Gravelly Guy pennanular post circle	553.70931	Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch	981.2573567	Stanton Harcourt Hengiform ring ditch
Barton Court Fram 865	501.4828013	Barrow Hills pond barrow	514.8562906	Abingdon causewayed enclosure	523.6076776	Barrow Hills Hengiform
Drayton South Cursus T	764.4736752	Drayton North Cursus	778.005784	Sutton Courtenay long mound	1147.611868	Drayton long barrow
Drayton South Cursus P	767.5708436	Drayton North Cursus	785.2451846	Sutton Courtenay long mound	1129.889375	Drayton long barrow
Spring Road 2622	1541.160926	Ring ditch near Abingdon Common	1588.889549	Possible Class 11 henge	1807.139452	Ring ditch near Abingdon Common
Didcot Power Station 20	2963.539944	Sutton Courtenay long mound	3035.331283	Drayton North Cursus	3529.79787	Corporation Farm ring ditch
Foxley Farm 83	3234.463479	Gravelly Guy pennanular post circle	3434.099882	Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch	3478.684378	Stanton Harcourt henge
Lechlde Cursus 2 BCD	19547.55384	Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch	19549.5501	Sparhsolt long barrow	19723.80189	Gravelly Guy pennanular post circle

Table 107: Nearest Neighbour Results: Clustering Between Durrington Walls Contexts and Nearby Neolithic Monuments

Clustering Between Durrington Walls Contexts and Nearby Neolithic Monuments: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 400m or less)						
Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Moument Description and Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Moument Description and Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Moument Description and Context**
Vicarage Field - A	871.7178443	Stanton Harcort Ring Ditch	873.2880395	Devil's Quoits	1283.608975	Linch Hill Ring Ditch
Gravelly Guy - 2201	493.5787678	Stanton Harcourt Ring Ditch	495.9032164	Devil's Quoits	909.5603333	Linch Hill Ring Ditch
Gravelly Guy - 1039	577.4504308	Stanton Harcourt Ring Ditch	582.897075	Devil's Quoits	999.954499	Linch Hill Ring Ditch
Gravelly Guy - 1001	521.7250234	Stanton Harcourt Ring Ditch	528.2205979	Devil's Quoits	945.4612631	Linch Hill Ring Ditch
Gravelly Guy - 1000	525.2903959	Stanton Harcourt Ring Ditch	531.7612246	Devil's Quoits	949.0047418	Linch Hill Ring Ditch
Drayton North - 1087	310.452895	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound	1050.990485	Drayton Long Barrow	2570.754947	Abingdon Long Barrow
Drayton North - 177/178	414.9566242	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound	905.3667765	Drayton Long Barrow	2487.647282	Abingdon Long Barrow
Drayton South - K	737.5635566	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound	1108.846247	Drayton Long Barrow	2746.124542	Abingdon Long Barrow
Didcot Power Station - 20	2963.539944	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound	3637.978697	Drayton Long Barrow	5254.576006	Abingdon Long Barrow
Didcot Power Station - 11	2966.174135	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound	3640.767639	Drayton Long Barrow	5257.317662	Abingdon Long Barrow
Barton Court Farm - 1172	1458.222548	Thrupp House Farm Ring Ditch	3465.835109	Abingdon Long Barrow	3526.076148	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound
Barton Court Farm - 1132	1462.656829	Thrupp House Farm Ring Ditch	3462.855036	Abingdon Long Barrow	3525.870814	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound
Barton Court Farm - 1085	1414.664978	Thrupp House Farm Ring Ditch	3474.489459	Abingdon Long Barrow	3496.094535	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound
Barton Court Farm - 1070	1429.994755	Thrupp House Farm Ring Ditch	3457.52585	Abingdon Long Barrow	3485.008608	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound
Abingdon Common - 1	187.5446613	Abingdon Long Barrow	1579.111459	Drayton Long Barrow	2325.805882	Sutton Courtenay Long Mound
Lechlade Cursus - 2 BCD	3261.047224	Langford Causewayed Enclosure	4892.652553	Langford Henge ?	8402.537057	Hollwell Henge ?

Table 108: Nearest Neighbour Results: Clustering Between Clacton Contexts and Nearby Neolithic Monuments

Clustering Between Clacton Contexts and Nearby Neolithic Monuments: Nearest Neighbour Analysis (within a distance of 400m or less)						
Grooved Ware Context	**Ist Distance (m)**	**Moument Description and Context**	**2nd Distance (m)**	**Moument Description and Context**	**3rd Distance (m)**	**Moument Description and Context**
Corporation Farm 0	31.38470965	Corporation Farm ring ditch	838.8736496	Sutton Courtenay long mound	884.0814442	Drayton North Cursus
Gravelly Guy 1002	181.463495	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring	373.3590765	Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch	491.1588338	Stanton Harcourt Hengif
Tower Hill 1403	3848.018711	Sparsholt long barrow	4283.714276	Sparhsolt long barrow	5058.905811	Sparsholt long barrow
Roughground Farm 784	18622.18969	Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch	18796.62249	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring	18936.90505	Stanton Harcourt hengiform ring ditch
Roughground Farm 785	18643.90112	Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch	18818.41006	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring	18958.34911	Stanton Harcourt hengiform ring ditch
Roughground Farm 983	18707.92412	Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch	18882.4379	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring	19022.33931	Stanton Harcourt hengiform ring ditch
Roughground Farm 962	18707.92412	Gravelly Guy hengiform ring ditch	18882.4379	Gravelly Guy pennanular post ring	19022.33931	Stanton Harcourt hengiform ring ditch

D.2. Visibility Analysis: Observer Points Values

Table 109: Durrington Walls Style Location Observer Point Values (continued on following page)

Durrington Walls Style Locations Observer Point Values								
Colour Value	**Abingdon Common**	**Barton Court Farm**	**Drayton North Cursus**	**Drayton South Cursus**	**Didcot Power Station**	**Gravelly Guy**	**Vicarage Field**	**Lechlade Cursus**
0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
3	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
5	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
6	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
8	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
9	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
10	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
11	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
12	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
13	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
14	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
16	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
17	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
18	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
19	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
20	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
21	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
22	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
23	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
24	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
25	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
26	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
27	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
28	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
29	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
30	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
32	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
33	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
34	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
35	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

Durrington Walls Style Locations Observer Point Values								
Colour Value	**Abingdon Common**	**Barton Court Farm**	**Drayton North Cursus**	**Drayton South Cursus**	**Didcot Power Station**	**Gravelly Guy**	**Vicarage Field**	**Lechlade Cursus**
36	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
37	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
38	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
39	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
40	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
41	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
42	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
43	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
44	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
46	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
47	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
48	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
49	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
50	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
51	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
52	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
54	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
55	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
56	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
60	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
62	No	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	No
63	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
64	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
80	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
92	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
95	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
96	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
97	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
98	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Table 109 (cont): Durrington Walls Style Location Observer Point Values
(continued on following page)

Durrington Walls Style Locations Observer Point Values								
Colour Value	**Abingdon Common**	**Barton Court Farm**	**Drayton North Cursus**	**Drayton South Cursus**	**Didcot Power Station**	**Gravelly Guy**	**Vicarage Field**	**Lechlade Cursus**
99	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
102	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
103	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
107	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
108	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
110	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
111	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
112	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
114	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
115	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
116	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
118	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
119	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
124	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
126	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
127	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
128	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
129	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
130	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
131	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
136	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
137	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
140	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
141	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
144	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
145	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
146	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
152	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
153	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
154	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
155	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Table 109 (cont): Durrington Walls Style Location Observer Point Values
(continued on following page)

Durrington Walls Style Locations Observer Point Values								
Colour Value	**Abingdon Common**	**Barton Court Farm**	**Drayton North Cursus**	**Drayton South Cursus**	**Didcot Power Station**	**Gravelly Guy**	**Vicarage Field**	**Lechlade Cursus**
156	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
157	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
159	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
160	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
161	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
168	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
169	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
173	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
175	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
176	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
177	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
184	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
185	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
188	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
189	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
191	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
192	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
208	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
224	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
225	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
233	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
237	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
240	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
248	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
252	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
253	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
255	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 109 (cont): Durrington Walls Style Location Observer Point Values

Table 110: Woodlands Style Location Observer Point Values (continued on following page)

Woodlands Style Location Observer Point Values									
Colour Value	**Barrow Hills**	**Barton Court Farm**	**Spring Road**	**Drayton South Cursus**	**Didcot Power Station**	**Foxley Farm**	**Vicarage Field**	**Cassington**	**Seven Barrows**
0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
3	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
5	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
8	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
9	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
10	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
11	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
12	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
13	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
14	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
16	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
17	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
18	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
19	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
20	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
21	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
22	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
24	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
27	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
28	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
30	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
32	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
33	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
34	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
35	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

Woodlands Style Location Observer Point Values									
Colour Value	**Barrow Hills**	**Barton Court Farm**	**Spring Road**	**Drayton South Cursus**	**Didcot Power Station**	**Foxley Farm**	**Vicarage Field**	**Cassington**	**Seven Barrows**
36	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
37	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
38	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
39	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
40	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
41	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
43	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
44	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
45	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
47	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
48	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
49	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
52	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
53	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
55	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
56	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
60	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
61	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
62	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
63	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
64	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
72	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
80	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
88	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
92	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
94	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
95	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
96	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
99	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
100	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
101	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
102	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
103	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
104	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
109	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
111	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
112	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
115	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
117	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Table 110 (cont): Woodlands Style Location Observer Point Values
(continued on following page)

Woodlands Style Location Observer Point Values									
Colour Value	**Barrow Hills**	**Barton Court Farm**	**Spring Road**	**Drayton South Cursus**	**Didcot Power Station**	**Foxley Farm**	**Vicarage Field**	**Cassington**	**Seven Barrows**
119	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
120	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
124	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
125	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
126	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
127	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
128	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
130	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
131	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
132	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
133	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
134	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
135	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
136	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
138	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
139	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
143	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
144	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
148	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
149	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
151	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
152	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
155	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
156	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
159	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
160	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
161	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
162	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
163	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
164	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
165	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
166	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

Table 110 (cont): Woodlands Style Location Observer Point Values
(continued on following page)

Woodlands Style Location Observer Point Values									
Colour Value	**Barrow Hills**	**Barton Court Farm**	**Spring Road**	**Drayton South Cursus**	**Didcot Power Station**	**Foxley Farm**	**Vicarage Field**	**Cassington**	**Seven Barrows**
167	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
168	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
169	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
171	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
172	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
175	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
176	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
177	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
178	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
179	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
180	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
181	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
183	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
192	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
224	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
227	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
228	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
230	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
231	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
239	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
240	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
247	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
248	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
256	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

Table 110 (cont): Woodlands Style Location Observer Point Values

Table 111: Clacton Style Location Observer Point Values

Clacton Style Location Observer Point Values				
Colour Value	Corporation Farm	Gravelly Guy	Roughground Farm	Tower Hill
0	No	No	No	No
1	Yes	No	No	No
2	No	Yes	No	No
3	Yes	Yes	No	No
4	No	No	Yes	No
5	Yes	No	Yes	No
6	No	Yes	Yes	No
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8	No	No	No	Yes
9	Yes	No	No	Yes
10	No	Yes	No	Yes
11	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
12	No	No	Yes	Yes
14	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Appendix E

E.1. Radiocarbon Dates From Contexts Associated With Grooved Ware In Southern England

Table 112: Grooved Ware High Value Radiocarbon Dates Associated With Grooved Ware Pottery In Southern Britain

Grooved Ware: High Value Radiocarbon Dates (information taken from Garwood 1999 Appendix I, 164-76)			
Site	**Grooved Ware Sub-styles**	**Calbated Date 1σ**	**Calbated Date 2σ**
Chalk Plaque Pit, Amesbury, Wiltshire	Clacton	3030 - 2670 cal BC	3090 - 2610 cal BC
Barford Farm Ring Ditch, Pit 4, Dorset	Possibly Durrington Walls	2910 - 2610 cal BC	2930 - 2500 cal BC
Chalk Plaque Pit, Amesbury, Wiltshire	Clacton	2880 - 2600 cal BC	2910 - 2500 cal BC
Rouughground Farm, Pit 784, Gloucestershire	**Clacton**	**2880 - 2490 cal BC**	**2900 - 2340 cal BC**
Mount Pleasant, Site IV, Dorset	DurringtonWalls	2860 - 2360 cal BC	2880 - 2280 cal BC
Durrington Walls Henge Enclosure, South Entrance, Wiltshire	DurringtonWalls	2860 - 2360 cal BC	2880 - 2280 cal BC
Barton Court Farm, Pit 865, Oxfordshire	**Woodlands**	**2630 - 2470 cal BC**	**2850 - 2340 cal BC**
Barton Court Farm, Pit 544, moderate date	**Woodlands**	**Moderate date, 2470 - 2230**	**Moderate date, 2570 - 2140**
Firtree Field, Pit 32, Dorset	DurringtonWalls	2670 - 2490 cal BC	2870 - 2470 cal BC
Durrington Walls Henge Enclosure, South Entrance, Wiltshire	DurringtonWalls	2660 - 2330 cal BC	2870 - 2200 cal BC
Mount Pleasant, Site IV, Dorset	DurringtonWalls	2580 - 2340 cal BC	2860 - 2200 cal BC
Roughground Farm Pit 962, Gloucestershire (upper fill)	**Clacton**	**2580 - 2340 cal BC**	**2600 - 2200 cal BC**
Durrington Walls, North Enclosure, Post hole 42	DurringtonWalls	2580 - 2200 cal BC	2870 - 2040 cal BC
Barrow Hills, Radley, Pit 917, Oxfordshire	**Woodlands**	**2570 - 2350 cal BC**	**2660 - 2210 cal BC**
Barrow Hills, Radley, Pit 3196, Oxfordshire	**Woodlands**	**2460 - 2140 cal BC**	**2570 - 2030 cal BC**
Woodhenge, Ditch, Wiltshire	DurringtonWalls	2460 - 2140 cal BC	2480 - 2030 cal BC
Rouughground Farm, Pit 962, Gloucestershire (primary fill)	**Clacton**	**2460 - 2140 cal BC**	**2490 - 1960 cal BC**
Woodhenge, Ditch, Wiltshire	DurringtonWalls	2290 - 2040 cal BC	2460 - 2030 cal BC

The radiocarbon dates above were taken from Garwood's (1999a, 164-76) list of radiocarbon dates from contexts associated with Grooved Ware in southern Britain. For the purpose of this thesis only high value radiocarbon dates have been listed (with the exception of those from Barton Court Farm). High value dates were interpreted by Garwood (ibid, 164) as 'those derived from single-source materials in good condition, with minimal or small age-at-death offsets, derived from sealed contexts representing short

duration events or processes, in direct association with the pottery being dated'. The conventions and criteria used to evaluate these dates are shown in Table 84a.

Table 112a: High Value Radiocarbon Dates From Contexts Associated With Grooved Ware In Southern Britain: Conventions And Criteria Used (continued on following page)

High Value Radiocarbon Dates From Contexts Associated With Grooved Ware in Southern Britain: Conventions And Criteria Used (information taken from Garwood 1999, 164-76)									
County	**Site**	**Laboratory Number**	**Calibrated Date**	**Sample**	**Context**	**Assessment**	**Associations**	**Evaluation**	**Reference**
Wiltshire	Chalk Plaque Pit, Amesbury	OxA-3316 4250± 80 BP	1σ: 3030-2670 cal BC	i. Collagen	i. Not recorded.	i. Undisturbed context.	Fragments of six Grooved Ware vessels (Clacton style, possibly Durrington Walls style)	High value date: pottery in deliberate deposit with short-life sample material.	Harding, P, 1988: Radiocarbon 31, 805-16: Cleal et al. 1984
			2σ: 3090-2610 cal BC	ii. Broken cattle femur	ii. Lower fill of pit; deposit contained cultural material and animal remains (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, red deer)	ii. Short duration (a deliberate deposit).	Two decorated chalk plaques		
						iii. Single origin.	Flintwork (mainly debitage).		
						iv. Age at death offset minimal.			
						v. Depositional offset short? (sample amterial probably derived from short-term cultural practices culminating in pit deposition)			
Wiltshire	Chalk Plaque Pit, Amesbury	OxA-3317 4130±80 BP	1σ: 2880-2600 cal BC	i. Collagen	i. Not recorded.	See OxA-3316	See OxA-3316	High value date: pottery in deliberate deposit with short-life sample material.	Harding, P, 1988: Radiocarbon 31, 805-16: Cleal et al. 1984
			2σ: 2910-2500 cal BC	ii. Red deer antler	ii. Lower fill of pit; deposit contained cultural material and animal remains (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, red deer).				
Gloucestershire	Roughground Farm, Pit 784	HAR-4598 4100 ±100 BP	1σ: 2880-2490 cal BC	i. Collagen	i. Cultural material, animal bone and burnt stones in a charcoal-flecked brown soil matrix	i. Undisturbed context.	Small assesmblage of Grooved Ware sherds	High value date: Grooved Ware associated with short-life sample material.	Allen et al, 1993.
			2σ: 2900-2340 cal BC	ii. Animal bone	ii. Fill of pit 784, one of a group of four pits, containing Grooved Ware	ii. Short duration ? (possibly a deliberate backfill)	A small flint assemblage		
						iii. Single origin.	Two bone points		
						iv. Age at death offset minimal.			
Dorset	Mount Pleasant, Site IV	BM-667 3990 ± 85 BP	1σ: 2860-2360 cal BC	i. Collagen	i. Charcoal, animal bones and artefacts in an ash/charcoal matrix	i. Secure sealed context	Grooved Ware sherds (Durrington Walls style)	High value date: short-life sample associated with Grooved Ware sherds in a sealed primary context relating to the construction and initial use of the Site IV ditch.	Wainwright 1979
			2σ: 2880-2280 cal BC	ii. Animal bone	ii. Secondary fill (Layer 10) on the surface of the primary fill of pit cut into the base of the ditch	ii. Short duration (deliberate deposit)	Antler picks		
						iii. Single origin.	Flintwork		
						iv. Age at death offset minimal.			
						v. Depositional offset short? (deliberate deposit)			
Wiltshire	Durrington Walls Henge Enclosure, South Entrance	BM-398 3925 ± 90 BP	1σ: 2860-2360 cal BC	i. Collagen	i. Chalk rubble with deposits of cultural material and animal remains	i. Sealed context	Large Grooved Ware assemblages with from primary fill layers (Durrington Walls style)	High value date: short-life sample material in association with Grooved Ware	Wainwright and Longworth 1971
			2σ: 2880-2280 cal BC	ii. Antler	ii. A primary fill (Layer 7) of ditch terminal (south entrance), stratified immediately above initial silts at ditch side	ii. Short duration (primary ditch silts)	Flintwork		
						iii. Single origin	Bone pins		
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			

Oxfordshire	Barton Court Farm, Pit 865	HAR-2387 4030 ± 70 BP	**1σ: 2630-2470 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. From one of a series of interleaved charcoal-flecked sandy loam and clay/gravel deposits	i. Undisturbed context.	Small assesmblage of unweathered Grooved Ware sherds (Woodlands style)	Moderate or high value date: Grooved Ware associated with short-life sample material, but the stratigraphic relationship is not specified, and it is uncertain whether fills represent a short duration backfilling episode or natural silting	Miles 1984
			2σ: 2850-2340 cal BC	ii. Animal bone	ii. Fill of Pit 865 (contained pottery, flintwork and animal bone throughout fill)	ii. Short duration? (deliberate backfill and/or silting)	Small flintwork assesmblage (mostly debitage)		
						iii. Single origin			
						iv. Age at death offset minimal.			
						v. Depositonal offset short? (sample probably derived from short-term cultural practices culminating in pit deposition)			
Oxfordshire	Barton Court Farm, Pit 544	HAR-2388 3910 ± 70 BP	**1σ: 2470-2230 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. From one of a series of sandy loam deposits	i. Undisturbed context.	Small assemblage of weathered Grooved Ware sherds (Woodlands style)	Moderate value date: Grooved Warew associated with short-life sample material, but the stratigraphic relationship was unspecified and the pottery possibly residual	Miles 1984
			2σ: 2570-2140 cal BC	ii. Antler	ii. Fill of pit 544 included a deposit of carbonised plant remains, with pottery, flintwork and animal bone throughout the fill	ii. Short duration (deliberate deposit/silting)	Small flintwork assesmblage (mostly debitage)		
						iii. Single origin	Bone implement		
						iv. Age at death offset minimal.			
						v. Depositional offset short? (sample derived from deliberate pit deposit, but weathered sherds may indicate a degree of residuality)			
Dorset	Firtree Field, Pit 32	BM-2408 4080 ± BP	**1σ: 2670-2490 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. Complex deposit of artefacts, red deer antlers, cattle bones and a 'boar's tusk' in a dark earth and chalk rubble pit fill.	i. Undisturbed context.	Fragments from four Grooved Ware vessels (Durrington Walls style)	High value date: Grooved Ware in a deliberate deposit associated with short-life sample material.	Barrett et al 1991; Cleal 1991
			2σ: 2870-2470 cal BC	ii. Antler	ii. Fill of pit 32: a deliberate deposit of cultural material and animal remains. One of several pits containing Grooved Ware	ii. Short duration (deliberate deposition)	Large flint assemblage (mainly debitage, but including scrapers and a saw)		
						iii. Single origin			
						iv. Age at death offset minimal.			
						v. Depositional offset short (sample material probably derived from short-term cultural practices culminating in pit deposition)			
Wiltshire	Durrington Walls Henge Enclosure, South Entrance	BM-399 3965 ± 90 BP	**1σ: 2660-2330 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. Chalk rubble with deposits of cultural material and animal remains	i. Sealed context	Large Grooved Ware assemblages with from primary fill layers (Durrington Walls style)	High value date: short-life sample material in association with Grooved Ware	Wainwright and Longworth 1971
			2σ: 2870-2200 cal BC	ii. Animal bone	ii. A primary fill (Layer 7) of ditch terminal (south entrance), stratified immediately above initial silts at ditch side	ii. Short duration (primary ditch silts)	Flintwork		
						iii. Single origin	Bone pins		
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			
						v. Depositional offset short? (sample material probably derived from short-term cultural practices culminating in deliberate deposition)			

Table 112a: High Value Radiocarbon Dates From Contexts Associated With Grooved Ware In Southern Britain: Conventions And Criteria Used
(continued on following page)

High Value Radiocarbon Dates From Contexts Associated With Grooved Ware in Southern Britain: Conventions And Criteria Used (information taken from Garwood 1999, 164-76)									
County	**Site**	**Laboratory Number**	**Calibrated Date**	**Sample**	**Context**	**Assessment**	**Associations**	**Evaluation**	**Reference**
Wiltshire	Mount Pleasant, Site IV	BM-666 3940 ± 75 BP	**1σ: 2580-2340 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. Charcoal, animal bones and artefacts in an ash/charcoal matrix	i. Secure sealed context	Grooved Ware sherds (Durrington Walls style)	High value date: short-life sample material in association with Grooved Ware sherds in a sealed primary context relating to the construction and intial use of the Site IV ditch	Wainwright 1979
			2σ: 2860-2200 cal BC	ii. Antler pick		ii. Short-duration (deliberate deposit)	Antler picks		
					ii. Secondary fill (Layer 10) on the surface of the primary fill of pit cut into the base of the ditch	iii. Single origin	Flintwork		
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			
						v. Depositional offset short? (deliberate deposit)			
Gloucestershire	Roughground Farm, Pit 962	HAR-5500 3940 ± 80 BP	**1σ: 2580-2340 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. Unspecified, probably charcoal/ash	i. Undisturbed context.	Small assemblage of Grooved Ware sherds (precise contexts unspecified)	High value date: short-life sample from back-filled pit containing Grooved Ware	Allen et al 1993.
			2σ: 2600-2200 cal BC	ii. Animal bone	ii. Primary fill (Layer 1 of Pit 962	ii. Short duration? (possibly a deliberate backfill layer)	Small flintwork assesmblage (mainly debitage)		
						iii. Single origin			
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			
						v. Depositional offset probably minimal			
Wiltshire	Durrington Walls, North enclosure, posthole 42	NPL-240 3905 ± 110 BP	**1σ: 2580-2200 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. Chalk rubble	i. Sealed context	Several sherds of Grooved Ware (Durrington Walls style). Similar small assemblages of |Grooved Ware found in othe rpost-holes in the central four-post setting	High value date: short-life sample material in association with Grooved Ware	Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 44
			2σ: 2870-2040 cal BC	ii. Antler pick	ii. Backfill of post hole 42 (one of the central four-post setting of the North Circle timber structure)	ii. Short duration (post-hole backfill)			
						iii. Single origin			
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			
						v. Depositional offset probably minimal though possibility of residual sample material incorporated in post-hole backfill			
Oxfordshire	Radley (Barrow Hills), Pit 917	BM-2715 3940 ± 60 BP	**1σ: 2570-2350 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. Animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat, pig), antler fragments, charred plant and wood, and artefacts in burnt sandy loam soil matrix	i. Sealed context	Small fragments from at least thre Grooved Ware vessels	High value date: a deliberate deposit of cultural material and animal bone	Cleal 1999; Garwood 1999
			2σ: 2660-2210 cal BC	ii. Cattle bone fragments	ii. Lower fill (Layer 2) of Pit 917, sealed by natural ? Sandy loam/gravel fill. One of a cluster of pits containing Grooved Ware	ii. Short duration (deliberate deposit)	Two flint tools		
						iii. Single origin			
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			
						v. Depositional offset short? (deliberate pit deposit)			

Table 112a (cont): High Value Radiocarbon Dates From Contexts Associated With Grooved Ware In Southern Britain: Conventions And Criteria Used
(continued on following page)

High Value Radiocarbon Dates From Contexts Associated With Grooved Ware in Southern Britain: Conventions And Criteria Used (information taken from Garwood 1999, 164-76)									
County	**Site**	**Laboratory Number**	**Calibrated Date**	**Sample**	**Context**	**Assessment**	**Associations**	**Evaluation**	**Reference**
Oxfordshire	Radley (Barrow Hills), Pit 3196	BM-2706 3830 ± 90 BP	**1σ: 2460-2140 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. Animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat, pig), antler fragments, charred plant and artefacts in a grey ash/charcoal matrix)	i. Sealed context	Fragments of three Grooved Ware vessels (unusual vessel with complex decoration, and two Woodlands style vessels	High value date: a deliberate deposit of cultural material and animal bone	Cleal 1999; Garwood 1999
			2σ: 2570-2030 cal BC	ii. Cattle bone fragments	ii. Primary fill (Layer 3_ of re-cut Pit 3196; a deliberate back-fill, sealed by natural silting. One of a cluster of pits containing Grooved Ware	ii. Short duration (deliberate deposit)	Small flint assemblage		
						iii. Single origin	Utilised antler		
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			
						v. Depositional offset short? (sample material probably derived from short-term cultural practices culminatign in pit deposition)			
Wiltshire	Woodhenge, ditch	BM-677 3820 ± 75 BP	**1σ: 2460-2140 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. Pile of antler picks	i. Sealed context	Grooved Ware sherds (Durrington Walls style) in primary fills	High value date: short-life sample material from secure context with Grooved Ware	Evans and Wainwright 1979
			2σ: 2480-2030 cal BC	ii. Antler pick	ii. Floor of ditch encircling timber structure	ii. Short duration (deliberate deposition)	Flintwork in primary fills		
						iii. Single origin			
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			
						v. Depositional offset minimal (deliberate deposit of antler picks)			
Gloucestershire	Roughground Farm, Pit 962	HAR-5501 3820 ± 90 BP	**1σ: 2460-2140 cal BC**	i. Collagen	i. Unspecified, probably charcoal/ash	i. Undisturbed context.	Small assemblage of Grooved Ware (precise contexts unspecified)	High value date: short-life sample material from back-filled pit containing Grooved Ware	Allen et al 1993.
			2σ: 2490-1960 cal BC	ii. Animal bone	ii. Primary fill (Layer 1) of Pit 962.	ii. Short duration? (possibly a deliberate backfill layer)	Small flintwoork assemblage (mainly debitage)		
						iii. Single origin			
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			
						v. Depositional offset probaby minimal			
Wiltshire	Woodhenge, ditch	BM-678 3755 ± 55 BP	**1σ: 2290-2040 cal BC**	i.Collagen	i. Chalk rubble	Sealed context	Grooved Ware sherds (Durrington Walls style) in primary fills	High value date: short-life sample material from secure context with Grooved Ware	Evans and Wainwright 1979
			2σ: 2460-2030 cal BC	ii. Animal bone	ii. Primary fill of ditch encircling timber structure	ii. Short duration (primary silt)	Flintwork in primary fills		
						iii. Single origin			
						iv. Age at death offset minimal			
						v. Depositional offset short? (antler derived from construction activity?)			

Table 112a (cont): High Value Radiocarbon Dates From Contexts Associated With Grooved Ware In Southern Britain: Conventions And Criteria Used

Table 113: Miscellaneous Grooved Ware Radiocarbon Dates (Nosterfield, North Yorkshire and Boscombe Down, Wiltshire)

Miscellaeneous Grooved Ware Radiocarbon Dates (information supplied by Peter Marshall)						
Site	**Laboratory No.**	**Material & context**	**Radiocarbon Age (BP)**	**d13C (‰)**	**Calibrated date range (95% confidence)**	**Permission to use dates**
Nosterfield, North Yorkshire	Beta-255730	Burnt accretions on a Grooved Ware sherd from secondary fill (context 1217) containing Grooved Ware, the fill of context 1216. Vessel 8 - Durrington Walls style	4300±40	-25.2	**3020-2870 cal BC**	Reproduced by kind permission of Mike Griffiths and Associates
Nosterfield, North Yorkshire	Beta-255731	Burnt accretions on a pottery sherd from secondary fill context 1140 (containing 8 Grooved Ware vessels: 4 of these were the Clacton style and the rest unassigned). The pit was located in a separate area from the dated features above: on the other side of a wetland and was situated within the midst of other Grooved ware pits and earlier features containing Grimston and Peterborough Ware. Clacton style	4180±40	-27.3	**2890-2570 cal BC**	Reproduced by kind permission of Mike Griffiths and Associates
Boscombe	NZA-32457	914- charred residue sample from rim of Durrington Walls style vessel	4094 ±20	-28	**2850-2570 BC**	Reproduced by kind permission of Alistair Barclay
Nosterfield, North Yorkshire	Beta-255725	Burnt accretions on a pottery sherd (recognised as belonging to the same vessel as that recovered from context 1027). The pit was located 60m to the southwest of the group of pits (contexts 1009, 1010, 1011 and 1012) Durrington Walls style	3890±40	-26.4	**2480-2200 cal BC**	Reproduced by kind permission of Mike Griffiths and Associates
Nosterfield, North Yorkshire	Beta-255728	Burnt accretions on a Grooved Ware sherd, from the secondary fill (context 1027) of pit 1011. Durrington Walls style	3870±40	-26	**2470-2200 cal BC**	Reproduced by kind permission of Mike Griffiths and Associates

Table 114: ample Of Grooved Ware Radiocarbon Dates (From Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire)

Sample Of Grooved Ware Radiocarbon Dates (From Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucesterhsire and Wiltshire)		
Site	**Grooved Ware Style**	**Radiocarbon Dates**
Nosterfield, Yorkshire	Durrington Walls	3020-2870 cal BC
Roughground Farm, Lechlade, Gloucestershire	Clacton	2900-2340 cal BC
Nosterfield, Yorkshire	Clacton	2890-2570 cal BC
Boscombe, Wiltshire	Durrington Walls	2850-2570 cal BC
Barton Court Farm, Abingdon, Oxfordshire	Woodlands	2850-2340 cal BC
Roughground Farm, Lechlade, Gloucestershire	Clacton	2600-2200 cal BC
Barrow Hills, Abingdon, Oxfordshire	Woodlands	2660-2210 cal BC
Barrow Hills, Abingdon, Oxfordshire	Woodlands	2570-2030 cal BC
Roughground Farm, Lechlade, Gloucestershire	Clacton	2490-1960 cal BC
Nosterfield, Yorkshire	Durrington Walls	2480-2200 cal BC
Nosterfield, Yorkshire	Durrington Walls	2470-2200 cal BC

Appendix F

Appendix F: Geographical Information Systems / ARCGIS Methodology

Methodology:

Specific data were required in order to perform spatial analysis on the landscape of the Upper Thames Valley. The data were downloaded from EDINA Digimap and incorporated into a Geographical Information System (GIS) using the computer application software (ESRI) ARCGIS 9.3. The digital datasets were added to ARCMAP and comprised of the following:

Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,000 scale (5km² map tile in TIFF format for base mapping)

British Geological Society (BGS) Data 1:50,000 scale (20km² map tiles) in SHAPE FILE format

Ordnance Survey (OS) Strategi 1:250,000 scale in SHAPE FILE (polyline) format for river data which was clipped to the study area

Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,000 scale (10km² map tiles) Land Form Profile Digital Terrain Model (DTM) in ASCII Grid format for elevation data

Map Creation:

1. OS 1:10,000 TIFF file imported into ARCMAP to create a base map of the study area. All maps were clipped to the study area
2. Polyline data (rivers) imported into ARCMAP and clipped to the study area
2. ASCII Grid files imported, converted into raster format and merged to create one single Digital Elevation Model using the ARCGIS toolset Raster Calculator to allow spatial queries to be processed
3. Where available individual site excavation plans were scanned and geo-referenced
4. Various point and polygon shape files created to plot all sites, features etc

Spatial Analysis Methodology:

1. Viewshed analysis performed for study area on various point files e.g. Grooved Ware sites, Neolithic monuments etc and corresponding viewshed maps created
2. Observer Point analysis performed on Grooved Ware sites etc and corresponding visibility maps created

3. Line of Sight tool used to create landscape profile for each Grooved Ware site and corresponding graph produced

4. Hawth's Nearest Neighbour Analysis tools used to analyse spatial patternings