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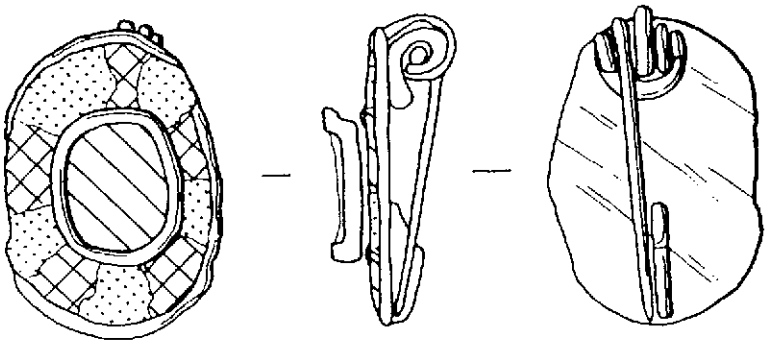
DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES

Report of an Archaeological Excavation of part of a Romano-British Settlement at Wickham, Hampshire. Found during the laying of a Pipeline from Hoads Hill to Wickham Water Main.

[centred at SU 457570 111189]



Patrick Hunter & Christopher Pine

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(centred at SU 457570 111189)

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SO23 8UD

28th May 2003

PLEASE ASK FOR Mr Hedges OUR REF MRH/CH/G3292 YOUR REF

Dear Sirs,

WICKHAM TRUNK MAIN – ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

I am pleased to enclose a copy of the report by our contractor, Development Archaeology Services, into investigations carried out on our trunk main site at Wickham in 1999.

Should further copies be required, please let me know.

Yours faithfully,

M.R. HEDGES
Planning & Capital Works Manager

Enc.

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Nigel please acknowledge receipt.
Dave 4/6

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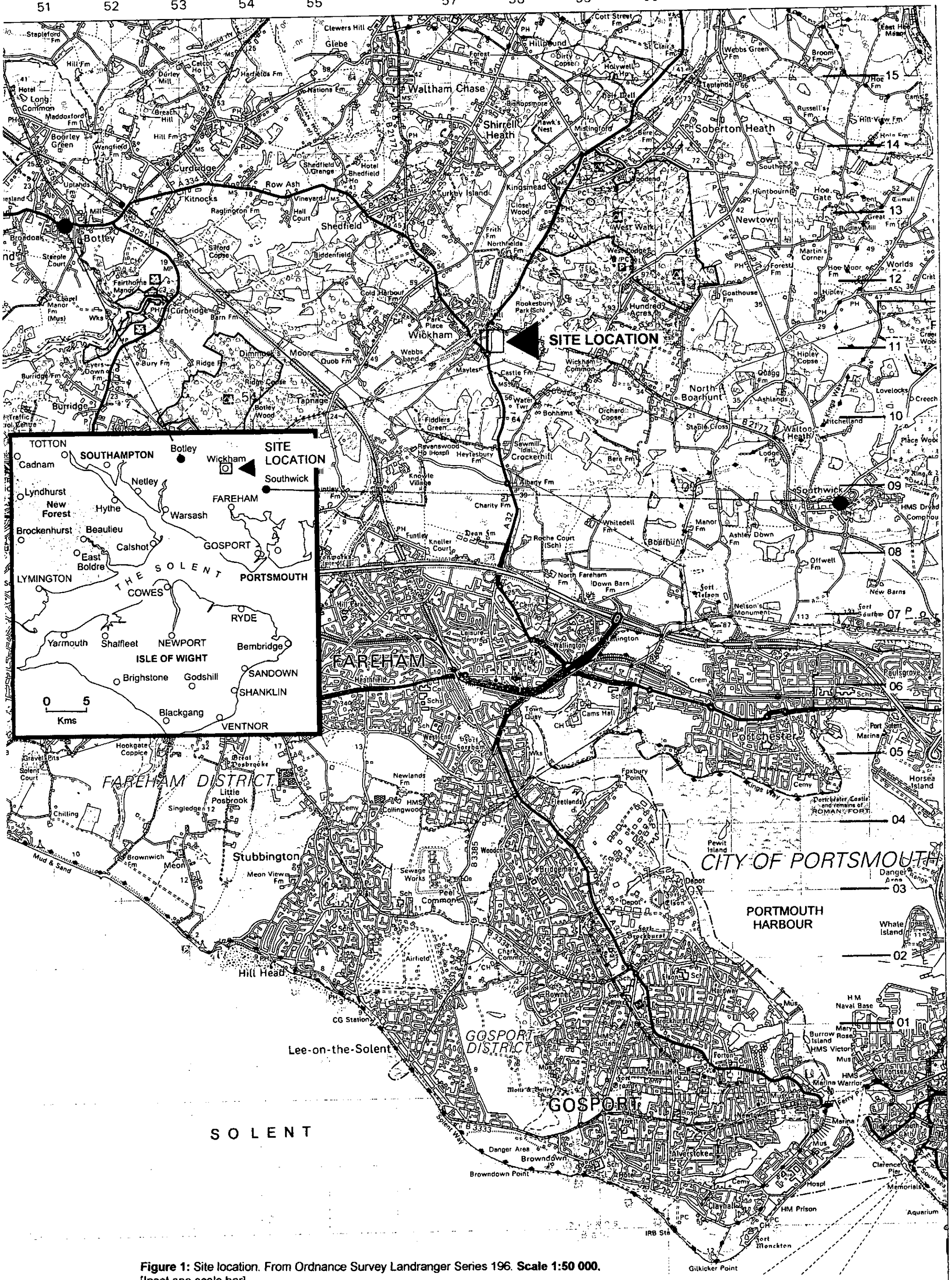


Figure 1: Site location. From Ordnance Survey Landranger Series 196. **Scale 1:50 000.** [Inset see scale bar].

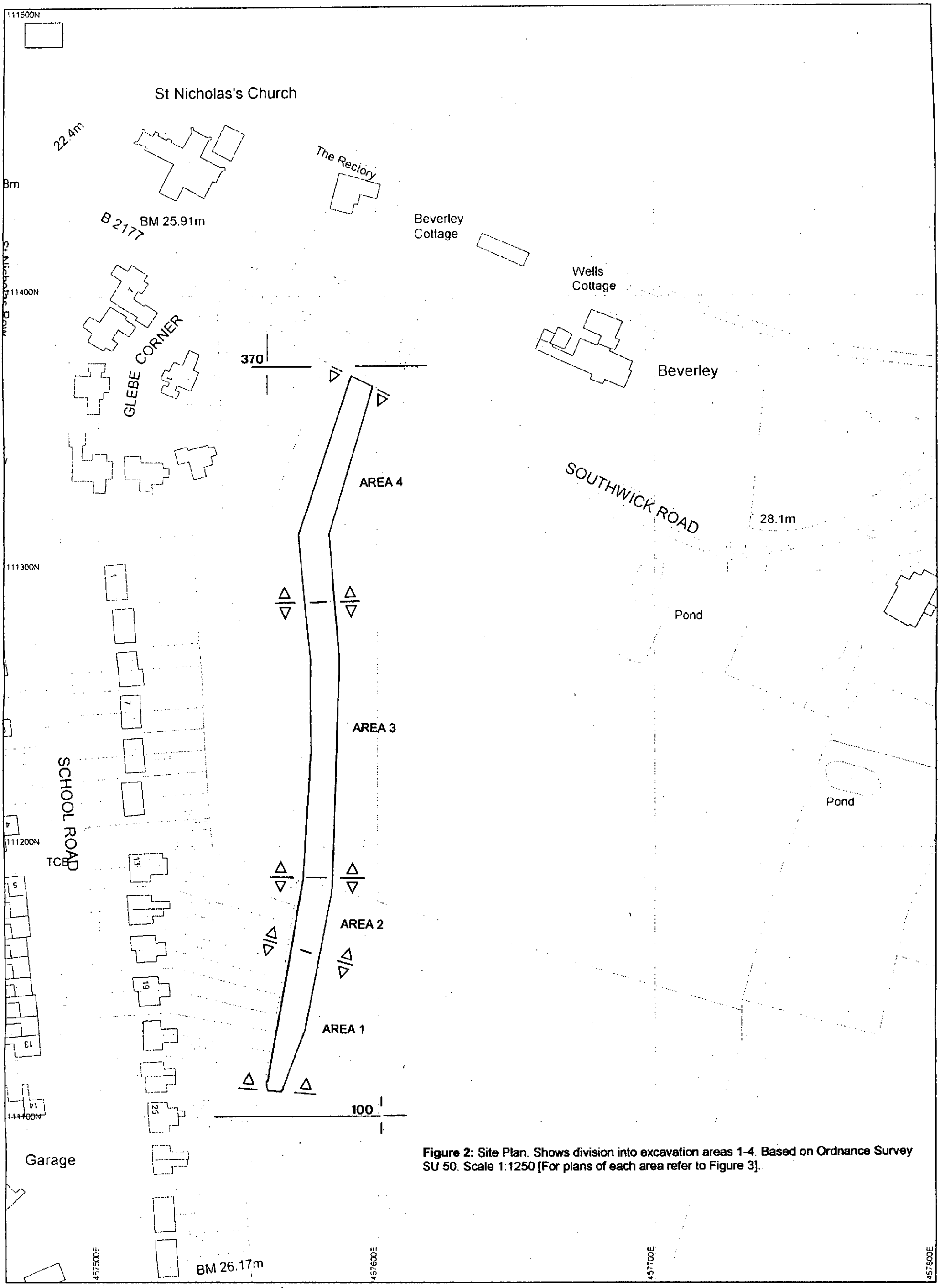


Figure 2: Site Plan. Shows division into excavation areas 1-4. Based on Ordnance Survey SU 50. Scale 1:1250 [For plans of each area refer to Figure 3].

1.0 Introduction:

The excavated area lies immediately west of the town of Wickham, Hampshire (**Figures 1** and **2**), and the archaeology was revealed through the monitoring (by Development Archaeology Services - DAS) of the laying of a pipeline by Portsmouth Water plc. in late May 1999. During this time it became apparent that a large quantity of archaeology (from several periods) was represented between SU 5758 1134 and 5760 1098. The excavation was carried out by DAS in June and July 1999 under the site code WK99, and the work was supervised by Patrick Hunter.

At the southernmost end of the excavation area (**Figure 2**) a low concentration of both Early and Late Roman archaeology was identified (**Figure 3a**), perhaps the most substantial feature encountered being a multi-phase enclosure ditch.

Further north, at SU 5757 1119, it became apparent that this area featured a high concentration of Roman activity (**Figure 3b**). Upon excavation, three hearths, of the single chambered open flue type, were revealed and in association with these hearths, several occupation layers, postholes and shallow 'pits' forming an area approximately five metres in diameter of complex *in situ* horizontal and vertical stratigraphy. Following the excavation it became apparent that these layers and postholes were evidence for a two-phased round house, dating to the late second/early third century AD and continuing into the later third century. The dates were inferred from the ceramic evidence, and confirmed those attained using archaeomagnetic dating (carried out by Dr Mark Noel of Geoquest Associates) which suggested a date of AD 185 - AD 220 for one of the hearths and AD 190 - AD 225 for a second (and stratigraphically earlier hearth). A third hearth was also sampled for archaeomagnetic dating but the results were inconclusive suggesting some disturbance.

It should be noted that this round house, or hut, measured approximately eight metres in diameter, and although the number of archaeological features decreased to the east in this area, it is almost certain that further evidence for the occupation of this site during the Roman period extends to the west into the gardens of 13 and 14, School Road.

Below the round hut, two (early Roman) parallel ditches, orientated east west, were also recorded- the purpose of these ditches is at present uncertain, but it may be possible that they either mark or echo the position of the Chichester - Bitterne road (Route 421, Margary, 1967, 92 - 94) which was presumed to cut across the course of the pipe laying but was not visible at any point along the pipeline's length.

Approximately twelve metres south of the round house area a multi-phased ditch (**Figure 3c**), orientated east west was recorded, and associated with this feature, several postholes were found which contained substantial packing

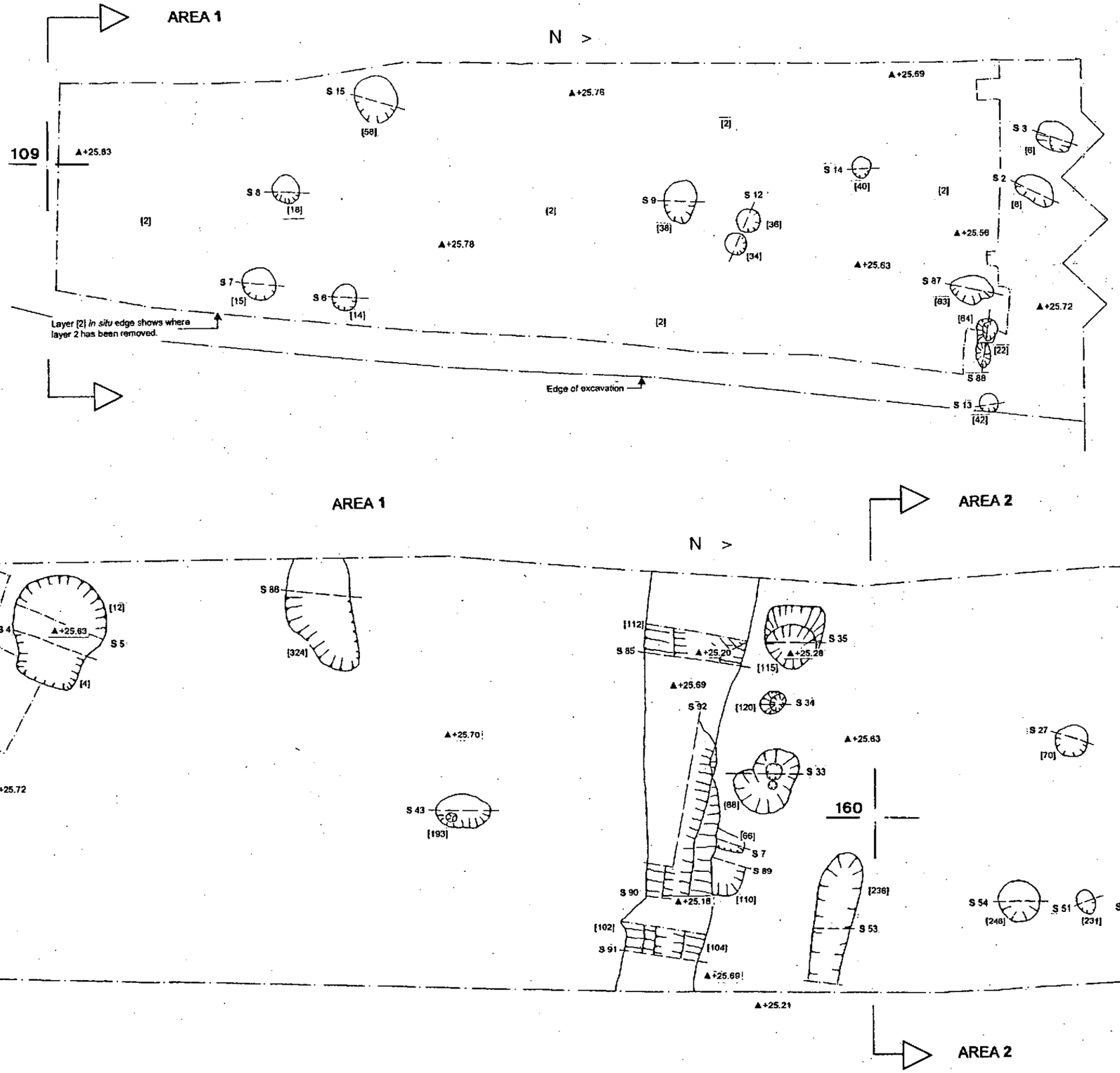


Figure 3a: Excavation Site Plan: Area **1** [part Area 2] **Scale 1:100.**

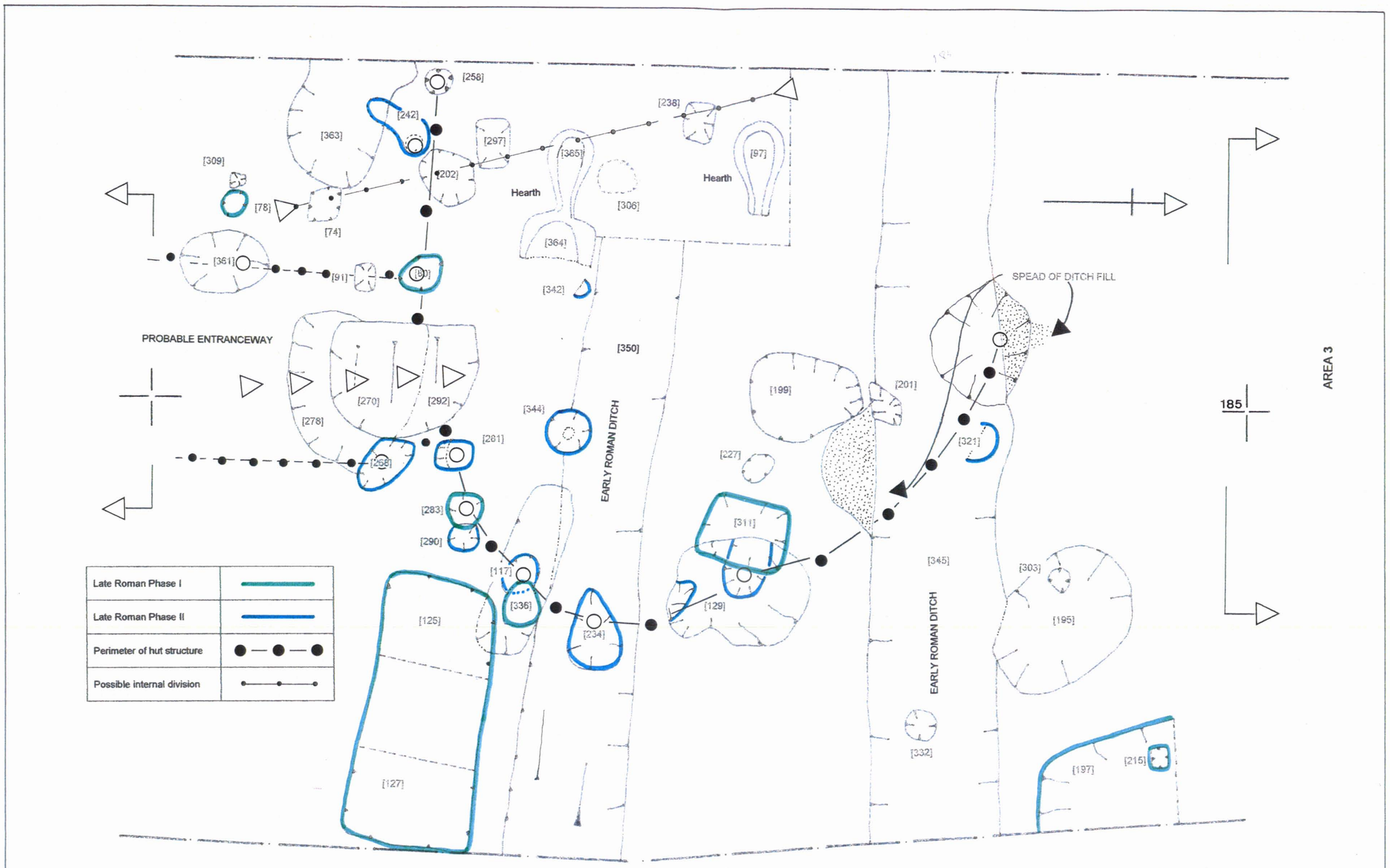


Figure 3b: Excavation Site Plan: Area **2** [Shows phased construction of structure and associated internal features] **Scale 1:50.**

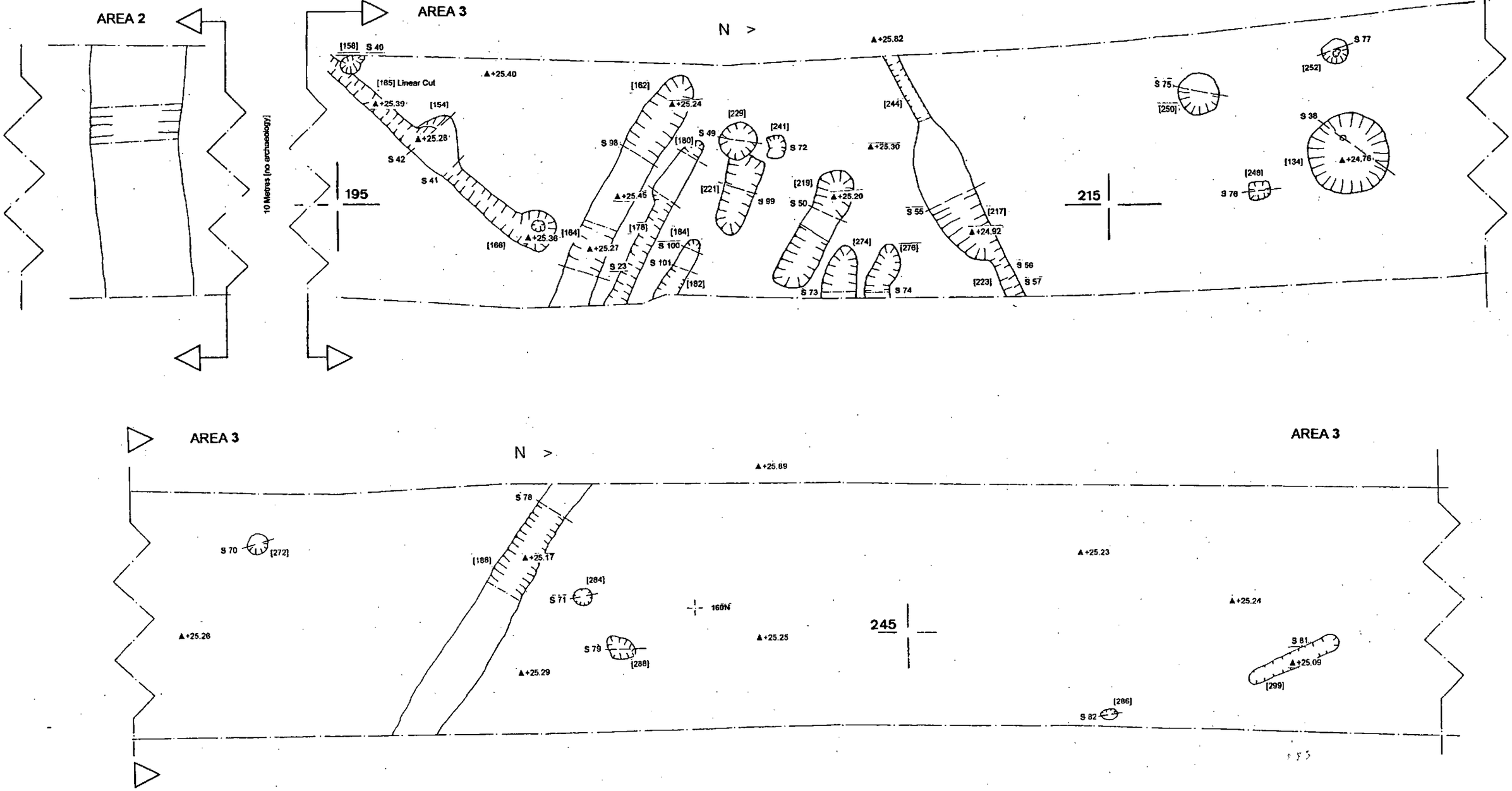


Figure 3c: Excavation Site Plan Area **3. Scale 1:100.**

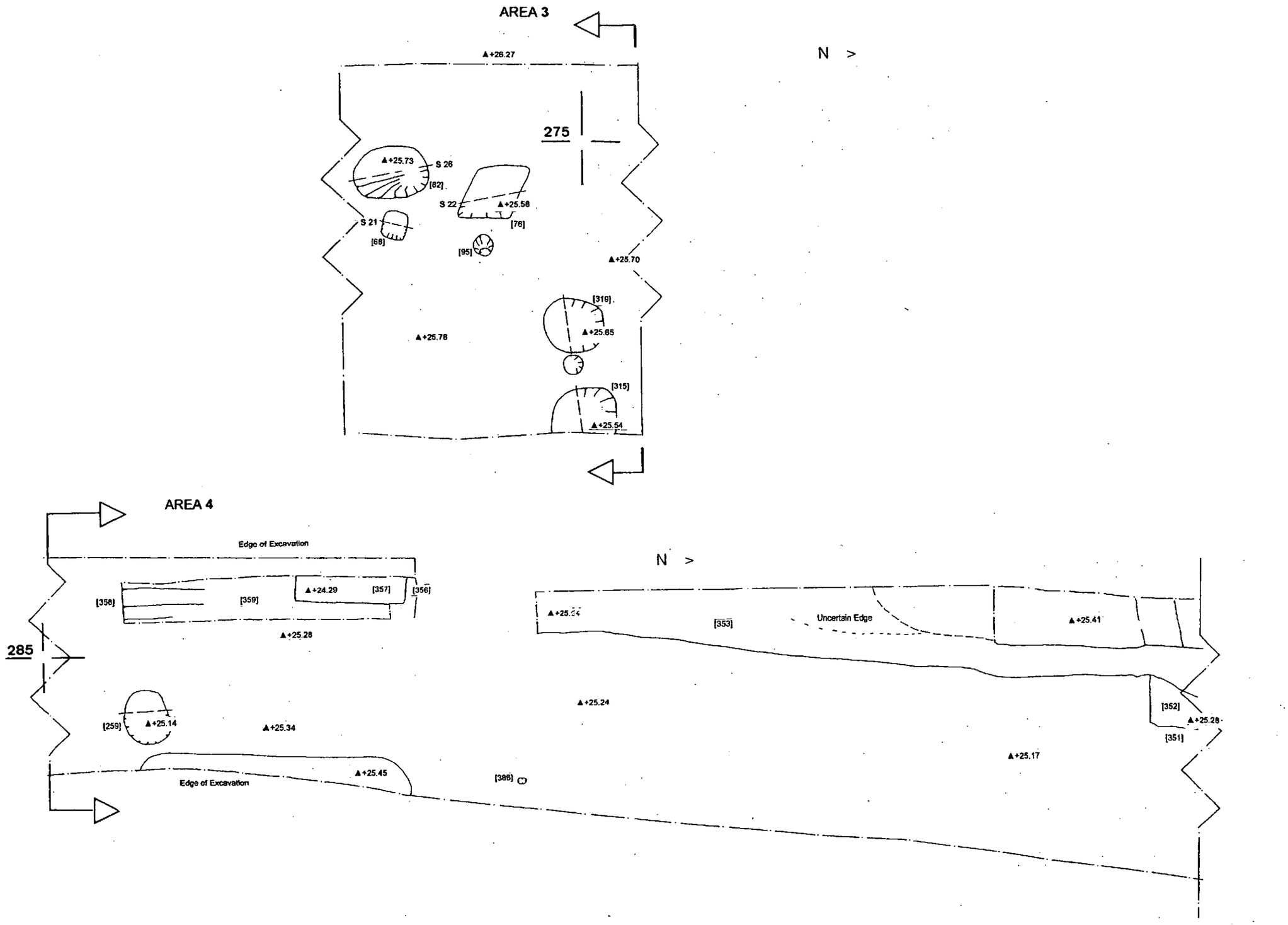


Figure 3d: Excavation Site Plan Area **4** [part Area **3**]. **Scale 1:100**

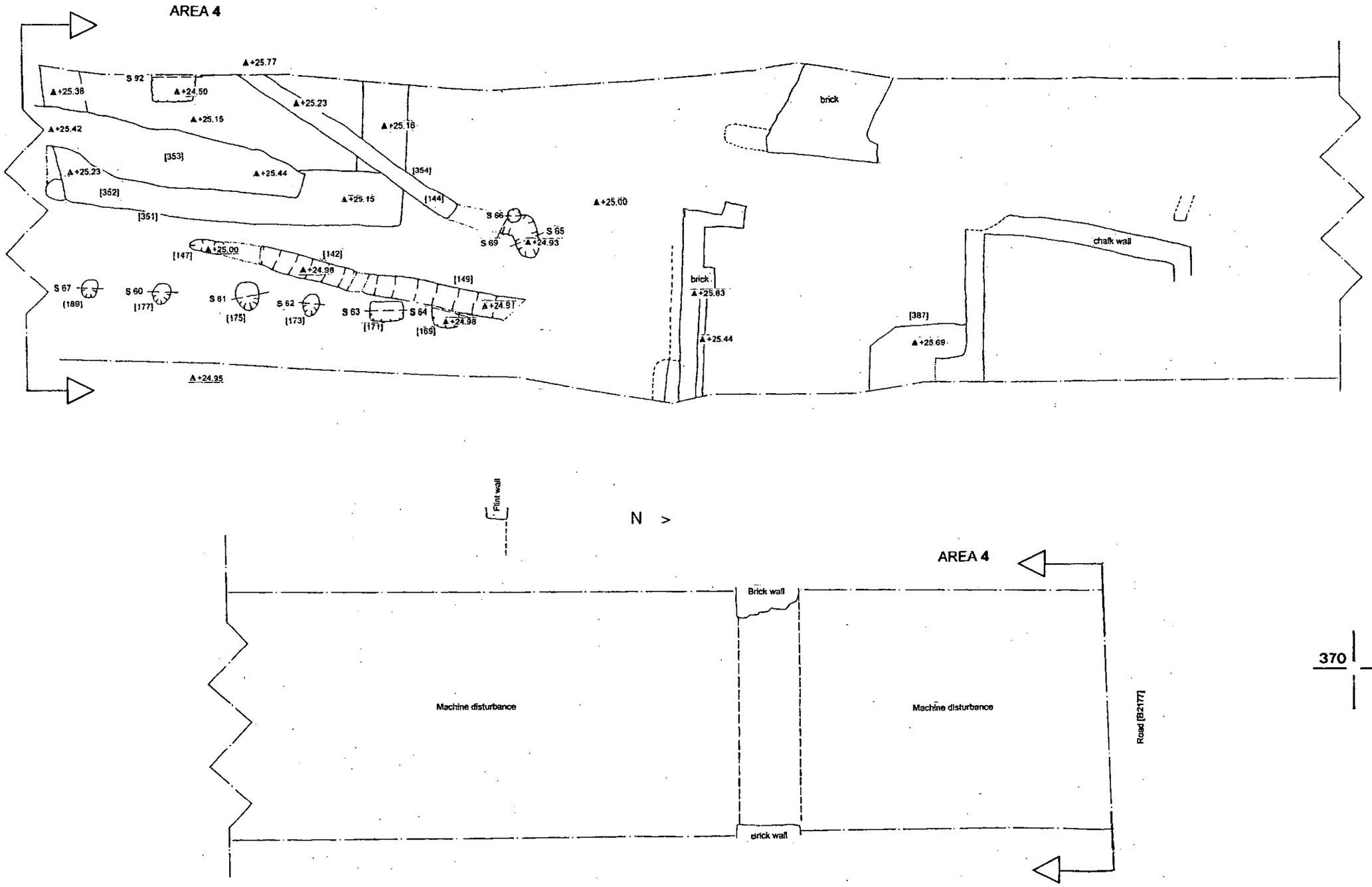


Figure 3e: Excavation Site Plan Area **4**.**Scale 1:100**

material (including large fragments of rotary quern stone). It is considered likely that this ditch acted as a boundary, but contemporary perceptions of the boundary, as well as its ownership, will probably never be fully understood.

To the north of this area (**Figure 3c**) between SU 5760 1131 to SU 5757 1119, lay features representing several periods, most notably two post-Medieval ditches (which were probably field boundaries), several postholes of both Roman and post-Medieval date, and a large Roman pit filled with charcoal. To the southern end of this area, centred at SU 57570 11204, lay a series of shallow, linear gullies which all ran parallel to each other. It is possible that these may represent quarrying for clay as part of a pottery industry - evidence of which was found immediately south at SU 5757 1119.

At the northern end of the excavation area (**Figures 3d** and **3e**) the previously excavated multi-phase moated manor house was exposed, with a continuous section through the building to the moat and further south. Following discussion with the former excavator it was decided not to concentrate on the previously studied area, although one circular pit [20] was excavated - this lay stratigraphically below wall F3 (as numbered by Whinney, in the site archive held by Winchester Museum Services). South of the original excavation, several flint and mortar wall foundations and brick walls were recorded, as was a line of postholes with a parallel linear feature, probably representing a wall from an earlier timber building. Further south, the moat was half sectioned by machine during the laying of the pipes and from this section it appeared that the earlier ditch, prior to being culverted by brick, had been revetted using posts with wattle running between the posts. Samples of both posts and wattle were taken for species identification and, in the case of the posts, for possible dendrochronological dating.

The excavation at Wickham produced evidence of several activities, mainly from the Roman period, however certain observations should be mentioned regarding notable absences. Firstly, the anticipated Roman road was not observed during the excavation, and although the road surface may have been ploughed away, the ditches should, given the levels of survival of other features, be evident. It is possible that the two ditches recorded (stratigraphically sealed by the late second/early third century round hut) represent or echo the line of the road itself, but this prompts further questions as to why the building was built upon, and not immediately adjacent to, the road, and if it was built on the road as to what happened to the road. Did this section fall into disuse with another route being taken for some other reason - and if this is the case where is this 'new' route for the road? Secondly, there were noticeably low levels of ceramic building material, although a stray fragment of bipedalis was collected, hinting at a sizeable Roman building in the area. Thirdly there was little bone found south of the manor's moat - this is likely to represent a preservation bias however, as burnt bone was found in some of the sample's residues.

This report will focus on the excavations undertaken by Development Archaeology Services (DAS) in June and July 1999, and as such on the Roman archaeology encountered. As mentioned above however, several Medieval and post-Medieval features were also identified during the excavation in advance of the pipeline - these relate to the manor house that lies at the northern end of the excavated area immediately south of St Nicholas church. These findings will be discussed as fully as possible but can only be properly placed in their context when the manor house excavation is fully written up. DAS have consulted the primary archive (held by Winchester Museum Services) to place the 1999 findings in context as best as possible at present, but the conclusions drawn should not be considered definitive as the Manor house excavation's report is still be completed. Thus it would be better to accommodate DAS's findings within the manor house's final report, rather than attempt to place the larger, earlier, excavation's findings in relation to those made by DAS.

2.0 Geology and Topography:

The underlying geology of the area is dominated by a series of river terrace deposits, of which at least two terrace deposits are identified (British Geological Survey 1:50 000 Solid and Drift Geology map, Sheet 317/322). The geological map makes a distinction between the 'plateau' and terrace (or 'valley') gravels based upon relative altitude - both types of gravel certainly exist in the area, but the distinction drawn here may be artificial, and may be due to misinterpretation of the more subtle aspects of these gravels (Melville and Freshney, 1982). In reality many of the 'plateau' gravels are likely to be the remains of former raised beaches, an artefact of eustatic change during the Pliocene (Shackley, 1981, 4). The large artefact collections from Hampshire are in part a reflection of the drift geology of the area, whose vast gravel and brickearth resources have been quarried over many years. Also underlying the site area are 'ribbon' outcrops of London Clay and chalky flinty head deposits, exposed by the down-cutting of the River Meon. Alluvium deposits are also present, probably representing several episodes of deposition; and the changing regime of the River Meon through time.

Topographically, the site lies on a gentle, north-west facing slope, the western dip reflecting the local regime of the River Meon. The area north of SU 5757 1119 lay in pasture, whilst the area south of SU 5757 1119 lay under arable agriculture (being wheat in summer, 1999). The excavation area has not been developed in the modern era - the last occupation dates to the destruction of a Manor house on the site adjacent to the church of St Nicholas (see **3.4**). The highest point recorded was towards the southern end of the site, at 25.83 metres OD (**Figures 3a – 3e**). The lowest point of the site was at the northern end lying at 25.28 metres OD.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background:

3.1 The Prehistoric Periods.

Evidence of activity from these early periods generally has low archaeological visibility (this is probably a function of the underlying geology as discussed below). For example, Jacobi (1981, 15) notes that there are relatively few finds from the Mesolithic period from the area south of the Downs. In the past this has been regarded as evidence of exploitation of the woodlands within the sandy Weald (*cf.* Curwen, 1954), whereby the dense vegetation provided cover for hunting. However, recent survey work, with a more rigorous methodology (i.e. field walking areas that had previously not been studied as they were deemed archaeologically sterile) has demonstrated that Mesolithic activity is equally attested in the sandy Weald, on the chalk Downs, and on the gravels and clays of the Coastal Plain (Shennan, 1981, 111). Previous studies of the Mesolithic had tended to focus on areas likely to produce Mesolithic artefacts, namely the sandy Weald. The geology had lent itself to these studies, as an integral component of Mesolithic archaeology is the recovery of small artefacts, commonly referred to as microliths. Sieving of the sediment is frequently employed to retrieve these small artefacts (Jacobi, 1981). Sandy soils encourage this methodology, whilst the soils associated with the Downs and the Coastal Plain are generally less conducive to sieving, being siltier and thus more cohesive. This has resulted in less sieving being undertaken in these areas and therefore the possibility that less Mesolithic finds are being recovered. Similar geologically driven biases are apparent in the archaeological distribution of the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, but Shennan (1981) demonstrates that these long-standing trends are erroneous and under-representative of the degree of activity for which evidence exists, but which has not been sought in a rigorous manner.

Stray finds from the prehistoric periods are found on the coastal plain but generally from areas of erosion. The distribution of Palaeolithic hand axes best illustrates this point as the pattern of find spots tends to follow areas of eroded and eroding coastline.

Immediately prior to the Roman invasion, Wickham lay within the kingdom of the Atrebates, which as a 'client kingdom' freely traded with the Roman Empire. A redistributive centre (in the form of an '*oppidum*') is thought to have existed in the Selsey region to the south of Chichester (*cf.* Down, 1971), based upon Iron Age finds, and the location of a series of large earthworks (often referred to as the 'Chichester Entrenchments'). The function and dating of these earthworks is, however, somewhat ambiguous. As yet no conclusive evidence has been found for the *oppidum*, but similarly no other area in the Atrebates kingdom, such as Wickham, has produced any compelling evidence for an alternative site.

Within the immediate vicinity of Wickham, mainly to the south east, evidence of prehistoric activity does exist (see **Figure 4**). Unfortunately, some of this

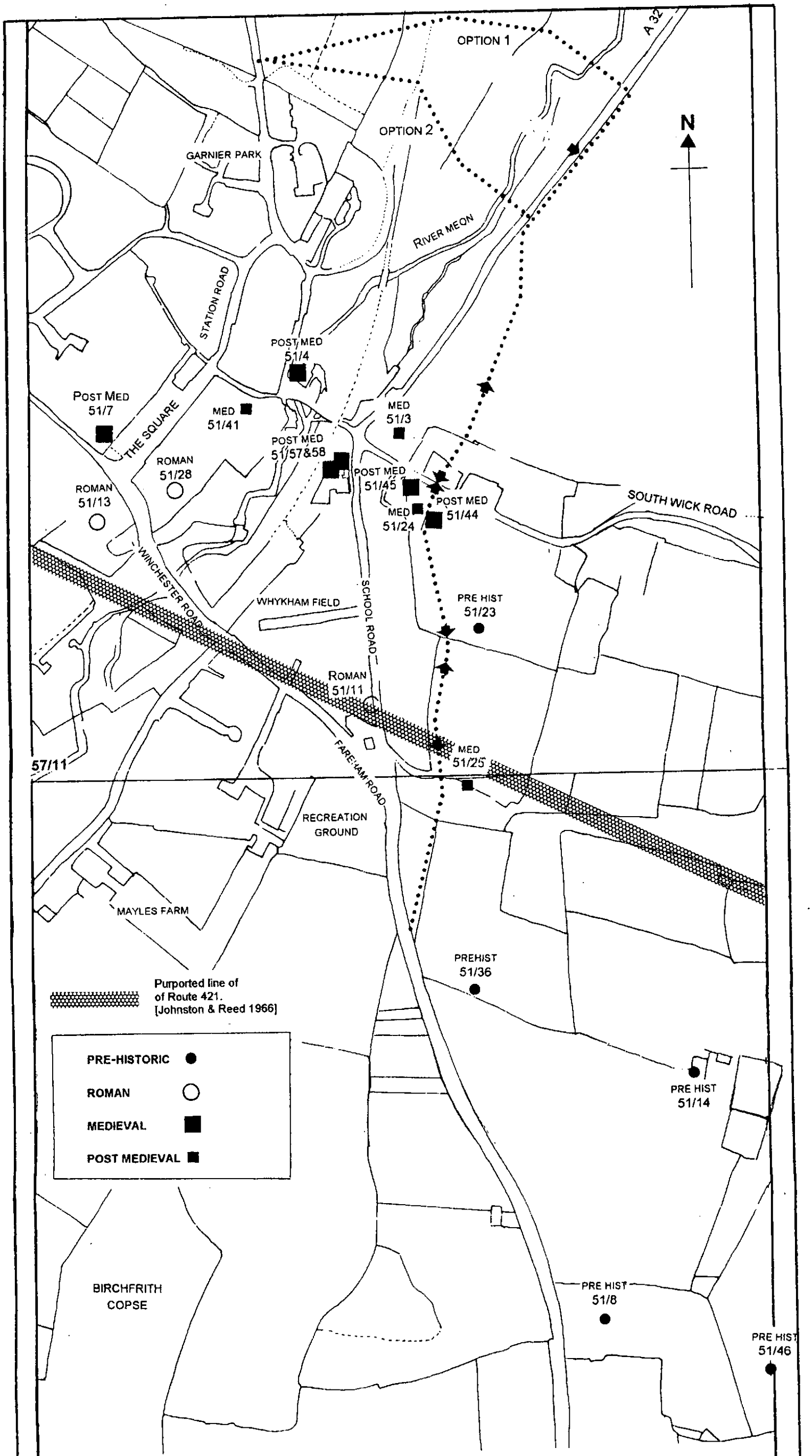


Figure 4: Line of pipeline route showing location of Hampshire Sites and Monuments records [at 1999] within immediate area. Based on Ordnance Survey [1989 edition SU 50]. **Scale 1:5000.**

evidence is not datable typologically (e.g. HSMR 51/36 and 51/23, see **Appendices 1** and **2**), and all the evidence for prehistoric activity comes only from surface finds. None are from formally excavated areas. It is encouraging however that these finds represent activity during most of the prehistoric period with finds existing from the Mesolithic (HSMR No. 51/14 and 51/21), the Neolithic (HSMR No. 51/46) and the Bronze Age (HSMR No. 51/8). Of special note is the surface find of a Mesolithic quartzite perforated mace head (Wymer, 1977, 123, HSMR No. 51/14) - this unusual find may provide a clue to trade routes, or other movement, in this area.

3.2 The Roman Period.

It is now generally accepted that *Old English* '*wicham*' is an established compound denoting 'small Roman town or villa complex', containing a borrowed form of the Latin word *vicus* 'street, quarter, district' (Gelling, 1968, 93-94, Coates, 1989, 175). The distribution of the settlements with the compound '*wicham*' (or other derivatives) suggests that the date for the foundation of these centres probably came before AD 600, based upon the Wessex group, of which Wickham, Hampshire, is a part. This *terminus ante quem* date of *c.* 600 is supported by the conspicuous absence of '*wicham*' being mentioned in any literary texts, whilst other compounds in *wic-*, though less well represented in place names, do occur in literary sources. Gelling (1968, 95) feels that this represents good evidence for '*wicham*' being an archaic term, coined to describe a phenomenon not likely to be found after AD 600. At Wickham, Hampshire, it is not clear whether this name denotes a physical entity, such as a building, or a legal or tenurial one as well, i.e. the name could represent persistent Roman activity (Coates, 1989, 175). Similarly in instances where there are known Roman habitation sites in close proximity, such as at Clayton Wickham in West Sussex, it is uncertain whether the Roman settlement functioned as a *vicus* or whether the term was used loosely in the immediate post - Roman era, as an archaic term (Gelling, 1967, 96 - 97). Re-analysis of some areas has led to the 'discovery' of pre-Anglo-Saxon activity and subsequent continuity into the early Medieval period (Fowler, 1976, 36 - 37).

It is generally thought that Bitterne riverside was the site of the Romano-British town of *Clausentum*, and it is regularly marked on the maps in this position. However, Rivet and Smith (1979, 166 - 167) have suggested that the speculated position of *Clausentum* does not precisely suit the Antonine Itinerary (see **Appendix 3**) distances to Winchester and Chichester, whilst Wickham appears to match these distances better. However the etymological reading of *Clausentum* is interpreted as 'nail' or 'path', and Rivet and Smith (1979, 166 - 167, Coates, 1989, 34 - 35) speculate that there was a causeway or pontoon-like structure that gave rise to this name. It is less likely that such a feature would have existed at Wickham than at Bitterne, and as such this conflicting evidence is as yet unresolved; both sources of evidence have their own inherent problems in interpretation, and it is therefore likely that only archaeological investigation may resolve this quandary.

Little systematic archaeological investigation has been carried out in the town of Wickham. There has been little opportunity due to the relatively low level of development that has taken place there. Most development has tended to be focused in the suburbs. As such the archaeological evidence is at best piecemeal, and can only be used to infer activity, but the level and the form of this activity is open to speculation.

Wickham lies on the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne (Route 421, Margary, 1967, 92 - 94) just to the east of the junction of the Wickham and Winchester road (Route 420, Margary, 1967, 91 - 92). Clear traces of metalling are found in Wickham Common, and this marks the position of Route 421. At a point near Coldharbour, on the West side of the River Meon valley, Margary (1967, 93) feels it must have joined the Winchester-Wickham road, Route 421. Unfortunately, any evidence of this junction is either obscured or destroyed by the gravel-digging that has taken place in this area. Archaeologically, evidence of the road has been found in School Lane, opposite No. 21. (HSMR No. 51/11, see **Figure 4**), a pit containing Romano-British pottery was also found in the immediate area, this lay on the line of the Roman road (Route 421, Margary 1967).

Within the centre of Wickham (at the southern end of the market square) a Roman ditch, orientated east-west, was found during the digging of foundation trenches in 1967 (HSMR No. 51/13). Pottery (HSMR No. 51/28) of first century date was recovered from this feature (Schadla-Hall, 1978, 128). In close proximity to this area lies Tanfield Lane; Tanfield or Townfield has been associated with finds of Romano-British material (Soffe and Johnson, 1974).

At the junction of the A33 and A333 a concentration of Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material (brick and tile) was found (HSMR No. 51/27), by Mr. John Draper in 1967, during building operations. There is no record of a feature in association with these finds, but it is likely that such a feature existed based upon the quantity of finds recovered, the nature of the excavation probably precluded the identification of any stratigraphy.

A scatter of Romano-British pottery, including New Forest ware, associated with Roman brick and tile is recorded from Wickham Common (HSMR No. 51/35). It has been suggested that this may represent a building of Roman date but no excavation has taken place to confirm this identification.

There appears to be only a slight concentration of Romano-British finds in Wickham, but this may be misleading as Wickham has been, as noted above, subjected to only limited archaeological study. As such there is potential for more formal investigations to produce more Roman archaeology than hitherto recognised. This is particularly true in the immediate area proximal to the Roman road (Route 421, Margary 1967), along which there does appear to be a slight concentration of Roman finds.

3.3 The Medieval Period.

Although the etymological evidence suggests that a settlement of pre-600 AD date may have existed, no archaeological evidence of this has been found. However, a notable find approximately two kilometres north-east of Wickham parish church, was discovered in 1833. This find was of an eleventh century coin hoard (78 Edward the Confessor coins, 159 King Harold and 22 William I coins) and two Viking gold rings were also found contained in a ceramic pot. It has been suggested that this hoard was secreted in the period immediately after the Norman conquest, a time of great economic and social upheaval and disturbance (Hughes, 1976, 144).

The earliest documentary evidence that exists for Wickham dates to AD 826, and refers to the 'boundary of the people of Wickham' ("bounds of land at Droxford include the Wichaema mearce", Sawyer, 1968, 446). The next documentary evidence dates to AD 955 - 958, and refers to a plot of land at Netley being bequeathed to a 'Wulfric aet Wicham' (Sawyer, 1968, 1491).

The Domesday entry for Wickham, which lay in the Titchfield Hundred outlines the material assets and the holder of these assets as follows:

> WICKHAM [Wicheham]. 4 brothers held it from King Edward as 2 manors. Then and now it answered for 12 hides. Hugh [de Port] acquired it as 1 manor. Land for 7 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs; 15 villagers and 6 smallholders with 7 ploughs. 5 slaves; 2 mills at 20*s* [shillings]; meadow, 5 acres; woodland at 5 pigs.
>
> Value before 1066 £10; later £4; now £7.
>
> (Munby, 1982, 23:12).

We are relatively fortunate that Wickham was held by only one land owner, and so is described in one entry. Similarly fortunate is the fact that Wickham held manor houses, as the Hampshire Domesday is listed by manors and not by town or villages, thus those with no manor are not named. However, this inventory is probably incomplete; there is, for instance, no mention of fisheries, saltpans or pasture (Finn, 1971, 299). Estimations of wealth and population density are not reliable due to the arrangement of the Hampshire Domesday book, with land invariably divided between different owners and the total for some manors covering widely separated settlements. However the figures relating to plough teams and population are most likely to reflect wealth (Finn, 1971, 307 - 318). Wickham lies in the are of highest densities for plough teams (about 2 to 3 teams per square mile) and population (*c.* 9 - 12 persons per square mile), indicating that this area was relatively fertile and therefore wealthy enough to support these relatively high rural populations (Finn, 1971, 319). This is in part due to the light soils found in this region which are diversified by the alluvial valley deposits of the River Meon. For comparison the relatively infertile area of the New Forest supported less than a tenth of a plough team and 0.3 persons per square mile (Finn, 1971,319).

Excavation to the area immediately south of the church (see **Figure 4**), has revealed a multi-phase building complex that has been identified as one of the manor houses mentioned in the Domesday book, which was left to Hugh de Port. The excavation revealed buildings (HSMR No. 51/24) from the late eleventh or early twelfth century with development and alterations until the final abandonment of the site in the mid-nineteenth century. Associated with the Manor house were thirteenth century Medieval fish ponds lying to the south of the Manor (HSMR No. 51/25).

A series of postholes provided the evidence for the earliest phase of the building, which probably resembled an aisled building (Whinney, 1982, 16). This structure was superseded in the twelfth-thirteenth centuries by a building measuring 20.5 x 12 metres (with two metre wide aisles), with mortared flint foundations. The building possessed wings to both the North and the East. Sometime during the thirteenth century a flint building with limestone dressing replaced the earlier one, an additional wing was added and the whole site was moated (this building persisted into the mid-seventeenth century when it was replaced by a brick manor). In 1381 this manor house passed into the possession of the Uvedale family, with whom the manor remained until its abandonment (Hendy, 1908, 234, and Hughes, 1976, 146).

The second manor referred to in the Domesday book may have stood on the western bank of the river in the area of the current town, the irregularity of Bridge Street (see **Figure 4**) may allude to this earlier occupation.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries urban centres were founded throughout the country by both lay and ecclesial landlords, seeking to increase their revenues. In some cases new centres were planted adjacent to the older rural settlements (this was probably the case, originally in 1268, at Wickham); elsewhere villages were converted into boroughs by Charter (as happened to Wickham pre-1544) and sometimes completely new centres were established at a distance from existing villages (Hughes, 1976).

The church was probably not built until the first half of the twelfth century (HSMR No. 51/3) when permission was granted for a church with a burial ground at the request of Roger de Scures (the Lord of the manor). A condition placed by Bishop Henry de Blois when granting this parochial status was for an annual payment of 20 shillings to Titchfield Abbey (Hughes, 1976, 145). This was in recompense for the lost income from *mortuaris al tithe* (a form of death duty). Before this time the Minster church at Titchfield had served the population. The original church was almost entirely rebuilt during the Victorian period in 1862-63 (Hendy, 1908), and only the re-sited Norman doorway still exists as a clue to the earlier church (Hendy, 1908; Pevsner and Lloyd, 1990, 652).

Henry III, in 1268, granted Roger de Scures of Wickham the right to hold a market, a fair and a free warren. There were strong incentives to hold markets and fairs, since they generated rents from the stalls as well as tolls

on goods brought in and out, as well as stimulating trade generally (Hughes, 1976, 10). It may have been during the late thirteenth century that the planned market place was established on the west side of the River Meon, with a shift of the town nucleus from the area adjacent to the church (Hughes, 1976, 145). As transport improved, many markets died out, and the places where they had been held often became, in effect, large villages, though still with the character of old market towns as in the case of Wickham (Lloyd, 1992, 7). Wickham acquired borough status in 1544, but the earliest reference distinguishing this borough from the manor was in 1544 (Beresford and Findberg, 1973, 121).

Intriguingly very few surface finds of the Medieval period have been recorded. This may represent either an absence of these finds, which is unlikely, or a lack of survey work in the area. This is a possibility, but as other periods are represented from fieldwalking it is unlikely. It is more likely that findspots do occur, but that they have not been formally recorded, as these later periods are often regarded with little interest by archaeologists unless they come from entire sites, such as moated manor houses. Moated sites are particularly favoured by archaeologists as there is a high probability of high status finds and sizeable masonry footings which help to produce a plan of the building under excavation. Surface finds can be apparent such as the scatter of fourteenth century pottery found associated with a quern stone (HSMR No. 51/39). Similarly on the walk over survey a concentration of peg-tiles was apparent at SU 5765 1144 of either Medieval or post-Medieval date. This concentration may denote either refuse from the village or a building in the vicinity.

3.4 The post-Medieval Period.

Until the early seventeenth century most houses possessed open halls, with floor-hearths, from which smoke escaped through vents in the high roofs. From about that time chimneys (usually of brick) started to become more common; they were inserted into halls which, then or later, were nearly always divided into two floors. New houses were built with two storeys and chimneys from the outset, often with jettied (overhung) upper storeys (Lloyd, 1992, 8). Framed houses generally had their external timbers exposed, with plaster, wattle and daub between the timbers. By *c.* 1600 AD it became more usual for structural timber to be covered, by either plaster or hanging tiles. Very often timber framed buildings were thoroughly modernised in the Georgian period; new facades might be added, older windows replaced by sashes - thus obscuring the older superstructure. At Wickham there is a notable collection of pre-seventeenth century buildings and Georgian 'renovations' (Lloyd, 1992, 10).

A building which exhibits the earlier phases is described in Lewis (1980, HSMR No. 51/7, see **Figure 4**). This was originally an early sixteenth century rectangular timber framed building, probably built as an open hall. The walls at the north end of the building and the ceiling of the first floor room are

covered with mid-late sixteenth century painted decoration (Lewis, 1980). The hall was subsequently partitioned and now resembles a Georgian building from the outside. An irregular Medieval timber-framed building with eighteenth century cladding, presently known as Dale Cottage (HSMR No. 51/57) is an example of the later phases of renovation that occurred during the Georgian period.

John Leland, writing in 1540, described Wickham as 'a praty townlet', which was 'welle occupied' and possessed 'a large thoroghfare' - probably a reference to the market place (Hoad and Webb, 1989, 55). This view is echoed by Pevsner and Lloyd (1990, 652) who feel that "Wickham is the finest village in Hampshire", and Hendy (1908, 233) who states "the general effect of the wide open space, surrounded by an irregular line of buildings, is very attractive".

Wickham acted as a small economic centre and as such had all the main trades and ancillary trades usual in a small town of the period. The details of these are, unfortunately, not sufficiently accurate to allow an exact reconstruction for the earlier periods but this is remedied in the nineteenth century. Hendy (1908) records that a foundry existed during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and that Wickham was noted for its edged tools. Two bridges also existed over the Meon, each of which had a mill. The northern bridge had the four-storey *Chesapeake* mill attached, named after the American ship captured in 1813 and broken up, providing the main timbers for the mill (Ellis, 1968, 137, Riley, 1989, 28, Lloyd, 1992, 66, HSMR No. 51/4). Opposite this mill lay an eighteenth century three-storey malting house. Extensions in 1877 include a four-storey tower with vented upper two storeys and a projecting boarded hoist (HSMR No. 51/58).

North of Wickham lay a seventeenth century plate mill owned by the Earl of Southampton, and leased to Sir William Uvedale. A map of 1720 shows the works but the site has subsequently flooded, and the remaining brickwork is obscured (Moore, 1988, 35). The artificial cutting found parallel to the River Meon during the walk over survey may pertain to this mill (see **4.2**, below), or to a tannery (Moore, 1988, 34). The evidence is as yet inconclusive, however.

It is likely that other economic activities such as spinning and tanning were also carried out in this area. Unfortunately no historical record survives, and these activities may only become more visible through archaeological investigation.

Allied to the growth of Wickham as an economic entity was the growth of transport. Prior to the nineteenth century, the horse was the main link between towns (the River Meon, relatively small at Wickham, could support only minimal navigation). The first rationalisation of road transportation came in 1758 with the Wickham Turnpike. This required the erection of milestones, a number of which survive (Moore, 1988, 71, Riley, 1989, 31-32). Associated

Figure 5: An 'accurate map of Hampshire' [1778, from Margary 1981], **[Scale 1 inch: 1 mile]**

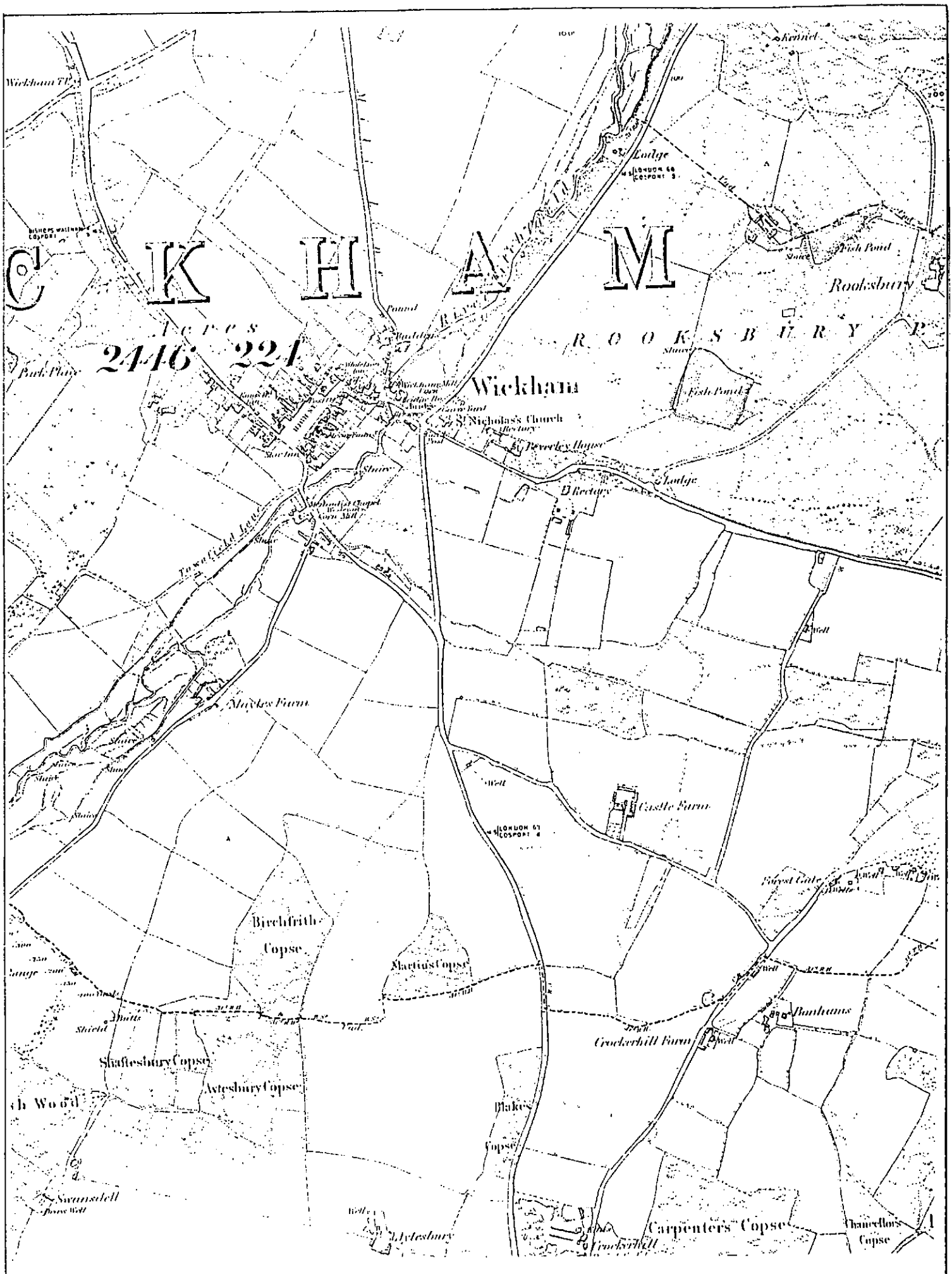


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey [1st. edition] Map of Hampshire [1868], [O.S. Ref. 67, **Scale: 6 inches; 1 mile**].

with horse-drawn transportation was the provision of coaching inns such as the *King's Head* (Moore, 1988, 72) in Wickham (SU 573 115). Wickham lying on a junction in the road system between Winchester, Fareham, Southampton, Alton and Portsmouth was well placed to act as a subsidiary economic centre, providing goods (such as wool, meat and grain) to the larger settlements. The arrival of the railway in 1903 radically changed the transport infrastructure, and made goods available from greater areas, and many local industries suffered the uncompromising face of competition which led to the eventual closure of many Wickham industries.

In the seventeenth century the Medieval moated manor house was replaced by a brick building (HSMR No. 51/45), known as Place House (Hendy, 1908). Associated with this development were outbuildings and a yard. This building persisted into the mid-nineteenth century when it was demolished (Hendy, 1908). To the north of the manor building a seventeenth or eighteenth century brick wall exists (HSMR No. 51/44) - this may represent the last phases of the Manor house development.

This manor was almost immediately replaced by Rookesbury House in 1835, and is surrounded by Rookesbury Park, a landscaped park of Regency date (HSMR No. 51/55). Within the park there lies a lake and a lodge. Examination of aerial photographs also reveals a series of linear earthworks (HSMR No. 51/50 and 51/61), identified as a woodland boundary of unknown date (AP Ref.: run 34E181, HCC 1984 AP Census). This identification is provisional, and is based upon the fact that these features lie within a large park. It is equally likely that these features could represent earlier activity in the region, for instance a prehistoric settlement site or a series of field earthworks.

The cartographic evidence confirms certain aspects of these features such as the destruction of the manor by the late eighteenth century (**Figure 5**), and also two ponds along the course of the River Meon, to the north of Wickham (see **4.2**, below). The 1876 map of the area (**Figure 6**) shows little change to the modern plan (**Figure 4**), although a number of plots, adjacent to the River Meon, and these may be allied to the burgeoning market garden industry. The earlier maps are insufficiently accurate or detailed to be useful in reconstructing past activities in the Wickham area, and are therefore not shown.

4.0 The Excavation's Results:

4.1 The Stratigraphy:

The site of Wickham was excavated in advance of pipe laying by Portsmouth Water plc, and as a result a large corridor of archaeology was revealed (the archaeological relationship of the features is shown in the site matrix: **Appendix 4**). In order to assist the reader's understanding of the site, this corridor will be divided into four areas (**Figure 2**, Areas 1-4), these will be dealt with from south to north. This separation will obey the main archaeological boundaries encountered during the excavation. Within each 'Area' the main features will be discussed chronologically as some areas contain evidence, for instance, for both Roman and post-Medieval activity. It should be noted that a full photographic record of the site was made during the excavation – these are listed in **Appendices 5** and **6**.

4.1.1 Area 1: The Area South of the Boundary Ditch Complex (including the ditch complex):

This area considers all the features south of east - west ditch [**236**]; within this area a total of 36 features were excavated (**Figure 3a**).

Early Roman Archaeology:

The earliest features for the whole excavation were recorded at the southernmost part of the site and are represented by eight postholes, or small pits ([**14**], [**16**], [**18**], [**34**], [**36**], [**38**], [**40**] and [**58**]), and one stakehole ([**60**]). Unfortunately due to the nature of the site (whereby only a narrow 'strip' of archaeology was revealed) it is not possible to interpret these features' function. All of these features, which contained dateable material, contained pre-AD 70 pottery (see **4.3.4**) - suggesting that this area was used between AD 43 - 70.

Probably contemporary with this early activity/occupation lay an east - west ditch (represented by excavated 'sections' [**92**], [**106**] and [**112**]). **Figure 7** shows the longitudinal section excavated through this multi-phase ditch complex. The material recovered from this ditch suggested that it was silting up between AD 90 - 100. This is based upon not only the material from the ditches itself but also upon evidence from later pits ([**86**] and [**88**]), which truncate this ditch (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblages 5* and *6*). Almost certainly associated with this east - west ditch are postholes [**115**], [**117**], [**120**], [**123**] and [**133**] which collectively from a line, immediately to the north and running parallel to this ditch. Only two of these postholes produced any dating evidence ([**115**] and [**133**]), but this also echoes a pre-AD 70 date. Within these postholes sizeable fragments of quern stones (see **4.7.1**) were recovered, which probably acted as packing to consolidate the posts. The size of these features, measuring between 0.6 and 0.9 metres across, and the large size of the packing recovered suggests that the posts supported

SCALE 1:10

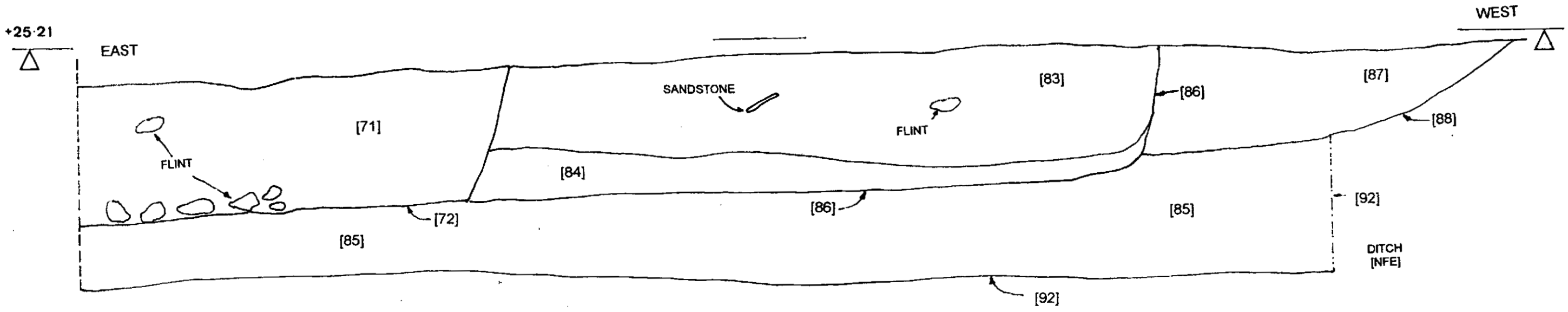


Figure 7: Ditch within Area 1: Section 92. **Scale 1: 10**

Table 1: Context Descriptions of the Features excavated at Wickham.

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
1	Layer: 10YR 5/4 (Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, clay pipe and flint gravel.	Topsoil.
2	Layer:10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, Fe and Cu object, charcoal fleck and flint gravel. Covers whole of trench and is 0.12 metres thick. This layer exhibits a slight blocky structure and has a sharp basal contact.	Plough Soil.
3	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), mod. sandy silt with freq. charcoal, occ. pot, CBM, Fe object, burnt daub and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 4.
4	Cut: Sub-ovoid pit, with steep (vertical in places) sides and a flat base, measures 1.65x 1.1 x 0.48m deep.	Pit. (eastern half of Pit 12).
5	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 6.
6	Cut: sub-rectangular pit, with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flattish, but stepped, base, measures 0.85 x 0.65 x 0.38m deep.	Posthole 6.
7	Fill:10YR 5/4 (Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot.	Fill of Posthole 8.
8	Cut: Sub-rectangular posthole, with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flattish base, measures 0.87 x 0.52 x 0.13m deep.	Posthole 8.
9	Fill:10YR 5/6 (Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 10.
10	Cut: Squarish pit with vertical sides and a flat but undulating base, measures 0.70 x 0.82 x 0.20m deep.	Posthole 10.
11	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), mod. sandy silt with mod. pot, occ. CBM, Fe object and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 12.
12	Cut: Sub-ovoid pit, with steep sides and a flat base, measures 2.19 x1.17 x 0.64m deep	Pit 12 (western half of Pit 4).
13	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. charcoal flecking and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 14.
14	Cut: Circular in plan with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides a flat base, ø 0.55 x 0.10m deep.	Pit 14.
15	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt bone and Fe nail.	Fill of Pit 16.
16	Cut: Circular with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides a flat base, ø 0.80 x 0.05m deep.	Pit 16.
17	Fill:10YR 5/6 (Yellowish Brown), mod silty sand with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 18.
18	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S), with almost vertical sides and a rounded base, measures 0.61 x 0.57 x 0.02m deep.	Posthole 18.
19	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), loose sandy silt with occ. pot, bone, oyster, glass, slate and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 20.
20	Cut: Ovoid pit with steep sides and flat base, measures 1.06 x 0.84 x 0.30m deep, truncated to south by masonry wall (part of manor house remains).	Pit 20.

21	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. clayey silt with occ. pot, worked flint and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 22.
22	Cut: Oval feature with vertical to moderately sloped sides and a flat base, measures 0.40 x 0.37 x 0.23m. Truncates **[64]**.	Posthole 22.
23	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod – freq. Charcoal and occ. pot.	Fill of Posthole 24.
24	Cut: Square with vertical sides and flat base, measures 0.43 x 0.30 x 0.21m deep. Base and sides of posthole truncated by **[26]**, **[28]**, **[30]** & **[32]**.	Posthole 24.
25	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod – freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 26.
26	Cut: Oval with vertical sides with a tapered to a point base, 0.09 x 0.075 x 0.08m. In association with **[28]**, **[30]** & **[32]**.	Stakehole 26.
27	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod – freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 28.
28	Cut: Circular with vertical sides with a tapered to a point base, ø 0.061 x 0.056m. In association with **[26]**, **[30]** & **[32]**.	Stakehole 28.
29	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod – freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 30.
30	Cut: Circular with vertical sides with a tapered to a point base, ø 0.132 x 0.238m. In association with **[26]**, **[28]** & **[32]**.	Stakehole 30.
31	**Fill**: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod – freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 32.
32	Cut: Circular with vertical sides with a tapered to a point base, ø 0.174 x 0.074m. In association with **[26]**, **[28]** & **[30]**.	Stakehole 32.
33	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 34.
34	Cut: Sub-circular with concave sides and a flat but undulating base, measures ø 0.57 x 0.08m deep.	Pit 34.
35	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 36.
36	Cut: Sub-circular with concave sides and a flat base, measures ø 0.59 x 0.10m deep.	Pit 36.
37	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 38.
38	Cut: Sub-circular with concave sides and a 'bowl-shaped' base, measures 1.0 x 0.75 x 0.20m deep.	Pit 38.
39	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), moderately compact silty sand with occ. pot, and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 40.
40	Cut: Circular with steep (c. 1:2) sides and a 'bowl-shaped' base, measures ø 0.42 x 0.145m deep.	Posthole 40.

41	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), mod sandy silt with freq. flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 42.
42	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a flat base, measures ø 0.44 x 0.27m deep.	Posthole 42.
43	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod. - freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 44.
44	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a tapering (to a point) base, measures ø 0.08 x 0.12m deep. Probably in association with **[26]**, **[28]**, **[30]**, **[32]**, **[46]** & **[48]**, contained within Posthole **[24]**.	Stakehole 44.
45	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod. - freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 46.
46	Cut: Ovoid with vertical sides and a tapering (to a point) base, measures 0.95 x 0.80 x 0.18m deep. Probably in association with **[26]**, **[28]**, **[30]**, **[32]**, **[44]** & **[48]**, contained within Posthole **[24]**.	Stakehole 46.
47	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod. - freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 48.
48	Cut: Ovoid with vertical sides and a tapering (to a point) base, measures 0.78 x 0.15 x 0.11m deep. Probably in association with **[26]**, **[28]**, **[30]**, **[32]**, **[44]** & **[46]**, contained within Posthole **[24]**.	Stakehole 48.
49	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod. - freq. charcoal.	Fill of Posthole 50.
50	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a flat base, measures ø 0.20 x 0.12m deep. Contains Stakeholes **[52]**, **[54]** & **[56]**. Truncated by/truncates Posthole **[24]**.	Posthole 50.
51	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod. - freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 52.
52	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a tapering (to a point) base, measures ø 0.069 x 0.094m deep. Contained within Posthole **[50]**, and associated with Stakeholes **[54]** & **[56]**.	Stakehole 52.
53	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod. - freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 54.
54	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a tapering (to a point) base, measures ø 0.067 x 0.085m deep. Contained within Posthole **[50]**, and associated with Stakeholes **[52]** & **[56]**.	Stakehole 54.
55	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with mod. - freq. charcoal.	Fill of Stakehole 56.
56	Cut: Ovoid with vertical sides and a tapering (to a point) base, measures 0.091 x 0.072 x 0.145m deep. Contained within Posthole **[50]**, and associated with Stakeholes **[52]** & **[54]**.	Stakehole 56.
57	Fill: 10YR 5/4 (Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 58.
58	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with steepish sides (*c.* 1:3) and a flat base, measures 1.14 x 0.96 x 0.3m deep.	Pit 58.

59	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with mod. - freq. charcoal. Possibly in association with Stakeholes within **[24]** & **[50]** (to the south).	Fill of Stakehole 60.
60	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a tapering (to a point) base, measures ø 0.01 x 0.011m deep.	Stakehole 60.
61	Fill: 10YR 5/4 (Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 62.
62	Cut: Square in plan with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat base, measures 0.72 x 0.50 x 0.15m deep.	Square Pit 62.
63	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. pot, charcoal and flint cobbles.	Fill of Posthole 64.
64	Cut: Sub-circular (orientated E-W) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat base, measures 0.56 x 0.50 x 0.25m deep. Truncated by **[22]**.	Posthole 64.
65	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 66.
66	Cut: Rectangular (orientated N-S) with vertical sides and a flat base, measures 0.88 x 0.22 x 0.15m deep.	Posthole 66.
67	Fill: 10YR 6/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. pot, CBM and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 68.
68	Cut: Sub-circular with vertical sides and a flat base, measures 1.61 x 0.75 x 0.20m deep.	Posthole 68.
69	Fill: 10YR 3/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 70.
70	Cut: Circular with near vertical sides (becoming *c.* 1:2 at base) and a flat base, measures ø 0.79 x 0.33m deep.	Pit 70.
71	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt daub, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Ditch 72.
72	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W), with a rounded terminus (at west end), with step sides and a flat base, measures 2.1 (runs into section) x 1.2 x 0.27m deep.	Ditch 72.
73	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 74.
74	Cut: Ovoid (orientated NE-SW) with steep/vertical sides and a flat base, measures 0.40 x 0.34 x0.18m deep.	Posthole 74.
75	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 76.
76	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with gentle sides (*c.* 1:4) and flat, undulating, base, measures 2.15 x 1.25 x 0.11m deep.	Pit 76.
77	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 78.
78	Cut: Ovoid (orientated NE-SW) with steep (almost vertical) sides and a flat base, measures 0.30 x 0.24 x 0.16m deep.	Posthole 78.

79	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with freq. lenses of burnt brickearth (2.5YR 4/8 – Red) and occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 80.
80	Cut: Ovoid (E-W) with vertical sides and flat base, measures 0.56 x 0.46 x 0.10m deep.	Posthole 80.
81	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 82.
82	Cut: Ovoid (orientated E-W) with vertical north and east sides and gradually sloping (*c.* 1:4) south side with flat base, measures 1.84 x 1.12 x 0.56m deep.	Pit 82.
83	Fill: 10YR 4/2 (Dark Greyish Brown), mod. sandy silt with mod. pot and charcoal, and occ. Fe object, burnt daub and flint gravel.	Secondary fill of Pit 86.
84	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), mod. sandy silt with freq. charcoal, mod. pot and burnt daub, and occ. flint gravel.	Primary fill of Pit 86.
85	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravel.	Fill of Ditch 92.
86	Cut: Ovoid (orientated E-W) with steep (1:1) sides and a rounded base, measures 1.65 x 1.33 x 0.35m deep.	Pit 86.
87	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 88.
88	Cut: Circular with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 1.12 x 0.23m deep.	Pit 88.
89	Fill: 5YR 5/8 (Yellowish Red), compact burnt clay silt with occ. Cu coin and charcoal.	Fill of Posthole 80
90	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 91.
91	Cut: Circular with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.30 x 0.08m deep.	Posthole 91.
92	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W) with steep sides (1:1) and a flat base, measures 4 x 1 x 0.5m deep. Equals Ditch [**112**].	Enclosure Ditch 92.
93	Layer: 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red) very compact burnt brickearth, represents oxidised surface of hearth.	Part of Hearth 96.
94	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Stakehole 95.
95	Cut: Sub-square fetaure with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides which taper to a point, measures 0.58 x 0.56 x 0.26m.	Stakehole 95.
96	Layer: 10YR 7/1 (Light Grey) very compact burnt brickearth, represents reduced surface of hearth.	Hearth 96.
97	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Enclosure Ditch 345.
98	CANCELLED	-
99	CANCELLED.	
100	CANCELLED	
101	Fill: 5YR 4/6 (Yellowish Red), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot.	Fill of Pit 102.
102	Cut: Ovoid (orientated E-W) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a rounded base, measures 1.30 x 1.00 x 0.20m deep.	Pit 102.

103	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt daub, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Ditch 104.
104	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W) with steep sides (1:1) and a flat base, measures 1.20 x 0.65 x 0.28m deep.	Ditch 104.
105	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Ditch 106.
106	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W) with steep (1:1) sides with a rounded base, measures 0.67 x 0.60 (excavated length) x 0.17m deep.	Ditch 106
107	CANCELLED	
108	CANCELLED	
109	Fill: 10YR 5/6 (Yellowish Brown) mod silty sand with no inclusions.	Fill of Pit 110.
110	Cut: Circular with steep (1:1) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 1.20 x 0.24m deep. Possibly in association with Pits **[86]** +/or **[88]**.	Pit 110.
111	Fill: 10YR 5/6 (Yellowish Brown) mod silty sand with no inclusions.	Fill of Ditch 112.
112	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W) steep sides (1:1) with a flat base, measures 2.26 x 0.65 (excavated length) x 0.51m deep. Equals Ditch **[92]**.	Ditch 112.
113	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact silty sand with occ. pot, Fe object, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 115.
114	Fill: 10YR 5/8 (Yellowish Brown) mod sandy silt with occ. CBM, quern fragment and flint gravel.	Packing of Posthole 115.
115	Cut: Sub-circular with vertical sides and rounded base, measures ø 1.40 x 0.46m deep. In association with Postholes **[120]** & **[123]**.	Posthole 115.
116	Fill: 2.5Y 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 117.
117	Cut: Circular with steepish (c. 1:3) sides and rounded base, measures ø 0.55 x 0.08m deep.	Pit 117.
118	Fill: 10YR 5/4 (Yellowish Brown), mod sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 120.
119	Fill: 10YR 5/8 (Yellowish Brown), mod sandy silt with occ. flint cobbles <140mm. and slight flint gravel	Packing of Posthole 120.
120	Cut: Sub-circular with steepish (c.1:3) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.45 x 0.27m deep. In association with Postholes **[115]** & **[123]**.	Posthole 120.
121	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 123.
122	Fill: 10YR 5/8 (Yellowish Brown), mod sandy silt with occ. quern fragments and flint cobbles.	Packing of Posthole 123.
123	Cut: Sub-circular with vertical sides and a rounded base, measures ø 1.17 x 0.24m deep. In association with Postholes **[115]** & **[120]**.	Posthole 123.
124	Fill: 10YR ¾ (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 125.

125	Cut: Rectangular (orientated E-W) with vertical sides and a flat base, measures 1.30 x 1.15 x 1.05m deep.	Pit 125.
126	Fill: 10YR ¾ (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 127.
127	Cut: Rectangular (orientated E-W) with vertical sides and a flat base, measures 1.40 x 1.20 x 1.08m deep.	Pit 127.
128	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact silty sand with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 129.
129	Cut: Sub-circular with vertical sides and a flat, but undulating, base, measures 1.63 x 1.37 x 0.11m deep.	Pit 129.
130	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, Fe object, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 131.
131	Cut: Sub-circular with gradual (*c.* 1:4) sides and a flat base, measures 0.95 x 0.79 x 0.21m deep. Truncates/truncated by [**123**].	Pit 131.
132	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Dark Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 133.
133	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a flat base, measures ø 0.40 x 0.26m deep.	Posthole 133.
134	Cut: Circular with gradual (*c.*1:4) sides and an undulating base, measures ø 2.20 x 0.50m deep.	Pit 134.
135	Fill: 2.5Y 4/2 (Dark Greyish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Secondary fill of Pit 136.
136	Fill: 2.5Y 2/0 (Black), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, Fe object, Fe slag, Cu coin, glass and charcoal.	Primary fill of Pit 136.
137	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat base, measures 2.5m wide, 10m apparent (1m excavated), depth = 0.94m.	Modern Boundary Ditch 137.
138	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact silty sand with occ. pot, bone, Fe object, glass and flint gravels.	Fill of Ditch 137.
139	Fill: 10YR 2/2 (Very Dark Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. burnt clay and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 140.
140	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with concave sides and a flattish base, measures 0.30 x 0.10 x 0.05m deep.	Posthole 140.
141	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), compact sandy silt with freq. charcoal and occ. pot, oyster, burnt clay and flint gravels.	Fill of Ditch 142.
142	Cut: Linear (orientated N-S) with concave sides and base, measures 2.40 x 0.48 x 0.12m deep. Equals 147, 149 & 160.	Ditch/Beam slot 142.
143	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. bone, CBM, slate and flint gravels.	Fill of Brick Drain 354.
144	Fill: 2.5YR 4/6 (Red), made up stretchered bricks (230 x 100 x 60mm).	Brick lining to Drain 354.
145	CANCELLED.	
146	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact silty sand with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Ditch 147.

147	Cut: Linear (orientated N-S) with concave sides and base, terminates in a rounded terminus at southern end, measures 0.94 x 0.28 x 0.09m deep. Equals **[142]**, **[149]** & **[160]**.	Ditch/Beam slot 147.
148	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact silty sand with occ. pot, bone, oyster and flint gravels.	Fill of Ditch 149.
149	Cut: Linear (orientated N-S) with concave sides and base, measures 4.03 x 0.52 x 0.12m deep. Equals **[142]**, **[147]** & **[160]**.	Ditch/Beam slot 149.
150	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact silty sand with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 151.
151	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a flat base, measures ø 0.23 x 0.23m deep.	Posthole 151.
152	Fill: 10YR 2/3 (Dark Brown), compact silty sand with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 153.
153	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a flat, undulating, base, measures ø 0.55 x 0.18m deep.	Posthole 153.
154	Cut: Ovoid (orientated NW-SE) with gradual (*c.* 1:5) sides with a rounded base, measures 0.90 x 0.80 x 0.13m deep.	Pit 154.
155	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 154.
156	Cut: Linear (orientated NE-SW) with gradual (*c.* 1:4) sides and a flat base, measures >3.80 x 0.50 x 0.12m deep. Equals Group No. **[165]** & **[166]**.	Gulley 165.
157	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Brown), mod sandy silt with occ. pot, Fe object and flint gravels.	Fill of Gulley 165.
158	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.58 x 0.32m deep.	Posthole 158.
159	Fill: 2.5Y 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), mod sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 158.
160	Cut: Linear (orientated N-S) with concave sides and base, measures ?m deep. Equals 142, 147 & 149. Possibly associated with Postholes **[171]**, **[173]**, **[175]**, **[177]** & **[189]**.	Ditch/Beam slot 160.
161	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown),compact silty sand with occ. pot, CBM and flint gravels.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 162.
162	Cut: Linear (orientated WNW-ESE), gradual concave sides and flat base, measures 2.35 x 0.89 x 0.12m deep.	Corduroy Linear 162.
163	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown),compact silty sand with occ. pot, CBM and flint gravels.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 164.
164	Cut: Linear (orientated WNW-ESE), gradual concave sides and flat base, measures 1.35 x 0.92 x 0.10m deep.	Corduroy Linear 164.
165	Cut: Linear (orientated NE-SW), gradual (*c.*1:5) sides and flat base, measures >7.80 x 0.50 x 0.20m deep. Equals **[156]** **[166]** & Group No. **[165]**.	Gulley 165.

166	Cut: Linear (orientated NE-SW), gradual (*c.*1:4) sides and flat, undulating, base, measures >1.60 x 0.80 x 0.22m deep. Equals **[156]** & Group No. **[165]**.	Gulley 166.
167	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Brown), mod sandy silt with occ. pot, Fe object and flint gravels.	Fill of Gulley 166.
168	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 169.
169	Cut: Square with vertical sides and undulating base, measures 0.55m square and 0.16m deep. Possibly in association with Postholes **[171]**, **[173]**, **[175]**, **[177]** & **[189]** and Ditch/Beam slot **[142]**, **[147]**, **[149]** & **[160]**.	Posthole 169.
170	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 171.
171	Cut: Rectangular (orientated N-S) with vertical sides and undulating flat base, measures 0.77 x 0.52m x 0.14m deep. Possibly in association with Postholes **[169]**, **[173]**, **[175]**, **[177]** & **[189]** and Ditch/Beam slot **[142]**, **[147]**, **[149]** & **[160]**.	Posthole 171.
172	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 173.
173	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and undulating flat base, measures ø 0.52 x 0.10m deep. Possibly in association with Postholes **[169]**, **[171]**, **[175]**, **[177]** & **[189]** and Ditch/Beam slot **[142]**, **[147]**, **[149]** & **[160]**.	Posthole 173.
174	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 175.
175	Cut: Circular with concave sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.58 x 0.29m deep. Possibly in association with Postholes **[169]**, **[171]**, **[173]**, **[177]** & **[189]** and Ditch/Beam slot **[142]**, **[147]**, **[149]** & **[160]**.	Posthole 175.
176	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 177.
177	Cut: Circular with concave sides and undulating flat base, measures ø 0.44 x 0.11m deep. Possibly in association with Postholes **[169]**, **[171]**, **[173]**, **[175]** & **[189]** and Ditch/Beam slot **[142]**, **[147]**, **[149]** & **[160]**.	Posthole 177.
178	Cut: Linear (orientated WNW-ESE), steep (1:1) sides and flat base, measures 4.50 (3m excavated) x 0.72 x 0.13m deep. Posthole **[80]** equals terminus to this feature.	Corduroy Linear 178.
179	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravels and cobbles.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 178.
180	Cut: Linear (orientated WNW-ESE), with rounded terminus, with gradual (*c.* 1:4) concave sides and flat base, measures (excavated area) 0.50 x 0.52 x 0.04m deep. Equals western terminus of **[178]**.	Corduroy Linear 180.
181	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravels and cobbles.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 180.
182	Cut: Linear (orientated WNW-ESE), gradual concave sides and flat base, excavated area measures 0.76 x 0.65 x 0.04 deep. Equals eastern end of **[184]**.	Corduroy Linear 182.

183	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravels and cobbles.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 182.
184	Cut: Linear (orientated WNW-ESE), gradual concave sides and flat base, excavated area measures 0.36 x 0.55 x 0.09 deep. Equals western end of [**182**].	Corduroy Linear 184.
185	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravels and cobbles.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 184.
186	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W) with gentle (*c.* 1:4) sloping sides and a flat base, excavated area measures 2.50 (>6m in total) x 1.05 x 0.13m deep.	Ditch 186.
187	Fill: 10YR 5/3 (Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, glass and flint gravels.	Fill of Ditch 186.
188	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. bone, burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 189.
189	Cut: Square with concave sides and undulating base, measures 0.48m square and 0.12m deep. Possibly in association with Postholes [**169**], [**171**], [**173**], [**175**] & [**177**] and Ditch/Beam slot [**142**], [**147**], [**149**] & [**160**].	Posthole 189.
190	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 191.
191	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with concave sides and an undulating base, measures 0.29 x 0.24 x 0.10m deep.	Posthole 191.
192	Fill: 5YR 3/4 (Dark Reddish Brown), compact sandy silt with mod. lenses of 5YR 4/6 (Yellowish Red) and occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 193.
193	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with concave sides and an undulating base, measures 1.24 x 0.80 x 0.11m deep.	Pit 193.
194	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. CBM, Fe object, struck flint and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 195.
195	Cut: Ovoid (orientated NW-SE) with concave sides and a flat base, measures 2.50 x 1.27 x 0.09m deep.	Pit 195.
196	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 197.
197	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with concave sides and a flat base, measures 2.80 x 1.10 x 0.10m deep.	Pit 197.
198	Fill: 7.5YR 4/4 (Dark Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, Fe object, burnt clay, charcoal and struck flint.	Fill of Pit/Hearth 199.
199	Cut: Ovoid ('light-bulb shaped', orientated N-S) with gradual sides to the north steepening to vertical to south, and a flat base, measures 1.32 x 1.03 x 0.12m deep.	Pit/Hearth 199.
200	Fill: 7.5YR 4/4 (Dark Brown), mod. sandy silt with mod. charcoal and occ. pot, Fe object, burnt clay, struck flint and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole/Hearth 201.

201	Cut: Trapezoid with rounded corners, and vertical sides in the north, other sides steep (*c.* 1:2) and a flat base (slightly dips to north), measures 0.44 (along N-S) x 0.25 (along northern edge) x 0.44 (along southern edge) x 0.09m deep.	Posthole/Hearth 201.
202	Fill: 10YR 5/8 (Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 203.
203	Cut: Circular with concave south side and vertical north side with a rounded base, measures ø 0.55 x 0.28m deep.	Pit 203.
204	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Stakehole 205.
205	Cut: Circular with vertical sides tapering to a point, measures ø 0.045 x 0.155m deep. Possibly associated with Stakeholes **[207]** & **[209]**, and Pit/Hearth **[199]**.	Stakehole 205.
206	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Stakehole 207.
207	Cut: Circular with vertical sides tapering to a point, measures ø 0.052 x 0.136m deep. Possibly associated with Stakeholes **[205]**, **[209]** & **[211]**, and Pit/Hearth **[199]**.	Stakehole 207.
208	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Stakehole 209.
209	Cut: Circular with vertical sides tapering to a point, measures ø 0.049 x 0.045m deep. Possibly associated with Stakeholes **[205]**, **[207]** & **[211]**, and Pit/Hearth **[199]**.	Stakehole 209.
210	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact sandy silt with freq. burnt clay and charcoal and occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Stakehole 211.
211	Cut: Circular with vertical sides tapering to a point, measures ø 0.044 x 0.060m deep. Possibly associated with stakeholes **[205]**, **[207]** & **[209]**, and Pit/Hearth **[199]**.	Stakehole 211.
212	Layer: 10YR 4/2 (Dark Greyish Brown) with 10YR 5/6 (Yellowish Brown) mottling, compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravels. Measures 1.80 (N-S) x 1.35 (E-W) x 0.09m deep.	Trample layer 212.
213	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), mod. silty sand with freq. charcoal occ. burnt daub and flint gravels. Measures 0.82 (N-S) x 2.56 (E-W) x 0.04m deep.	Fill of Enclosure Ditch 345.
214	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 215.
215	Cut: Square with vertical sides and a flat base, 0.31m square and 0.21m deep, possibly associated with Pit **[197]**.	Posthole 215.
216	Fill: 10YR 5/2 (Greyish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 217.
217	Cut: Ovoid (orientated NE-SW), with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat, undulating, base, measures 3.6 x 0.80 x 0.28m deep.	Pit 217.

218	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravels and cobbles.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 219.
219	Cut: Linear (orientated WNW-ESE), gradual concave sides and flat base, measures 3.40 x 0.87 x 0.17m deep.	Corduroy Linear 219.
220	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, flint gravels and cobbles.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 221.
221	Cut: Linear (orientated WNW-ESE), gradual concave sides and flat base, measures 2.05 x 0.97 x 0.06m deep.	Corduroy Linear 221.
222	Fill: 10YR 5/4 (Yellowish Brown), mod./compact sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Gulley 223.
223	Cut: Linear (orientated NE-SW), with vertical sides and a flat, undulating, base, measures >4m x 0.50 x 0.30m deep. Truncated by 217, represents eastern end of [**244**].	Gulley 223.
224	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt daub and flint gravels. Discrete nature of fill suggests it was deliberately dumped.	Primary fill of Pit 129.
225	Layer: 10YR 2/2 (Very Dark Brown), mod. charcoal silt. Measures 0.24 (N-S) x 0.60 (E-W) x 0.04m deep.	
226	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 227.
227	Cut: Square with vertical sides and a flat base, 0.24m square and 0.16m deep.	Posthole 227.
228	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, bone, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 229.
229	Cut: Circular with vertical sides and a flat base, measures ø 0.95 x 0.20m deep. Possibly associated with Linear [**221**].	Pit 229.
230	Fill: 10YR 5/6 (Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with no inclusions.	Fill of Posthole 231.
231	Cut: Ovoid (orientated E-W) with steep (*c.*1:2) concave sides and a rounded base, measures 0.51 x0.41 x 0.13m deep.	Posthole 231
232	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 233.
233	Cut: Triangular in plan, with vertical sides and a flattish base, measures 1.66 (N-S) x 1.46 (E-W) x 1.05m deep.	Pit 233.
234	Layer: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravel, measures 3.74 (N-S). x 3.44 (E-W) x 0.10m deep. Possibly associated with Layer [**212**].	Floor/Trample layer.
235	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact silty sand with occ. pot, CBM, glass and flint gravels.	Fill of Ditch 236.
236	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W) with gradual (*c.* 1:4) sides and a flat base, measures 3.0 x 1.05 x 0.55m deep.	Ditch 236.

237	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 238.
238	Cut: Rectangular (orientated E-W) with vertical sides and a flat base, measures 0.50 x 0.36 x 0.10m deep.	Posthole 238.
239	Layer: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. CBM and flint gravel, measures 0.85 (N-S). x 0.46 (E-W) x 0.09m deep. Possibly associated with destruction of hearth(s).	Layer 239.
240	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, CBM and flint gravels/cobbles.	Fill of Posthole 241.
241	Cut: Circular with gentle (*c.* 1:5) sides and a flat undulating base, measures ø 0.51 x 0.09m deep.	Posthole 241.
242	Layer: 2.5YR 3/6 (Dark Red), compact sandy silt with no inclusions, measures 0.92 (N-S). x 0.39 (E-W) x 0.07m deep. Possibly associated with destruction/use of hearth(s).	Burnt layer 242.
243	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Dark Greyish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Gulley/Beam slot 244.
244	Cut: Linear (orientated NE-SW) with vertical sides and a flat base, measures >1.80 x 0.30 x 0.38m deep. Truncated by 217, represents western end of [**223**].	Gulley/Beam slot 244.
245	Fill: 10YR 5/8 (Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 246.
246	Cut: Ovoid (orientated E-W) with gentle (*c.* 1:5) sides and a rounded base, measures 0.80 x 0.63 x 0.21m deep.	Pit 246.
247	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 248.
248	Cut: Circular with gradual (*c.* 1:4) sides and a flat, undulating, base, measures ø 0.46 x 0.10m deep.	Posthole 248.
249	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 250.
250	Cut: Circular with vertical sides in south and gradual (*c.* 1:4) sides along northern edge and a rounded base, measures ø 1.25 x 0.21m deep.	Pit 250.
251	Fill: 10YR 5/3 (Brown), loose sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Stakehole 252.
252	Cut: Circular with gradual (*c.* 1:4) sides which taper to a point, measures ø 0.75 x 0.31m deep.	Stakehole 252.
253	Layer: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, Fe object and flint gravels. Layer measures 3.15 (N-S) x 1.15 (E-W) x 0.09m deep.	Levelling /Occupation layer.
254	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Dark Greyish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 255.

255	Cut: Circular with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a rounded/tapering base, measures ø 0.15 x 0.28m deep. Truncated by Pit [**134**].	Posthole 255.
256	Layer: 10YR 3/6 (Dark Red), compact sandy silt with occ. charcoal, layer measures 0.38 (N-S) x 0.38 (E-W) x 0.02m deep. Possibly equals [**257**] – but no stratigraphic relationship.	Layer 256.
257	Layer: 10YR 3/6 (Dark Red), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravels, layer measures 1.28 (N-S) x 0.24 (E-W) x 0.06m deep. Possibly equals [**256**] – but no stratigraphic relationship.	Layer 257.
258	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, bone, glass, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 259.
259	Cut: Ovoid (orientated E-W), with vertical sides in the north and concave in the south, and an undulating base, measures 1.40 x 1.0 x 0.20m deep.	Pit 259
260	Layer: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt clay and flint gravels, measures 1.40 (N-S) x 0.42 (E-W) x 0.02m thick. Dips slightly to west.	Layer 260.
261	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit/Hearth 26.
262	Cut: Trapezoid in plan, with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a rounded base, layer measures 0.71 (N-S) x 0.64 (E-W) x 0.15m thick.	Pit/Hearth 261.
263	Layer: 10YR 3/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. gravelly sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM and Fe object, measures 3.80 (N-S) x 1.58 (E-W) x 0.08m thick.	Gravel (internal) layer 263.
264	CANCELLED.	
265	CANCELLED.	
266	Fill: 10YR 3/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod.- soft sandy silt with occ. pot, Fe object and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 268.
267	Fill: 10YR 6/6 (Yellowish Brown), packed flint gravels and cobbles with occ. crushed quern fragment.	Remains of post packing of 268.
268	Cut: Sub-rectangular (orientated E-W) with vertical sides and rounded base, measures 0.66 x 0.46 x 0.25m deep.	Posthole 268.
269	Fill: 10YR 4/2 (Dark Greyish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, CBM, Fe object, burnt daub, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 270.
270	Cut: Sub-square (orientated E-W) with almost vertical sides and an undulating dipping base, measures 1.36 x 1.10 x 0.17m deep. Irregular pattern of nails suggest if timber lined, the lining has collapsed.	Pit 270
271	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 272.
272	Cut: Circular with gradual (*c.* 1:3) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.54 x 0.11m deep.	Pit 272.
273	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 274.

274	Cut: Linear (orientated NW -SE) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat base, measuring 1.20 (runs into east section) x 0.81 x 0.09m deep.	Corduroy Linear 274.
275	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Corduroy Linear 276.
276	Cut: Linear (orientated NW -SE) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat base, measuring 1.20 (runs into east section) x 0.82 x 0.09m deep.	Corduroy Linear 276.
277	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, Fe object, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 278.
278	Cut: Sub-circular with steep sides and an undulating base, length 1.95 x 1.10 x 0.23m deep. Heavily truncated.	Pit 278.
279	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 284.
280	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, Fe object and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 281.
281	Cut: Rectangular (orientated N-S) with vertical sides and flat base (which has been stepped), measures 0.46 x 0.32 x 0.28m deep.	Posthole 281.
282	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 283.
283	Cut: Circular with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and an undulating base, measures ø 0.40 x 0.06m deep.	Posthole 283.
284	Cut: Circular with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat base, measures ø 0.54 x 0.31m deep. Possibly associated with Posthole [**288**].	Posthole 284.
285	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown) with patches of 10YR 5/6 (Yellowish Brown) mottling, mod. sandy silt with occ. charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 286.
286	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and an undulating base, measures 0.19 x 0.15 x 0.10m deep.	Posthole 286.
287	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 288.
288	Cut: Triangular (orientated N-S) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat base, measures 0.72 x 0.59 x 0.26m deep.	Posthole 288.
289	Fill: 10YR 3/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 290.
290	Cut: Sub-circular with concave sides and an undulating base, measures ø 0.27 x 0.2m deep.	Posthole 290.
291	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown) mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, Fe object and flint gravel. May equal Pit [**277**].	Fill of Pit 292.

292	Cut: Sub-circular (orientated E-W) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat, dipping to east, base, measures 1.32 x 0.61 x 0.11m deep.	Pit 292.
293	CANCELLED	
294	CANCELLED	
295	Layer: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown) compact sandy silt with freq. charcoal, and occ. pot, burnt clay and flint gravel. Truncated by Posthole [**297**].	Layer 295.
296	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 297.
297	Cut: Sub-rectangular (orientated E-W), with vertical sides and a flat base, measures 0.53 x 0.40 x 0.14m deep.	Posthole 297.
298	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown) & 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Linear 299.
299	Cut: Linear (orientated NW-SE) with concave sides and a U-shaped base, measures 2.45 x 0.50 x 0.17m deep.	Linear 299.
300	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, chalk pellets and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 301.
301	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and an undulating base, measures 1.30 x 1.00 x 0.46m deep.	Pit 301.
302	Fill: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 303.
303	Cut: Rectangular (orientated N-S) with vertical sides and a flat base, measures 0.27 x 0.16 x 0.11m deep.	Posthole 303.
304	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown), loose sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Natural 305.
305	CANCELLED – NATURAL DEPOSIT.	305 = natural gravel concentration.
306	Layer: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel, layer measures 0.46 (N-S) x 0.40 (E-W) x 0.02m thick.	Layer 306.
307	Layer: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, Cu coin, Fe object and flint gravel, layer measures 2.75 (N-S) x *c.* 0.75 (E-W) x 0.05m thick. May equal Layer [**312**].	Layer 307.
308	Fill: 10YR 3/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 309.
309	Cut: Sub-circular with vertical sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.20 x 0.11m deep.	Posthole 309.
310	Fill: 10YR 4/2 (Dark Greyish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, CBM, Cu coin, Fe object, charcoal, burnt clay and flint gravel.	Fill of Pit 311.

311	Cut: ovoid (orientated N-S) with vertical sides and a rounded base, measures 1.25 x 0.90 x 0.70m deep.	Pit 311.
312	Layer: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot and flint gravel, layer measures 1.41 (N-S) x 2.76 (E-W) x 0.04m thick. Truncated by Pit/Hearth [**199**], may equal Layer [**307**].	Layer 312.
313	Layer: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), firm sandy silt with occ. CBM, burnt clay and flint gravel, layer measures 1.84 (N-S) x 2.20 (E-W) x 0.07m thick.	Layer 313.
314	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 315.
315	Cut: Sub-circular with vertical sides and a flat base, measures 1.10 x 0.92 x 0.20m deep.	Pit 315
316	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 317.
317	Cut: Circular with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat base, measures ø 0.36 x 0.07m deep.	Pit 317.
318	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 319.
319	Cut: Circular with steepish (*c.* 1:3) sides and a flat base, measures ø 1.43 x 0.85m deep.	Pit 319.
320	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. burnt clay and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 321.
321	Cut: Semi-circular, with gradual (*c.* 1:5) sides and an undulating base, measures 0.41 x 0.19 x 0.06. Probably truncated.	Posthole 321.
322	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt daub, charcoal and flint gravel, layer measures 2.60 (N-S) x 1.10 (E-W) x 0.13m thick. Truncated by Pit [**195**].	Fill of Enclosure Ditch 345.
323	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt clay and flint gravel, layer measures 0.95 (N-S) x 5.75 (E-W) x 0.06m thick. Truncated Posthole [**191**], Pit [**195**] & Posthole/Hearth [**201**].	Fill of Enclosure Ditch 345.
324	Fill: 2.5YR 5/8 (Red), mod. sandy silt with no inclusions, layer measures 2.00 (N-S) x 1.78 (E-W) x 0.15m thick.	Fill of Enclosure Ditch 345.
325	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and charcoal, layer measures 1.80 (N-S) x 2.70 (E-W) x 0.20m thick.	Fill of Enclosure Ditch 345.
326	Layer: 10YR 4/2 (Dark Greyish Brown), compact sandy silt with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravel, layer measures 3.60 (N-S) x 1.40 (E-W) x 0.13m thick. Truncated Pit [**195**].	Layer 326.
327	Layer: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. silty sand with no inclusions, layer measures 0.65 (N-S) x 0.65 (E-W) x 0.09m thick.	Layer 327.
328	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravel, within Ditch [**345**] and 0.06m deep.	Fill of Enclosure Ditch 345.
329	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, burnt clay, charcoal and flint gravel, layer measures 1.9 x 1.0 x 0.15m deep	Fill of Enclosure Ditch 345.
330	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, CBM, Fe object and flint gravels, layer measures 1.26 (N-S) x 1.98 (E-W) x 0.17m thick. Truncated by Posthole [**332**].	Fill of Enclosure Ditch 345.

331	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 332.
332	Cut: Sub-circular (orientated E-W), with vertical sides and an undulating base, 0.35 x 0.37 x 0.34m deep.	Posthole 332.
333	Fill: 10YR 3/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, Fe object and flint gravels/cobbles.	Fill of Posthole 334.
334	Cut: Ovoid (orientated E-W), with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a rounded base, 0.66 x 0.99 x 0.20m deep.	Posthole 334.
335	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravel.	Fill of Posthole 336.
336	Cut: Circular, with vertical sides and a flat base, measures ø 0.56 x 0.26m deep.	Posthole 336.
337	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), loose silty sand with occ. pot, CBM, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Linear 338.
338	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W) with almost vertical sides and a flat base, measures 1.12 x 0.74 x 0.28m deep.	Linear 338.
339	Layer: 10YR 4/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, CBM, Fe object and flint gravels, layer measures 4.80 (N-S) x 4.24 (E-W) x 0.08m thick. Truncated by **[129]**, **[199]**, **[268]**, **[292]** & **[334]**.	Layer 339.
340	Layer: 2.5YR 5/8 (Red) firm sandy silt with no inclusions, layer measures 4.80 (N-S) x 4.24 (E-W) x 0.05m thick.	Layer 340.
341	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), mod. sandy silt with freq. charcoal and occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 342.
342	Cut: Sub-triangular, with vertical sides and a stepped base tapering to a point, measures 0.30 x 0.24 x 0.27m deep.	Posthole 342.
343	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. CBM, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 344.
344	Cut: Circular, with vertical sides and a flat base, , measures ø 0.50 x 0.16m deep.	Pit 344.
345	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W), with concave sides and an undulating base, measures 8.50 x 1.50 x 0.20m deep.	Enclosure Ditch 345.
346	Fill: 10YR 3/2 (Very Dark Greyish Brown), loose sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, bone, shell, Fe object, glass, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 347.
347	Cut: Rectangular (orientated N-S), with vertical sides and a flat base, measures 1.20 x 0.80 x 0.65m deep.	Pit 347.
348	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. pot and flint gravels. Equals **[349]**.	Fill of Ditch 350.
349	Fill: 10YR 3/6 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravels. Equals **[348]**.	Fill of Ditch 350.
350	Cut: linear (orientated E-W), with concave sides and a U-shaped base, measures 7.20 x 1.35 x 0.25m deep. Truncated by **[338]**, **[358]** & **[359]**. Possible association with Enclosure Ditch **[345]**.	Enclosure Ditch 350.

351	Cut: linear (orientated N-S) wall cut, measures 8.00 x 1.10m wide (depth uncertain) – not excavated.	Brick wall return (part of post-Med Manor).
352	Wall: linear chalk and flint wall – not excavated.	Fill of 351.
353	Layer: 10YR 4/8 (Red) with 7.5YR 3/4 (Dark Brown) firm sandy silt with occ. CBM, bone, chalk, mortar and flint gravels. Covers part of **[352]**, poss. surface of demolished building.	Layer – floor/surface.
354	Cut: Linear (orientated NE-SW) with vertical sides, measures >6.0 x 0.45m, depth unknown not excavated.	Cut of post-Medieval drain 144.
355	See **[144]**.	Same as 144.
356	Cut: linear (orientated N-S) wall cut, measures 3.00 x 0.50 (depth uncertain) – not excavated. Truncates **[359]**.	Foundation Cut 356.
357	Wall: linear, unfrogged, brick (measuring 230 x 102 x 54mm) wall with rubble core – not excavated. Within **[356]**, steps down into moat (revetting?).	Wall to cut 356.
358	Cut: Linear (orientated E-W) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a V-shaped base, measures 5.0m wide and 2.5m deep, a section 1.2m wide was excavated by machine.	Moat 358.
359	Fill: 10YR 5/3 (Brown) mod./soft silt, with occ. pot, CBM, bone, glass, chalk frags. and lenses of flint gravels.	Fill of Moat 358.
360	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, CBM and Cu object.	Fill of Pit 361.
361	Cut: Sub-circular with concave sides/very gradual (*c.* 1:5) and an undulating base, meaures 1.02 (N-S) x 0.90 (E-W) x 0.09m deep.	Pit 361.
362	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown), mod. silty sand with occ. pot, CBM, bone, Cu brooch and Fe object.	Fill of Posthole 363.
363	Cut: Sub-rectangular (orientated E-W), with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a flat base, measures 2.70 x 1.90 x 0.18m deep. Truncated by Postholes **[74]**, **[78]**, **[91]**, **[309]** & **[361]**.	Posthole 363.
364	Layer: 5G 5/1 (Greenish Grey) and 2.5YR 4/8 (Red), very compact silt with no inclusions, layer measures 0.83 (N-S) x 0.59m (E-W) (depth unknown - not excavated).	Hearth 364.
365	Layer: 5G 5/1 (Greenish Grey) and 2.5YR 4/8 (Red), very compact silt with no inclusions, layer measures 0.58 (N-S) x 1.01m (E-W) (depth unknown - not excavated).	Hearth 365.
366	Fill: 10YR 6/1 (Grey) compact silty sand with occ. charcoal flecks and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 367.
367	Cut: Sub-square with steepish (*c.* 1:3) sides and a rounded base, measures 0.36 x 0.34 x 0.09m deep.	Posthole 367.

368	Fill: 10YR 6/1 (Grey) compact silty sand with occ. charcoal flecks and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 369.
369	Cut: Sub-circular with steepish (*c.* 1:3) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.56 x 0.13m deep.	Posthole 369.
370	Fill: 10YR 4/4 (Yellowish Brown) compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 371.
371	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and base tapers to a point, measures 0.33 x 0.21 x 0.22m deep.	Posthole 371.
372	Fill: 10YR 5/4 (Yellowish Brown) compact sandy silt with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 373.
373	Cut: Circular with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.33 x 0.11m deep.	Pit 373.
374	Fill: 10YR 4/3 (Brown) compact sandy silt with occ. pot, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 375.
375	Cut: Ovoid (orientated NW-SE) with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and an undulating base, measures 1.10 x 0.78 x 0.15m deep.	Pit 375.
376	Fill: 10YR 5/2 (Greyish Brown) mod. sandy silt with occ. flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 377.
377	Cut: Circular with gentle (*c.* 1:4) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.40 x 0.12m deep.	Posthole 377.
378	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown) mod. sandy silt with occ. pot, CBM, charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Ditch 379.
379	Cut: Linear (orientated NE-SW) with steepish (*c.* 1:3) sides and a flat, dipping to the west, base, measures 6.43 (excavated length) x 0.79 x 0.35m deep.	Ditch 379.
380	Fill: 10YR 3/4 (Dark Yellowish Brown) mod. sandy silt with occ. Fe object and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 381.
381	Cut: Circular with steep (*c.* 1:2) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.31 x 0.07m deep.	Posthole 381.
382	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown) mod. sandy silt with occ. charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 383.
383	Cut: Ovoid (orientated N-S) with gentle (*c.* 1:4) concave sides and an undulating base, measures 0.58 x 0.53 x 0.08m deep.	Pit 383.
384	Fill: 10YR 3/3 (Dark Brown) mod. sandy silt with occ. charcoal and flint gravels.	Fill of Pit 385.
385	Cut: Ovoid (orientated E-W) with gentle (*c.* 1:4) concave sides and a rounded base, measures 0.478 x 0.36 x 0.09m deep.	Pit 385.
386	Cut: L-shaped (orientated N-S), measures 2.40 x 1.35 – not excavated, therefore no further information.	Backfill from 1980's excavation/ footing trench/ stairway.
387	Fill: 10YR 4/1 (Dark Grey) mod. sandy silt, with occ. CBM, chalk and flint gravels.	Fill of 386.

388	Fill: 10YR 6/1 (Grey) compact silty sand with occ. charcoal flecks and flint gravels.	Fill of Posthole 389.
389	Cut: Sub-circular with steepish (c. 1:3) sides and a rounded base, measures ø 0.24 x 0.11m deep.	Posthole 389.

within were sizeable both in diameter and in height. This ditch and fence structure probably represents an important boundary, perhaps enclosing a settlement, rather than acting as a field boundary, given its size.

This east - west ditch appears to silt up (or be backfilled), and is then recut by a shallower and wider east - west ditch (represented by excavated 'sections' [**72**] and [**104**]). The dating recovered from this ditch's fills suggests that this ditch was recut at around the end of the first century and was silted up (again) or backfilled by AD 150 (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 7*). Lying parallel to this ditch is the smaller and shallower ditch [236] which appears to have been cut around AD 150 and then been backfilled by around AD 200 (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 8*).

It would appear that there were three ditches, two of which intercut each other, on the same east - west orientation, each of which seems to have acted as a ditch for approximately fifty years, from around AD 50 - 100, AD 100 - 150 and AD 150 - 200. This dating sequence suggests that each ditch replaced the previous ditch and with each new digging of this ditch line the ditch became smaller (for instance only the first phase has the associated large posts flanking the ditch to the north).

Late Roman Archaeology:

The excavations provided little evidence for any occupation during this period after AD 100, however. The area which had provided evidence of activity to the south of the ditch produced no intrusive features (such as pits or postholes for the second century). Instead this area was covered by layer [**2**], which contained some abraded pottery. This layer contained first, second and third century pottery, the majority of which dates to the late third century. This layer, approximately 12 centimetres thick, probably represents a plough soil or palaeosol. The abraded nature of the pottery recovered and its relatively sharp basal contact suggests that it is a ploughsoil rather than a palaeosol - providing inferential evidence of the practice of arable agriculture. If this interpretation is correct it confirms that the ditch complex to the north marks a boundary between a settlement and a fielded area. Moreover it also suggests that the settlement may have been contracted or was placed under greater pressure to produce sufficient produce (arable or pastoral) thereby forcing the settlement to expand the area farmed.

Assisting in refining the dating of layer [**2**] are several features which stratigraphically seal this layer, notably a large pit (represented by excavated 'sections' [**4**] and [**12**]) as well as seven postholes ([**6**], [**8**], [**10**], [**22**], [**42**], [**62**] and [64]) and a concentration of small postholes and stakeholes immediately to the south of posthole [**62**]. All of the features which produced pottery suggested that phase activity began around AD 260 - 270 (see **4.3.4**); no features were identified as being demonstrably fourth century in date.

The large pit's function, despite having an apparently deliberate and distinctive shape, is uncertain. However, the postholes appear to form a line running slightly off east - west. It is possible that this line of postholes marks a new boundary parallel to, but approximately 17 metres further south than, the first and second century ditch complex (discussed above). This new boundary is marked by a fence line rather than a ditch. These postholes are closely packed together to almost form a continuous line of interconnecting features, except for an area between postholes [**8**] and [**62**] where a 2.5 metre 'gap' was recorded, this 'gap' may mark an entrance to the enclosed area (to the north, see below). Furthermore, immediately to the south of posthole [**62**] lies a concentration of small postholes and stakeholes - it is possible that these features represent the remains of a form of gate post or a frame to which some other moveable barrier was attached.

Medieval and post-Medieval Archaeology:

It should be noted that the pipeline was excavated through an area which has been identified as former fish ponds associated with the later phases of the moated manor site (Whinney, 1982, Figure 17). The excavation of the pipeline's route through this area was closely monitored - although an area of waterlogged organic silts was identified no evidence for any deliberate cutting of ponds or a revetting structure was identified. It is therefore possible that this area was not deliberately managed to form ponds, furthermore, if any ponds did exist they probably formed naturally and may not have been suitable to be used as fish ponds.

Summary: There appears to be evidence of first century activity on the site in the form of an east-west boundary ditch, and some activity to the south of this ditch. This ditch was recut on two separate occasions, once exactly on the same line and once immediately to the north. With each recutting the ditch appears to have been smaller and less imposing. The area south of the ditch complex was then used as a field (probably for arable crops based upon the fact it appears it may have been ploughed) until the end of the third century. In the late third/early fourth century a new boundary was constructed (appearing as a fence line), with a possible 2.5 metre entrance being recorded.

4.1.2 Area 2: The Area North of the Boundary Ditch Complex up to the *post-Medieval Ditch* [**137**]:

This part of the excavated site represents the Area with the greatest concentration of archaeology (**Figure 3b**), and provides the only direct evidence for occupation and a settlement in Wickham during the Roman period.

Early Roman Archaeology:

Two features dominate this area during the first and second centuries AD. Both of these features are east - west orientated ditches. The earliest ditch **[350]** lies 2.7 metres south of the later ditch **[345]**. Both of these ditches are fairly similar possessing a relatively gradual profile (**Table 1**), although **[350]**, being 1.4 metres wide, is slightly wider than **[345]** which was only 1.2 metres wide.

Ditch **[350]** contains material dating to between AD 43 - 70 within its two fills (**[348]** and **[349]**, see **4.3.4**). It is likely therefore that this ditch fell into disuse around the end of the first century. It is also possible that this feature marks the northern ditch to the first phase in the ditch complex to the south (represented by excavated 'sections' **[92]**, **[106]** and **[112]**, see **4.1.1**) which forms the first phase of the boundary ditch complex. If this were the case then this would suggest that the enclosed area measured approximately 23.5 metres north to south (its spread east-west is unknown at present). In addition two postholes, **[342]** and **[344]**, were excavated - both of these posts lay on the northern side of ditch **[350]** and it is likely that these postholes held a fence along the inner edge of the enclosed area, a similar arrangement was recorded along the first phase ditch to the south (represented by postholes **[115]**, **[117]**, **[120]**, **[123]** and **[133]**).

Ditch **[345]** lies just under three metres to the north, but contained six fills along its length suggesting that it was possibly deliberately backfilled - had the ditch silted up 'naturally' then the ditch would be likely to contain a homogenous fill along its course, rather like ditch **[350]**. Contexts **[329]**, **[328]**, **[325]**, **[324]**, **[323]** and **[322]** represent the fills of this later ditch in stratigraphic, and chronological, order; all of these fills (except fill **[328]** which contained no pottery) contained exclusively AD 150 - 200 pottery. Based upon the dating of these fills it would seem that ditch **[345]** was backfilled around AD 150 - 200 (see **4.3.4**), and, therefore, this ditch is likely to mirror the third phase of the ditch 'complex' to the south (represented by ditch **[235]**). The fact that ditch **[345]** may be associated with ditch **[235]** is supported by the fact that ditch **[235]** lies slightly to the north of the original first phase of the ditch, and that ditch **[345]** also lies slightly to the north of the earlier ditch **[350]** - suggesting that the whole enclosure shifted slightly north at around AD 150.

The date for ditch **[345]**'s use is further supported by the fact that layer **[330]** contains predominantly AD 150 - 200 pottery but a third of this assemblage (36 sherds) is late third century pottery. It is likely that this admixture of pottery reflects a deliberate levelling of the area prior to the construction of the round hut at the end of the second century. Within this deposit there was a considerable amount of earlier late second century material suggesting that this material was re-worked with other material and had therefore been dumped in an area probably extending from the ditch itself. Furthermore the presence of large pottery assemblages within both ditch **[345]**'s fills and within

[330] suggests that this ditch was deliberately backfilled, and probably lay in very close proximity to an area of occupation.

Late Roman Archaeology:

The majority of the features identified within this area represent Late Roman archaeology, all of this archaeology related to the existence of a Romano-British round house. The archaeology revealed that this building had two main phases.

Within this structure two small hearths, **[364]** and **[365]**, lay towards the base of the stratigraphic sequence. These features were sampled for archaeomagnetic dating by Dr Mark Noels of Geoquest Associates. The successful results of this dating methodology provided a date of between AD 185 - AD 225, the results from these two intercutting hearths being "indistinguishable on the basis of error margins in the archaeomagnetic analysis" (Noel, 1999, 4). This absolute date provides a *terminus post quem* for the rest of the stratigraphy recorded during the excavation of this area. This date also provides a dating methodology independent of the pottery, and as such provides a rare opportunity for an 'internal check' on the dating of the assemblages from pottery industries with well-established chronologies (such as the New Forest industry) - the ramifications of which could be fairly significant. It should be noted that a third hearth **[96]**, lying approximately 2 metres to the north of the other two hearths, was also sampled but the results suggested that this feature had slumped and as such its date could not be ascertained.

It is apparent that the later enclosure ditch **[345]** was deliberately back filled after AD 180 (see above). The date for the hearths suggests that this backfilling and associated levelling was immediately followed by the round hut being established. The pottery assemblages recovered from two of the layers, **[307]** and **[326]**, sealing the hearths (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 9*) provide evidence that this building was used for a specific purpose, as these assemblages were dominated by storage vessels. The quantity of these vessels recovered was too high to simply represent 'day to day' consumption by the round house's occupants. Furthermore, the hearths identified were too small to have any industrial purpose and as such it is tempting to view this building as a larder and crop processing area, almost a designated kitchen area. Unfortunately it is not possible to determine if this area served as a 'kitchen' for the whole settlement or for a family unit - either is possible. The fact that this building was not occupied is supported by the fact that there are very few pottery types other than jars and amphora from the round hut's excavated main occupation layers (**[234]**, **[253]**, **[263]**, **[295]**, **[296]**, **[297]**, **[306]**, **[307]**, **[312]**, **[313]**, **[326]**, **[337]**, **[338]**, and **[339]**, see **4.3.4** and **Table 1**). Virtually all the dishes and platters recorded from this area came from the fills of the earlier ditches **[345]** and **[350]**, with these ditches containing pottery forms consistent with occupation refuse. Obviously it could be argued that as the building was occupied it was cleaned with general refuse from cleaning

being discarded elsewhere - it is unlikely that this is the case as the vessel forms found within the building are generally much more robust, thicker and larger than the usual dish, flagon, and platter forms. Therefore if the removal of the occupation debris was to be argued to explain its absence it is very likely that the storage vessels represented would have been removed as well.

This building had two phases, the first phase having clearly been built by around AD 200 based upon the archaeomagnetic dates. This was a post-built circular structure measuring approximately 8 metres in diameter. Presumably wattle and daub were used to form the walls, although no evidence of wattle impressions in burnt daub were found (see **4.4.3**), whilst the roof was thatched (probably with a mixture of sedges, grasses and straw). Several postholes were recorded [**80**], [**233**], [**278**], [**292**] and [**336**] which formed the main structure itself as were two postholes [**78**] and [**91**] which probably supported a screen (perhaps built of wattle) along the entrance's western flank - this entrance faced south.

Within this phase pottery was recovered for a series of occupation layers, and following the conventional dating for this pottery, based mainly on the accepted chronology for the New Forest wares, a date of between AD 250 - 270 is suggested for this phase. However this was clearly at odds with the absolute date provided, and confirmed, by the independent dating of two contexts using archaeomagnetic dating, as at best there was a 25 year dichotomy and at worst a 65 year difference between the dates provided by the pottery and the archaeomagnetic dating. Lyne (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 10*) notes this discrepancy and suggests that the dates suggested for the New Forest industry's commencement could be wrong by approximately 40 years. If this were the case then it is possible that the building's first phase was constructed between AD 200 - 215. This date would certainly accommodate the building's conflicting dating evidence, and would allow sufficient time for the building to be used as it clearly was based upon the presence of several internal occupation layers. From within these layers three pottery assemblages suggest the presence of a small local pottery industry being established. It appears to produce its own form of closed jar in a grey to white fabric which is similar to Shedfield fabric J (Holmes 1989, MF.16, see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 9*) as well as bowls and dishes imitating Dr. 37 and 38 bowls (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblages 11* and *12*).

Within this building, postholes [**238**] and [**297**] may provide some (admittedly limited) evidence for an internal division within the hut, the purpose of this division is uncertain but if these posts supported a screen then they would seem to separate the hearths from the western half of the building. Furthermore, pit [**311**], a deep (0.70 metres), vertically sided square pit is unusual simply for its size and shape, this clearly was not a posthole, but perhaps served some function within the hut itself. Its shape suggests that this feature may originally have been timber lined, and if it were it may have held water. This feature may have been used in conjunction with, or filled from, pit [**125**] and [**127**] (see below).

At around AD 250 the building was taken down and rebuilt in almost exactly the same position. The fact that the building was not destroyed is confirmed by an absence of any quantities of charcoal and burnt daub, as well as the fact that the posts are re-sited almost exactly where the building's first phase posts were (e.g. [**117**] and [**290**]). Being the later phase more extensive remains were identifiable for this era, presumably the construction of the second phase masked/destroyed the archaeological evidence for most of the first phase. As a result several postholes were recorded which formed the building's main structure [**117**], [**129**], [**202**], [**234**], [**242**], [**290**] and [**321**], in addition posthole [**263**] provides evidence for the building's entrance, in the same position that it was in the first phase, except the screen seems to lie on the right hand side (if facing the entrance of the hut). Inside a large pit was recorded. Its ovoid shape could indicate that this area was used as a hearth - but no evidence of a burnt surface was recorded - perhaps this was removed either deliberately or by ploughing, as this feature sealed the majority of the building's stratigraphic sequence and lay directly below the ploughed topsoil.

Furthermore at around the construction of the building's second phase there is some limited evidence to suggest that a local, perhaps Wickham based, pottery industry is still in existence (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 13*). The archaeological evidence suggests, however, that this industry is on the wane in the latter half of the third century, with a predominance of New Forest and BBI material now present at the site. It should be stressed that the hearths found within the building are too small to have been used to fire sufficient numbers of pots for this industry.

This building plot's protracted use is clearly attested by the fact that the entrance area appears to have been eroded by traffic going in and out of the building. The resulting depression seems to have been backfilled and levelled on two separate occasions as evidenced by depressions [**278**] and [**292**]'s fills which represent the first attempt at re-instating a level entrance. This levelling relates to the building's first phase as [**278**] is stratigraphically sealed by posthole [**268**] which is associated with the building's second phase. A second attempt at repairing the entrance is evidenced by depression [**270**] whose fill reflects a second and final attempt at levelling the eroded entrance way - this fill is truncated by posthole [**268**] and therefore also relates to the first phase building.

In addition to the building, some external features were also identified which may be related to it. For instance the shallow pits [**195**] and [**197**] may have acted as shallow rubbish pits and may be associated, based upon the limited dating evidence, with the first phase building. A more striking feature is the large, rectangular pit (measuring 3.0 x 1.2 metres) represented by excavated 'sections' [**125**] and [**127**], this vertically sided pit with a flat base was found immediately to the south east of the hut's entrance. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from it, but it did overlie archaeology associated with the first phase building and it is likely therefore to date to between AD 200 -

250. If this date is accepted clearly this sizeable pit would represent a large feature in the settlement and must have served some form of function. In addition it may have been associated with pit [**311**] which was recorded within the hut itself. Its regular shape, with right angled corners, suggests that it may have been timber lined. That no evidence of such a structure was found (e.g. nails) may simply reflect the fact that the timber lining was removed. Timber lining of such features usually suggests that they were used to hold water and perhaps this feature served as a cistern, holding water to assist in some industrial process. This feature is unlikely to represent a well as it seems to lie above the water table and is too large, wells tend to be discrete features with as small a surface area as possible to reduce the work of digging the feature and to try to minimise the potential for the water being contaminated by foreign material being dropped into it. Furthermore it is unlikely that this feature is a cess pit as no traces of phosphate were recorded and again this feature seems too large - if it were a cess pit it would probably be narrower.

No archaeological evidence was found during the excavation of the site for any activity in the fourth century, and it would appear, therefore, that the second phase building fell into disuse in the later third century. Whether just this part of the settlement or if the whole settlement was abandoned by the early fourth century is uncertain at present but is clearly a question to be investigated in future archaeological investigations in this area of Wickham.

Medieval and post-Medieval Archaeology:

No archaeological features dating to either of these periods was represented within this area.

Summary: Essentially two ditches were recorded, which probably form the northern boundary to an enclosure during two phases (AD 70 - 100 and AD 150 - 200), the southern boundary having being identified in the Area to the south. The later of the two ditches (the northern-most ditch [**345**]) was backfilled by around the end of the second century. Sealing these ditches was an 8 metre, post-built round hut, which had two phases (lasting between *c* AD 200 - 250 and 250 - late third century). Within the hut three hearths were identified, as was a possible internal division (represented by postholes [**238**] and [**297**]) and a possible water cistern (pit [**311**]). Externally a considerably larger water cistern was possibly identified (represented by excavated 'sections' [**125**] and [**127**]).

In addition, the use of an absolute method of dating (archaeomagnetic), has suggested that the inception date for the New Forest pottery industry may be wrong, and was in fact around AD 220, rather than the accepted date of AD 260 - 270.

No archaeology later than the late third century AD was identified from this area, it is not certain though whether the Romano-British settlement was abandoned as a whole or just this part of it by this date.

4.1.3 Area 3: The Area north of the post-Medieval Ditch **[137]** and south of the moat:

In total 42 features were excavated in this Area of the site (**Figure 3c**), distributed along its 85 metre length. Unfortunately many of these features are undated and as such it is not possible to ascribe a purpose to any of them as this area has definitely been used in both the Roman and post-Medieval periods, any interpretation is further hindered by the fact that the archaeology is exposed in a narrow strip only.

Early Roman Archaeology:

Four pre-Flavian features were identified (gulley **[223]**/**[244]**, linear **[299]**, pit **[217]** and postholes **[241]** and **[255]**) in this Area of the site, whilst a further two (pits **[136]** and **[319]**) dating to the early second century were also recorded. The majority of these features lay in an area between 15 and 30 metres north of the round hut itself.

Unfortunately very little can be said of the features themselves as no pattern of the features or the finds contained within them can be elucidated. However, certain features do merit some further discussion, for instance posthole **[255]** contains evidence of very early Roman activity, containing pottery that dates to pre-AD 50 (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 1*) and which probably represents a product of small localised industry, as it pre-dates the establishment of the larger nearby Shedfield kilns (Cunliffe, 1961; Holmes, 1989).

An apparently very deliberate feature recorded during the excavation was a narrow pre-Flavian (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 2*) linear orientated east north east - west south west (represented by excavated 'sections' **[223]** and **[244]**). This feature is very narrow and had a flat base - it is conceivable that this slot was constructed to hold a wattle fence line, being constructed to accommodate a beam onto which the wattle fence would have been placed. This slot is truncated by pit **[217]** which provides the first evidence of trade into the area from the pre-Flavian Shedfield kilns (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 3*). The presence of such pottery confirms that the Shedfield kilns are trading with this area, but more importantly it suggests that those living in this Early Roman settlement are producing a surplus to allow them to trade and purchase goods. Where this surplus came from is hard to say but the limited archaeobotanical evidence does provide evidence for the presence of emmer wheat from this period (see **5.4.6**) – so perhaps an arable agricultural economy provided the means for this trade.

Pottery recovered from a very small slot or ovoid pit/posthole (context [**299**]) confirms the picture of a burgeoning economy with the archaeology now providing evidence for settlement inhabitants obtaining pottery from both the Shedfield and the Rowlands Castle kilns, with some evidence for possible early Alice Holt material also being present (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 4*). This limited evidence suggests that by between AD 60 and 80 a thriving economically successful settlement was established.

At present however there is no direct evidence for any actual Early Roman occupation through the archaeological record - the excavated area unfortunately only encountering the fringe of this settlement.

Second century activity is also present, with for instance pit **[319]** providing the northern most evidence for Early Roman activity, lying immediately south of the Medieval moat. More notably pit **[134]**, also provides evidence of activity in the second century. This was a large, circular feature *(approximately 2.10 metres in diameter) which contained some slag and a* very black silt fill - this fill almost certainly represents degraded charcoal. Dating to around AD 150 - 200 this feature may provide an echo of the activity recorded by Winchester Museum Service's small excavation (centred at SU 457558 111210) to the immediate west of the area (Simon Thorpe *pers. comm.*). Within this excavation a large quantity of slag was recovered, possibly indicative of metal working; pit **[134]** may represent the easternmost spread of this activity.

If metal working was being practiced it seems unlikely that this was a primary economic pursuit of this settlement as the quantities of slag recovered are very low (see **4.7.2**). This interpretation is further supported by the fact that relatively very little second century pottery was recovered, suggesting that this was not a period of great economic prosperity. Furthermore, the evidence available suggests that agriculture (probably arable) was the main economic activity being pursued, as land originally used for occupation was now being ploughed (see above); with an apparent contraction of the settlement's area in the late first/early second century towards the southern end of the settlement.

Late Roman Archaeology:

Relatively few features were positively identified as dating to the later Roman period, and of those that were the dating evidence suggests that any activity was confined to around AD 270 - 300. A notable pattern that is apparent with regard to this period is that there is an apparent shift to the north with only two, probably related, Late Roman features being identified immediately adjacent to the round hut area. The remaining eight features lay between 60 - 85 metres north of the round hut area, with a marked concentration of features around 80 - 85 metres.

The two southernmost features are a gulley (represented by 'sections' **[156]** and **[166]**) and a pit/posthole **[154]** which truncates this gulley. This gulley strongly echoes the Early Roman gulley (represented by 'sections' **[223]** and **[244]**, see above), being similar in its shape, size and orientation (lying east north east - west south west). This gulley terminates at its eastern end in a large, rounded, slightly expanded depression, which appears to contain a small posthole (which was excavated as one feature as it was not possible to discriminate between the fills). This suggests that a post may have lain at the end of this feature. In addition, feature **[154]** (a possible posthole) truncates the gulley as does a small undated posthole (context **[158]**). These three postholes lie 3.0 metres apart and this equal distribution may suggest that the gulley was excavated around AD 260 - 300 and either at the same time or a short time later (judging from the dating evidence from posthole **[154]**, see **4.3.4**) these three postholes (and presumably others along its length lying beyond the excavation area to the south) were placed along the gulley's length so that a fence could be erected. This structure therefore echoes the Early Roman gulley again, as this appears to have held a beam slot - usually such structures carry wattle fences.

Four small, discrete postholes (**[284]**, **[286]**, **[301]** and **[377]**), dating to AD 270 - 300, were recorded along the trench, but no interpretation can be offered as to their use. However, at the northern end of the site, immediately south of the moat (context **[358]**) lay a concentration of four shallow pits, one of these (pit **[319]**) appears to date to the Early Roman period (see above), but two of these seem to date to AD 270 – 300. In conjunction with these pits were three postholes, one of which (posthole **[68]**) produced a similar date. Unfortunately it is not possible to interpret these features, but it does appear that some activity was carried out, some distance away from the main settlement area, and that this same process may have been carried out here during the settlement's use. The nature of this activity is open to speculation with no archaeological evidence being identified, however activities such as the initial processing of crops (e.g. winnowing) or the slaughtering of livestock may have been carried out here and left no archaeological trace, with the unburnt chaff or the animal bones degrading in the soil.

Medieval and post-Medieval Archaeology:

No Medieval archaeology was identified but evidence for any activity carried out in this period may lie 'concealed' in the undated features.

With regard to the post-Medieval period a shallow, wide, north west - south east orientated ditch (ditch **[186]**) was recorded; this almost certainly represents a boundary ditch associated with the moated manor site. A very similar ditch (ditch **[379]**) was also identified, but this produced six sherds of second century pottery and seven fragments of Roman ceramic building material. However, given ditch **[379]**'s similarity, with regard to its size and profile, to ditch **[186]** it is likely that this is also a boundary ditch associated with the moated manor site, and that the few Roman finds recovered are

residual. Ditch [**137**], lying immediately adjacent to the round hut area is also a field ditch - although it contained no dating evidence it did contain some animal bone suggesting a post-Medieval date for this feature.

Immediately to the north of ditch [**137**] lies a series of shallow linears all aligned north west - south east with, where recorded, rounded termini. These shallow features have been collectively referred to as the 'corduroy features' and have produced a few small, (often abraded) pieces of late third/fourth century Roman pottery (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 14*). Although these features all contained Roman pottery only it is likely that the abraded nature of the pottery represents a degree of re-working, furthermore their regular lay out, and their shape being wide but relatively shallow suggests that these may represent later, non-Roman, features. Lyne suggests (see **4.3.4**, *Assemblage 14*) that the pottery's appearance may be the result of some agricultural process - it is more likely given the nature of the context from which the pottery was recovered that these features represent some horticultural or market gardening activity almost certainly related to the moated manor complex, although the date (Medieval or post-Medieval) of these features is open to conjecture.

Summary: There appears to be some evidence of activity at the site around AD 50 as evidenced by some (probably locally made) pottery being recovered. Over the next 20 years the settlement appears to prosper and pottery enters the archaeological record from the nearby pre-Flavian (pre-AD 70) kilns, with Shedfield, Rowlands Castle and possibly Alice Holt industries represented. This necessary wealth may have been generated by an arable economy, based upon the limited archaeological and archaeobotanical evidence. During the second century the general impression is that the settlement is not as economically buoyant, with virtually no features being recorded, and none for the period between AD 200 - 270. After AD 270 the settlement again appears to return to the levels of prosperity 'enjoyed' in the first century with several features being recorded, notably a late third century gulley being constructed which strongly echoes a first century gulley - this suggests some level of continuous occupation at the site.

No demonstrably Medieval features were excavated in this area, but three post-Medieval boundary/field ditches were. There is also evidence for some market gardening, almost certainly associated with either the Medieval or post- Medieval manorial complex.

4.1.4 Area 4: The Moated Manor Site (including the moat):

This site had already been the subject of a very large excavation between 1975 - 1980 (Whinney, 1982). However, it was apparent that the pipelaying would be truncating areas of possible archaeology that had not been investigated in the prior excavations. It must be stressed that the interpretations provided with regard to this part of site are tentative, as these

findings require synthesis with the rest of the site's archive and should form part of a full report with regard to this manorial complex.

The excavation revealed both Medieval and post-Medieval archaeology in the area immediately adjacent to the moat (**Figure 3d**) - the area north of the moat had been greatly disturbed, probably as a result of the earlier excavation and only one archaeological feature (pit [**20**]) was recorded beyond 41 metres of the moat - the majority of the archaeology being recorded in the first 40 metres, with the levels of disturbance increasing as the excavation headed further north. Within the top soil several large fragments of masonry, probably from the later post-Medieval phases of the manorial complex, were collected, these have subsequently been placed adjacent to St Nicholas church's north wall in order to display some of these carved fragments.

The Medieval Archaeology:

The excavation revealed evidence for Late Medieval activity. The earliest activity was represented by a line of, almost certainly associated, postholes ([**169**], [**171**], [**173**], [**175**], [**177**] and [**189**]) which date to between AD 1350 - 1500 (see **4.3.4**). One of these postholes ([**169**]) was truncated by the northern section of gulley [**149**] (which was sectioned in two others areas along its length [**142**] and [**147**]) - this gulley contained pottery dating to 1200 - 1350, but by virtue of stratigraphically sealing posthole [**169**] it is clear that this feature dates to post-1350. The line of postholes and the gulley run approximately parallel and it is likely that these features are associated, probably representing the wall of a timber-framed aisled building, rather than a masonry building.

The findings of Whinney (1982, 16) suggest that the manorial complex was re-developed around AD 1250 due to an increase in prosperity. If this is the case the wall line recorded in the excavation could have two interpretations. Firstly, it may be that these features may date to the original late twelfth/early thirteenth century manor and the pottery recovered from them features is residual, perhaps reflecting the site's clearance prior to the re-development. Alternatively, these features could represent a timber out-building connected with the manor's second phase. A third possibility does exist - that Whinney's dates are inaccurate. He does refer to the first phase being greatly disturbed (Whinney, 1982, 14) *and perhaps intrusive dating material within earlier* deposits has artificially 'rejuvenated' the re-development of the manor. It should be noted that the position of this wall seems to echo, as far as can be determined, the wall line postulated by Whinney (Whinney, 1982, Figure 14).

It should be noted that postholes [**151**], [**153**] and [**389**] may also date to the Medieval period, but an absence of any dating material has precluded their interpretation. Furthermore the irregular profile of posthole [**389**] may reflect the fact this feature is an animal (possibly rabbit) burrow.

It should be noted that no trace of the late eleventh/twelfth century north-south ditch recorded by Whinney (1982, 13) was identified during the excavation, suggesting that it did not lie within the area of the trench or did not extend sufficiently far south of the earlier excavation to be identified.

Whinney (1982, 17) notes that the moat was excavated during the thirteenth century in association with the manor's second phase. It was hoped that dendrochronological dating would be possible from some of the timbers preserved in the lower water-logged layers, but unfortunately all of these oak timbers (see **4.4.5**) had insufficient tree rings to provide an accurate date (a minimum of 50 growth rings is required to produce a reliable felling date). Furthermore, no dating evidence was produced which suggested a later date for this feature's original excavation.

With regard to the construction of the moat some evidence was provided: it seems that effectively a large, 5.0 metre wide and 2.5 metre deep, V-shaped ditch was excavated initially. Following this, the sides of the moat were revetted using large oak posts sunk vertically into the sides of the ditch. Finally, hazel wattling (see **4.4.5**) was interwoven between these oak posts to consolidate the revetting further. This revetting would have prevented collapse as would the wattling, however the wattling probably also facilitated the cleaning out of the moat. The moat was subsequently altered in the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century when a brick culvert was constructed within its upper fill. That this culvert was presumably covered therefore infers that the moat was back-filled by this period - this conclusion is confirmed by the presence of a brick wall **[357]** stratigraphically sealing the moat.

The post-Medieval Archaeology:

With regard to the post-Medieval manor several features were recorded. Structural features include several walls (**[351]**, **[352]** and **[357]**), two of which were made of brick (**Table 1**) whilst one (**[352]**) comprised of a mixture of chalk and flint. This wall however overlay brick wall **[351]**. It is likely that wall [351] represents part of the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century manor (Whinney, 1982, 22), whilst wall [352] probably represents a part, most likely the foundation, of the southern extension to the existing seventeenth/early eighteenth century manor in the mid-eighteenth/early nineteenth century (Whinney, 1982, 23).

Unfortunately it is very difficult to try to relate these walls to Whinney's (1982) schematic drawings, and it is less than certain what is conjecture as opposed to being based upon archaeological/cartographic evidence. However if wall **[351]** is part of the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century manor complex this wall may either indicate a separate, previously unrecognised building, or it may represent a garden feature. Walls **[352]** and **[357]** almost certainly represent parts of the manor's mid-eighteenth/early nineteenth century final phase of construction: wall **[352]** is probably part of a building, whilst **[357]** may represent part of a building or a garden feature.

Summary: The findings of the 1999 excavation may help to supplement the much larger and extensive archaeological excavations, between 1975 -1980, of the moated manor complex. Notable finds include the position of a thirteenth century timber framed building, and several walls relating to the later phases of the manor house. In addition, further investigations were carried out within the moat, adding to our understanding of how this feature was constructed and later modified. Unfortunately attempts at dendrochronological dating to give an absolute, rather than a relative, date failed, but at least the methodology was considered. Most importantly, this information must be incorporated with Whinney's excavation when the final report is produced.

4.2 The Finds.

This report will first discuss the artefacts recovered and then consider the environmental evidence. In both cases the evidence was collected through both hand collection which was complemented by a considerable sampling and sieving program in order to ensure that a representative sample of the suite of artefacts and 'ecofacts' present at Wickham were retrieved.

The artefactual evidence will first consider the pottery to establish a chronological framework, then the building materials used (both structural and aesthetic), then the industrially-related artefacts and finally the more 'personal' artefacts. With regard to the environmental evidence the faunal remains will be discussed first (including animal bones, marine mollusca and terrestrial mollusca respectively) followed by the archaeobotanical data available.

4.3. The Roman Pottery by Dr Malcolm Lyne

4.3.1 Introduction:

The 160 or so metres of features exposed and excavated along the pipeline yielded 4322 sherds (54843 gms.) of pottery from 129 contexts. Most of this material is Roman in date and spans the mid-first to early-fourth centuries (certain vessels have been selected for drawing - **Figure 8a** and **Figure 8b**): the medieval and post-medieval features associated with the moated manor house at the northern end of the excavated area did, however, yield 203 sherds of contemporary material. Nearly all of the Roman sherds appear to be from straightforward occupational activity but a spalled kiln second, or 'waster' hints at pottery production somewhere in the vicinity and possibly an extension of the Shedfield industry situated only two kilometres to the north-west of Wickham (Cunliffe, 1961; Holmes, 1989).

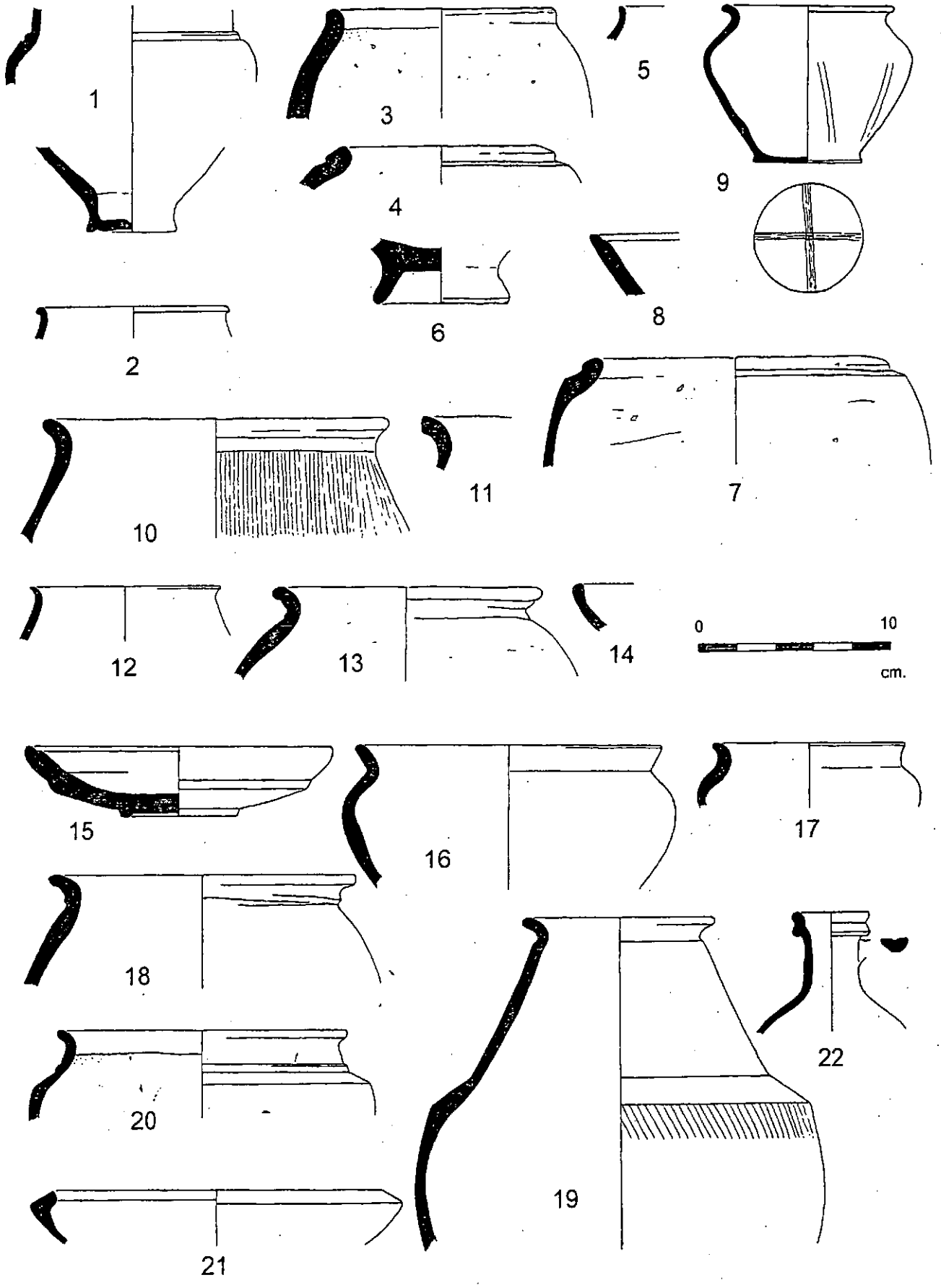


Figure 8a: Pottery recovered from excavation. [1 - 22].
For descriptions see list following.

Key to Descriptions pottery shown *at Figure 8a.*

Fig. 1. Necked and cordoned jar or bowl in micaceous wheel-turned brown fabric with sparse to moderate up-to 0.50mm grog and quartz filler, fired patchy black/brown. Context **[254]**

Fig. 2. ?Butt-beaker rim sherd in very-fine-sanded polished grey fabric. External rim diameter 100mm. Context **[243]**

Fig. 3. Polished bead-rim jar in soot-soaked handmade fabric C.2. Context **[216]**

Fig. 4. Another, rough example in pale-grey fabric C.1A. External rim diameter 120mm. Paralleled at the Hallcourt Wood, Shedfield kiln (Cunliffe, 1961, Fig.4-4).Context **[216]**

Fig. 5. Small beaker with rudimentary rim in brown Fabric C.6 fired polished black. Context **[216]**

Fig. 6. Pedestal base fragment in sootsoaked fabric C.4 with white margins. The form is very early and unlikely to post-date AD 70. Context **[216]**

Fig. 7. Handmade bead-rim jar with carinated shoulder in soot-soaked black Fabric C.2. External rim diameter 160mm One of four examples and paralleled in the Hallcourt Wood, Shedfield kiln (Cunliffe, 1961, Fig.4-6). Context **[298]**

Fig. 8. Platter with lid-seated rim in sootsoaked fabric C.4 with all over polish. Similar to examples from the Shedfield site (Holmes, 1989, Fig.5-7) Context **[298]**

Fig. 9. Greater part of small jar with rolled over rim in grey fabric C.3B with burnished linear decoration on the lower part of its body and cross on underside of base. External rim diameter 90mm. Context **[298]**

Fig. 10. Tournette-finished jar rim in similar fabric with vertical linear burnishing on the neck in the manner of contemporary Rowlands Castle industry flagons. External rim diameter 180mm. Context **[298]**

Fig. 11. Handmade necked jar with rather wobbly rim in very-fine-sanded pale-grey fabric fired dirty brown-grey. External rim diameter 260mm. Context **[298]**

Fig. 12. Weakly everted beaker rim in similar fabric fired grey. External rim diameter 100mm. Possibly from a biconical vessel. Context **[298]**

Fig. 13. Handmade everted rim jar in very-fine-sanded black fabric fired patchy orange/grey. External rim diameter 140mm. One of two. Context **[298]**

Fig. 14. Gallo-Belgic Whiteware platter with polished surfaces. Context **[298]**

Fig. 15. Handmade platter with tournette-finished rim in dark grey fabric C.4 with orange patches. External rim diameter 160mm. Similar to examples from Shedfield (Holmes, 1989, Fig.5-6), Clausentum (Waterman, 1947, Fig.9-1)and Winchester (Cunliffe, 1964, Fig.17-8). Context **[85]**

Fig. 16. Necked bowl with everted rim in off-white fabric C.5A fired grey. External rim diameter 160mm. One of at least six similar vessels of a type common in Flavian Winchester (Cunliffe, 1964, Fig.17-18 to 22, etc). Context **[83]**

Fig. 17. Small, slack profiled vessel in similar fabric with weak everted rim. External rim diameter 100mm. Paralleled in the Flavian Pit 4 at the Kingdon's Shop site at St. George's Street, Winchester (Cunliffe, 1964, Fig.15-6). Context **[84]**.
Fig. 18. Handmade vessel with undercut everted rim in pale grey fabric C.5A fired grey-brown. External rim diameter 160mm. Context **[84]**

Fig. 19. Large part of ?butt-beaker imitation in orange-brown fabric C.5B fired polished black with bands of burnished vertical lines in place of rouletting. External rim diameter 100mm. Context **[83]**

Fig. 20. Necked and cordoned jar of c. AD 100-150 dated Lyne and Jefferies Type 1-28 with carinated shoulder (1979), in grey Alice Holt fabric C.7B (*ibid.*, Fabric A). External rim diameter 150mm. Nearly half of the rim diameter of this vessel is present. Context **[83]**

Fig. 21. Hole-mouthed bowl with carinated shoulder in soot-soaked fabric C.4 with over-all burnishing. External rim diameter 190mm. The form is similar to Hengistbury Head Class BD 5.3 (Brown, 1987),although the bead-rim is less well defined and the fabric differs from *Durotrigian black-burnished* ware. Closer parallels are Tomalin Form 7 (1987) in Vectis ware and an example from Shedfield (Holmes, 1989, Fig.6-2): it may be that this piece is either an import from the Isle of Wight or a Shedfield kilns product. c. Late Iron Age - AD 100. Context **[83]**.

Fig 22. Complete top of pulley-neck flagon in cream fabric F.7 with rough surfaces. External rim diameter 40mm. Probably from the same ?Continental source as Rigby's Gritty Parchment Wares from Chichester (1989, 118). Late 1st century. Context **[83]**

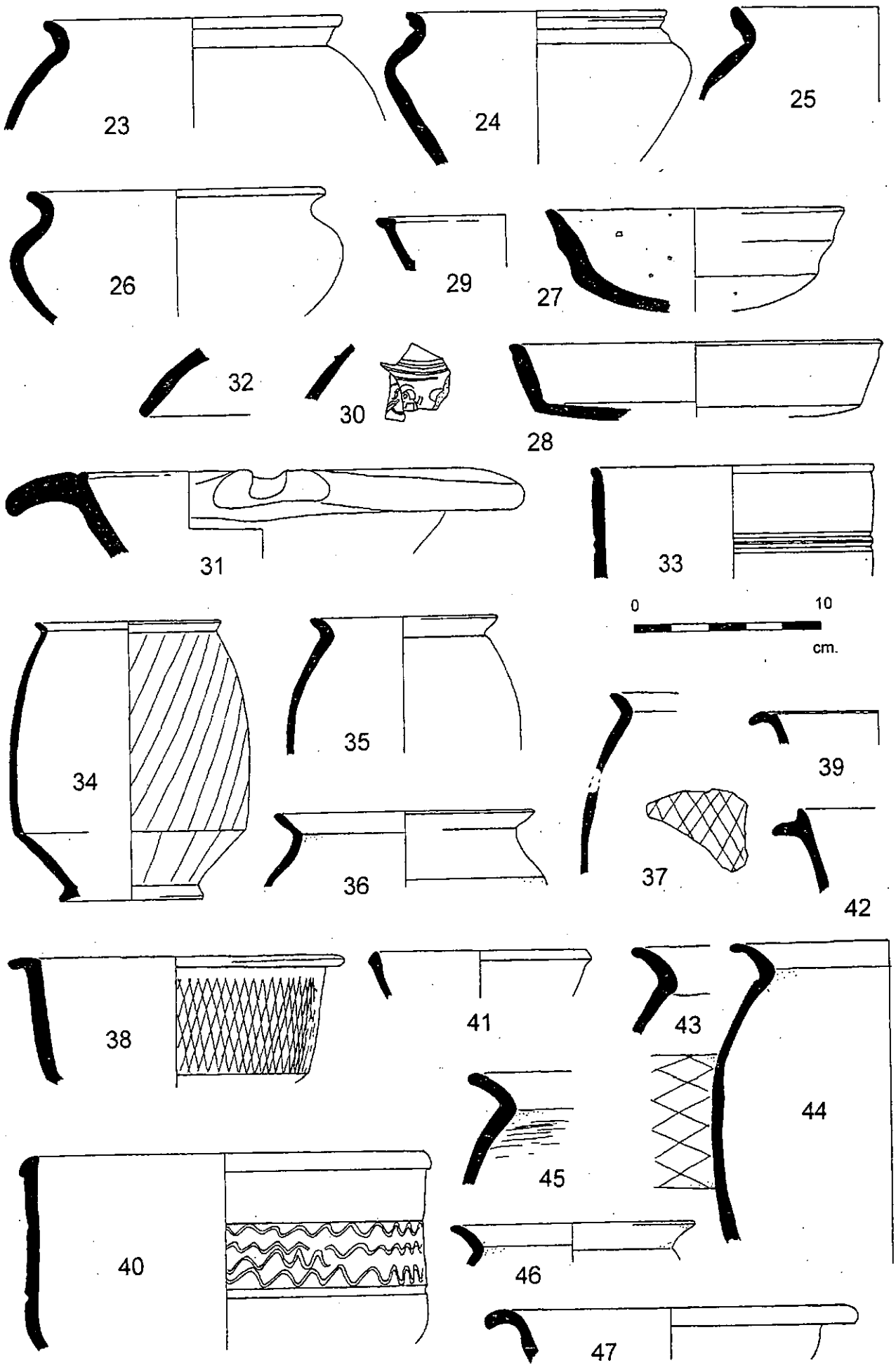


Figure 8b: Pottery recovered from excavation. [23 - 47]
For descriptions see list following

Key to Descriptions pottery shown at Figure 8b.

Fig. 23. Everted rim jar in pale-buff-grey Fabric C.5B. External rim diameter 160mm. Context [71]

Fig. 24. Everted rim jar with moulded rim in pinkish-white fabric C.5A fired smooth blue-black. External rim diameter 140mm. Context **[103]**

Fig. 25. Similar vessel but with more developed rim in grey-brown Fabric C.5B with orange margins. External rim diameter 160mm. Context **[103]**

Fig. 26. Necked bowl with everted rim in largely soot-soaked Fabric 5B. External rim diameter 180mm. Context **[71]**

Fig. 27. Dish in grey fabric C.2 fired black externally. External rim diameter 160mm. Paralleled in the *c.* AD 100-120 dated Pit 2 at the Royal Oak site in Winchester (Cunliffe, 1964, Fig.15-2). A second example but in fabric C.5B is also present. Context **[71]**

Fig. 28. Dish of Fishbourne Type 204 (Cunliffe, 1971, *c.* AD 100-150) in flecky grey fabric C.3B with burnished cross on its underside. External rim diameter 200mm. Context **[71]**

Fig. 29. Flanged dish in oxidised fabric F.6. External rim diameter 140mm. Context **[71]**

Fig. 30. Two joining beaker sherd in Central Gaulish White Ware with glossy red-brown/black colour coat and moulded under-slip barbotine figures on body. Context **[71]**

Fig. 31. Gillam 238 mortarium in pink-cored cream fabric F.10. External rim diameter 280mm. The undeveloped rim form suggests a Flavian date for the vessel (Davies *et al*, 1994, Fig.54-310). Context **[71]**

Fig. 32. Lid in similar fabric fired patchy cream/buff/pink. External rim diameter 220mm. Context **[103]**

Fig. 33. Dr.37 bowl copy in light brown to orange Fabric F.13. External rim diameter 150mm. Context **[103]**

Fig. 34. Greater part of jar with low-slung carination and burnished diagonal line decoration in off-white fabric C.5A fired flecky blue-grey. External rim diameter 100mm. Paralleled in the Antonine Burial 228 at the St Pancras cemetery in Chichester (Down, 1971, Fig.5.26, 228a). The lower part of another jar in similar fabric but with acute lattice decoration is also present. Context **[235]**

Fig. 35. Rim sherd from another jar with similar stubby everted rim in similar fabric. External rim diameter 100mm. Context **[235]**

Fig. 36. Everted rim jar in brown fabric C.5B fired polished black. External rim diameter 140mm. Context **[235]**

Fig. 37. Everted rim jar with acute-lattice body decoration in black BB1 fabric C.8. *c.* AD 160-200. Context **[235]**

Fig. 38. Flanged bowl of Gillam Type 37 (1977) in black BB1 fabric C.8. External rim diameter 180mm *c.* AD 120-180. Context **[235]**

Fig. 39. Incipient beaded-and-flanged bowl of early-third-century type in very-fine-sanded grey ware fired polished black. External rim diameter 140mm. Context **[326]**

Fig. 40. Imitation Dr.37 bowl in sandy orange fabric F.16 with scribed wavy line decoration and traces of maroon colour-coat. Some of the sherds are over-fired purple in colour; suggesting that the vessel is a waster. External rim diameter 220mm. Context **[194]**

Fig. 41. Small ?bead-rim dish in similar fabric. External rim diameter 120mm. Context **[194]**

Fig. 42. Developed beaded-and-flanged bowl in black BB1 fabric C.8 with burnished external arcading. External rim diameter 170mm *c.* AD 270-350. Context **[269]**

Fig. 43. Handmade, bulbous everted-rim cooking-pot in gritty off-white fabric C.5A fired flecky pink/black with pink margins. External rim diameter 140mm *c.* AD 220-290. Context **[310]**

Fig. 44. Similar form but wheel-turned with cavetto rim in reddish-brown fabric C.6 fired patchy grey to black. External rim diameter 170mm. One of two. Context **[310]**

Fig. 45. Bulbous everted-rim cooking-pot in black BB1 fabric C.8 with horizontal groove along upper edge of obtuse-lattice girth decoration. External rim diameter 150mm *c.* AD 240-290. A second, cavetto-rim example is also present as is a New Forest grey ware one of similar form. Context **[310]**

Fig. 46. Everted jar rim in grey fabric F.6 fired black. External rim diameter 130mm. Context **[310]**

Fig. 47. Dr.36 platter copy in grey-cored sandy orange fabric F.16 with surface smoothing. External rim diameter 200mm. Context **[310]**.

4.3.2 Methodology:

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were classified using a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale for determining the nature, frequency, form and size of added filler inclusions: two numbered fabric series were drawn up for Roman coarse and fine wares with the prefixes C and F respectively. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source. None of the assemblages proved to be large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton, 1975).

4.3.3 Pottery Fabrics:

Coarse ware fabrics:

C.1A Handmade very-fine-sanded pale grey to white fabric with profuse sub-angular up-to 0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz, occasional ferrous inclusions and sparse up-to 3.00 mm. crushed calcined flint filler, fired rough flecky blue-grey. A local pre-Flavian fabric.

C.1B Similar fabric but with a grey to reddish-brown core. Also a local pre-Flavian fabric.

C.1C Irregular handmade buff to pink-buff fabric with profuse irregular up-to 0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz and sparse up to 3.00 mm. calcined flint and black ironstone filler. Similar to Shedfield fabric F (Holmes, 1989, MF.16)

C.2. Handmade lumpy black fabric with profuse up-to 0.50 mm. angular and sub-angular multi-coloured quartz and moderate 0.10 to 4.00 mm. crushed calcined flint filler. The surfaces are sometimes fired patchy buff/brown/black and some sherds have thin white margins. Similar to Shedfield fabric C (Holmes, 1989, MF.16)

C.3A. Very-fine-sanded grey Rowlands Castle type fabric with sparse additional up to 5.00 mm. calcined flint. Mainly used for storage jars.

C.3B. Rowlands Castle type grey ware. High-fired fabric with profuse fine quartz filler and a scatter of black to brown ferrous and white calcareous inclusions.

Vessels in these Rowlands Castle greyware fabrics occur throughout the occupation on the site but are always insignificant.

C.4. Very-fine-sanded soot-soaked black fabric with profuse up-to 0.20 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler. Similar to Shedfield fabric B (Holmes, 1989, MF.16).

C.5A. Very-fine-sanded grey to white fabric with profuse up-to 0.20 mm. multi-coloured quartz and sparse up-to 0.30 mm. brown and black ferrous inclusions, fired flecky dark-grey to blue-black. Similar to Shedfield fabric J (Holmes, 1989, MF.16).

C.5B. Similar fabric but with a pink to orange core.

Vessels in these two fabric variants are the predominant local products at Wickham before the mid-third century: they are, however, very rare at the Shedfield kilns only two kilometres to the north-west, despite the fact that production at that site continued into the second century. Late first to early second century necked bowl and jar forms similar to those in these fabric variants at Wickham were made in soot-soaked fabric C.4 at Shedfield.

C.6. Very-fine-sanded reddish-brown fabric fired smooth black. Similar to fabric C.5B but used for late-third-century copies of BB1 cooking-pots and other forms made locally.

C.7A. Coarse-sanded Alice Holt/Farnham industry fabric (Lyne and Jefferies, 1979, Fabrics C and D).

C.7B. Very-fine-sanded Alice Holt/Farnham industry grey ware (Lyne and Jefferies, 1979, Fabric A).

Alice Holt/Farnham industry products occur as stray imports throughout the Roman occupation of the site.

C.8. Durotrigian BB1. Handmade soot-soaked fabric with profuse white and colourless quartz filler and occasional shale, gypsum, chert and ironstone inclusions. These wares were manufactured on sites around Poole Harbour throughout the Roman period and achieved the widest distribution of any Romano-British coarse ware during the second and third centuries.

C.9. New Forest grey wares (Fulford, 1975). These wares are fairly variable in character because of the variety of Tertiary clays available to the potters. Some vessels have fine to very-fine black ferrous inclusions as well as colourless subangular quartz filler, whereas others have only the quartz. Wares from this source largely replaced local products during the late-third century.

C.10A Black Hampshire Grog-tempered ware with profuse up-to 2.00 mm. crushed white and orange grog filler (Lyne, 1994, Industry 6A). Handmade wares in this fabric appeared on the Isle of Wight and the Hampshire Basin during the third quarter of the third century and are present in insignificant quantities in the latest assemblages from the site

C.10B Coarse handmade storage-jar fabric with profuse cream, grey, brown and orange grog fired lumpy orange-brown.

C.11 Vectis ware (Tomalin, 1987). -brown in colour. These wares were made at a number of locations on the Isle of Wight between Handmade fabric with very-fine black morion, honey-coloured and milky quartz filler fired black to grey the Late Iron Age and *c.* AD 330. They are rarely found on the mainland but a few vessels are known from coastal sites in Hampshire and West Sussex.

C.X Miscellaneous greywares.

C.O Miscellaneous sandy oxidised fabrics.

Fine ware Fabrics:

F.1A South Gaulish Samian

F.1B Central Gaulish Samian

F.1C Central Gaulish black colour-coated ware. Beakers with barbotine decoration were imported into Britain during the late-second century. Fragments of such a vessel came from the fill of Posthole 6.

F.2A New Forest purple-colour-coated stone-ware (Fulford, 1975, reduced fabric 1A).

F.2B New Forest red colour-coated cream fabric (Ibid. oxidised fabric 1A).

F.2C New Forest parchment ware (Ibid. fabric 2A).

F.3. Colchester colour-coated wares. Fineware beakers from this source were distributed by ?seaborne trade in coastal areas of Sussex and Hampshire during the late-second-century. A fragment of a roughcast bag-beaker was present in the assemblage from Context 167.

F.4. Gallo-Belgic Whiteware. A few sherds from *c.* AD 43-70 dated flagons came from Pit 86 and Layer 329. A further, platter, sherd was present in the fill of Gulley 299.

F.5. Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat (Young, 1977, c AD 240-400+). A few bowl and beaker sherds are present in some of the latest pottery assemblages from the site.

F.6. Sandfree greyware with sparse up-to 2.00 mm. soft brown ferrous inclusions. This fabric looks like Upchurch ware from Kent but the vessel forms indicate another, more local, source supplying Wickham between the late-first and third centuries.

F.7. Rough cream fabric with profuse up to 0.50 mm. irregular multi-coloured quartz filler. Early Roman.

F.8. Sandfree cream-buff flagon fabric. Early Roman.

F.9. Very-fine-sanded grey fabric fired smooth mica-dusted reddish-brown. Early Roman.

F.10. Very-fine-sanded pink-cored cream fabric with profuse silt-sized to 0.10 mm. multi-coloured quartz and occasional dark ferrous inclusions.

F.11. Sandfree cream-buff Central Gaulish Whiteware fabric with glossy red-brown to black colour-coat. The only two sherds come from the fill of Ditch 72 and belong to a barbotine decorated beaker.

F.12. Very-fine-sanded deep pink fabric with profuse up-to 0.10 mm. quartz and occasional up-to 1.00 mm. angular flint inclusion.

F.13. Sandfree light orange-brown fabric with sparse mica and moderate up-to 2.00 mm. soft red ferrous inclusions.

F.14. Verulamium Region Whiteware. Flagons and mortaria made in the Verulamium region were marketed across southern Britain in small quantities during the late-first and early second centuries. Several flagon sherds are present in the Wickham material and may be from vessels traded as packaging for some kind of liquid produce.

F.15. Sandfree greenish-cream fabric with moderate up-to 0.10 mm. red and brown ferrous inclusions

F.16. Sandy rough orange fabric with profuse up-to 0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler. Bowls and dishes imitating samian forms are present in mid-late third century assemblages from Wickham and include at least one kiln second or waster.

F.17. Ceramique a l'eponge (Raimbault, 1973). One tiny fragment of a vessel of unknown form came from the fill of Post hole 286 and indicates trade with western Gaul after c. AD 250. A number of vessels in this creamy-yellow fabric with marbled reddish-brown colour-coat are known from Clausentum (Waterman, 1947, Fig.12) and this may be the port of entry through which the Wickham vessel came.

F.X. Miscellaneous fine wares.

4.3.4 The Assemblages:

4.3.4.i *c.* AD 43-70:

There are significant pre-Flavian pottery assemblages from Pit [**217**], Postholes [**229**] and [**255**], and Gulleys [**223**]/[**244**] and [**299**].

Assemblage 1: (From the fill of Posthole [**255**], Fill [**254**])

The fill of this posthole produced six fresh sherds from a single vessel of Late Iron Age character, which is unlikely to be later than AD 50 and may have been used as packing at the time that the post was inserted at the beginning of the Roman period. This vessel (**Figure 8a, 1**) took the form of a necked and cordoned jar or bowl in micaceous wheel-turned brown fabric with sparse to moderate up-to 0.50 mm. grog and quartz filler, and was fired a patchy black/brown.

This fabric is absent from the larger pre-Flavian site assemblages, much of the pottery in which probably originated at the nearby Shedfield kilns (Cunliffe, 1961; Holmes, 1989). It seems likely that this vessel pre-dates the commencement of that industry soon after the beginning of the Roman period.

Assemblage 2: (From the fills of Gulleys [**223**] and [**244**]; Contexts [**222**] and [**243**])

This feature produced a mere 13 sherds (120 gms.) of pottery: the assemblage is, however, important in that it comes from a feature cut by Pit [**217**], which also produced a pre-AD. 70 assemblage. The material is dominated by handmade jar sherds in the calcined flint and quartz-sand tempered Fabric C.2 but also includes a fragment of a rim sherd (from context [**243**]), possibly a butt-beaker (**Figure 8a, 2**), in very-fine-sanded polished grey fabric whose external rim diameter measures 100 mm.

Assemblage 3: (From the fill of Pit **[217]**; Fill **[216]**) cutting Gulley **[223]/[244]**)

The 104 sherd (954 gms.) assemblage from this feature was quantified by numbers of sherds per fabric. The assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by lumpy handmade bead-rim jar sherds in local Shedfield fabrics C.1A, 2 and 4, which account for 17%, 39% and 32% of the assemblage respectively. The fragments include several vessel types which are described below.

A polished bead-rim jar in soot-soaked handmade fabric C.2 (**Figure 8a, 3**), Another, rough example in pale-grey fabric C.1A with an external rim with a diameter of 120 mm (**Figure 8a, 4**). This form is paralleled to an example recovered at the Hallcourt Wood, Shedfield kiln (Cunliffe, 1961, Figure 4 - 4). A small beaker (**Figure 8a, 5**) with rudimentary rim in brown Fabric C.6 fired polished black. Finally, a pedestal base fragment (**Figure 8a, 6**) in sootsoaked fabric C.4 with white margins. The form is very early and unlikely to post-date AD 70.

Assemblage 4: (From the fill of Gulley **[299]**; Fill **[298]**)

The 313 sherds (2432 gms.) of pottery from this feature were also quantified *by numbers of sherds per fabric* (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Quantification of pottery from Assemblage 4.

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight in gms.	%
C.2	89	28.4	942	38.7
C.3A	1	0.3	2	0.1
C.3B	28	8.9	216	8.9
C.4	49	15.7	258	10.6
C.5A	64	20.4	312	12.8
C.5X	73	23.3	646	26.6
F.4	1	0.3	4	0.2
F.9	8	2.6	52	2.1
Total	313	-	2332 gms.	-

The make-up of this assemblage suggests that it is later in date than that from Pit **[217]**. The handmade sootsoaked fabrics C.2 and C.4 in the 'Atrebatic Overlap' tradition now account for less than half of the material by sherd count and have now been supplanted in part by Rowlands Castle type greyware fabrics C.3A and B and the local grey surfaced whiteware Fabric C.5A: these together make-up nearly a third of all of the sherds. Miscellaneous very-fine-sanded greywares of unknown origin, but possibly including early Alice Holt sherds, make-up a further quarter of all of the pottery.

It seems likely, from the still significant presence of pre-Flavian 'Atrebatic Overlap' wares as well as a few Gallo-Belgic whiteware fragments, that this assemblage accumulated between AD 60 and 80.

The following pieces identified within this assemblage merit further description, being of particular interest: a handmade bead-rim jar with carinated shoulder in soot-soaked black Fabric C.2., which has an external rim diameter of 160 mm (**Figure 8a, 7**) - this vessel is one of four examples and is again paralleled in the Hallcourt Wood, Shedfield kiln assemblage (Cunliffe 1961, Figure 4 - 6). A platter with lid-seated rim in soot-soaked *fabric C.4 with all over polish* (***Figure 8a, 8***) - *this vessel is very similar to* examples recovered from the Shedfield site (Holmes, 1989, Figure 5 - 7). The greater part of a small jar (**Figure 8a, 9**) with rolled over rim in grey fabric C.3B with burnished linear decoration on the lower part of its body and cross on underside of base, the external rim of which measures 90 mm in diameter. A tournette-finished jar rim (**Figure 8a, 10**) in similar fabric with vertical linear burnishing on the neck, in the manner of contemporary Rowlands Castle industry flagons, with an external rim diameter of 180 mm. A handmade necked jar with rather wobbly rim (**Figure 8a, 11**) in very-fine-sanded pale-grey fabric fired dirty brown-grey, having an external rim diameter measuring 260 mm. A weakly everted beaker rim in similar fabric fired grey (**Figure 8a, 12**). This vessel is possibly from a biconical vessel and the rim suggests an external diameter of 100 mm. A handmade everted rim jar (**Figure 8a, 13**) in very-fine-sanded black fabric fired patchy orange/grey. One of two vessels (almost identical pots) recorded in this assemblage this vessel had an external rim diameter of 140 mm. Finally a Gallo-Belgic Whiteware platter with polished surfaces (**Figure 8a, 14**).

4.3.4.ii AD 70-150:

Assemblages from this period include the following:

Assemblage 5: [From the Ditches [**92**]/[**106**]/[**112**]; Fills [**85**],[**105**] and [**111**])

The fabric breakdown of this 103 sherd (950 gms.) assemblage indicates a similar or slightly later date than that from Gulley [**299**] but is heavily distorted by the presence of 44 sherds from a single lagena in Fabric F.7. Nevertheless, a total absence of calcined flint gritted 'Atrebatic Overlap' fabrics suggests that the ditch was probably cut around AD 70 and received rubbish for about ten or twenty years. Sherds include one fragment each from a South Gaulish Samian Dr.37 bowl (*c.* AD 70-110) and a Verulamium Region Whiteware flagon, as well as a bead-rim jar with carinated shoulder in *fabric C.4 and a handmade platter (from context* [***85***], **Figure 8a, 15**) with tournette-finished rim in dark grey fabric C.4 with orange patches, with an external rim diameter of 160 mm. This example is similar to examples from Shedfield (Holmes, 1989, Fig. 5-6), Clausentum (Waterman, 1947, Fig. 9-1) and Winchester (Cunliffe, 1964, Fig. 17-8).

Assemblage 6: [From Pit [**86**]; Fills [**83**] and [**84**])

Ditch [**92**] was cut by Pit [**88**], the fill of which (Context [**87**]) yielded 34 sherds (252 gms.) of late-first-century pottery. The assemblage is very small and includes very few rim and other diagnostic sherds: it does, however, appear to be post AD 70 in date.

The two fills of Pit [**86**], which in turn cut the fills of Pit [**88**], produced a considerably larger 327 sherd (5100 gms.) assemblage. This was quantified by numbers of sherds per fabric (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Quantification of pottery from Assemblage 6.

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight in gms.	%
C.1A	5	1.5	28	0.5
C.1C	9	2.8	734	14.4
C.3B	3	0.9	72	1.4
C.4	35	10.7	436	8.5
C5A	96	29.4	1583	31.0
C.5B	90	27.6	1470	28.8
C.7B	4	1.2	40	0.8
C.X	17	5.2	116	2.3
F.1A	3	0.9	7	0.1
F.4	1	0.3	2	0.1
F.6	7	2.1	98	1.9
F.7	17	5.2	80	1.6
F.10	39	11.9	420	8.2
DR.20	1	0.3	14	0.3
Total	327	-	5100 gms.	-

The fabric percentages are slightly distorted by the presence of a number of large, fresh sherds from a single vessel in Fabric C.5B but the figures clearly indicate a great increase in the significance of locally produced vessels in the related fabrics C.5A and C.5B. These vessels consist almost entirely of necked bowls and jars with simple everted rims: this, combined with an almost total absence of bead-rim jars indicates a post-AD 70 date for the assemblage. The presence of a fragment from a South Gaulish Samian Dr.18/31 platter suggests a more precise date of *c.* AD 90-110 for the assemblage.

Within this assemblage the following forms are present: firstly, a necked bowl (**Figure 8a, 16** from context [**83**]) with everted rim, and an external rim diameter of 160 mm, in off-white fabric C.5A fired grey. One of at least six similar vessels of a type common in Flavian Winchester (Cunliffe, 1964, Fig. 17-18 to 22 etc). Secondly, a small, slack profiled vessel, from context [**84**], in similar fabric with a weak everted rim (**Figure 8a, 17**). This vessel has an

external rim diameter of 100 mm, and closely parallels a type found in the Flavian Pit 4 at the Kingdon's Shop site at St. George's Street, Winchester (Cunliffe, 1964, Fig. 15-6). A third form within this assemblage, from context **[84],** is a handmade vessel (**Figure 8a, 18**) with undercut everted rim in pale grey fabric C.5A fired grey-brown, with an external rim diameter of 160 mm. Fourthly, a large part of a probable butt-beaker imitation in orange-brown fabric C.5B fired polished black with bands of burnished vertical lines (**Figure 8a, 19**). In addition, a necked and cordoned jar (**Figure 8a, 20**) with carinated shoulder in grey Alice Holt fabric C.7B (ibid. Fabric A) with an external rim diameter of 150 mm was recovered from context **[83]**. Nearly half of the rim diameter of this vessel is present and it dates to *c.* AD 100-150, following Lyne and Jefferies Type 1-28 (1979). Penultimately, a hole-mouthed bowl (**Figure 8a, 21**) with carinated shoulder in soot-soaked fabric C.4 with over-all burnishing was recorded from context **[83]**. The form, with an external rim diameter of 190 mm, is similar to an example from Hengistbury Head Class BD 5.3 (Brown, 1987). However, the bead-rim is less well defined and the fabric differs from Durotrigian black-burnished ware. Closer parallels are found with Tomalin Form 7 (1987) in Vectis ware and an example from Shedfield (Holmes, 1989, Fig. 6 - 2): it may be that this piece is either an import from the Isle of Wight or a Shedfield kilns product. *c.* Late Iron Age - AD 100. The final vessel within this assemblage is the complete top of pulley-neck flagon (**Figure 8a, 22**), from context **[83]**, in cream fabric F.7 with rough surfaces. Dated to the late first century, this vessel has an external rim diameter of 40 mm, and is probably from the same Continental source as Rigby's Gritty Parchment Wares from Chichester (1989,118).

Assemblage 7: (From the fills of Ditch **[72]**; Fills **[71]** and **[103]**)

This feature is later than Pit **[86]** and its fills produced 510 sherds (7348 gms.) of pottery (**Table 4**).

The fabric breakdown for this assemblage is very similar to that for Pit **[86]** although the larger number of sherds is probably responsible for the somewhat greater range of fabrics. The jar and necked bowl forms in the majority fabrics C.5A and B are similar to those from the earlier Pit **[86]** but are now joined by a range of open forms. The presence of a fragment from a Martres de Veyre Samian Dr.27 cup and a fineware Dr.37 copy indicates an Early Second century and probable Trajanic date for this assemblage.

Within this assemblage a large, (external rim diameter 160mm), everted rim jar, from context **[71]**, in a pale-buff-grey Fabric C.5B was recovered (**Figure 8b, 23**). In addition, another everted rim jar (**Figure 8b 24**) with moulded rim in pinkish-white fabric C.5A fired smooth blue-black was recovered from context **[103]** - this was a slightly smaller vessel having an external rim diameter of 140mm. A third, similar, vessel was also recorded from context **[103]**, having a more developed rim and an external rim diameter of 160mm (**Figure 8b, 25**) in grey-brown Fabric C.5B with orange margins. Also represented was a necked bowl (**Figure 8b, 26**) with an everted rim, whose

external diameter measured 180 mm, in largely soot-soaked Fabric 5B from context [**71**]. Dishes were also present within the assemblage such as one with an external rim diameter of 160 mm in grey fabric C.2 fired black externally (**Figure 8b, 27**) from context [**71**]. This vessel parallels an example from the Royal Oak site in Winchester (Cunliffe, 1964, Fig. 15-2) which was recovered from Pit 2 and dated to *c.* AD 100-120. A second example (but in fabric C.5B) is also present. Another example is a slightly larger dish (having

Table 4: Quantification of pottery from Assemblage 7.

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight in gms.	%
C.1B	15	2.9	562	7.6
C.1C	6	1.2	268	3.6
C.2	6	1.2	268	3.6
C.3B	11	2.2	166	2.3
C.4	13	2.5	254	3.5
C.5A	173	33.9	2452	33.4
C.5B	133	26.1	1574	21.4
C.O	37	7.3	230	3.1
C.X	33	6.5	386	5.3
F.1A	1	0.2	10	0.1
F.1B	1	0.2	4	0.1
F.2	14	2.7	578	7.9
F.6	16	3.1	222	3.1
F.7	30	5.9	230	3.1
F.10	1	0.2	6	0.1
F.11	2	3.9	4	0.1
F.13	7	1.4	56	0.6
F.14	1	0.2	28	0.4
F.X	1	0.2	4	0.1
Total	510		7348	

an external rim diameter of 200 mm), also from context [**71**], of Fishbourne Type 204 (Cunliffe, 1971, *c.* AD 100-150) in flecky grey fabric C.3B with burnished cross on its underside (**Figure 8b, 28**). A flanged dish was also present in this context (**Figure 8b, 29**) having an external rim diameter of 140 mm, and being made in an oxidised fabric (F.6). Two refitting fragments of beaker sherds in Central Gaulish White Ware with glossy red-brown/black colour coat and moulded under-slip barbotine figures (**Figure 8b, 30**) on the vessel's body were also recovered from context [**71**]. A Gillam 238 mortarium in pink-cored cream fabric F.10. with an external rim diameter of 280 mm was also identified. The undeveloped rim form (**Figure 8b, 31**) of this vessel suggests a Flavian date for the vessel (Davies *et al.*, 1994, Fig. 54-310). Penultimately, a lid (**Figure 8b, 32**), in a similar fabric fired patchy cream/buff/pink, to a vessel with an external rim diameter of 220 mm was recorded from context [**103**]. Finally, a Dr.37 bowl copy (**Figure 8b, 33**) with

an external rim diameter of 150 mm, from context [**103**], in a light brown to orange fabric (F.13) was also present.

4.3.4.iii *c.* AD 150-200:

Assemblage 8: (From the fill of Ditch [**236**]; Context [**235**])

The 157 sherds (1658 gms.) of pottery from this feature were quantified as follows:

Table 5: Quantification of pottery from Assemblage 8.

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight in gms.	%
C.3B	4	2.5	30	1.8
c.5A	86	54.8	1044	63.0
C.5B	6	3.8	94	5.7
C.7B	7	4.5	168	10.1
C.8	26	16.6	136	8.2
C.0	14	8.9	38	2.3
F.1A	2	1.3	10	0.6
F.1B	7	4.5	106	6.4
F.14	5	3.2	32	1.9
Total	157	-	1658 gms.	-

Sherds in the local fabrics C.5A and B continue to make up nearly two-thirds of the sherds in this assemblage but are now joined by significant quantities of Dorset BB1: some of the jar sherds in fabric C.5A are heavily spalled, suggesting that pottery production was taking place nearby. Small quantities of Rowlands Castle and Alice Holt greywares continued to arrive on the site as they had done intermittently since the late first century.

The presence of fragments from a Central Gaulish Samian Dr.38 bowl (*c.* AD 140-200) and Antonine coarseware forms indicate a late second century date for this assemblage. Six Antonine coarsewares were represented within this assemblage. The first of these was the greater part of jar with low-slung carination and burnished diagonal line decoration (**Figure 8b, 34**) in an off-white fabric C.5A fired flecky blue-grey. This vessel had an external rim diameter of 100 mm and has close parallels with the Antonine Burial 228 at the St Pancras cemetery in Chichester (Down, 1971, Fig. 5.26, 228a). The lower part of another jar in similar fabric but with acute lattice decoration is also present. A third form of Antonine coarseware was represented by a rim sherd (**Figure 8b, 35**), suggesting an external rim diameter of 100 mm, from another jar with similar stubby everted rim in similar fabric. A further example was an everted rim jar in brown fabric C.5B fired polished black, this vessel had an external rim diameter of 140 mm (**Figure 8b, 36**). Another everted rim jar (**Figure 8b, 37**) with acute-lattice body decoration in black BB1 fabric C.8.

dating to *c.* AD 160-200 was also recorded. Finally a flanged bowl (**Figure 8b, 38**) of Gillam Type 37 (1977) in black BB1 fabric C.8. with an external rim diameter of 180 mm. and dating to *c.* AD 120-180 was also recorded in ditch [**235**].

4.3.4.iv *c.* AD 200-270

Assemblage 9: (From the layers immediately over Hearth [**365**], Layers [**326**] and [**307**])

The combined assemblage from these two contexts is particularly significant in that it comes from directly above a feature which has furnished an archaeomagnetic date of AD 190-225.

Table 6: Quantification of pottery from Assemblage 9.

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight in gms.	%
C.1C	7	7.5	152	10.4
C.3A	20	21.5	492	33.5
C.3B	1	1.1	58	4.0
C.5A	3	3.2	20	1.4
C.8	2	2.2	12	0.8
C.10B	12	12.9	214	14.6
C.X	32	34.4	1.2	7.0
DR.20	16	17.2	518	35.3
Total	93	-	1468 gms.	-

The small size of the assemblage coupled with the presence of heavy Rowlands Castle beehive and Dressel 20 amphora sherds makes the quantification by weight per fabric fairly meaningless. The quantification by sherd numbers does (**Table 6**), however, suggest a sharp fall off in the significance of local fabric C.5A products, although significant numbers of sherds from both a Rowlands Castle beehive and a Dressel 20 amphora may have depressed the percentage of such wares.

The abnormally high percentage (60% in fact) of sherds from such storage vessels is one of the most interesting aspects of this assemblage and suggests that some kind of specialised activity was being carried out within the structure represented by the tread layers [**326**] and [**307**]. Other patches of gravel reflooring and occupation associated with successive ephemeral early to mid third century structures in the area also produced large numbers of amphora and other storage vessel sherds, amounting to 36% of all of the pottery.

Several sherds from an incipient beaded-and-flanged bowl (**Figure 8b, 39**) came from Context [**326**] immediately over the remains of Oven [**365**]: it may

be a Severan Alice Holt product of the same date-range as the archaeomagnetic ones arrived at for the oven, as it is of the early-third-century type in very-fine-sanded grey ware fired polished black. This vessel has an external rim diameter of 140 mm.

New Forest greywares appear to be absent from both Contexts [**326**] and [**307**]: the significant percentage of unattributed greywares is largely derived from the Fig. 39 vessel.

4.3.4.v c. AD 250-300+:

Assemblage 10: [From the dark yellowish-brown gravel floor (Context [**263**]) over [**307**] and working area [**234**] above].

The 31 sherd (537 gms.) assemblage from these two contexts is too small for quantification but is important in that it includes one sherd each from a New Forest purple colour-coat beaker and parchment ware closed form.

The accepted date for the commencement of New Forest pottery production is *c.* AD 260-270 (Fulford, 1975) but recent work on early-third-century pottery assemblages from sites in West Sussex suggests that this date could be too late by as much as forty years (Lyne, 1994,87).

The layer [**326**] and [**307**] assemblage from beneath floor [**263**] has no New Forest wares and is likely to be later than the latest archaeomagnetic date of AD.225 given for the oven beneath: it could, however, be as early in date as the 190s at the lower end of the archaeomagnetic date range for that feature. The pottery assemblages from Pits [**195**], [**270**] and [**311**], described below, are later in character than *Assemblage 10* and attributable to the period *c.* AD 270-290. Successive flooring and occupation *Assemblages 9* and *10* can therefore be approximately dated to *c.* AD 200/225 - 270/290. If we assume that each occupation phase was of similar length then we arrive at a date of *c.* AD 235/257 for the laying of gravel floor [**263**]. There are many ifs and buts in this calculation but bearing in mind that floor [**263**] included fragments from two already broken New Forest vessels then it seems likely that the industry did indeed commence production at some time during the early-third century.

Assemblage 11: (From the fill of Pit [**195**] in Area 3; Fill [**194**])

The 34 sherds (402 gms.) of pottery from this feature are also too few for any form of meaningful quantification. They do, however, include 10 sherds from the following vessel of an imitation Dr.37 bowl, with an external diameter of 220 mm, in sandy orange fabric F.16 with scribed wavy line decoration and traces of maroon colour-coat (**Figure 8b, 40**). Some of the sherds are over-fired purple in colour; suggesting that the vessel is a waster. A second form (**Figure 8b, 41**) was also present in this feature, a small probable bead-rim dish in similar fabric with an external diameter of 120 mm.

Assemblage 12: (From the fill of Pit [**270**] in Area 3; Fill [**269**])

The few fragments (42 sherds, 468 gms.) of pottery from this pit include fragments from another wavy-line decorated Dr.37 bowl imitation and a Dr.38 bowl flange fragment in fabric F.16. The rest of the sherds include 23 New Forest grey ware fragments from Fulford's forms 20 (*c.* AD 270-350), 30.7 (*c.* AD 270-400+) and 40 (*c.* AD 270-400+). A sherd of developed beaded-and-flanged bowl in black BB1 fabric C.8 with burnished external arcading was also present (**Figure 8b, 42**). This vessel had an external rim diameter of 170 mm and dates to *c.* AD 270-350.

Assemblage 13: (From the fill of Pit [**311**]; Fill [**310**])

The 115 sherds (2916 gms.) of pottery from this feature are of similar date to the material from Pits [**195**] and [**270**] and (more importantly) form an assemblage just large enough for meaningful quantification (**Table 7**).

Table 7: Quantification of pottery from Assemblage 13.

Fabric	No.of sherds	%	Weight in gms.	%
C.1C	2	1.7	80	2.7
C.5A	1	0.9	30	1.0
C.6	31	27.0	508	17.4
C.8	15	13.0	256	8.8
C.9	42	36.5	608	20.9
C.10A	1	0.9	4	0.1
F.2A	4	3.5	30	1.0
F.2C	1	0.9	6	0.2
F.5	4	3.5	46	1.6
F.6	10	8.7	132	4.5
F.16	2	1.7	36	1.2
DR.20	2	1.7	1180	40.5
Total	115	-	2916 gms.	-

The figures indicate that the local production of pottery in fabric C.5 variants was in its final stages at the time that this pit was back-filled during the third or fourth quarter of the third century: the only sherd in fabric C.5A is from a BB1 cooking-pot copy in a rather coarse version of the ware. Imitation BB1 cooking pots in reddish-brown fabric C.6 fired black are also present in significant quantities: the similarity of this fabric to the earlier C.5B one, coupled with the evidence for production of samian copies in oxidised fabric F.16 described above (see *Assemblage 12*) and the cooking-pot in fabric C.5A, indicates that pottery manufacture on a limited scale was still taking place in the Wickham area during the late third century. The bulk of the coarse pottery was, however, now supplied by the New Forest and BB1 industries. Five examples of these industries were present within this

assemblage the first of these was a handmade, bulbous everted-rim cooking-pot (**Figure 8b, 43**) in gritty off-white fabric C.5A fired flecky pink/black with pink margins. This vessel had an external rim diameter of 140 mm. and dates to *c.* AD 220-290. A similar form to the above was also present but was wheel-turned with a cavetto rim (**Figure 8b, 44**, one of two recovered) in reddish-brown fabric C.6 fired patchy grey to black, and had a slightly larger external rim diameter of 170 mm. A bulbous everted-rim cooking-pot was also present possessing, in a black BB1 fabric C.8, horizontal grooves along its upper edge of obtuse-lattice girth decoration (**Figure 8b, 45**). This vessel had an external rim diameter of 150 mm. and dates to *c.* AD 240-290. A second, cavetto-rim example is also present as is a New Forest grey ware one of similar form. Penultimately, an everted jar rim (**Figure 8b, 46**) in grey fabric F.6 fired black was also present, with an external rim diameter of 130 mm, as was a Dr.36 platter copy (**Figure 8b, 47**) in grey-cored sandy orange fabric F.16 with surface smoothing and an external rim diameter of 200 mm.

The fine wares include fragments from bottle and indented beaker sherds in fabrics F.2A and 2B (Fulford, 1975, Fabric 1A reduced and oxidised) and from a bowl in Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat fabric F.5 (Young, 1977).

Assemblage 14: (From the fills of the 'corduroy' feature trenches [**162**, [**164**, [**180**], [**182**], [**219**], [**221**], [**274**] and [**276**]; Fills [**161**], [**163**], [**179**], [**181**], [**218**], [**220**], [**273**] and [**275**])

The 31 sherds of pottery from these various features span the entire Roman occupation of the site and are generally very abraded. The conclusion is therefore that the feature is post AD 270 in date and possibly post-Roman. The very abraded nature of the sherds further suggests that the 'corduroy' feature may be the result agricultural activities.

Hardly any of the Roman pottery from the site can be proven to date to the early fourth century but the rim of a flagon of Fulford Type 23.2 (1975) in fabric F.2B from Context 2 indicates some kind of very limited activity continuing on the site into the late-fourth century.

Table 8: Catalogue of Pottery recovered at Wickham.

Context. Feature type. Fabric	Form	Date-range	No. of sherds	Weight (in gms.)	Comments
[2]. Layer.					
C.3B	Closed	50-300+	12	118	
C.4	Bead-rim	43-70	11	96	
C.8	?	100-400	1	12	
C.9	Closed	260-400	5	20	
C.X			53	218	
F.1B		120-200	3	12	
F.2A	Closed	260-400	1	2	
F.2B	Bowl	260-400	1	12	
	Flagon	350-400	1	10	Form 23.2
F.2C	Mortarium	260-400	4	64	
F.5	?	240-400	1	2	
F.6	Dog-dish	3rd-4th c.	1	14	
DR.20	Amphora	190-260	2	142	
Total			96	722 gms.	
Date. *c.* AD 250-400.					
[3]. Fill of Pit [4] (= [11]).					
C.1A	*Store jar*		1	16	
C.3A	Store-jar		3	100	
C.3B	Jar	180-350			
	Jars	270-350	32	266	
	Lid		16	108	
	Dev.b+fl.bowl	270-350	19	166	
C.5A	Closed		4	18	Abraded
C.5B	Jar	270-370	1	6	
C.6	Closed		14	104	
C.8	Closed	120-400	9	62	
C.9	Ev.rim jar	260-370	19	42	
C.10A	Closed	270-400	2	22	
C.X			5	8	
F.1B	DR.31	150-200	5	11	
F.2A	Indent beaker	260-400	2	10	
	Scale beaker	260-330	1	6	Form 47
F.2B	Closed	260-400	4	11	
DR.20	Amphora		3	84	
Total			140	1040 gms.	
Date. *c.* AD 270-400.					

[5]. Fill of Posthole [6].

C.1	Store-jar		1	12	
C.5A	Closed		9	114	
C.8	C'pot	200-270	2	34	
C.10A	C'pot	270-400	1	2	
C.X			3	16	
F.1A		43-110	1	1	
F.1B		120-200	1	24	
F.1C		150-200	1	1	
F.7			1	1	
F.8			1	1	
Total			21	206 gms.	

Date. AD 270+.

[7]. Fill of Posthole [8].

C.5A	Ev.rim	70-200	1	4	
C.X			3	4	
Total			4	8 gms.	

Date. 2nd century+

[9]. Fill of Posthole [10].

C.9	Closed	260-400	1	2 gms.	

Date. AD 270+.

[11]. Fill of Pit [12].

C.2	Bead-rim	43-70	1	18	
C.3A	Store-jar		1	40	
C.3B	Closed	50-350	19	250	
	Beehive		12	312	
C.5A	Ev.rim jars	2nd c.	19	146	
	Lid		10	120	
	Dog-dish	3rd c.			
	Ev.rim jars	150-250	8	90	
C.5A/B	Dog-dishes	150-270			x3
	Lids	100-200			
	Fl.bowl	150-250	30	200	
C.6	Cavetto-rims	3rd c.	13	180	x2
C.8	Jars	120-220			x2
	Dog-dished	200-270	24	178	x3
C.9	Closed	260-400	13	36	
C.10A	Closed	270-400	5	36	
C.10B	Store-jar		1	32	
C.11	Closed	200-270	2	12	
C.X	Closed		10	54	
C.0	Beehive	2nd c.	23	172	
F.1B		120-200	4	12	
F.2A	Beaker	260-370	1	14	
F.2C	Mortarium	260-400	1	196	
F.6	Closed		4	24	
F.8	Lid	2nd c.	4	28	
Total			225	2150 gms.	

Date. Late 3rd century.

[15]. Fill of Posthole [16].

C.3A	Jar	43-70	1	8	Abraded
C.X	Cordoned jar	43-70	1	8	Abraded
Total			2	16 gms.	

Date. AD 43-70 but almost certainly residual.

[17]. Fill of Posthole [18].

C.2	?	43-70	2	4	Abraded
C.4		43-70	1	2	
C.X			2	3	
F.9	GB,Platter	60-150	1	6	Abraded
Total			6	15 gms.	

Date. Late 1st century but condition suggests residual.

[19]. Fill of Posthole [20].

C.X			2	8	
Medieval c'pot		1350-1500	5	50	
Post-Med	Porcelain	18th c.	5	17	
Total			12	75 gms.	

Date. Late Medieval.

[21]. Fill of Posthole [22].

C.1C	Beehive	1	30	
C.5A	Closed	3	26	Abraded
C.5B	Closed	1	1	
C.X	Jar	1	4	
Total		6	61 gms.	

Date. Roman.

[23]. Fill of Posthole [24].

C.5			1	2	
C.6	Dog-dish	250-300+	1	4	
C.9	Jar	260-400	1	2	Abraded
F.6			1	1	
Total			4	9 gms.	

Date. Late Roman or later.

[35]. Fill of Posthole [36].

F.6	?	1	2 gms.	Abraded

Date. Roman or later.

[37]. Fill of Posthole [38].

C.4	Store-jar	43-70	1	8	Abraded
C.5	Jar		1	2	
Total			2	10 gms.	

[39]. Fill of Posthole [40].

C.5A	Jar		2	32	
C.7A	Bead-rim	43-90	2	42	
C.X		43-70	1	1	Abraded
Total			5	75 gms.	

Date. Late 1st century.

[49]. Fill of Posthole [50].

C.1A	Bead-rim	43-70	2	34 gms.

Date. pre-Flavian.

[57]. Fill of Posthole [58].

C.1B	Store-jar	1	14	
C.5	Closed	4	8	
C.X		1	4	
Total		6	26 gms.	

Date. Early Roman.

[**61**]. Fill of Posthole [**62**].

C.1C	Store-jar		1	26	
C.5	Jar		4	16	
C.6	Closed		3	12	
C.9	Closed	260-400	1	8	
C.O	Closed		1	6	
C.X	Ev.rim	3rd-4th c.	1	6	
F.6	Closed		1	6	
Total			12	80 gms.	

Date. AD 260-400 or later.

[**63**]. Fill of Posthole [**64**].

C.1C	Store-jar		1	4	Abraded
C.6	Jar		10	44	
C.X	Jar		1	2	
F.2A	Beaker	260-400	2	4	
DR.20	Amphora		1	100	
Total			15	154 gms.	

Date. AD 260-400.

[**65**]. Fill of Posthole [**66**].

C.9	Jar	260-400	5	54	
C.10A	Jar	270-400	3	8	
C.10B	Jar		5	14	
C.X		43-70	1	1	Abraded
F.6	Closed		1	2	
Total			15	79 gms.	

Date. AD 270-400.

[**67**]. Fill of Posthole [**68**].

C.6	Ev.rim	3rd-4th c.	1	10	Abraded
C.9	Jar	260-400	3	14	Abraded
C.X	Jar	3rd-4th c	1	6	
Total			5	30 gms.	

[**71**]. Fill of Ditch [**72**].

C.1B	Bead rim store-jar	43-70	15	562	
C.2	Bowl	43-70	6	268	
C.4	Jar	43-70	6	84	
C.5A	Ev.rim jars	70-150	140	1972	x13
C.6	Necked bowls and jars	70-150			x4
	Str.sided dish	70-200			Fishbourne
	Misc dishes	70-150	95	1168	203
	Narrow-mouth jar		29	268	
C.O	Pedestal base	43-60	18	122	
C.X	Jars	60-150			x2
	Bead-rim	60-100	31	376	
F.1A	DR.27	43-110	1	10	
F.1B	DR.27	100-130	1	4	
F.2	Mortarium	43-70	14	578	
F.6	Fl.dish		6	30	
	Pitcher		10	176	
F.7	Flagon	70-150	6	26	
F.11	Beaker	2nd c.	2	4	
F.X			1	4	
Total			381	5652 gms.	

Date. AD 260-400.

[**73**]. Fill of Posthole [**76**].

C.5	Jar		1	2
C.X	Jar		1	4
Total			2	6 gms.

[**75**]. Fill of Pit [**76**].

C.3B			2	6
C.5A			1	1
C.6	Ev.rim	180-300		
	Incip b+fl bowl	200-300	3	34
C.9	Jars	260-400	6	32
	Beehive	260-400	4	78
C.10A	Jar	270-400	4	38
C.10B	Store-jar		1	10
C.X			5	30
DR.20	Amphora		1	54
Total			27	283 gms.

Date. AD 260-400.

[**77**]. Fill of Posthole [**78**].

C.5A	Closed		11	48
C.X			1	2
F.X			4	16
Total			16	66 gms.

[**79**]. Fill of Posthole [**80**].

C.3B	Jar	50-350	1	8
C.10B	Store-jar		2	34
C.X	Closed		4	12
Total			7	54 gms.

[83]. Fill of Pit [86].

C.1A	Jar		5	28	
C.1C	Beehive		9	734	
C.3B	Jar		3	72	
C.4	Car.bowl	43-70	12	158	
	Closed	43-70	21	254	
C.5A	Cordoned jar	70-150			
	Necked jars	70-200	66	1112	x10
C.6	Pitcher	2nd c.	80	1322	One vessel
C.X			4	46	
C.X	Closed	43-70	13	70	Handmade
F.IA	DR.27	43-110	2	6	
F.4	Closed	43-70	1	2	
F.6	Jar		4	24	
F.7	Flagon	60-120	17	80	
F.10	Mortarium		1	106	
DR.20	Amphora		1	14	
Total			239	4028 gms.	

[84]. Fill of Pit [86].

C.4	Jar	43-70	2	24	
C.5A	Necked jars	70-150	34	511	x5
C.5B	Necked jar	70-150	10	148	
F.1A	DR.18/31	90-110	1	1	
F.6	Jar		3	74	
F.10	Lagena		38	314	
Total			88	1072 gms.	

[85]. Fill of Ditch [92].

C.3B			1	12	
C.4	GB Platter	43-70			
	Bead-rim	43-70	10	208	
C.5B	Jar		38	460	
C.X	Jar		3	18	
F.7	Lagena	60-120	44	186	
Total			96	884 gms.	

[87]. Fill of Pit [88].

C.1A	Jar		1	4	
C.1B	Jar		3	52	
	Beehive		2	22	
C.3B	Jar		3	20	
	Lid	70-200	1	22	
C.5	Closed		6	88	
C.X	Necked jars	70-200	7	26	
F.10	Flagon		11	18	
Total			34	252 gms.	

[90]. Fill of Posthole [91].

C.X	Closed		1	1 gm.

[**97**]. Fill of Ditch [**98**].

C.1C	Beehive		2	20	
C.3B	Beehive	3rd c.	5	332	
C.8		120-400	3	10	
C.9	Store-jar	270-350	8	274	
	Bead-rim jar	270-350	6	160	Form 28
C.X			1	2	
F.1B		120-200	1	2	
F.2A	Beaker	260-400	1	1	
F.2B	Indented beaker	260-340	8	30	
F.12	Bowl	3rd c.	1	28	
F.X	Unguentarium		1	64	
Total			37	923 gms.	

Date. AD 270-350.

[**101**]. Fill of Pit [**102**].

C.1C	Jar		1	38	Fresh
C.X	Jar		1	6	
Total			2	44 gms.	

[**103**]. Fill of Ditch [**104**].

C.1C	Store jar		15	314	
C.3B	Ev.rim jars	70-150	11	166	x3
C.4	Bead-rim jar	70-100	7	170	
C.5A	Necked jars	70-150	33	480	x2
C.5C			5	64	
C.6	Ev.rim jar	70-150	4	74	
C.X			2	10	
C.0	Cordoned jar	70-150			
	G.B.Platter	70-150	19	108	
F.6			6	46	
F.7	Flagon	100-150	24	204	
F.10	Lagena		1	6	
F.13	DR.37 copy	70-150	1	26	
F.14	Flagon	50-150	1	28	
Total			129	1696 gms.	

[**105**]. Fill of Ditch [**106**].

C.3B	Jar	70-150	1	28	
F.1A	DR.37	70-110	1	4	
F.6	Closed		2	16	
F.7	Flagon		1	2	
F.14	Flagon	50-150	1	4	
F.15	Flagon	43-70	1	12	
Total			7	66 gms.	

[**113**]. Fill of post-pipe [**114**].

C.4	Bead-rim	150-300	2	22	
C.8	C'pot	200-290	1	10	
C.X			6	18	
F.1B		120-200	1	2	
DR.20	Amphora		1	22	Abraded
Total			11	74 gms.	

[**116**]. Fill of Posthole [**117**].

C.9	Jar	260-400	2	20	
C.10A	Jar	270-400	1	18	
F.6	Closed		2	5	
DR.20	Amphora		1	168	
Total			6	211 gms.	

Date. AD 270-400.

[**128**]. Fill of Pit [**129**].

C.3B	Store-jar		6	372	
C.4	GB Platter	43-70	1	8	
C.5A	Dog-dish	150-270	8	32	
C.9	Ev.rim	260-400	2	10	
C.O	Lids	2nd c.	2	56	x2
C.X			3	6	
F.1A		43-110	1	6	
DR.20	Amphora		3	362	
MISC	Amphora		1	94	
Total			27	946 gms.	

Date. AD 270+.

[**132**]. Fill of Posthole [**133**].

C.X	Closed	43-70	1	8 gms.	

[**135**]. Fill of Pit [**134**].

C.2	Closed	43-70	2	8	
C.4	Closed		4	28	
C.5A	Lid-seated bowl Jar	70-150	26	220	
C.5B	Closed		7	30	
C.8		120-400	12	42	
C.11	Jar	70-200	2	34	
C.0	Closed		4	30	
C.X	Closed		30	70	
F.1A		43-110	1	2	
F.1B		100-130	3	56	
F.6	Beaker	70-150	1	2	
Total			92	522 gms.	

Date. AD 120-150.

[**136**]. Fill of Pit [**134**].

C.2	Store-jar		2	138	Fresh
C.3B	Jar		6	102	Handmade
C.4	Jar		5	22	
C.5A	Ev.rim jar	120-200	2	34	
	Necked jar	70-150	12	76	
C.5B	Fl.bowl	120-200	13	78	
	Jar		5	48	
C.8	Dog-dish	150-300	11	28	
C.0	Jar		2	68	
C.X			2	8	
F.1A		43-110	1	4	
F.1B	DR.18/31	120-150	2	3	
	DR.31	150-200	1	14	
Total			64	623 gms.	

Date. AD 150-200.

[**141**]. Fill of Gulley [**142**].

Medieval curfew		1200-1350	4	172 gms.	

[**143**]. Fill of Drain [**144**].

C.X			2	12	Abraded
Medieval c'pot		1200-1350	3	6	
Tin glaze		18th c.	2	6	
Total			7	24 gms.	

[**146**]. Fill of Gulley [**147**].

C.X			2	35	Abraded
?Saxo-Norman		1000-1200	1	2	
Medieval c'pot		1200-1300	2	42	
Total			5	79 gms.	

[**148**]. Fill of Gulley [**149**].

C.9	Beehive	260-400	3	154	Abraded
Saxo-Norman		700-1100	3	12	
Medieval					
c'pot		1200-1300			
pitcher		1200-1300	25	626	
Total			30	792 gms.	

[**155**]. Fill of Posthole [**154**].

F.1B		120-200	1	6 gms.	Abraded

[**157**]. Fill of Gulley [**156**].

C.1C	Store-jar		2	40	
C.3A	Store-jar		2	14	Abraded
C.9		260-400	1	2	
C.X			1	1	
F.1B		120-200	1	4	
?Medieval			1	8	
Total			8	69 gms.	

Date. Late Roman or Medieval.

[**159**]. Fill of Posthole [**158**].

C.2	Closed		1	6 gms.	Abraded

[**161**]. Fill of Corduroy feature [**162**].

C.3A		43-70	1	2	
C.9	Closed	260-400	1	6	
Total			2	8 gms.	

[**163**]. Fill of Corduroy feature [**164**].

C.8		120-400	1	1	Abraded
C.9		260-400	1	2	
C.X	Jar		2	8	
Total			4	11 gms.	

[**167**]. Fill of Gulley [**166**].

C.2	Store jar	43-70	12	160	
	Bead-rim jars	43-70	13	132	
C.3A	Jar	43-70	1	2	
C.3B	Beehive	3rd c.	4	48	
C.4	Jar		1	2	
	Bead-rim	43-70	1	4	
C.5A	Jar		6	72	
	Bead-rim	70-100	5	26	Abraded
C.6	Jar	3rd c.	2	8	
C.8	Fl.bowl	120-400	10	72	
C.9	Jars	260-400	6	46	
	Closed	260-400	3	74	
C.10B	Store-jar		7	28	Abraded
C.O			8	52	
C.X			4	20	
C.X	Closed		4	26	
F.1A		43-110	2	3	
F.1A	DR.27	43-110	1	1	
F.1B	DR.31	150-200	4	90	X2
F.3	Roughcast beaker	130-200	1	2	
F.7	Flagon	50-80	1	102	
F.7	Closed		1	6	
DR.20	Amphora		1	12	
Total			98	988 gms.	

[**174**]. Fill of Posthole [**175**].

Late Med		1350-1500	3	32 gms.	

[**179**]. Fill of corduroy feature [**180**].

C.2	Jar		1	2	Abraded
C.9	Jar	260-400	2	8	Abraded
F.1B		120-200	1	4	Abraded
Total			4	14 gms.	

[**181**]. Fill of corduroy feature [**182**].

C.3B			1	2	Abraded
C.X			2	4	Abraded
Total			3	6 gms.	

[**187**]. Fill of Ditch [**186**].

C.4			1	4	
C.X			4	10	
Earthenware			1	4	
	bowl	1670-1750	16	1008	
	bowl	1670-1750	2	50	
P.M.Whiteware		17th c.	3	50	
Total			27	1126 gms.	

[**192**]. Fill of Pit [**193**].

C.9	Jar	260-400	1	2 gms.	Abraded

[**194**]. Fill of Pit [**195**].

C.1B	Store-jar		3	24
C.3B	Ev.rim		3	34
C.4			9	50
C.6	Jar		1	16
C.O			1	6
C.X			2	10
F.1B	DR.37	120-200	1	44
F.16	Bowl	270-300+	13	216
?Medieval			1	2
Total			34	402 gms.

Date. AD 270-300+.

[**196**]. Fill of Pit [**197**].

C3B	Beehive	3rd c.	3	140
C.5A	Jar		6	22
C.8	Fl.bowl	120-200	1	26
	Ev.rim	180-270	6	40
C.9	Jars	260-400	3	20
	Dog dish	260-370	14	86
C.10A	Jar	270-400	1	16
C.X	Jar		6	38
F.2A	Beaker	260-340	2	6
DR.20	Amphora		1	14
Total			43	408 gms.

Date. AD 270-300+.

[**198**]. Fill of Pit [**199**].

C.2	Jar	43-70	1	12
C.4	Platter	43-70	1	10
C.X			3	12
F.7	Flagon		2	4
Total			7	38 gms.

[**200**]. Fill of shallow pit [**201**].

C.8	C'pot	120-400	31	52
C.O	Closed		1	4
F.2B	Beaker	260-350	1	4
DR.20	Amphora		1	1
Total			34	61 gms.

Date. AD 260-350.

[**212**]. Layer.

C.6	Closed	3rd c.	2	2
C.8	C'pot	120-400	1	4
C.10A		270-400	1	1
C.X			4	2
Total			8	9 gms.

Date. AD 270-400.

[**214**]. Fill of Posthole [**215**].

C.4	Open		1	24
C.5	Closed		4	22
C.0	Beaker		2	6
C.X	Closed		2	4
Total			9	56 gms.

[**216**]. Fill of Pit [**217**].

C.1A	Bead-rim	43-70	18	192	
C.2	Bead-rim	43-60	40	448	
	Lid				
C.4	Pedestal base	43-60	33	278	
C.6	Beaker	43-70	5	6	
C.X	Jar	43-70	1	4	Handmade
			7	26	
Total			104	954 gms.	

Date. AD 43-70.

[**218**]. Fill of corduroy feature [**219**].

C.3B	Closed	3	8	
C.X		1	1	
F.X	Closed	1	1	
Total		5	10 gms.	

[**220**]. Fill of corduroy feature [**221**].

C.8	Beaker	120-300+	9	42	
C.X			1	4	Abraded
Total			10	46 gms.	

[**222**]. Fill of Gulley [**223**].

C.2	Store-jar	43-70	1	6	Abraded
C.9	Jar	260-400	1	4	Abraded
Total			2	10 gms.	

[**224**]. Second fill of Pit [**129**].

C.1A	Closed		2	6	
C.4	Bead-rim	43-70	1	12	
C.0	Jar		2	8	
F.6	Beaker		4	4	Thin-walled
Total			9	30 gms.	

[**226**]. Fill of Posthole [**227**].

C.X		3	12 gms.	Abraded

[**228**]. Fill of Posthole [**229**].

C.2	Bead-rims	43-70	38	1020	x5, Fresh
C.4	Jar		1	4	Abraded
C.5A	Bead-rim	60-100	6	84	
C.X	Jar		3	11	
	Ev.rim	60-100	3	22	Joining
	jar		5	16	
F.7	Closed	43-150	1	1	Flake
Total			57	1158 gms.	

Date. AD c.60-80.

[**234**]. Layer.

C.3B	Beehive	3rd c.	1	90	
C.5	Closed	70-250	2	8	
C.10B	Store-jar		1	30	
C.X	Jar base		2	7	
F.2C	Closed	260-400	1	10	
Total			7	145 gms.	

[235]. Fill of Ditch [236].

C.3B	Jar		4	30	
C.5B	Jar	150-200			see Down 1971, Fig. 5, 26-228a
	Jars	150-200	86	1044	
C.6	Ev.rim	2nd c.	6	94	
C.7B			7	168	
C.8	Ev.rim	120-200	25	82	
	Fl.bowl	120-200	1	54	
C.O			14	38	
F.1A		70-110	2	10	
F.1B	DR.37	120-200			
DR.38		140-200			
DR.33		120-200	7	106	
F.14	Flagon	70-150	5	32	
Total			157	1658 gms.	

Date. AD *c.*150-200.

[237]. Fill of Posthole [238].

C.3B	Jar	70-300	1	4	Abraded
C.10A	Jar	270-400	2	12	Abraded
C.X			2	4	
F.6	Dish		2	10	Abraded
Total			7	30 gms.	

Date. AD *c.* 270-400.

[240]. Posthole [241].

F.1A	DR.15/17	43-80+	1	1 gm.	Abraded

[242]. Layer.

C.10B	Jar	270-400	1	6 gms.	

[243]. Fill of Gulley [244].

C.2	Jar	43-70	8	98	
C.4	Jar	43-70	2	10	Thick-walled
C.X	Cordoned jar	43-70	1	2	
Total			11	110 gms.	

[251]. Fill of Posthole [252].

C.3A		43-70	1	2	
C.3B	Closed	70-300	1	2	
C.X			2	2	
Total			4	6 gms.	

[253]. Layer.

C.3B	Beehive	3rd c.	8	178	
C.8		120-300+	1	2	
C.X	Jar	3rd-4th c	13	61	
F.2A	Beaker	260-400	1	1	
DR.20	Amphora		2	66	
Total			25	308 gms.	

Date. AD *c.* 270-400.

[254]. Fill of Posthole [255].

C.X	Cordoned jar	L.I.A-AD 60	6	108 gms.	One pot

[**258**]. Fill of Pit [**259**].

C.3B			1	8	Abraded
C.X			1	1	
Post-Med		17th-18th c.	2	18	
Total			4	27 gms.	

[**260**]. Layer.

C.8	Jar		1	1	
C.9	Ev.rim	270-400	3	8	
Total			4	9 gms.	

[**261**]. Fill of Posthole [**262**].

C.X			1	4	Abraded
DR.20	Amphora		1	24	
Total			2	28 gms.	

[**263**]. Layer.

C.10A	Jar	270-400	3	36	Oxidised
C.10B	Store-jar		3	108	
C.X			2	4	
F.2A	Beaker	260-400	1	2	
F.7	Flagon		4	8	
DR.20	Amphora		2	128	
GAUL	Amphora		9	106	
Total			24	392 gms.	

Date. AD 270-400.

[**266**]. Fill of Posthole [**267**].

C.5A	Ev.rim	200-250	1	18	
C.8	Fl.bowl	180-250	7	100	
C.9	Ev.rim	260-400	4	62	
	Closed	260-400	20	174	
C.10A	Jar	270-400	3	36	
C.10B	Jar		1	48	
C.O			2	34	
C.X			1	2	
F.1B	DR.38	140-200	1	2	
F.6	Closed		2	12	
Total			42	488 gms.	

Date. Mid 3rd century.

[**269**]. Fill of Pit [**270**].

C.5A	Closed		1	6	
C.8	Dev.b.+ fl bowl	270-350			
	Ev.rim	200-290	3	98	
C.9	Beehive	270-400			
	Flagon	270-400			
	Ev.rim	270-400	23	360	
C.10B	C'pot	270-400	4	46	
F.1B	DR.38	140-200	1	6	
F.5	Bowl	240-400+	1	4	
F.6	Closed		5	36	
F.16	DR.38 copy	270-350			
	DR.37 copy	270-350	5	118	Wavy combed
Total			43	674 gms.	

Date. AD 270-350.

[**273**]. Fill of corduroy feature [**274**].

C.9	Jar	260-400	2	4 gms.	

[**275**]. Fill of corduroy feature [**276**].

C.4	?	43-70	1	2 gms.	Abraded

[**277**]. Fill of Pit [**278**].

C.3B	Beehive	3rd c.	3	36
C.8	C'pot	120-300+	4	20
	Dog-dish	220-400		
	Dev.b+fl bowl	270-350	6	66
C.9	Beehive	260-400	3	182
	Strainer	260-400	4	28
C.X	Colander		2	16
			5	38
F.6	Beaker		6	52
	Beaker		8	26
F.8			1	4
Total			42	468 gms.

Date. AD *c.* 270-350.

[**279**]. Fill of Posthole [**284**].

C.3B	Ev.rim jar	?Late Roman	2	16
C.X	Jar		1	2
Total			3	18 gms.

[**280**]. Fill of Posthole [**281**].

C.8		120-300+	3	8
C.9	Jar	260-400	9	58
C.10A	C'pot	270-400	4	32
C.O	Closed		1	8
C.X			4	8
F.2A	Beaker	270-400	1	2
F.X	Flagon	200-400	1	2
Total			23	118 *gms.*

Date. AD *c.* 270-400.

[**285**]. Fill of Posthole [**286**].

F.17	?	270-400	1	1 gm.

[**291**]. Fill of Pit [**292**].

C.6	Cavetto-rim	250-300+	6	40
C.8	Dev.b.+fl bowl	270-350		
	Dog-dish	220-400	6	52
C.9	Ev.rim	260-370	9	92
	Strainer		2	54
C.10A	C'pot	270-400	1	12
F.2C	Closed	270-400	1	14
F.X	Closed		1	4
Total			26	268 gms.

Date. AD *c.* 270-350.

[**295**]. Layer.

C.5A	Jar	70-250	2	2	
C.9	Closed	260-400	4	18	
	Dev.b+fl bowl	270-400	1	6	
C.X	Jar		4	4	
F.2B	Beaker	270-400	1	4	
Total			12	34 gms.	

Date. AD *c.* 270-400.

[**296**]. Fill of Pit [**297**].

C.6	Closed	250-300+	15	28 gms.	

[**298**]. Fill of Gulley [**299**].

C.2	*Bead-rim jars*	43-70	89	942	Fresh
C.3A		43-70	1	2	
C.3B	Ev.rim jar	43-100	28	216	Fresh
	Jug?				
C.4	Bead-rim	43-70			
	GB.Platter	43-70	49	258	
C.5A	Jar	43-70	21	168	h.m.wobbly
	?Biconical	43-100	43	144	
C.X	Jars	43-70	62	562	x2
			11	84	
F.4	*GB Platter*	43-70	1	4	
F.9	Base	60-120	8	52	
Total			313	2432 gms.	

Date. AD *c.* 43-70.

[**300**]. *Fill of Pit* [**301**].

C.3B	Carinated bowl	3rd c.	1	16	
C.X	Closed		1	2	
Total			2	18 gms.	

[**302**]. *Fill of Posthole* [**303**].

C.5A	Jar	70-250	1	4	
C.8	Dog-dish	220-350	5	38	
F.6	Ev.rim jar	3rd c.	1	30	
F.14	Closed		1	2	
Total			8	74 gms.	

Date. Late 3rd century.

[**307**]. Layer.

C.3B	Beehive	3rd c.	1	58	
C.9	Jar	260-400	3	10	
C.10B	Store-jar		12	214	
DR.20	Amphora		7	178	
Total			23	460 gms.	

[**308**]. Fill of Posthole [**309**].

C.5A	Jar		4	12	h.m.thick-walled
F.X	?		2	4	Flakes
Total			6	16 gms.	

[**310**]. Fill of Pit [**311**].

C.1C	Store-jar		2	80	
C.5A	Ev.rim	3rd c.	1	30	
C.6	Cavetto-rim	250-300+	31	508	
C.8	Ev.rims	240-290			
	Incip b+fl bowl	220-290	15	256	
C.9	Ev.rims	260-400	42	608	
C.10A	Closed	270-400	1	4	
F.2A	Beaker	270-340	4	30	
F.2C	Jar	270-400	1	6	
F.5	Bowl	240-400	4	46	
F.6	Beaker		8	106	
	Ev.rim	3rd c.	2	26	
F.16	Bowl	250-350	2	36	
DR.20	Amphora		2	1180	
Total			115	2916 gms.	

Date. AD 240-290.

[**312**]. Layer.

C.2	Closed	43-70	1	14	
C.3B	Jar	43-70	6	78	Handmade
C.8		120-300+	1	2	
C.9	Closed	260-400	6	9	
C.O	Beaker	?Early	1	2	
C.X	Store-jar		2	38	Irregular
			3	4	
F.2A	Beaker	270-400	1	1	
Total			21	148 gms.	

Date. AD 270-400.

[**313**]. Layer.

C.3B	Beehive	3rd c.	12	434
C.5A	Cavetto-rim	3rd c.	8	72
C.6	Cavetto-rim	250-300	6	24
?C.9	Jar	3rd c.	14	74
C.10B	Store-jar		8	296
F.12	Amphora		1	42
DR.20	Amphora		14	626
GAUL	Amphora		10	136
Total			73	1704 gms.

Date. Mid-3rd century.

[**314**]. Fill of Pit [**315**].

C.5A	Jar	3rd c.	20	116
C.8	Jar	120-300+	2	8
C.X	Jar		8	52
Total			30	176 gms.

[**316**]. Fill of Posthole [**317**].

C.X	Jar base	1	12 gms.

[**318**]. Fill of Pit [**319**].

C.1C	Store jar		1	70	
C.3B	Dish	70-300	6	80	Fishbourne 203.
C.5A	Ev.rim jar	2nd c.	8	84	
C.X	Closed		2	44	
F.1B		120-200	2	6	
F.10	Mortarium	2nd c.	1	22	
F.15	Flagon	2nd c.	3	18	
Total			23	324 gms.	

Date. AD *c.* 120-200.

[**322**]. Fill of Enclosure Ditch [**345**].

C.4	Atrebatic bowl	150-180	1	24	
	Jar		1	10	
C.5A	Bead-rim beaker		4	40	
C.5B	Bead-rim dish	150-200	1	16	
C.8	C'pot	120-200	1	4	
C.X			10	34	
F.6	Closed		4	36	
Total			22	164 gms.	

Date. AD *c.*150-200.

[**323**]. Fill of Enclosure Ditch [**345**].

C.4	Atrebatic bowl	150-180	1	34	
C.5A	Closed		2	14	
	Beaker	150-200	3	24	
C.5B	Jar		1	12	
C.X			3	6	
Total			10	90 gms.	

Date. AD *c.*150-200.

[**324**]. Fill of Enclosure Ditch [**345**].

C.4	Closed		2	16	
C.5A	Closed		4	10	
C.X	Jar		2	5	
Total			8	31 gms.	

Date. 2nd century.

[**325**]. Fill of Enclosure Ditch [**345**].

C.4	Platter	2nd c.	3	20	
C.5A	Closed		8	72	
C.10A	Jar	270-400	1	4	
C.X	Closed		11	48	
F.1A		43-110	1	6	Flake
Total			24	150 gms.	

[326]. Layer.

C.1C	Store-jar		7	52	Abraded
C.3A	Beehive	3rd c.	20	492	
Abraded					
C.5A	Closed		3	20	
C.8	Dog-dish		2	12	
C.X	Incip b+fl bowl				
			26	68	
	Bead-rim	70-100	1	16	
			2	8	
DR.20	Amphora		9	340	
Total			70	1008 gms.	

[329]. Fill of Enclosure Ditch [345].

C.1C	Beehive	2nd c.	2	106
C.3B	Jar	70-300	13	72
C.4	Closed		16	168
	Fl.dish	2nd c.	14	68
C.5	Necked car.bowl	70-200		
	Ev.rim jar	70-200	44	394
C.8	Ev.rim	150-200		
	Dog-dish	150-200	14	115
C.10A	Jar		6	40
C.O	Closed		1	8
C.X	Jar		24	62
F.1A		43-110	1	8
F.4	Closed	43-70	5	10
F.6			3	30
F.7	Flagon	70-150	6	38
F.X	Roughcast beaker	130-200	2	6
Total			151	1125 gms.

Date. 2nd century.

[330]. Levelling/Consolidation Layer.

C.1C	Store-jar	2nd c.	2	34
C.3B	Jar	70-300	5	26
	Jar	70-150	6	84
C.5A	Closed		25	192
C.6	Cavetto rim	250-300+	3	12
C.7B	1-26 Jar	150-200	2	14
C.8	Ev.rim	150-200	10	78
C.9	Closed	260-400	30	110
C.10A	Dog dish	270-350	2	18
C.X	Ac.lattice	120-200	3	20
	Beaker	2nd c.	4	38
			26	108
F.1B	DR.31	150-200	1	20
F.2B	Bottle	270-400	1	24
F.6	Jar		4	82
F.7	Flagon	70-150	2	10
F.X	Closed		2	8
DR.20	Amphora		2	26
Total			130	904 gms.

Date. AD c. 270-350 with some much earlier material.

[331]. Fill of Posthole [332].

C.8	Open	120-300+	1	12	
C.10A	Jar	270-400	1	12	
C.X			1	2	
DR.20	Amphora		1	8	
Total			4	34 gms.	

Date. AD *c.* 270-400.

[333]. Fill of Posthole [334].

C.3A	Jar	43-70	1	20	
C.4	Bead-rim	43-60	2	46	
C.5A	Closed		4	8	
	Bead-rim		7	36	
C.8		120-300+	2	6	
C.O	Jar		1	6	
C.X	Platter	43-70	1	4	
			1	4	
F.6	Closed		2	12	
DR.20	Amphora		1	10	
Total			22	152 gms.	

[335]. Fill of Posthole [336].

C.2	Jar	43-70	1	8	Handmade
C.5A	Closed		15	42	
C.8	Ev.rim		5	8	
C.9	Closed	260-400	6	12	
C.10A	Jar	270-400	4	338	
C.X	Cavetto-rim beaker	150-250	4	12	
	Acute latticed c'pot	120-200+	3	18	
			3	2	
F.6	Beaker		1	1	
DR.20	Amphora		1	6	
Total			43	447 gms.	

[337]. Fill of Ditch [338].

C.2	Jars	43-70	3	40	
C.3B	Jar		2	48	
C.4	Bead-rim	43-100	4	50	
C.5A	Jar		10	68	
C.X	Fl.bowl	70-150	5	88	One pot
	Jar		7	46	
F.1A	DR.37	70-110	1	12	
F.14	Closed	70-150	2	10	
GAUL	Amphora		1	72	
Total			35	434 gms.	

Date. AD *c.* 70-150.

[**339**]. Layer.

C.2			1	1	
C.5A			1	2	
C.8		120-300+	2	2	
C.9	Closed	260-400	4	4	
C.O	Closed		1	2	
C.X			2	1	
F.1A	Beaker	270-350	1	4	
Total			12	16 gms.	

[**341**]. Fill of Posthole [**342**].

C.1B	?	43-70	1	2	Abraded
C.5A	Bead-rim beaker	70-100	19	32	
C.O			1	1	Abraded
C.X			3	9	
Total			24	44 gms.	

Date. Late 1st century.

[**343**]. Fill of Posthole [**344**].

C.5A	Jar		4	20	
	Dish	70-150	1	8	
C.X			1	4	
Total			6	32 gms.	

[**346**]. Fill of Pit [**347**].

PM Gl.earthenware	17th-18th c.	2	2688	
		3	30	
Tinglaze	18th c.	79	780	
Porcelain	18th c.	3	22	
China		4	4	
Total		114	3524 gms.	

Date. 18th century.

[**348**]. Fill of Ditch [**350**].

C.2	Bead-rim	43-70	7	144	
C.3B	Closed		13	122	
C.4	Bead-rim	43-70			
	GB Platter	43-70	10	188	x2
	GB Platter	43-70	12	120	All one pot
C.5A			8	58	
C.X	Jar		2	46	
			1	2	
DR.20	Amphora		3	38	Flakes
Total			56	718 gms.	

Date. Late 1st century.

[**359**]. Fill of moat [**358**].

C.1A/2	Bead-rim Store-jars	43-70	13	866
C.3A	Ev.rim Store-jar	43-70	7	480
C.3B	Bead-rim	70-100	12	170
C.5A	Jar		1	6
C.8	Dog-dish	220-350	2	30
C.10B	Store-jar		1	106
C.X	Ev.rim	3rd c.	3	26
			5	60
F.1A	DR.15/17	43-90	4	22
F.4	Lagena	43-70	1	24
DR.20	Amphora		2	196
GAUL	Amphora		4	70
Total			55	2056 gms.

[**360**]. Fill of Pit [**361**].

C.1C	Store-jar		2	116
C.3B	Beehive	3rd c.	1	22
C.5A	Store-jar		1	10
Total			4	148 gms.

[**362**]. Fill of Pit [**363**].

C.1C	Store-jar		31	736
C.3B	Jar		1	8
C.5A	Closed		12	64
C.8	?	120-300+	2	16
C.10B	Store-jar		2	20
C.X	Ev.rim		3	32
	Store-jar		2	16
C.O	Store-jar		2	14
F.6	Closed		1	2
Total			56	908 gms.

[**366**]. Fill of Posthole [**367**].

C.3B	Jar	70-300	1	12
C.5A	Jar	70-250	1	8
Total			2	20 gms.

[**376**]. Fill of Posthole [**377**].

F.2A	Beaker	260-400	1	6 gms.

[**378**]. Fill of Ditch [**379**].

C.2	?	43-70	1	4	Abraded
C.X	?	43-60	1	2	
	Jar		1	2	
C.O	Closed		1	4	?Saxo-Norman
F.1B		120-200	2	16	Abraded
Total			6	28 gms.	

4.4 Building Materials:

4.4.1 Introduction:

As stated above (see **4.2**) this section will consider both the structural and the 'aesthetic' building materials recovered during the excavation at Wickham. Within the first of these two categories will fall ceramic building material, burnt daub and wood.

4.4.2.i The Ceramic Building Material:

In total 514 fragments of building material (**Tables 9** and **10**) were recovered (weighing 70620 grams); 315 representing a mixture of Roman tiles and bricks, a further 151 fragments represented Medieval and Post-Medieval material, and an additional 48 residual fragments of Roman material contained within these later contexts. In total 22 fabric types were recorded within this assemblage and these are given below (see **4.4.2.iii**).

4.4.2.ii Methodology:

The ceramic building material was quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x10 magnification lens with built-in graticle to determine the natures, sizes, shapes and frequencies of added inclusions.

4.4.2.iii Results:

<u>The Ceramic Building Material Fabrics:</u>

The Roman Fabrics:

Fabric 1 2.5YR 5/6 (Red) and 7.5YR 5/4 (Brown), dense homogenous fabric, with frequent calcined flint inclusions (< 0.5mm), with slight lamination and differential oxidisation on external surface.

Fabric 2 5YR 6/6 (Reddish Yellow), fine homogenous fabric, with a 'talc'-like finish, with occasional sub-rounded clay pockets and infrequent manganese flecking.

Fabric 3 7.5YR 7/4 (Pink), moderately dense homogenous fabric, with a slightly 'talc'-like finish, with infrequent flint inclusions (< 2mm),.

Fabric 4 5YR 5/6 (Yellowish Red), coarse, weakly laminated, fabric with infrequent calcined flint inclusions (< 1mm).

Fabric 5 5YR 6/8 (Reddish Yellow) and 5YR 6/4 (Light Reddish Brown), very dense fabric, with sparse manganese flecking and slight differential oxidisation in cross-section and marked differential oxidisation on external surface.

Fabric 6 5YR 6/8 (Reddish Yellow), dense homogenous fabric coarse, with occasional calcined flint inclusions (< 1mm) and a slightly 'talc'-like finish on the external surfaces.

Fabric 7 5YR 6/6 (Reddish Yellow), dense homogenous and weakly laminated, fabric, with sparse differential oxidisation in pockets in cross-section and on external surfaces.

Fabric 8 5YR 7/6 (Reddish Yellow), dense moderately homogenous fabric, with convoluted structure in cross-section and occasional/sparse calcined flint and manganese flecks inclusions (< 2mm).

Fabric 9 5YR 6/8 (Reddish Yellow) and 10YR 6/2 (Light Brownish Grey), dense convoluted fabric, with frequent calcined flint inclusions (< 3mm) and moderately frequent manganese flecking, clear differential oxidisation in cross-section.

Fabric 10 5YR 6/4 (Light Reddish Brown) and 5YR 6/6 (Reddish Yellow), dense homogenous fabric with weak horizontal laminations and infrequent calcined flint (< 1.5 mm), less frequent manganese flecking, and slight differential oxidisation in cross-section.

The Medieval and post-Medieval Tile Fabrics:

Fabric 11 5YR 7/6 (Reddish Yellow) a moderately homogenous fabric with contorted laminations, and infrequent calcined flints (< 2.5mm) - differential oxidisation is visible in cross-section.

Fabric 12 2.5YR 5/8 (Red) a homogenous, dense fabric with very rare calcined flint inclusions (< 2mm).

Fabric 13 5YR 4/4 (Reddish Brown) a very dense fabric, with slightly fine sand content and sparse calcined flint inclusions, this fabric is uniformly oxidised.

Fabric 14 5YR 6/8 (Reddish Yellow) a coarse fabric with frequent calcined flints (between 2 - 4mm).

Fabric 15 5YR 7/8 (Reddish Yellow) a dense compact fabric, exhibiting weak laminations, with frequent medium coarse sand, infrequent calcined flint inclusions (< 2mm), and slight differential oxidisation in cross-section.

Fabric 16 5YR 6/8 (Reddish Yellow)) a homogenous, dense, weakly laminated fabric with slight differential oxidisation in cross-section and sparse calcined flint inclusions (< 2mm).

Fabric 17 5YR 4/3 (Reddish Brown), a coarse, firm and dense fabric with moderately frequent calcined flint inclusions (< 3mm). Exhibiting slight differential oxidisation in cross-section, and slight fine/medium sand inclusions with some surface vitrification colouring the surface 2.5Y N5/0 (grey).

Fabric 18 7.5YR 6/4 (Light Brown) a coarse fabric with contorted laminations and a slight fine sand content as well as infrequent calcined flint inclusions (< 4mm).

The post-Medieval Brick Fabrics:

Fabric 19 2.5YR 5/6 (Red) a coarse, and highly convoluted, fabric with slight sand content, and frequent calcined flint inclusions (< 5mm). Brick measures 60mm thick.

Fabric 20 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red) as above but less convoluted. Brick measures 70mm thick.

Fabric 21 5YR 6/8 (Reddish Yellow) a moderately dense and homogenous fabric, with a moderate fine sand content, occasional flint inclusions (< 10mm) and infrequent calcined flint flecking. Brick measures 55mm thick.

Table 9: Roman building material from Wickham, ordered according to feature type and date.

Context	Fabric 1	Fabric 2	Fabric 3	Fabric 4	Fabric 5	Fabric 6	Fabric 7	Fabric 8	Fabric 9	Fabric 10	Not Diagnostic	Total
Pit												
3 – 4th C												
11								Lydion: 1 (125g)			2 (50g)	3 (175g)
124											1 (55g)	1 (55g)
126											2 (15g)	2 (15g)
196						Tegula: 1 (60g)					1 (70g)	2 (130g)
269		Lydion: 1 (335g) Pedalis: 1 (270g)		Box Flue: 2 (195g)	Tegula: 3 (2010g) Lydion: 1 (195g)	Tegula: 1 (85g)		Imbrex: 1 (120g) Lydion: 1 (200g)				11 (3410g)
277			Tegula: 1 (185g)					Tegula: 2 (1490g)			1 (25g)	4 (1700g)
291					Tegula: 1 (495g)			Tegula: 1 (60g) Lydion: 1 (355g)	Pedalis: 1 (220g)		1 (205g)	5 (1335g)
300											2 (275g)	2 (275g)
310	Lydion: 1 (290g) Sesq*: 1 (955g)	Pedalis: 1 (415g)	Tegula: 1 (140g)		Tegula: 2 (315g)	Tegula: 2 (230g)	Lydion: 1 (275g)	Tegula: 3 (685g) Lydion: 4 (2710g) Biped: 1 (405g)			2 (75g)	19 (6495g)
343						Tegula: 1 (585g)						1 (585g)
Posthole												
Undated												
94					Pedalis: 4 (665g)							4 (665g)
341											1 (80g)	1 (80g)

Context	Fabric 1	Fabric 2	Fabric 3	Fabric 4	Fabric 5	Fabric 6	Fabric 7	Fabric 8	Fabric 9	Fabric 10	Not Diagnostic	Total
1 – 2nd C												
87											2 (90g)	2 (90g)
114	Pedalis: 1 (665g)						Tegula: 1 (1070g)	Lydion: 1 (490g)			1 (95g)	4 (2320g)
3 – 4th C												
67	Lydion: 2 (410g)										1 (185g)	3 (595g)
75			Tegula: 1 (170g)					Lydion: 1 (335g)				2 (505g)
128		Pedalis: 1 (140g)									2 (35g)	3 (175g)
167				Box Flue: 1 (35g)				Lydion: 1 (110g)			13 (465g)	15 (610g)
194		Lydion: 1 (1375g)										1 (1375g)
240						Tegula: 4 (690g)		Lydion: 1 (405g)				5 (1095g)
261		Pedalis: 1 (120g)		Sesq.: 1 (440g)					Pedalis: 1 (155g)		3 (75g)	6 (790g)
266									Pedalis: 1 (730g)		1 (2g)	2 (732g)
296	Lydion: 1 (100g)				Pedalis: 1 (90g)	Tegula: 1 (25g)			Pedalis: 1 (115g)		2 (55g)	6 (385g)
333		Lydion: 3 (1625g)		Tegula: 2 (110g)	Tegula: 1 (820g)						2 (35g)	8 (2590g)
362	Lydion: 4 (155g) Pedalis: 1 (255)	Pedalis: 1 (200g)		Tegula: 1 (310g)			Tegula: 9 (645g) Lydion: 1 (235g)	Tegula: 4 (440g) Lydion: 2 (135g)	Pedalis: 14 (5665g)			37 (8040g)
366											3 (520g)	3 (520g)
368											2 (80g)	2 (80g)

Context	Fabric 1	Fabric 2	Fabric 3	Fabric 4	Fabric 5	Fabric 6	Fabric 7	Fabric 8	Fabric 9	Fabric 10	Not Diagnostic	Total
Ditch												
1 – 2nd C												
71						Tegula: 1 (90g)						1 (90g)
103											1 (15g)	1 (15g)
235	Pedalis: 1 (485g)											1 (485g)
337						Tegula: 5 (355g)						5 (355g)
378	Lydion: 2 (310g)					Tegula: 1 (70g)					4 (210g)	7 (590g)
3 – 4th C												
97		Lydion: 1 (370g) Pedalis: 3 (1855g)	Tegula: 5 (425g)	Sesq.: 1 (785g)	Tegula: 4 (1310g) Lydion: 6 (1755g)	Tegula: 3 (625g) Pedalis: 1 (355g)	Lydion: 1 (310g)	Imbrex: 1 (280g) Tegula: 5 (1082g) Lydion: 3 (855g) Biped: 1 (1475g)	Pedalis: 1 (205g) Bessalis: 2 (140g)		7 (305g)	45 (12132g)
99		Pedalis: 1 (125g)	Tegula: 5 (385g)						Pedalis: 1 (90g)		29 (550g)	36 (1150g)
161	Tegula: 1 (55g)											1 (55g)
184								Lydion: 1 (160g)		Pedalis: 1 (330g)		2 (490g)
Layer												
1 – 2nd C												
322					Tegula: 1 (305g)	Lydion: 1 (260g)			Pedalis: 1 (525g)		6 (284g)	9 (1374g)
323											3 (385g)	3 (385g)

Context	Fabric 1	Fabric 2	Fabric 3	Fabric 4	Fabric 5	Fabric 6	Fabric 7	Fabric 8	Fabric 9	Fabric 10	Not Diagnostic	Total
3 – 4th C												
2		Lydion: 1 (80g)									6 (235g)	7 (315g)
239							Pedalis: 1 (230g)					1 (230g)
242							Pedalis: 2 (280g)					2 (280g)
253									Pedalis: 2 (315g)		1 (55g)	3 (370g)
263	Lydion: 1 (40g)			Box Flue: 1 (85g)				Lydion: 2 (230g)			8 (160g)	12 (515g)
307							Tegula: 1 (65g)	Lydion: 1 (420g)				2 (485g)
313				Box Flue: 10 (650g) Tegula: 4 (240g)		Tegula: 4 (325g) Pedalis: 2 (425g)		Lydion: 1 (130g)	Pedalis: 1 (340g)			22 (2110g)
326						Tegula: 2 (270g)					2 (15)	4 (285g)
330	Lydion: 2 (100g)					Tegula: 2 (195g) Pedalis: 1 (145)					2 (65g)	7 (505g)
360					Lydion: 1 (365g)						3 (270g)	1 (365g)
TOTAL	18 (3820g)	15 (6910g)	13 (1305g)	23 (2850g)	21 (7660g)	37 (5450g)	17 (3110g)	39 (12655g)	26 (8500g)	1 (330g)	105 (4050g)	315 (56640g)

Table 10: Medieval, and post-Medieval building material from Wickham (WK99), ordered according to feature type and date.

Context	TILE								BRICK				Not Diagnostic	Residual Roman	TOTAL *
	Fabric 11	Fabric 12	Fabric 13	Fabric 14	Fabric 15	Fabric 16	Fabric 17	Fabric 18	Fabric 19	Fabric 20	Fabric 21	Fabric 22			
Pit															
Post-Med.															
258	3 (60g)		6 (385g)	9 (309g)	1 (15g)	2 (80g)							5 (75g)		26 (924g)
346		3 (310g)				5 (340g)			3 (1525g)	1 (100g)					12 (2375g)
387					1 (55g)				2 (695g)	1 (125g)	3 (1560g)				7 (2435g)
Posthole															
Med.															
152							1 (40g)								1 (40g)
170				1 (25g)											1 (25g)
172				1† (70g)											1 (70g)
Post-Med.															
168									2 (1035g)	2 (1035g)					
Ditch															
Med.															
141								6 (383g)							6 (383g)
148	7 (407g)			3 (295g)	1 (15g)		1 (30g)	5 (200g)						1 Frag. Lydion (210g), fabric 5. 1 Frag. Lydion (205g),	17 (947g)

														fabric 7.	
Post-Med.															
138						5 (345g)							4 (245g)		9 (590g)
143		1 30	1 (10g)		3 (105g)				2 (405g)				31 (595g)		38 (1145g)
187				1 (20g)	1 (15g)		1 (85g)				1 (180g)		7 (315g)	3 Frags Sesq. (980g) fabric 4. 3 Frags Tegula (130g) fabric 4	11 (615g)
359	2 (585g)	2 (250g)	6 (1130g)	1 (115g)	4 (240g)	2 (270g)								8 Frags. Box Flue (510g), fabric 4	17 (2590g)
TOTAL	14 (1350g)	6 (590g)	13 (1525g)	13 (750g)	12 (500g)	14 (1035g)	3 (155g)	10 (575g)	11 (3920g)	2 (225g)	4 (1740g)	1 (360g)	48 (1260g)	-	151 (13980 g)

* Total does not include residual Roman material.

Fabric 22 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red) a homogenous, weakly laminated, fabric, with slight fine sand content, and sparse weakly calcined flint (< 10mm). Brick's thickness unknown - only represented by small fragments.

Ceramic building material (both tiles and bricks) represented the majority of the building material, and in fact of artefactual type, recovered both in terms of quantity (by both weight and absolute numbers) and in terms of its occurrence within contexts - being found in more contexts than any other type of building material (and artefact type). The prevalence of this material is essentially a consequence of its robust nature and the fact that it is commonly fired red thereby enabling it to be readily identified in the soil.

In order to make this large corpus of information more manageable, the ceramic building was split into two tables: **Table 9** listing the Roman finds, whilst **Table 10** lists both the Medieval and post-Medieval contexts. Within each table the ceramic building material is further split into context type - in both tables the finds from the pit fills, the posthole fills, the ditch fills and the layers are separated.

The Roman Material:

Within **Table 9** the Roman ceramic building material is divided, (within each context type) into Early and Late Roman periods. However, to further assimilate the information given in **Table 9**, **Table 11** summarises the quantities of building material recovered in each main period by context type. It should be noted that the building material recorded as being from '1 - 2 Century' layers is probably in fact from the early second century (around AD 190).

Obviously within the assemblage there was a considerable quantity of highly fragmented bricks and tiles, however, it was possible to assign a form to the majority of these fragments by considering the dimensions of the fragment itself: the lydions being *c.* 32mm thick, the pedalis around 35mm thick, the bessalis approximately 29mm thick, the sesquipedalis 47mm and the bipedalis 56mm thick. In addition the flue tile was readily identified by having an incised surface, the imbrices were curved in profile, whilst the tegulae possessed flanges along their outside edges - in addition the tegulae's main 'body' measured only 18mm thick allowing these fragments to be identified. Roman building material is relatively uniform, however, the measurements recorded at Wickham are slightly smaller than those recorded at Bignor villa (Aldsworth, 1995, 178 - 180) for example (unfortunately the dimensions of Roman building material is not published for any nearer, more recent excavations).

It is apparent from **Table 11** that relatively little ceramic building material was recovered from the first and second centuries, with the majority (around 90%) of the tiles and the bricks being recovered from the third and fourth century contexts.

Table 11: Summarising the Quantities of Roman Ceramic Building Material Recovered at Wickham.

	Number of Fragments		Weight of Assemblage	
	Absolute Numbers	%*	Weight (Grams)	%*
Pit				
1 - 2 Century	0	0	0	0
3 - 4 Century	51	100	14,175	100
Posthole				
1 - 2 Century	6	6.1	2410	12.1
3 - 4 Century	93	93.9	17,492	87.9
Ditch				
1 - 2 Century	15	15.2	1,535	10
3 - 4 Century	84	84.8	13,827	90
Layer				
1 - 2 Century	12	16.4	1,759	24.4
3 - 4 Century	61	83.6	5,460	75.6
TOTAL				
1 - 2 Century	33	10.5	5,704	10.2
3 - 4 Century	280	89.5	50,024	89.8

* The percentages are calculated with regard to the feature type itself, and do not compare differing contexts type - this can be readily achieved by comparison of the absolute (fragment and weight) figures.

It is also apparent from **Table 11** that the relative proportions (the percentages) of Roman tile and brick recovered from each context type are broadly similar when the absolute counts and the weight are considered as demonstrated by the 'total' figure. This suggests that the size of the building material is broadly similar throughout the site, inferring that, despite some of it being older, the same constant factors seem to be affecting the assemblage. However, it is apparent that there is some disparity between the quantification using the fragment counts and the weight, particularly for the postholes and the layers. This suggests that larger fragments were recovered from the earlier, rather than the later features. A possible explanation for this dichotomy is the fact that the fragments recovered from later contexts are possibly re-used from earlier features as, for instance, post-packing material. Concomitant with this is the fact that the majority of the later tile and brick comes from postholes (96 fragments), which had the lowest representation in the Early Roman period - this is clear evidence of its use as a post-packing material and it is inevitable that by being used for this purpose that the ceramic building material will become fragmented. Furthermore as there appears to be more ceramic building material available in the later centuries the material may have been treated in a more casual manner.

Table 12 lists the fabric types from both the Early and Late Roman periods in order to try to identify if a fabric type(s) could be ascribed to a period of

activity. Again this is a summary of the more exhaustive **Table 9**. It is clear that the majority of the fabrics are represented in the Later deposits, this is unsurprising given the fact that the majority of this building material dates to the Later period. In addition it is apparent that several fabric types are present in both periods, again this would be expected with this material as it is very heavy, and as a result costly to move. Therefore, it tends to be made in close proximity to where it is required, and so the fabrics tend to alter little over time as the locally exploited geology is one of the main factors which determine the final appearance of this ceramic. As such, unless an area has a diverse range of suitable clays to be exploited, the same geology tends to be used and the resulting ceramic remains constantly uniform over time, as is the case here at Wickham.

Table 12: Summary of Roman Fabric Types Recovered at Wickham.

Date	Pit	Posthole	Ditch	Layer
1 - 2 Century	-	1, 5, 7 & 8	6	5, 6 & 7
3 - 4 Century	1 - 9	1 - 9	1 - 10	1,2 4,5, 7, 8, & 9

Some differences do become apparent however when considering **Table 12**, as it appears from this small sample that Fabrics 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 are specific to the Later period. Consideration of **Table 9** shows that there are not any 'new' tile types particular to this fabric as the only example of Fabric 10 for instance is a fragment of pedalis, a very common tile type (**Table 13**). Again, with regard to Fabric 2, for instance, it is purely represented by lydion and pedalis tiles - again these are the most represented tile types found at Wickham (**Table 13**). These results suggest therefore that the pattern recognised within **Table 12** is real, as Fabrics 2, 3 4 and 9 are well represented (**Table 9**) and form a sizeable proportion of the entire assemblage, implying that this pattern is fairly well tested.

The obvious question with regard to the ceramic building material is what is it doing on this site? Firstly, these tiles were not used in the construction of the round hut, the roof tiles (tegula and imbrex) found for example were not used to roof the round hut. Secondly, although a sizeable quantity of this material was recovered, it was not sufficient to actually construct a building, or to suggest that a masonry building lay within this settlement. A feature of all the tile recovered was that none of it had any mortar adhering to its surface - had this material been used it would be expected to possess some residual traces of mortar (Roman mortar is extremely indurate), particularly on tiles such as the flue tiles which are all striated (in order to ensure a better bond with the mortar). This suggests therefore that these tiles may never have been used.

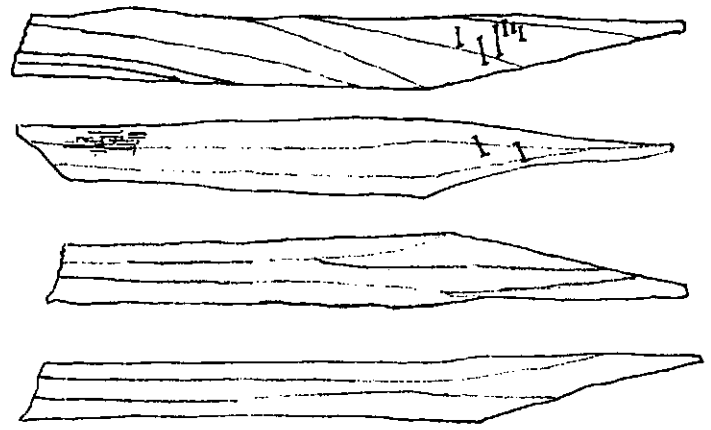
Table 13: Tile type in relation to date and feature type.

Tile Type	*Lydion*	*Pedalis*	*Bessalis*	*Sesqui.**	Bipedalis	Flue tile	Tegula	Imbrex
Pit								
1 - 2 Century								
3 - 4 Century	xx	x				x	xxx	x
Posthole								
1 - 2 Century	x	x					x	
3 - 4 Century	xxx			x			xx	
Ditch								
1 - 2 Century		x					x	
3 - 4 Century	xxx	x	x	x	x		xxx	
Layer								
1 - 2 Century	x	x					x	
3 - 4 Century	xx	xx				xx	xxx	xx

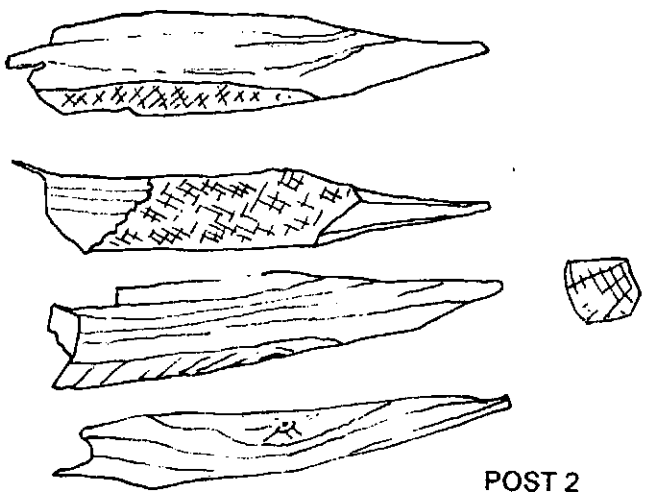
* Sesquipedalis.
x = rare, xx = common, xxx = abundant.

This still begs the question, where did this material come from? Consideration of **Table 13** may provide, and certainly suggests, an answer. It is apparent that in the Early Roman period that the tile types were confined to the more common and versatile tiles (namely lydion, pedalis and tegula) which are used ostensibly to form mortar walls. However, in the later deposits other forms appear, such as flue tiles, sesquipedalis and bipedalis. Although these tiles are not present in any sizeable quantities, they are often associated with the construction of bath houses, being used to form the hypocaust and heated walls. Such a feature is improbable within a round hut, but the presence of these tiles suggests the construction of a bath house nearby, probably acting as a extension to a villa constructed in the first and second centuries.

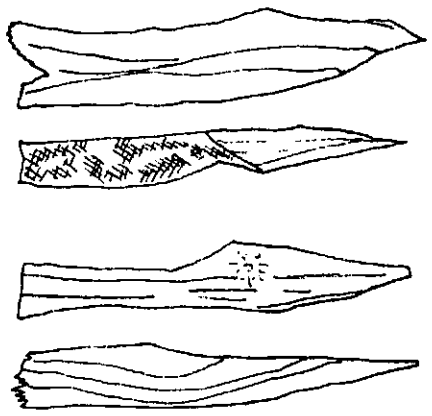
It is therefore likely that these tiles represent building material originally made and intended for a villa, however, these were either broken before use or were surplus to requirements and therefore left unused. This material represented several hours of labour and therefore was not to be wasted though. As a result it was used either in the Romano-British round hut's postholes as a packing material, or was thrown into the ditches ([**345**] and [**350**]) in one of the many fills that underlie the round hut to act as a form of 'hard core'. Thus the ceramic building material suggests the nearby development of a Roman villa and furthermore, an association with this villa of some kind.



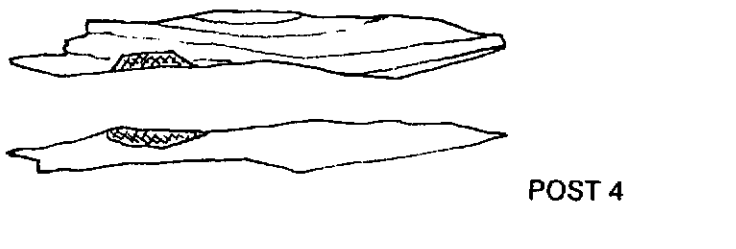
POST 1



POST 2



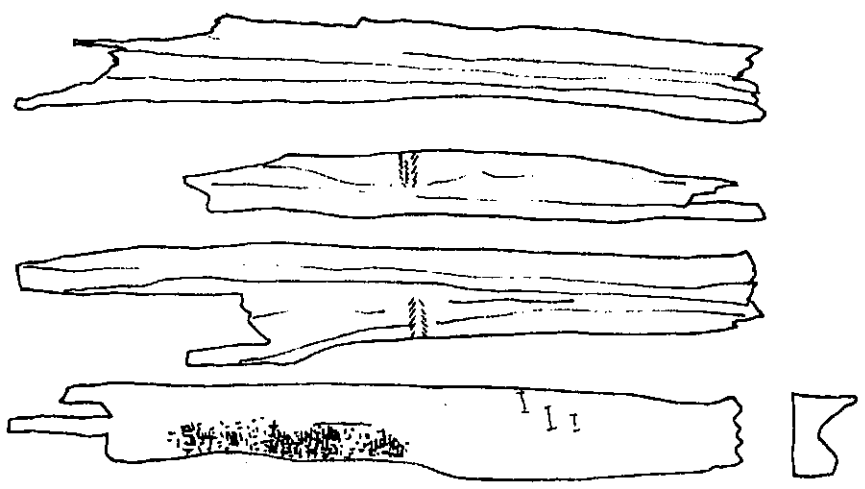
POST 3



0 0.50 1

Metre

KEY	Description
	Burnt / scorched surface
	Sap wood
	Adze marks



POST 5

Figure 10: Selection of revetting timbers [1-5] recovered from moat area. **Scale**: see bar.

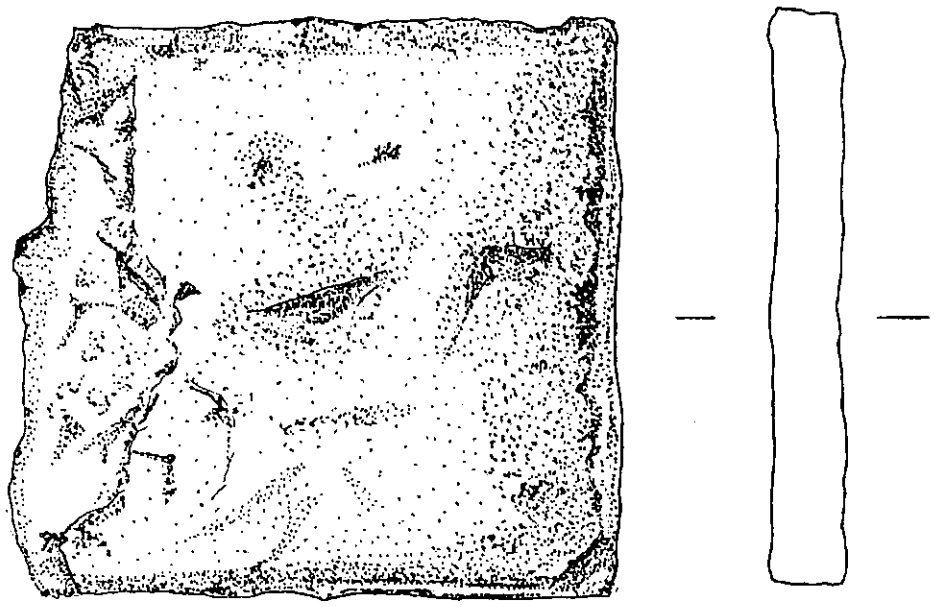


Figure 9: Post Medieval Tile Context **[359]** Scale 1:2.

The Medieval and post-Medieval Material:

With regard to the Medieval and post-Medieval periods relatively little can be said, as the assemblage is fairly small (**Table 10**), and highly fragmented resulting in a large proportion (almost a third) of the assemblage as undiagnostic. The only whole tile recovered during the excavation was found in the moat's fill [**359**] this is shown in **Figure 9**.

As would be expected, no bricks were recovered from a Medieval deposit, suggesting that the buildings were either built of stone or wood - the absence of any quantities of stone (see **4.4.5**) suggests however that they were wooden. In contrast, several bricks were recovered from post-Medieval deposits, as well as post-Medieval brick walls being recorded. However, the presence of Medieval tiles suggests that these wooden buildings were, at least in part, roofed with tiles. It is unlikely that the whole manorial complex was roofed with tiles as there is simply not enough tile on this site to support that interpretation.

It should also be noted that some of the later features produced several fragments of residual Roman tile. Those recovered from a post-Medieval boundary ditch's fill [**187**] probably represent material removed from the field (perhaps these fragments impeded ploughing). Within the moated area some fragments were recovered from a Medieval beam slot (context [**148**]) whilst flue tile was recovered from the moat itself - these fragments may have been used deliberately to assist in a building's construction, such as the fragments from the beam slot, or perhaps simply reflect the general 'noise' of Roman archaeology.

Table 14: *Summary of Medieval and post - Medieval Fabric Types Recovered* at Wickham.

Date	Pit	Posthole	Ditch
Medieval	-	14	11, 14, 15, 17 & 18
Post - Medieval	Tile: 11 - 16 Brick: 19 - 21	-	Tile: 11 - 17 Brick: 21 & 22

It is apparent from **Table 10** that certain fabrics are represented in both the Medieval and the post-Medieval deposits. **Table 14** helps to synthesise this information and enables the identification of Medieval and post-Medieval fabrics. Using **Table 14** suggests that Fabric 18 is specific to the Medieval period whilst Fabrics 12, 13 and 16 are restricted to the post-Medieval period.

In addition to the bricks and tiles some fragments of mortar were also recovered: three fragments (weighing 110 grams) from context [143], and two larger (weighing 675 grams) fragments from context [387]. Both mortars were of a fine sandy lime, but the mortar from the earlier context [143] was harder and 2.5Y 8/2 (White) in colour, whist the other mortar was more friable and

10YR 8/4 (Very Pale Brown) in colour. Both contexts lie within the moated area, no other mortar was found during the excavations.

4.4.3 Burnt Daub:

In total 348 fragments (3440 grams) of burnt daub were recovered from 32 contexts (**Table 15**). Daub was invariably used in the construction of walls/hearth linings. As a consequence, the 'burning' of the burnt daub is either due to a building's conflagration (either accidentally or deliberately), or merely incidental to the use of a hearth.

The burnt daub recovered is predominantly 10YR 6/8 (Brownish Yellow), with occasional 10YR 6/1 (Grey), in colour; fabric comprises of very fine clay silt with rare calcined flint inclusions <1mm. Generally flattish with a laminated structure, these fragments probably represent part of a hearth. Some fragments exhibit localised scorching under a fully oxidised regime.

One feature of all the daub is that none of it possess any wattle mark impressions, it is almost certain, for example, that the round hut had wattle and daub walls though. A probable explanation is the fact that daub is extremely fragile once burnt, and as such fragments and erodes very readily. The absence of any wattle impressions probably reflects the fact that this daub was thrown casually, resulting in a high degree of fragmentation, into open refuse areas (such as disused pits and ditches) within which it was exposed to the elements and thereby weathered.

Of the 32 contexts, only 3 contexts that produced burnt daub were not Roman (contexts **[161]**, **[163]** and **[359]** are all post-Medieval in date) - this suggests that daub was predominantly used in the Roman period, with the daub recovered from the later contexts probably being re-worked from Roman contexts.

The daub can be split into Early (first and second century AD) and Late Roman (third and fourth century AD) contexts. It is apparent from **Table 15** that 8 contexts are Early Roman whilst 21 date to the Late Roman period. Within the Early Roman period the majority of the daub is from the boundary ditch complex (contexts **[71]**, **[83]**, **[84]**, **[87]**,**[103]** and **[113]**), whilst the Late Roman daub appears to be concentrated in two areas. The largest concentration represents the round hut itself, including occupation layers and posthole fills, and a second, smaller, concentration lies at the southernmost part of the site, approximately 35 metres south of the ditch complex.

It is clear that this pattern also generally echoes that of the slag recovered (see **4.5.2**), except for the third southernmost concentration. This probably reflects the availability of refuse areas more than anything else as a ditch could be used to dump any rubbish rather than daub or slag specifically. However it is interesting that this corollary exists as it suggests that these 'concentrations' of burnt daub, together with slag, might reflect periods of

development perhaps of the settlement's initial period of establishment around AD 90 - 100, followed by a period of growth/re-development in the late third/early fourth century. The smaller, southernmost, concentration may reflect this expansion, these contexts ([**5**], [**11**], [**67**], [**94**], [**232**] and [**235**]) overlie layer [**2**] (a possible relict ploughsoil) and this may represent an expansion of activity into areas formerly used for agriculture due to the settlement, and/or its population, increasing in size.

Table 15: Quantities of Burnt Daub recovered during the excavation per context.

Context No.	No. of Fragments	Weight (gms.)
3	3	155
5	1	15
11	9	280
67	1	1
71	32	318
79	2	20
83	5	90
84	15	190
87	2	10
89	8	35
94	16	75
103	23	190
113	1	5
135	4	50
161	2	5
163	1	5
196	6	75
198	1	25
212	1	35
222	1	5
224	26	135
232	2	5
235	3	215
242	8	185
256	30	145
257	69	735
266	3	25
298	3	15
322	64	280
324	9	100
329	1	30
359	1	5
Total	348	3440

4.4.4 Slate:

In total, 60 fragments of slate (weighing 1810 grams) were recovered during the excavations at Wickham. All of these finds were confined to post-Medieval contexts within the moated manor area. Slate provided a light (lighter than ceramic tiles) roofing material, and its use here as such a material is attested

by the presence of a roof peg hole in one of the fragments (from context **[346]**, **Table 16**).

The small amount of slate collected during the excavation may reflect the fact that either the slate was used for only a part of, rather than the whole roof, or the fact that the roof slates were stripped-off and removed when the manor was abandoned in 1835 (Whinney, 1982, 26). It should also be considered that slate is a relatively friable material and prone to disintegration - this characteristic will prejudice against its retrieval and as such it is possibly less well-represented in the archaeological record than truly reflects the extent of its use in the post-Medieval period.

Table 16: Slate recovered from Wickham.

Context No.	Slate	
	No. of Fragments	Weight (gms.)
19	18	790
143	8	105
148	3	10
152	7	30
168	3	15
172	3	15
174	6	30
346	10*	120
359	2	695
Total	60	1810

* one fragment has a peg hole 7mm in diameter.

4.4.5 Post-Medieval Wood:

In total 5 posts (**Figure 10**) and 23 fragments of wattling were recovered from the machine excavated moat **[358]**, this wood was used for revetting the moat. The wood was subsequently identified using a stereo microscope, being transversely, tangentially and radially sectioned using a razor blade to provide thin sections. These sections were subsequently mounted in water to facilitate their identification.

In all instances the posts were identified as *Quercus sp.* – oak (identifying characteristics include a ring porous timber with large vessels and very broad rays with fine rays between), whilst the wattling, all characteristically approximately 18mm in diameter and possessing 7/8 growth years, was identified as *Corylus avellana* – hazel (identifying characteristics include alternate vessel pitting and sclariform plates with 6-8 perforations).

The oak posts were all tangentially split and measured between 0.66 – 1.25 metres in length and 90 – 110mm in width, only two possessed any softwood (Posts 2 & 4), and one was burnt (Post 5 - this post was also broken during its retrieval, therefore its full length is not known). One post (Post 1) had adze marks clearly visible on two of its surfaces, and was probably the best

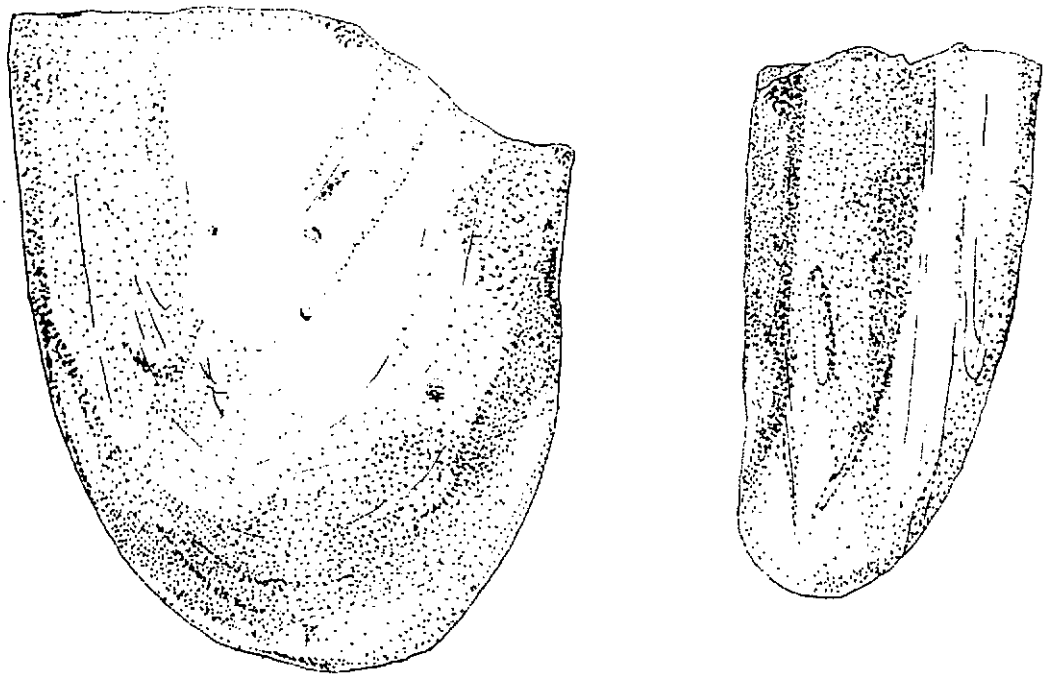


Figure 11: Wealden Sandstone probable whetstone. Context **[323]** Scale 1:1.

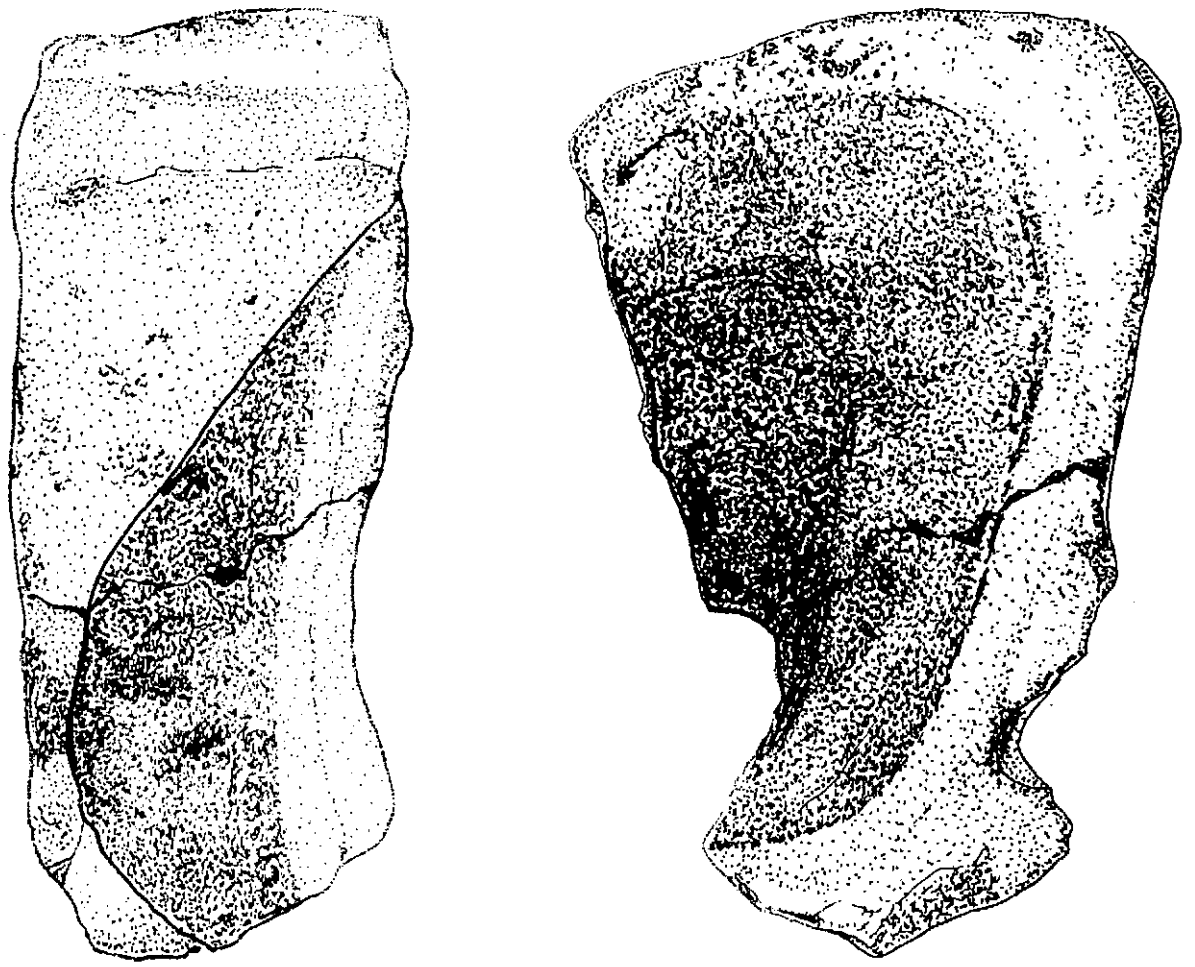


Figure 12: Saddle quern of Wealden Sandstone. Context **[2]** Scale 1:2.

preserved of the five - this could explain why similar marks were not apparent on the other posts.

These posts were assessed for their potential for dendrochronological dating, however a minimum of 50 growth rings is required (ideally on a timber which also has its softwood); none of the posts recovered had this number of rings (Posts 1-5 had respectively 45, 36, 14, 9 & 32 growth rings), and therefore none were suitable for dendrochronology.

4.4.6 'Aesthetic' Building Materials:

The term 'aesthetic' building material is not an ideal term as this category includes 'exotic' geologies used as a cladding material, as well as other geologies which may have been used for their structural, rather than aesthetic, qualities but are less well represented from the Wickham excavations. It should be noted that some carved fragments of masonry were recovered from the topsoil overlying the manor area - these almost certainly relate to the later post-Medieval phases of the manor complex and are now displayed immediately adjacent to St. Nicholas Church's north wall - these are not described or discussed below.

4.4.6.i Purbeck Limestone

A single fragment of Purbeck limestone was recovered (**Table 17**) from an eighteenth century brick lined drain (context [**143**]) in the moated manor area. This small fragment was dressed and probably represents a piece of decorative stone used to clad part of the post-Medieval manor. It is not possible to determine whether this stone was used to embellish the exterior facade or one of the more important room's interiors.

4.4.6.ii Wealden Sandstone

A single fragment of this material (**Table 17**) was recovered from a late second century occupation surface (layer [**323**]) within the Romano-British round house. That such a stone is represented is not accidental, the nearest outcrops of this geology are found around the Horsham area approximately 40 miles away (Melville and Freshney, 1982). The stone's surfaces appear to be heavily abraded (**Figure 11**) and perhaps served as a very crude whet stone.

4.4.6.iii *Burnt Lime/Chalk*

A total of 12 fragments of this 'stone' were recovered during the excavation, all of these fragments were confined to the Romano-British round hut area. This stone appears to have been burnt and is very light and easily broken or abraded. Firstly, it is certain that this material is a stone rather than a form of slag. Some fragments were recovered from the ditch fills (e.g. contexts [**329**] and [**330**]) sealed by the hut itself, whilst others were found in depressions

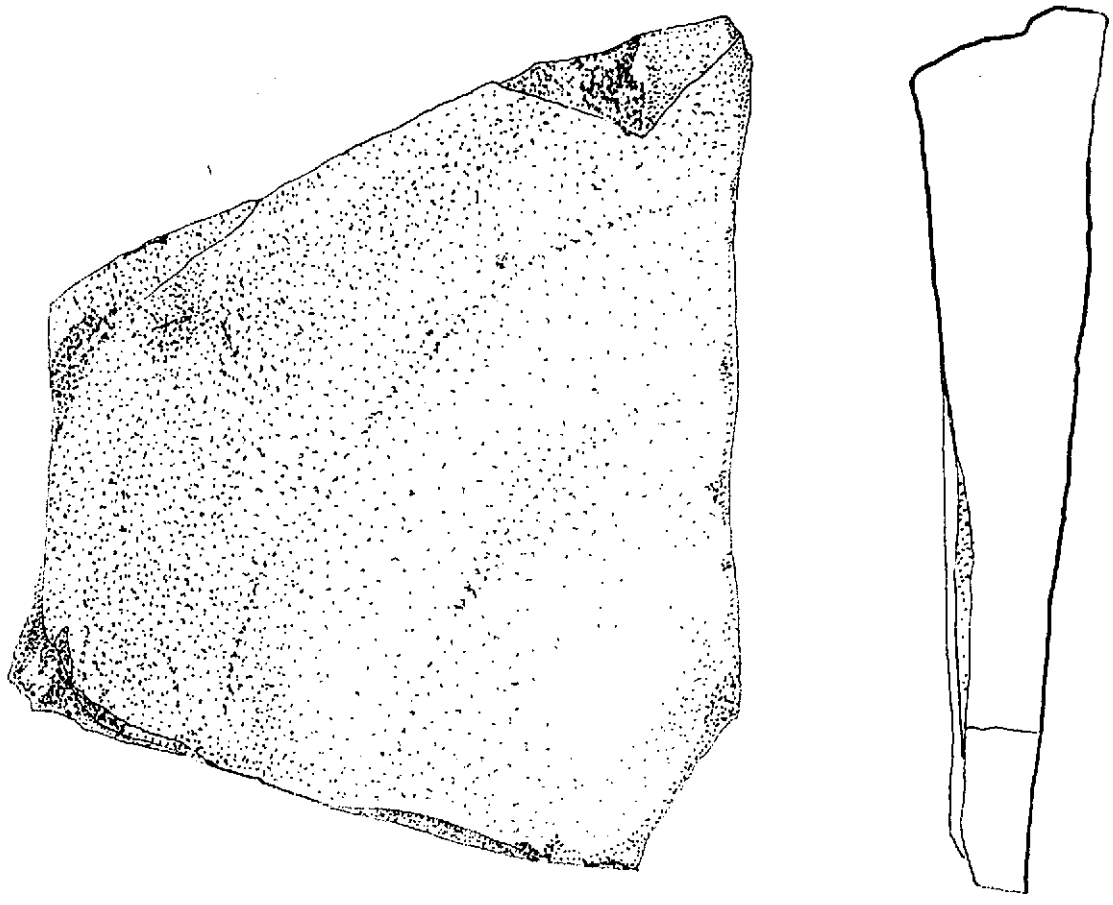


Figure 14: Rotary quern of sandstone. Context **[291]** Scale 1:1.

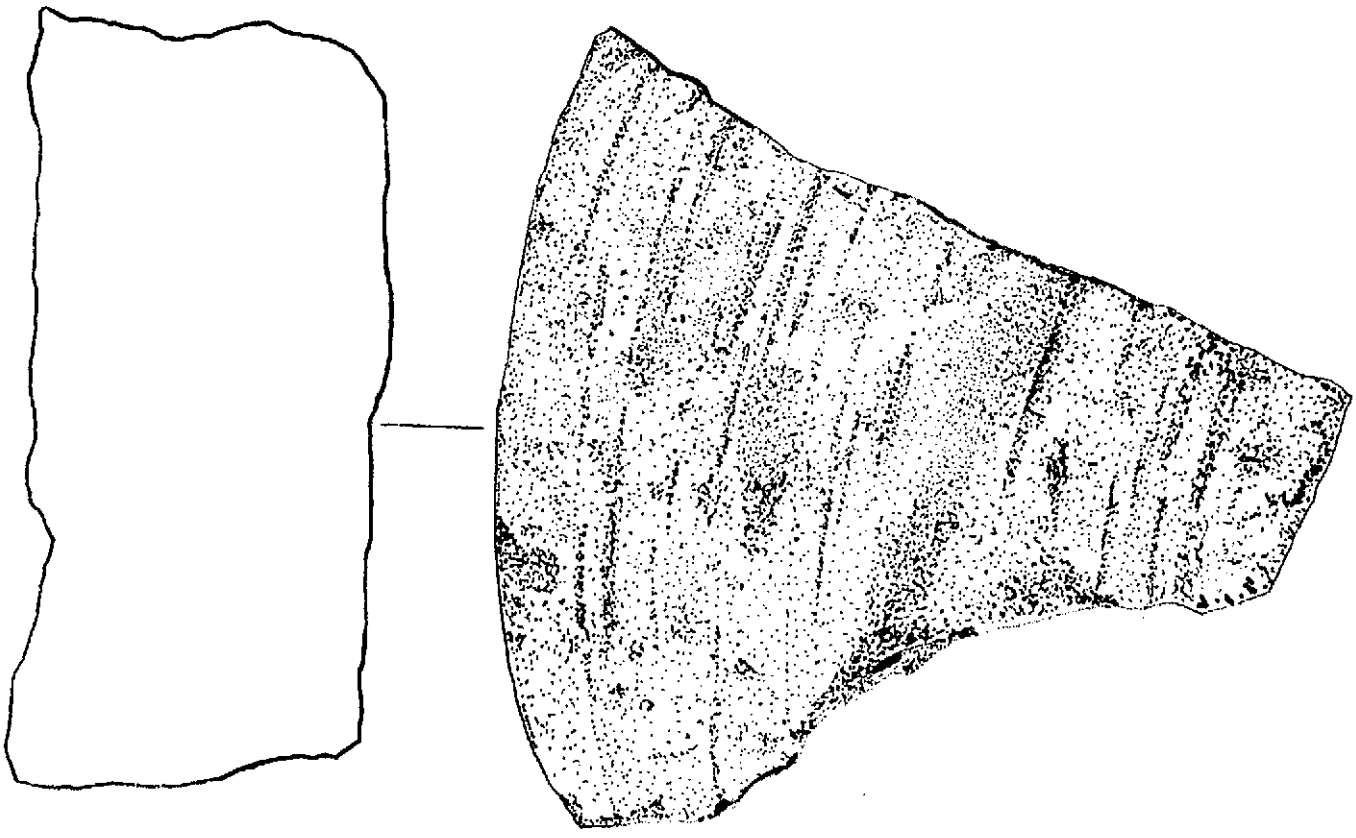


Figure 13: Rotary quern of Midland Sandstone. Context **[122]** Scale 1:2.

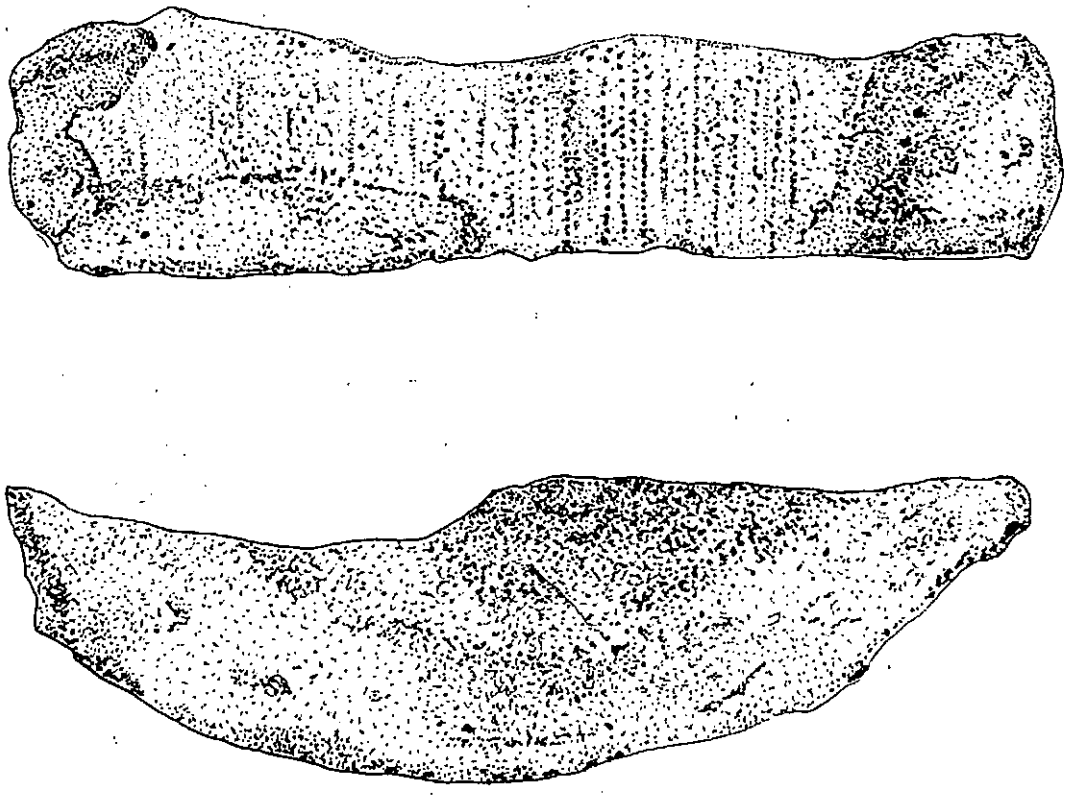


Figure 15: Rotary quern of Niedermendig or Mayen lava stone. Context **[114]** Scale 1:2.

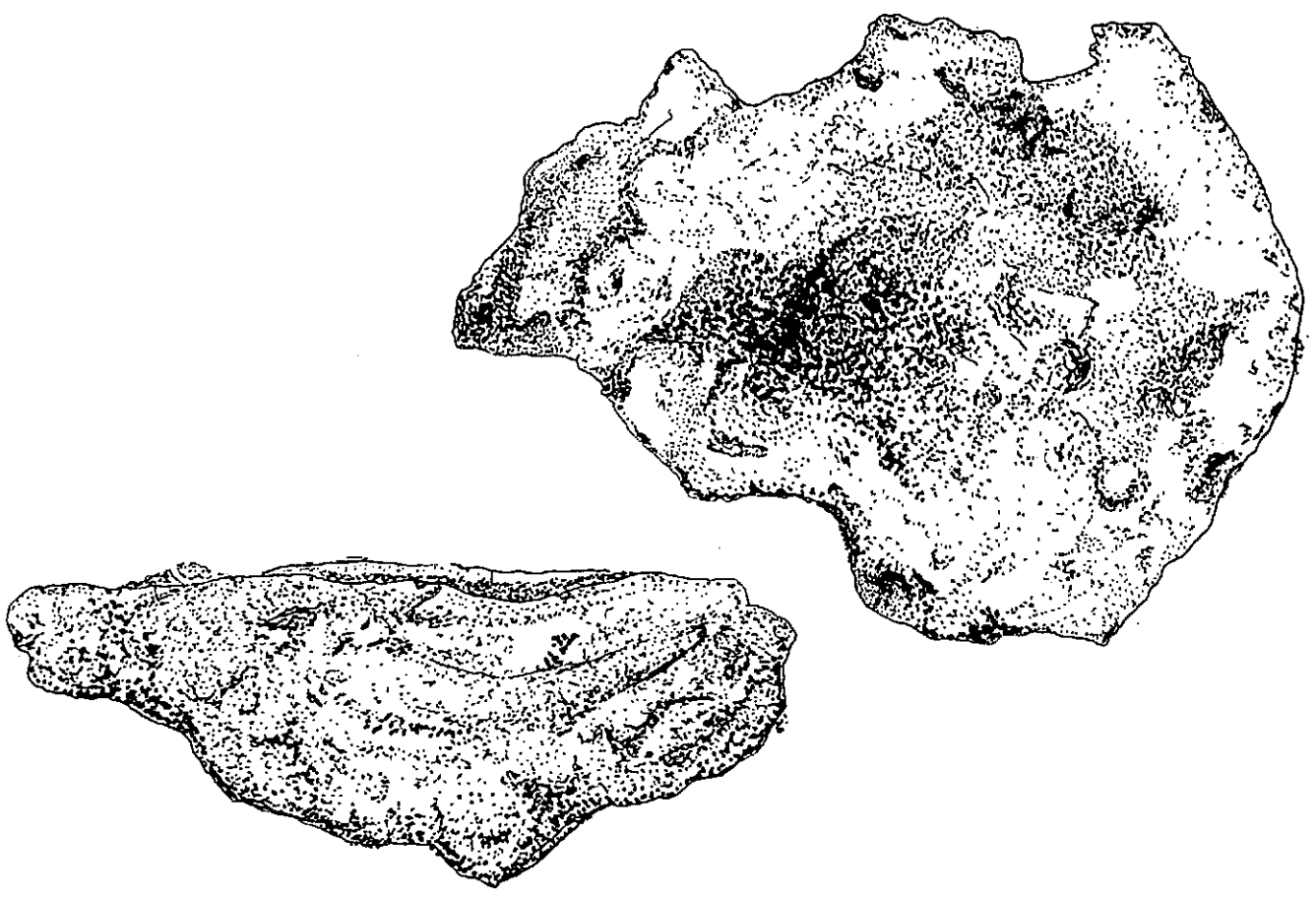


Figure 16: Fragment of iron slag indicative of smithying. Context **[136]** Scale 1:1.

Table 17: 'Exotic' Fragments of Masonary recovered at Wickham.

Stone Type	No. of Fragments	Weight (gms.)	Comments
Iron Rich Sandstone (Upper Greensand)			Part of saddle quern.
3	1	435	
71	9	700	
83	1	390	
103	3	585	
310	3	160	
359	1	10	
Midland Sandstone			
2	2	2890	Part of Saddle quern
5	1	125	Part of Rotary quern.
11	1	145	Possible rotary quern fragment.
83	2	225	Part of Rotary quern.
122	2	9490	2 (not joining) fragmentss of Rotary quern.
135	6	540	Burnt surface, possible quern fragment.
141	1	65	Possible rotary quern fragment.
322	1	60	
343	1	60	
378	1	20	
Purbeck Limestone			
143	1	40	
Ferruginous Sandstone			
291	2	365	
Wealden Sandstone			
323	1	427	
Burnt ?Lime			
263	1	35	
269	1	385	
310	3	1185	
313	5	180	
329	1	80	
330	1	75	

Niedermendig or Mayen lavastone			
114	5	3110	
167	3	10	
267	1	45	
313	1	15	

formed during the use of the hut itself; such as the depression formed at the hut's threshold (depression [**270**], the fill being [**269**]). The purpose of this stone is uncertain, however common to all pieces is the fact that they possess rounded surfaces as if they have been abraded. It is possible that this 'stone' is the by-product of another process, for instance perhaps it was burnt to form a mortar or a wash, to extract a certain mineral, or possibly the stone was used for a process in its own right such as a material for moulds - although none appeared to have been used in this way. A final possibility is that this stone is in fact very heavily burnt clay, possibly from a hearth/kiln.

4.7 Industry related artefacts:

Evidence of various industrial processes was recovered during the excavations at Wickham. These can be split broadly into three types of industry, associated with agriculture, iron smelting and salt panning. It should be noted that in all three cases the intensity of these processes may not have been very high - perhaps they simply provided the ground grain, easily manufactured iron objects or the salt for the settlement only rather than the market. Alternatively, these products produced within the settlement could have supplemented the market and may only have been intended to provide a cheaper, more convenient substitute on a temporary basis only. Finally it is not certain if all of these processes were carried out by Wickham's Romano-British occupants - notably with regard to the salt panning (see **4.5.3**).

4.7.1 Agriculture:

The only evidence (aside from the carbonised plant remains themselves, see **5.3**), for processing crops comes from quern stones (**Table 17**). Three types of stone were utilised to form quern stones.

The first geological type was an iron rich sandstone (identified as Upper Greensand) fashioned into a saddle quern. This stone, found on the northern aspect of the South Downs - outcropping around the Midhurst area 18 miles away (Melville and Freshney, 1982), would have provided an easily accessible and suitably indurate stone for the manufacture of a quern. The fragment of saddle quern was recovered from pit [**3**], a feature which dates to the late third/fourth century. Such a quern would have provided a convenient means by which to grind a small quantity of cereals.

In addition, a further 17 fragments of this stone were recovered, but bore no evidence of being used as a quern stone. All the fragments of this stone come from Roman contexts, except the very small fragment from the moat fill (context [**359**]) which has probably been re-worked from a Roman feature into this later feature. In addition most of these fragments come from features dating between AD 90 - 150 and were from the enclosure ditch, being recovered from the postholes within which the fragments had been used as post packing (in the postholes associated with the ditch). This suggests that this stone was used in Wickham during the Early Roman period almost

exclusively - precisely for what however remains uncertain. It is clear it was used for saddle querns, but not conclusive that the others were intended for a similar function. However, the majority of the other pieces are fairly small, (this stone being relatively dense), and so it is conceivable that these stones represent the remains of broken quern stones.

Two fragments of Midland sandstone provide evidence for another saddle quern from the Roman 'plough layer' (layer [**2**] - **Figure 12**). These pieces were found lying next to one another, and the quern appears to have been heavily worn - it is likely that this quern was discarded probably after it was broken. A further sixteen fragments of this geology type were recovered during the excavation - eight of these possessed flat surfaces with evidence of circular striations and dressed edges to confirm that they were fragments of rotary querns (for example **Figure 13**). With regard to the other eight fragments it was not possible to identify them as the remains of rotary querns but it is highly likely that they are.

Again all of the fragments of this stone type came from Roman contexts, except for one small fragment from a Medieval beam slot (context [**141**]) which is once again probably re-worked. It is apparent though that the majority of these fragments of Midland Sandstone were recovered from features of a slightly later date than those containing the Upper Greensand fragments. In the majority of cases these features date to the AD second century, with one fragment from a late third - fourth century pit (context [**11**]).

A single fragment of ferruginous sandstone was recovered during the excavation of the site, from a late third century context. This stone had clearly been used as a rotary quern (**Figure 14**). Found lying in a levelling dump fill in a depression formed by (human) traffic entering the round hut it is tempting to view this quern as refuse from the hut itself - but this can not be proven.

The final geological type that was used to provide quern stones was the Niedermendig or Mayen lavastone from the quarries at Andernach, approximately 10 miles north-west of Koblenz, on the Rhine. This stone is dark blue in colour, with a sponge-like matrix. That an 'exotic' stone type is present at Wickham is relatively unsurprising - quern stones made from this stone are found from the Iron Age onwards in Britain, and are generally considered to be evidence of a thriving trade between the British Isles and the Continent (McIlwain, 1980).

Ten fragments in total (weighing 3180 grams) were recovered, five of which were very small. All of these fragments came from Roman deposits. The larger pieces, recovered from posthole fill [**114**] (presumably used as packing for the post), was flat on both sides and roughly dressed along its external edge (**Figure 15**). This quern fragment possesses faint concentric furrows on one side, confirming that it was a rotary quern stone, and given its relatively shallow depth it was almost certainly a hand rotary quern. Unfortunately

through past damage the quern stone's outer edge is absent and as such it is not possible to estimate the original diameter.

The date of the features that contained the Niedermendig or Mayen lavastone tended to date to the mid-third century AD, although the pieces from posthole [**114**] date to the early second century. This suggests that this stone was available from a relatively early date but continued to be used in the Later Roman period (being found as packing material in one of the round hut's postholes (context [**267**])), as well as being found in a mid-third century AD occupation layer within the hut itself (suggesting that a quern stone of this date may have been used within the round house).

It would seem from the evidence above that a chronology exists at the Wickham site with regard to the geology employed for quern stones. Until around the end of the first century, Upper Greensand, a locally available material, is used. This is 'superceded' by a more distant stone, a Midland Sandstone, in the early first century which appears to be the favoured material for querns during the AD second century. Finally during the third century, Niedermendig or Mayen lavastone becomes the only material used for quern stones, having made a 'fleeting' appearance in the early second century.

Comparisons with the nearby site of Portchester Castle (Cunliffe, 1975b) demonstrates that the chronology apparent at Wickham may not be echoed elsewhere. At Portchester eleven quern stones were found, and all those recovered were made of Upper Greensand and a "ferruginous sandstone", none were made of the Niedermendig or Mayen lavastone (Cunliffe, 1975b, 267). The exact dating of the contexts from which these stones were recovered is unclear, but Portchester was not built until the late third century AD and therefore most contexts are Late Roman. If the same chronology identified at Wickham was repeated at Portchester all the querns should be made of Niedermendig or Mayen lavastone, and no other material should be present - clearly this is not the case. A possible explanation is that the querns at Portchester are reworked from earlier contexts or that Portchester is not representative of this part of Roman England. Alternatively, Cunliffe himself notes (Cunliffe, 1975b, 267) that very few querns were recovered, and allied with the fact that Portchester served a very different role to that of the Romano-British Wickham site this may explain the difference between the sites - with Wickham being more actively involved in processing crops than Portchester, it is certainly true to say that Wickham produced more querns both in relative and absolute terms than Portchester.

This change in the material used probably reflects a transition from a less suitable locally abundant geology to a better suited stone type found further afield (generally only querns made of local stones are found at villa sites (Black, 1987, Figure 17)). Furthermore this change in stone selection probably reflects an improvement in both the communications network (with more distant parts of the Roman Empire) and perhaps the prosperity of

Wickham's Romano-British occupants enabling them to take better advantage of the suite of materials now available within southern England.

4.7.2 Iron Smelting:

With regard to iron smelting, slag was a common find but was never found in very large quantities, in total only 4140 grams of slag was recovered, the largest quantity being 1595 grams from context [**298**], a small linear lying immediately north of the round hut area. In addition the presence of burnt flint was also considered, as this would be indicative of high temperatures, perhaps reached in association with the use of hearths. It is apparent from **Table 18** that burnt flint and slag deposits commonly occur in the same context.

In total 38 contexts produced slag/burnt flint, only three of these contexts (contexts [**19**], [**143**] and [**218**]) were not Roman in date - this suggests that there was no metal working in close proximity to the area excavated in the Medieval and post-Medieval period. The quantities of slag recovered from these later deposits is commonly very low and is probably reworked from earlier Roman deposits.

With regard to the Roman period it is apparent that the majority of the slag came from an area between (and within) the boundary ditch complex immediately north of the round hut area. Only seven Roman contexts produced slag from outside this area, and the majority of this lay just beyond the main 'area' of slag reinforcing the suggestion that the limited metal working that took place on this site occurred within/in close proximity to the area of settlement.

Within the Roman period itself 14 of the contexts from which slag was recovered were of Early Roman (first and second century AD), whilst the remaining 21 contexts dated to the Late Roman period (the third century onwards).

The majority of the Early Roman material was recovered from the north south boundary ditch complex, and suggests that there was a limited amount of metal working in the period between AD 90 - 100. The other notable concentration of metal working, both temporally and spatially, was identified within the round hut itself within both its occupation layers and postholes - these all date to approximately the Late third century onwards.

It would therefore appear that two fairly discrete periods of metal working were practiced at Wickham: in the late first and the late third century AD. It may be possible that these periods reflect a time of building or development; for instance a small and temporary industry may have been established to provide nails to build wooden structures. It should be noted that the pattern of slag at Wickham strongly echoes that of burnt daub also (see **4.4.3**) and it is possible that these two artefactual remains reflect the general development

(in the late first century), and re-development (in the late third/early fourth century), of Wickham.

Table 18: Industry-Related (slag and burnt flint) Artefactual Material by context.

Context No.	Industry - Related Artefactual Material	
	Slag	**Burnt Flint**
	Weight (gms.)	Weight (gms.)
2	45	75
11	25	245
19	405	
71		85
73	5	
83		160
84		400
87		15
103	195	200
116	5	
135	265*	
136	895	145
143	5	
155		10
157	10	
167	295	190
194		5
196		20
216		85
218	25	
222	10	
224		30
235	820	
239		910
245	5	
257		105
266	70	125
285		60
295		80
298	290*	1595
300		30
310	490	
318		20
330	80	
337	40	
341		55
362	155	
378	5	
Total	4140	4645

With regard to the identification of whether smelting (the production of cast iron) or smithying (the refining and shaping of the smelted iron) was taking place, only some limited evidence exists. The majority of the slag from all periods generally is amorphous in shape and as such it can not be assigned

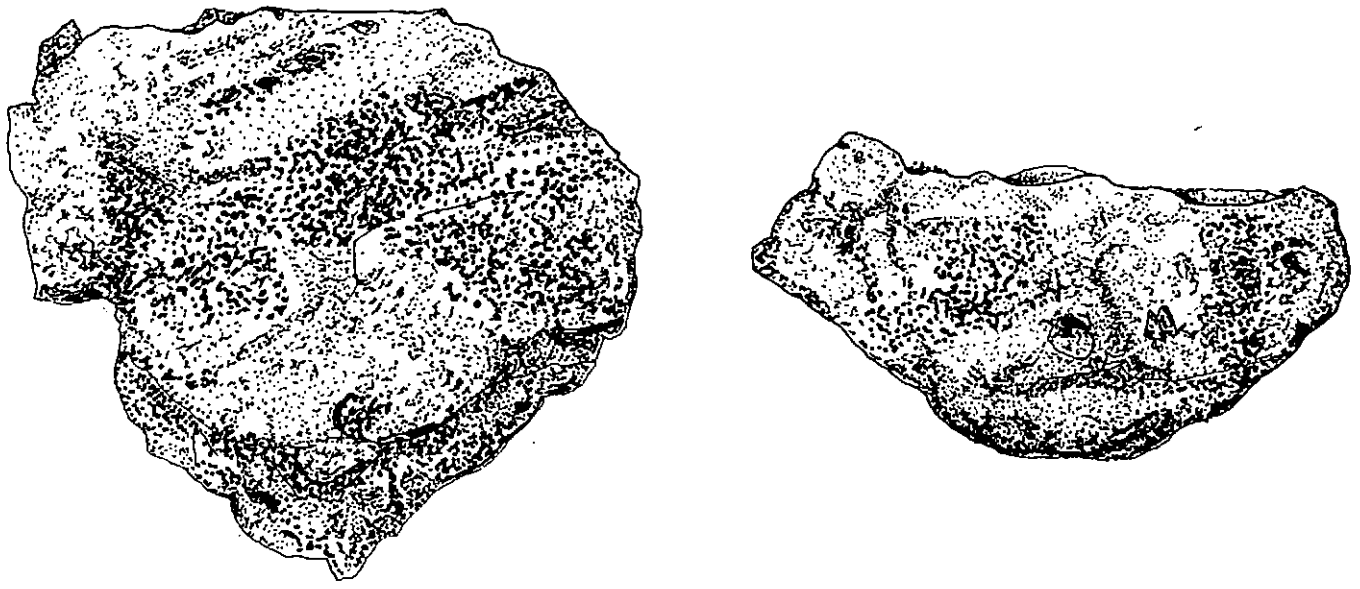


Figure 17: Fragment of iron slag indicative of smithying. Context [**298**] Scale 1:1

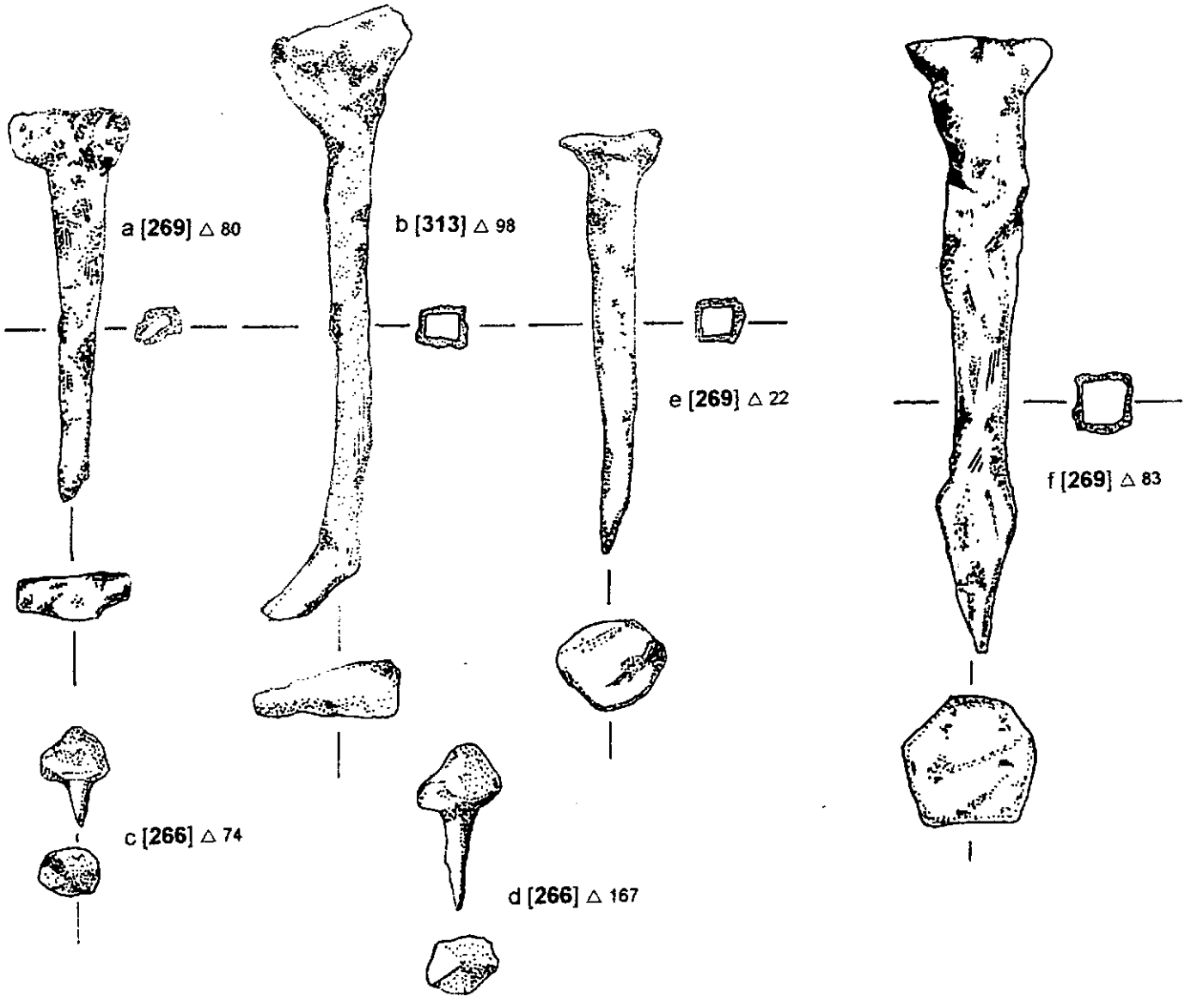


Figure 18: Selected nails from Wickham site. Scale 1:1

to any specific process involved with the production of metal objects - two fragments of slag were indicative though of smithying in the vicinity. These two fragments from contexts **[136]** (**Figure 16**) and **[298]** (**Figure 17**) are cuspoid in shape and possess a rough lower surface and a smoothed upper surface: this diagnostic shape is achieved from the air being passed/blown across the surface of a hearth/furnace. However it is unlikely that this smithying process took place within the round hut, for instance, as despite the extensive sieving program carried out on this site of all the features excavated, no hammer scale was recovered - this suggests that the smithying that was carried out on the site was practiced elsewhere and the slag residue deliberately picked up and disposed of in convenient pits and ditches. However, it should be considered as possible that this hammerscale was simply not preserved; as such remains often measure approximately 2mm square at most, and are very thin, this evidence may thus have simply corroded away.

Furthermore the low quantity of any slag on the site and the nature of the underlying geology suggests that it is more likely that smithying rather than smelting would have been carried out at the Wickham site. Ferrous nodules do occur, however, in the sands underlying the brickearth and these would have been exposed by the down-cutting of the River Meon (Melville and Freshney, 1982). Therefore these iron nodules could potentially be exploited in the Romano-British period to extract iron – such activity is more likely to be located very close to the source of the iron nodules, however, i.e. in close proximity to the river itself.

It should be noted that a small excavation by Winchester Museum Services at SU 457558 111210 (with the site code: AY22) produced a large quantity of slag from Roman contexts (Simon Thorpe, Winchester Museum Services, *pers. comm.*). These findings could provide evidence of metal working at Wickham in the Roman period, and clearly this information merits further archaeological investigation in the future.

Coal

Coal was occasionally found during the excavation, and is a material which could reflect an industrial process, particularly if found in association with slag. However, all three contexts (**Table 19**) within which coal was recovered date to the post-Medieval period and were confined to the moated manorial area.

That the coal was not found in association with any slag, with regard to either its context or date, suggests that it did not assist in an industrial process, but was simply a fuel material to provide heating in the post-Medieval period.

Table 19: Coal recovered from Wickham.

Context No.	Coal	
	No. of Fragments	Weight (gms.)
143	1	5
346	5	10
359	5	110
Total	11	125

4.7.3 Salt Panning:

The only evidence for this activity is three fragments of briquetage, from two contexts: 2 fragments (weighing 6 grams) from context [**83**], the fill of a pit to the south of the round house (overlying the southern boundary ditch 'complex'), and one fragment (weighing 6 grams) from context [**298**], the fill of small linear to the north of the round house. The low numbers of briquetage suggest that salt panning was not an intensive process on this site - it should also be considered that the briquetage's identification is not certain. Instead it may be more likely that these fragments of heavily burnt clay represent the redeposited remains of ovens or hearths. It is very unlikely in fact that salt panning would have been practiced in this area, as the River Meon is freshwater, and not brackish at Wickham in the modern era (and is very unlikely to have been brackish in the Roman period), as such there is not an abundance of 'free' salts to be evaporated off in this area.

However, the sea is relatively near to the site (approximately three miles away) and it is likely that the salt was extracted there, with salts clearly being considerably easier and more plentiful to extract. Salt would have been a valuable commodity in Roman, and later periods, as it would be used to salt and thereby preserve meat (and fish) as well as for seasoning.

4.8 Metal Objects:

In total 184 iron, 8 copper and 1 lead objects were recovered during the excavations at Wickham. By far the majority of the metal finds recovered were iron nails (**Table 20**, **Figures 18a - 18f**), but in addition several iron knife blades, and one possible shear blade were also identified (**Figures 19** and **20**). Furthermore two iron brackets, one iron rivet and a lead bung (**Figure 21a**) were also recovered, reflecting the importance, and use, which wooden objects such as buckets, containers or even doors perhaps, would have had in the day to day life of Romano-British communities. Unfortunately the nature of the site, lying on free-draining soils, precluded any opportunity for the preservation of any wooden Roman artefacts, and all that remains are these metal objects echoing the wooden artefacts to which these fittings were once attached.

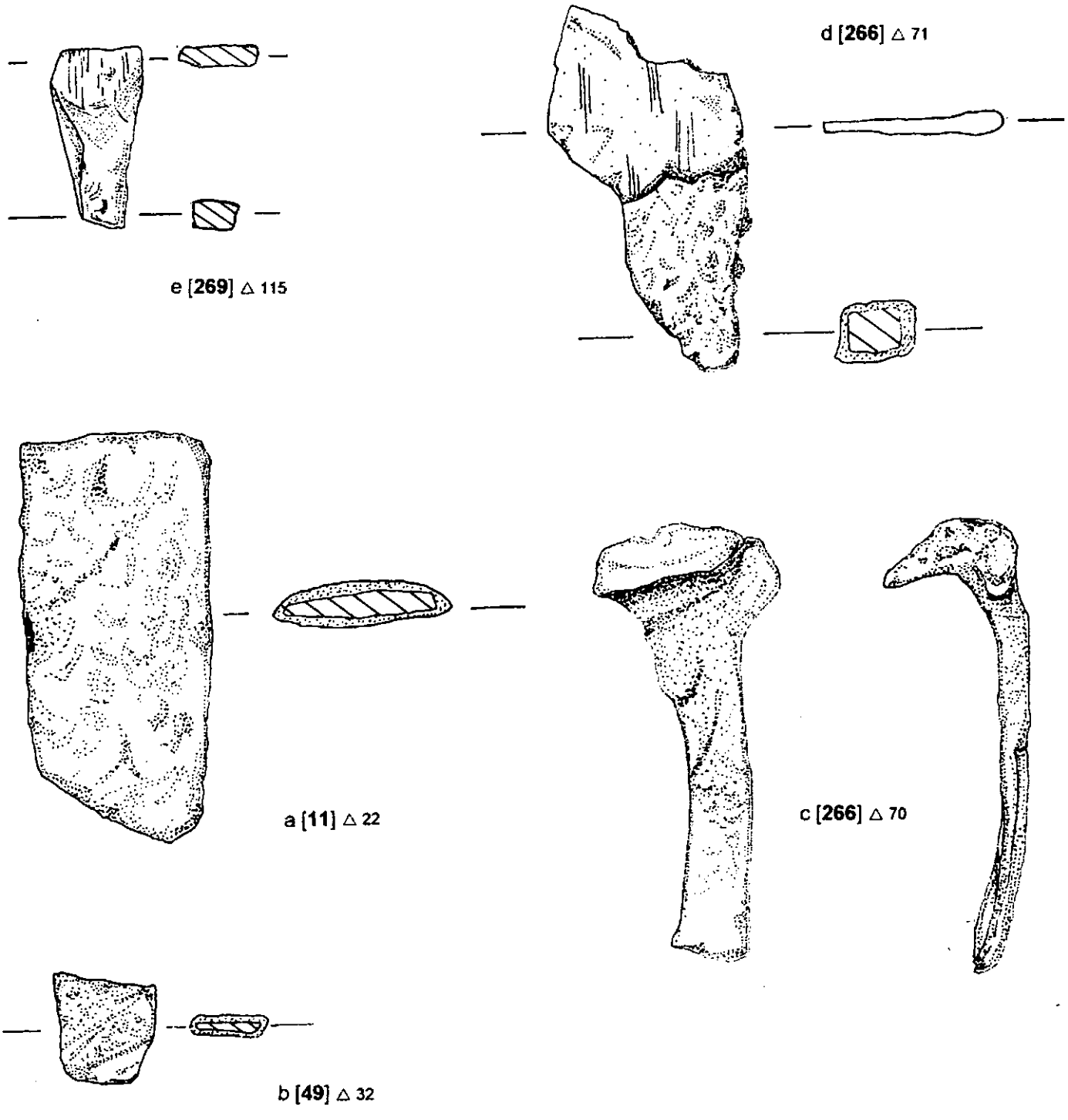


Figure 19: Iron objects from Wickham site. Scale 1:1

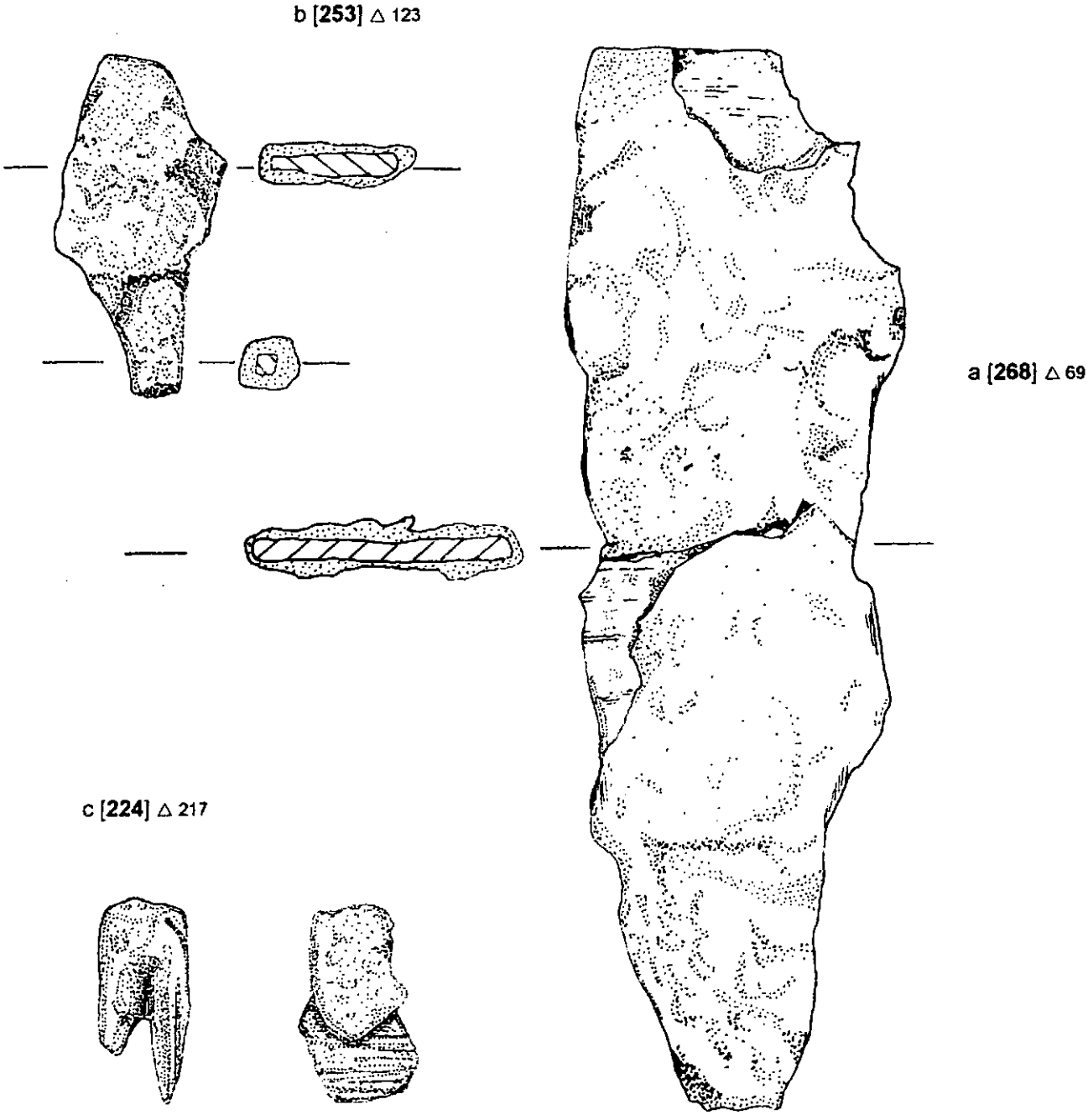


Figure 20: Iron objects from Wickham site. Scale 1:1

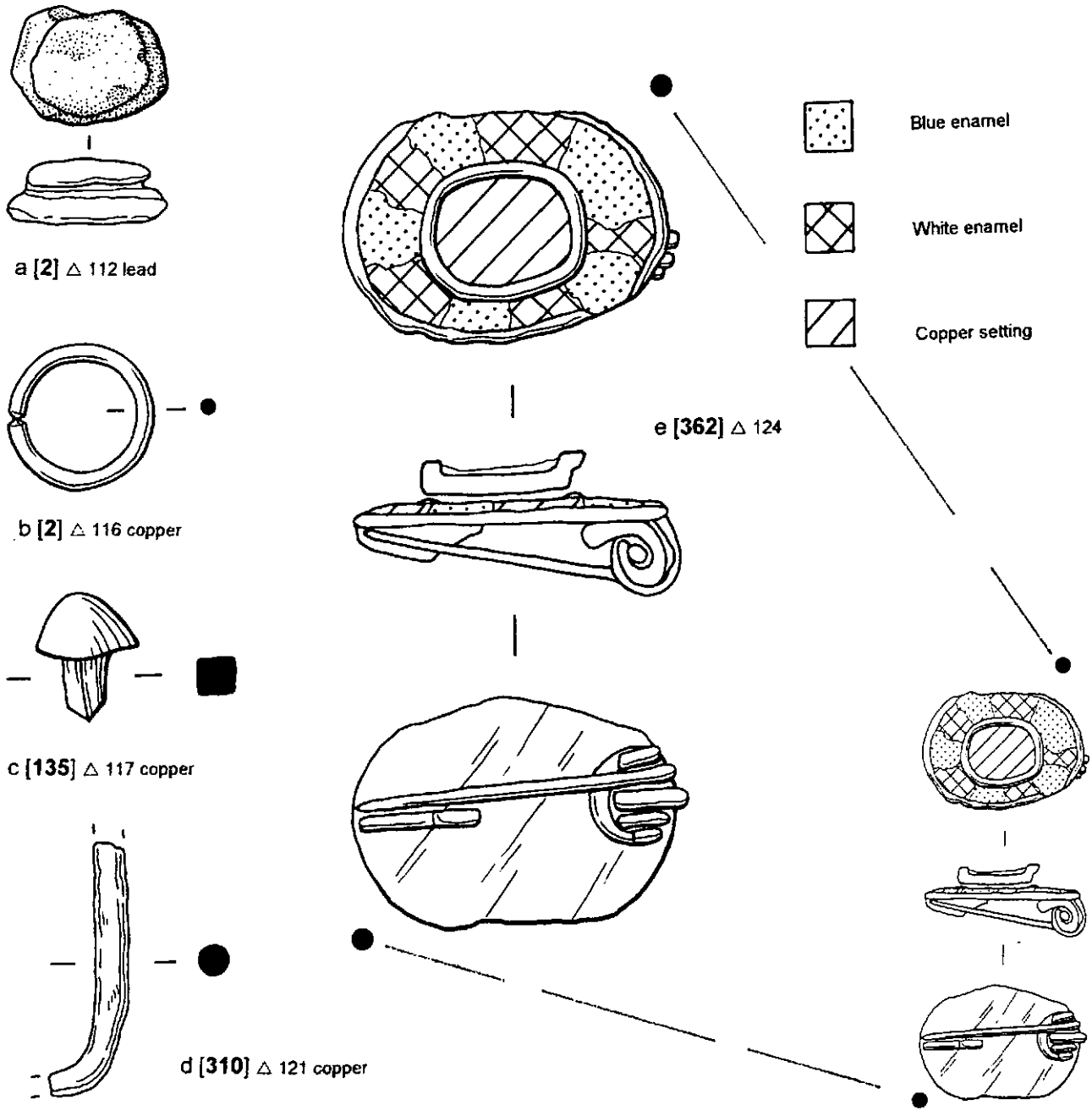


Figure 21: Copper and Lead objects. Scale 1:1 [△117 at 1:2 and △ 124 at 1:1 and 1:2]

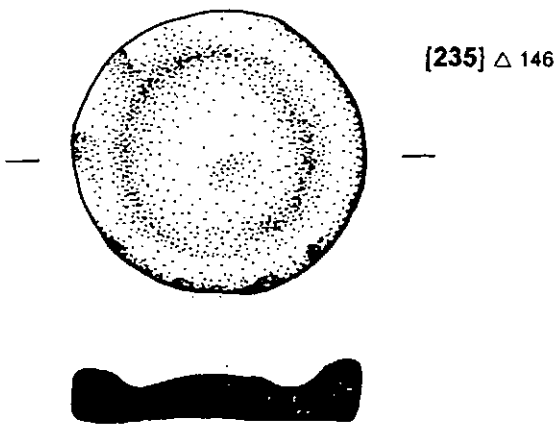


Figure 22: Ceramic counter Scale 1:1

In addition to the more functional iron and lead objects, several decorative copper alloy artefacts (**Figures 21b**, **21c** and **21e**) were also recovered, notably a copper plate brooch, as well as several heavily abraded coins and copper studs.

Furthermore a functional object fashioned from a copper alloy was also identified in the form of a barbed fishing hook (**Figure 21d**) - given the absence of virtually any Roman bone from the site (and no fish bones from a Roman context) this offers the only evidence for fish as a component of the site's occupants diet. This is hardly surprising given the presence of the River Meon which lies directly to the west of the site, and the relative proximity of the coast. Ample evidence for marine molluscs being consumed at the site exists from deposits dating to the seventeenth/eighteenth centuries (see **5.2**), and there is no reason to suppose that conditions were so greatly different with regard to communications to render it impossible to utilise the marine resources during the Roman period.

4.8.1 Iron Objects:

4.8.1.i *The Roman Iron Objects:*

The Nails:

In common with most Romano-British sites nails represent the majority of the metal finds recovered. In total 162 nails were found (**Table 20**) during the site's excavation. The majority of these (147 in all) were recovered from Roman contexts - none were identified from any Medieval contexts and only 15 came from post-Medieval contexts, mainly Area 4 (the moated manor area).

These were recorded in detail in order to discriminate between Manning's Types I and II (1976, 41 - 43). Type I is typified as having a square sectioned nail with a tapering stem, with a round, domed or flat head. Type II is similar except that it possesses a triangular head. It is apparent from **Table 20** that only two Type II nails were recovered during the excavations at Wickham from pit [**269**] (small find number [80], **Figure 18a**) and from layer [**313**] (small find number [98], **Figure 18b**). The remaining 126 nails were all Type I nails (e.g. **Figure 18c - f**) - 34 nails were either missing their heads, or had sustained damage which precluded identification of the nail head's shape.

It is apparent from **Table 20** that there was considerable range in the nail's length, by far the majority (61 nails) were less than 30mm in length (**Figure 18c** and **18d**), whilst 43 nails fell between 30 - 60mm in length, and 14 nails were greater than 60 mm in length (**Figure 18e** and **18f**). The longest nail was 110mm and came from context [**2**] (small find number [10]). The size range present at Wickham suggests that some sizeable timbers were used, but similarly the size of the nails commonly reflect smaller, lighter, timbers predominating, as would be expected. Furthermore, there does seem to be a

Table 20: Description of Nails recovered from Wickham.

Context No.	Small Find No.	Head Shape[1]	Shank Shape[2]	Length (mm)	Head Width (mm)	Head Ratio	Shank Width (mm)	Comments
2	1	S	S	30	10	-	4	
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3	-	S	>60	-	-	5	
	4	S	S	>30	15	-	9	
	5	D	S	15	7	0.5	3	
	6	D	S	>9	18	0.5	3	
	7	S	S	43	8	-	4	Bent
	8	-	S	30	-	-	4	
	9	-	S	>50	-	-	4	
	10	S	S	110	12	-	9	
	11	S	S	>40	10	-	4	
	12	S	S	>25	10	-	4	
	13	S	S	>25	8	-	4	
	14	S	S	40	12	-	4	
	15	S	S	30	15	-	7	
3	16	D	S	14	8	0.5	3	Bent
	17	-	S	7	-	-	6	
	18	-	S	>30	-	-	7	
	19	S	S	40	19	-	5	
	20	-	S	57	-	-	6.5	
	149	-	S	>27	-	-	3	
5	21	-	S	43	-	-	5	
11	23	S	S	>20	7	-	4	
15	24	-	S	>20	-	-	4	
19	25	S	S	20	4	-	3	Clasp nail
	26	S	S	29	8	-	4	
	27	-	S	30	-	-	4	
	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	150	S	S	39	5	-	3	
	151	-	S	>25	-	-	3	
21	30	C	S	24	19	-	5	
65	33	-	S	95	-	-	10	

71	34	-	S	40	-	-	4	
	35	-	S	40	-	-	5	
83	36	S	S	40	10	-	7	
87	152	S	S	32	6	-	3	
97	37	-	S	>65	-	-	8	
	38	S	S	>40	10	-	8	
	39	S	S	>40	15	-	8	
	40	S	S	89	9	-	4	
	153	D	S	18	7	0.5	2	
	214	R	S	30	10	-	3	
107	41	S	S	40	19	-	8	
113	42	S	S	30	13		8	
116	43	D	S	16	8	0.5	4	
128	44	S	S	-	12	-	4	Broken
130	45	S	S	40	10	-	6	
	46	S	S	>30	12	-	5	
	47	S	S	>27	10	-	6	
135	49	-	S	>40	-	-	6	
	50	C	S	>20	12	-	5	
	51	S	S	>80	15	-	9	
148	53	S	S	30	8	-	4	
157	54	-	S	27	-	-	8.7	
194	56	S	S	30	10	-	6	
	57	D	S	13	8	0.5	4	
196	215	S	S	>65	25	-	10	
198	58	-	S	>75	-	-	5	
200	59	S	S	>40	12	-	4	
	60	S	S	85	10	-	6	Clasp
	154	S	S	38	11	-	5	
	155	-	S	>20	-	-	5	
	156	-	S	>30	-	-	5	
	157	-	S	>34	-	-	4	
213	62	-	S	30	-	-	4	
	63	S	S	40	20	-	10	
214	158	-	S	>24	-	-	4	
	159	-	S	>26	-	-	4	
	160	S	S	>16	14	-	5	

220	161	-	S	34	-	-	3	
	162	-	S	>20	-	-	3	
234	163	D	S	20	9	0.5	2.5	
235	65	S	S	>30	9	-	6	
253	65	S	S	104	20	-	9	
	66	S	S	50	25	-	8	
258	67	S	S	50	8	-	4	
	164	S	S	>33	8	-	3	
266	73	C	S	-	18	-	-	
	74	D	S	12	7	0.5	3	
	75	D	S	13	7	0.5	4	
	165	D	S	12	8	0.5	3	
	166	D	S	12	8	0.5	3	
	167	D	S	20	8	0.5	3	
	168	D	S	20	7	0.5	2	
	169	D	S	20	7	0.5	2	
	170	D	S	20	7	0.5	2	
269	76	S	S	>35	14	-	6	
	77	S	S	55	8	-	4	
	78	S	S	>100	28	-	9	
	79	S	S	60	14	-	7	
	80	T	S	60	14	-	5	Type II
	81	S	S	>40	12	-	9	
	82	S	S	55	14	-	6	
	83	S	S	90	16	-	8	
	84	D	S	15	8	0.5	3	
	85	D	S	14	8	0.5	3	
	86	D	S	14	7	0.5	4	
	87	S	S	>85	>10	-	9	
	89	D	S	12	8	0.5	3	

277	90	C	S	40	10	-	4	
	171	D	S	20	8	0.4	3	
	172	D	S	16	8	0.5	3	
	173	D	S	16	8	0.5	3	
	174	D	S	16	8	0.5	3	
	175	D	S	23	8	0.5	3	
	176	S	S	23	15	-	5	
	177	D	S	23	8	0.5	3	
	178	S	S	56	15	-	6	
	179	D	S	23	8	0.5	3	
	180	D	S	18	8	0.5	3	
280	92	S	S	>20	12	-	4	
	93	D	S	>6	10	>0.5	4	
	94	D	S	12	8	0.5	3	
	181	D	-	-	8	-	-	
	182	D	S	>3	9	0.5	3	
	183	D	S	17	6	0.5	2.5	
	184	D	S	20	7	0.5	3	
	185	S	S	30	9	-	3	
	186	D	S	15	8	0.5	3	
	187	-	S	54	-	-	4	
291	95	S	S	55	11	-	9	
302	96	S	-	-	8	-	-	
307	97	S	S	>20	8	-	4	
310	99	S	S	>55	15	-	9	
312	188	D	S	19	8	0.5	3	
	189	S	S	>15	10	-	3	
	190	D	S	25	10	0.5	3	
	191	S	S	>15	10	-	4	
	192	D	S	17	8	0.5	2	
313	98	S	S	98	15	-	6	Clasp
	100	-	S	40	-	-	6	
	101	S	S	42	10	-	5	
322	193	S	S	35	20	-	6	
	194	-	S	>60	-	-	7	
	195	S	S	>40	22	-	10	
325	196	D	S	16	6	0.5	2	
	197	S	S	32	8	-	5	

328	198	D	S	16	7	0.5	2.5	
	199	D	S	>14	7	0.5	2.5	
	200	D	S	8	8	<0.5	1.5	
330	102	S	S	52	7	-	5	
	201	S	S	>18	8	-	3	
	202	D	S	16	6	0.5	2.5	
	203	D	S	16	6	0.5	2.5	
	204	S	S	>20	14	-	7	
333	104	S	S	45	12	-	5	
	216	S	S	36	12	-	5	
335	205	-	S	>41	-	-	4	
	206	S	S	>15	6	-	3	
	207	S	S	30	6	-	3	
339	208	S	S	30	5	-	3	
	209	D	-	-	7	-	-	
	210	S	S	21	7	-	3	
	211	S	S	21	6	-	3	
341	212	-	S	40	-	-	4	
346	105	-	S	40	-	-	4	
	106	S	S	30	8	-	4	
	107	S	S	35	10	-	5	
	108	S	S	44	9	-	4	
359	110	-	S	40	-	-	5	
362	213	S	S	50	14	-	5	
380	111	S	S	35	8	-	4	

Key: [1] S = square, D = domed, C = Circular, T = triangular.
[2] S = square.

concentration of nails: 105 of the 162 nails came from Area 3 (as do all of those shown in **Figure 18**) which is the round hut area; perhaps these nails were used to build the hut itself. It is conceivable, therefore, that the larger nails were used to construct the hut's superstructure whilst the smaller nails were used to attach smaller supporting timbers. It should be considered that ropes were probably also used in the hut's construction but no archaeological evidence of this building material survived.

It is clear that certain nails had been used by the fact they were bent, but it is equally likely that the majority of the nails in general had also been used but were not bent as they had been left attached to the now rotted (thereby archaeologically invisible) timber.

No patterns in the distribution of the recovered nails was identified during the excavation, but it is likely that the concentration of nails recovered from vertically sided pit [**270**] (from fill [**269**], small find numbers [76] - [89] inclusive) may represent the nails used to construct a timber screen immediately to the east of this feature, certainly some of the nails are very large and would be suitable for assembling such a timber frame (**Figure 18a**, **18e** and **18f**). In addition it is probable that some of the nails were in fact hob nails, rather than those used for securing timbers, and the presence of these nails (characteristically short - less than 20 mm in length - with a domed head (e.g. **Figure 18c** and **18d**)), is unsurprising as this feature represents the entrance to the third century round house. Twenty-one probable hob nails were recovered during the excavations, and these represent the only archaeological evidence for the use of footwear by the Romano-British occupants of Wickham.

The Other Small Iron Finds:

Small find [22] (context [**11**], **Figure 19a**), from a late third century pit (context 3). A flat strip of iron which appears to be slightly curved across its width and possess a triangular cross section – function unknown, a possible blade.

Small find [32] (context [**49**]), from a first century (dated to AD 43 - 70) pit (context [**129**], **Figure 19b**). The tang of an iron tool, perhaps a knife, as the tang broadens into a flat strip with a thin triangular cross section at break (similar to a more complete example found at Portchester – No. 190, Cunliffe, 1975, 235).

Small find [68], from a third/fourth century AD layer [**263**]. A sub U-shaped bracket with a rectangular cross-section, precise function uncertain.

Small find [69], from a third/fourth century AD posthole (context [**268**], **Figure 20a**). Two fragments, of the same size, of flat iron with a triangular cross section, one fragment thinning to a defined point, part of a large knife/shears.

Small find [70], from a third/fourth century AD posthole (context [**268**], **Figure 19c**). Fragment of return/U-shaped bracket (similar to **Figure 20c**).

Small find [71], from a third/fourth century AD posthole (context **[268]**, **Figure 19d**). The tang of a knife broadening into a blade with a thin triangular cross section at break.

Small find [103] (context [**333**]), from a second/third century AD posthole (context 334). Hook-shaped, with a square cross section turning to a flat end along its short arm, terminating in a rounded tip – function unknown.

Small find [115] (context [**269**], **Figure 19e**), from a pit (context **[270]**). The tang of an iron tool, perhaps a knife, as the tang broadens into a flat strip with a thin triangular cross section at break. Quite large (measuring 288mm long, with a blade 15mm wide at the break).

Small find [123] (context [**253**], **Figure 20b**), from a third/fourth century AD layer. This object's identification is not certain, however it is similar to a find from Portchester which was tentatively described as a nail head (No. 236, Cunliffe, 1975, 244).

Small find [217] (context [**224**], **Figure 20c**), from a first century (dated to AD 43 - 70) posthole (context [**50**]). Return/U-bracket with [probable] associated fixing rivet.

In addition a few unidentifiable iron objects (9 in total – see **Table 21**) were recovered during the excavations. That so few of the total 184 iron objects were unidentifiable reflects the reasonably good preservation of the recovered iron objects.

Table 21: Unidentified Ferrous Objects from Wickham.

Context No.	Small Find No.
2	2
2	113
2	114
19	28
132	48
200	161
266	72
269	88
277	91

4.8.1.ii *The Medieval and post-Medieval Iron Objects:*

[**NB:** None of the Medieval and post-medieval iron objects are illustrated]

Small find [29] (context [**19**]) late Medieval (dated to AD 1350 - 1500) knife blade.

Small find [52] (context [**138**]) eighteenth/nineteenth century circular possibly decorative stud (diameter 40 mm).

Small find [55] (context [**187**]) seventeenth/eighteenth century in date, two fragments of wide (60mm) flat iron.

Small find [109] (context [**346**]) eighteenth century thin iron strap (18mm x 115mm long) with central fixing perforations.

Small find [187] (context [**346**]) eighteenth century drop handle with solid fixing plates (not perforated), 110mm to fixing centres.

Small find [55] (context [**187**]) seventeenth/eighteenth century in date, two fragments of wide (60mm) flat iron.

4.8.2 Lead Objects:

Small find [112] from layer [**2**] (**Figure 21a**) a mid-third/fourth century context. An ovoid lead bung, which measures 25 x 16mm in size.

4.8.3 Copper Objects:

Small find [116] (from layer [**2**], **Figure 21b**) a simple, plain copper alloy ring 22mm in diameter. No decoration apparent on wire (2mm in diameter), and termini of wire simply abutt one another.

Small find [117] (context [**135**], the secondary fill to pit [**134**], **Figure 21c**), a copper alloy stud, with domed head (10mm in diameter) on a square, slightly tapering shaft (2.5mm thick and 5mm long). Shaft is possibly broken. Similar examples have been found in Chichester (Down, 1981, 168, Figure 8.31, No. 30; Kenny, 1993, 228, Figure 27.2, No. 5), but not from either Portchester or Fishbourne.

Small find [118] (context [**136**]) – copper radiate copy ['barbarous radiate'], heavily corroded therefore unable to measure coin's diameter, date AD *c*270 – 280.

Small find [119] (context [**310**]) – brass sestertius, early third century (illegible).

Small find [120] (context [**307**]) – copper as, early third century (illegible).

Small find [121] (context [**310**], fill of pit [**311**]) – copper alloy fish hook (**Figure 21d**). Only a fragment of the hook survives but during the excavation a clear impression of the hook was visible in the soil. The hook shank measures 50mm long and is circular in section (5.5 mm in diameter). The hook was barbed, but no eye was apparent (perhaps being broken in antiquity). In modern terms the hook would be the equivalent of a size 4/0 hook.

Small find [122] (context [**340**]) – copper as, early third century (illegible).

Small find [123] (context [**360**]) – Roman copper alloy coin.

Small find [124] (context [**362**], fill of posthole [**363**]) – copper plate brooch (**Figure 21e**). Brooch is oval (24mm x 16mm) in shape and is ringed by a border (measuring 4mm wide) of inset alternating blue and white enamel. In the centre field of the brooch a raised setting (now detached) may have housed a further central decoration (perhaps of stone). On its reverse a three coil spring pin clasp is apparent, the pin was recovered but is now detached from the its coil.

4.9 Ceramic Objects:

Small find [146] (context [**235**]) from fill of second/third century ditch [**236**]. This artefact's final form suggests this is a ceramic gaming counter (**Figure 22**), measuring 38mm in diameter and 9mm thick, being flat on one side and indented on the reverse – however this was almost certainly modified from a pot base.

In addition, two fragments of clay pipe stem (weighing 15gms.) from context [**346**] (fill of pit [**347**]) were recovered; this feature dates to the seventeenth/eighteenth century.

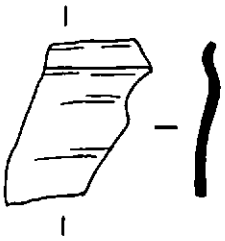
4.10 Glass Objects:

4.10.1 *The Roman Glass Objects:*

Small find [132] (context [**97**]) from third century fill of enclosure [**345**]. One small fragment of blue green vessel body (**Figure 23a**) – insufficient to identify the vessel's form

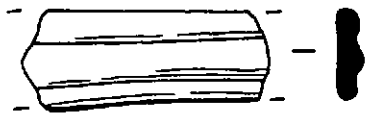
Small find [133] (context [**135**]) from fill of mid-first century pit [**134**]. One fragment (**Figure 23b**) of blue green glass prismatic bottle base (Isings Form 50); square bottles are typically dated to the mid first/second century and possibly early third century (Price and Cool, 1989, 134).

Small find [138] (context [**235**]) from fill of second/third century ditch [**236**]. One fragment of light green glass (**Figure 23c**) formed into a slightly curved decoratively ribbed (3 ribs) strap handle. A handle to a light vessel.

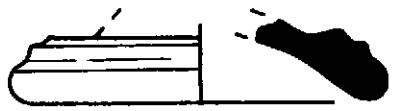


a [97] △ 132

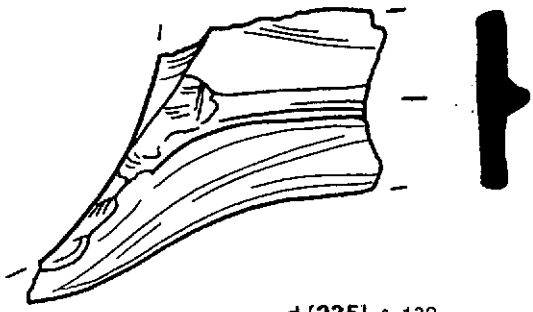
b [135] △ 133



c [235] △ 138



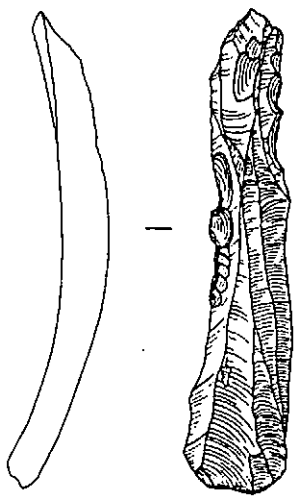
e [269] △ 142



d [235] △ 139

Figure 23: Glass fragments. Scale 1:1

b [2] △127



a [2] △125

Figure 24: Lithic artefacts. Scale 1:1

Small find [139] (context [**235**]) from fill of second/third century ditch [**236**]. One fragment of green glass handle, which has been drawn on. Strap handle (**Figure 23d**) with single central rib at point of attachment/extrusion from main vessel body, central rib pinched just above point of attachment to form slight decoration.

Small find [141] from third/fourth century layer [**263**]. Two fragments of blue green glass part of a prismatic bottle, probably square (Isings Form 50) in shape (rather than hexagonal).

Small find [142] (context [**269**]) from a fill of pit [**270**], which is dated to the late third century. One fragment of blue glass vessel base (**Figure 23e**) formed from a separately applied pad, this base form was used on a range of bowls and jugs throughout the Roman period, unfortunately too little of the vessel remains to suggest either its date or precise form.

4.10.2 *The Medieval and post-Medieval Objects:*

[**NB:** None of the Medieval and post-medieval glass is illustrated]

Small find [130] (context [**19**]) from a small pit/posthole (context [**20**]), which is dated to AD 1350-1500. Very fine cobalt blue glass jug (spout present) with a ribbed neck and strap handle with a kicked base, represented by 12 fragments (weighing 45 gms.).

Small find [134] (context [**138**]) from boundary ditch (context [**137**]), which is not dated. Thick brown glass – possible beer bottle represented by 2 fragments (weighing 55 gms.)

Small find [135] (context [**143**]) from brick drain (context [**144**]), which is dated to at least the eighteenth century. Thick (5mm) green bottle glass, represented by 2 fragments (weighing 5 gms.).

Small find [136] (context [**143**]) from brick drain (context **144**]), which is dated to at least the eighteenth century. Clear window glass 2mm thick, represented by 5 fragments (weighing 5 gms.).

Small find [137] (context [**187**]) from undated, probably seventeenth/eighteenth century, ditch [**188**]. Green window glass 2mm thick, represented by 27 fragments (weighing 115 gms.).

Small find [140] (context [**258**]) from an eighteenth century pit [**259**]. Dark green bottle glass 7mm thick, represented by 2 fragments of the bottle's kick (weighing 70 gms.).

Small find [144] from the fill of the post-Medieval moat (context [**358**]). Large glass bowl, mid-green in colour, with a rounded base and a flat rim, represented by 17 fragments (weighing 430 gms.).

4.11 Struck/worked Flints:

Small find [125] (unstratified) a rough sub-geometric blade with blunted back, possibly Mesolithic in date, blade measures 64mm in length and 8mm broadening to 12mm (**Figure 24a**).

Small find [127] from late third/fourth century layer [**2**]. The tang of a unifacial leaf (or laurel) shaped arrow or small spear head (**Figure 24b**). The flint is broken in half and therefore its total length is unknown, the recovered fragment measures 34 mm long and 18mm wide across the head, this tapers to 11m to form a slight notch probably to facilitate the head's mounting on a shaft.

Small find [128] from context [**71**] (fill of late third/fourth century ditch [**72**]), thinning waste flake measuring 9mm at proximal 36mm in length.

Small find [129] from context [**198**] (fill of late third century pit [**199**]), waste flake measuring 19mm at proximal, 21mm at distal and 20mm in length.

5.0 The Environmental Evidence:

5.1 The Faunal Remains:

5.1.1 Methodology:

5.1.1.i Recovery:

Ideally, in retrieving environmental evidence the method used should be adequate to answer the questions posed (Payne, 1972). At Wickham the faunal remains were collected both by hand and through sieving (on a >1mm mesh) - in order to avoid a bias towards the larger, more visible bones (Payne, 1972, 1985a). That a fully representative sample was gathered is supported by the presence of fish and small amphibian bones being represented in two of the assemblages, from contexts [**19**] and [**143**] as well as several small fragments of burnt bone.

5.1.1.ii Analysis:

Identification of sheep/goat bones

Where possible, distinction between sheep and goat follows Boessneck (1969) for post-cranial bones. Not all ovi-caprids could be speciated and as such a sheep/goat category is used. Sheep/goat distinctions are more reliable when based on younger teeth and certain older non-dental elements,

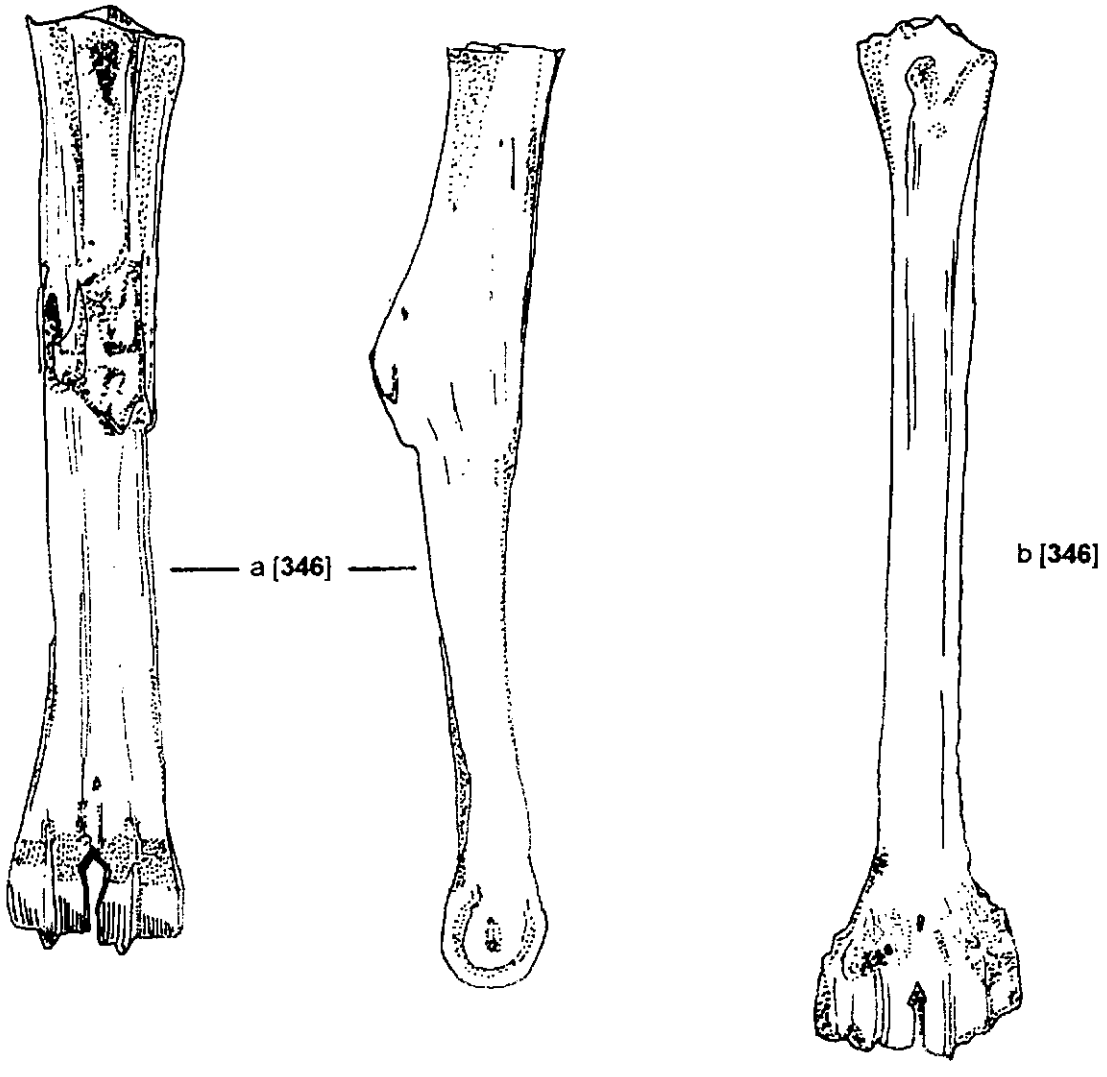


Figure 26: Sheep metatarsals Scale 1:1

Table 22: The Faunal Remains recovered from Wickham.

Context No.	Species								
	Cow	Sheep/Goat	Sheep	Pig	Cat	Frog/Toad	Fish	Bird	Unidentified
19	1 proximal radius (chopped longitudinally & dog gnawed). 1 left mandible (with chop marks on buccal surface) M1 @ Stage 10, 1 M2 @ Stage 9, 1 M3 @ Stage 11, all teeth have calculus present [295 gms.].		Left humerus , distal fused, proximal,end dog-gnawed [18 gms.].		Left mandible - M2 erupted [4 gms.].	Right humerus and 5 vertebra [3 gms.].	19 transverse spines [3 gms.].	23 fragments [6 gms.].	
138	Right femur distal end. Right Tibia - unfused proximal shaft (chopped through) and proximal epiphysis (2 fragments) [310 gms.].								27 [25 gms.]
141								1 [1gms.]	1 [4 gms.]

Context No.	Species								
	Cow	Sheep/Goat	Sheep	Pig	Cat	Frog/Toad	Fish	Bird	Unidentified
143			Right radius proximal shaft. Right metacarpal proximal shaft. Both chopped longitudinally [6 gms.].	Right humerus shaft only. Right femur distal shaft. Both chopped longitudinally. 1 left mandible with M1 in wear. Also 6 pig-size ribs, one has chop marks [62 gms.].			58 transverse spines [5 gms.].	10 fragments [4 gms.].	123 fragments [98 gms.].
148	Right humerus distal shaft only (chopped through) [65 gms.].			5 skull frags. Left jaw in 4 frags. with M3 in wear. Left ulna shaft only. 2 pig-size ribs [103 gms.].				3 fragments [2 gms.].	11 fragments [21 gms.].
152		1 right humerus (2 frags) dog gnawed with noi fusion data [14 gms.].							
187	Left pelvis. Fragment of thoracic vertebra and 1 maxilla M2 [18 gms.]. All bones very abraded.								3 fragments [18 gms.] - all very abraded.
188	Left pelvis possibly female [65 gms.].								

Context No.	Species								
	Cow	Sheep/Goat	Sheep	Pig	Cat	Frog/Toad	Fish	Bird	Unidentified
258	2 Phalange I - 1 very abraded othe chopped across distal end [35 gms.].	Left tibia - distal shaft only [6 gms.].							4 fragments [3 gms.].
346	1 right femur (chopped through distal end & dog gnawed). 3 vertebra and 2 cow-size rib shafts [470 gms.].		Right radius shaft only (chopped through). Right scapula. Left metatarsal (fully fused with exostoses on distal articulations. 2 right metacarpals (both fully fused) - I broken and healed. 2 unfused metapodial epiphyses. 32 Phalange I (only one unfused). 9 Phalange II (all fused). 6 Phalange III, [225 gms.].	Metatarsal I and IV both right side and unfused. Right jaw with M3 not erupted. Right radius shaft only (dog gnawed) [51 gms.].			2 pharangyeal teeth [3 gms.]	5 fragments [5 gms.].	7 fragments [70 gms.].
TOTAL	19 fragments [1258 gms.].	2 fragment [20 gms.].	57 fragments [249 gms.].	25 fragments [196 gms.].	1 fragment [4 gms.].	4 fragment [2 gms.].	95 fragments [11 gms.].	42 fragments [18 gms.].	175 fragments [235 gms.].
MNAU	17	2	57	14	1	4	-	-	-

these assemblages identifications reflects these directional biases, e.g. radii are often placed in the sheep/goat category, being less diagnostic than the calcaneum (Boessneck, 1969). It should be noted that the potential remains for some misidentification between animals which are morphologically similar, for example between sheep and goat (Payne, 1985a).

Body Part Representation:

The data has been recorded using the minimum number of anatomical units method (MNAU, **Table 22**); which is very similar to POSAC (Davis, 1991) however the MNAU method permits more parts of the post-cranial skeleton to be counted: for example, as long bones possess a distal and proximal half, these 'halves' are counted separately.

This method avoids the problems of using other methods such as NISP or MNI (as summarised in Payne, 1972, 1985a), which rely upon assumptions regarding the representational validity of the archaeological assemblage in relation to the original population. This methodology also has the advantage of being compatible with both NISP or MNI counts - it simply presents the data with no assumptions being made regarding the assemblage's quantification.

Although ribs and vertebrae are not as speciable, durable nor informative as the mandible and larger limb bones, these bones have also been included within **Table 22** and identified based upon their size - as there were no horse or dog bones recognised from the more identifiable anatomical elements all the large bones were ascribed to cow, the medium to pig and the smaller ribs to ovicaprid.

Ageing:

Dental wear and epiphyseal fusion were used to determine age at death for cow only; the sample for the other species present in the assemblage were considered too small to be truly representative. With regard to estimating age using tooth wear, Halstead's (1985) adaptation of Payne (1973) was followed for sheep, whilst Halstead's (1992) simplification of Grant (1982) was used for pigs. Estimation of age at death for cattle using tooth wear analysis follows Halstead's (1985) adaptation of (1992) simplification of Grant (1982) whilst Silver (1969) was used for the epiphyseal fusion age range. However, it should be noted that the age at death suggested by applying Silver (1969) may be artificially young for archaeological material (Payne, 1972).

Fusion data will only produce an age of pre-/post a certain age if the epiphyseal areas are represented, and unfortunately these are often the very areas that are missing, frequently as a result of several taphonomic factors such as scavenging. In this case a distinction was drawn between the neonates (approximately two weeks either side of birth), which are not included in the fusion data, and the older individuals. Furthermore it should be

considered that the ageing data gleaned from the fusion data has the disadvantage of only being pertinent to developing individuals, all the bones being fused once the individual reaches young adult age (approximately 3 – 4 years).

Unfortunately for cow the proportion of indeterminate bones (i.e. bones that were missing their ends, the epiphyses, which precluded these bones being placed in either the fused/unfused category) was large, with 44% of the cow bones being indeterminate. This bias is probably in part due to dogs gnawing the bones, as the ends of bones often bear the brunt of this activity. The identifiable, and thereby quantifiable, shaft of the bone would usually remain however.

Sexing and Stature:

Due to the absence of certain anatomical elements (namely the pelvis) and the highly fragmentary nature of the bones (thereby precluding the use of metrical analysis) it was not possible to sex any of the bones from this site. Similarly, very few bones were recovered from Wickham which were suitable for any metrical analysis, however an assemblage of sheep bones from pit fill [346] was suitable for metrical analysis as such the metrical data collected followed the methodology outlined by von den Driesch (1976) and Davis (1991).

Cut and Gnawing Marks:

The potential for taphonomic biases shaping these assemblages was considered, as it should be in any archaeological study, and a range of factors were recorded to assess the nature of the taphonomic processes which had been at work on the assemblages (Maltby, 1985). These are significant as bones may be modified or virtually destroyed by such processes, therefore reducing their chance of preservation, collection, or identification, particularly if the bones are hand collected as at both study sites. As a result, evidence of all three activities was recorded at both sites and as such it is certain that the assemblages have been affected to some degree. In an attempt to quantify this 're-modelling' of the assemblage, additional aspects of the bones were recorded (**Table 23**), namely whether the bones appeared to have been burnt, and whether they exhibited any evidence of butchery or gnawing. It should be borne in mind though that the absence of butchery marks does not infer that the bone has not been butchered - skilful butchery may leave no trace on a bone once the periosteum has deteriorated.

In addition, Payne and Munson (1985) hold that swallowed bones may exhibit a diagnostic surface texture, if preservation conditions are suitable. None of the bones show evidence of digestion however.

Preservation:

The preservation of the bone itself was very good, particularly given the high levels of fragmentation that the assemblage exhibited. It is known that soil conditions can also result in a bias in preservation, as levels of acidity affect this. However, Nicholson (1996) suggests that although there may be a preservational component, this is not the only factor. Nicholson suggests that microbiological activity, and the state of the bone on entering the archaeological record (e.g. cooked, or defleshed) may be equally as important. It is worth noting that at Wickham the bone is in very good condition with no dendritic shallow impressions (often held as evidence of microbiological activity) visible on the bone's surface.

Table 23: Preservation of the Large Animal Bones at Wickham.

	Butchery		Gnawing	Burnt
Species	Chop Marks (%)	Knife Marks (%)	(%)	(%)
Cow	33	0	6	0
Sheep	5	0	3	0
Pig	12	0	5	0
Total (%)	12	0	2	0*

* The absence of any burnt bone is artificial as none of the 35 fragments recovered could be speciated.

5.1.2 Results and Discussion:

In total 351 bone fragments were collected (**Table 22**). In addition to the bones listed in **Table 22**, 35 fragments of burnt bone were also recovered, however none of this could be identified, and all of it came from Roman contexts: 1 fragment from [15] and [71], 3 fragments from [83], [84] and [228], 1 fragment from [295], 9 fragments from [322] and 14 fragments from [329] - as this bone is burnt and shrunk there is no point in weighing the material.

Within the assemblage 175 unburnt (collectively weighing only 190 grams) and 35 burnt fragments were unidentifiable - the majority of the fragments were fragments 3 - 4mm in length and approximately 2mm wide. The unidentified bones represent 46% the assemblage, however, most of these fragments are very small and these bones simply reflect the highly fragmentary nature of the assemblage. These burnt bones provide the only faunal remains from the Roman contexts identified on the site, and therefore provide the only evidence for the consumption of meat in the Roman period. Unfortunately as none of this bone was identifiable little more can be said. As such this section will concentrate on the Medieval and the post-Medieval assemblages recovered during the excavation.

All of the unburnt assemblages date to either the Medieval period (from contexts [**19**] and [**148**]) or, as in the majority of cases, to the post-Medieval

period (**Table 22**). The only real difference between the Medieval and post-Medieval assemblages is that no sheep (or sheep/goat) bones were recovered from a Medieval context - given that only two Medieval contexts exist, and the relatively low numbers of bones in total, it is likely that this is not a true picture, but rather an artefact of a small sample with the sheep bones presumably being disposed of elsewhere. It is very unlikely that sheep were not an important facet of the rural economy in rural Wickham during the fourteenth/fifteenth century when despite a general agricultural depression wool still held a high value in the market (Grant, 1984a, 182). Furthermore, Grant (1984b, 115) notes that sheep farming is probably almost at its most profitable and well established stage in southern England, again suggesting that this absence of sheep in the archaeological record is artificial.

Fish bones were the highest represented (**Table 22** - all of which were transverse spines) accounting for 23% of the assemblage. Another group of unspeciated bones were the bird bones, representing 12% of the whole assemblage. With regard to the domesticated animals, no goat was positively identified, however 56 bones (18% of the total) of the bones were identified as sheep bones - it is therefore likely that no goats are present within these assemblages. Cow was the second best represented domesticate (6%) whilst pig was the least common (4%). However, that no horse was identified from the assemblages provides a notable absence at Wickham - Grant (1984a, 181) notes that the presence of horse within rural Medieval contexts may be determined by the soil type - but the evidence is not, at present, conclusive. Grant also notes that Walter of Henly wrote, towards the end of the thirteenth century, in a didactic treatise on estate management that cattle were preferable to horses (1984a, 181).

In addition to the main species/groups identified, a cat mandible (**Table 22**), with an erupted third molar suggesting an age at death of greater than 6 months (Schmid, 1972, 77), was recovered as was a frog/toad humerus, both from pit fill [**19**].

No dog bones were recorded, however the presence of dog is suggested by the presence of gnaw marks on 2% of the large domesticate's bones (**Table 23**), obviously small bones such as frog/bird bones would be fully digested and eaten by dogs, and therefore rendered invisible in the archaeological record (Payne and Munson, 1985).

Cattle:

A single mandible with all three molars was recovered from pit fill [**19**]. Following Halstead (1985), modified from Payne (1973), the tooth wear recorded suggests that this animal was a very mature (senile) individual, i.e. approximately 8 - 10 years old. At such an age this animal would clearly not have been reared for meat, and (if female) would be beyond producing any useful quantities of milk - it is more likely that this animal was used for traction, probably forming an integral part of an arable regime by being used

to plough and prepare the field for a crop. Four bones provided evidence of age at death through fusion data (**Table 24**), these suggest that some cattle were probably reared solely for meat, and the death of the young (less than 10 month old) calf may hint at a predilection for veal in the eighteenth century diet for those living at the manor site.

Table 24: Grouped Fusion Data - Cow*.

Suggested Age	Fused	Unfused	Cumulative Mortality (%)
6-10 mths (Sc+Pe+HD+RP)	1	0	25
13-16 mths (P1P+P2P)	2	0	75
18-28 mths (TD+McD+MtD)	0	0	75
30-42 mths (UP+FP+C+RD+HP+TP+FD)	0	1	100

* After Silver (1969).

Unfortunately it was not possible to sex any of the cattle bones on either morphological grounds or by using metrical analysis. All of the cattle bone appeared to be in good health with no pathology recorded. However calculus was recorded on all of the cattle teeth recovered, suggesting that these animals grazed in an area with abundant calcium in the soil – perhaps on the hills rather than in the Meon river valley.

Sheep:

No sheep teeth were recovered during the excavation, therefore it is not possible to estimate age at death using mandibular data. A relatively large number of bones were recovered that could provide evidence of age at death on epiphyseal fusion grounds however. The majority (54 out of 56) of these bones came from the eighteenth century pit fill **[346]**, and suggest that most of the animals lived beyond one year, whilst the limited data (5 bones) suggests that 40% of the sheep died between 18 and 28 months (**Table 25**). Such a kill-off pattern would suggest that meat was the primary motivation for the farming of these animals, rather than wool or milk (Payne 1973, 282).

Table 25: Grouped Fusion Data - Sheep*.

Suggested Age	Fused	Unfused	Cumulative Mortality (%)
6-10 mths (Sc+Pe+HD+RP)	2	0	0
13-16 mths (P1P+P2P)	40	1	2
18-28 mths (TD+McD+MtD)	3	2	40
30-42 mths (UP+FP+C+RD+HP+TP+FD)	0	0	-

* After Silver (1969).

An interesting facet of this assemblage becomes apparent though when one considers the anatomical elements that are represented - namely the foot

bones (metapodials and the phalanges – see **Table 22**). Such a composition suggests that these bones may represent the processing of the fleeces, as the foot bones are often left attached to the hide during its preparation, as it is easier to remove them once the hide is processed. This suggests that although the sheep were probably reared primarily to produce meat, the fleece was also utilised. Unfortunately, no cut marks concomitant with skinning were identified (usually knife marks on the proximal articulation of the feet bones), but careful skinning by an experienced person can leave no marks on the bone.

No sheep bones could be sexed on a morphological basis, however the large sample of complete bones from pit fill [**346**] offered the opportunity for some interrogation of the sample using metrical analysis, the results of which are given in **Table 26**.

Table 26: All Measurements Recorded from the post-Medieval Sheep Bones.

Anatomical Unit	Measurement*	No. of Bones	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Metacarpal	Breadth Proximal	2	123, 230	176.5
	Breadth Distal	2	264, 257	260.5
Metatarsal	Greatest Length	1	1375	-
	Shaft Diameter	1	125	-
	Breadth Proximal	1	212	-
Astragalus	Gli	1	350	-
	Glm	1	325	-
	Breadth Distal	1	237	-
Phalange I	Greatest Length	33	353 - 407	377.4
	Shaft Diameter	35	89 - 164	110.1
	Breadth Proximal	35	117 - 184	134.8
	Breadth Distal	34	106 - 172	124.7
Phalange II	Greatest Length	16	202 - 254	238.2
	Shaft Diameter	16	72 - 111	89.6
	Breadth Proximal	16	98 - 137	120.7
	Breadth Distal	16	79 - 135	98.6
Phalange III	Diagonal Length of Sole	7	282 - 318	297.3
	Length of Dorsal Surface	7	214 - 251	228
	Middle Breadth of Sole	7	60 - 75	68.3

* Measurements follow those given in von den Driesch (1976).

It was hoped that sexual dimorphism would reveal disparate groups of animals representing the rams and the ewes within this assemblage. Unfortunately the results with regard to Phalange I (**Figure 25a**) were slightly disappointing as they produced a single cluster of measurements, thereby precluding any distinction between male and female sheep. However, with regard to Phalange II a very different pattern emerges. It is evident from **Figure 25b** that a cluster lies in the top right corner of the graph (representing 7 individual bones) whilst 2 bones lie in the bottom left corner (at the smaller

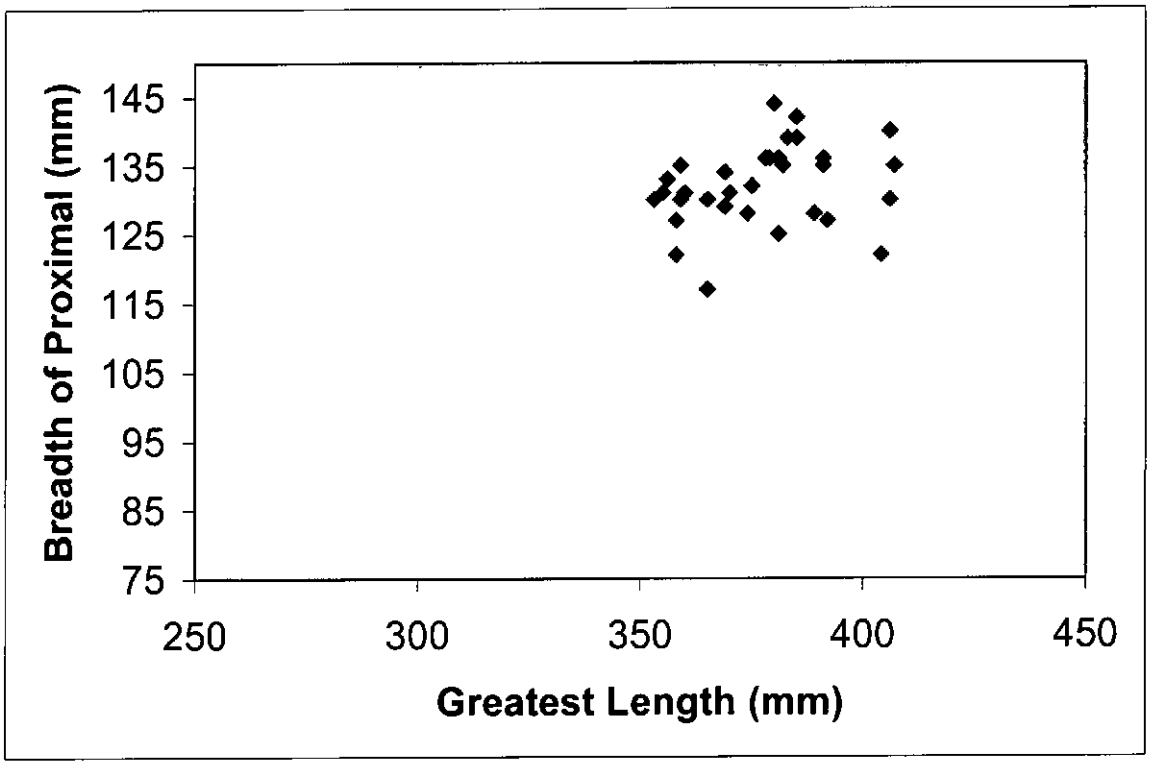


Figure 25a: Scattergraph of Sheep Phalange I: greatest length and proximal breadth.

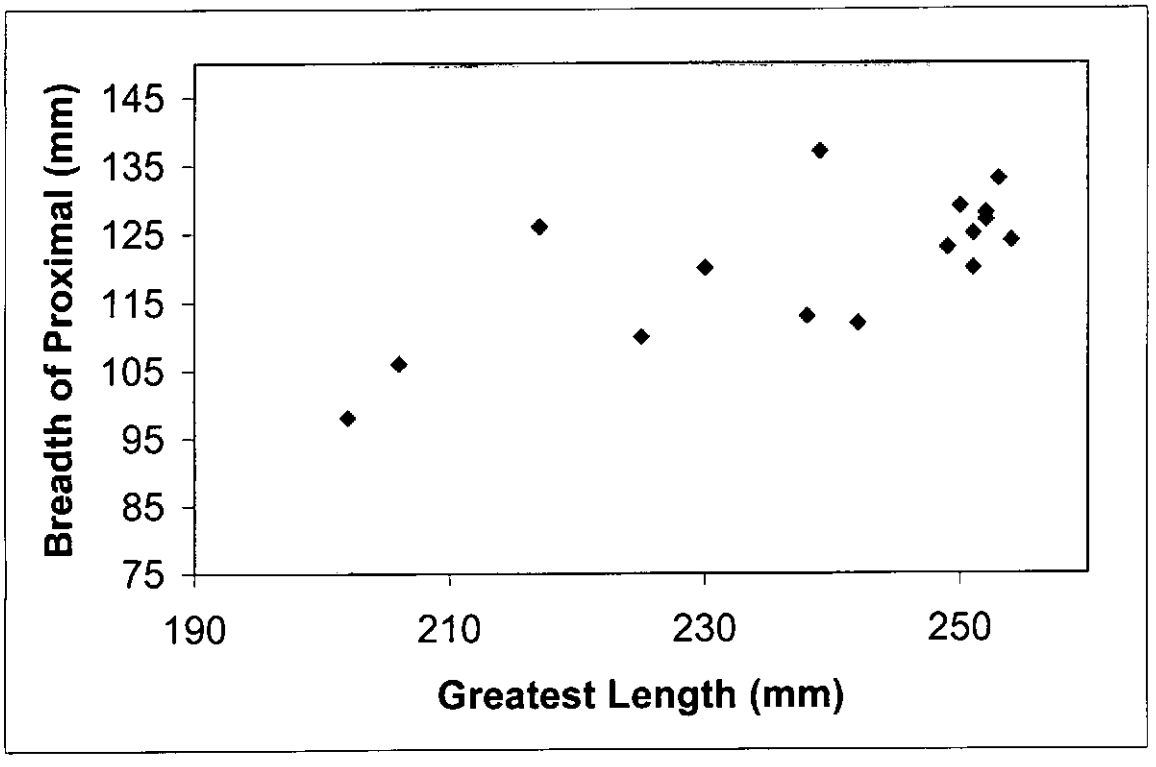


Figure 25b: Scattergraph of Sheep Phalange II: greatest length and proximal breadth.

end of the scale). Between these two 'clusters' lie a further 6 bones, but what does this mean?

It is probable that the two clusters represent the different sexes, whilst the six bones lying between represent a third category of bones. The smaller bones, in the bottom left, are almost certainly from female individuals. With regard to the cluster of larger bones two interpretations exist: firstly these are all intact males, or secondly these are all castrated males (wethers). It is unlikely that so many intact males would be kept within a single flock and therefore it is likely that these bones represent wethers. Therefore the third category probably represents a mixture of larger females and smaller wethers, rather than a group of wethers lying between a cluster of rams and ewes.

The presence of an entire metatarsal also allows the shoulder height to be calculated for one individual. Obviously we do not know if this individual is male or female or if it was entirely representative of the flock (for instance it could be a small or large individual relatively speaking). Applying Teichert (1975) suggests that this individual had a shoulder height of around 0.62 metres. This figure suggests an animal slightly larger than those generally found in Medieval contexts, but slightly smaller than those generally found in Roman deposits (Bourdillon, 1988). This infers that these animals were of an 'unimproved' breed, rather than perhaps one of the 'new' improved breeds being developed during the agrarian revolution.

An example of trauma is represented within the sheep bones, in this case in a metacarpal, (from pit fill [**346**]), which exhibits a 'greenstick' fracture appearing as an ossified haematoma on the medial dorsal aspect (**Figure 26a**). This incomplete fracture is fully healed, suggesting that the individual lived for some time after the injury. Evidence of pathology is also recorded on a metatarsal from the same context, which has exostoses on the distal articulations (**Figure 26b**). These are often regarded as indicative of old age, and evidence of arthritis – possibly not the case here though as there is no evidence of eburnation for instance (Baker and Brothwell, 1980, 115).

Pig:

With regard to the pig bones, very little ageing was found. Two third molars were recovered, one being in wear, and the other not (**Table 22**), whilst a mandible held a first molar just in wear. Applying Halstead (1992), modified from Grant (1982), this suggests an age at death of greater than 2 years old, between 1 and two years and greater than 6 - 12 months respectively. In addition, a first and fourth metatarsal were recovered, both of which were unfused, suggesting an age at death of less than 2 1/4 years (Silver, 1969). It would therefore seem that the majority of pigs were probably slaughtered before the age of two. Furthermore, it is probable that very few mature animals were kept due to the high numbers of young that a small population can produce, but this cannot be proven with such a small sample.

Consideration of **Table 23** allows some comments regarding the way in which animal carcasses were processed following slaughter. **Table 23** suggests that the cattle carcass was crudely jointed, as chop marks, and not knife marks, were identified. In fact it is apparent that for all species the only evidence for butchery is through chopping, rather than through the use of a knife. In addition, several bones exhibited evidence of longitudinal oblique chop marks concomitant with marrow extraction - all of these bones date to the less well represented Medieval period rather than the post-Medieval period however; and almost all the domesticate animal bones from the Medieval period (5 out of 6) show evidence of this type of butchery. This may infer that there was a general surfeit of meat in the post-Medieval economy for the manor's residents, or simply reflect the fact that they were less frugal.

Another aspect of this small assemblage is an indication of inter-special variation with regard to the types of bones found at Wickham. Almost all the cattle bones consist of relatively high meat producing anatomical units such as a distal femur, a mandible and proximal humerus (Metcalfe and Jones, 1988), whilst with regard to the sheep and pig, bones with a lower 'food utility indices' are apparent in (and dominate) the assemblage (Metcalfe and Jones, 1988), for example metapodials and phalanges. This could suggest that these animals were either butchered on different parts of the site, (with the pigs and sheep being slaughtered and butchered within the moated area, whilst the cattle were slaughtered elsewhere and moved as joints of meat to the manor area). Alternatively it could indicate that the pigs and sheep were not jointed, with the carcass being cooked more or less whole, and the meat bones being removed after the animal was cooked, or not being preserved at all due to destabilisation of the bone by the cooking process. In part this is borne out by **Table 23** which shows that only 5% of the bones for both pig and sheep exhibit any evidence of butchery - perhaps as a direct result of these carcasses hardly being jointed at all.

A final, and perhaps related, feature of this assemblage, apparent from **Table 23**, is that no burnt bones were recorded from the Medieval and post-Medieval assemblages, and yet the supposition is that these bones were providing meat. One explanation could be that the bones were all defleshed prior to cooking, another reason could be that joints were cooked in stews/soups rather than roasted/baked. Alternatively, the burnt bones may not have been as robust as the unburnt bone and therefore less prone to preservation, and a final factor is that perhaps the refuse from the dining table/kitchen was disposed of elsewhere. Perhaps when the faunal remains from the 1975 - 1980 excavations are written-up a fuller and more certain picture may be established and some of these possibilities either discounted or proven.

5.2 The Marine Mollusca:

5.2.1 Analysis:

In all cases only bivalves were identified, these were quantified by counting the umbo (hinge) only. There were, as a result, fragments of shell that were not counted - but there were no additional species 'missed' by confining the analysis only to the umbo. The classification used follows that of Barrett and Yonge (1958).

5.2.2 Results and Discussion

Table 27: The Marine Molluscan Remains.

Context No.	Species	No. of Fragments*	Weight (gms.)
19	*Ostrea edulis*	Upper Valve: 35 Lower Valve: 21	260 250
	Littorina littorea	1	2
141	*Ostrea edulis*	Upper Valve: 2	10
143	*Ostrea edulis*	Upper Valve: 2	10
	Littorina littorea	1	5
148	*Ostrea edulis*	Upper Valve: 5 Lower Valve: 15	45 325
	Littorina littorea	1	1
	Buccinum undatum	2	5
152	*Ostrea edulis*	Upper Valve: 1	5
346	*Ostrea edulis*	Upper Valve: 19 Lower Valve: 15	170 325

* Number of fragments = either number of apices/umbos (hinges) present

In total, 115 oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shells, both upper and lower valves, were recorded, whilst in addition, 3 periwinkles (*Littorina littorea*) and one common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) were also found (**Table 27**). This number of marine molluscs is relatively low, particularly if the number of oyster shells is halved to reflect the fact that two shells reflect one individual, as it is usual for Medieval deposits to produce vast numbers of oyster shells – as these were a relatively cheap and protein rich foodstuff in the Medieval period. The numbers of marine mollusca seem even lower when it is considered that the coast lies approximately only three miles away - and would therefore constitute a valuable resource, in both varying and improving the diet during the Roman, Medieval and post-Medieval period.

Closer scrutiny of **Table 27** reveals that all of the marine molluscs retrieved during the excavation came from the area of the moated Medieval site, and that all of these contexts, (except context [**346**]) (which is eighteenth century in date) date to around AD 1300 - 1500. This would suggest that no marine mollusca were consumed at this site during the Roman period, however, this is unlikely to be a real picture of the rural Romano-British diet in this region.

It may well be the case that the decalcification of the soil in this area has resulted in a complete absence of any marine mollusca from Roman contexts, a hypothesis supported by an almost complete absence of any unburnt Roman bone. The presence of burnt bone from the same contexts suggest that refuse was not fastidiously collected and deposited off-site. However, that no unburnt bone was recorded suggests that a genuine bias against calcium-based artefacts exists – adding weigh to the possibility that the total absence of any marine mollusca from any Roman deposits is not real but reflects a preservational bias.

Whilst it is the case that any molluscan remains within the Roman contexts would be more poorly preserved than those from later contexts (to the point that they are rendered invisible in the archaeological record), it is unlikely that decalcification of the soil would result in such small numbers of molluscan remains from the later (i.e. the Medieval and post-Medieval) periods. Furthermore, these shells are characteristically hard, and although the mussel, for instance, can degrade in the soil, the umbo normally remains intact. Even if the shell did disintegrate, the diagnostic and easily visible (through being reflective and highly coloured) shell fragments would have been sufficiently preserved to have been retrieved from the 1mm mesh used during the wet sieving of the bulk soil samples – however none were. Other factors therefore have to be considered in explaining the paucity of evidence for this resource.

It should be considered highly unlikely that these molluscs would have arrived from the coast or market already shelled, therefore, another explanation for this bias must exist. The most likely is that the shells were disposed of elsewhere. Indeed, a possible repository for these shells may be the fields themselves. The shells contain a source of calcium: a precious commodity on the decalcified soils of the 'plateau' and terrace gravels (see **2.0**), with associated 'brickearths', and the shells would provide a means by which to improve the soil by introducing, and replenishing, calcium to the soil. This explanation appears more credible when it is considered that the apparent ubiquity of the mollusca at Bishopstone (Bell, 1977), a Roman and Medieval site which sits at a greater distance to the sea, could in part be explained by the fact that this site lies on a geology of chalk, thereby improving preservation and rendering it pointless to use the shells as a form of fertiliser. Alternatively, the shells may not have been used on the fields, but simply been disposed of on another part of the site.

5.3 The Terrestrial Mollusca:

5.3.1 Analysis:

In all cases only apices were used in identification (there are no bivalved terrestrial molluscs), and also for counting the number of individuals represented within the assemblage. There were, as a result, fragments of shell that were not counted - but there were no additional species 'missed' by confining the analysis to the apex only. *Ceciliodes acicula* is a burrowing species and is almost certainly an intrusive mollusc within the assemblage. Therefore, **Table 28** shows the total number of snails from each sample both with and without this species included in order to facilitate the comparison of the 'true' picture without this burrowing snail. The classification of species names used follows Kerney and Cameron (1994).

5.3.2 Results and Discussion

Again it is apparent from **Table 28** that all of the terrestrial, akin to the marine, mollusca were recovered from the later Medieval and post-Medieval deposits. The one exception to this, sample 146 (context **[225]**) probably dates to the Roman period (the feature was sealed by the ploughsoil in the area of the Romano-British round hut). It may be that the molluscan remains are intrusive, and do not relate to the Roman period at all - that so few snails were represented (3 in total) supports the fact that these snails are not a contemporary death assemblage with this deposit.

Table 28: The Terrestrial Molluscan Remains.

Context Number	19	141	143	148	150	168	172	176	225	346	TOTAL
Sample Number	30	66	67	73	70	77	79	80	146	184	
Date	1350 - 1500	1200 - 1350	18 th C.	1200 - 1300	14 - 15 C	1350 - 1500	1350 - 1500	1350 - 1500	-	18 th C.	
Species											
Pupilla muscorum			3	5		3	1	1			13
Vallonia excentrica						1					1
Vallonia costata	2	3	20	27		6	3	11	2	3	77
Ena obscura	1			4							5
Discus rotundatus				2						1	3
Vitrea contracta				4							4
Oxychilus helveticus	1	1		2						1	5
Ceciliodes acicula	4	10	77	180		21	36	19	1	12	360
Hellicella itala					1		1	2			4
Trichia hispida			10	17		3		2		4	36
Trichia striolata	3	1	3	6		5	1			7	26
Total	11	15	113	247	1	39	42	35	3	28	534
Total (excluding *Ceciliodes acicula*)	7	5	35	67	1	18	5	16	2	16	174

With regard to the other samples, all of the molluscan remains came from the moated house area with the one exception of the sample from posthole/small pit [**19**] which came from the southernmost end of the site. However it is apparent that this limited sample contains a similar molluscan assemblage to the other contemporary assemblages from the northern end of the site.

All of the samples (**Table 28**) are dominated by *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia costata, Trichia hispida* and *Trichia striolata,* these representing 152 individuals in total (87% of the total snails excluding *Ceciliodes acicula*). *Pupilla muscorum* (Evans, 1972, 147), *Vallonia costata* (Evans, 1972, 161), and *Vallonia excentrica* (Sparks, 1961, 76), are regarded as xerophiles and are considered to be representative of open habitats with short, sparse, grassland cover. This pattern is supported by the presence of species with a similar environmental preference notably *Vitrea contracta* (Evans, 1972, 187), *Trichia hispida* (Evans, 1972, 177) and *Hellicella itala* (Evans, 1972, 180) the latter tending not to be found in areas of ploughing. In total 134 xerophiles are present in the assemblage comprising of 77% of the total assemblage (excluding *Ceciliodes acicula*). The absence of catholic species, such as *Cepea nemoralis*, suggests that the grassland was short, i.e. less than 5 cm high, as with short grass only the xerophiles are able to compete successfully, however as the grass height increases moisture levels increase too and accordingly less 'specialised' species can compete successfully (Cameron & Morgan-Huws, 1975, 227).

Other habitats are also represented however by some of the other species found within these samples, notably *Discus rotundatus*, which is regarded as a species indicative of leaf litter and shady conditions (i.e. woodland and hedgerows, Evans, 1972, 185). In addition, *Ena obscura* (Evans, 1972, 165) and *Oxychilus helveticus* (Evans, 1972, 187) are also species associated with shady conditions. In total, 13 'shade-loving' snails are present representing 7% of the total assemblage (excluding *Ceciliodes acicula*).

That the assemblage is more likely to reflect the surrounding environment at large rather than the presence and use of the moated medieval site itself is suggested by the total absence of any synathropic species (i.e. species which tend to live in association with humans) such as *Helix aspersa* (Evans, 1972, 201). It should be noted that *Trichia striolata* is restricted to man-made habitats in the north of the United Kingdom, but not in southern England (Evans, 1972, 176).

The picture that therefore emerges for the land use of this area during the fourteenth/fifteenth century is that of open short grassland, probably being used for pasture based on the fact that the sward appears to have been closely cropped, being approximately less than 5cm high. This supports the evidence from the faunal assemblage which suggests that a sizeable flock of sheep were kept (see **5.1.2**). To support this interpretation further the assemblages suggest that the grass was constantly cropped: snail faunas are

relatively sensitive and if the grass was 'allowed' to grow the assemblage would alter accordingly to reflect this change relatively rapidly (Cameron, 1978, 21). That the area was not used for arable crops is suggested by the presence of *Hellicella itala*. The presence of the 'shade-loving' species probably reflects the existence of hedgerows, likely to be required to contain the livestock. It is tempting to suggest that the livestock kept within these fields are sheep, the bones of which were recovered from contemporary contexts from the same part of the site (see **5.1**) but this can not be proven. From the limited evidence it is likely that this landscape and its agricultural use was similar in the eighteenth century, based upon samples 67 (context [**143**]) and 184 (context [**346**]). Unfortunately it is not possible to say how the landscape was utilised in the Roman period as no terrestrial molluscan remains were recovered - this probably represents a preservational bias, rather than the fact that no terrestrial molluscs were present in this area during the Roman period.

5.4 The Archaeobotanical Evidence:

5.4.1 Retrieval:

The processing of the samples used a combination of flotation (producing a >300μm and >1mm flot) and wet screening (>1mm residue), with a modified version of the Ankara water-separation machine (French, 1971). The volume of earth processed varied from 12 to 30 litres per sample (the quantity processed per sample is given in **Tables 29**, **30** and **31**).

5.4.2 Identification:

The identifications were made using a binocular microscope (magnification x8-x40), using the author's reference collection which has been corroborated with that from the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield as comparative material, and various keys including: Beijerinck (1947), and Berggren (1969, 1981).

5.4.3 Quantification:

Embryo ends were counted to quantify the cereal/pulse grains, and glume bases to record the glume wheat chaff. The advantage of this method is that it removes the problems of quantifying all fragments, and the parts being counted are relatively durable, unambiguous and speciable (Boardman and Jones, 1990; Jones, 1991). The levels of preservation and distortion were recorded employing the system devised by Hubbard and al Azm (1990).

5.4.4 Analysis:

Ideally the archaeobotanical samples would be further analysed by the application of correspondence analysis (CANOCO), to elucidate the correlations between each sample, each context type, and each species

recorded (van der Veen, 1992). However, it is considered (for this methodology to be applied reliably) that an optimal figure of approximately 400-500 identifiable botanical components per sample should be present in order for it to be statistically viable to 95-98% (± 5%) for mixed samples such as those found at Wickham (van der Veen, 1992; van der Veen and Fieller, 1982, cited in Jones, 1991). Clearly none of the samples from Wickham were of such a size and as such it was not possible to apply such a methodology. Similarly, due to the limited size of the samples it was not possible to apply discriminant analyses (employing the "direct" method from SPSS, Kekla, 1975, cited in Jones, 1984, 1991) to ascertain the process stage represented by these samples.

It should be noted that the majority of the samples contained charcoal fragments, however, these have not been studied and identified.

Notes on some of the identifications:

The Crops

Barley - hulled barley was identified by the characteristic of an angular cross-section and ridges on the ventral and dorsal surface. Only straight grain were identified, suggesting that two-row barley was cultivated, but as the sample is very small (only one grain) it is plausible that six-grained barley may also have been grown.

Wheat - the only wheat species found was positively identified as the glume wheat *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer wheat) which possesses a raised, but not sharply keeled, dorsal ridge with a blunted apex. In addition a *Triticum dicoccum/spelta* (emmer/spelt wheat) category was 'identified' within the assemblage - the contexts ([**141**] and [**148**]) within which these grains were recovered date to AD 1200 - 1300 and as such it is likely that these grains are spelt rather emmer, but the poor condition of the grain precluded its identification to a species level. Unfortunately no glume bases were recovered at all and as such it was not possible to confirm either the emmer wheat identifications or resolve whether emmer or spelt was recovered from the Medieval assemblages; the glume base (the rachis) being the most speciable anatomical element for glume wheats. It should be noted that in addition to the grains there were four glume base impressions in the pottery recorded - in all instances these appeared to be *Triticum spelta*. However, the problem is of course that this only informs us regarding the chaff that was used as temper where the pots were made - it tells us nothing of the agrarian practices which can be demonstrably proven to have been employed in Roman Wickham.

The Legumes - cultivated species including *Lathyrus sativus* (grass pea) was also present, identification being aided by its 'nose' at the hilum end. In addition, *Pisum sativum* was recognised by its short hilum and round shape. Fortunately, due to the good preservation at the site the identifications were

certain (Davis, 1991) and therefore there was no need for an indeterminate categories (such as *Vicia/Lathyrus* and Legume indeterminate) to be used.

Certain Non-domesticates

Only the species that may look similar to other species, or those whose identification may be controversial, are discussed here, to outline the characteristics used to identify the species or genus.

Secale sp. type - flat-shaped seed, with slightly raised ventral groove and hairs at apical end which run off parallel to the seed (3.8 x 1.2 x 1.2 mm). To discern between cultivated and wild *Secale* the chaff is required, however none was recovered, and as such it is unknown whether or not this species was a cultivar.

Lolium sp. - trapezium-shaped seed, with wide ventral groove, the size is too small to be identified as *L. temulentum* (2.6 x 1.2 x 0.4mm).

Vicia sp - a sub-triangular (a 'hooked nose' forming the third point) flat seed, approximately (1.8 x 0.5 x 0.2mm). Due to the size of this family and their morphological similarity (Davis, 1991) it was not possible to speciate this seed - it is, however, certain that these seeds are all from the same species.

5.4.5 Preservation:

Processes to which plants are subjected will affect their likelihood of preservation (Dennell, 1974, 1976, 1978). Stahl (1989) notes that many foodstuffs are dried, ground, fermented, or cooked to heighten their nutritional quality, and these processes are sufficiently destructive to preclude identification, and possibly preservation. In addition, processing methods may vary from species to species and therefore the level of possible identification may reflect this. Dennell (1978) notes that the use and the importance of a plant may vary through time, which may not be obvious from the archaeological assemblage, particularly if the processing methods alter preservation. However, some processes may lead to preservation, notably through carbonisation, be this accidental or deliberate (Nesbitt and Samuel, 1996).

Describing relative levels of distortion (usually pre-burial) or preservation (often post-depositional) can be very useful in evaluating the authenticity of the fossil assemblage (Hubbard and al Azm, 1990). This is because one can ask which factor is dominant in forming the archaeobotanical record: is it the processes to which the plants are being subjected or are preservational biases more important? It was apparent when the criteria provided by Hubbard and al Azm (1990) was applied to the archaeobotanical assemblages from Wickham that the levels of distortion to the grains themselves were high (the remains commonly being almost entirely distorted and pitted). This suggests that the assemblages mirror pre-depositional (i.e.

anthropic) changes, rather than post-depositional (preservational) activities. Of course this is not a hard and fast rule and one could argue that the levels of distortion may be so extensive as to preclude identification, and therefore preservation will be affected. It is quite apparent from **Tables 29, 30** and **31** that the levels of preservation are inextricably linked to the level of identification that can be made, for instance, those identified to a special level (e.g. *Triticum dicoccum*) are better preserved ('scoring' "1" on the Hubbard and al Azm (1990) scale) whilst those only identified to *Triticum sp.* 'scored' 4 on the Hubbard and al Azm (1990) scale.

Boardman and Jones (1990) note that plant remains do not always preserve, and probably never in a uniform way. In their study, a series of charring experiments highlighted the differential preservation, in descending order between grain, rachis and glumes. Their conclusions also suggested inter-special variation of resiliency with wheat being more robust than barley. Such a preservational bias may be apparent from the remains recovered at Wickham, with the samples comprising solely of grain (i.e. no chaff was present) and the identification of only one barley grain from all the samples. Therefore the samples may not be representative of the activities carried out at Wickham but represent, instead, a preservational bias.

5.4.6 Results and Discussion:

The First - Second Century:

In total, seven samples (samples 20, 29, 42, 43, 102, 183 and 199) dated to this period produced archaeobotanical evidence, however, in total only ten grains/seeds were identified.

Within these small samples, *Triticum sp.* (wheat) was the most represented (five of the ten) - in the one instance where it was possible to speciate the wheat it was identified as emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). In addition to wheat a single symmetrical hulled barley (*Hordeum sp.*) grain was also identified. In addition other species were also recorded such as the horse bean (*Vicia faba*) as well as a limited number of 'weed' species namely *Vicia sp.*, *Chenopodium album* and *Galium aparine*. The latter 'weed' seeds are regarded as fairly common ruderals associated with arable agriculture (*cf.* Grime, Hodgson & Hunt, 1995). With regard to the legume *Vicia sp.*, wild legumes are notoriously difficult to speciate (Davis, 1991), and it is conceivable that this was exploited as a crop in its own right, either as fodder/pasture for pastoral farming or as a nitrogen fixer grown to help improve the soil for subsequent arable use (Grime, Hodgson & Hunt, 1995, 351 - 353). It should be noted too that *Chenopodium album* can also act as a nitrogen fixer (Grime, Hodgson & Hunt, 1995, 117).

Table 29: The First - Second Fourth Century Archaeobotanical Remains recovered at Wickham.

Sample No.	**20**	**29**	**42**	**43**	**102**	**183**	**199**
Context No.	37	57	87	71	216	343	378
Feature Type	Pit Fill	Pit Fill	Pit Fill	Ditch	Pit Fill	Pit Fill	Ditch
Volume Sieved (Litres)	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
Date	1st C -	1st C -	1st C -	1st C -	1st C -	1st C -	3rd C -
T. dicoccum / spelta grain							
T. dicoccum grain		1 [1]					
cf. T. dicoccum grain							
T. spelta / aestivum grain							
Triticum sp. grain	1 [4]	1 [4]	1 [4]			1 [4]	
Hordeum hulled indet. grain							
symmetrical grain					1 [3]		
Triticum/Hordeum grain							
Secale sp.							
Vicia faba			1				
Pisum sativum							
Legume indet.							
Chenopodium album							1
Vicia sp.				1			
Galium aparine			1				
Senecio sp.							
Lolium sp.							
Cereal/Wild Grass							
Grass Culm Node							
Indet.							
Total	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**

It should be considered that the archaeobotanical remains for this period derive from several features which in themselves are not direct evidence of occupation, but rather represent evidence of occupation nearby. Five of the seven features that produced archaeobotanical evidence for this period are pits, and the remaining two features are ditch fills - it is almost certain that the material found within them does not reflect the activities/purpose of the feature (for instance a pit used for the storage of crops) within which the remains were found - instead the material was either moved (perhaps deliberately discarded) or blown into these features and these simply echo the activities carried out nearby. With regard to these features it should also be borne in mind that we do not fully know at what distance from the main occupation area these features lie, and that the role of these features in most instances is not fully understood.

The Third - Fourth Century:

A very similar picture emerges for the later Roman period. In total 12 samples dating to this era produced archaeobotanical remains (**Table 30**), only 22 grains/seeds were identified within these samples though. Again wheat (*Triticum sp.*) dominates, with the limited evidence suggesting that emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) is represented. However, here rye (*Secale sp.*) appears to 'replace' barley (*Hordeum sp.*), with two rye grains and no

Table 30: The Third - Fourth Century Archaeobotanical Remains recovered at Wickham.

Sample No.	31	36	47	118	119	122	145	146	155	162	163	195
Context No.	**61**	**75**	**93**	**136**	**240**	**251**	**295**	**225**	**318**	**324**	**325**	**378**
Feature Type	**Pit Fill**	**Pit Fill**	**Hearth Fill**	**Pit Fill**	**Posthole Fill**	**Posthole Fill**	**Layer**	**Layer**	**Pit Fill**	**Ditch Fill**	**Ditch Fill**	**Ditch Fill**
Volume Sieved (Litres)	**20**	**10**	**5**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Date	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**	**3rd C - 4th C**
T. dicoccum / spelta grain				1 [3]								
T. dicoccum grain												
cf. T. dicoccum grain			1 [3]									
T. spelta / aestivum grain												
Triticum sp. grain								3 [4]	1 [4]			1 [4]
Hordeum hulled indet. grain												
symmetrical grain												
Triticum/Hordeum grain								2 [5]				
Secale sp.					1 [2]							1 [3]
Vicia faba												
Pisum sativum												
Legume indet.											1	
Chenopodium album	1						4				1	
Vicia sp.												
Galium aparine		1										
Senecio sp.												
Lolium sp.												1
Cereal/Wild Grass												
Grass Culm Node										1		
Indet.						1						
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	2	3

barley being identified. Unfortunately, due to an absence of any glume bases it is not possible to state whether this rye is 'domesticated' or represents a harvested wild species. Again *Chenopodium album* is represented within the 'weed' seed flora and the presence of *Lolium sp.*, and a culm node, provides evidence of grasses being potentially utilised. It should be noted that both *Chenopodium album* and *Lolium sp.* could represent either undesired weeds that grew in association with crops or plants that were deliberately grown or at least 'harvested' from the wild flora for animal fodder, or in the case of *Chenopodium album* for human consumption as this plant was often used like spinach (Hedrick, 1972, 160).

Unlike the Early Roman samples, two of the samples of this date (numbers 145 and 146, **Table 30**) are from occupation layers associated with the round hut, and sample 47 comes from a hearth fill. These three samples therefore provide almost direct evidence of what was consumed/processed within the occupation area itself. It should be noted that although these plants are within a building, we do not know for certain that the building was used as a house rather than a workshop for instance, or even if it were used as a house whether the plants represented were used for food or for another purpose, perhaps as a form of flooring or simply in lighting a fire. Optimistically though, the assemblages within these samples are no different in composition to any of the other samples from the other feature types (ditch, pit or posthole fills) which produced archaeobotanical remains. This may suggest that these other assemblages, despite lying in secondary contexts, may be fairly representative of their original composition, and thus not greatly affected by their subsequent re-disposal.

On the slim evidence available it would appear that wheat dominated barley (**Table 30**) and that no other cereals contributed to the diet of those living at Wickham in the Roman period. Furthermore the absence of any chaff (such as glume bases) suggests that the grain was brought to the site already processed, inferring that those living at Wickham in this period were not engaged in arable farming but were 'buying in' their crops from a market. Tantalising as this is, the evidence in this instance may be misleading, though – it should be remembered that the number of samples, and the actual identified remains within each sample, is very small. In addition, there are probably intrinsic preservational biases within these samples (see **5.4.5**).

Even if the Roman samples (**Tables 29** and **30**) are not fully representative however, there are some interesting conclusions that can be drawn from them. Firstly it would seem from the evidence that the glume wheat emmer was utilised at Wickham, rather than the more 'productive' glume wheat spelt (*Triticum spelta*) or the free-threshing species such as *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat). A possible explanation of this could be that glumed wheats are purported to be more resistant to birds and disease prior to harvesting, furthermore by being stored still on the ear and threshed when required it is believed that there would be less chance of infestation by weevils/fungus once the crop was harvested (Greig, 1983, 194). As to why emmer rather

than spelt was utilised, this could reflect the purpose for which the wheat was required, with emmer producing a more starch rich flour than spelt. A further factor influencing the choice of wheat grown could be the fact that certain species are more suitable for certain soil and climate conditions than others, for instance emmer wheat is better suited to light soils, more resistant to rust fungi and prefers a warmer and drier climate than spelt (Percival, 1974, 188). Therefore the Romano-British farmer may have found emmer a more reliable, or higher producing, crop than spelt wheat. Furthermore although the weed flora is very small, the presence of *Galium aparine* and *Chenopodium album* suggests that the arable crops were sown in the spring rather than the autumn. *Galium aparine* tends germinate in early spring and sets seeds from June onwards (Grime, Hodgson & Hunt, 1995, 175), whilst *Chenopodium album* may germinate in the autumn - only those originating in the spring survive to flower (Grime, Hodgson & Hunt, 1995, 117).

The Medieval and post-Medieval Periods:

In total, four Medieval contexts (all from the moated manor site) produced archaeobotanical remains (**Table 31**), although samples 141 and 148 are from different ends of the same feature - a beam slot. It is likely that the remaining samples, (80 and 81) are from postholes which are associated with this beam slot.

The Medieval samples are very small, with only 36 identifiable remains. It is apparent, however, that either spelt or bread wheat (*Triticum spelta / aestivum*) dominates the assemblage (it is probable that bread wheat rather than spelt it is represented based upon contemporaneous sites at Winchester and Southampton (Greig, 1983; Monk, 1980)). The presence of *Pisum sativum* (pea) and an unidentified legume (**Table 31**) suggests that legumes also had a role to play in the Wickham's Medieval diet - although they could have acted as a fodder crop.

The Medieval, and possibly the post-Medieval, assemblages echo the Roman samples, inferring that wheat was utililised more than barley (**Table 31**). This evidence could be misleading as all the Medieval samples came from within the moated manor house area. Therefore, the presence of wheat may reflect the fact that wheat was consumed by the human occupants, whilst barley was grown and utilised also, but as a fodder crop - which the animals consumed on another part of the manor's demesne (away from the manor building itself).

Again, with regard to the post-Medieval contexts there are very low densities (**Table 31**) of grains/seeds to discuss. In total three samples are probably dated to this period, but it must be stressed that samples 83 and 85 are only tentatively ascribed to this period - these features are almost certainly not Roman, but may be Medieval, and possibly represent lazy beds associated with market gardening (see **4.1.3**). As this is their probable role, it is more likely given their distance to the manor house that these features date to the post-Medieval rather than Medieval period. The absence of any 'weed' seeds

within these two samples suggests that these assemblages have been sorted (i.e. winnowed and hand-picked). Furthermore, the fact that these features may have been used for intensive horticulture may account for the very low numbers of crops which are generally in very poor condition, relatively speaking based upon Hubbard and al Azm (1990) indices, as these crops may have been introduced with either manure or ash in an attempt to improve the soil. The third sample, sample 86, comes from field boundary **[187]** - it is unsurprising that no cereal grains were recovered from such a context, with the wild seeds probably being burnt in the course of stubble burning, again the presence of *Galium aparine* (**Table 31**) suggests that the arable crops were spring rather autumn sown (Grime, Hodgson & Hunt, 1995, 175). Conversely though, these plants may have been taking advantage of the relatively clear field ditch and growing independently of the agricultural regime in the fields themselves.

Table 31: The Medieval and post-Medieval Archaeobotanical Remains recovered at Wickham.

Sample No.	**66**	**67**	**80**	**81**	**83**	**85**	**86**
Context No.	141	148	174	176	179	183	187
Feature Type	Ditch Fill	Ditch Fill	Posthole Fill	Posthole Fill	Gulley Fill	Gulley Fill	Ditch Fill
Volume Sieved (Litres)	10	20	10	10	10	15	10
Date	1200 - 1300	1200 - 1300	1300 - 1500	1350 - 1550	?Post - Med.	?Post - Med.	1670 - 1750
T. dicoccum / spelta grain							
T. dicoccum grain							
cf. T. dicoccum grain							
T. spelta / aestivum grain	4 [3]	4 [4]					
Triticum sp. grain	5 [4]	5 [4]					
Hordeum hulled indet. grain							
symmetrical grain							
Triticum/Hordeum grain	7[5]	5 [5]			3 [5]		
Secale sp.						1 [3]	
Vicia faba							
Pisum sativum	1						
Legume indet.		1					
Chenopodium album							
Vicia sp.		1					
Galium aparine							4
Senecio sp.				1			
Lolium sp.							
Cereal/Wild Grass	1						1
Grass Culm Node					1		
Indet.			1				1
Total	**18**	**16**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**6**

The absence of any chaff may again reflect a preservational bias (Boardman and Jones, 1990, see **5.4.5**), particularly with regard to the Medieval samples where 'weed' seeds and cereal grains are found within the same sample. Alternatively it may be truly representative for certain samples, where this

admixture of 'weeds' and cereals is not apparent, namely sample 86 from the field ditch and samples 83 and 85 from the 'lazy beds'.

6.0 Discussion:

Many of the findings arising from the excavation have been fully discussed in association with the results in the relevant section of this report. This short discussion therefore simply serves to summarise the broader findings of the excavation at Wickham.

Pottery Manufacture:

Cunliffe notes that there appears to be evidence for an extensive tile and pottery making industry in the Botley, Wickham and Bishop's Waltham area (1961, 22). Common to these 'Hallcourt Wood' sites are the presence of a road (to facilitate trade) and a clay suitable for making ceramic objects. In addition, Cunliffe suggests a first century date for this industry which finally cedes to the New Forest group (he does not speculate on the possible date for the 'wind down' of the Hallcourt Wood industries,1961, 24). Cunliffe's conclusions seem to be confirmed by the excavation at Wickham, as although no road was identified (see below), this site strongly echoes the pattern suggested by Cunliffe.

At Wickham the pottery industries represented and their apparent rise and fall within the archaeological record are summarised in **Table 32**. It is apparent that the local industry begins around AD 120 and lasts until *c.* AD 200, where it is subsequently superceded by the New Forest industry. Interestingly it would seem that the 'Hallcourt Wood' industries probably date to the first century and then other local industries, such as perhaps a local 'Wickham industry', replace the 'Hallcourt Wood' industries towards the end of the second century.

This date is somewhat surprising as the main archaeological 'feature' identified during the excavation is the round hut which dates to the period immediately proceeding the apparent 'demise' of the local industry. This round house seems to reflect a spread/enlargement in the early third century of Romano-British settlement already established at Wickham during the first and second century. Furthermore the nature of the pottery assemblages found in association with the round house suggest an affluent as well as burgeoning society, as the assemblages consist almost exclusively of imported (locally, regionally and internationally) storage vessels. A possible explanation for this paradox could the fact that those involved in the local production of pottery (in the environs of Wickham) made a deliberate and conscious decision to change the basis of their economy, and, as a result, the New Forest industry simply took advantage of the opportunity to provide pottery to a wider market, rather than driving the local 'Hallcourt Wood' and 'Wickham' industries out of production as has previously been thought.

Table 32: Summary of Roman pottery industries represented, and their relative 'dominance' over time, at Wickham.

pre-AD 50	Pottery imports from both the continent and nearby Shedfield industry, characteristically handmade soot-soaked fabrics.
AD 60-80	Pre-Flavian Atrebatic overlap, characteristically Alice Holt and local grey surfaced white wares.
AD 90-120	Range of pottery sources and forms increase, with pottery from Shedfield, Winchester, Chichester and the Isle of Wight.
AD 120-150	Predominantly local pots with white fabrics containing ferrous inclusions. A notable shift towards more 'open' forms of pottery, this period marks the initiation of the 'Wickham industry'. Similar pottery in form to those produced at Shedfield, but markedly different fabric compared to the soot-soaked Shedfield types - very few of the 'Wickham-type' fabrics recorded at Shedfield.
AD 150-200	Peak of Wickham-type pottery production, direct evidence of production attested to by presence of 'spalled' (waster) pots. Black Burnished I (B.B.I), a pottery type imported to the site, first enters the Wickham pottery assemblage.
AD 250-300	On-site production at Wickham begins to wane, with a marked increase in the presence of New Forest Wares, notably Black Burnished I pottery, this industry appears to subsume and replace the Wickham pottery industry.

The Round Hut and a possible association with a 'Roman Building':

In the Romano-British countryside a consistent picture that emerges is one of villas and non-villa settlement sites. The has left some to conclude that tenancies/dependencies existed in this era, with the non-villa settlements (and their occupants) being bound to the 'local' villa in terms of providing man power and/or payment for taxes (Rivet, 1964, 159; Cunliffe, 1973, 106). However no direct link has ever been established between a villa and a non-villa settlement (let alone any evidence as to the exact nature of this association). The critics of this theory often also cite the evidence from Park Brow villa where continued settlement suggests that there was no re-organisation of, or any break in, this site's occupation throughout the Romano-British period (Black, 1987, 71), implying that there were not simply two classes of society in the rural context - the romanised and the unromanised, but that a more fluid and complex system existed.

However at Wickham, two provoking features were identified which may help to shed some light on the inter-relationship between the villa and non-villa settlements (in relation to Wickham at least): the shape of the Romano-British building and the presence of Roman ceramic building material.

Firstly, one of the most obvious characteristics of the building at Wickham is that it is round rather than rectangular. Generally speaking, the more 'romanised' settlements are perceived to possess rectangular buildings (*cf.* Gravelly Guy Settlement, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, in Salway, 1993, 402). However this is not always the case. For instance at the relatively local site of Chalton, an apparently planned complex of rectangular buildings with streets and rectangular cultivation plots was recorded (Cunliffe, 1976). Ostensibly this resembled a highly romanised settlement, but examination of the pottery assemblages recovered produced a very different picture. A plethora of local pottery and a dearth of non-local vessels (Cunliffe, 1976) suggests that this settlement had very little contact with a Roman market (such as Chichester) and as such was possibly not an example of an entirely romanised community as suggested by the settlement's plan. Similarly at Whitton, Glamorgan (a multi-phased site which shows a development from a settlement made up of round huts to an aisled villa), it is apparent that the community living in the round huts 'enjoyed' a highly romanised style of living, and only constructed a villa in the late second century AD in the settlement's sixth phase (Jarrett and Wrathmell, 1981).

At Wickham we appear to have a highly sophisticated and romanised settlement, as borne out by the presence of imported pottery and quern stones as well as the presence of the enamel brooch, furthermore a local pottery industry seems to be taking advantage of the new economic possibilities, as a result of roads being built and the development of towns, during the second century. Despite this there does not appear to be what could be considered a romanised building on the site. However evidence does exist for some form of symbiosis between the Romano-British settlement at Wickham and a romanised building in the form of ceramic building material.

Ceramic building material was recovered from the vicinity of the round hut, predominantly from the postholes and pits associated with its construction/repair. Much of the ceramic building material recovered was clearly used for post-packing - this makes sense in an area where there is no 'hard geology', but where there is a source of available tile and brick. Often Roman bricks and tile are identified at Romano-British rural sites, but rarely do these finds come from sites which posses vertical stratigraphy (as at Wickham). It is apparent that there are two 'peaks' in the quantities of building material present at the site - those relating to the pre-round hut use of the site and those relating directly to the building (and re-building) of the round hut. By virtue of this chronology it seems that the tiles and bricks do not come from an abandoned building with, for instance, flue tiles only being represented in the third century deposits (this was a period when bath houses were constructed, and such a construction required flue tiles). Furthermore, with none of the building material exhibiting any evidence of having been used in construction, it would seem perhaps that this material was intended to be used to construct a villa-type building, but was, in fact, never used for this. That this material is found throughout the settlement's period of use suggests that this was not present at the site as the result of petty pilfering, but more

likely represents established, and approved of, re-use of this material. These fragments may represent tiles and bricks that were broken and not suitable for use, alternatively they could represent a surplus of this material for which a use was required, either way it would seem based upon its ubiquity and the fact that this material was not re-used, that it has been taken with the permission of the owner. This conclusion suggests that there is some form of inter-relationship with a villa nearby: such a building exists to the east of the site (although it may have served as a mansio) and it is therefore possible that the Romano-British settlement may have been a form of 'tied' cottage to this 'villa's' estate. This unfortunately can not be proved, but the presence of two romanised societies, one of which is the recipient of at least some material (the ceramic building material) from the other strongly 'hints' at such a relationship. This relationship may not have been 'master' and 'slave' but one in which both parties needed each other, and both worked closely with but independently of each other.

With regard to the round hut itself, it is probably worth beginning with the assumption that it was used as a house. An obvious first question is, therefore, how many people could this building have held? de Naroll (1962) estimates that each individual in a prehistoric population would require approximately ten square metres of floor space each. Cook and Heizer's (1968) study of Californian Indians suggest that a group of six people would require approximately twelve square metres of floor space, however a seventh person would require an additional ten square metres. The round hut at Wickham measures approximately 8 metres in diameter, suggesting that approximately 25 square metres were available. This implies therefore that this hut could have accommodated between 3 (following de Naroll, 1962) and 7 people (following Cook and Heizer, 1968). Obviously there is no rule of thumb which can be followed here though, as cultural backgrounds, and thus the 'social norm', will differ from population to population. In addition, there will also be some variation within any cultural group with some people more prepared to 'put-up' with various situations more than others. Finally, it may have been that the living arrangements were not acceptable for those occupying the round hut itself, but that they had no other options available to them, and as such the numbers occupying the hut were greater than they would have wanted. This is unlikely though given that those inhabiting the settlement do not seem to lie at the poorer end of society, as suggested by the presence of finds such as the amphorae and enamel brooch - such finds suggest a fairly affluent and prosperous community.

The above, of course, is based on the assumption that the round hut served as a 'home', however this may not be the case. The presence of storage vessels, at least three hearths and an apparent absence of occupation refuse (this is best and possibly most accurately reflected in the pottery evidence) infers that this building may not have been constructed for occupation at all but perhaps for some other purpose: it may have acted as a specialised cooking area, or have had some light industrial use. It is almost certain that this building was not used for metal working (given the absence of any

hammerscale which would result from almost any such activity) or for the production of pottery as the hearths are too small.

Importantly the presence of vertical stratigraphy (allied with the presence of *in situ* hearths) allowed the absolute dating method of archaeomagnetic dating to be applied to features which sealed other deposits containing pottery. This provided the opportunity to compare the established relative dating chronology for the New Forest industry with absolute dates. The results of this suggest that the New Forest industry may have begun earlier than previously considered, leading to the conclusion that this industry may have begun in the early third century rather than the mid third century - clearly such a conclusion is very significant as it would lead to a considerable re-appraisal of the development of many settlements in southern England, as the New Forest industry is often used to assist in the construction of a chronology for a Late Roman/Romano-British settlement.

The 'Missing' Road:

Wickham (see **3.2**) is considered to lie on the Roman road to Bitterne (Margary, 1967, Route 421), however no trace of this feature was identified during the excavation. It is probably worthwhile to first try to ascertain what form this feature may take, and then suggest why this feature was not identified. On analogy with known stretches of this road, Route 421 probably varied to some degree in its construction across country, sometimes having roadside ditches, sometimes not. The road comprises of a cambered surface, metalled with gravel, flint or greensand, or a combination of these materials (Margary, 1967, 92). Therefore an archaeological excavation should reveal a metalled surface (probably made of flint) which, given the presence of vertical stratigraphy both to the south of the ditch complex (Area 1) and within the round hut area (Area 2), is likely to still be cambered as it has not been ploughed out. Furthermore, Johnston and Reed (1966, 20) state that a road was "reported by Mr J .C. Draper and recorded by Mrs M. H. Rukle and Mr A. Curry" immediately east of School Road, Wickham at approximately SU 575 114 (Hughes, 1976) less than thirty metres to the west of the excavation. This road was recorded as having only one ditch to the south, and measured approximately 27 feet in width - this width compares favourably with the measurement of 24 feet, of the same road recorded at Southwick to the east (Margary, 1967). However, despite the identification of a Roman road so close to the site, and the likelihood for good preservation to assist its identification, no evidence for the Roman road was recorded within the excavated area - an area it should in theory have crossed.

Clearly this requires some explanation. There are three possibilities that should be considered. The first is that the road never ran across the excavated area, but that all the other locations recorded for this road's route are correct - this is very unlikely as to interpolate all of these points would necessitate the road to cross the archaeological trench in the region of Area 1 or Area 2. Another possibility is that the road was there but not recognised:

again this is unlikely given the presence of vertical stratigraphy at the site - this would have enhanced the road's preservation thereby assisting its identification. In addition no gravelled area was present, let alone a cambered surface (the machining of the trench either exposed brickearth or archaeological features such as pits, layers and ditches). A third possibility is that a road (Johnston and Reed, 1966; Hughes, 1976) was wrongly identified to the west of the site and that the road does not run through this part of Wickham at all, but somewhere else either to the north or the south of the excavated area.

That argument that this road could have been wrongly identified is given weight by the fact that the 'one' road side ditch probably represents part of the ditch complex to the south of the round hut. It could be argued that this ditch formed a roadside ditch and those to the north formed the corresponding ditches to the north of the road - this is extremely unlikely as at least the two early ditches (ditches **[112]** and **[350]**) had postholes associated with them. These postholes were very sizeable, and probably supported a fence, and would have lain on the inside edge of the ditch adjacent to the road itself - this seems very unlikely as it would have provided a 'screen' along the road which would defeat the purpose of clearing an area either side of the road to permit a clear view to those using the road to reduce the potential for ambush. A further reason why this ditch is unlikely to represent part of the road is that on either side Late Roman archaeological features were recorded, such as a fence line (see **4.1.1**) and the round hut itself. It is unlikely that these features would be constructed on the route linking Chichester to Bitterne and Winchester. Clearly this poses the question as to where the road could in fact lie.

During the pipelaying by Portsmouth Water plc a sizeable north south length was monitored and yet no road was identified. However, an alternative road route may exist, lying directly below the modern Southwick Road as it approaches the junction with School Road. This section was not monitored, as the pipes were lain under the road without any 'open' excavation - as such this is the only section which was not observed. Furthermore, all the large Roman (possibly enclosure) ditches (*cf.* **[345]** and **[350]** and those associated with the ditch complex in Area 1) recorded during the excavation run parallel to this section of Southwick Road in relation to the section immediately south of St Nicholas' church (at its western 300 metres). This alignment may be an ancient feature of the landscape, which is only followed for a comparatively short section of Southwick Road (**Figure 4**). It could, therefore, be possible that the crossing of the River Meon in the Roman period is at the same location as the present bridge, immediately to the west of the church, and that this junction may thus have its origins in the Roman period.

7.0 Conclusion:

The excavations at Wickham have been extremely informative in revealing new, and most importantly direct, evidence for a Romano-British settlement at

Wickham. In association with this settlement there appears to have been a second century pottery industry in the area of Wickham, which replaced the first century AD 'Hallcourt Wood' industries. Furthermore the excavations provided the opportunity to use archaeomagnetic dating, the results of which have enormous significance as they suggest that the established chronology is inaccurate, and that an earlier date exists for the New Forest industry than was previously thought. In turn the evidence at Wickham of a flourishing and economically buoyant settlement following the arrival of the New Forest pottery, infers that the settlement did not suffer economically. In fact the converse appears to be true, with the settlement area appearing to expand, suggesting that the New Forest industry may not have 'killed off' any competition, but rather that the competition decided to diversify and the market opened up to the New Forest industries.

Obviously the excavation also allowed the opportunity to explore the moated manorial complex at Wickham, adding to the corpus of information already gathered, but in areas of the site not previously investigated. This new information will be added to the existing archive and will no doubt add a further dimension to the picture of this site's use and development.

Unfortunately, as is often the case, the discovery of archaeology results in more unanswered questions. Firstly, future research and excavations, over time, will hopefully elucidate the full extent of the Romano-British settlement at Wickham, and will result in a better understanding of this settlement's development. In addition with the discovery of further buildings it may become apparent whether the round hut found at Wickham differs from or is representative of the type of buildings found at this settlement - such observations may help to assign a function to this or other buildings in this area. Another focus for future research is to identify the source for the local pottery industry, perhaps providing evidence for a relationship with the settlement itself - if further burnt features were discovered it is of paramount importance to attempt archaeomagnetic dating as this may shed further light on the chronology of the pottery industries in southern England during the Roman period.

Finally, the excavations have produced some negative evidence for the Roman road between Chichester and Bitterne. In this instance absence of evidence may indeed be evidence of absence as a possible route for the road could be identified, under the modern line of Southwick Road at its western 300 metres, and this is supported by inferential evidence in relation to Roman ditch alignments. Clearly this merits further investigation as if this position is correct, and the road does lie approximately 220 metres further north than previously thought (**Figure 4**). Furthermore, as a result, a possible crossing of the River Meon may lie in the vicinity of the present bridge. If it does, it is conceivable that waterlogged remains of the original Roman bridge may exist, and could perhaps be identified through further work in this area.

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Appendix 1: The Accepted Date Range of Each Period.

	Calendar Years
Post-Medieval	AD 1485
Medieval	AD 1066
Anglo - Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1,300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1,700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2,100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3,300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4,300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6,000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10,000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	50,000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70,000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC

Appendix 2: The Hampshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (H.S.M.R.).

(It should be noted that this is not an exhaustive archive for Wickham, but represents the results of a search from a selected area. The number in **bold** is the S.M.R. reference number; the first number, always 51 in this instance, is the sheet number whilst the second number refers to the spot find/site within that sheet. The eight digits which follow are the OS grid reference, e.g. **51/35** 5825 1093).

51/3 SU 5753 1144.

Medieval church dating to the twelfth to thirteenth centuries. Heavily modified during the Victorian period.

51/4 SU 5740 1152.

Four-storey water mill, known as Chesapeake mill, built in 1820 (Ellis, 1968, 137).

51/7 SU 5716 1150.

Early sixteenth century rectangular timber framed building, probably an open hall originally. The walls at the north end of the building and the ceiling of the first floor room is covered with mid-late sixteenth century painted decoration (Lewis, 1980).

51/8 SU 5782 1031.

Bronze Age surface find of a flint scraper.

51/11 SU 5748 1116.

A Roman road unearthed on School Lane, it was recorded as six paces wide. In the vicinity of this a pit was recorded which contained Romano-British pottery, this lay on the line of the Roman road.

51/13 SU 5714 1135.

Roman ditch, orientated east-west, found during the digging of foundation trenches in 1967. Pottery (HSMR No. 51/28) of first century date was recovered from this feature (Schadla-Hall, 1978, 128).

51/14 SU 5790 1060.

A surface find of a Mesolithic quartzite perforated mace head (Wymer, 1977, 123).

51/21 SU 5890 1050.

Mesolithic flint debitage recorded as a surface find (Schadla-Hall, 1978, 78).

51/23 SU 5760 1120.

A scatter of worked flint found as a surface find in 1977. Typologically the flint work could be either Neolithic or Bronze Age in date (Schadla-Hall, 1978, 78).

51/24 SU 5758 1134.

Excavation has revealed a multi-phase building complex that has been identified as one of the manor houses mentioned in the Domesday book, that of Hugh de Port. The date range of the building begins in the late eleventh century and extends into the late post-Medieval period.

51/25 SU 5760 1098.

Thirteenth century Medieval fish ponds, associated with the Manor house lying to the south.

51/27 SU 5747 1145.

Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material (brick and tile) found by Mr. John Draper during building operations at the A33 and A333 junction.

51/28 SU 5720 1140.

First century Romano-British pottery found during the digging of foundation trenches in 1967 (Schadla-Hall, 1978, 128).

51/35 SU 5825 1093.

A scatter of Romano-British pottery, including New Forest ware, associated with Roman brick and tile is recorded. It has been suggested that this may represent a building of Roman date but no excavation has taken place to confirm this identification.

51/36 SU 5760 1070.

A surface find of a prehistoric stone tool, date unspecified.

51/39 SU 5740 1250.

Surface find of fourteenth century pottery found associated with a quern stone.

51/41 SU 5730 1150.

Mention of the town of Wickham in the Domesday Book.

51/44 SU 5755 1135.

A seventeenth or eighteenth century brick wall, which may represent the last phases of the Manor house development that lies to the south.

51/45 SU 5760 1140.

A brick post-Medieval manor house, with associated outbuildings and yard, that replaces the earlier Medieval structure in the seventeenth century.

51/46 SU 5800 1020.

Neolithic surface find of a polished stone axe.

51/55 SU 5880 1190 (centred).

A landscaped park of Regency date surrounding Rookesbury House. Within the park there lies a lake and a lodge.

51/57 SU 5738 1149.

Irregular Medieval timber-framed building with eighteenth century cladding, presently known as Dale Cottage.

51/58 SU 5740 1144.

Eighteenth century three-storey malting house. Extensions in 1877 include a four-storey tower with vented upper two storeys and a projecting boarded hoist.

51/60 SU 5853 1141.

Linear features visible on aerial photograph, identified as a woodland boundary of unknown date (AP Ref.: run 34E181, HCC 1984 AP Census).

51/61 SU 5816 1203.

Linear features visible on aerial photograph, identified as a woodland boundary of unknown date (AP Ref.: run 34E181, HCC 1984 AP Census).

Appendix 3: A Glossary.

Anglo-Saxon Period - an epoch dating from the breakdown of Roman rule and their institutions in Britain in the fifth century, lasting until the Norman invasion in AD 1066 - in reality the early Medieval period in Britain. Anglo-Saxon is a convenient label for the whole period which saw a series of settlers from the continent arrive in Britain. The early settlers were divided into tribal groups, but by the ninth century there were four kingdoms: Wessex (in which Hampshire lay), Mercia, East Anglia and Northumbria.

Antonine Itinerary - a contemporary list of roads within the Roman Empire, attributed to the third century AD.

Bronze Age - dating from 2,100 BC to 1,300 BC, this period is one of great change with the possible rise of social hierarchies and firmly established cross-Channel trade. Within the Bronze Age various cultures and metalworking industries have been identified. Perhaps the most obvious feature in the modern landscape is the barrow (often marked as *tumuli* on maps) which acted as a burial monument.

Burghal Hidage - a document, dating to the early tenth century, which lists the number of land units (hides) attached to each burh in England.

Cursus publicus - a relay system organised by the government, sometimes financed by the local communities, for the rapid movement of people and correspondence. Accommodation. vehicles and horses were provided at intervals along many of the routes.

Hide - a taxable land unit, notionally sufficient to support an extended family. A hide can not be expressed in terms of hectares or acres, as its size would vary according to the productivity of the land, although administrators have attempted to standardise the hide at 120 acres. Hidage is a land valuation for the purposes of levying either a tax or military and related labour services, e.g. in the Burghal Hidage.

Hundred - the collective term for a number of hides, and which represents a administrative unit to facilitate the collection of taxes. The number of hides contained within a hundred varied, evidence from the eleventh century suggests that attempts were made to standardise the number of hides contained within a hundred at a hundred hides, but regional variations occurred with 80 to 120 hides contained within a hundred.

Iron Age - a period conventionally beginning at *c.* 700 BC, which is characterised by the use of iron, overlapping at first with the preceding Bronze traditions. The Iron Age is now generally considered as consisting of indigenous regional groups, influenced occasionally by immigrating groups from the continent. The Iron Age is conventionally regarded as ending with

the Roman invasion in AD 43, although Iron Age traditions persisted after this date.

Mansio(nes) - accommodation and other facilities provided at regular intervals on the routes served by the cursus publicus.

Medieval Period - this period begins with the breakdown of Roman Rule *circa* AD 410, and conventionally ends with the Battle of Bosworth (AD 1485), which signalled the end of 'the War of the Roses'. During this period, old towns were enlarged and many new ones developed, often with the foundation of castles and religious establishments.

Mesolithic Period - this period dates from 10,000 BC to 6,000 BC, and marks a general global warming at the end of the 'Ice Age'. Few occupation sites have been identified in Britain, and most of the evidence comes from pieces of flintwork which are characteristically small and elongate, often referred to as microliths.

Microlith - a common archaeological artefact, dated to the Mesolithic, characteristically these are very small worked flint flakes and blades.

Moated sites - most of these features are found in Lowland Britain on badly drained soils, and date mainly to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The central platform is usually rectangular, and partly or completely surrounded by a flat bottomed moat. The purpose and origin of moated sites are not clearly understood but they may have developed in response to social unrest and colonisation of new land at this period. Often these sites became the local manor.

Neolithic Period - dating from *c.* 4,300 BC to 3,300 BC, this period is synonymous with the development of agriculture, and the advent of pottery. Associated with this period are the earliest identified buildings in Britain and a range of 'ceremonial' features such as henges, probably the most famous of these being Stonehenge.

New Forest wares - pottery produced mainly from the mid third century AD in the region of the New Forest. Typical of this pottery are red slipped bowls, slipped and white parchment wares and fine tablewares in a stoneware. Indented beakers are also common.

Oppida - nucleated settlements occupied in the Late Iron Age. They vary in size and type. Large areas were often demarcated by large banks and ditches (similar to the Chichester Entrenchments). Oppida are characterised particularly by finds of coinage and much imported material. They may have served as tribal centres.

Palaeolithic Period - dating from approximately 2,000,000 - 10,000 years (before present) this period is conventionally sub-divided (based upon

typological distinctions of the associated flintwork) into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. Other than flint artefacts, evidence of Palaeolithic occupation is extremely scarce, with a hunter-gatherer based economy (rather than an agricultural one).

Pliocene - the latest epoch of the Tertiary Period, or Caenozoic Era, dating to approximately 13 - 0 million years before present. This period is generally associated with a gradual rise in global temperatures, and as a result of ice melting the sea level was raised.

Roman Period - Britain was invaded in AD 43 by the Romans, after which many changes occurred mainly as a result of *Romanisation*, subsequent to military suppression. In AD 410 due to the situation abroad Honorius directed Britain to look to its own defence. This date is conventionally seen as the end of Roman Britain, although it is clear that a Roman way of life continued after this date.

Romanisation - the adoption of Roman civilisation.

Saucepan pottery - this style of pottery is conventionally regarded as dating from the third to first centuries BC, and is more apparent from Sussex to the Cotswolds. The pots are vertical-sided often with a beaded rim and rectilinear or curvilinear decoration.

Stratigraphy - the succession of layers and features (such as floors, pits, ditches and postholes) that make up the archaeological site.

Surface (or stray) find - a find not discovered buried in a archaeological feature, for example an object lying on the surface of a ploughed field.

Timber-framed building - these consist of timber supports with wattle and daub infilling.

Vicus - a community that is permitted to be self-governed, often rural.

Appendix 4: Site Matrix

4a: Matrix: Area 1.

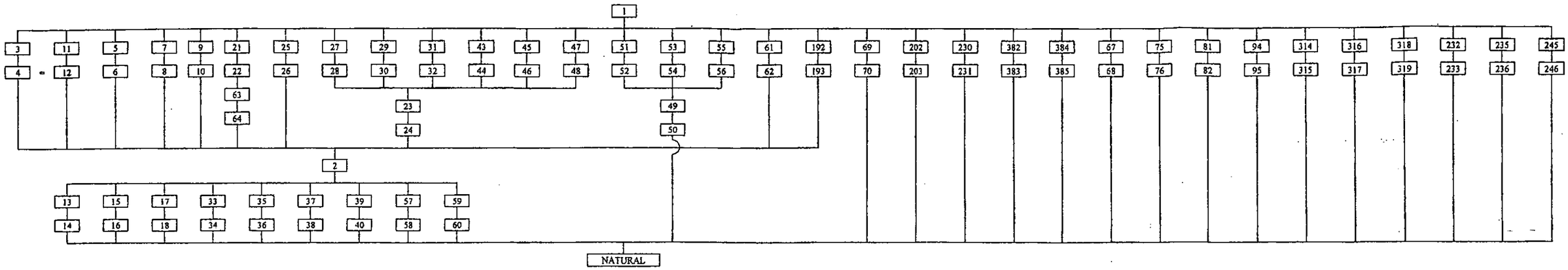
4b: Matrix Ditch Complex [Part Area 1 detail].

4c: Matrix Area 2.

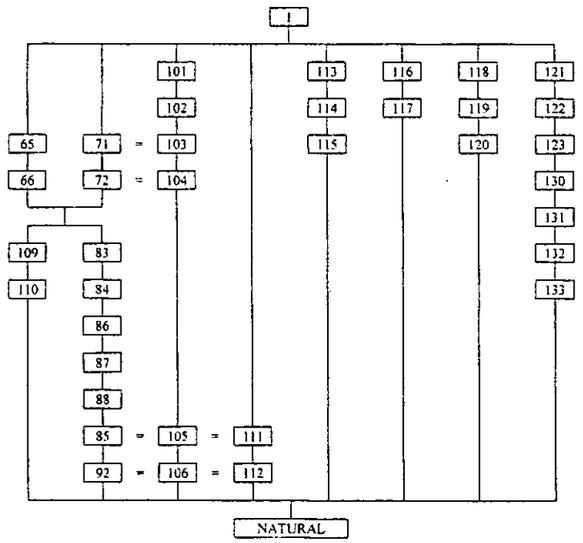
4d: Matrix for 'Corduroy Features' [Area 3].

4e: Matrix Area 3 south of moat line.

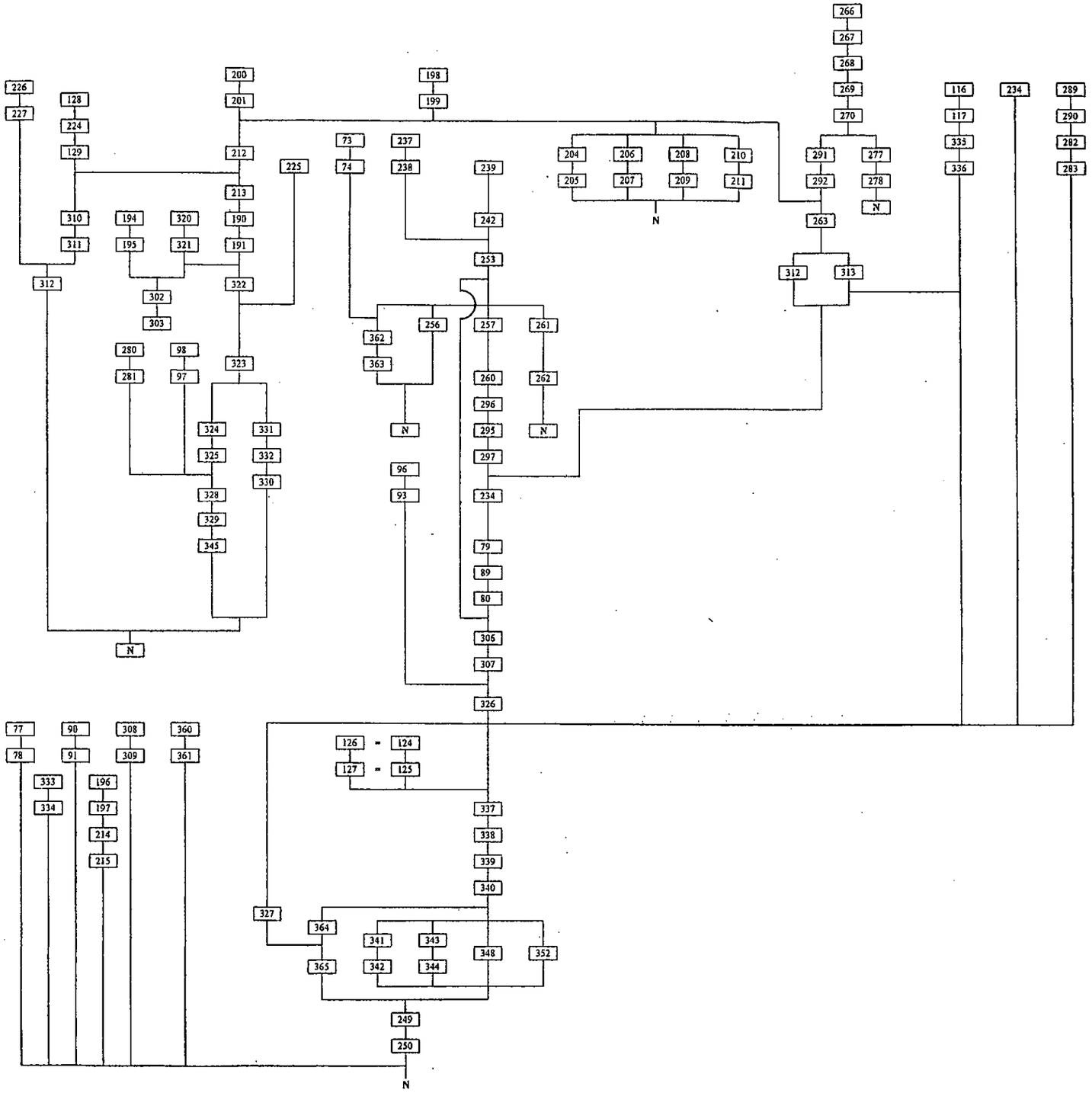
4f: Matrix north of moat. [Area 4].



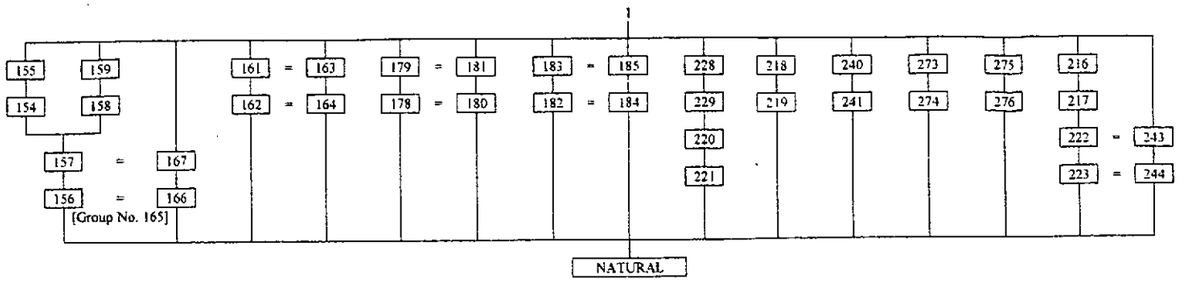
4a: Matrix: Area 1



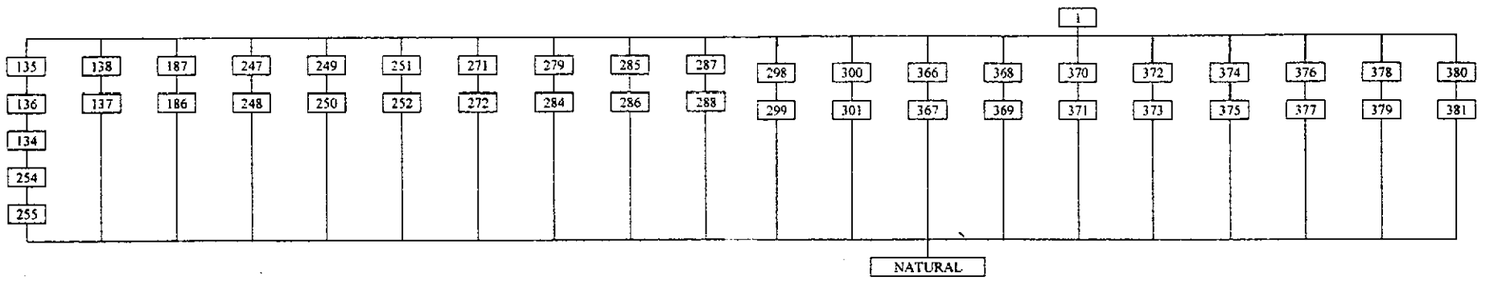
4b: Matrix Ditch Complex [Part Area 1 detail].



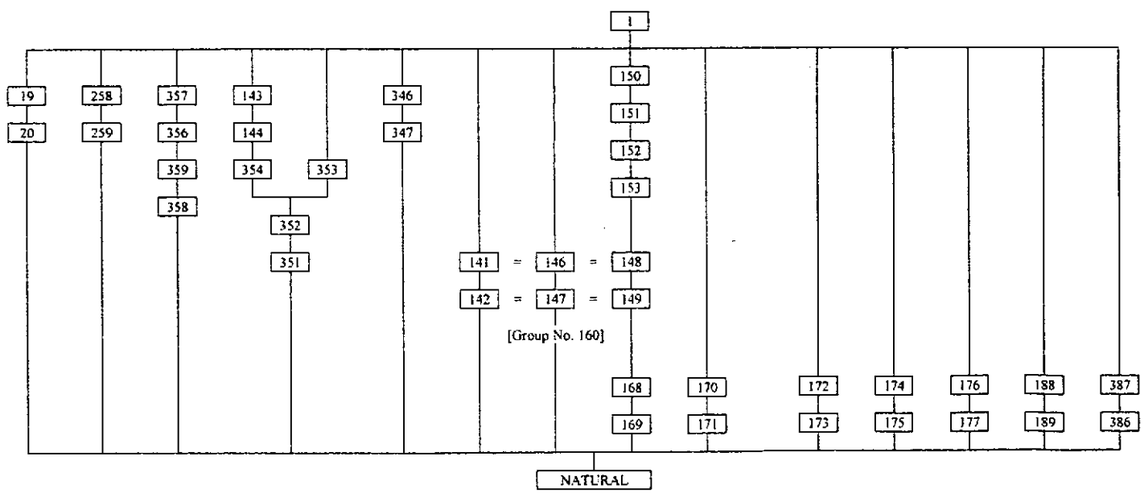
4c: Matrix Area 2



4d: Matrix for 'Corduroy Features' [Area 3].



4e: Matrix Area 3 south of moat line.



4f: Matrix north of moat.

Appendix 5: Colour Slide Archive for Wickham Excavation (Wk99).

Slide No.	Description	View from
1	1/2 section through Pit [4].	E
2	Posthole [6].	E
3	Posthole [8].	E
4	Posthole [10].	E
5	1/2 section through Pit [12].	W
6	Posthole [14].	E
7	Posthole [18].	E
8	Pit [20].	E
9	Pit [20].	E
10	Postholes [22] and [42].	E
11	Posthole [24] and Stakeholes [26], [28], [30] and [32].	S
12	Postholes [24] and [50].	S
13	Postholes [34] and [36].	N
14	Pit [38].	E
15	Posthole [40].	E
16	Pit [58].	E
17	Rectangular Pit/ LargePosthole [66].	E
18	Section through Posthole [66] and Ditch [88].	E
19	Posthole [68].	E
20	Posthole [70].	SE
21	Ditches [72] and [92].	W
22	Posthole [74].	E
23	Postholes [74] and [78].	E
24	Shallow Pit [76].	E
25	Posthole [78].	E
26	Posthole [80].	SE
27	Pit / Posthole [82].	E
28	1/2 Section through Hearth, showing Layers [93] and [96].	E
29	Pit / Posthole [95].	E
30	Hearth [96].	W
31	Ditches [102], [104] and [106].	W
32	Pit [110] and Posthole [66].	E
33	Ditch [112].	E
34	Posthole [115], with packing [113] and fill [114].	W
35	Posthole [115].	N
36	Posthole [117].	E
37	Posthole [120].	N
38	Posthole [123] and packing [122].	N
39	Posthole [123].	NW
40	1/2 section through pit [125].	W
41	1/2 section through pit [127].	E

42	Pit showing excavated 'sections' [**125**] and [**127**].	E
43	Pit [**129**].	E
44	Pit [**136**].	E
45	Pit [**134**] and Posthole [**254**].	E
46	Ditch [**137**].	E
47	Posthole [**139**].	E
48	Brick Drain [**145**].	E
49	Close up of Brick Drain [**145**].	E
50	Posthole [**158**].	SE
51	Posthole [**158**] and Pit [**156**].	NE
52	Linear [**162**].	W
53	Linear [**164**].	W
54	Linear [**166**].	SW
55	Linear [**166**].	NE
56	Linear [**178**].	E
57	Linear [**180**].	W
58	Ditch [**187**].	NW
59	Posthole [**191**].	E
60	Pit [**193**].	E
61	Pit [**195**].	SE
62	Pit [**197**].	S
63	Pits [**199**] and [**201**], and Stakeholes [**205**], [**207**] and [**209**].	E
64	Posthole [**203**].	E
65	Linear [**219**].	W
66	Linear [**221**] and Pit/ Posthole [**229**].	W
67	Linear [**223**].	SW
68	Linear [**223**].	NE
69	Linear [**221**] and Pit/ Posthole [**229**].	N
70	Pit/ Posthole [**231**].	E
71	Pit [**233**].	E
72	Ditch [**236**].	W
73	Posthole [**241**].	W
74	Linear [**244**].	E
75	Pit/ Posthole [**246**].	E
76	Posthole [**248**].	W
77	Pit [**250**].	E
78	Pit/ Posthole [**252**].	NE
79	Pit [**259**].	E
80	Posthole [**272**].	E
81	Linear [**274**].	W
82	Linear [**276**].	W
83	Posthole [**284**].	W
84	Postholes [**288**] and [**284**].	E
85	Postholes [**288**] and [**284**].	N
86	Linear [**299**], northern terminus excavated.	N

87	Linear [**299**], southern terminus excavated.	S
88	Linear [**299**], fully excavated.	W
89	Linear [**299**], fully excavated.	E
90	Pit [**301**].	NW
91	Pits [**315**] and [**319**], and Posthole [**317**].	N
92	Pit [**324**].	S
93	Pit [**347**].	E
94	Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	E
95	Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	W
96	Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	W
97	Posthole [**367**].	E
98	Posthole [**369**].	E
99	Posthole [**371**].	E
100	Posthole [**373**].	SE
101	Pit [**375**].	NE
102	Posthole [**377**].	E
103	Pit/ Posthole [**381**].	E
104	Posthole [**383**] and Pit/ Posthole [**385**].	W
105	Ditch [**379**].	NE
106	*Section through Moat* [**358**].	W
107	Detail of post and wattle revetment in Moat [**358**].	W
108	Detail of post and wattle revetment in Moat [**358**].	W
109	General working shot of machine excavating easement.	S
110	General working shot between 40N - 50N.	N
111	General shot of Ditch complex at 66N.	N
112	General shot of Ditch complex at 66N.	E
113	General shot of Ditch complex at 66N.	E
114	General shot of Ditch complex at 66N.	E
115	General working shot between 65N - 90N.	SE
116	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	NE
117	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	N
118	General working shot between 90N - 70N.	NW
119	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	SE
120	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	SE
121	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	E
122	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	E
123	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	E
124	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	NE
125	General working shot between 110N - 130N.	NW
126	General working shot between 110N - 130N.	NW
127	General working shot between 130N - 140N.	NE
128	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	E
129	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearth [**96**].	E
130	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearth [**96**].	E
131	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearth [**96**].	NE
132	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	NW

133	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	NW
134	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	E
135	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearth [**96**].	N
136	Detail of Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearth [**96**].	N
137	Copper Alloy and Enanel Brooch, Small Find [124].	-
138	Copper Alloy and Enanel Brooch, Small Find [124].	-
139	Copper Alloy Coin, Small Find [119].	-
140	Copper Alloy Coin, Small Find [119].	-
141	Fragment of Glass, Small Find [139].	-
142	Fragment of Glass, Small Find [139].	-
143	Evidence of Smithying, slag from Pit [**136**].	-
144	Evidence of Smithying, slag from Pit [**136**].	-

Appendix 6: Black and White Photographic Archive for Wickham Excavation (Wk99).

Negative No.	Description	View from
1	Linear [**219**].	E
2	Linear [**223**].	W
3	Linear [**223**].	E
4	Posthole [**115**].	W
5	Linear [**221**] and Posthole/Pit [**229**].	W
6	Linear [**221**] and Posthole/Pit [**229**].	N
7	Pit [**233**].	E
8	Pit [**233**].	E
9	Posthole/Pit [**231**].	E
10	Ditch [**236**].	W
11	Posthole/Pit [**246**].	E
12	Linear [**244**].	E
13	Pit [**134**] and Posthole [**136**].	E
14	Pit [**259**].	E
15	Posthole [**272**].	E
16	Posthole [**284**].	W
17	General working shot between 110N - 130N.	NW
18	General working shot between 110N - 130N.	NW
19	Linear [**164**].	W
20	Linear [**178**].	E
21	Linear [**162**].	W
22	Linear [**180**].	W
23	Posthole [**241**].	W
24	Pit [**250**].	E
25	Linear [**274**].	W
26	Linear [**276**].	W
27	Posthole/Pit [**252**].	NE
28	Posthole [**248**].	W
29	Postholes [**284**] and [**288**].	E
30	Postholes [**284**] and [**288**].	N
31	Linear [**299**], southern terminus excavated.	S
32	Linear [**299**], northern terminus excavated.	N
33	Posthole [**286**].	W
34	Posthole [**24**] and Stakeholes [**26**], [**28**], [**30**] and [**32**].	S
35	Posthole [**16**].	E
36	Posthole [**18**].	E
37	Posthole [**14**].	E
38	Posthole [**38**].	E
39	Posthole [**34**] and Posthole/Pit [**36**].	N
40	Posthole [**8**].	E
41	Posthole [**6**].	E

42	Posthole [**10**].	E
43	Pit [**4**].	E
44	Pit [**12**].	W
45	Pit [**58**].	E
46	Posthole [**40**].	E
47	Postholes [**22**] and [**42**].	E
48	Postholes [**22**] and [**42**].	E
49	Postholes [**24**] and [**50**].	S
50	Pit [**20**].	E
51	Rectangular Posthole/Pit [**66**].	E
52	Posthole/Pit [**70**].	SE
53	Posthole [**66**] and Ditch [**88**].	E
54	Posthole/Pit [**68**].	SE
55	Pit [**76**].	E
56	Posthole [**74**].	E
57	Posthole [**78**].	E
58	Postholes [**74**] and [**78**].	E
59	Posthole/Pit [**82**].	E
60	Posthole [**80**].	SE
61	Ditches [**72**] and [**92**].	W
62	Hearth [**96**].	NE
63	Posthole/Pit [**95**].	E
64	Hearth [**96**].	N
65	Posthole [**117**].	E
66	General shot of Ditch complex at 66N.	N
67	1/2 section through pit [**125**].	E
68	1/2 section through pit [**127**].	W
69	Pit showing excavated 'sections' [**125**] and [**127**].	E
70	Ditches [**102**], [**104**] and [**106**].	W
71	Ditch [**112**].	E
72	General shot of Ditch complex at 66N.	E
73	General shot of Ditch complex at 66N.	E
74	General shot of Ditch complex at 66N.	E
75	Posthole [**123**], with packing [**122**].	N
76	Posthole [**120**], with packing [**119**].	N
77	Posthole [**115**], with packing [**114**].	N
78	Pit [**110**] and Posthole [**66**].	E
79	Posthole [**123**].	NW
80	Posthole [**115**].	N
81	Posthole [**120**].	N
82	Pit [**129**].	E
83	Pit [**324**].	S
84	Pit [**136**].	E
85	Pit [**20**].	E
86	Ditch [**137**].	E
87	Posthole [**13**].	E

88	Brick Drain [**145**].	E
89	Close up of Brick Drain [**145**].	E
90	Posthole [**158**].	SW
91	Pit [**156**] and Posthole [**158**].	NE
92	Posthole [**191**].	E
93	Pit [**295**].	SE
94	Linear [**166**].	SW
95	Linear [**156**].	E
96	Pit [**193**].	E
97	Pit [**197**].	S
98	Pits [**199**] and [**201**], and Stakeholes [**205**], [**207**] and [**209**].	W
99	Posthole/Pit [**203**].	E
100	Linear [**166**], northern end.	SW
101	General working shot between 40N - 50N.	SE
102	General working shot at 150N.	E
103	Posthole [**299**], Section A.	S
104	Posthole [**299**], Section B.	N
105	Posthole [**286**].	W
106	Pit [**301**].	W
107	Pit [**305**].	E
108	General working shot near Pit [**4**].	N
109	General working shot at Southern end of site.	S
110	General working shot at Southern end of site.	S
111	Pit [**347**].	E
112	General shot showing pipe laying under the road.	S
113	General working shot of Moated manor Area, at north end of site.	S
114	General working shot of Moated manor Area, at north end of site.	N
115	General working shot of machine excavating.	S
116	Pit [**301**].	NW
117	Pits [**315**] and [**319**], and Posthole [**317**].	N
118	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	E
119	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	E
120	General working shot between 90N - 100N.	E
121	Posthole [**367**].	E
122	Posthole [**369**].	E
123	Posthole [**371**].	N
124	Posthole [**373**].	S
125	Linear [**299**].	E
126	Pit [**375**].	NE
127	Posthole [**377**].	E
128	Posthole [**381**].	E
129	Pits [**383**] and [**385**].	W
130	Ditch [**379**].	NE

131	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	SE
132	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearth [**96**].	S
133	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearth [**96**].	E
134	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	N
135	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	E
136	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	NW
137	Archaeomagnetic Sampling of Hearths [**364**] and [**365**].	NW
138	Machined section through Moat [**358**].	W