

CHAPTER 6

MAPPING THE EXTERIOR

INTRODUCTION

Whereas the interior has the Insula numbers to reference locations, the exterior has field-numbers. These have changed over the years, as have the field-boundaries themselves. The version here comes from the OS 1:2500 1969 map series. There are two numbered LP 0006 on either side of a parish boundary, so they have been identified as a and b.

The summary below lists the fields from which finds or features have been identified; it indicates those which have been covered by fluxgate gradiometry and fieldwalked; and it lists which Exterior sheets the fields appear on (TABLE 6.1).

KEY

The text starts with a statement of the fieldwalking coverage across both Mark Corney's programme between 1969 and 1981 (Corney 1984) and the University of Reading Student Projects Survey (Ford and Hopkins 2011). Since some fields were walked on multiple occasions a sense of the scale of investigation is useful to assess how significant the finds are. This is followed

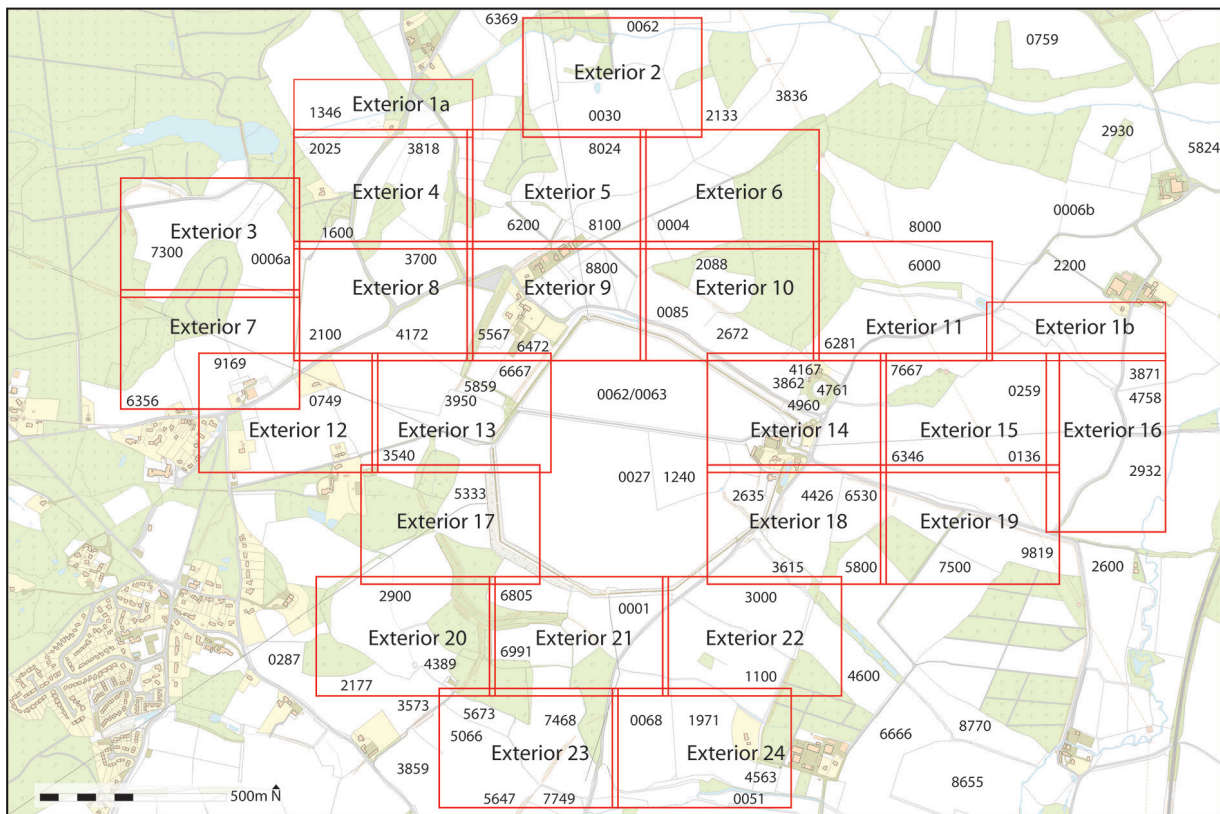


FIG. 6.1. Index to Exterior Sheets.

TABLE 6.1. CONCORDANCE OF LAND PARCEL NUMBERS AND EXTERIOR MAP SHEET

Parcel no.	Sheet	Mag?	Fieldwalked?
LP 0001	Exterior 21 and 22	Yes	Corney
LP 0004	Exterior 5, 6, 9 and 10	Yes	-
LP 0006a	Exterior 3, 7 and 8	Yes	UoRSP
LP 0006b	Exterior 11	-	UoRSP
LP 0030	Exterior 2, 5 and 6	Yes	-
LP 0051	Exterior 24	-	-
LP 0041	Exterior 24	-	Corney and UoRSP
LP 0062	Exterior 2	-	UoRSP
LP 0068	Exterior 21, 23 and 24	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 0085	Exterior 9 and 10	Yes	-
LP 0136	Exterior 15, 16 and 19	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 0259	Exterior 1b, 15 and 16	Yes	Corney and UoSRP
LP 0287	Shown on index sheet	-	UoRSP
LP 0749	Exterior 7 and 12	Yes	-
LP 0759	Shown on index sheet	-	UoRSP
LP 1100	Exterior 21, 22 and 24	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 1346	Exterior 1a and 4	-	-
LP 1600	Exterior 4 and 8	Yes	Corney
LP 1971	Exterior 22 and 24	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 2025	Exterior 1a and 4	Yes	-
LP 2088	Exterior 10	Yes	-
LP 2100	Exterior 8 and 12	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 2133	Exterior 2 and 6	-	-
LP 2177	Exterior 20	-	UoRSP
LP 2200	Exterior 1b and 16	-	-
LP 2600	Shown on index sheet	-	-
LP 2672	Exterior 10 and 14	Yes	-
LP 2900	Exterior 17 and 20	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 2930	Shown on index sheet	-	-
LP 2932	Exterior 16	-	Corney
LP 3000	Exterior 18 and 22	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 3573	Exterior 20	-	UoRSP
LP 3615	Exterior 18 and 22	-	-
LP 3540	Exterior 12, 13 and 17	Yes	-
LP 3700	Exterior 4 and 8	Yes	Corney
LP 3818	Exterior 1a and 4	Yes	-
LP 3836	Exterior 6	-	-
LP 3859	Exterior 23	-	UoRSP
LP 3862	Exterior 14	-	Corney
LP 3871	Exterior 16	-	UoRSP
LP 3950	Exterior 12 and 13	Yes	Corney
LP 4167	Exterior 10 and 14	Yes	-
LP 4172	Exterior 8, 9, 12 and 13	Yes	Corney and UoRSP

TABLE 6.I (cont.). CONCORDANCE OF LAND PARCEL NUMBERS AND EXTERIOR MAP SHEET

Parcel no.	Sheet	Mag?	Fieldwalked?
LP 4389	Exterior 20	Yes	-
LP 4426	Exterior 18	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 4563	Exterior 24	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 4600	Exterior 22	-	Corney and UoRSP
LP 4758	Exterior 16	-	UoRSP
LP 4761	Exterior 14	Yes	Corney
LP 4960	Exterior 14	Yes	Corney
LP 5066	Exterior 23	-	Corney and UoRSP
LP 5333	Exterior 13 and 17	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 5567	Exterior 9 and 13	Yes	UoRSP
LP 5647	Exterior 23	-	Corney and UoRSP
LP 5673	Exterior 23	Yes	-
LP 5800	Exterior 18 and 22	-	Corney and UoRSP
LP 5824	Shown on index sheet	-	UoRSP
LP 5859	Exterior 13	Yes	-
LP 6000	Exterior 11	-	UoRSP
LP 6200	Exterior 4, 5, 8 and 9	Yes	Corney
LP 6281	Exterior 10, 11 and 14	Yes	Corney
LP 6346	Exterior 14, 15, 18 and 19	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 6356	Exterior 7	-	-
LP 6369	Exterior 2	-	UoRSP
LP 6530	Exterior 18 and 19	Yes	Corney and UoRSP
LP 6472	Exterior 9 and 13	Yes	-
LP 6666	Shown on index sheet	-	Corney
LP 6667	Exterior 9 and 13	Yes	-
LP 6805	Exterior 17, 20 and 21	Yes	Corney
LP 6991	Exterior 21	Yes	Corney
LP 7300	Exterior 3 and 7	Yes	-
LP 7468	Exterior 21 and 23	Yes	-
LP 7500	Exterior 19	-	Corney
LP 7667	Exterior 1b, 11, 14, and 15	Yes	UoRSP
LP 7749	Exterior 23	-	Corney and UoRSP
LP 8000	Exterior 11	-	UoRSP
LP 8024	Exterior 2 and 5	Yes	-
LP 8100	Exterior 5, 6 and 9	Yes	-
LP 8655	Shown on index sheet	-	Corney
LP 8770	Shown on index sheet	-	UoRSP
LP 8800	Exterior 5 and 9	Yes	-
LP 9169	Exterior 7 and 12	Yes	Corney
LP 9819	Exterior 19	-	Corney and UoRSP

by any excavations or watching-briefs outside the Town Walls. A narrative is then constructed itemising the key features of each area. Reference is made to aerial photographs, LiDAR data, excavations, fieldwalking, and other finds that have been reported. This section is intended to provide the data, so while there is a small amount of interpretation included, where it helps explain the evaluation of the evidence, most is left to the interpretative essays in Part 3. Where reference is made to Corney's ceramic scatters, it should be noted that more detail is available in the original report, and that in the way he quantified material he made no distinction between pre- and post-conquest Silchester ware, it was all attributed to Period 2 (post-conquest) which will lead to an under-estimation of pre-conquest distributions.

On the imagery the aerial photographic plots on the first sheet are adapted from the RCHME plot, although in some areas where the features clearly related to geophysical anomalies, their positioning was adjusted to correlate better (often only by a few metres, but on one occasion by 25 m, in a large field). The fieldwalking scatters represent Corney's, though his original publication has more detail showing gradations of density rather than one solid area.

The fluxgate gradiometry has been shown at ± 2 nT for both the interior and exterior, so it will be noticed that the interior appears a lot noisier than in the 'Interior' images which are shown at a ± 7 nT range.

The geophysics interpretative plot is shown against a background of the Environment Agency LiDAR data, which is in the main 1 m resolution, though for a small part 2 m, and in a large part of Exterior 12 is missing (see FIG. 3.14). Annotation numbers on these images relate to the numbers in square brackets and associated comments in the text.

EXTERIOR 1a (FIGS 6.2–4)

FIELDWALKING

None of these fields have been walked by Corney or UoRSP.

KEY FEATURES

In this peripheral area of the survey there is nothing of particular note except for a cropmark which may be a *c.* 30 m diameter ring-ditch. An old north–south field-boundary shows up in the LiDAR within the woodland [1].

EXTERIOR 1b (FIGS 6.2–4)

FIELDWALKING

LP 0259: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, as did the UoRSP, with no significant finds from the part on this sheet.

KEY FEATURES

In this area a number of former field-boundaries have been ploughed out; the former subdivision of LP 0259 showing clearly on aerial photographs, earlier cartography and the geophysics [1]. The modern water main shows clearly passing through, but there was no watching-brief in this section [2].

There are traces in the geophysics of a line parallel to the division between LP 7667 and LP 0259, which makes a narrow former lane or driveway *c.* 10 m wide. This width is also seen as a slight ledge on the LiDAR data. However, no lane shows up on any early cartography [3].

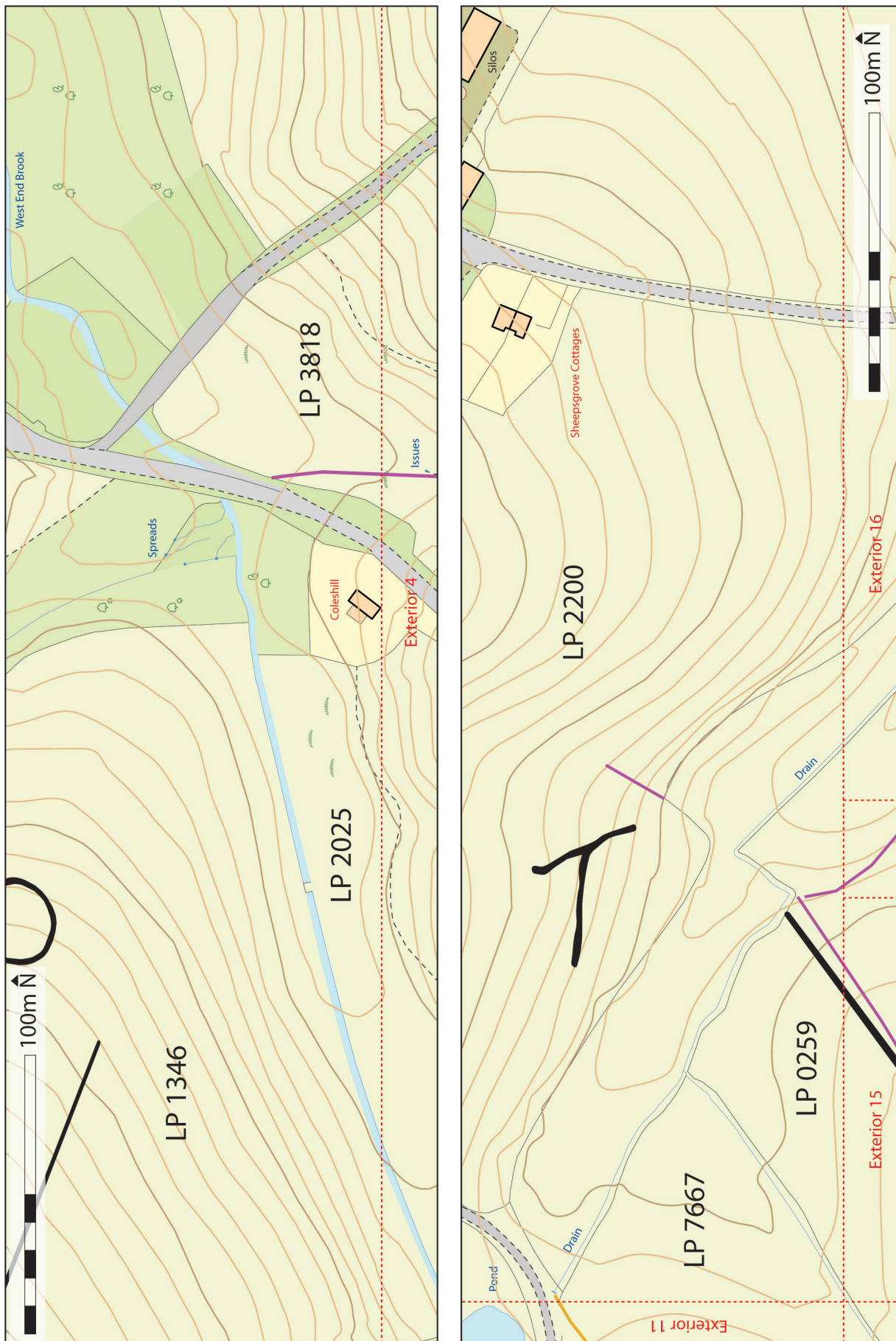


FIG. 6.2. Exterior 1a and 1b – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

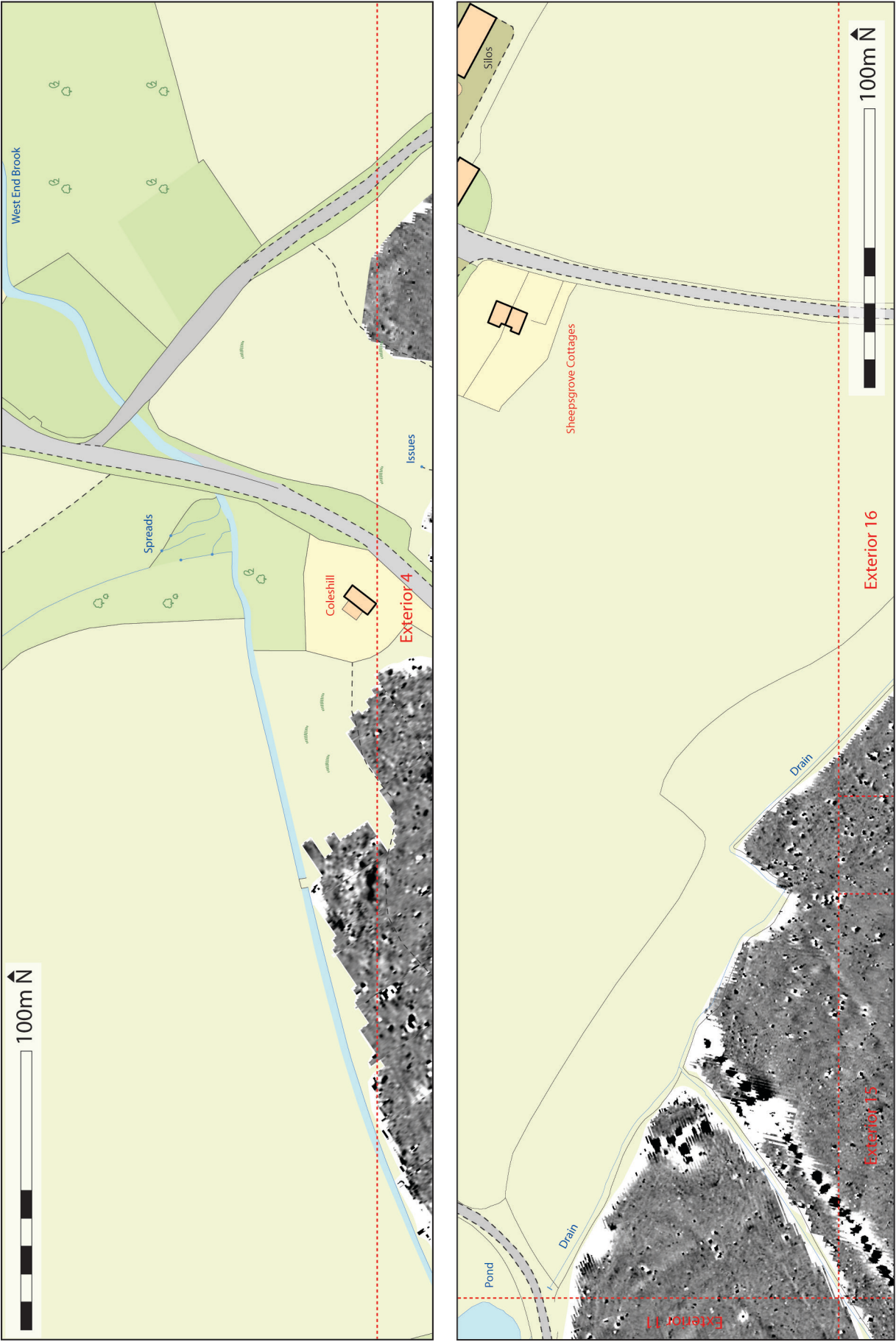


FIG. 6.3. Exterior 1a and 1b – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

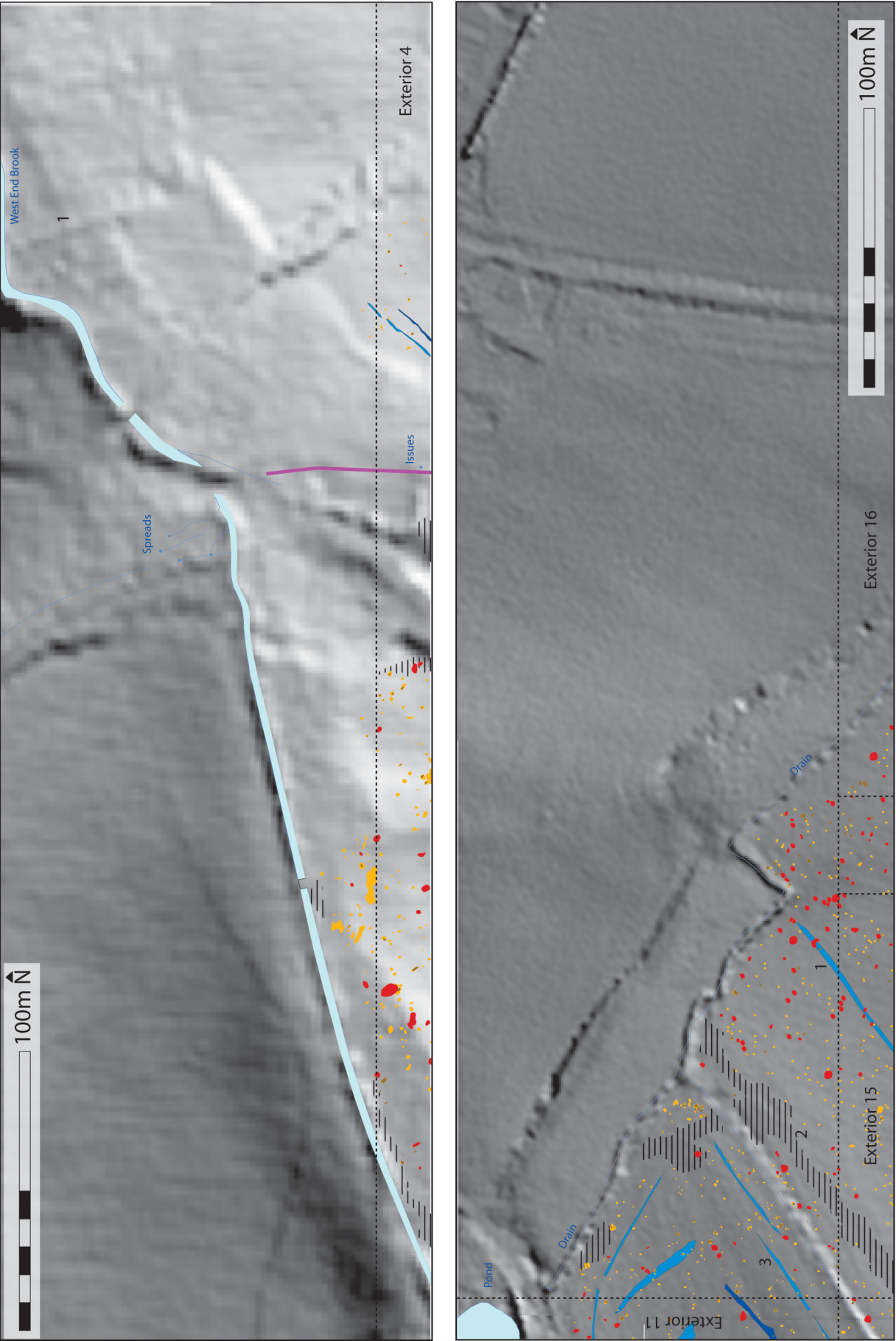


FIG. 6.4. Exterior 1a and 1b – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 2 (FIGS 6.5–7)**FIELDWALKING**

LP 0062 and 6369: UoRSP surveyed north of the brook; two medieval sherds came from 0062, and a few fragments of Roman or medieval tile.

KEY FEATURES

This sheet covers the area down the northern slope of the gravel terrace to West End Brook. Dominant within the field on the fluxgate gradiometry results is a large feature which was within living memory a gravel-pit backfilled with rubbish [1].

A number of field-boundaries have long since been removed, and the fluxgate gradiometry data clearly show that the lane running down the last bit of the slope, across West End Brook and then up to Lovegrove's Farm (formerly Hall's Farm), clearly once extended further south, shown faintly on the OS first series [2]. There are traces of probable field-drains running off this lane down towards the north-west [3].

Some of the strong field-system boundaries which showed in the aerial photographic coverage were ephemeral in the geophysics; this is possibly a function of the fluxgate gradiometry being less effective on the clay dominating the lower slopes.

The key antique feature here is the road north to Dorchester-on-Thames which does not show on the fluxgate gradiometry since compacted gravel overlying gravel of the same origin was never likely to appear. Side ditches are only likely to be revealed if anthropogenic rubbish had been incorporated, but this is only the case closer to the town. However, a section of resistivity was conducted just to the south of the gravel-pit/rubbish dump which dominated LP 8024, and this confirmed its presence on the east side of the OS line. The gravel-pit marked its western edge (the compacted gravel of the road presumably being too hard to dig through) [4]. There are no obvious traces of enclosures either side of the road as there are on the road west.

In the north-east corner of LP 0030, down the slope towards the brook, can be seen a slight mottle effect in the background fluxgate gradiometry [5]. While on this scale it is hard to tell, this is the kind of response that was seen to the south-west of the town below Rampier and Dicker's Copse. Here it was suggested this represented clay-pits (see Exterior Sheets 20 and 23), and the same clays start to appear here as well on the British Geological survey.

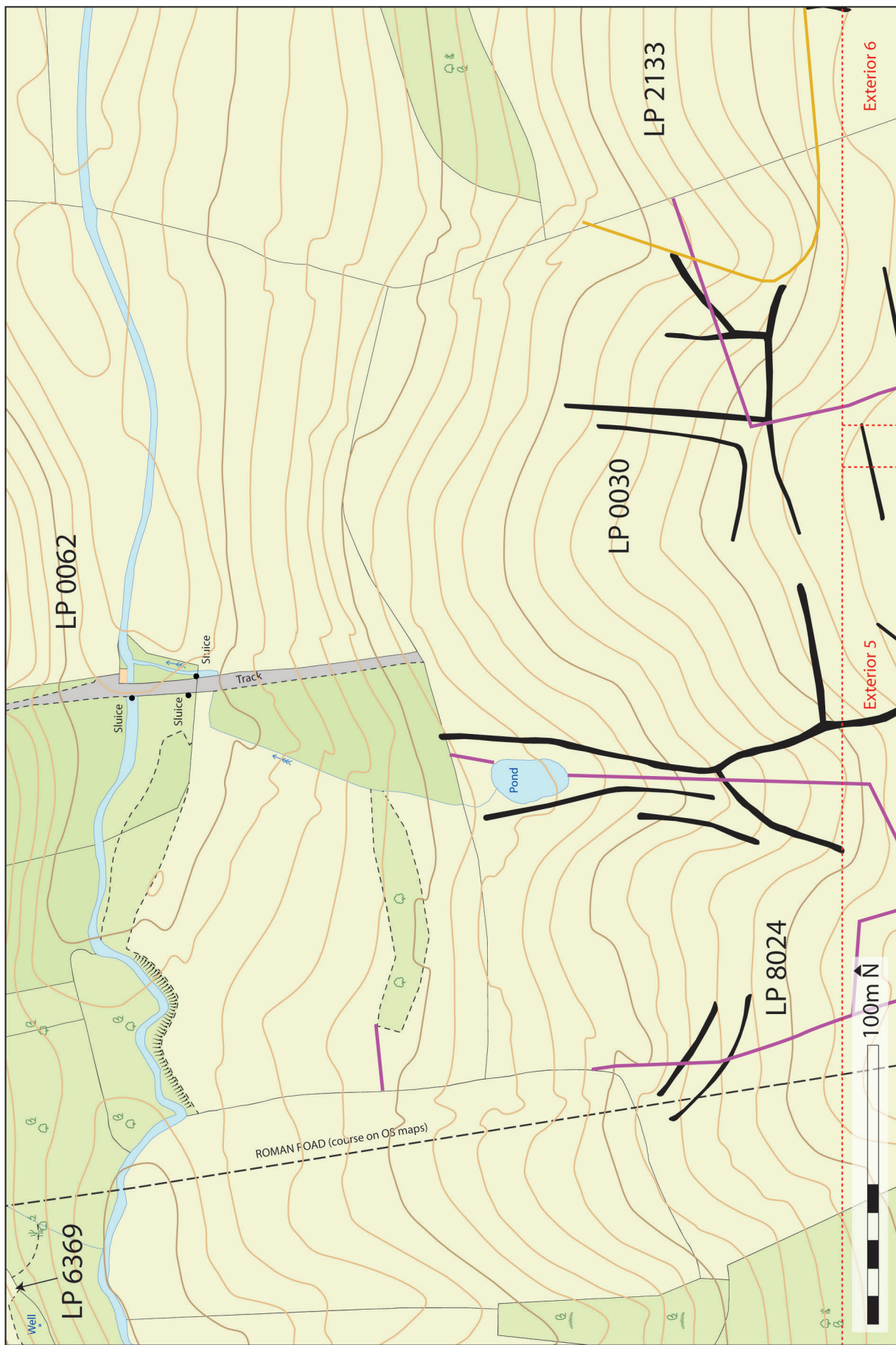


FIG. 6.5. Exterior 2 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.6. Exterior 2 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

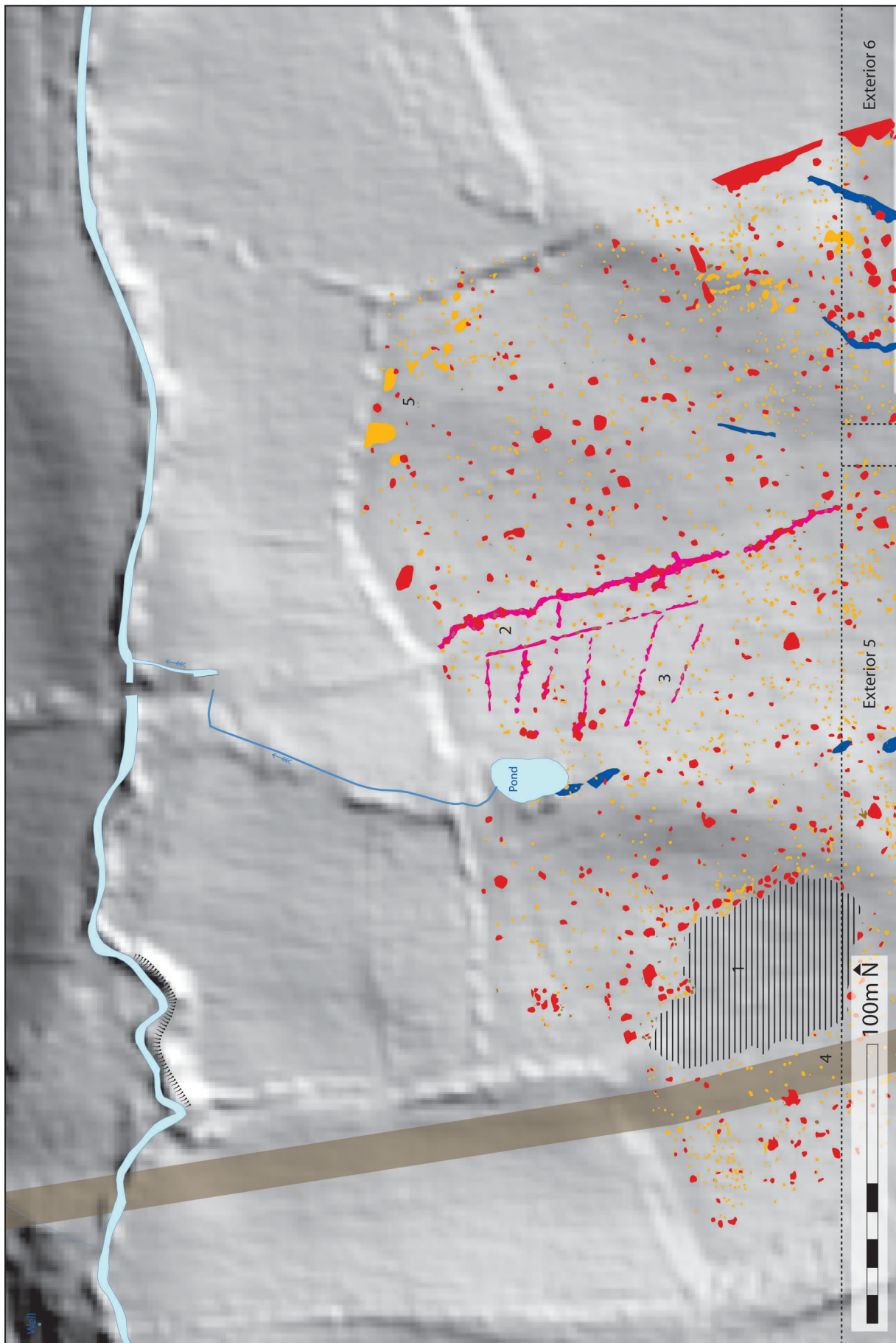


FIG. 6.7. Exterior 2 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 3 (FIGS 6.8–10)**FIELDWALKING**

LP 0006: UoRSP survey; no finds reported, so nothing to date the cropmark.

KEY FEATURES

Situated on the edge of the gravel terrace, the Frith is the most obvious feature on this sheet. No excavation has been recorded here. The earthwork is univallate with one entrance on the west-south-west side [1], but the results are not quite clear enough to determine if there was one on the south-east side. No structural features can be identified within it from the geophysics; however, three aerial photographs from 1997 show a large ‘blob’ within the area under pasture half-way north-south and two-thirds to the east (NMR 15738/27-8 and 15711/06). The enclosure is essentially undated. In the scheduling description it is assumed to be Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, because of its simple univallate form (SAM 1008726).

Two field-drain systems have been put in down the slopes from the now largely ploughed out earthwork banks [2–3]. Down the slope parallel to the small stream there is the shadow of what is just possibly a defensive earthwork [4].

Within LP 0006, to the south-east of the sheet, is a rectangular enclosure which Corney noted from aerial photographs, 37 x 28 m; a probable entrance is visible in the centre of the southern side [5]. ‘Although the subsoil geology has caused some obscuring of detail, it is possible that the eastern side of this enclosure is related to a linear feature visible for some 40 m from the south-eastern corner of the enclosure. Unfortunately it was not possible to walk this field during its brief period of use as arable, and it is now permanent pasture’ (Corney 1984, 278, fig. 78, pl. XXXVII). Fluxgate gradiometry confirms many of the elements, and there is a slight hint of rectilinear structural remains just to the south (AHBR 18433).

A Gallo-Belgic E coin in Reading Museum was recalled by Boon as coming from near the track leading to Pond Farm. He thought it related to the cropmark enclosure in LP 0006 (Boon in Fulford and Timby 2000, 163).

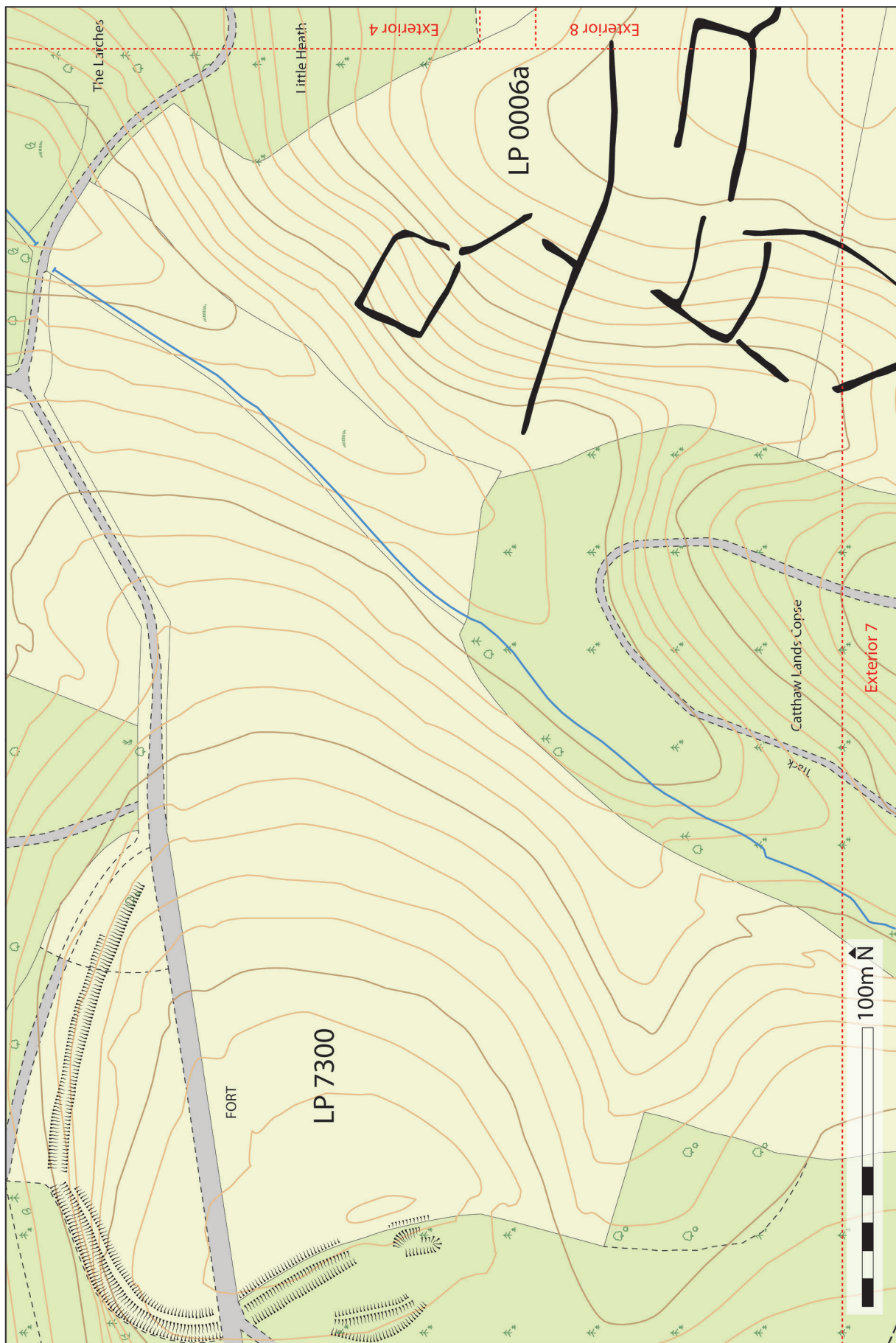


FIG. 6.8. Exterior 3 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

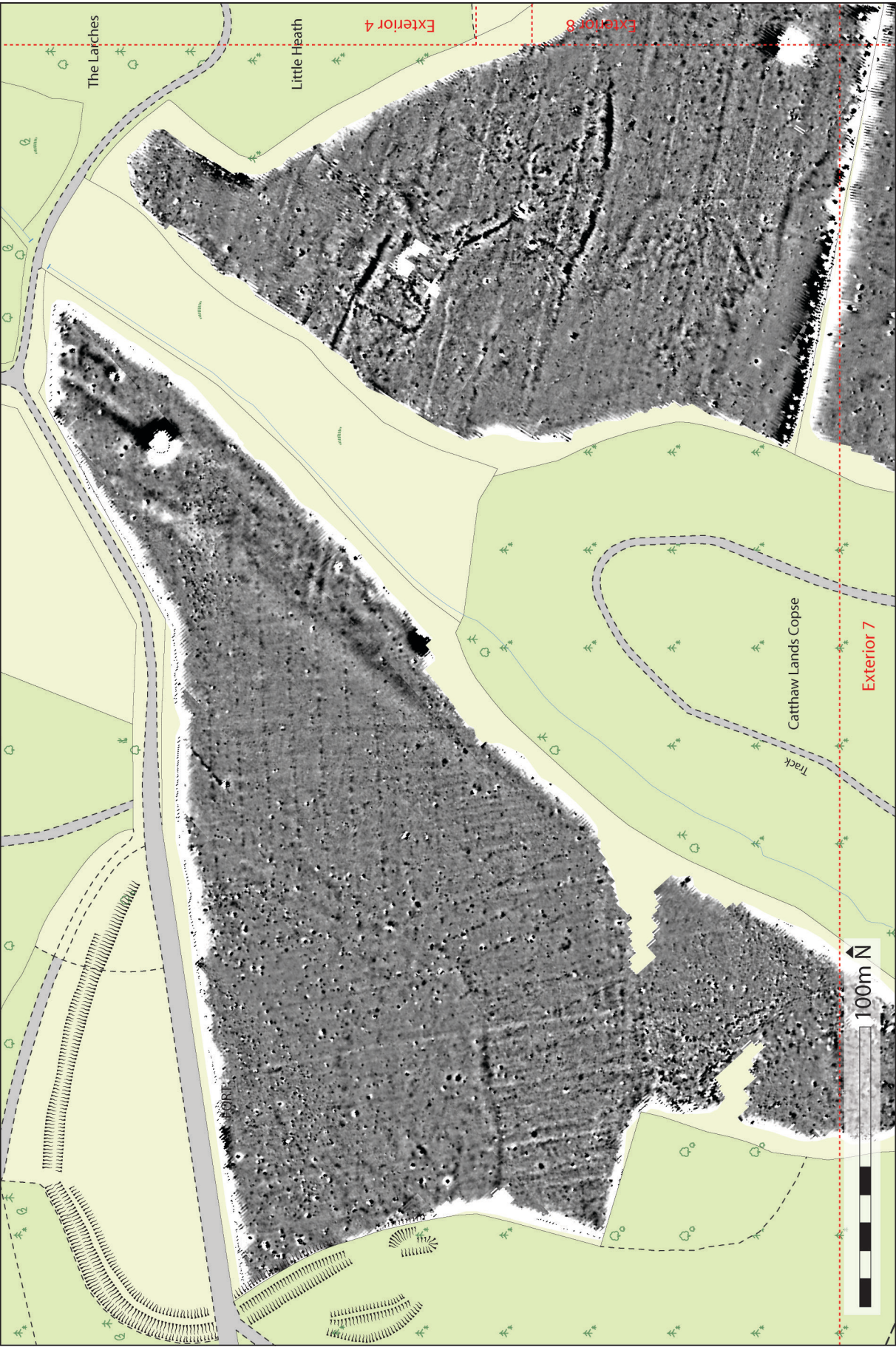


FIG. 6.9. Exterior 3 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

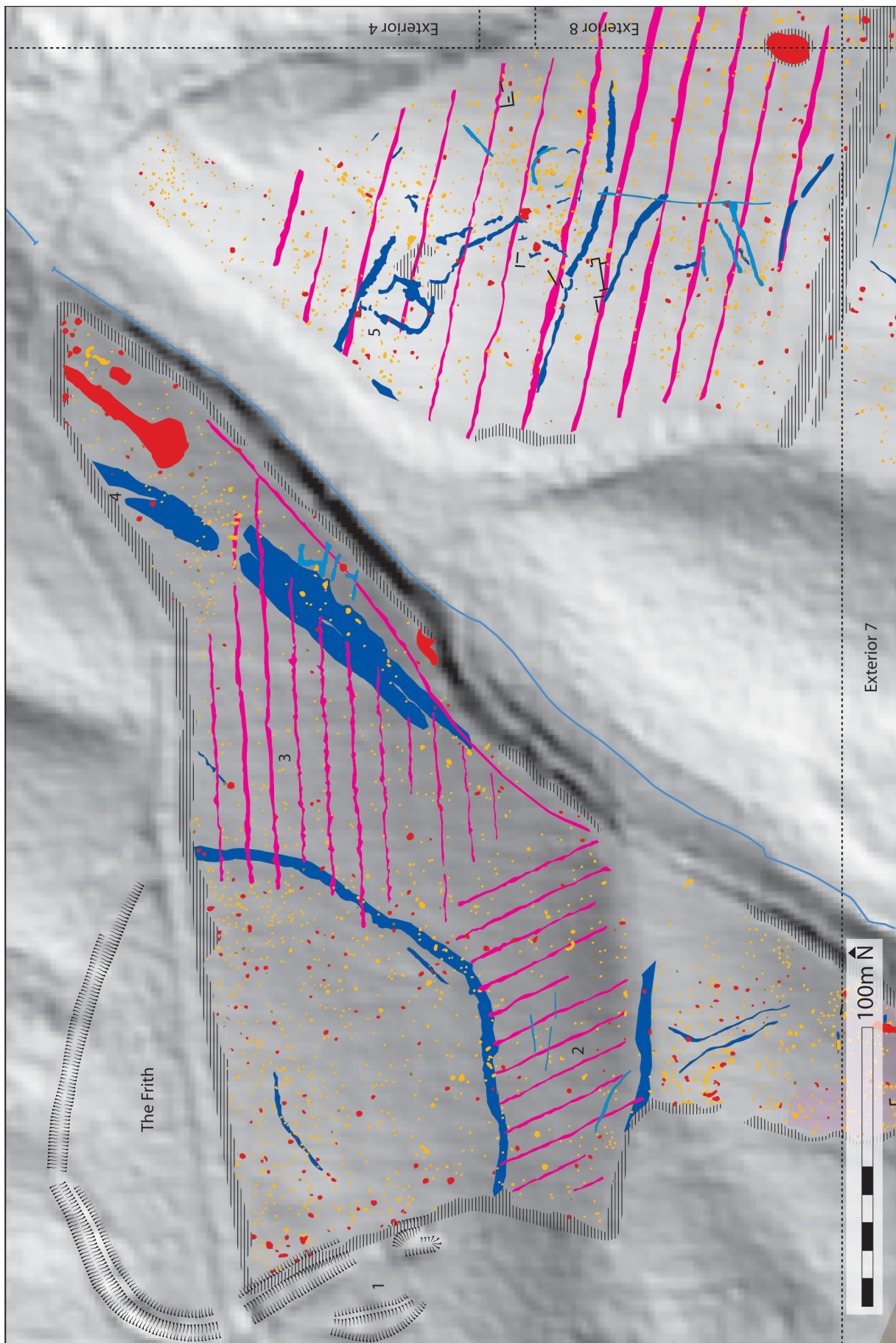


FIG. 6.10. Exterior 3 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

**EXTERIOR 4 (FIGS 6.11–13)****FIELDWALKING**

LP 1600 and 3700: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

LP 6200: Corney walked over 1–2 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

KEY FEATURES

Various modern buildings have recently disappeared from the landscape. On the east side of the sheet was a house at Stony Hill [1]. This was shown on some early OS editions as having a formal planned garden. The area is now wooded. To the west of the main road there were two cottages in LP 1600, situated within a series of small enclosures [2]. The fluxgate gradiometry here is very noisy from all the metallic debris. There is a similar halo of metallic spikes in the southern part of LP 2025 close to the house at Little Heath [3].

The major linears include one within LP 3818 which is an old field-boundary [4]; this has another linear running parallel to it up-slope, suggesting it too was an earlier division [5].

Less obvious is a pair of parallel linears which run east-north-east to west-south-west, passing across existing field-boundaries (LP 3700, 3818, 6200) [6–7]. That the southern one is cut by the hollow-way down Stony Hill suggests they are earlier in date, so potentially Roman. Their interpretation is discussed on pp. 424–30.

Barely visible on the fluxgate gradiometry is a utility pipe which crosses LP 3700 north–south and runs into LP 3818 where it just becomes visible as it appears to turn north-north-east. This is at a depth of *c.* 1.5 m and was shown in some small-scale experimental GPR within the field [8].

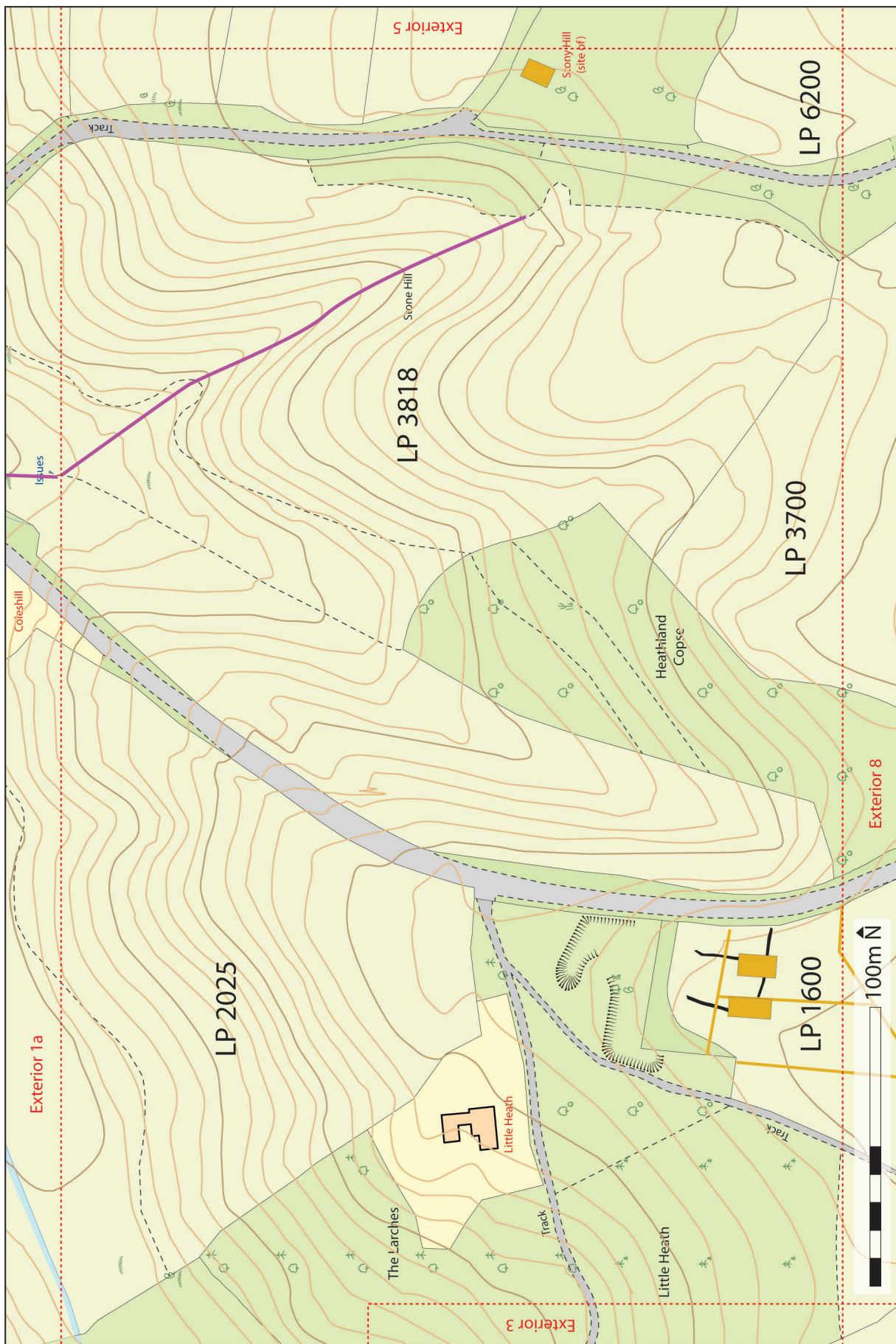
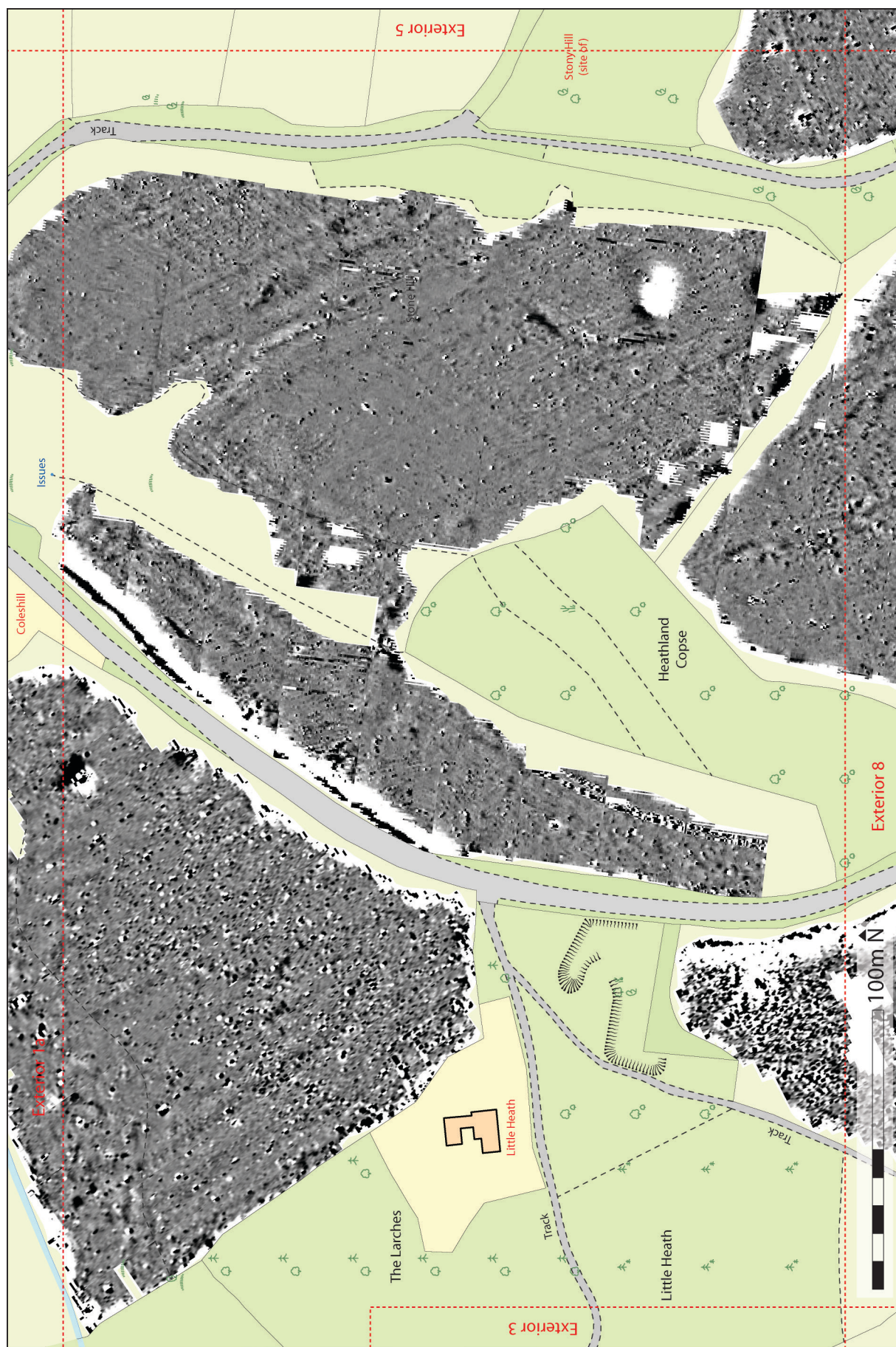


FIG. 6.11. Exterior 4 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

FIG. 6.12. Exterior 4 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

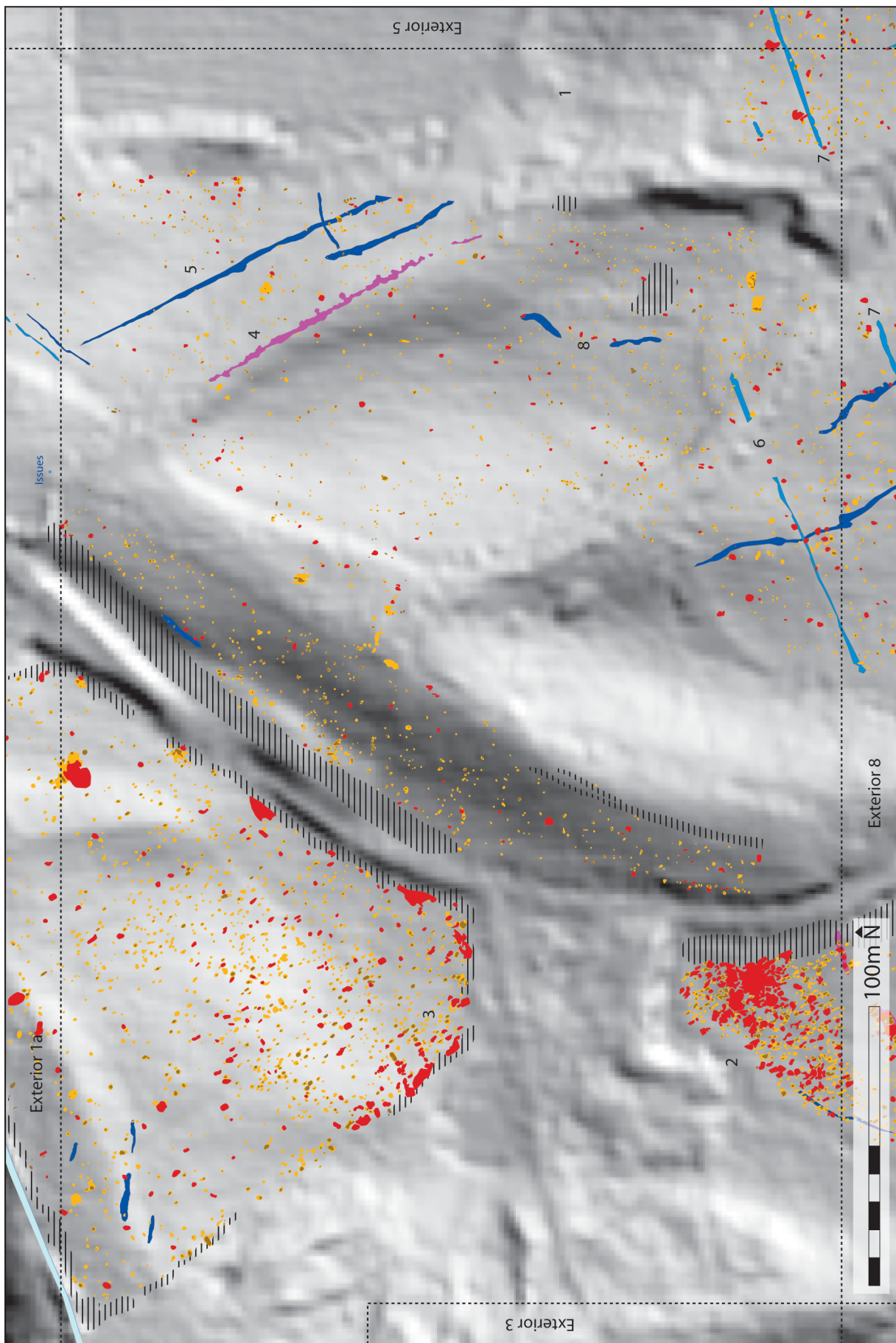


FIG. 6.13. Exterior 4 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 5 (FIGS 6.14–16)

FIELDWALKING

LP 6200: Corney walked over 1–2 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

1997 excavation of barn foundations by TVAS, Chitty Farm (see Exterior Sheet 9).

KEY FEATURES

In this area, in terms of the early modern landscape, there are many recently removed field-boundaries identifiable from earlier cartography. In particular, there is a long winding lane along the edge of the gravel terrace from east to west, which used to go by the name of ‘Love Lane’ [1]; on the edge of the sheet where the lane goes into the copse is where the formal garden of Stony Hill House was situated [2].

In terms of antiquity this sheet covers the area just to the north of the Outer Defences [3] through which the road to Dorchester-on-Thames passes [4]. The road does not show directly in the fluxgate gradiometry data, but in the southern half of the sheet there are side-ditches which show its path through LP 8100, confirming the ditches seen in aerial photography. This guides the road slightly to the east of the path shown on OS maps, and fortunately moves it so that it passes through what appears to be the entrance-way through the Outer Defences [5].

Just on the road’s west side a Bath Stone sarcophagus was discovered in 1852, within a circular masonry tomb about 6 m across, buried with a third-century pottery sprinkler-bottle (Boon 1974, 186) [6]. The location on these sheets is taken from the OS first edition. It was in a particularly noisy area of geophysics so could not be confirmed.

To the west of the road in LP 6200 the long linears seen in Exterior 4 are seen continuing further east [7–8]. Otherwise, this area is curiously free of features in comparison to the area to the east of the road (see discussion on pp. 424–30).

To the east there is a rectilinear field-system between three main linears running from the west-north-west to east-south-east [9–11]. The most obvious kind of interpretation for these would be burial enclosures or paddocks and stock enclosures. The innermost tend to have larger pit-like anomalies within them, but these features do not have the clear centrality to suggest monumental burial enclosures. The outermost enclosures have possible ephemeral traces of buildings within them [12].

In this area there are also a number of circular enclosures which had been identified earlier on the aerial photographic coverage by both Corney and Bewley and Fulford. Certain elements of them feature on the geophysics, but not clearly. The largest was *c.* 28 m in diameter, though it does not show up on the geophysics [13]. Because of their circular nature they have been assumed to be pre-Roman, but there are other possibilities, such as a horse-training enclosure; the size of this feature is only slightly smaller than the supposed *gyrus* at the early fort at the Lunt, Warwickshire (Hobley and Charlesworth 1974).

The LiDAR shows features within Stonehill Copse which could include a quarry [14] and a clearly defined ditch/stream now shown on the OS maps [15].

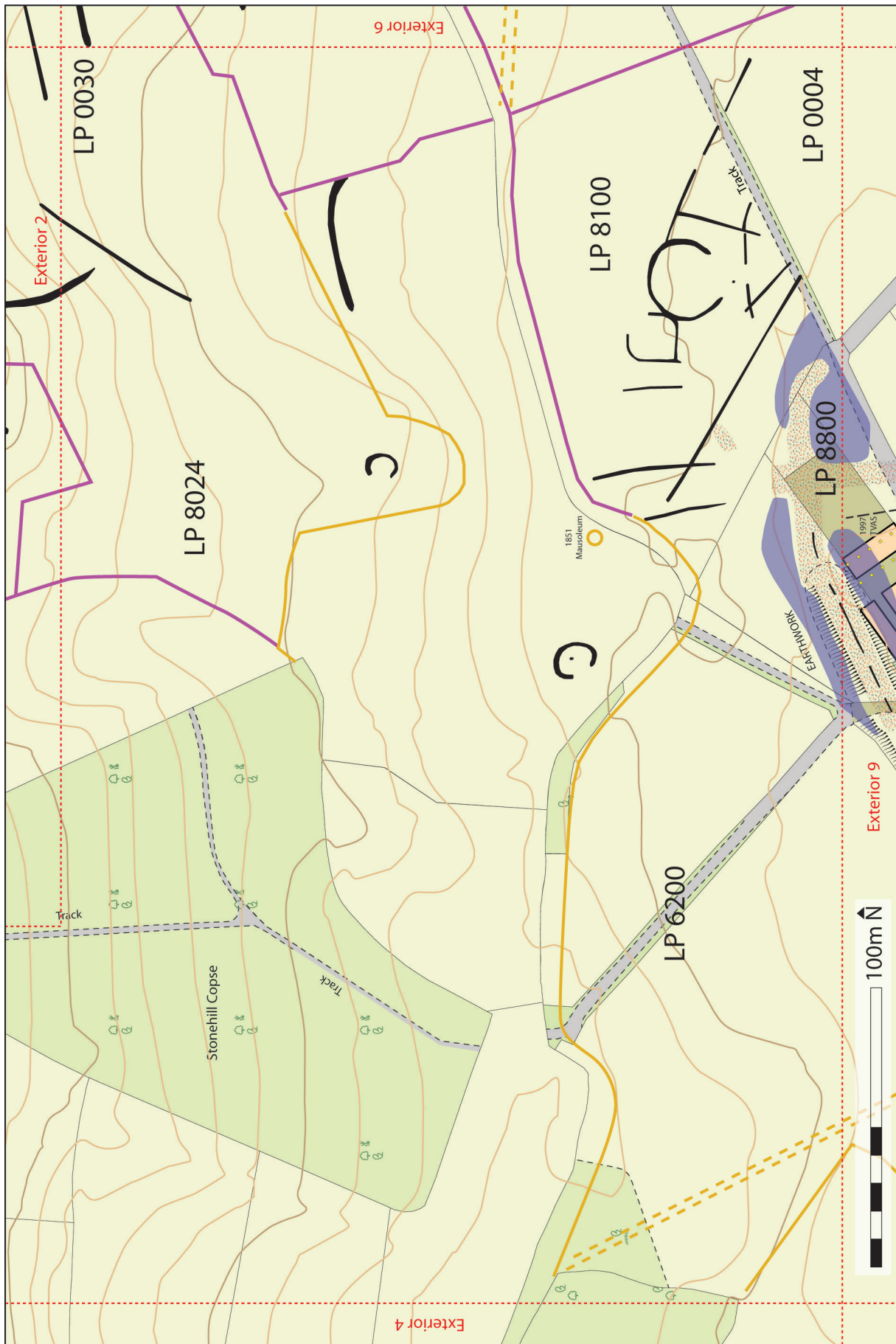


FIG. 6.14. Exterior 5 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.15. Exterior 5 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

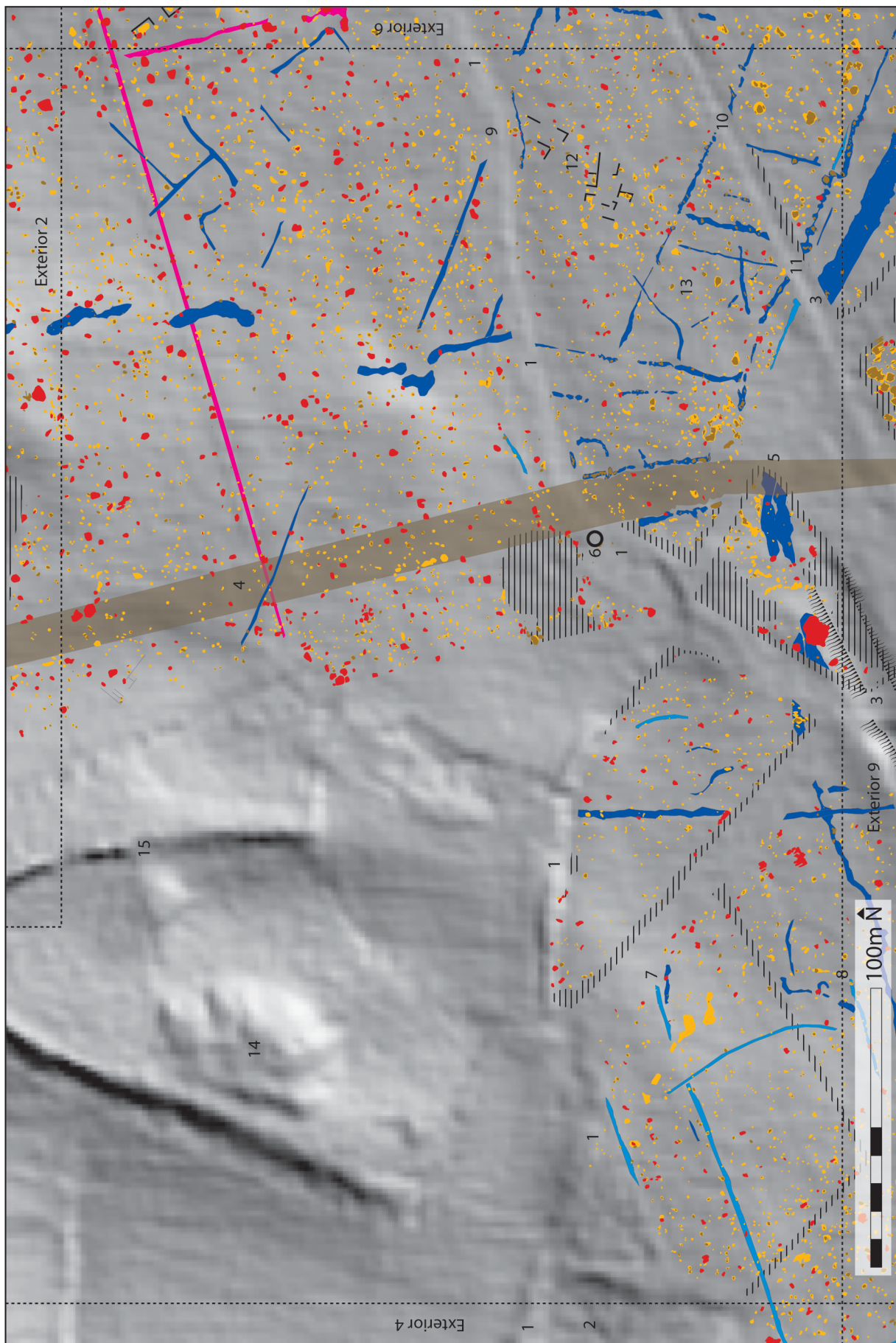


FIG. 6.16. Exterior 5 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.



EXTERIOR 6 (FIGS 6.17–19)

FIELDWALKING

None of these fields have been walked by Corney or UoRSP.

KEY FEATURES

In terms of the early modern landscape, Love Lane has been lost in field-boundary removal [1]. The lane crossed eastwards to turn down into what is now Kiln Yard Copse, though some of the northern packets of it were open pasture on OS maps from the 1850s through to the 1960s, and were only planted up recently. A series of field-boundaries perpendicular to this lane are fairly easily distinguishable and can be separated from potentially earlier features. The LiDAR revealed a number of land divisions which are not shown on earlier maps, but are all parallel or perpendicular to others that survive [2–3].

In terms of the ancient landscape, a major country lane comes out from the north of the town and along this slight spur off the gravel terrace, heading to the north-east [4]. There are a clear series of rectilinear paddocks or enclosures on the northern side of the lane, which continue to have a few large geophysical anomalies within them, some in potentially central positions, though these neither have the look nor ‘feel’ of the burial enclosures to the north-west of the town. It is perhaps notable that the enclosures tend to run off this lane rather than running off the ‘Roman’ road to Dorchester-on-Thames, suggesting that this route, wherever it lead, had strong local significance.

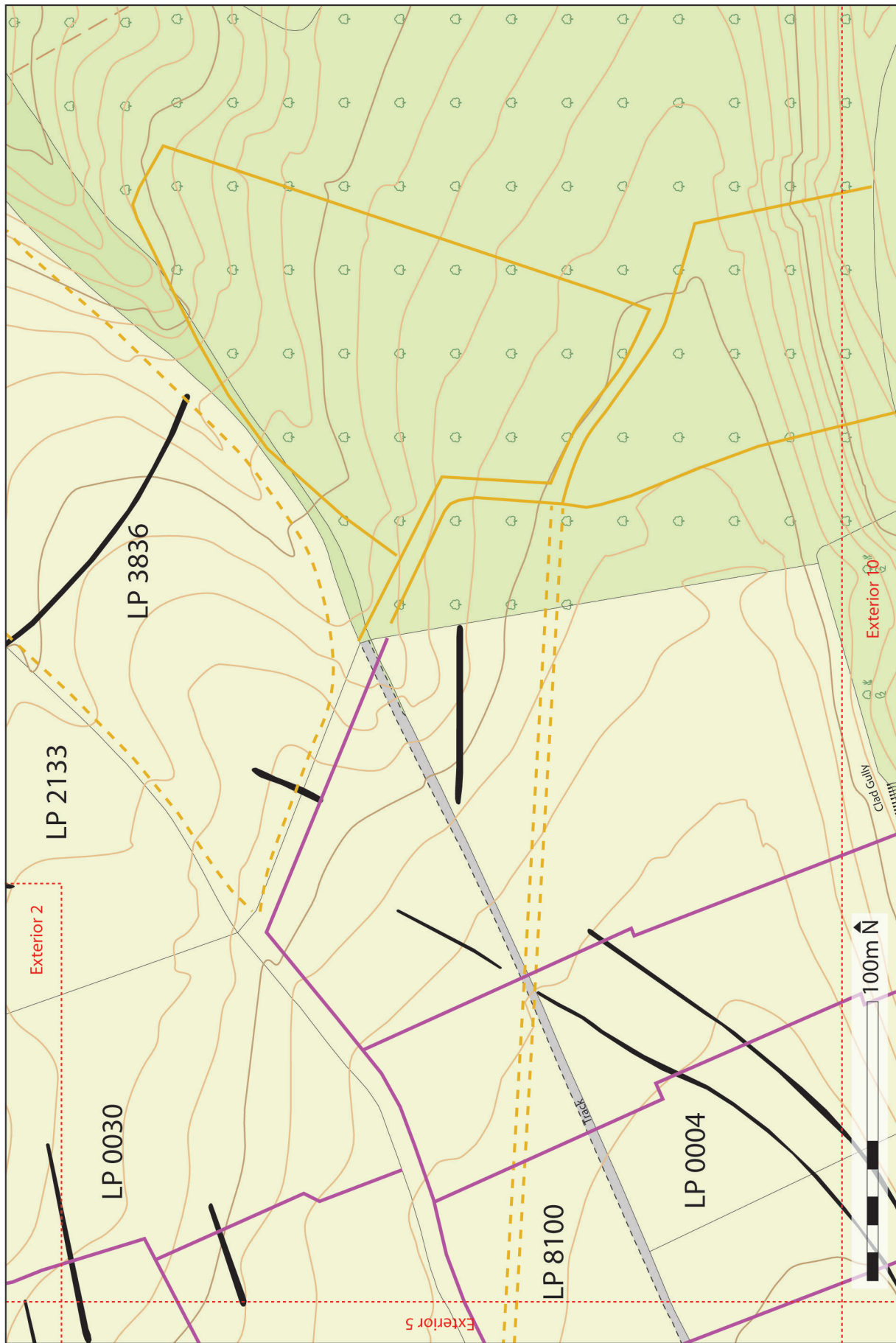


FIG. 6.17. Exterior 6 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

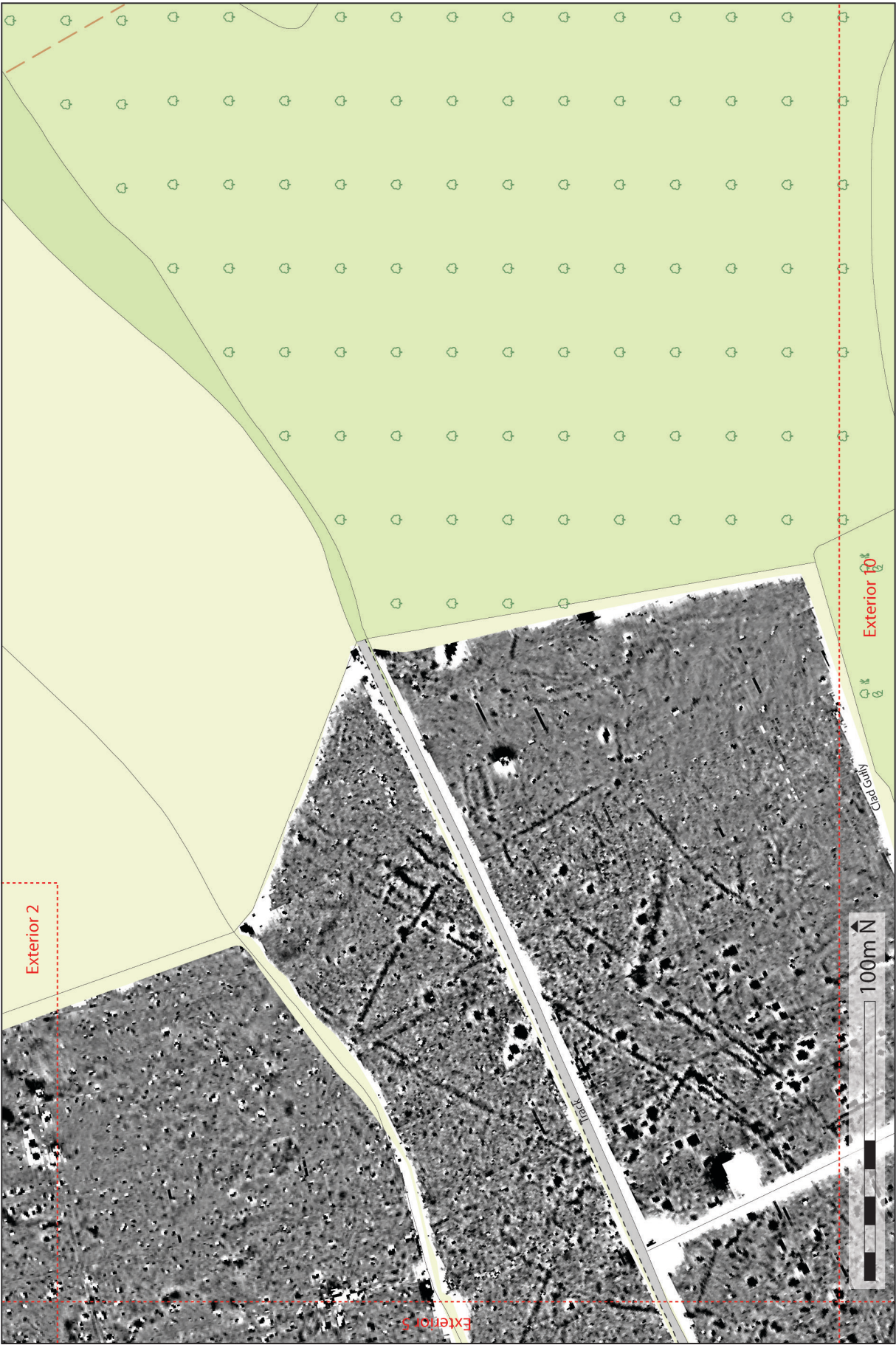


FIG. 6.18. Exterior 6 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

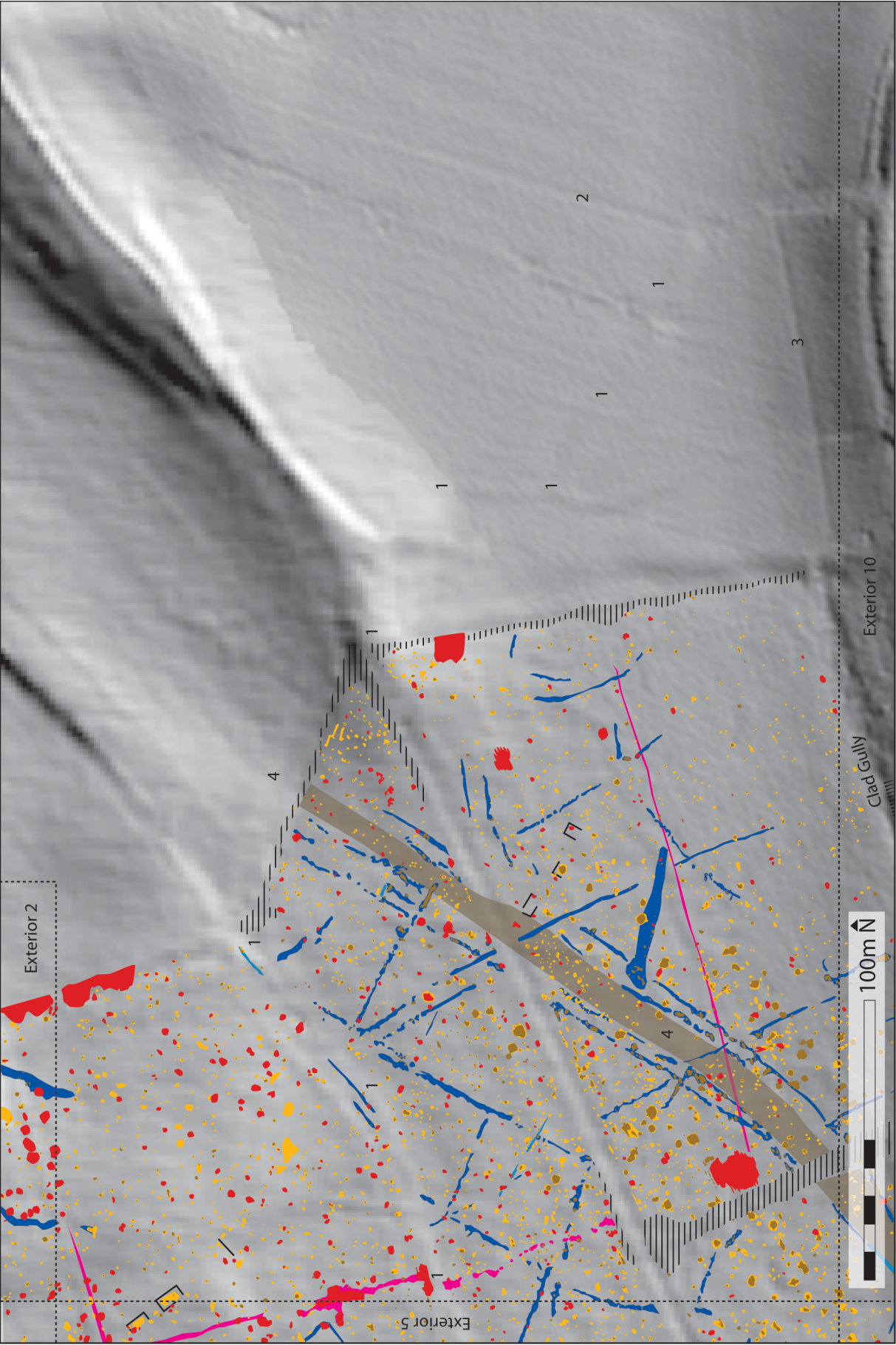


FIG. 6.19. Exterior 6 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 7 (FIGS 6.20–22)**FIELDWALKING**

LP 9169: Corney walked over 1–2 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

LP 0006: UoRSP survey, no finds reported.

KEY FEATURES

The LiDAR data only cover the northern half of this area.

In terms of the more recent landscape, there is only one recent field-boundary that has been removed within LP 9169, and that barely leaves any trace within the geophysics. A curious penannular cropmark in the northern part of that parcel found no correlation with any geophysical results, and I wonder if it may not have been related to a more recent agricultural activity within the field.

In terms of the ancient landscape, the dominating feature is the Roman road running to the west-north-west [1]. Before it enters Cathaws Copse it can clearly be seen to have two parallel linears about 50 m either side, broken up into enclosures [23]. There is marginally more pitting within these enclosures, particularly on the northern side where it drops off further away from the road. At the southern side of one is a small area which has a similar pattern to the presumed inhumation cemetery off the London road (Exterior 18) [4]. With this nestled up towards the back of the enclosure, towards its front are the ephemeral remains of what may be some buildings [5].

Along the road, into the woodland, the southern part of LP 7300 also has a noisy area in the geophysics which may be indicative of buildings. This is also within 50 m of the road-line, but there is no corroborative evidence it is ancient [6].

There are two faint east–west linears within the southern part of LP 9169, one positive and one negative [7–8]. These do not clearly relate to any other features ancient or modern.

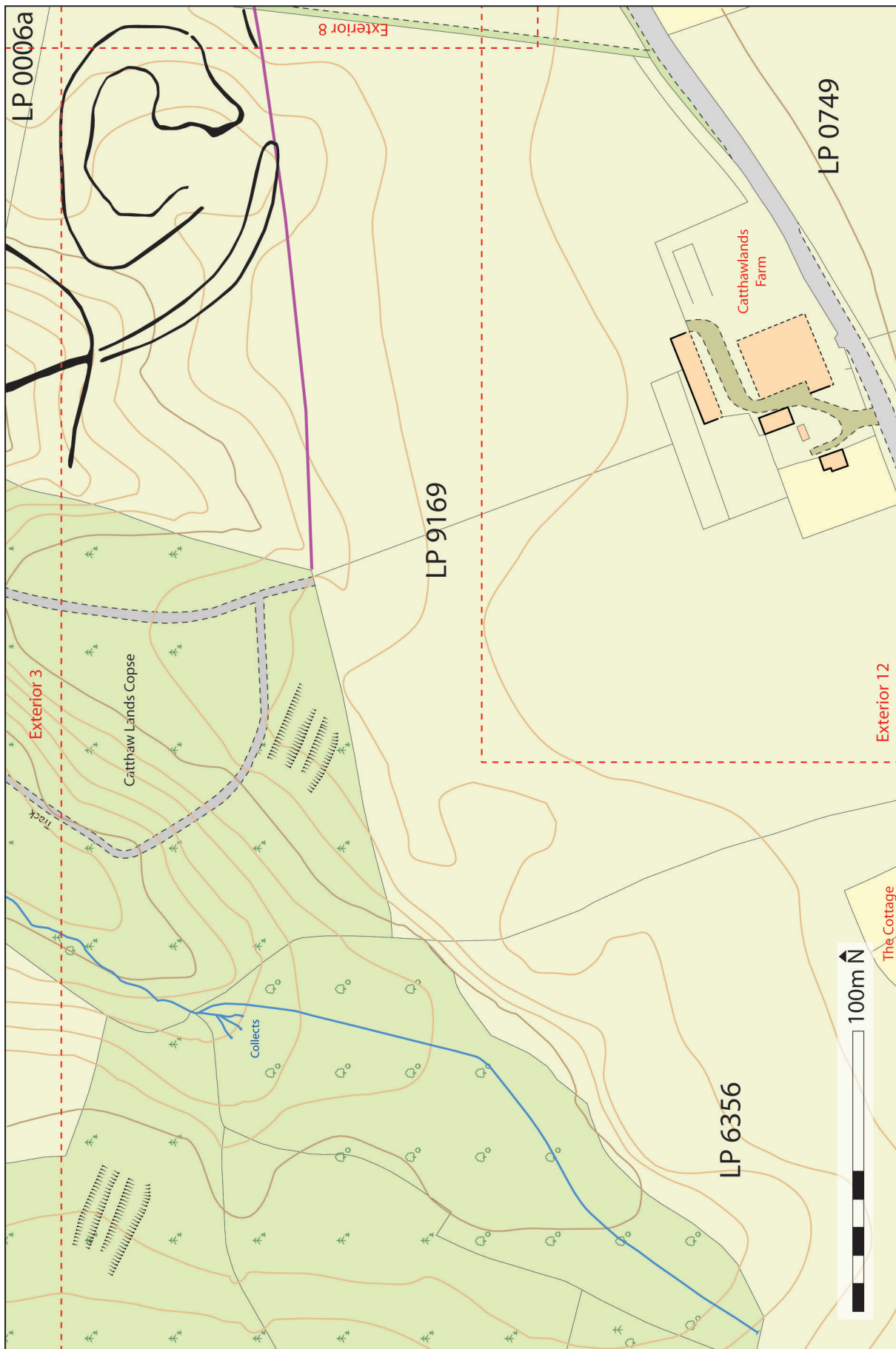


FIG. 6.20. Exterior 7 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.21. Exterior 7 – fluxgate gradiometry ($\pm 2 \text{ nT}$).

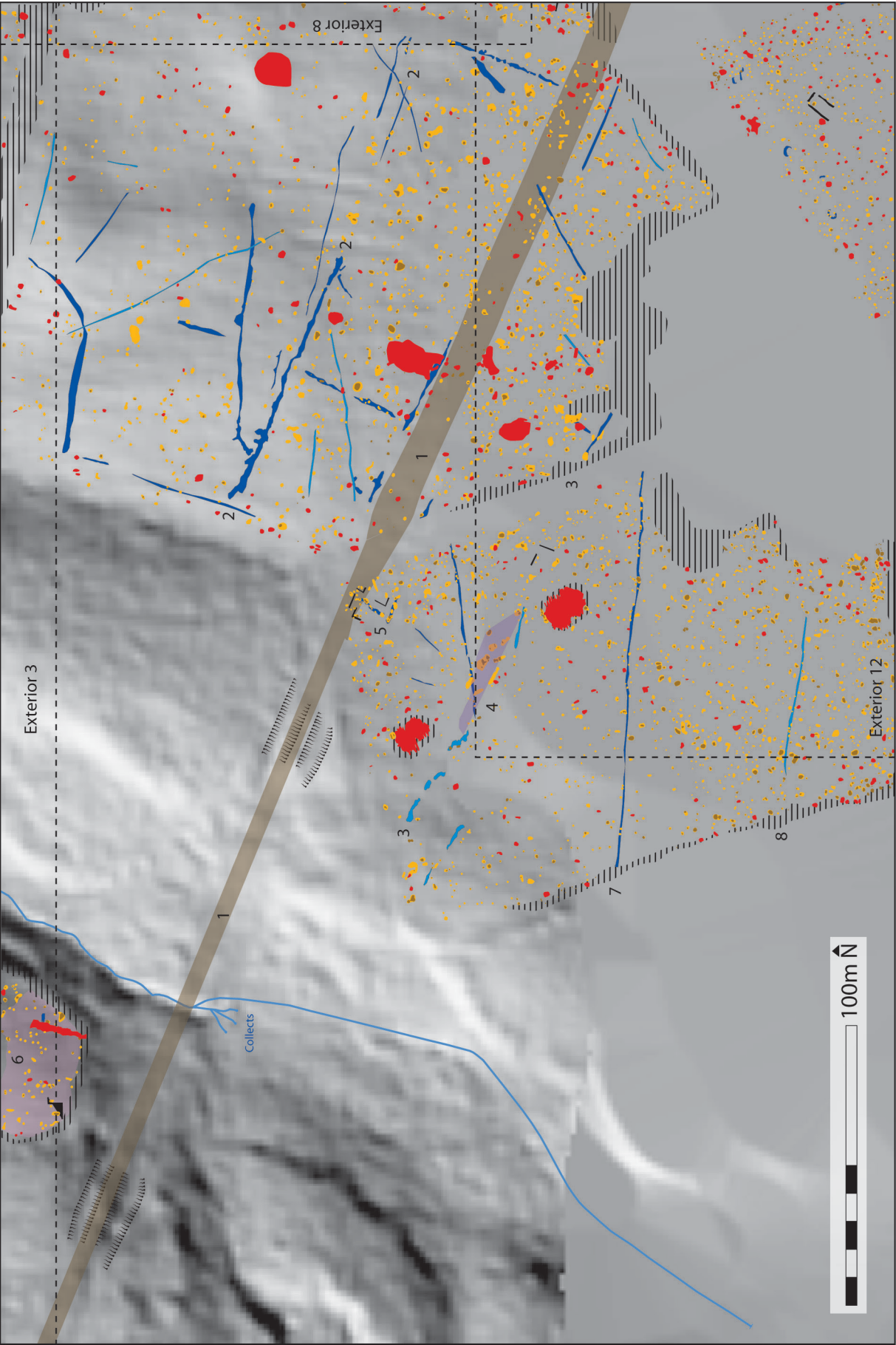


FIG. 6.22. Exterior 7 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 8 (FIGS 6.23–25)**FIELDWALKING**

LP 1600, 2100, 3700 and 4172: Corney walked these over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds within this map area. Within LP 2100 and 4172, UoRSP found a few fragments of tile and brick, more in 4172, but no concentrations of pottery or flint within this map area.

LP 6200: Corney walked over 1–2 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

LP 0006: UoRSP found nothing.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

LP 4172 1956, Boon, Trench D (Boon 1958a, 17–20; 1969).

KEY FEATURES

In terms of modern features, a droveway used to cross the field where there is a current rarely used footpath running across [1]. There have also been some changes to the land division within LP 2100, 0006 and 1600.

In terms of the ancient landscape, the North-West Annex passes through this sheet, for which see the discussion in the Defences section (p. 315). The cluster of pit-like features behind the defences is notable, and may relate to the practice observed elsewhere of inserting burials into the rear of the bank [2]. A perpendicular spur to this towards the east of the sheet came from the interpretation of the aerial photography, but receives no support from the geophysics [3].

Droveways

A droveway exists in the south-west quarter of the sheet, almost but not quite parallel to the Roman road just to the south (Margary 41a) [4]. Corney's AP interpretation is more extensive than that of Bewley/Fulford or the NMP, suggesting evidence showing the track continued to the modern road (and presumably into LP 4172 on the other side) (Corney 1984, fig. 78). Hints of a second road parallel to Margary 41a, set just behind the parallel enclosures, also exist [5]. A third droveway can be seen in the north-west quadrant. This is very close to demolished modern buildings within LP 1600; yet it does not appear as a lane on any early OS maps of the area, and it is possible it may therefore be a more antique feature.

Linears

Two major linears can be seen within LP 3700 parallel with the road, though showing as negative fluxgate gradiometry readings, not positive [6–7]. Most of the known ditches show as positive readings, so these features are curious. Buildings within the interior of the town provide a negative response, so these could be structural features. These linears continue to the east across into the next field, suggesting they pre-date the hollow-way track dividing the two. They run along the contour so have no obvious drainage function. Both of these show slightly in the LiDAR, along with a third parallel linear which can be seen in the LiDAR close to the line of the water main, so masked in the geophysics in LP 3700, though it continues as a geophysical anomaly to the east in LP 6200 [8]. Their interpretation is discussed on pp. 424–30.

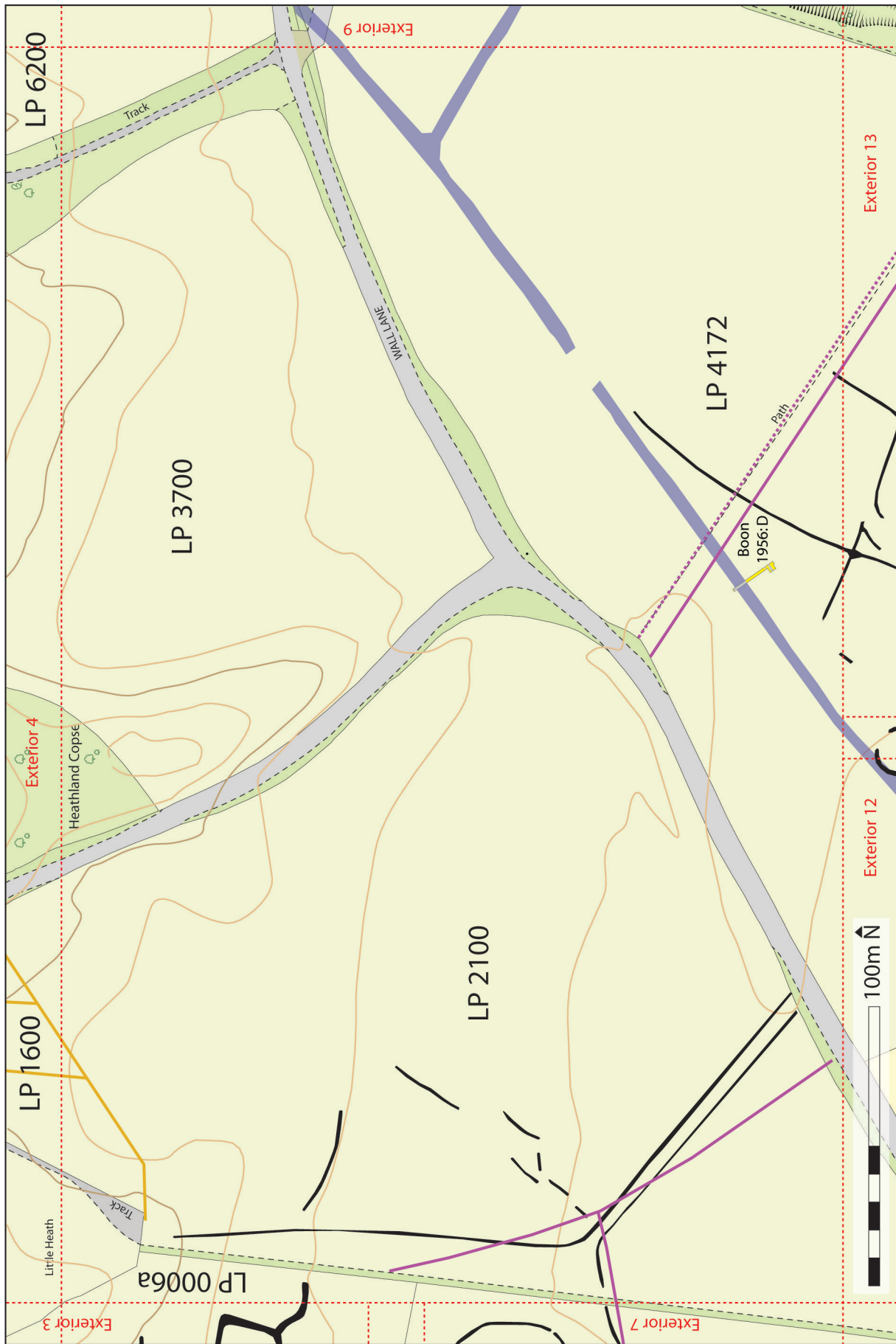


FIG. 6.23. Exterior 8 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.24. Exterior 8 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

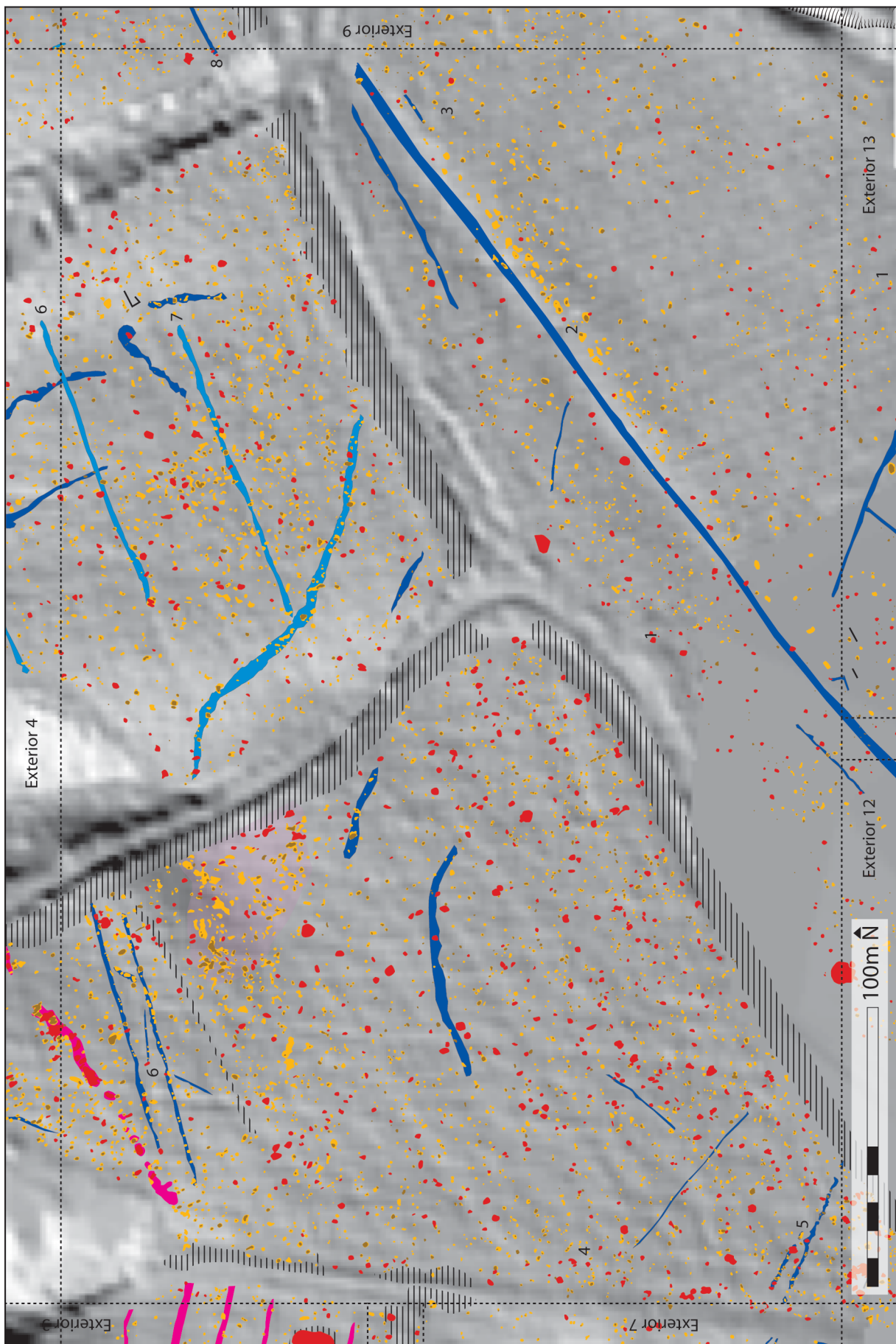


FIG. 6.25. Exterior 8 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 9 (FIGS 6.26–28)

FIELDWALKING

LP 4172: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds in this part reported.

LP 4172 and 5567: UoRSP found a light scatter of brick and tile, but no pottery or flint.

LP 6200: Corney walked over 1–2 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

North Gate	1870s, Joyce (not published at the time).
North Gate	1890, Antiquaries (Fox and St John Hope 1890, 750–2).
North Gate	1909, Antiquaries (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910, 319).
Outer Earthwork	1909, Antiquaries, 3 sections (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910).
Town Wall	1909, Antiquaries, 3 sections (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910).
LP 6667	1939, Cotton, multiple trenches (Cotton 1947, 135).
LP 5567	1939, Cotton, Sites H, J and K (Cotton 1947, 135).
LP 3540	1956, Boon, Trench E, unlocated, west of North Gate (Boon 1969, 21).
Rye Cottage	1988, TVAS, Rye Cottage (Fulford <i>et al.</i> 1997, 145–54).
LP 8800	1988, Fulford, water main (Fulford <i>et al.</i> 1997, 154–66).
North Gate	1991, Fulford (Fulford <i>et al.</i> 1997, 88–142).
LP 8100	1997, TVAS, barn footings (A. Ford 1997; S. Ford 1997).
Drake Cottage	1997, BAS, conservatory footings (Entwhistle 1998).
LP 0004	1997, Fulford, Trench 1 (Fulford 1984, 26, 81).
LP 4172	1999, BAS, car park (Berkshire Archaeological Services 2000).
Drake Cottage	1999, BAS, garage footings (Entwhistle 2000, 8).
LP 8100	2006, TVAS, barn footings (Hammond 2006).
Chitty's Farm	2008, TVAS, evaluation, farmhouse extension (Mundin 2008).
Rye Cottage	2013, TVAS, watching-brief (Mundin 2013).

KEY FEATURES

The area between the Town Wall and the Outer Earthworks (both discussed in their own sections) is one of the densest areas in terms of modern activity and early evidence.

The extension of the street-grid into Rye House meadow

In 1938 Cotton had established that the street-grid pre-dated the Town Wall; the following year she excavated in Rye House meadows to see if the streets extended all the way to the outer earthwork. This appeared to be the case with the roads traced and an intersection of east–west and north–south roads excavated [1].

The cross-roads and the streets where uncovered, were [4.9–5.0 m] wide with a good camber. They were laid on clay and natural gravel, were poorly metalled, and showed very little sign of use, and no repair. The thickness of gravel did not compare with that of the streets inside the town, and it may well be that the whole plan was too ambitious and that the suburbs did not grow up around the streets provided. This view was supported by the lack of the usual ditches which flank the streets, and by there being no trace of occupation found anywhere in the whole area with one small exception. (Cotton 1947, 135)

Curiously, however, the road to the west from this junction did not continue on a precise line but deviated to the south [2]. The road to the north from the junction headed, if projected, towards the modern gap where Wall Lane passes through the Sandy's Lands Outer Earthwork [3].

The extension of the street-grid to the north

Boon, in his grandest vision of the extent of the street-grid, imagined it continued to the north

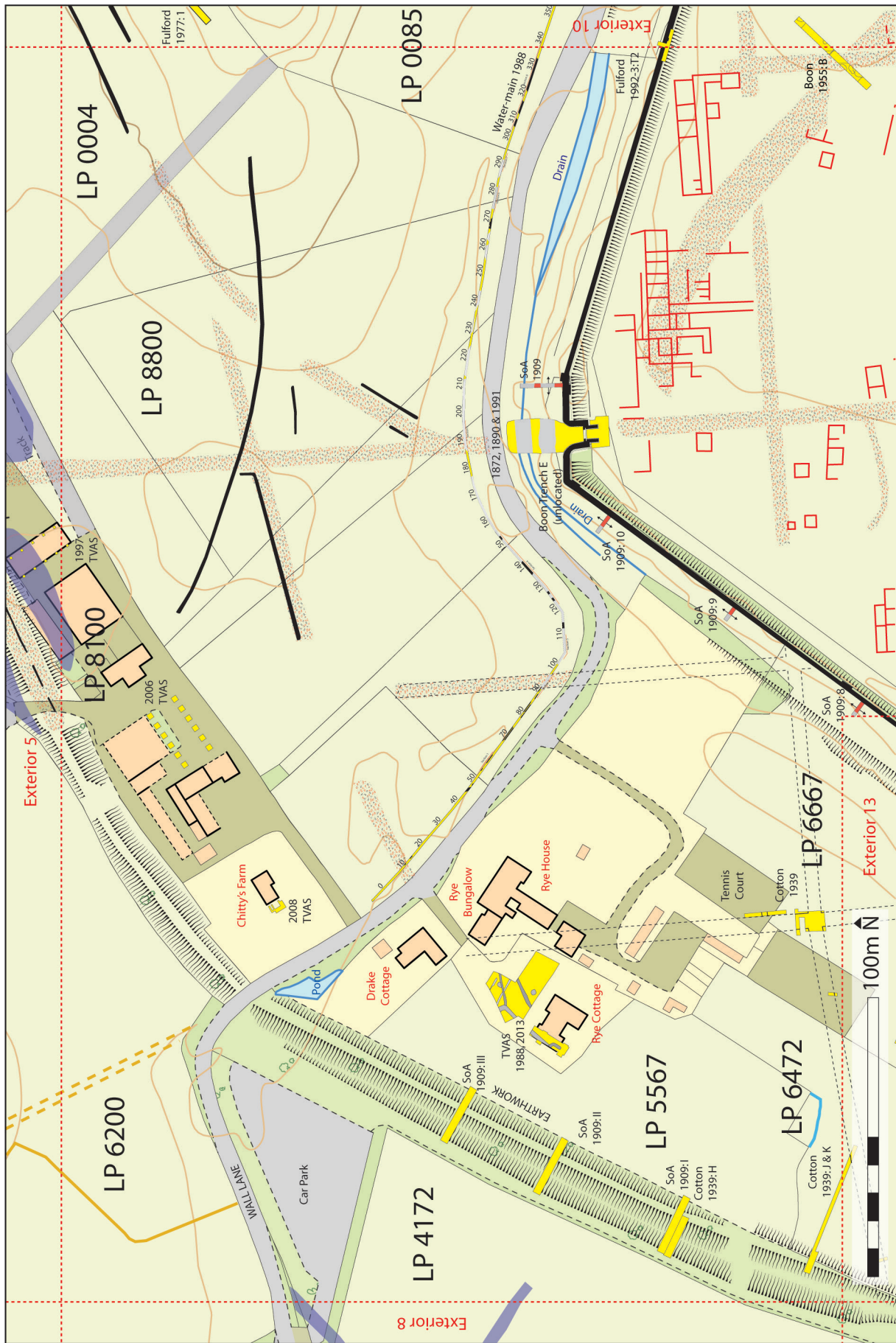
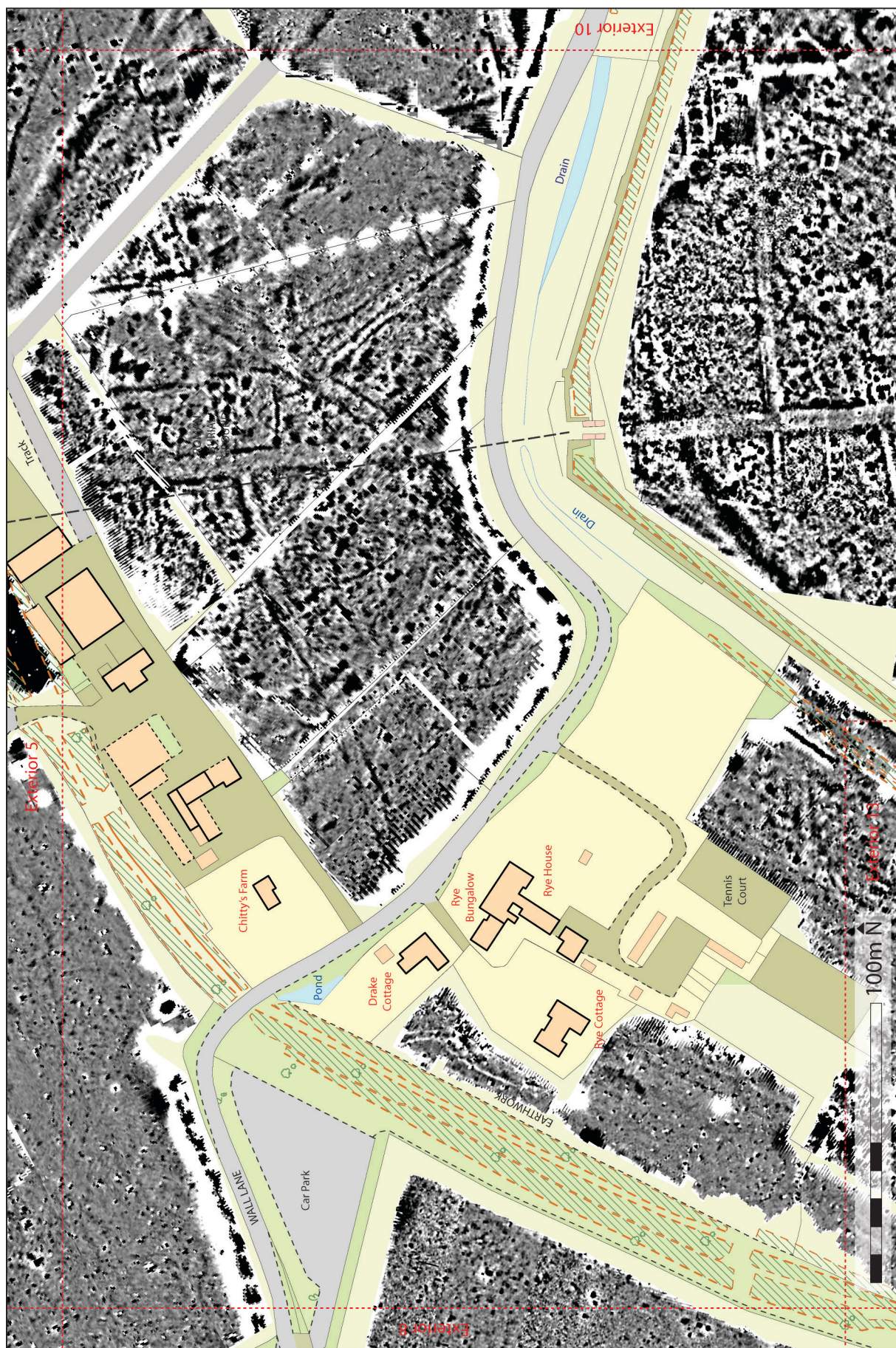


FIG. 6.26. Exterior 9 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

FIG. 6.27. Exterior 9 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

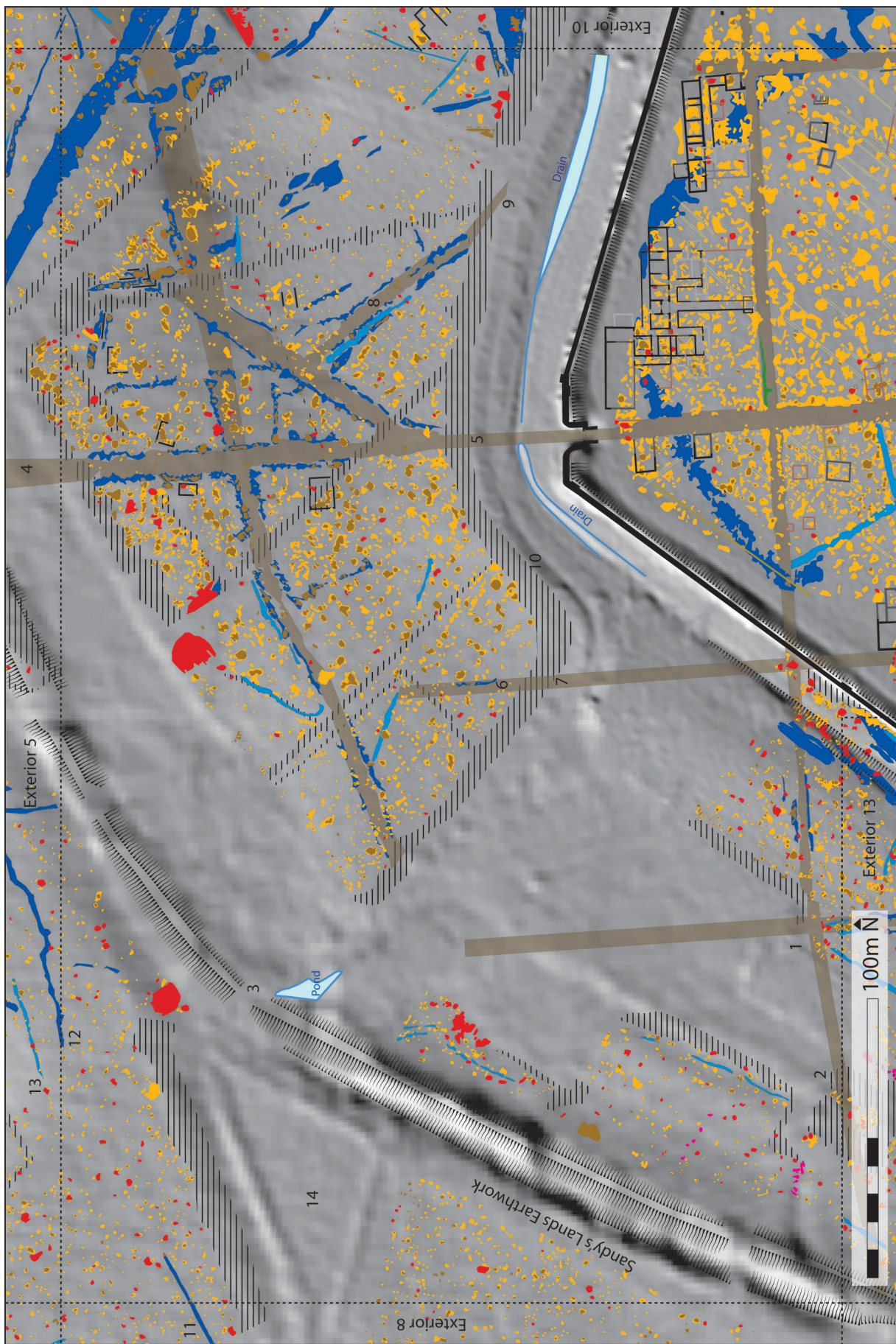


FIG. 6.28. Exterior 9 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

of the Town Walls (Boon 1974, plan). This is not the case. The main north–south road through the town continues north from the North Gate to become the road to Dorchester-on-Thames; however, this deviates fractionally to the east of the OS map line [4]. Where it was cut through by the water main (190–6 m along the line) there was a 0.65 m depth of metalling [5]. The road sealed ‘buried soil and other contexts ... including a *terra nigra* platter, and other ceramics dating to the first half and middle of the first century A.D.’ (Fulford *et al.* 1997, 158).

A parallel north–south street existed to the west of this as part of the original grid layout. This is evidenced by a gully in the geophysical results [6], a marking on an aerial photograph (Fulford *et al.* 1997, fig. 1), and from the water main section where an early discontinuous lens of gravel 0.1 m thick was sealed by a thicker layer of metalling 0.25 m thick, with early flanking ditches *c.* 1.2 m wide [7]. Sherds of early second-century BB1 from its surface give the road a *terminus ante quem* (Fulford *et al.* 1997, 156). This road cannot quite be seen continuing to the main cross road which traverses west to east at a slight angle. This transverse road continued to the east-north-east and appears to have been a major route out of town, as we have seen that it is this road, rather than the one to Dorchester-on-Thames, that has the small enclosures on either side (see Exterior 6).

Another new road is one which runs in a north-west to south-east direction and looks as though once it might have continued south under the Wall to run parallel to the Inner Earthwork [8]. A gravel spread was noted where the line passed through the water main, *c.* 280 m along the line [9].

The occupation between the Town Wall and the Sandy’s Lands Outer Earthwork

Despite the streets here being cut off from the centre once the Town Walls were constructed, Cotton’s excavations found some fourth-century occupation by the roadside. A more extensive area of 350 m² was excavated in 1988 within the boundary of Rye Cottage. There was neither Late Iron Age material culture nor clear evidence for later buildings, but there was a consistent background of other debris from the later first through to the early to mid-fourth century. The angles of the gullies tended to respect the alignment of the Wall rather than the street-grid. Given that cemeteries may have been expected outside the town, it is worth noting that there was an absence of human bone even from sieved samples.

Phase 1 (late first to second century): WNW–ESE gully.

Phase 2 (late second to mid-third century): NE–SW ditch, turning at north end and a pit.

Phase 3 (mid-third to fourth century): pair of near-parallel ENE–WSW gullies, ditch, pit and post-holes.

Phase 4 (later): single post-hole.

(Sources: Ford, Fulford and Reid in Fulford *et al.* 1997, 145–54, interim notes in Frere *et al.* 1989, 316; Fulford 1989b.)

There was also a watching-brief while both the conservatory and new garage were added to Drake Cottage; nothing was observed during the works (Entwhistle 1998).

The occupation under Chitty Farm

Over the late twentieth century the farmyard complex of Chitty Farm has grown extensively, nestled against the Outer Earthwork. Three main interventions have sampled this area. The first, in the south-west under an extension to the farmhouse itself, uncovered 25 m²; no earlier features were observed, though one fragment of East Gaulish samian (late second to early third century) was recovered from the topsoil (Mundin 2008). Secondly, a new steel-frame barn in 2006 saw the excavation of 12 foundation pads, though no finds or features were observed during this process (Hammond 2006). Thirdly, further to the north-east, a new lambing-shed required 10 concrete footings to be excavated. One in the south-east corner produced some first- to second-century material (Silchester ware and samian), while the rest included 64 sherds of mainly second- to fourth-century material, 3 kg of ceramic building material, an iron fibula and a cattle tooth (A. Ford 1997; S. Ford 1997; 1998).

Other occupation material was revealed by the water main. Apart from the sections through the roads mentioned above, other features showed, including gravel deposits that were potential counter-scarps from the excavation of the town ditch, gravel spreads thought to be yards, and pits. The line also sectioned what was thought to be a major ditch on a north-west to south-east alignment just to the west of the main Dorchester-on-Thames road. However, no trace of it could be seen in the geophysics, and it could have been a large localised feature, *c.* 135–140 m along the line [10].

Overall, extensive signs of activity throughout the Roman period have been observed, though as yet, no specific evidence for cremations or inhumations in this area.

Outside the Outer Defences

Beyond the Outer Defences there is a significant tail-off in activity. Several major linears can be seen in LP 6200 running on a similar alignment to that which the modern Wall Lane takes once exiting through the gap in the defences (discussed pp. 424–30) [11–13].

There was a watching-brief in the area converted into a car park. The work took place without any prior evaluations (all other geophysical evaluations in different locations having found remains); the watching-brief apparently found ‘no finds or features of archaeological significance’, which is remarkable to say the least (Berkshire Archaeological Services 2000) [14].

EXTERIOR 10 (FIGS 6.29–31)

FIELDWALKING

LP 6281: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Unlocated	1906, Antiquaries, kilns (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910, 327–9).
LP 0004	1978, Fulford, Trench 1 (Fulford 1984, 26, 81).
LP 0085	1978, Fulford, Trench 2 (Fulford 1984, 26, 81).
LP 0085, 2672	1988, Fulford, water main (Fulford <i>et al.</i> 1997, 154–66).

KEY FEATURES

This area neatly divides into two: the top of the gravel terrace, which has been pasture for some time (LP 0085 and 2672), and the wooded edge of Kiln Yard and Collin’s Copse. The edge of the two is the long-standing suspected line of the Outer Earthwork.

Outside the Outer Earthwork

There are two slight areas on either side of the Outer Earthwork close to Fulford’s Trench 2 which show areas of mottling which looks similar in appearance to the presumed cemetery off the London road (Exterior 18). There may be a small inhumation cemetery here, though the scale of the response is too small to be sure. There is no other direct evidence. Its location is on a very slight spur on the edge of the gravel terrace, giving the situation prominence [1–2].

In November 1906 the tenant farmer north-east of the town dug a gravel hole and struck Roman remains. Two small pottery kilns were dug by the Antiquaries in 1906 on the Englefield

Estate (with the tenant's permission, but not the estate's). Unfortunately, although the kilns are published, no detailed locational information exists for them (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910, 327–9); other literature includes a contemporary note (Anon. 1910). Various locations have been suggested: Boon asserted they were a short distance beyond the North Gate, perhaps based on May's statement when writing up the pottery that the kilns were 'outside the north gate' (May 1916b, 192); but this flatly contradicts the 'north-east' locational description given in the Antiquaries' report (Boon 1974, 280), while Hampshire's Archaeology and Historic Building Record has the centre of LP 2672 as a possible location (AHBR 54831). These are just suggestions with no solid basis. The photographs of the kilns are close-up, but they do not show lots of tree roots, suggesting the site was not in the middle of a wood. However, Kiln Yard Copse has not always been totally wooded as the areas planted have varied over the sequence of OS edition maps. Within the copse there is certainly an area of disturbed ground that can be seen in the LiDAR data which could be the location of the gravel extraction that led to their discovery [3]. These features have not been inspected on the ground, and they could have a totally different explanation. The kilns were put into their national context by Corder (1957, 14, 25–6).

Inside the Outer Earthwork and North-East Annex: the tile clamp

Boon's vision of the greater street-grid reaching out to the Outer Earthwork in all directions receives no support from the accumulated evidence (Boon 1974, plan). New major earthworks have been found in this area, and these are discussed in the section on 'Mapping the Earthworks'.

The number of other features varies significantly in this area. There is a relatively quiet area in the middle [4], though this could be more apparent than real. One of the observations from the water main excavation was the depth of soil above the natural subsoil in places. Sometimes early Roman strata were sealed by significant layers of gravelly soil which has been interpreted as deriving from the excavation of the town's defensive ditches from the late second century onwards (Fulford *et al.* 1997, 158).

To the east of this the number of features suddenly increases past two linear features which were interpreted as a possible lane or street from the geophysics [5]. Reasonably close to this in the water main section are traces of a possible road with two side ditches very early in the sequence (556–65 m along the line). This appears to be about 10–15 m too far to the west to perfectly match with the geophysical road [6], but then in this stretch the field-boundary dividing LP 0085 and 2672 (500–8 m along the line) also appears to be about 10–15 m too far east in the section [7], so there may be a systematic error in the location of the sections in this part of the water main. This lane does, however, align with the projected course of the Iron Age street excavated under the Basilica, so this could be a very early feature, though it would be projecting that lane quite a distance.

Beyond where this road lies activity picks up. The 301 sherds from the water main in LP 2672 included nothing that was later than the mid-third century. There is a dense cluster of pits and ditches (590–606 m along the line), and then there is a probable tile clamp (610–15 m along the line). There was 'a conspicuous mass of poorly-fired tiles lying above a charcoal-rich layer and sealed by a layer of yellow clay ... This feature is interpreted as the waste from a tile clamp, the first to be identified adjacent to the walled area of Silchester' (Fulford *et al.* 1997, 161) [8]. The geophysics gives a bit more form to these observations, showing a series of boundary ditches dividing the area up into rectilinear blocks. There are ephemeral traces which may be buildings in the vicinity, though the identification of these is very problematic.

The lane is certainly early in the sequence, and lies on the projected line of the Iron Age Street under the Basilica. If it is early, then these tile clamps may also date to an early phase of the town's existence and the start of use of ceramic building material in construction.

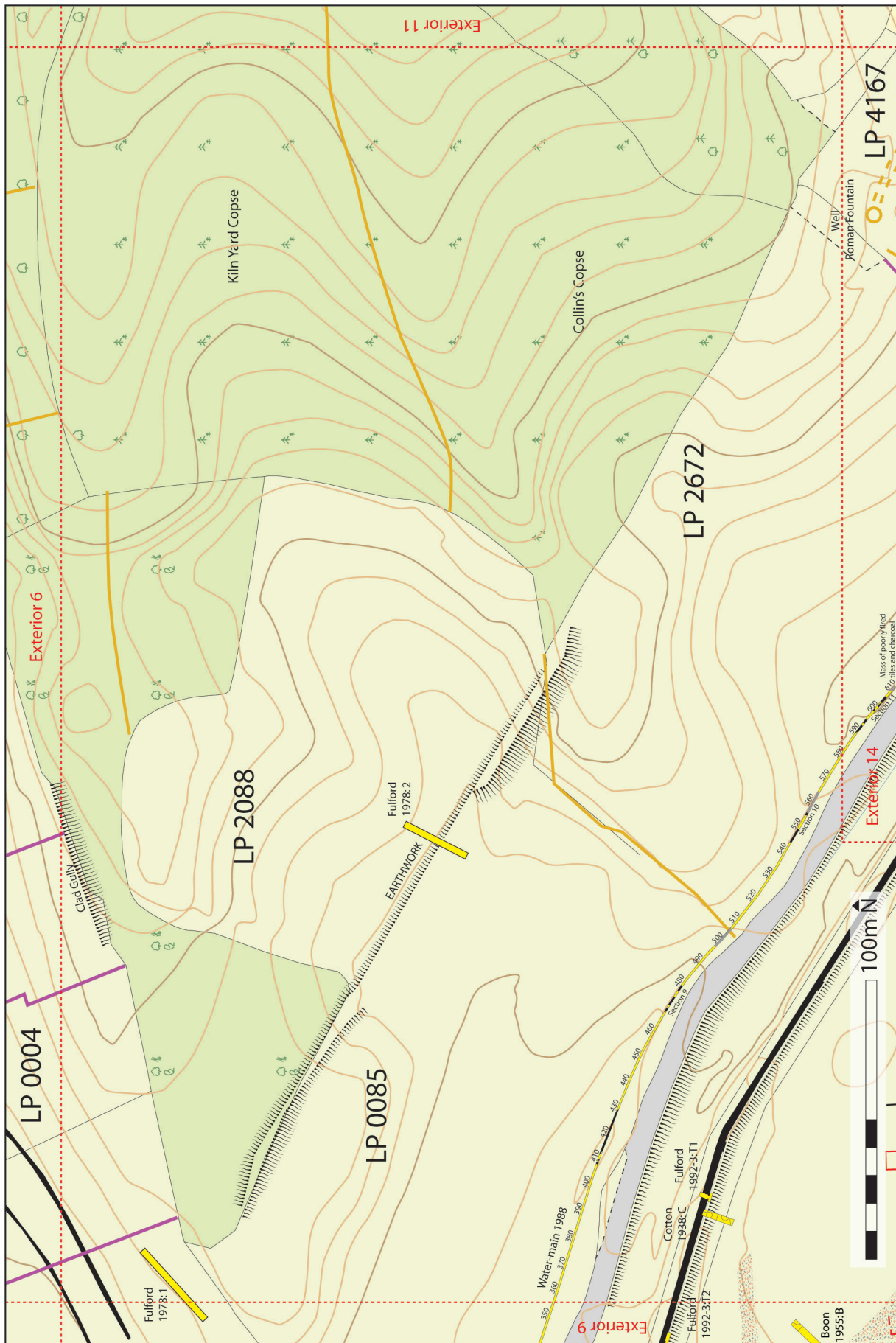


FIG. 6.29. Exterior 10 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.30. Exterior 10 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

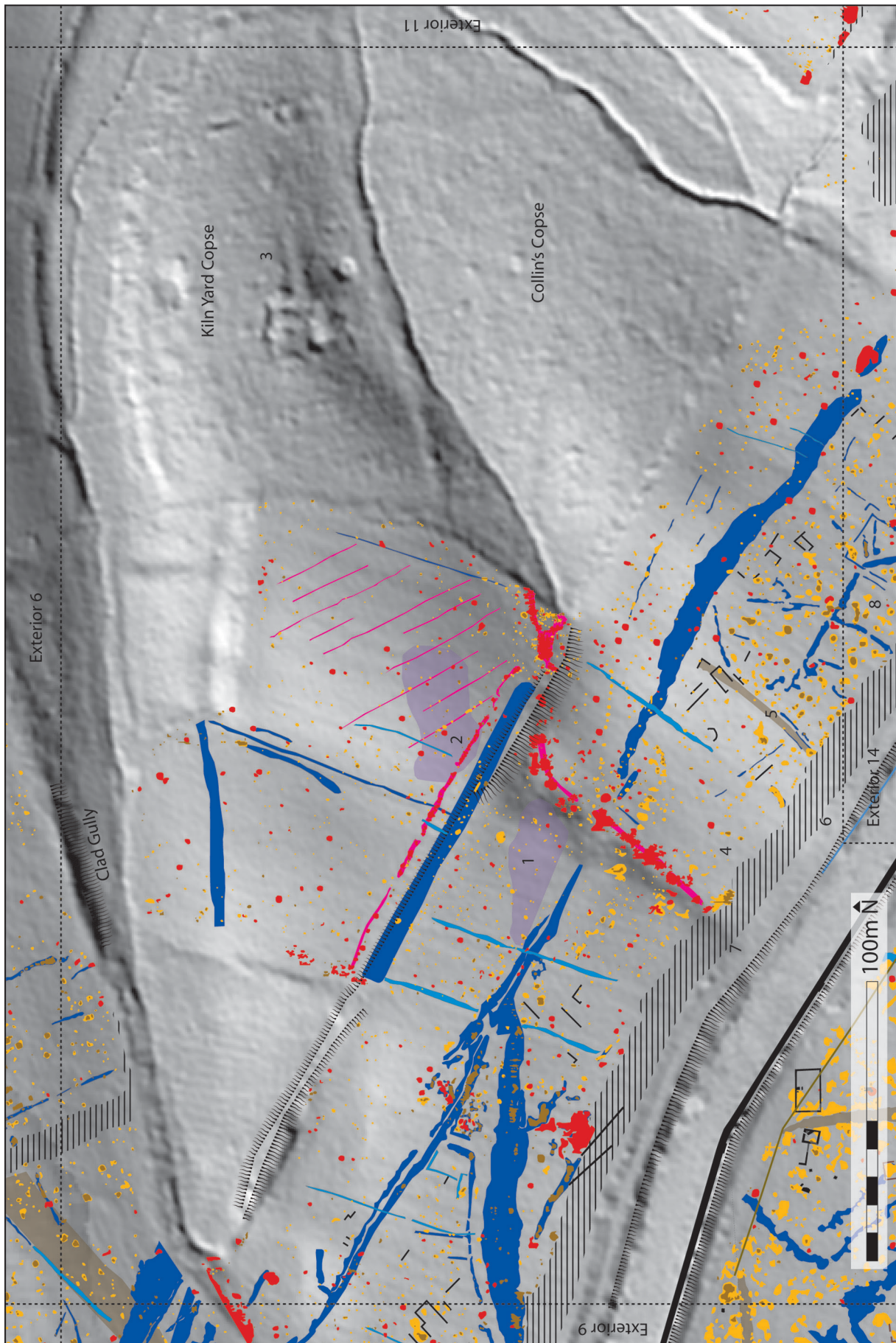


FIG. 6.31. Exterior 10 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 11 (FIGS 6.32–34)**FIELDWALKING**

LP 0006: UoRSP found 3 flakes and 1 Roman sherd and a few fragments of Roman/medieval tile to the north-east of this sheet.

LP 6000: UoRSP found 3 flakes, 1 Iron Age sherd and 5 Roman sherds in a slight cluster in the middle of the field.

LP 6281: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

LP 7667: UoRSP found 1 flake and 2 Roman sherds.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Unlocated 1906, Antiquaries, kilns (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910, 327–9).

KEY FEATURES

The fluxgate gradiometry of much of the area is disturbed by the overhead power cables.

The area sloping to the north-north-west away from the Amphitheatre down to the brook has within it a series of linear features. A series of parallel anomalies along the contour of the slope may be natural geological features [1], but the way one on the western side of LP 6281 is so much more distinct opens up the possibility that this represents another defensive line [2]. Perpendicular to these are two parallel linears which are again fairly indistinct [3]. However, they do point up the slope towards the northern entrance of the Amphitheatre, so may represent a road. Various slighter rectilinear anomalies exist on the eastern side in LP 7667 on a similar alignment, suggestive of field patterns [4–5].

Within the woods the LiDAR data reveal a number of drainage ditches [6], and within LP 6000 what looks like another ploughed out land boundary [7].

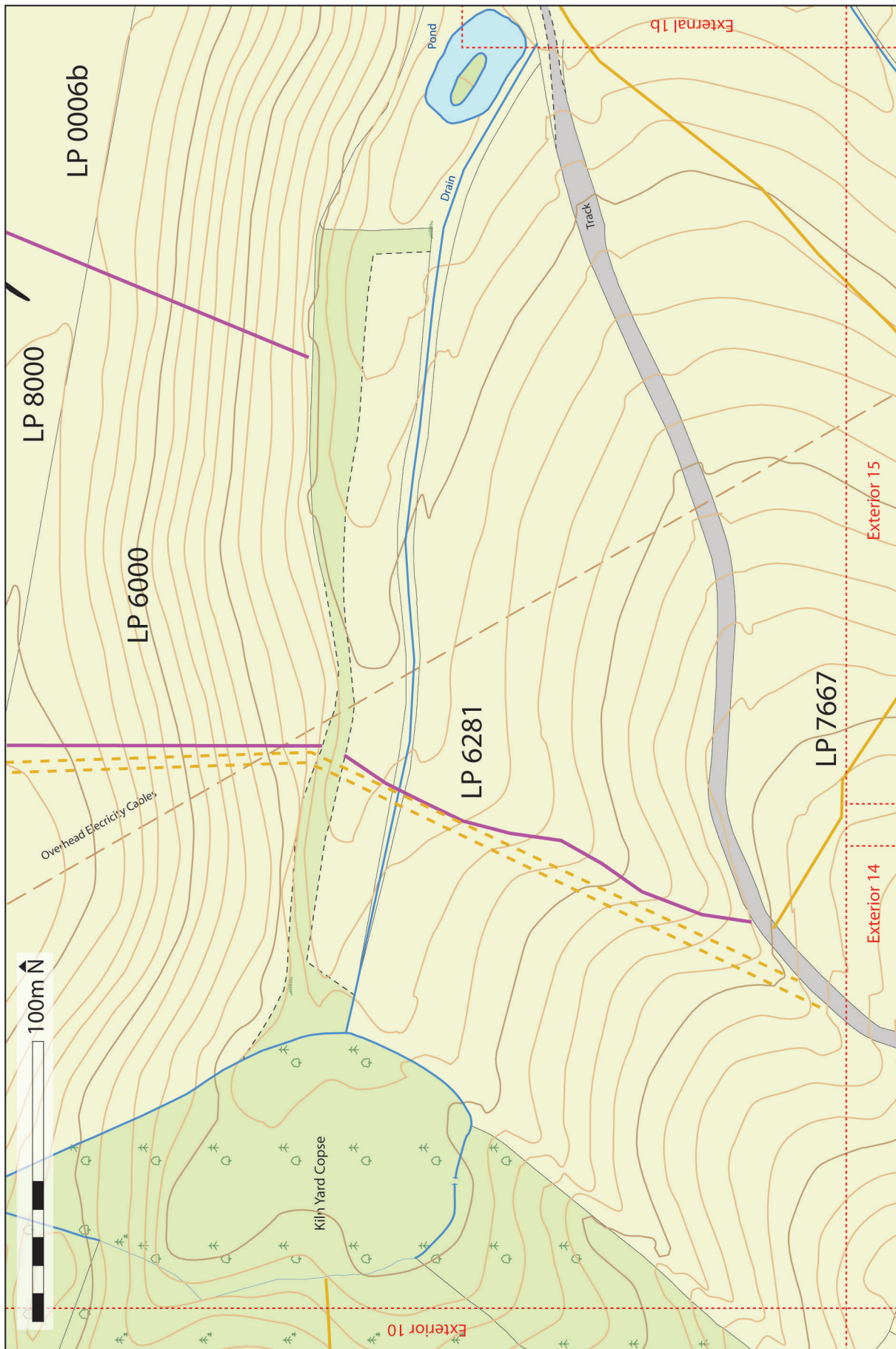


FIG. 6.32. Exterior 11 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.33. Exterior 11 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

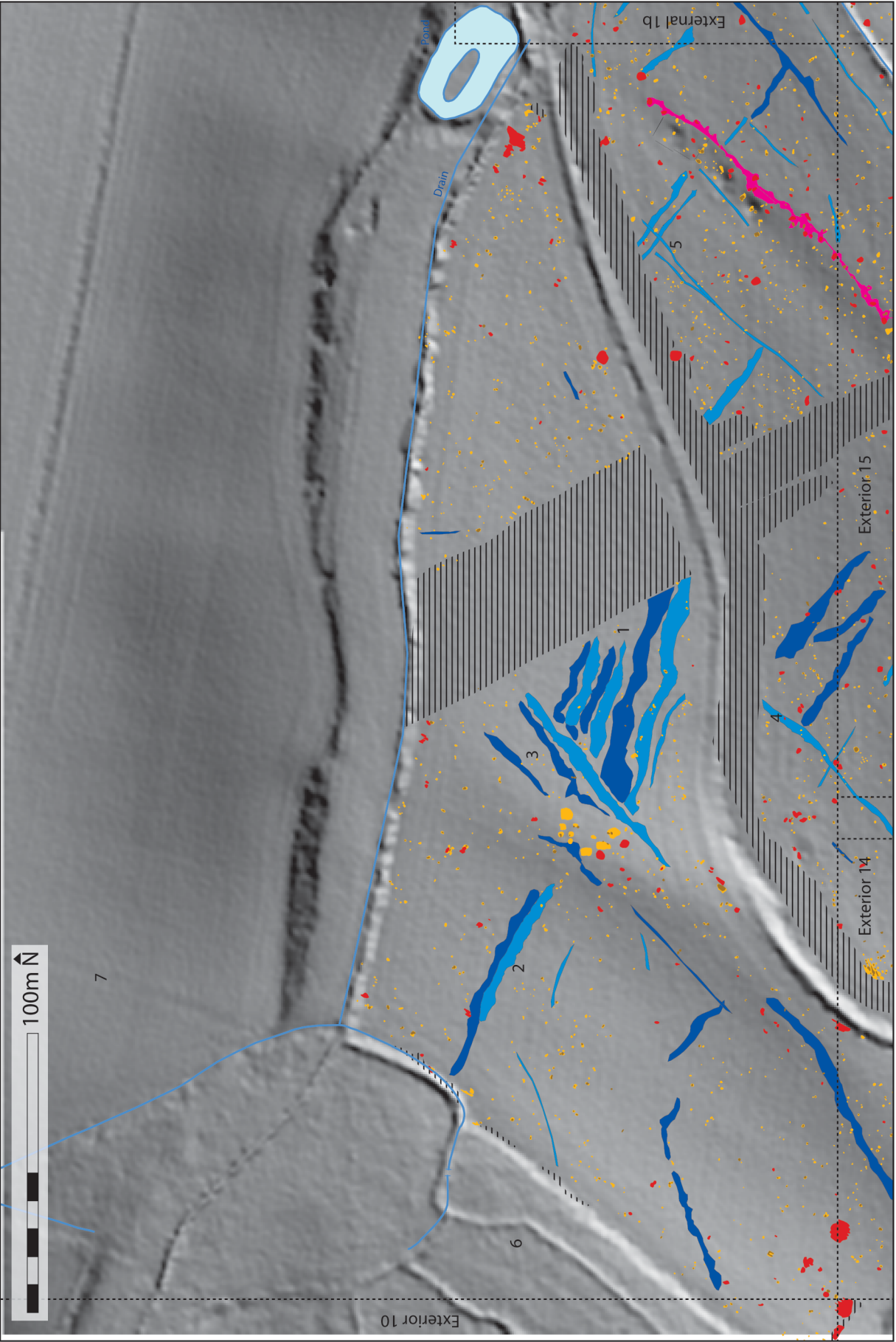


FIG. 6.34. Exterior 11 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 12 (FIGS 6.35–37)

FIELDWALKING

LP 2100, 3950 and 4172: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, 1 ceramic group identified.

LP 2100: UoRSP found nothing in this corner of the field around the road-line.

LP 4172: UoRSP found Roman pottery and CBM following Corney's distribution along the Roman road-line, with a light scattering elsewhere. Flints also came from the field.

LP 9169: Corney walked over 1–2 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

LP 4172 1956, Boon, Trench G (Boon 1958a, 17–20; 1969).

LP 3950 1956, Boon, Trenches C and C1–C4 (Boon 1958a, 17–20; 1969).

KEY FEATURES

The North-West Annex just clips this sheet and is discussed along with Boon's sections in the section on the Outer Earthworks. Otherwise, this area is dominated by the road leading to Cirencester (Margary 41a).

The road to Cirencester and its parallel enclosures

The road-line as marked on OS maps is reasonably accurate. The road seems to pass through a gap in the North-West Annex defensive work [1], though it could easily have been backfilled with gravel to produce the same result, so need not imply the defence is later.

There is a rectilinear arrangement of enclosures on either side of it, revealed by both the aerial photography and geophysics [2–3]. They seem to take no account of the North-West Annex, suggesting they are later. Within these enclosures there are higher densities of pit-like features, and, occasionally to the east of the sheet, the ephemeral traces of possible buildings which generally correlate with the suggested ceramic building material scatters found by Corney. Most of the pottery collected was later Roman:

- LR:87, mid-third to late fourth century: 6700 m², 4.60 kg (coins incl. 1 Constantinian, 2 Valentinianic or Theodosian) (incl. bronze slag).

A droveway to the west

Maclauchlan and others had long suspected a direct route to the west should exist, and Boon indicated his suggested line on the plan at the back of his monograph (Boon 1974, plan). In his version, the road out of the West Gate bifurcated within the North-West Annex to form two roads, one to Cirencester and another to Bath.

It is possible that this road exists. There is a series of major linears here on both the aerial photography and the geophysics [4]; so while the road does not show up as a hardened gravel surface on the aerial photography in these fields, there may have been a softer droveway or lane on this alignment [5].

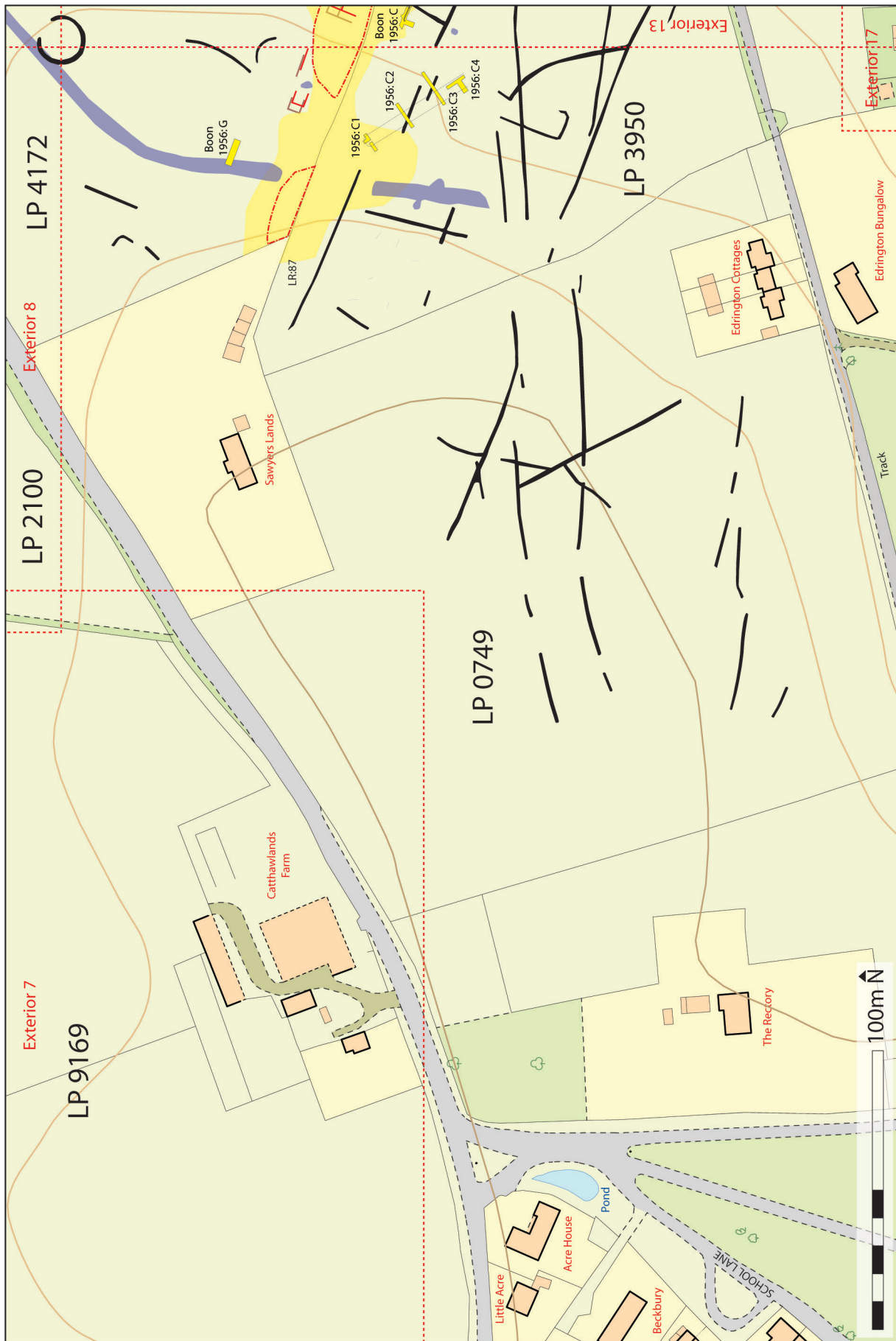


FIG. 6.35. Exterior 12 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

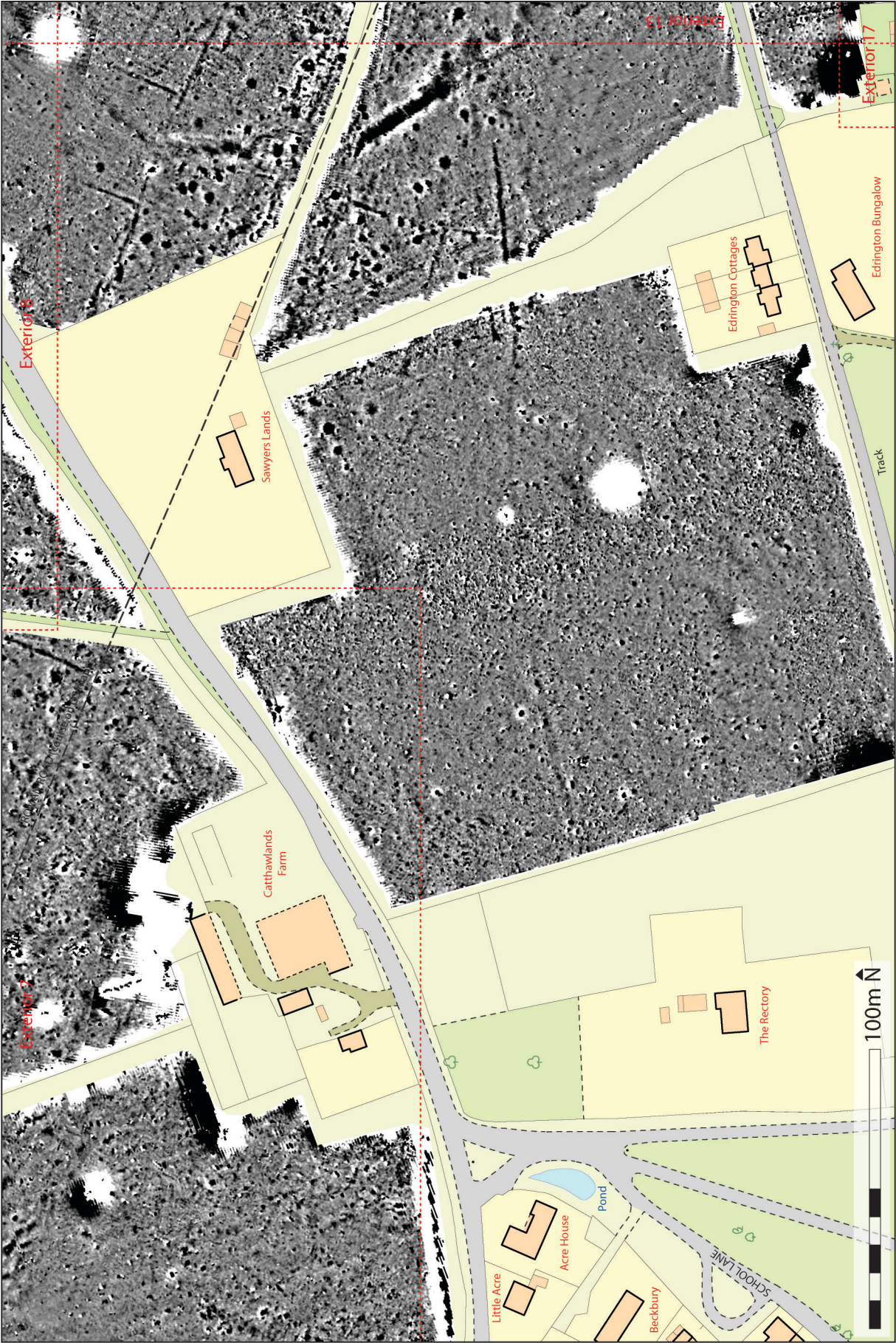


FIG. 6.36. Exterior 12 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

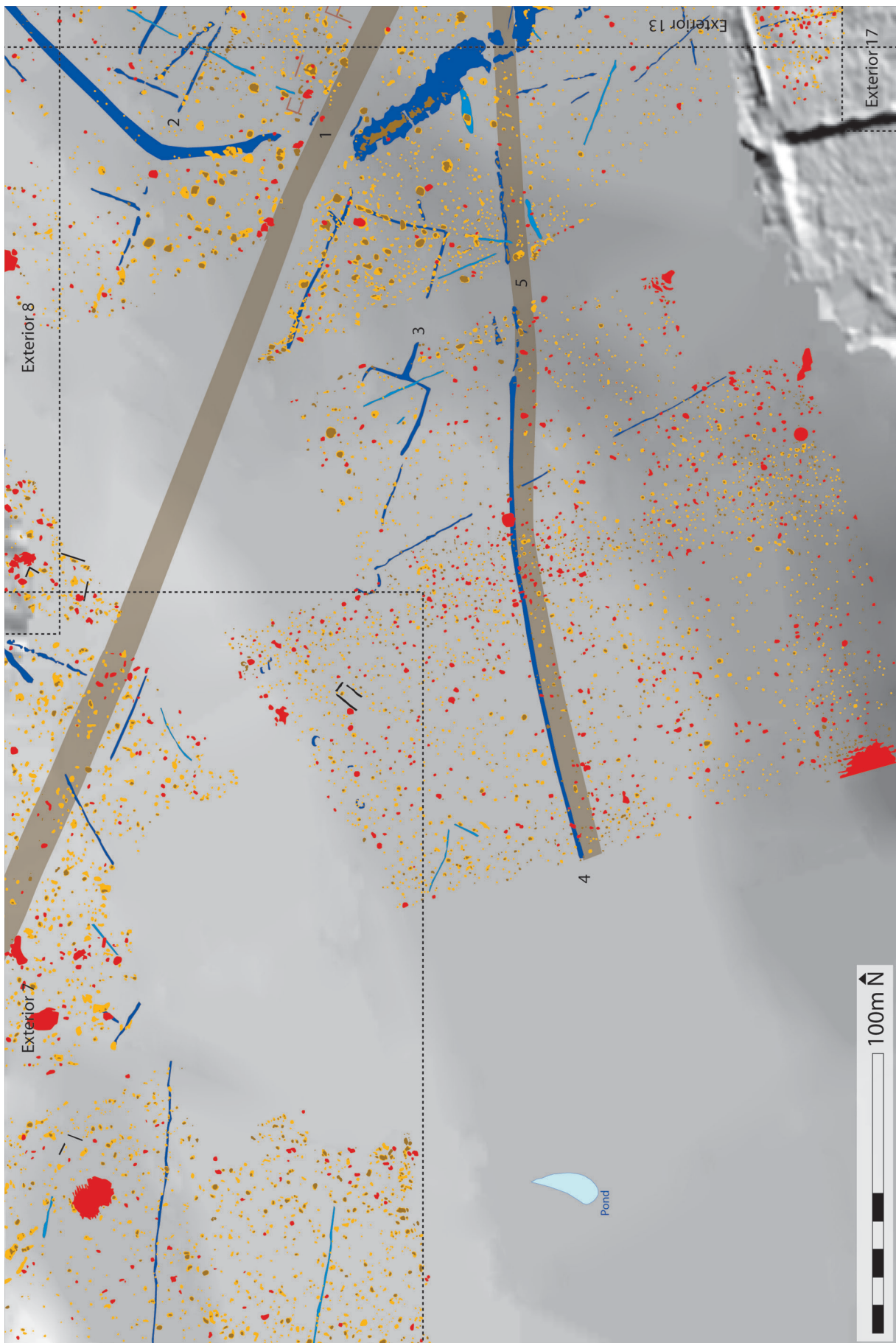


FIG. 6.37. Exterior 12 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 13 (FIGS 6.38–40)

FIELDWALKING

LP 3950 and 4172: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, 16 ceramic groups identified.

LP 4172: UoRSP found Roman pottery and CBM following Corney's distribution along the Roman road-line, with a light scattering elsewhere. Flints also came from the field, particularly clustered in the area of the potential cremation cemetery.

LP 5333: Corney walked over 6–10+ seasons, 8 ceramic groups identified. UoRSP found Roman pottery and CBM conforming to Corney's distribution, and some flints. No Iron Age pottery was identified.

LP 5567: UoRSP found some unidentified brick, but no pottery or flint.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Town Wall	1909, Antiquaries, various (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910).
LP 5333	1909, Antiquaries, West Gate (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910).
LP 6667	1939, Cotton, multiple trenches (Cotton 1947, 135).
LP 5567	1939, Cotton, Sites J and K (Cotton 1947, 135).
LP 5859	1954, Boon, Trench A (Boon 1958a, 13; 1969, 5–6).
LP 3950	1956, Boon, Trenches C, and C1–C4 (Boon 1958a, 17–20; 1969).
LP 3540	1956, Boon, Trenches Fa and Fb (Boon 1958a, 17–20; 1969).
LP 4172	1978, Fulford, Trench 10 (Fulford 1984, 26).
LP 4172	1979, Corney, Trenches A and B (Corney 1984, 293–7).
Town Wall	1992–3, Fulford, Trench 3 (Fulford <i>et al.</i> 1997, 142–5).

KEY FEATURES

This area has perhaps the densest palimpsest of features around Silchester. The Town Wall, the Inner Earthwork, the Outer Defences (Sandy's Lands) and the North-West Annex all pass through this area, and all are discussed in the defences section.

Part of the area within LP 5567 is very disturbed; there were once long narrow sheds erected here which can be seen on some OS plans and NMR photographs in the 1960s, but they had gone by the early 1980s [1].

Burial enclosures and earliest material

The majority of the pre-Claudian and Claudio-Neronian pottery was found contained by the Inner Earthwork defences [2]. Much of it may have been cast up or disturbed as the Town Ditches [3] were dug at a later date.

- PC:9, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 1400 m², 1.80 kg.
- PC:12, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 150 m², 0.30 kg.
- PC:13, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 250 m², 0.20 kg.
- CN:21, Claudio-Neronian: 2700 m², 5.55 kg.
- CN:25, Claudio-Neronian: 800 m², 1.40 kg.
- CN:26, Claudio-Neronian: 700 m², 0.70 kg.
- CN:27, Claudio-Neronian: 100 m², 0.20 kg.

Outside and adjacent to the Inner Earthwork ditch was a series of at least three large rectangular enclosures [4–6], with one or more significant large anomalies in roughly central positions suggestive of Later Iron Age or Early Roman high-status burial enclosures.

Early features on a different alignment: another road and cremations

There is a series of later first- and early second-century features that appear to be on a somewhat



FIG. 6.38. Exterior 13 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.39. Exterior 13 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

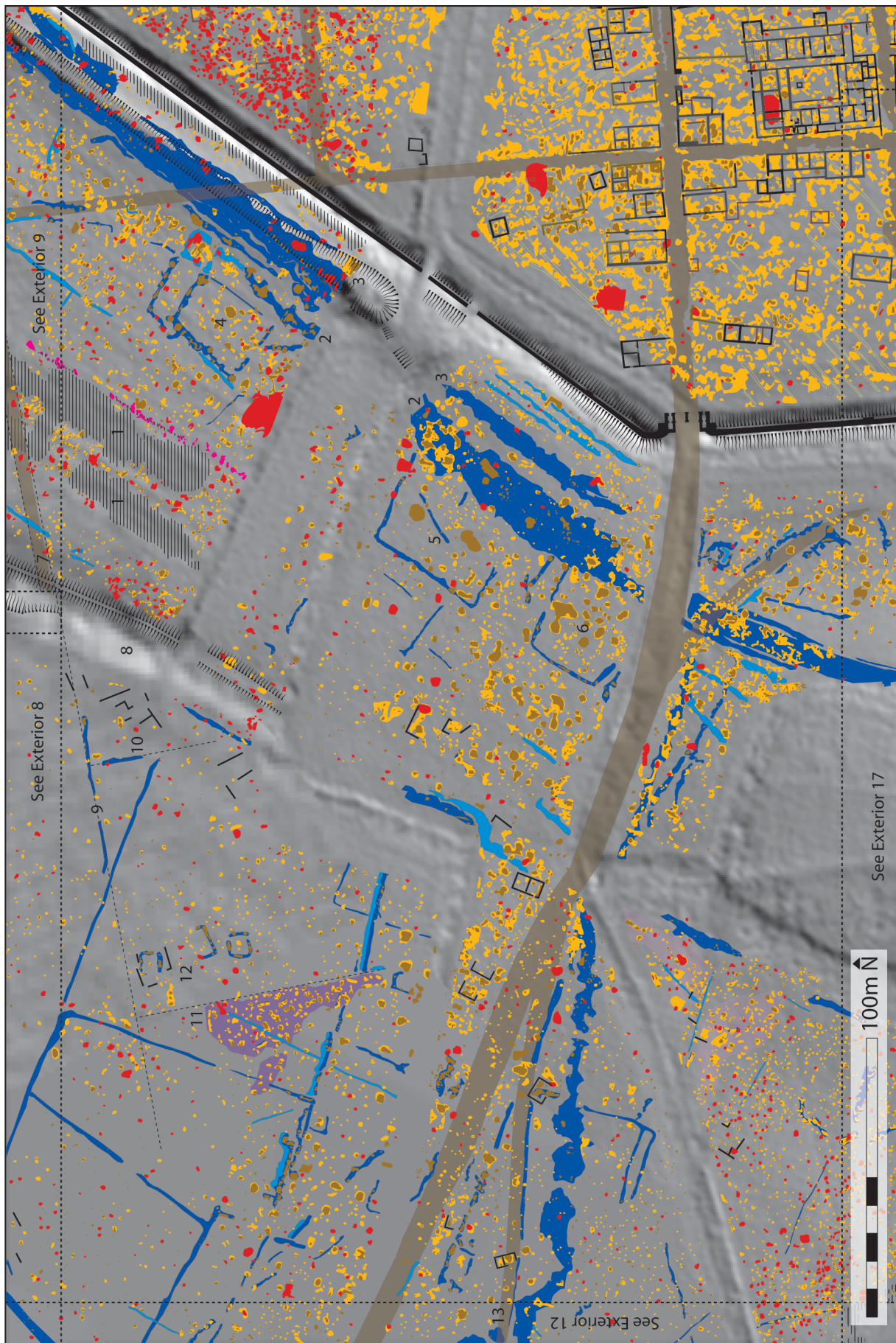


FIG. 6.40. Exterior 13 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

different alignment to the later road and associated enclosures. Cotton chased one of the streets in her Sites J and K [7] showing it went right up to the Sandy's Lands Outer Earthwork [8]. It was curious that it ran right up to it instead of terminating at its base, almost suggesting that it continued underneath. On the other side of the earthwork a linear can be seen continuing on the alignment [9], as well as a short distance away a perpendicular field division [10]. These linears are slight, but they are also continued in the pattern of the late first- to early second-century cremation cemetery sampled by Corney in 1979 [11]. A one-day excavation sampled two small areas. Area A contained six burials, of which three were excavated (2, 3, 4) and three left *in situ* (5, 6, 7). Area B contained one burial. 'The close spacing of the burials in Area A suggests that this cemetery was intensively used for some time.' The date range was A.D. 80–130 (Corney 1984, 293–7; Grew *et al.* 1980, 394–5). There is a distinctive geophysical signal which means we can trace the extent of the cemetery; this reveals it had a clear straight eastern boundary which also happens to be perpendicular to the projected road. On the other side of the boundary were three small square features which may have been related to the cremation rite or may be small individual cremation burial enclosures [12]. This area also had later first to early second-century pottery associated with it:

- FH:86, Flavian-Hadrianic: 2150 m², 3.85 kg (new scatter).

This collection of rectilinear features continuing out from a road off the street-grid under the Sandy's Lands earthwork strongly suggests that contrary to conventional wisdom the earthwork is later in date and possibly mid-second century or later; and the whole area appears to be reconfigured once the Town Earthwork and Wall were constructed with the third- and fourth-century enclosures constructed parallel to the road to Dorchester-on-Thames. Contextualising the cremation cemetery, Corney wondered if the Sandy's Lands earthwork represented the boundary of the town at the time, so the burials would have been outside (Corney 1984, 257–9); on the contrary, it would now appear a large new irregular insula on the western edge of town was enclosing the Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosures and the potentially slightly later cremation cemetery, though both lay beyond the line of the old Inner Earthwork.

From somewhere in LP 4172 came two isolated bronze coins of Domitian (Corney 1984, 260).

Other occupation between the Outer Defences and the Town Wall

While the Inner Earthwork line may have demarked the early general spread of material, Flavian and later spreads of pottery splayed out along the road to the west, and in particular down to the south, though here still respecting the Inner Earthwork line. LP 5333 particularly attracted metal-detector users (Corney 1984, 245).

To the north of the Roman road:

- FH:40, Flavian-Hadrianic: 600 m², 1.20 kg.
- AE3:57, Antonine to early third century: 1050 m², 1.20 kg.
- AE3:58, Antonine to early third century: 150 m², 0.40 kg.
- LR:76, mid-third to late fourth century: 700 m², 0.40 kg.
- LR:77, mid-third to late fourth century: 1600 m², 1.30 kg.

To the south of the Roman road:

- FH:35, Flavian-Hadrianic: 2300 m², 4.55 kg (incl. 1 bronze coin of Trajan).
- FH:36, Flavian-Hadrianic: 650 m², 0.50 kg (incl. 1 bronze coin of Hadrian).
- AE3:50, Antonine to early third century: 3900 m², 7.90 kg (incl. 2 bronze coins of Antoninus Pius, and several illegible *aes*).
- AE3:51, Antonine to early third century: 1900 m², 1.25 kg (incl. one plated denarius of Severus Alexander).
- LR:70, mid-third to late fourth century: 4500 m², 11.65 kg (incl. 3 Gallic Empire, 2 Constantinian, 1 Valentinianic) (incl. bronze slag and crucible fragments).
- LR:71, mid-third to late fourth century: 2300 m², 1.15 kg (incl. bronze slag).

The road to Cirencester and associated enclosures

From beyond the Sandy's Lands Outer Earthwork [8], enclosures to the north of the road become visible with a number of buildings showing as cropmarks, ephemeral traces in the geophysics and ceramic building material scatters. Nearly all the material on this alignment is Antonine or later. Corney considered the visible buildings on the aerial photographs were probably mid-third to fourth century as this was the date of the majority of the surface scatter. He saw them as a series of rectangular enclosures with 'their short axis facing the road ... Each of the buildings visible from the air appears to take up the forward position of one of these enclosures. This is suggestive of a workshop-cum-dwelling unit, with space to the rear for further activity or cultivation. Pits are visible within some of these plots ...' (Corney 1984, 268). He also interpreted the sequence of these enclosures as (1) the construction of the North-West Annex; (2) the layout of the rectilinear field-system parallel to the Cirencester road; and (3) the cutting through it of the road to the west. ApSimon had excavated for Boon where this road and earthwork met which showed it crossed by a gravel causeway (Boon 1969, 20) [13]. 'The causeway itself contained no dateable material, although a section through the earthwork close by showed that the ditch was still filling in the later third and fourth centuries. This would suggest that the fields west of the town are probably all late Roman in date' (Corney 1984, 269).

- AE3:56, Antonine to early third century: 450 m², 0.80 kg.
- LR:75, mid-third to late fourth century: 500 m², 0.85 kg.
- LR:87, mid-third to late fourth century: 6700 m², 4.60 kg (incl. 1 Constantinian, 2 Valentinianic or Theodosian) (incl. bronze slag).
- LR:88, mid-third to late fourth century: 450 m², 0.30 kg.
- LR:89, mid-third to late fourth century: 600 m², 0.95 kg.

EXTERIOR 14 (FIGS 6.41–43)

FIELDWALKING

LP 3862, 4761, 4960, 6281 and 6346: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, 7 groups identified.

LP 6346: UoRSP found within the area on this sheet a scatter of Roman pottery, CBM, a few flakes, and some medieval pottery, the latter mainly to the south side of the field between the Roman and modern roads.

LP 7667: UoRSP found a very light scatter of Roman sherds and flint and no CBM, which is perhaps surprising considering there is a demolished early modern building in the south-west corner of the field.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Town Wall	1865, Joyce, North-East Gate (<i>Journal</i> 18 May 1865).
Town Wall	1893, Antiquaries, North-East Gate (Fox and St John Hope 1894, 237).
Town Wall	1938, Cotton, Sites A, B and F (Cotton 1947, 123–32).
Town Wall	1939, Cotton, Site G (Cotton 1947, 133–4).
LP 6346	1976, Fulford, Trench 3 (Fulford 1984, 26, 82).
Town Wall	1981, Fulford, North-East Gate (Fulford 1984, 71–2).
LP 4761	1979–85, Fulford, excavation of the Amphitheatre (Fulford 1989c).
LP 8800	1988, water main watching-brief (Fulford <i>et al.</i> 1997, 154–66).
St Mary's Lee	2012, TVAS archaeological evaluation and watching-brief (Porter 2012; 2013).

KEY FEATURES

Modern features

There was a demolished cottage within LP 7667. This is still shown intact with an enclosure and garden, with the building at the north end, on the County first OS edition 1874 through to the 1910 editions [1]. Behind the Amphitheatre, The Mount is an early cruck-built farmhouse dating from *c.* 1405 (Bullen *et al.* 2010, 483). There is a suggestion that a charity school was based here in the later eighteenth century (Y. and Warner 1795, 168). Other buildings in the vicinity may have existed [2]. In front of the Amphitheatre late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century pottery, glass and building material were found, as if a building was once here, though none was recorded on Stukeley's 1722 plan or illustration when the area was an orchard, or on any subsequent cartography [3]. This area is noisy on the geophysics and was used for dumping material and levelling up when the Amphitheatre was excavated. In several locations various temporary agricultural buildings used to exist, chicken coops within LP 3862 and a series of long sheds probably for poultry in LP 3457 within the Town Walls [4–5].

The 'fountain'

A fountain or *nymphaeum* is shown on several maps within LP 4167 [6]: 'the inhabitants of the little farm at the Amphitheatre state that after hot summers a road may be traced under the herbage passing onward to a beautiful spring of perennial water, where was probably a *nymphaeum*, large pieces of wrought stone having been found there' (Joyce 1881b, 346). From this description Boon imagined parallels with the structures around Coventina's Well (Northumberland) or at Chedworth (Gloucestershire): 'But at present there is no certainty that the stones were not carried there in later times to act as stepping stones'; he also wondered if these large coping-stones had not come from the entrance or outer wall of the adjacent Amphitheatre (Boon 1974, 148, 159–60).

The Amphitheatre

The Amphitheatre was put on the map by Stukeley's visit whereupon it then entered the broader

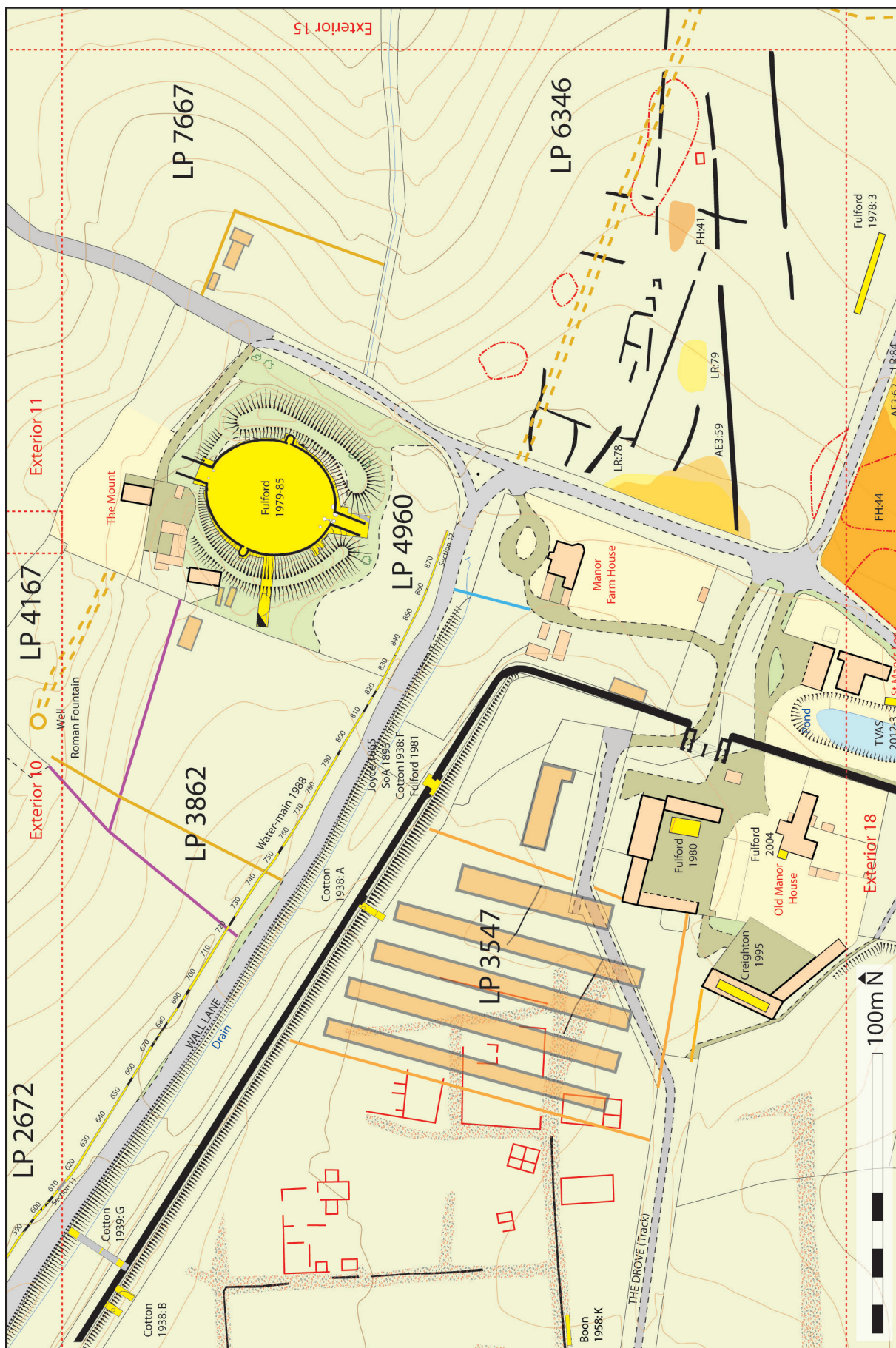


FIG. 6.41. Exterior 14 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.42. Exterior 14 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

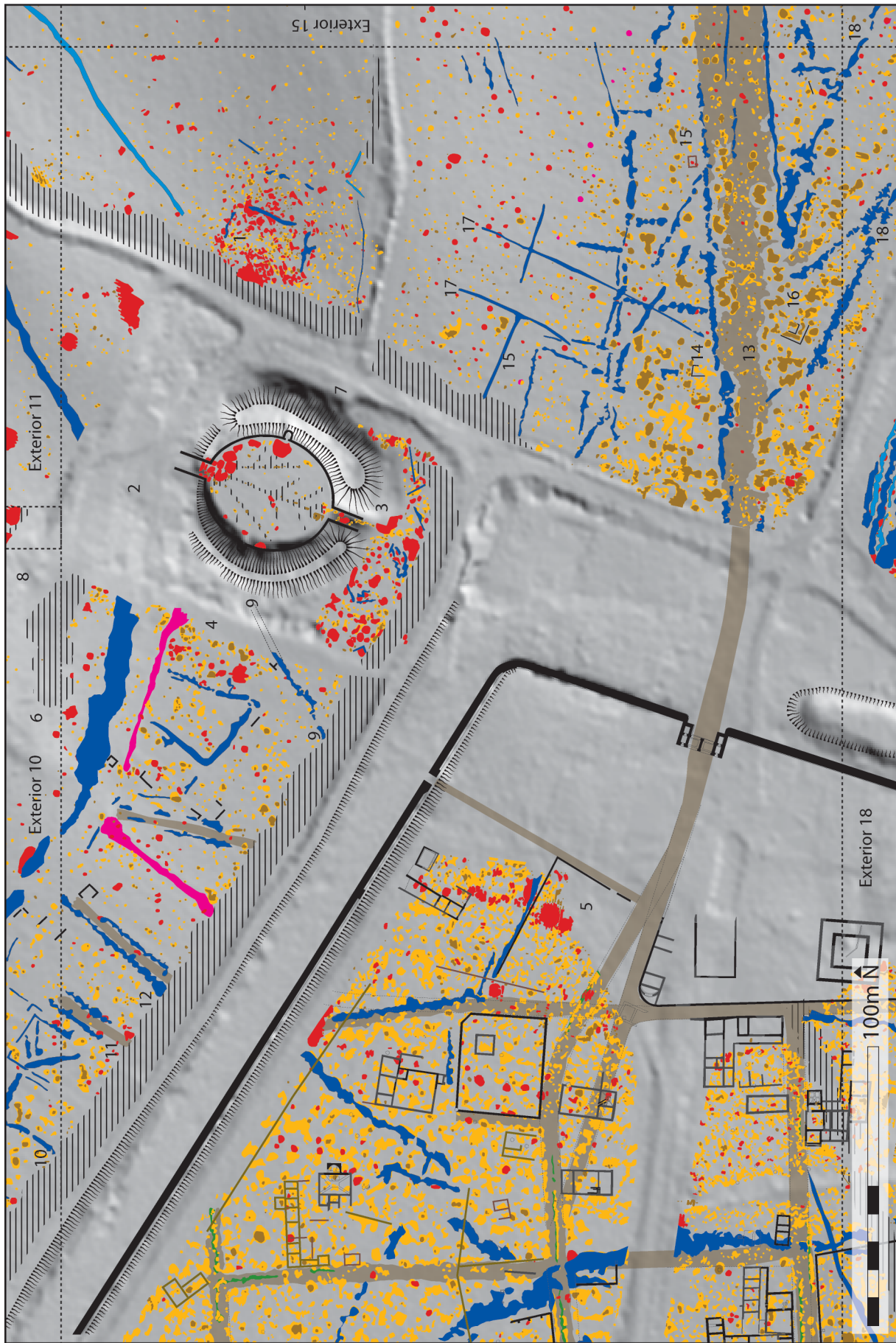


FIG. 6.43. Exterior 14 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

literature (Stukeley 1776, TAB. XLIII; Strange 1779, 67). Early illustrations show it with cattle within, and occasionally standing water (Wright and Fairholt 1845). While the Antiquaries were excavating Mill Stephenson would guide visitors around saying it was called the 'Lion's Den' by the locals (Ditchfield 1905, 67). Alas their ambition to excavate it was thwarted by the refusal of the landowner, Mr Benyon, to give them permission to excavate anything north and east of the town, at which point they went back to referring to it as the 'supposed' Amphitheatre (Anon. 1911, 179). During Boon's era at Silchester, he considered the Amphitheatre to be early in date on the basis of analogy with those at Chichester, Cirencester and Maumbury Rings (Boon 1974, 94, 148); but solid evidence only emerged once the monument was taken into guardianship by the DoE in 1979, whereupon the overgrown banks and poor drainage were attended to and investigations carried out by Fulford.

The 1979–85 excavation showed the Amphitheatre was created by digging out about 2 m below the ground surface to create the banks. Various phases were identified before it fell into ruin, was abandoned, then reused in the eleventh to thirteenth centuries as the location of a fortified hall. Fulford's phasing and dating is as follows:

- Timber Phase 1 (c. A.D. 55–77).
- Timber Phase 2 (c. mid-second century).
- Stone Phase 1 (Hadrianic-Antonine *terminus post quem*, perhaps early third century).
- Stone Phase 2 (mid-third century, perhaps c. 250s).
- Dereliction (fourth to fifth century).
- Robbing of much of stonework (eleventh to twelfth century).
- Aisled Manor Hall (eleventh to thirteenth century).

Sources: main report: (Fulford 1989c); interim reports (Fulford 1982b; a; 1983; 1985c); interim notes: 1979 season (Grew *et al.* 1980, 394); 1980 season (Grew *et al.* 1981, 362); 1981 season (Rankov *et al.* 1982, 389–90); 1982 season (Frere *et al.* 1983, 330–1); 1983 season (Frere *et al.* 1984, 324–5); 1984 season (Frere *et al.* 1985, 311); 1985 season (Frere *et al.* 1986, 420–1); reviews: (Boon 1990; Bomgardner 1991); sample secondary literature: national survey (Allcroft 1919); comparison with London (Bateman 1997, 61–5; Bateman *et al.* 2008, 97–114); national context (Wilmott 2009; 2008).

Evidence from in front of the Amphitheatre from the water main watching-brief showed a complex series of cuts and dumps with mainly second-century pottery, though also a sherd of later Oxfordshire ware. This would correlate with the major construction phases of the stone Amphitheatre.

The topographic survey conducted for the excavation showed a major ditch on the eastern side [7] which was not matched by any evidence for a comparable ditch on the western side. In Taylor's 1759 map it was shown continuing a little further south and full of water. It is interpreted in this report as part of the evidence for a return to the North-East Annex ditch [8].

Early industrial activity

A range of evidence emerged for ceramic production early on in the vicinity of the Amphitheatre. In 1979, a trench through the western seating bank showed it sealed an earlier V-shaped ditch, 2.6 m wide and 1 m deep, which contained wasters and samian of mid-first-century date (Grew *et al.* 1980, 394; Fulford 1989c, 9) [9]. This ditch can be seen both in the geophysics and in the water main (at c. 796 m). Corney's fieldwalking evidence corroborates this with 'probable kiln debris immediately west of the Amphitheatre, associated with first-century pottery and wasters in an oxidised orange fabric' (Corney 1984, 246; see also Grew *et al.* 1980, 394–5). A series of enclosures was revealed in LP 3862, and some of these may relate to this ceramic production. Again, from within the water main, various evidence came to light including from 610–15 m: 'a conspicuous mass of poorly-fired tiles lying above a charcoal-rich layer and sealed by a layer of yellow clay ... This feature is interpreted as the waste from a tile clamp, the first to be identified adjacent to the walled area of Silchester' (Fulford *et al.* 1997, 161) [10]. Close by other negative features produced generally early pottery rather than later: a single sherd of Late Iron Age grog-

tempered pottery from a ditch or pit at 656 m [11], and a Late Iron Age micaceous terra rubra dish, though also second-century material from a ditch or pit at 688 m [12].

The road to London

The road to London was bordered by two major ditches which show clearly in the geophysics and aerial photography *c.* 25 m apart [13].

On the northern side, at the same location as a later Roman pottery scatter (LR:79) Corney identified a three-room building with a central apsidal room, though this detail was not corroborated on either the RCHME interpretation (which did not identify a building), or the geophysics (which found elements of the building, but not the three rooms) [14]. He identified a second building with an apse slightly to the north of this which he corroborated with a tile scatter, though in this case there was no corroboration from the RCHME or geophysics [15] (Corney 1984, 273–6; Goodburn *et al.* 1976, 368–71). Adjacent to the road there were several small potential buildings, one of which Boon considered could be a mausoleum [16]; however, no pottery scatter was found above it by Corney to date it (Boon 1974, 186). Also south of the road there is the possibility of a Romano-Celtic temple in the geophysics, although the readings are by no means clear [16].

There are two parallel sets of linears at right-angles to each other which head off from the road; those heading to the north-east are 24 m apart [17], while those heading east-south-east are slightly wider apart at 33 m [18]. These could be roads and lanes or they could simply be vestiges of settlement boundaries parallel and to the rear of the modern roads. An RCHME aerial photograph suggests that the possible road to the east-south-east had a comparable hard surface to the London road, judging by the degree of parching of the crop (Corney 1984, 273, pl. XXXI).

- FH:41, Flavian-Hadrianic: 150 m², 0.55 kg.
- AE3:59, Antonine to early third century: 600 m², 0.35 kg.
- LR:78, mid-third to late fourth century: 600 m², 0.60 kg.
- LR:79, mid-third to late fourth century: 150 m², 0.25 kg.

EXTERIOR 15 (FIGS 6.44–46)

FIELDWALKING

LP 0136, 0259 and 6346: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, 8 ceramic groups identified.

LP 0136: UoRSP found Roman pottery, brick and tile which dropped off to the east. There was no medieval pottery in this field.

LP 0259: UoRSP found a very low level presence of Roman pottery.

LP 6346: UoRSP found Roman pottery, including a concentration not picked up by Corney just to the north-west of his FH42 scatter. Medieval pottery concentrated on the south-western portion of the field within this sheet. There were sporadic flints.

LP 7667: UoRSP found only a single Roman sherd within this part of the field.

KEY FEATURES

The major burial area is south-west of the London road here within Exterior 18; however, there are some signs of burial on the northern side of the road. The Antonine to third-century spread AE3:60 included calcined bone [1]; it also included a broad scatter of *tegulae* which could be indicative of buildings or coverings over graves, though the geophysics patterning was not comparable to the response in the main inhumation area. Corney's scatter appeared to be in the corner of a rectangular enclosure off the road. Also on the north side is a series of possible small rectangular buildings which could be mausolea, though the geophysical responses from them are equivocal [2–4].

Also, north of the road, medieval ceramics were collected by the UoRSP survey, though no obvious geophysical features correlated with the pottery [5].

South of the road there is a Hadrianic to Late Roman scatter of pottery, *tegulae* and *imbrices* [6]. Corney also noted a high proportion of Oxfordshire ware mortaria of A.D. 180–240, which collectively suggest settlement rather than burials (Corney 1984, 263).

- FH:42, Flavian-Hadrianic: 200 m², 0.50 kg.
- FH:43, Flavian-Hadrianic: 150 m², 0.20 kg.
- AE3:60, Antonine to early third century: 500 m², 1.45 kg.
- AE3:61, Antonine to early third century: 1400 m², 1.90 kg.
- LR:80, mid-third to late fourth century: 200 m², 0.75 kg – with calcined bone and tiles.
- LR:81, mid-third to late fourth century: 900 m², 1.20 kg – with a flint and tile scatter.
- LR:82, mid-third to late fourth century: 2300 m², 2.25 kg – with a flint and tile and slag scatter.
- LR:83, mid-third to late fourth century: 300 m², 0.70 kg – with flint and tile scatter.

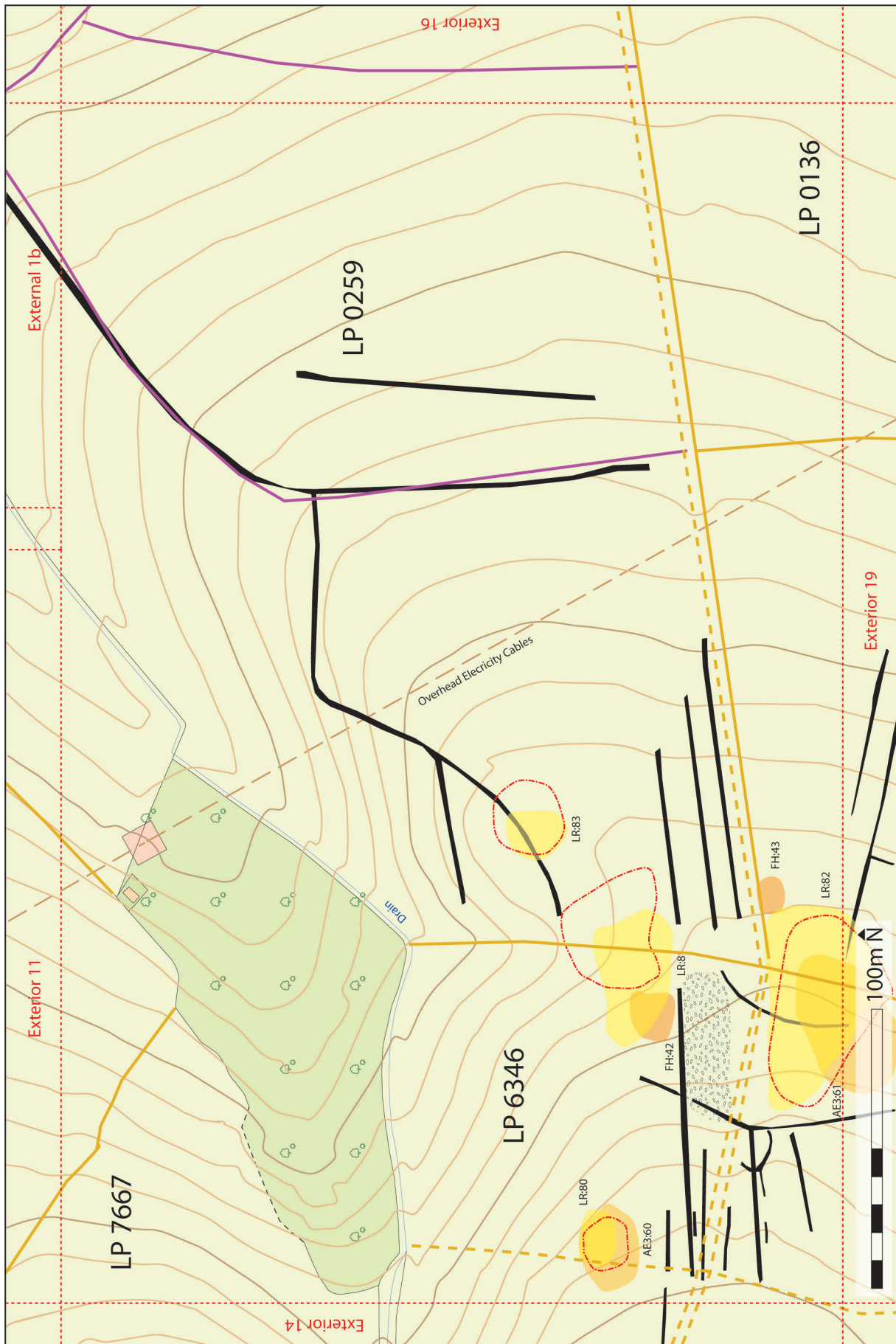


FIG. 6.44. Exterior 15 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

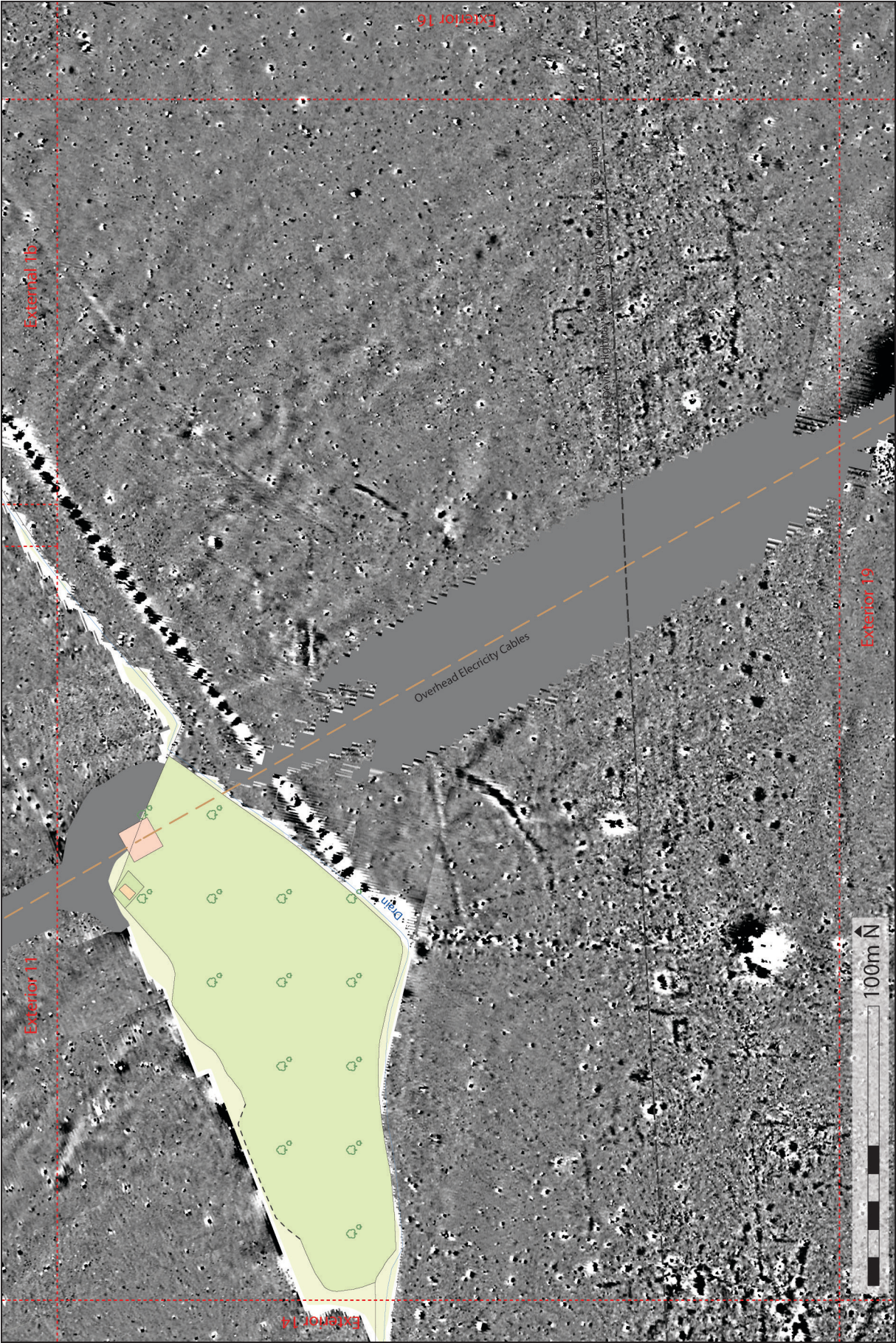


FIG. 6.45. Exterior 15 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

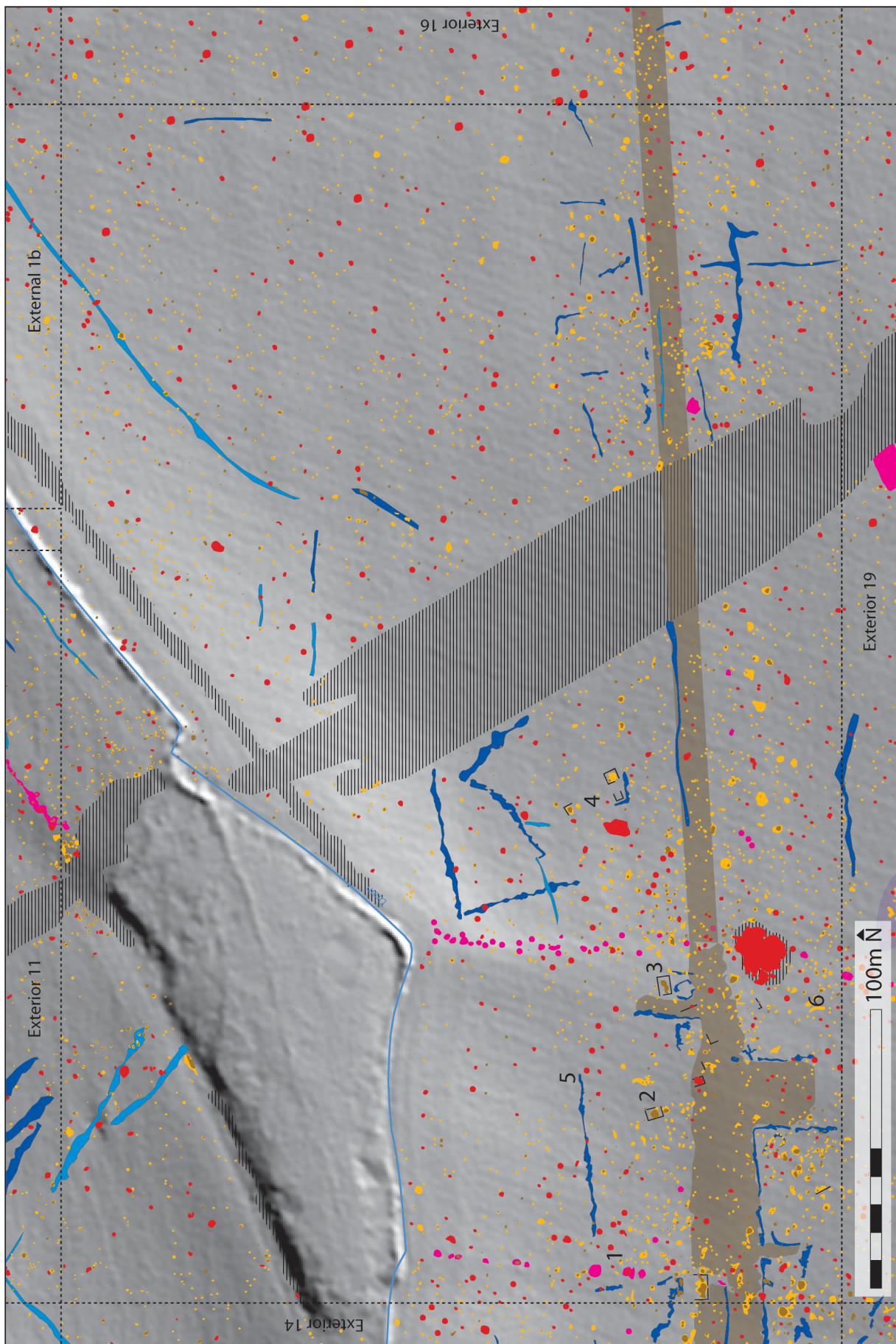


FIG. 6.46. Exterior 15 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

**EXTERIOR 16 (FIGS 6.47–49)****FIELDWALKING**

LP 0136 and 0259: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds in this part. UoRSP also found nothing.

LP 2932: Corney walked over 1–2 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

LP 3871: UoRSP found a few fragments of Roman/medieval tile, some flints.

LP 4758: UoRSP found 4 sherds of Roman pottery, and a cluster of medieval pottery.

KEY FEATURES

Ford noted from the UoRSP survey the medieval cluster by the side of the Roman road along the Silchester Brook [1], noting the similarity in topographic location to the scheduled moated site 1.2 km to the south at Clapper's Farm. Otherwise there is little of note. The LiDAR shows up some ploughed-out field-boundaries within LP 2932.

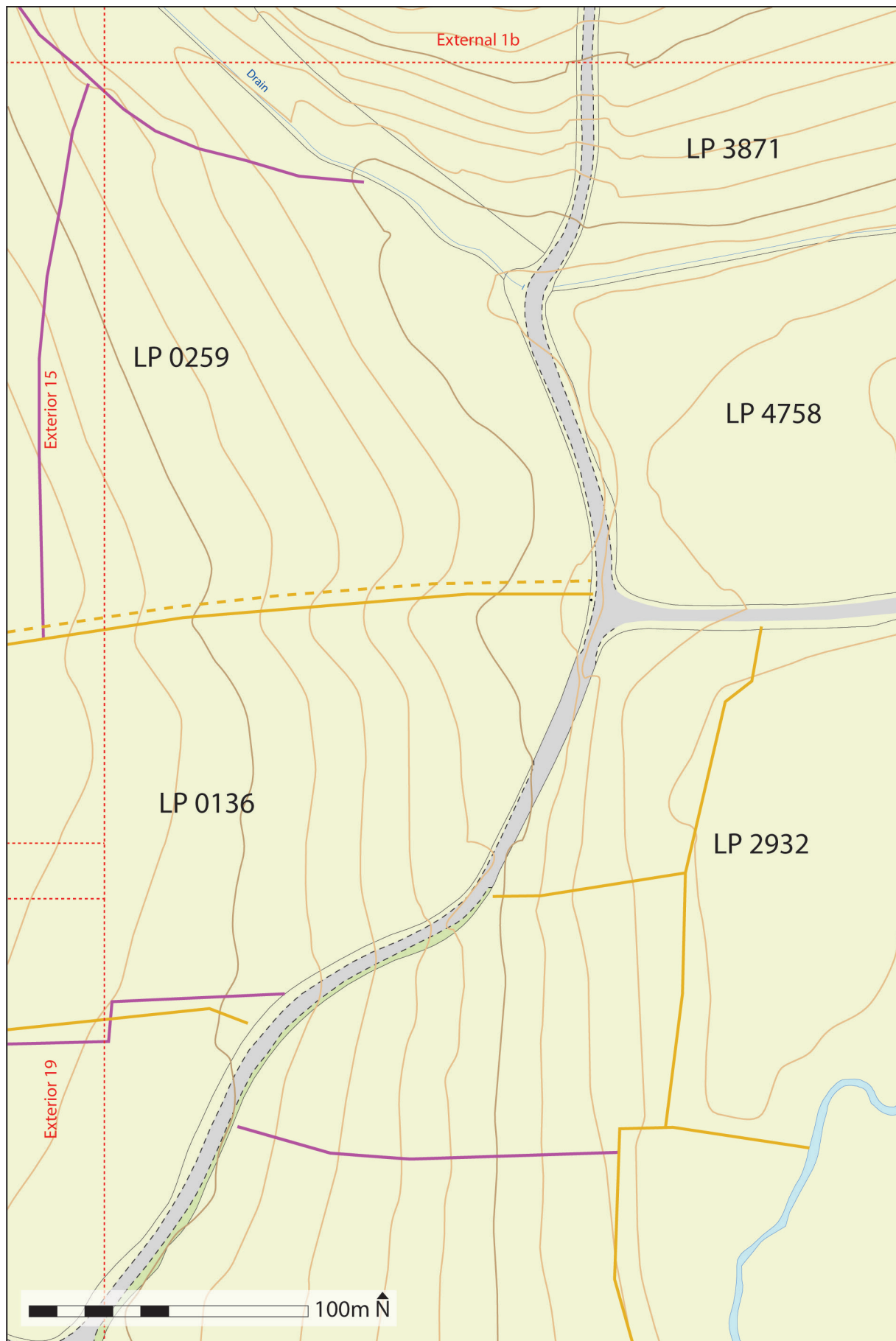


FIG. 6.47. Exterior 16 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.48. Exterior 16 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

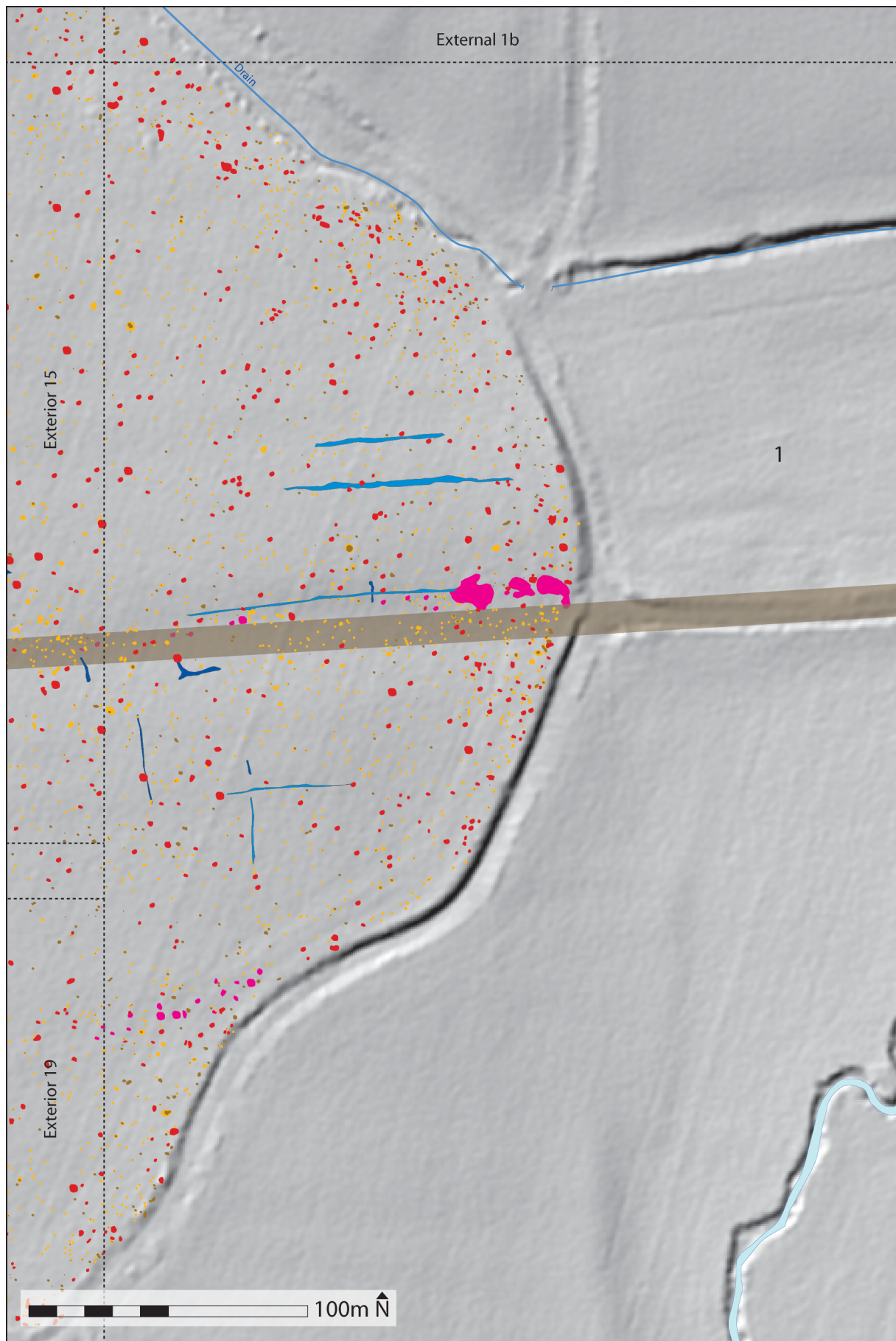


FIG. 6.49. Exterior 16 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 17 (FIGS 6.50–52)

FIELDWALKING

LP 2900: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons the area west of the brook, with no significant finds reported; in the same area UoRSP found a small scatter of Roman or medieval CBM and a flake. There was no Roman pottery.

LP 5333 and 6805: Corney walked over 6–10+ seasons, 23 ceramic groups identified. UoRSP re-walked 5333 finding a comparable scatter, though no Iron Age pottery. There were also a few flakes.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Town Wall	1896, Antiquaries, Lesser West Gate (St John Hope 1897a, 427).
LP 5333	c. 1909, Karslake, unlocated (Karslake 1910).
Town Wall	1909, Antiquaries, various (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910).
Rampier Copse	1939, Site L, 3 locations (Cotton 1947, 138–40).
LP 3540	1956, Boon, Trench Fa (Boon 1969, 19).
Town Wall	1978, Fulford, I (Fulford 1984, 27, 33–4, 58–9, 66).
LP 2900	1988, Fulford, the site of a siliquae hoard (Fulford <i>et al.</i> 1989).

KEY FEATURES

Modern features

There was a house at the northern edge of LP 2900 constructed sometime in the late nineteenth century (it is not on the 1870s OS maps). It had gone by the 1960s [1]. The linear disturbance north–south running down the field follows the edge of a former field-boundary and track alongside it [2], so is not related to the almost parallel Roman road to the east [3].

Occupation between the Outer Earthwork and the Town Wall

Karslake investigated here without producing any plans. The scale of his operation sounds comparable to the Antiquaries' excavations within the town, though no sign of multiple parallel trenches can be seen in the geophysics. Here is his description of his finds:

The space between the outer entrenchment and the wall was occupied, certainly during the latter period of the existence of the city, by native habitations unequally placed and approached by gravel paths ... The usual type of hut seems to have been round, about [4.3 m] in diameter, with a central hearth of flints and large tiles. Round or in front of the fire a basin-shaped hole was dug, about [0.6 m] deep and [1 m] in diameter and lined with clay; this was no doubt used to contain the hot ashes and acted as a sort of oven. The houses were constructed of clay and wattling, but except for some post-holes and a line of loose flints nothing now remains ... There were, besides round huts, rectangular houses, but little trace is left to form any detail plan of the size. In the case of these houses an angle or corner seems to have been occupied by the fire, the house being built up at this point with flints, no doubt to prevent a conflagration, and in one case distinct traces of a clay and wicker chimney or flue about [1 m] in diameter were found among the debris of the hearth. (Karslake 1910)

What we can tell from Corney's fieldwalking is that there was certainly extensive occupation out to the Inner Earthwork (which had not been discovered in Karslake's time) [4], and a significant cluster outside the entrance where the road to Old Sarum broke through. The date range begins in the Claudio-Neronian period and continues all the way through to the Later Roman period. There is no tail-off when this area got cut off from the rest of the city by the construction of the Town Wall. Corney considered that the gap between the northernmost group here (CN:31, FH:35, etc.) [5] and the cluster to the south (CN:22, FH:37, etc.) [6] may have

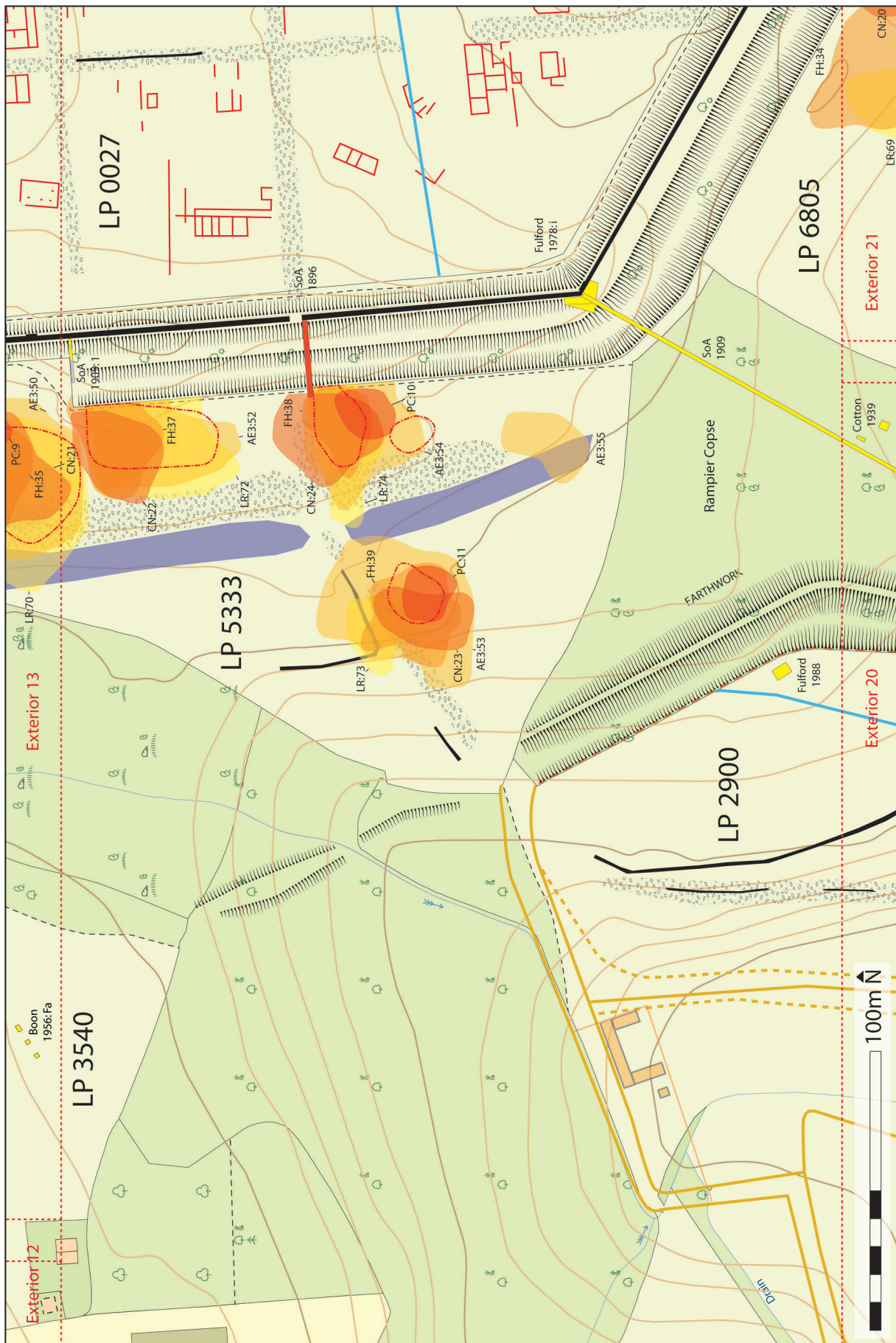


FIG. 6.50. Exterior 17 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.51. Exterior 17 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

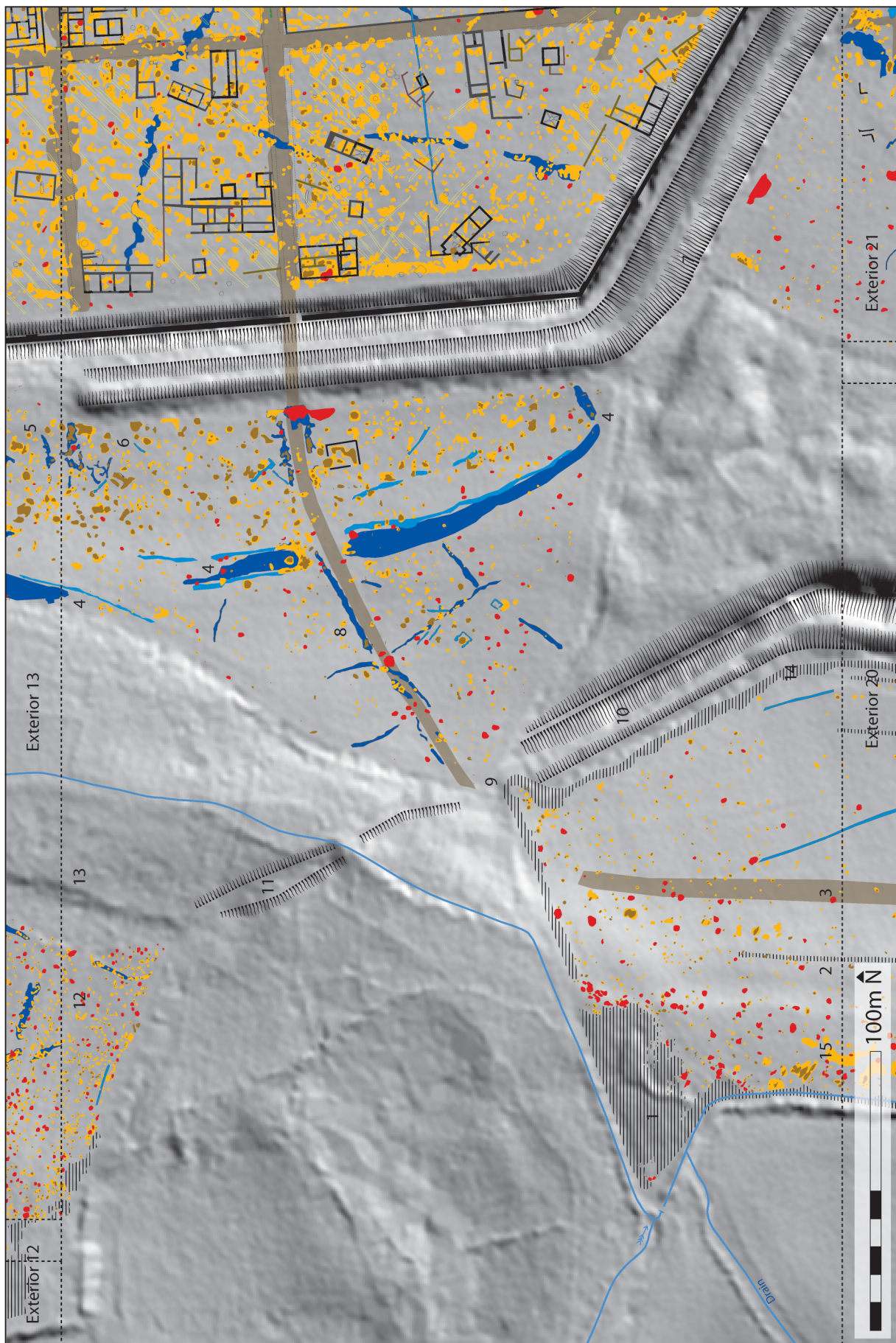


FIG. 6.52. Exterior 17 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

been the continuation of the Roman east–west street out to the Inner Earthwork defences before the Town Wall was built (Corney 1984, 257).

Northern cluster:

- PC:9, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 1400 m², 1.80 kg.
- CN:21, Claudio-Neronian: 2700 m², 5.55 kg.
- FH:35, Flavian-Hadrianic: 2300 m², 4.55 kg (incl. 1 bronze coin of Trajan).
- AE3:50, Antonine to early third century: 3900 m², 7.90 kg (incl. 2 bronze coins of Antoninus Pius, and several illegible *aes*).
- LR:70, mid-third to late fourth century: 4500 m², 11.65 kg (incl. 3 Gallic Empire, 2 Constantinian, 1 Valentinianic) (incl. bronze slag and crucible fragments).

Central cluster:

- CN:22, Claudio-Neronian: 700 m², 0.85 kg.
- FH:37, Flavian-Hadrianic: 700 m², 0.70 kg (incl. 1 bronze coin of Hadrian).
- AE3:52, Antonine to early third century: 1000 m², 0.70 kg.
- LR:72, mid-third to late fourth century: 1350 m², 1.15 kg.

Along the road:

- PC:10, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 300 m², 0.30 kg.
- CN:24, Claudio-Neronian: 800 m², 0.55 kg (incl. possible Claudian copy as).
- FH:38, Flavian-Hadrianic: 400 m², 0.45 kg.
- AE3:54, Antonine to early third century: 1100 m², 1.05 kg (inc. several illegible *aes*).
- LR:74, mid-third to late fourth century: 600 m², 0.55 kg.

Southern cluster:

- AE3:55, Antonine to early third century: 400 m², 0.70 kg.

Inner Earthwork towards the south

There is no obvious sign of the Inner Earthwork [4] continuing through the copse and entering LP 6805 as Boon and Corney supposed. The geophysics suggest the ditch curves a little more to the east as it heads off into Rampier Copse, and it is probably easiest to assume it is co-terminous with the Town Wall ditch in this stretch [7].

The Old Sarum road between the Inner and Outer Earthworks

There is a strong linear reading parallel to the road just outside its exit through the Inner Earthwork as if there is a metallic pipe or other strongly magnetic feature here [8]. It may relate to the pipe discovered by the Antiquaries linking the Lesser West Gate and Insula III, though as it runs down the slope here, it would not be obvious for a water-supply pipe to the town. The aerial photographic indication of a major central drain or feature within the road going down to the clay-pits [3] (see below), does suggest the possibility that this pipe could have been for the collection and removal from the town of urine for tanning outside the town, though it would be major infrastructure for such a thing if it were the case. It is more likely the response is because some strongly magnetic waste from industrial activity has been dumped in one of the road-side ditches just outside the Inner Earthwork.

Outside the gap in the Inner Earthwork:

- PC:11, mid- to late first century B.C.: 300 m², 0.25 kg.
- CN:23, Claudio-Neronian: 600 m², 0.65 kg.
- FH:39, Flavian-Hadrianic: 600 m², 1.00 kg.
- AE3:53, Antonine to early third century: 1900 m², 2.05 kg.
- LR:73, mid-third to late fourth century: 400 m², 0.30 kg (incl. radiate of Carausius).

The Old Sarum entrance through the Outer Earthwork

Prior to Karslake it had been assumed the road to Old Sarum entered at either the South Gate (Maclauchlan) or the main West Gate (late nineteenth-century OS maps). Following the

discovery of the Lesser West Gate in 1896 Karslake hypothesised the road came in here and set out to investigate. He excavated at an unspecified date without producing a plan, but presumably where the road went through the Outer Earthwork [9]. He described his excavation thus:

The western entrance to the outer work was at the site of the field gate to the north end of Rampiers. It was protected by a crescent-shaped outwork. The original roadway passed round this outwork and ascended by a fairly steep slope over the inner embankment ... This road was 10 feet broad, formed of a mixture of red gravel-stones and clay. It was later buried under the Roman road which left from the south-west gate. This road is 30 feet broad, and to accommodate it the inner and outer earthwork had been levelled down to form an even grade by which the road descended to the lower ground, showing clearly that at the date of the construction of the Roman road no importance was attached to the outer entrenchment as a defensive work. (Karslake 1910)

As usual, his remarks are difficult to interpret, and the LiDAR data offer no clue as to the crescent-shaped work protecting the entrance. It is finally worth noting that it is very difficult to see any trace of the Old Sarum road within the copse heading west-south-west, though its projected line would certainly suggest it joined up with the remains much further out to the west which can amply be seen in the LiDAR.

The Outer Earthwork

The course of the Outer Earthwork has caused much debate. Its remains are clear within Rampier Copse [10], but then become less pronounced to the north [11]. Boon envisaged it continuing further north in a straight line to join the North-West Annex enclosure, and an aerial photograph seemed to hint at this [12], even though the results in Trench Fa were far from conclusive that there was a ditch there at all. Unfortunately the geophysics in LP 3540 and LiDAR do not give any supporting evidence for this hypothesised route of what should be a major feature (see discussion in Exterior 13). Instead it looks as if it turns to head north and there is a possible hint of it in the LiDAR results, which would make it join up neatly with the Sandy's Lands earthwork [13].

Gold and silver Late Roman hoard

An unpublished fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey took place when LP 2900 east of the brook was ploughed for the first time in a long while in 1985 [14]. Between 1985 and 1987, 51 siliquae, many significantly clipped suggesting an early fifth-century deposit, were found along with several other coins and seven whole or broken rings. These almost certainly comprised a hoard (though the coroner did not agree). Excavation in 1988 of a 6 x 4 m trench focused upon the main area of the finds revealed little except for a few abraded sherds of first- and second-century date in the plough soil, and a post-hole 0.4 m in diameter about 3 m south of the fence-line. (Full report: Fulford *et al.* 1989; interim statements Fulford *et al.* 1987 and Frere *et al.* 1988, 477.)

Road through LP 2900

The aerial photography shows a road turning down to the south and descending down the slope of LP 2900 [3]. This goes down to the brook but thereafter is hard to track.

Clay-pits

Down by the brook there are a number of large pits, 5–8 m in diameter. These continue south into Exterior 20. They are cut into clay and may represent clay-pits for brick or pottery making, or perhaps pits for tanning [15].

EXTERIOR 18 (FIGS 6.53–55)

FIELDWALKING

LP 3000, 4426 and 6530: Corney walked over 6–10+ seasons, 3 ceramic groups identified. Within LP 3000 UoRSP found CBM over the upper parts of the slope to the west complemented by a scatter of Roman pottery. Within LP 4426 UoRSP found Roman/medieval CBM and Roman pottery concentrating in the northern part of the field. There were also two small clusters of medieval sherds in the middle and towards the south of the field. The field also produced multiple flakes and a core/axe fragment. Within LP 6530 UoRSP found more medieval than Roman pottery across the field, and two quern fragments but no CBM.

LP 5800 and 6346: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds reported; however, within LP 5800 UoRSP found 2 Roman and 2 medieval sherds and a couple of fragments of CBM; and within LP 6346 UoRSP found two struck flakes, a scatter of Roman and medieval pottery and Roman/medieval CBM.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

LP 4426	1978, Fulford, Trench 6 (Fulford 1984, 26, 82).
LP 6346	1978, Fulford, Trenches 3 and 4 (Fulford 1984, 26, 82).
Beeches copse	1912, Karslake supposed entrance (Karslake 1914).
St Mary's Lee	2012, TVAS evaluation and watching-brief (Porter 2012; 2013).

KEY FEATURES

Modern features

A twentieth-century agricultural building was in the corner of LP 4426 on the OS 1969 1:2500 map, though it is no longer present [1].

Park Pale

The medieval Park Pale survives further to the south and can be seen clearly continuing north in the LiDAR data through the Beeches copse. It presumably continues north as the division between LP 2226 and 6530 [2].

Cemetery area

The most notable feature in the geophysics is a large area of pitting [3] which seems to have an aligned rhythmic pattern to it. It is highly likely that this is an inhumation cemetery, and the rhythmic nature comes from alignment of the burials as seen in numerous excavated examples. The cluster appears to have a clear edge, though there is no linear feature observed demarking the boundary. However, it is curious that it more or less respects a projection of an east–west street within the town [4], as if this street once demarcated the southern edge of the cemetery before it was cut off by the construction of the Town Wall.

There is, however, a mismatch between the distribution of the ceramics from the field and the location of the cemetery. Most of the ceramics are slightly to the north, with less coming from the area of the possible inhumations; indeed LP 6530 was virtually sterile in Corney's survey (though it produced medieval ceramics in the UoRSP survey). It could be that the ceramics in the north corner of LP 4426 come from an area of cremations.

- FH:44, Flavian-Hadrianic: 1600 m², 2.40 kg (incl. 2 bronze coins of Trajan).
- AE3:62, Antonine to early third century: 2700 m², 3.40 kg (shows an increase in activity in terms of the amount of material recovered).
- LR:84, mid-third to late fourth century: 5100 m², 11.10 kg (corresponds with the full extent of a flint and tile scatter).

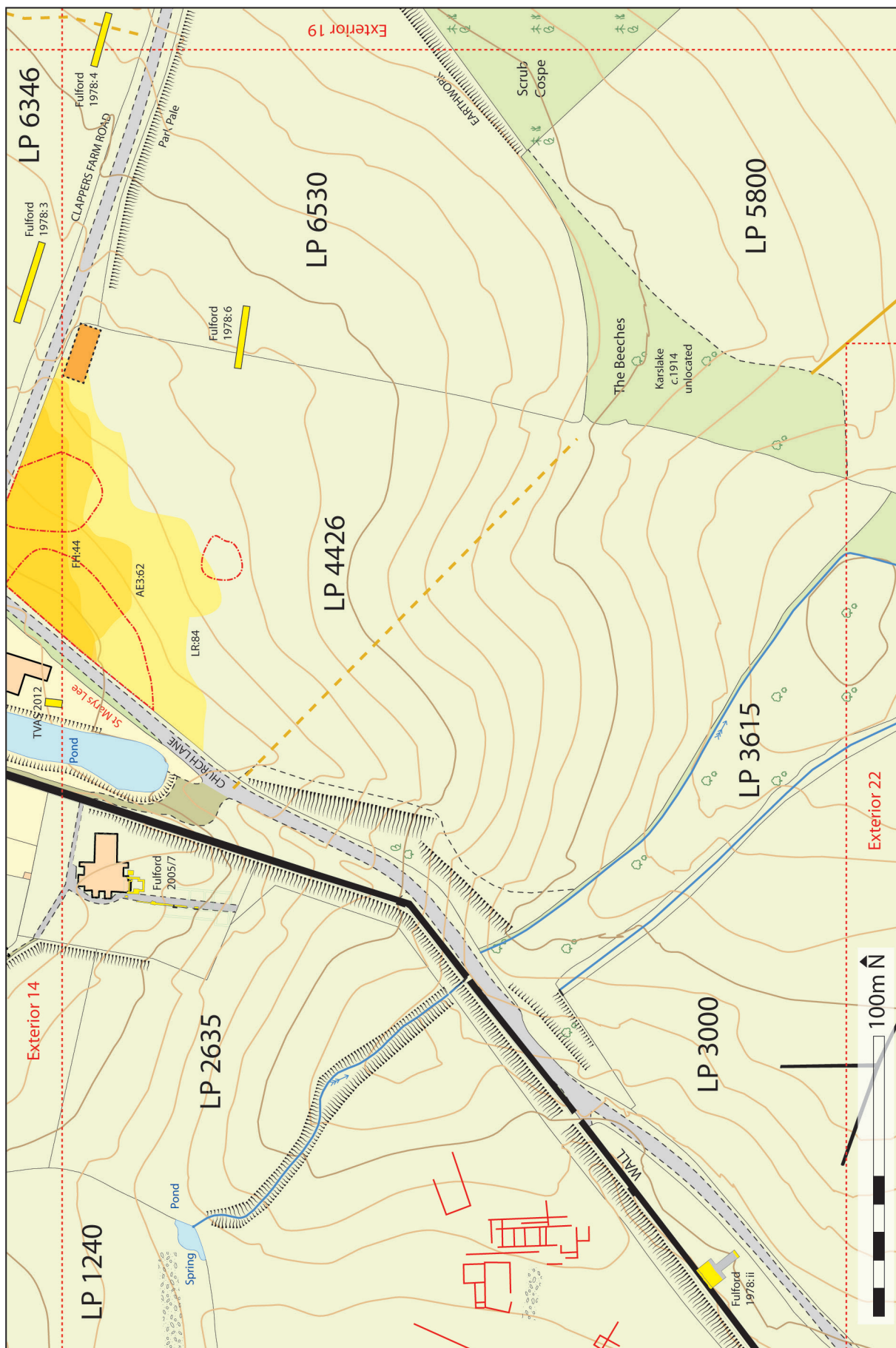


FIG. 6.53. Exterior 18 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.54. Exterior 18 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

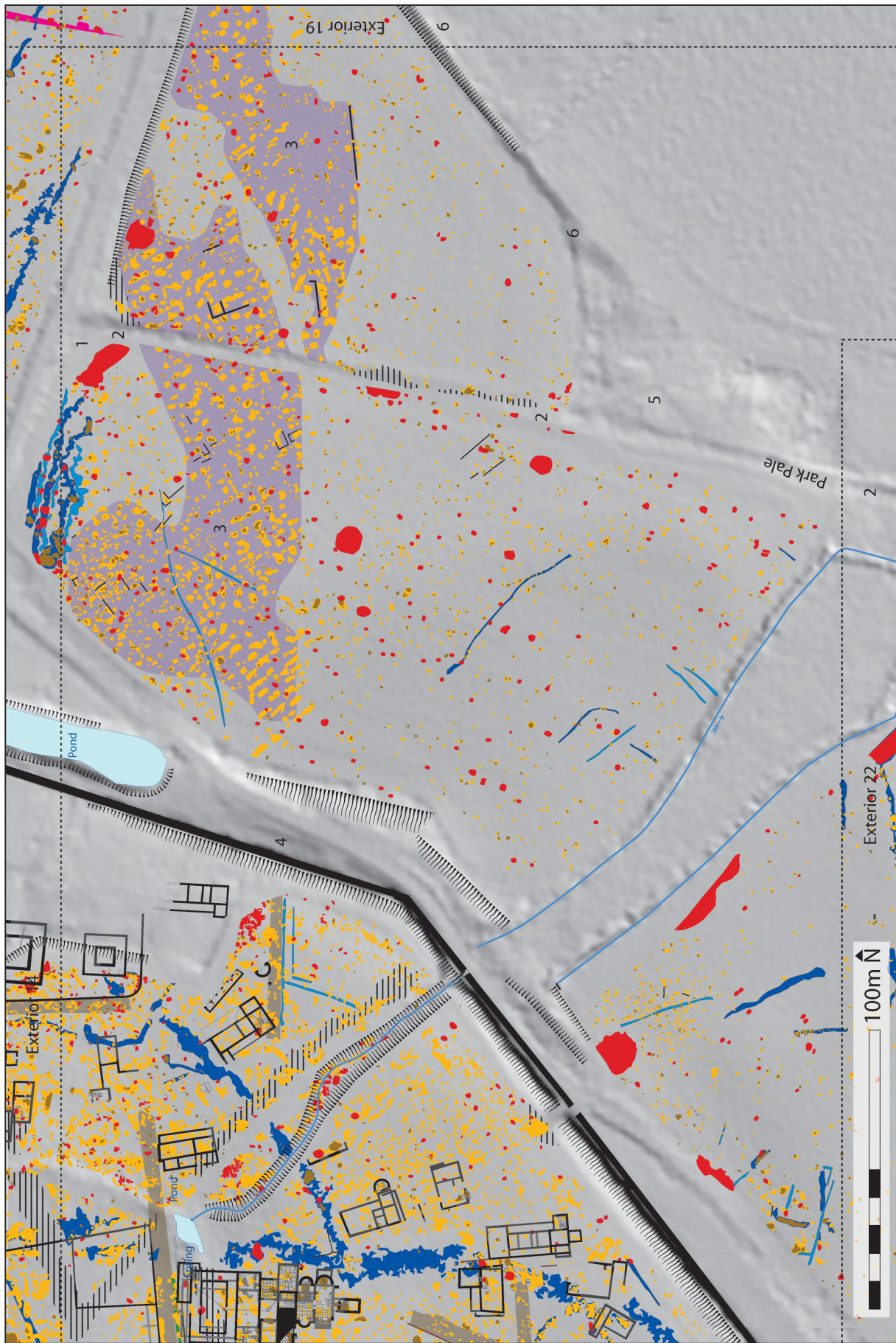


FIG. 6.55. Exterior 18 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

The Outer Defences

The multiple excavations attempting to track various hypothesised routes of defences south-east of the town are discussed in the section on Mapping the Earthworks. Suffice it to say there is nothing in the LiDAR data or geophysics which helps make sense of Karslake's excavation of an entrance-way in the Beeches copse [5], nor of the road he envisaged heading from the town to the south-east (Karslake 1920).

The earthwork along the field-boundary of LP 6530 and 5800 is potentially an extension of a bank and ditch further to the south in Exterior 22 [6].

EXTERIOR 19 (FIGS 6.56–58)

FIELDWALKING

LP 6530: Corney walked over 6–10+ seasons, with no significant finds reported. Within it UoRSP found a flake, a scatter of Roman sherds, and a concentration of medieval sherds mainly in the north-west part of the field on this sheet [1], including a quern fragment; but no CBM.

LP 0136, 5800, 6346, 7500 and 9819: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, 2 groups identified. Within LP 0136, UoRSP found very little in the area on this sheet, perhaps a sherd of Roman pottery. Within LP 5800, UoRSP found 2 sherds of Roman and 2 of medieval pottery and 2 unidentified brick fragments. Within LP 6346, UoRSP found a flake, some Roman pottery by the modern roadside (around Fulford's Trench 5), and a few sherds of medieval pottery, mainly towards the western part of the field on this sheet; Roman/medieval CBM spread further east down the field. Within LP 9819, UoRSP found a flake.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

LP 6346 1978, Fulford, Trenches 4 and 5 (Fulford 1984, 26, 82).

LP 6530 1978, Fulford, Trench 7 (Fulford 1984, 26, 82).

KEY FEATURES

The number of features in both fieldwalking and geophysics diminishes significantly down the hill. The most notable feature here is the continuation of the possible inhumation area [2] across from LP 6530 to the other side of the modern road into LP 6346 (see discussion in Exterior 18). The remains of the medieval Park Pale run down on the southern side of the modern road [3].

The cluster of material in LP 6346, groups AE3:61 and LR:82, is discussed under Exterior 15. The multiple excavations attempting to track various hypothesised routes of defences south-east of the town are discussed in the section on Mapping the Earthworks.

An isolated Gallo-Belgic E coin was found within LP 7500 around SU 647620, just to the south of this sheet (Boon in Fulford and Timby 2000, 163).

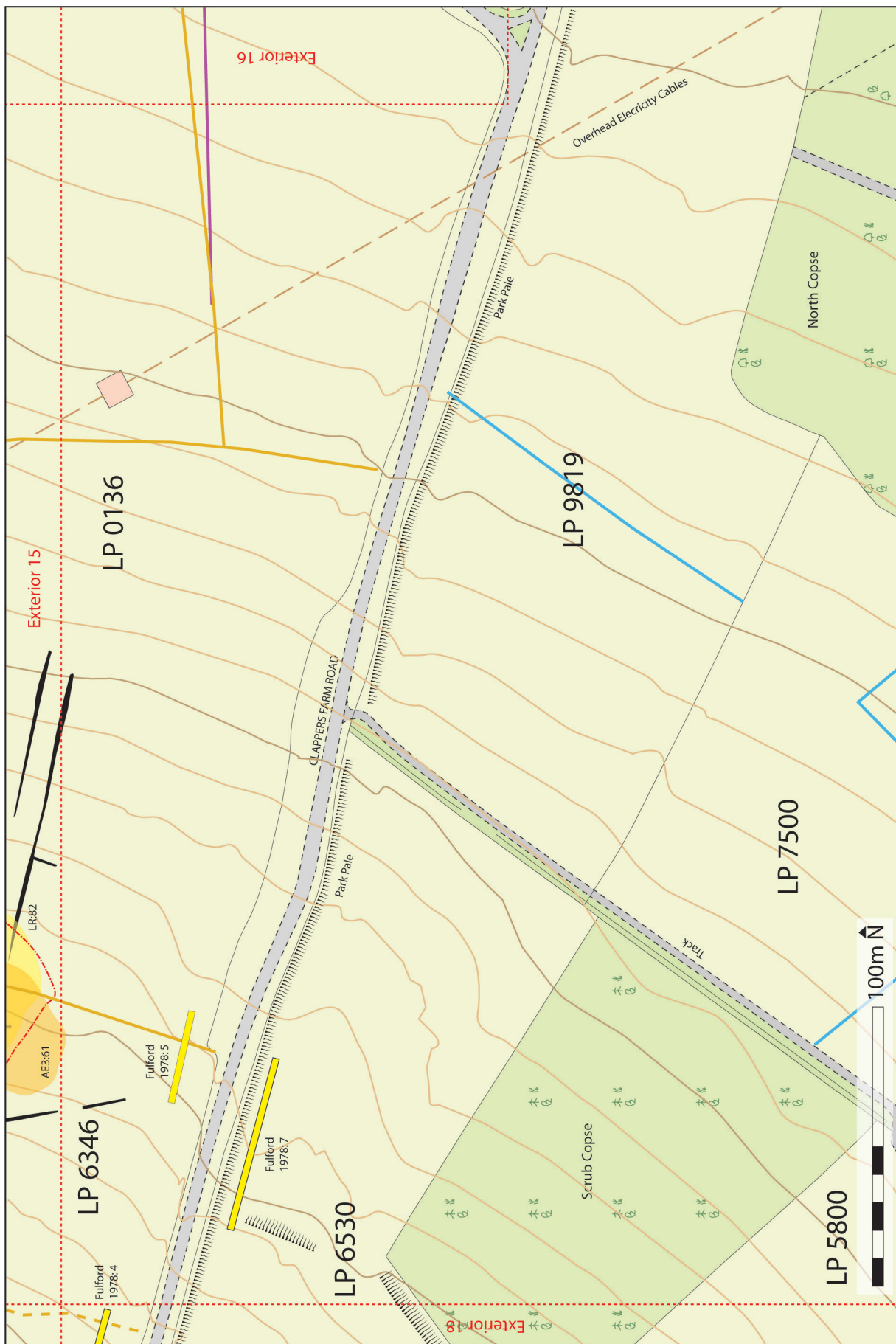


FIG. 6.56. Exterior 19 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

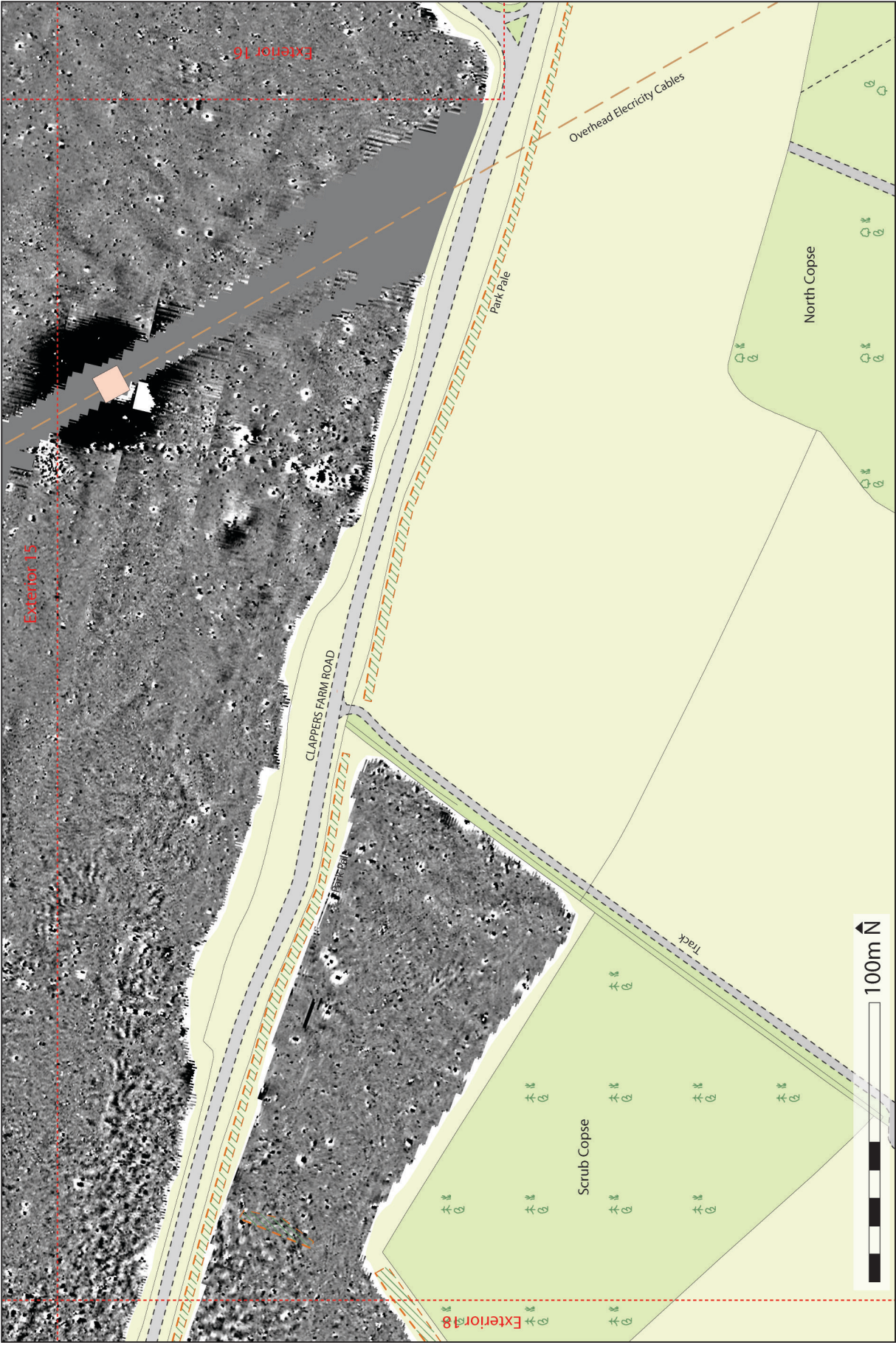


FIG. 6.57. Exterior 19 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

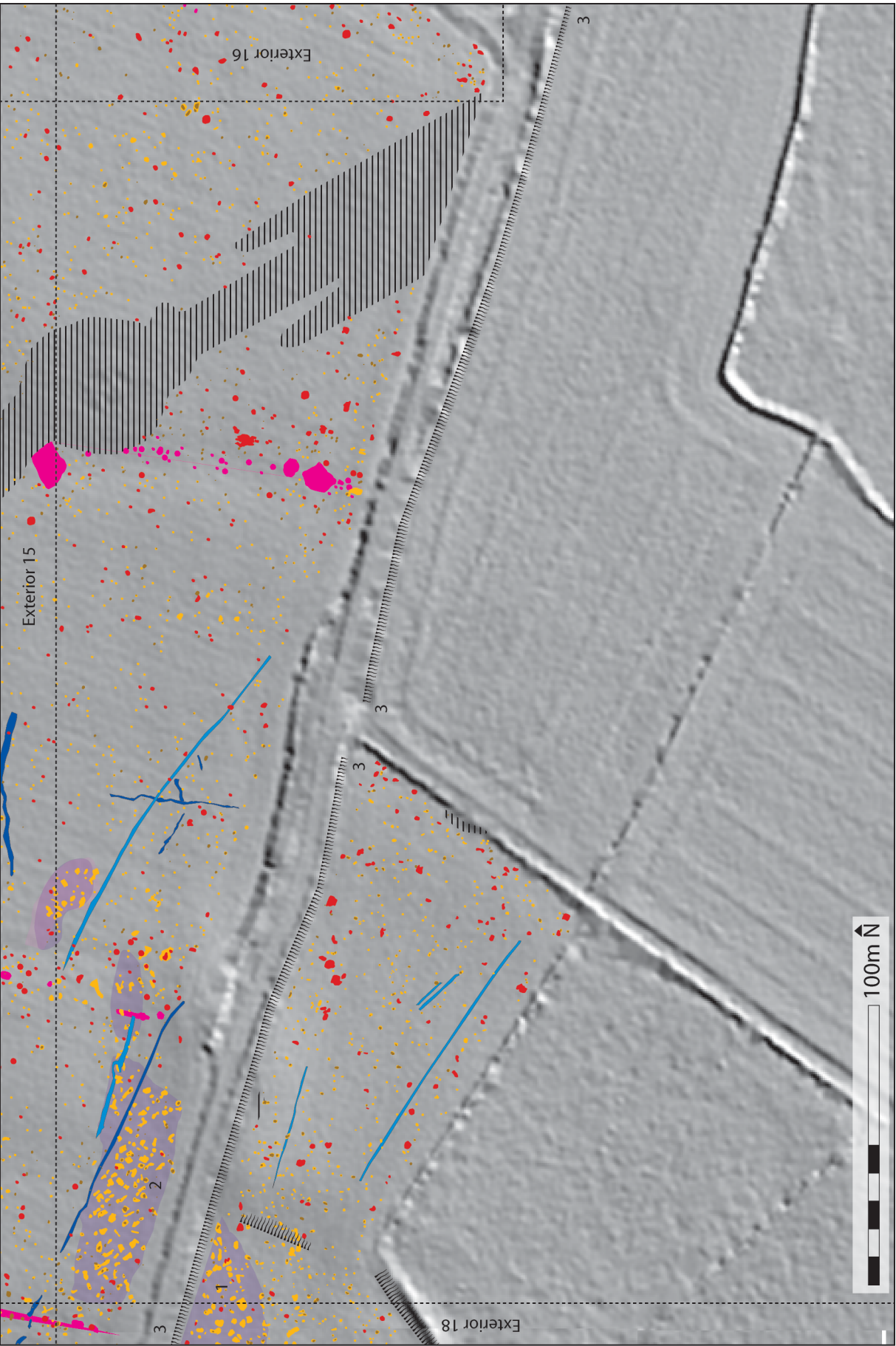


FIG. 6.58. Exterior 19 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 20 (FIGS 6.59–61)**FIELDWALKING**

LP 2177: UoRSP found a few fragments of Roman/medieval tile and 2 medieval sherds.

LP 2900: Corney walked west of the brook over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds reported. UoRSP found a small cluster of Roman/medieval tile west of the brook around and just to the south of the Roman Portway road-line.

LP 3573: UoRSP found 3 Roman and 4 medieval sherds and a fragment of CBM. The Roman sherds were by the brook.

LP 6805: Corney walked over 6–10+ seasons, with no significant finds reported.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Rampier Copse 1909, Challenor Smith, defences (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910).

Rampier Copse 1939, Site L, 3 locations (Cotton 1947, 138–40).

KEY FEATURES

A road comes down the hill from the Lesser West Gate to the brook in the valley, down at the bottom of which its course becomes less clear and it cannot be projected [1], though it is possible that it heads for the gap under the trees of the Dicker's Dyke linear earthwork [2].

Down in the valley bottom there are a large number of pits which appear to have been cut into the clay, 3–8 m diameter [3]. These may be for pottery or CBM production, though no signs of wasters came from the fieldwalking, and no magnetic signatures suggestive of kilns were produced. It could be that they were tanning-pits given the local supply of water (discussed p. 416). They continue along the full length of the brook in the area investigated.

The small part of Rampier Copse enclosure shown in this area reveals no features from the LiDAR [4] (see discussion in Exterior 21).

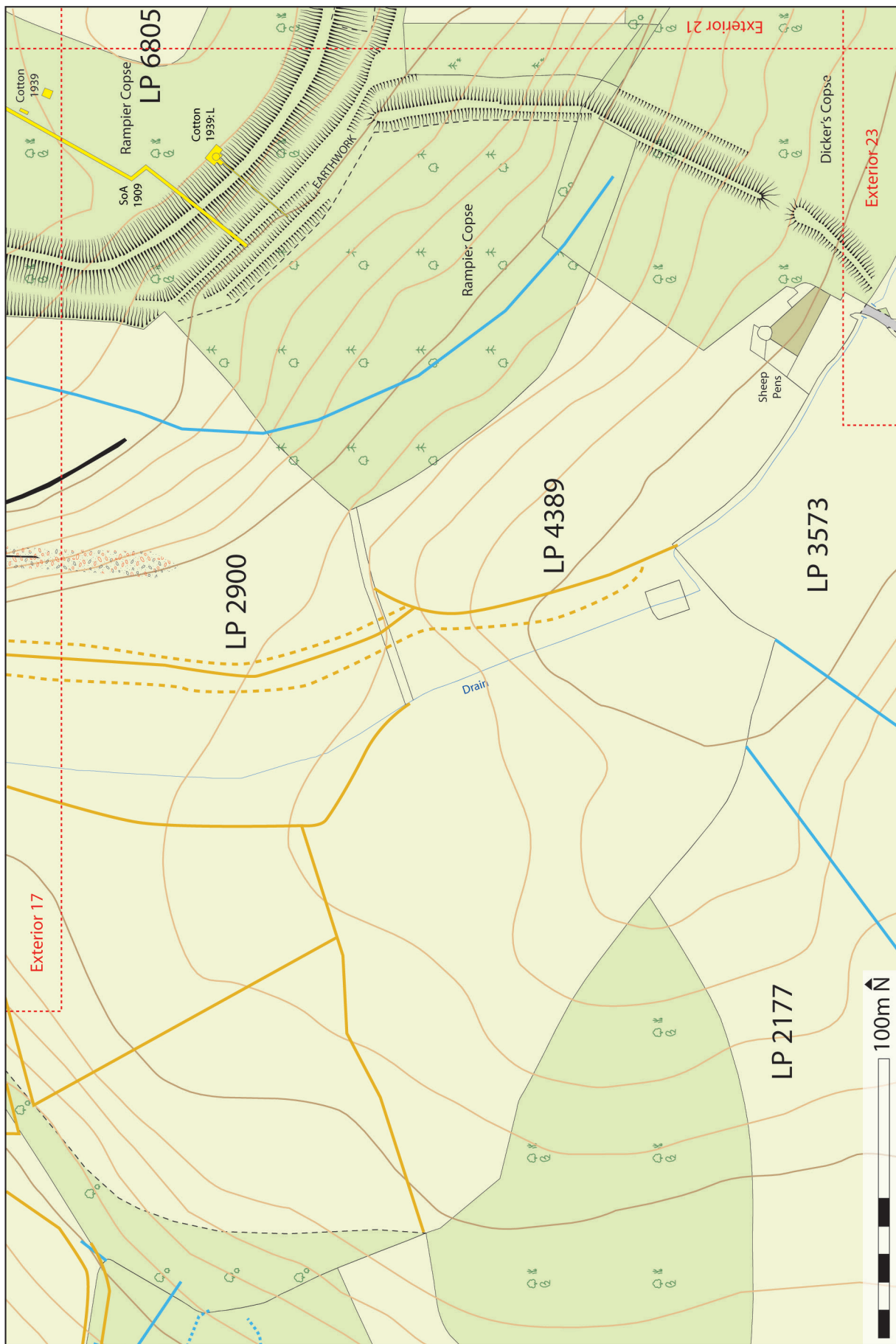


FIG. 6.59. Exterior 20 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

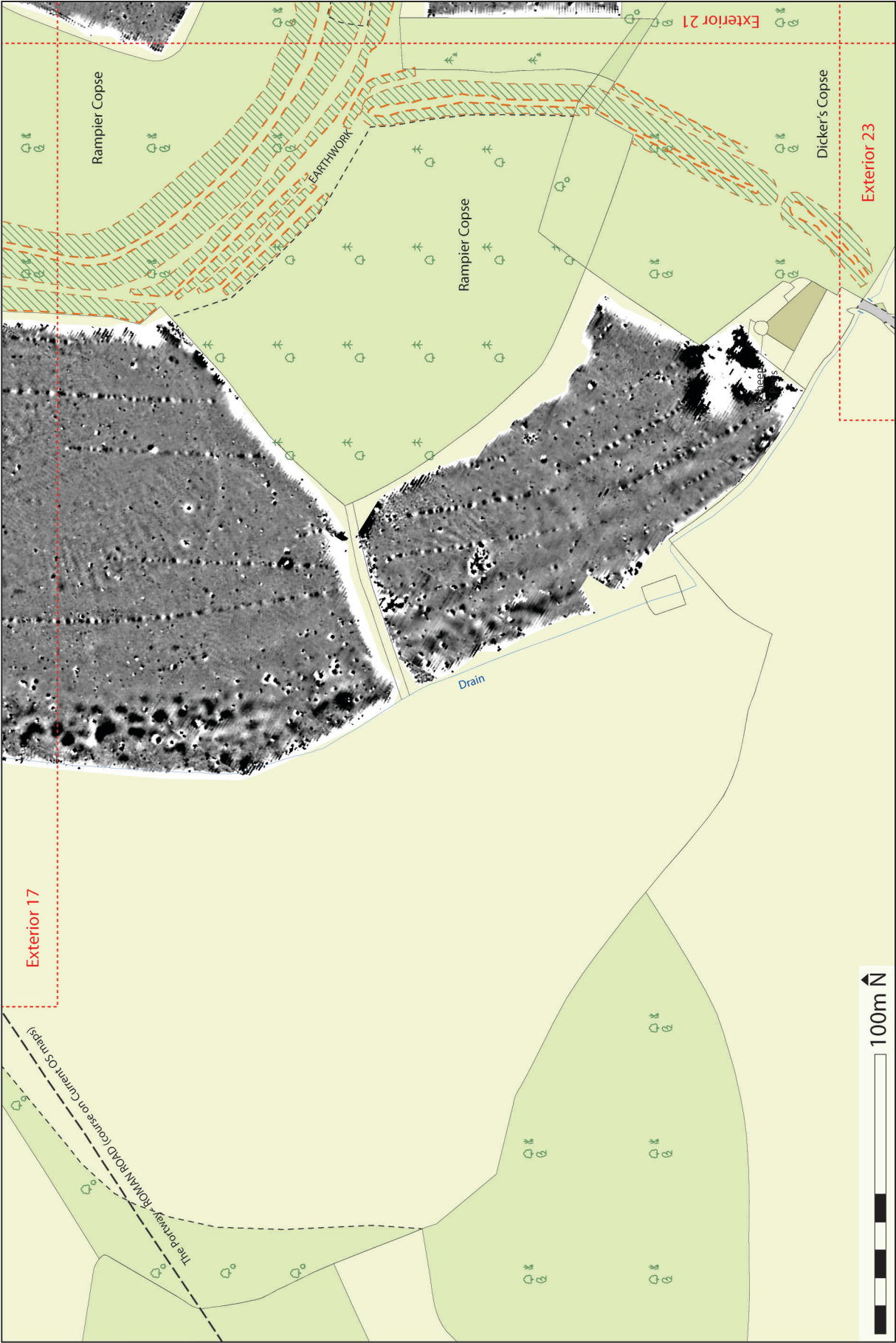


FIG. 6.60. Exterior 20 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

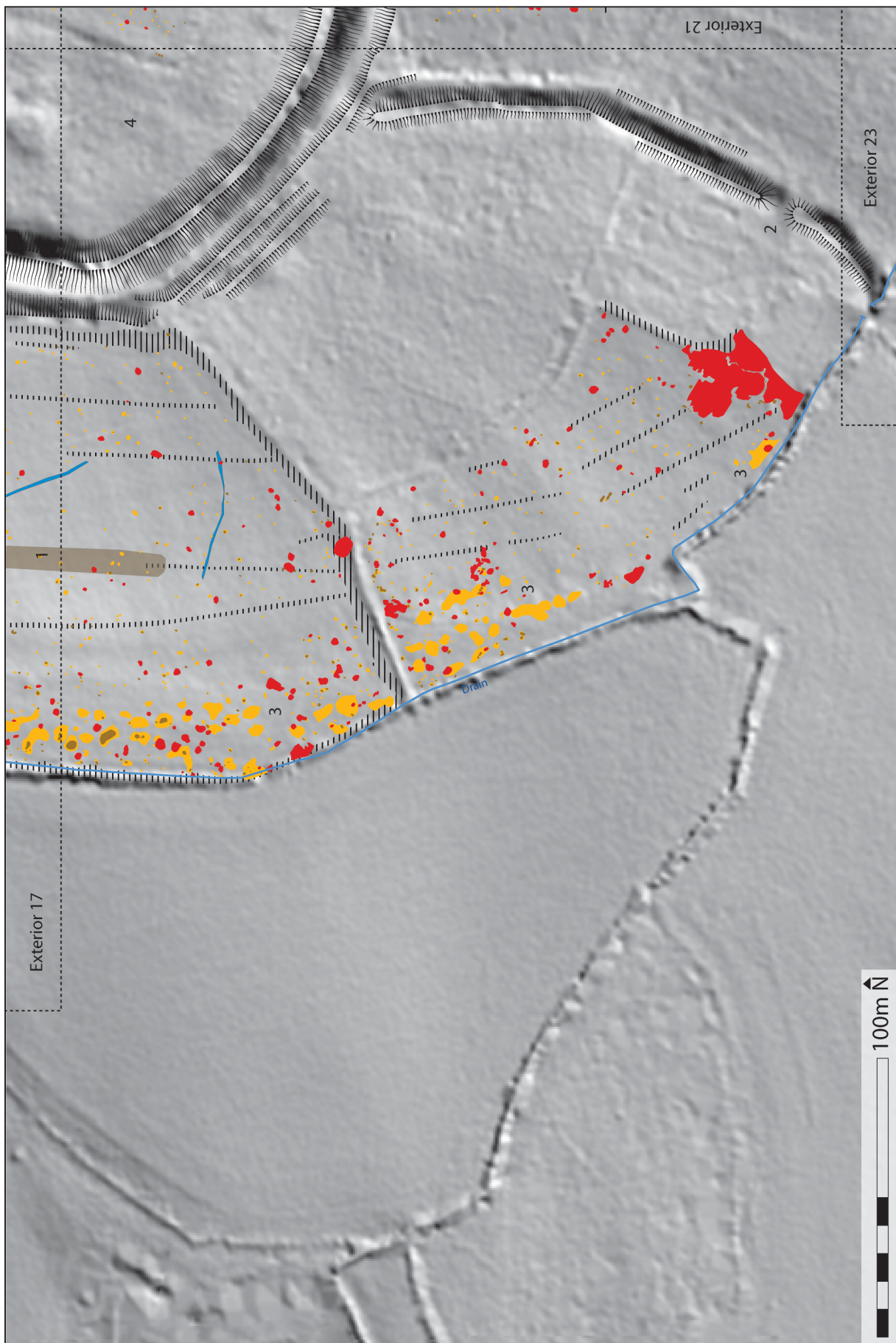


FIG. 6.61. Exterior 20 - geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

EXTERIOR 21 (FIGS 6.62–64)

FIELDWALKING

LP 0001, 0068, 1100, 6805 and 6991: Corney walked over 6–10+ season, 29 groups identified.

LP 0068: UoRSP found a similar cluster to Corney of Roman pottery in the north-west corner of the field, with a quern fragment and a medieval sherd. There were also 14 flakes and a core fragment recognised.

LP 1100: UoRSP found a scatter of Roman pottery with a slightly denser concentration in the western part of the field. There was a concentration of Roman/medieval brick and tile, particularly in the western corner.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

LP 0001	1909, Antiquaries, South Gate (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910).
Rampier Copse	1909, Challenor Smith, defences (St John Hope and Stephenson 1910).
Rampier Copse	1939, Site L, 3 locations (Cotton 1947, 138–40).
LP 0001	1957, Boon, Trenches H and J (Boon 1969, 10–14).
Town Wall	1968, Collis, Trench i (Collis 1983).
Town Wall	1974–5, Fulford (Fulford 1984, 30–2, 37, 62–3, 67–8, 75–6).
LP 6805	1978, Fulford, Trench 11 (Fulford 1984, 26).

KEY FEATURES

The South Gate and road to Winchester

The road exits south but then detours rather than continuing in a straight line. Either side of it and within the presumed line of the Inner Earthwork is a range of ceramics from the Iron Age through to the Later Roman period, with a little more pre-Claudian material further south. Corney noted that the distribution of the CBM and the Antonine to third-century ceramics was similar (Corney 1984, 263).

- PC:1, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 1300 m², 3.05 kg.
- PC:2, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 800 m², 1.02 kg.
- PC:3, mid- to late first century B.C.: 200 m², 0.65 kg.
- PC:4, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 250 m², 0.45 kg.
- CN:14, Claudio-Neronian: 3300 m², 5.90 kg (incl. as of Nero, Hod Hill fibula).
- CN:15, Claudio-Neronian: 1300 m², 2.60 kg.
- FH:28, Flavian-Hadrianic: 2600 m², 4.20 kg (incl. 1 bronze coin of Domitian).
- FH:29, Flavian-Hadrianic: 1600 m², 1.20 kg.
- AE3:46, Antonine to early third century: 1400 m², 2.45 kg.
- AE3:47, Antonine to early third century: 700 m², 1.15 kg.
- LR:64, mid-third to late fourth century: 600 m², 1.35 kg.
- LR:65, mid-third to late fourth century: 150 m², 0.20 kg.

The road to the south-west

The road out of the South Gate bifurcates just after the line of the supposed Inner Earthwork. While the eastern branch heads off to Winchester, the western branch can be seen heading to the south-west in the ultimate direction of Old Sarum [1]. This is where Maclauchlan and others originally thought the road from Old Sarum entered the town until the Lesser West Gate was discovered. The road crosses a marshy area between LP 0001 and 6991, before linears marking either side of the road continue again on the other side in the geophysics. It can also be seen clearly as a parchmark in aerial photographs within LP 6991 (*c.* 1972, NMR SU6362/54–5). However, there is no trace of it as earthworks within Dicker's Copse in the LiDAR, though it might just show on the other side in LP 5673 in Exterior 23 (see discussion on roads p. 401).

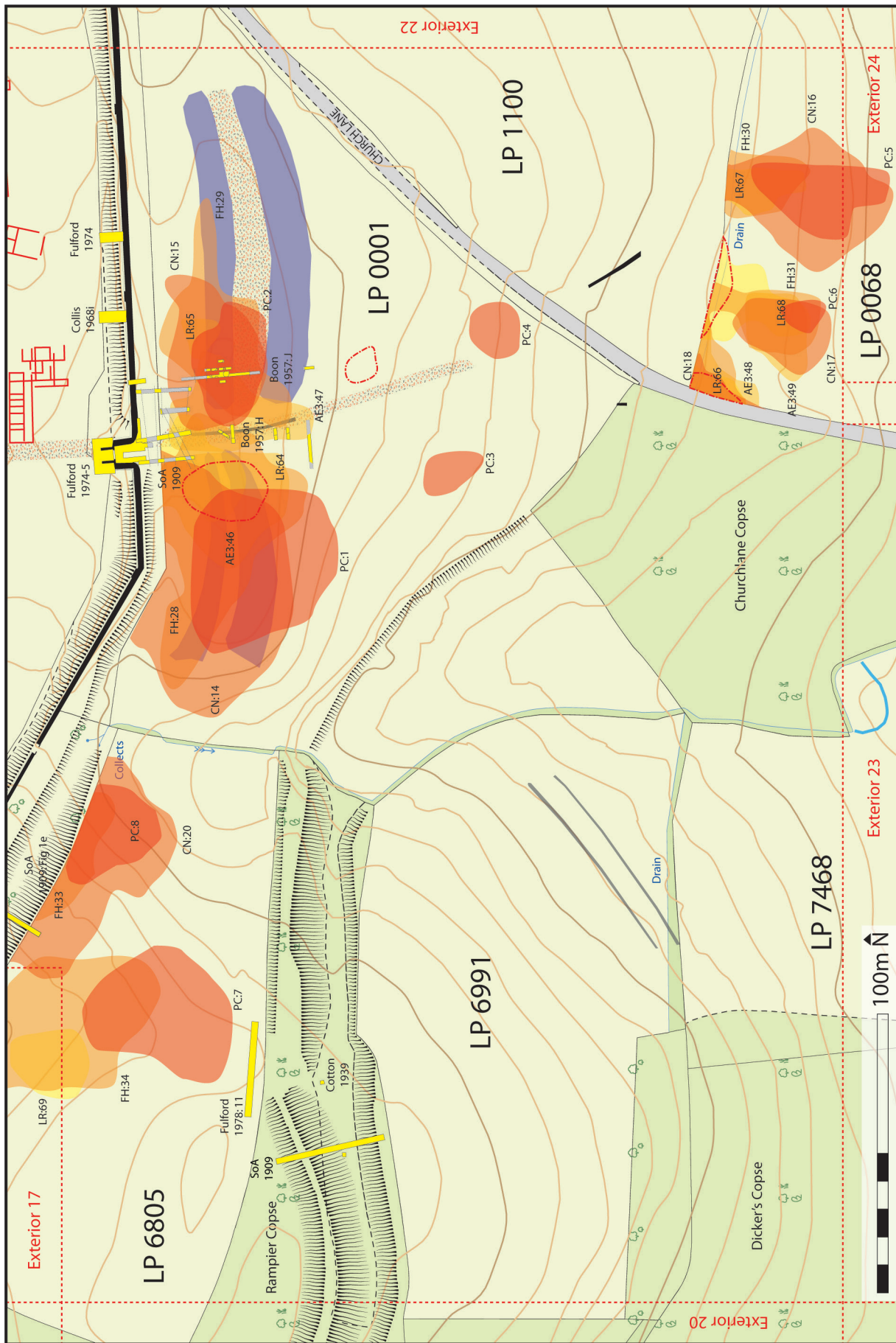


FIG. 6.62. Exterior 21 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.



FIG. 6.63. Exterior 21 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).



FIG. 6.64. Exterior 21 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

Rampier Copse enclosure

The existence of this enclosure, indicated by Colt Hoare (FIG. 3.4), is suggested despite Fulford Trench 11's failure to find the bank and ditch, on the basis of the interior being relatively free of anomalies in comparison to the area to the immediate east and infra-red photographs in the NMR suggesting a ridge or bank existed, which is confirmed by a slight elevation in the LiDAR data [2]. The interior appears to have been kept deliberately clear of negative features [3]. Most of the fluxgate gradiometry readings suggest fragments of metal rather than pits or gullies. The only excavations within the enclosure have been by Cotton in 1939. Two trenches were laid out in the copse rather than the pasture as part of her Site L. Her section into the tail of the bank (shown in Exterior 20) revealed it sealed earlier deposits, including a hearth and pit. The finds therein included some tile, hand-made native ware and a rim of a butt-beaker (Cotton 1947, 138–40).

In the north-west corner of LP 6805 there is a lot of 'noise' which correlates well with Corney's ceramic scatters from the pre-Claudian period onwards [4]. There is relatively little later Roman material, suggesting the area largely fell into abeyance once the Town Rampart and Wall were built. Most of this material only came to light in the last two seasons of the eight years of walking since the ploughman had increased the depth of cultivation (Corney 1984, 245).

- PC:7, mid- to late first century B.C.: 1900 m², 2.45 kg, (the largest early group from Corney's walking, Gallo-Belgic wares emphasising its early date. Included within the assemblage were 2 coin-mould flan fragments).
- PC:8, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 700 m², 1.10 kg.
- CN:20, Claudio-Neronian: 2100 m², 2.60 kg.
- FH:33, Flavian-Hadrianic: 550 m², 0.90 kg.
- FH:34, Flavian-Hadrianic: 1900 m², 3.30 kg.
- LR:69, Mid-third to late fourth century: 500 m², 0.75 kg.

The route of the Inner Earthwork

Earlier hypotheses imagined the Inner Earthwork coming through the middle of the pasture encircled by Rampier Copse, but there is no evidence for that from the LiDAR or fluxgate gradiometry. The RCHME aerial photographic plot showed two parallel ditches outside the South Gate, but south of the expected Wall Ditch, and these are similarly ambiguous in the fluxgate gradiometry. It could be that the northern ditch curved to where the Wall Ditch may have subsequently obliterated it [5], and the southern ditch curved to join the Outer Earthwork [6]. A small sample area of resistivity did not assist greatly, although it did confirm the hardstanding between the two banks on the east of the Winchester road [7]; this gave a similar reading to that of the road, so was far more solid than just a bank would be expected to appear. See also discussion under 'Mapping the Earthworks'.

A possible cemetery

Cemeteries outside a main gate are to be expected. The only unequivocal evidence comes from calcined bone found on the land surface after ploughing in the same area as a pre-Claudian ceramic scatter [8]. Corney thought this spread of material and potential cemetery grew and then contracted in the Flavian-Hadrianic period (represented by scatters PC:5, CN:16, FH:30 and LR:67). On one occasion a relatively clear burial was ploughed up just to the south (CN:19, see Exterior 24): 'This consisted of a spread of cremated bone and dark soil, 1 m by 50 cm, surrounded by pottery, including a samian Ritterling 12, 0.15 kg of "Silchester Ware", 0.60 kg of other coarse wares, including two-thirds of the rim of a cordoned bowl' (Corney 1984, 257). As well as these early cremations, an isolated Gallo-Belgic E was found in this field (Boon in Fulford and Timby 2000, 163).

- PC:5, Augustan to mid-first century A.D. : 850 m², 0.35 kg, 'may represent part of a cemetery as calcined bone is often seen on the surface after ploughing, mixed with darker soil and pottery' (Corney 1984, 253).

- PC:6, Augustan to mid-first century A.D.: 150 m², 0.20 kg.
- CN:16, Claudio-Neronian: 1750 m², 3.00 kg.
- CN:17, Claudio-Neronian: 800 m², 0.70 kg.
- CN:18, Claudio-Neronian: 500 m², 0.25 kg.
- FH:30, Flavian-Hadrianic: 600 m², 0.90 kg.
- FH:31, Flavian-Hadrianic: 550 m², 0.65 kg.
- FH:32, Flavian-Hadrianic: 400 m², 0.85 kg.
- AE3:48, Antonine to early third century: 350 m², 0.50 kg.
- AE3:49, Antonine to early third century: 500 m², 0.85 kg.
- LR:66, mid-third to late fourth century: 100 m², 0.15 kg.
- LR:67, mid-third to late fourth century: 400 m², 0.55 kg.
- LR:68, mid-third to late fourth century: 700 m², 1.30 kg.

The presence of pottery close enough to the surface to be caught by the plough and of calcined bone is all suggestive of cremations, but there is also an area just to the north in LP 1100 [9–10] which is a possible inhumation area, giving similar fluxgate gradiometry responses to the larger more certain inhumation cemetery outside the East Gate along the road to London. LP 1100 did not produce any significant finds of pottery, which was also sparse over the London road cemetery. However, what little pottery was found in the UoRSP survey was to the west of the field, near the possible inhumation signals.

Onion's Hole

Finally, out of antiquarian interest, Onion's Hole is a long since toppled or slumped section of the Town Wall. On Stair's and Taylor's early maps this is marked here (FIG. 3.3), although some later maps appear to have confused it with the location of the South-East Gate (or Sluice Gate). Much legend was attracted to explain the breach in the Wall, though the early descriptions of it as a small hole under the Wall, or as a private gate probably aided the confusion. It was associated with a Giant called Onion, and pennies from Silchester were spoken of as 'Onion's pennies' (Ward 1748, 607; Mann 1891).

EXTERIOR 22 (FIGS 6.65–67)

FIELDWALKING

LP 0001, 1100, 1971 and 3000: Corney walked over 6–10+ seasons, 3 groups identified. Within LP 1100, UoRSP found a light scatter of Roman pottery and Roman/medieval tile across the field. Within LP 1971, UoRSP found Roman sherds along the northern field edge, along with a quern fragment. Within LP 3000, UoRSP found a scatter of pottery across the field, especially on the upper slopes, with a slight concentration in the middle where the cropmark shows itself. This was complemented by a significant tile scatter on the higher slopes.

LP 4600 and 5800: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds reported. Within LP 4600, UoRSP found a flake and core and some fragments of CBM; 2 Saxon sherds were also found towards the southern part of the field. Within LP 5800, UoRSP found nothing in this part of the field.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

LP 1100 1978, Fulford, Trenches 8 and 9 (Fulford 1984, 26, 82).

KEY FEATURES

The South-East Enclosure

The main geophysical linear feature seen crossing LP 1100 and 3000 [1] is the ditch of what is called the South-East Enclosure; this is discussed above in the ‘Mapping the Earthworks’ section. The feature can also be seen faintly in the LiDAR (though not with the geophysical interpretation superimposed), and within LP 1100 it formed a field-boundary up until recently.

Rectangular building complex

A significant building complex has long been known in Watershoots field (LP 3000). Aerial photography pointed out a 37 x 8 m structure, divided into cells, with traces of perpendicular walls running off it [2]. The geophysics suggest that this might be part of a much larger rectangular courtyard *c.* 37 x 70 m to the north-west [3]. However, it is curious that the pottery and CBM distributions spread south and east.

Here it is important to underline a problem with our data sources. The maps here use the RCHME transcription location for the building (Bewley and Fulford 1996) and not Corney’s (Corney 1984). They differ significantly. Corney plotted the building *c.* 30 m east-south-east. However, the geophysics match best with the RCHME location. The problem is that Corney placed his ceramic and CBM scatter directly above where he transcribed his building. By plotting his ceramic scatters here it now appears as if there is a mismatch between the scatter and the building, and this may be entirely inaccurate.

The building is apparently isolated, in that it is not on any obvious main roads or droveways, although both Fulford and Corney separately noted that one of the additional postern gates in the Town Wall was not far away: ‘It seems that this building was considered by the planners of the defences to be important enough to warrant its own access from the town. An immediate question which springs to mind is whether this was a private or “public” structure of special function. The postern gate was blocked in the late Roman period, although the exact date could not be ascertained. ... the drop in Period 5 material from this area may help to clarify this problem ...’ (Corney 1984, 263; see also Fulford 1984, 58).

- FH:45, Flavian-Hadrianic: 250 m², 0.40 kg.
- AE3:63, Antonine to early third century: 1800 m², 1.20 kg (incl. 1 plated denarius of Septimius Severus).

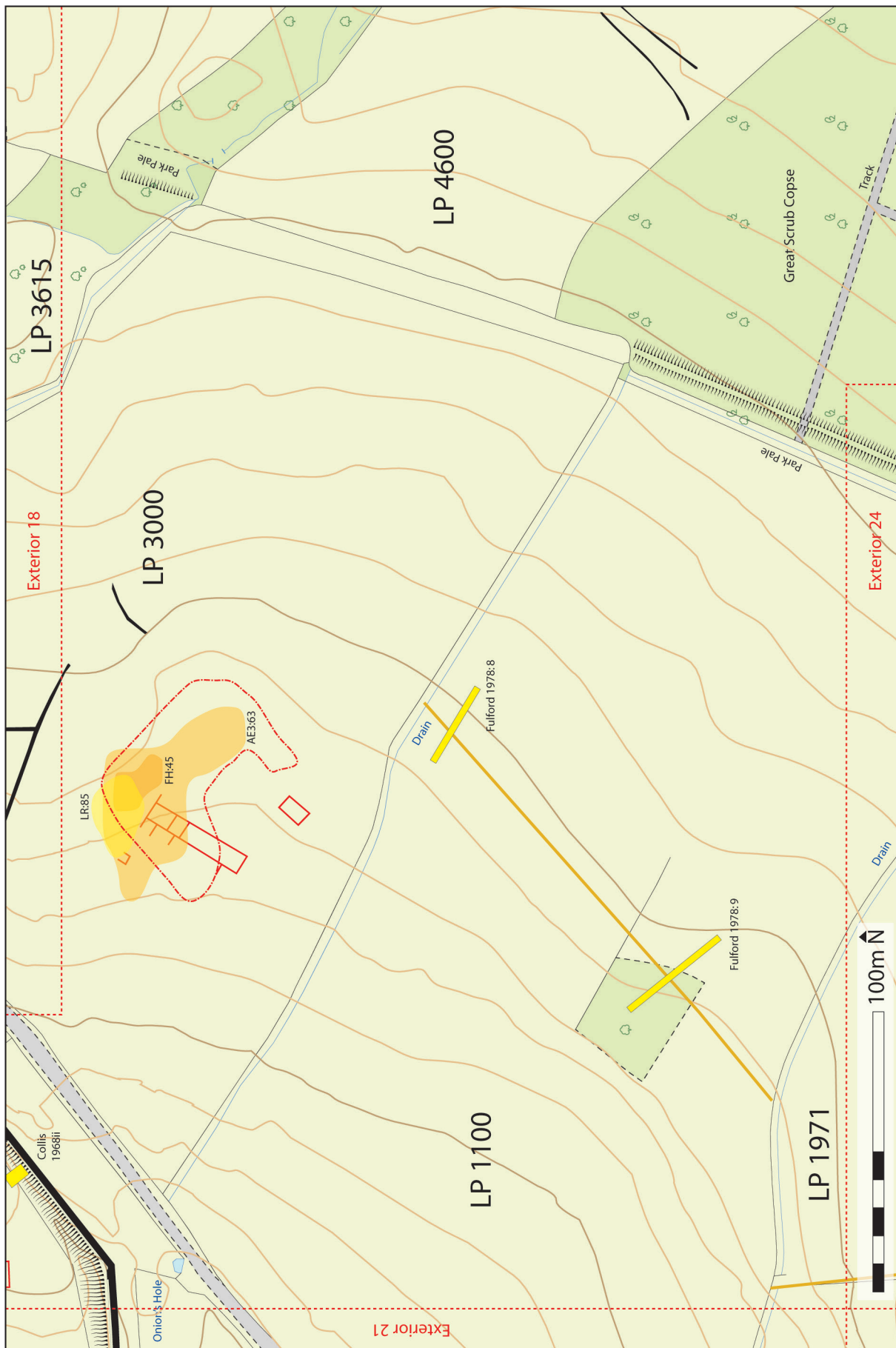


FIG. 6.65. Exterior 22 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

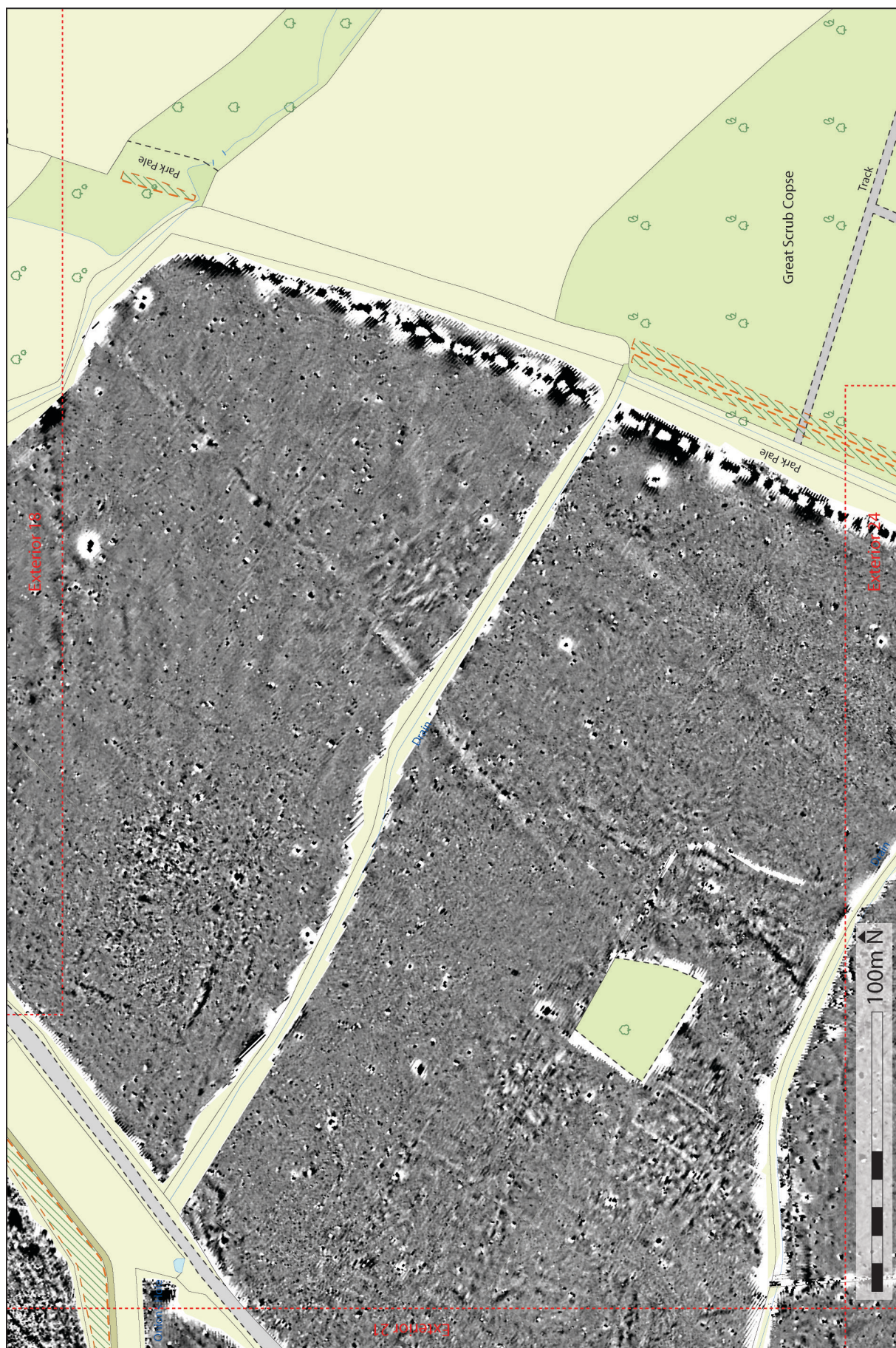


FIG. 6.66. Exterior 22 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

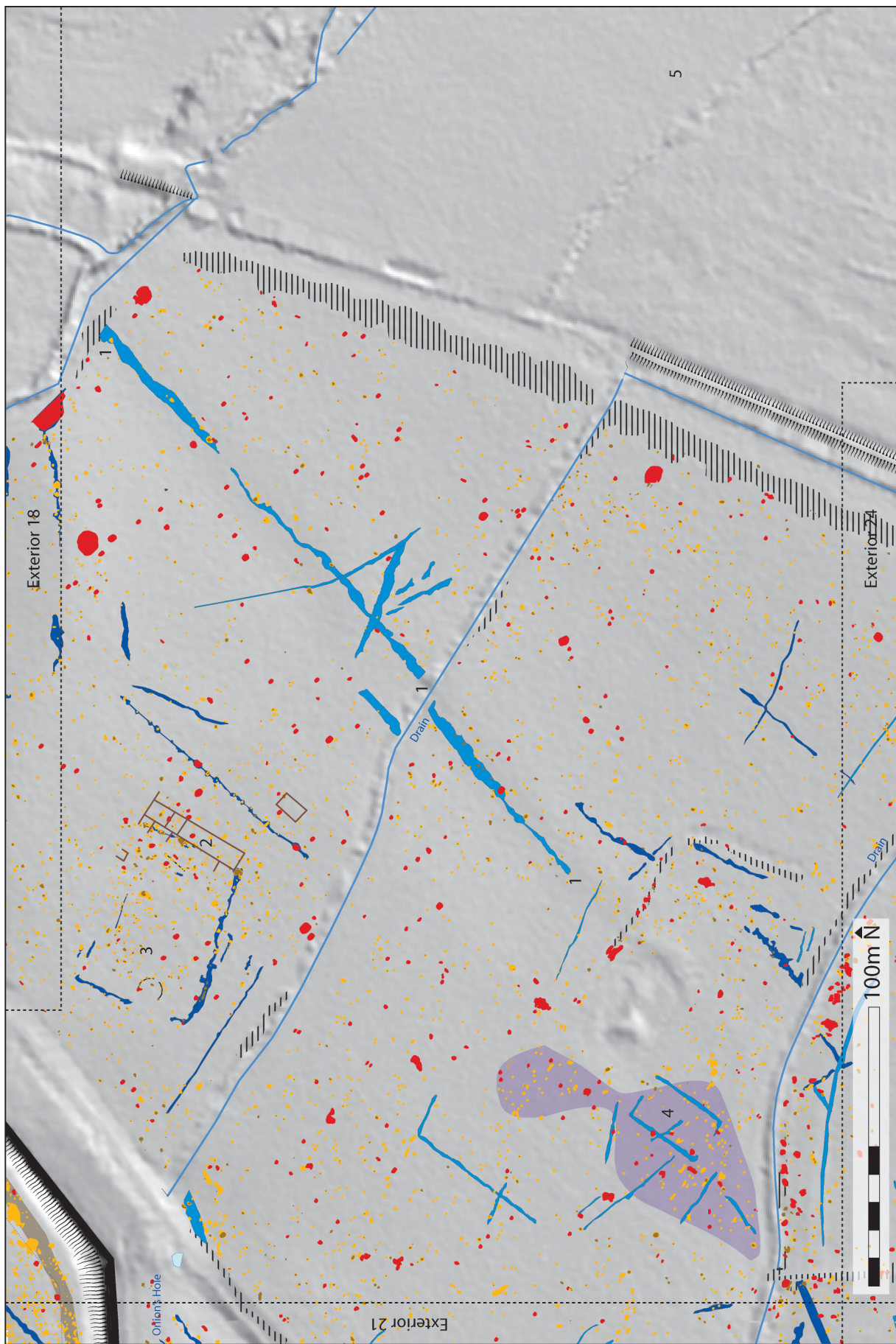


FIG. 6.67. Exterior 22 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

- LR:85, mid-third to late fourth century: 350 m², 0.30 kg (restricted to the northern end of the rubble scatter, and may indicate a decline in activity or occupation around the building in the fourth century).

Building and possible inhumations

Around the small clump in the middle of field LP 1100, and just inside the supposed 'Outer Earthwork' is a large rectangular feature, c. 17 x 28 m [4]. Superimposed on this is the rippled signature which near the London road can be argued to relate to inhumation burials. Corney reported no significant fieldwalking finds from this field, but then neither were there any above the highly likely inhumation cemetery by the London road.

Droeway

To the south-east Corney plotted a north-east–south-west-aligned droeway from his interpretation of the aerial photography [5]. The field produced a little CBM and some Saxon sherds.

EXTERIOR 23 (FIGS 6.68–70)

FIELDWALKING

LP 0068: Corney walked over 6–10+ seasons, 1 ceramic group identified; UoRSP also found a cluster of Roman sherds to the north of the field matching Corney's distribution.

LP 3859: UoRSP found 1 flake, 4 medieval sherds and a light scatter of Roman/medieval tile.

LP 5066, 5647 and 7749: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds reported. Within LP 5066, UoRSP found 1 flake, and a light scatter of Roman/medieval tile. Within LP 5647, UoRSP found 4 flakes and a scraper, 1 medieval sherd, and a light scatter of Roman/medieval tile, mainly to the north-east towards the stream.

KEY FEATURES

The South-East Enclosure

The main geophysical linear feature seen crossing LP 7468 and 0068 [1] is the ditch of what is called the South-East Enclosure; this is discussed above in the 'Mapping the Earthworks' section. It is not possible to trace the feature in the LiDAR into LP 5647. Within Churchlane Copse there is an earthwork marked on the OS to the south of the line of the ditch, as judged from the geophysics; however, the LiDAR shows up a clear ditch on the same alignment as the geophysical one but also a shade suggesting a bank on the north [2].

Oldhouse Lane Dyke

The Oldhouse Lane Dyke appears to start in the middle of LP 7468 [3], and there is no indication of it continuing further to the north-north-east. It could be that it turned to join the alignment of the South-East Enclosure [4]. That the South-East Enclosure has what looks like a field-boundary running at 90 degrees to it which runs under the Oldhouse Lane Dyke would tend to suggest the Dyke was later [5]. There are similarly two other features at right-angles to each other which appear to be cut by the Dyke, a short stretch of droeway and a more-or-less perpendicular division running away from it [6–7]. If these are related, then they again suggest the linear earthwork might be later, making a Late Iron Age date for it less likely.

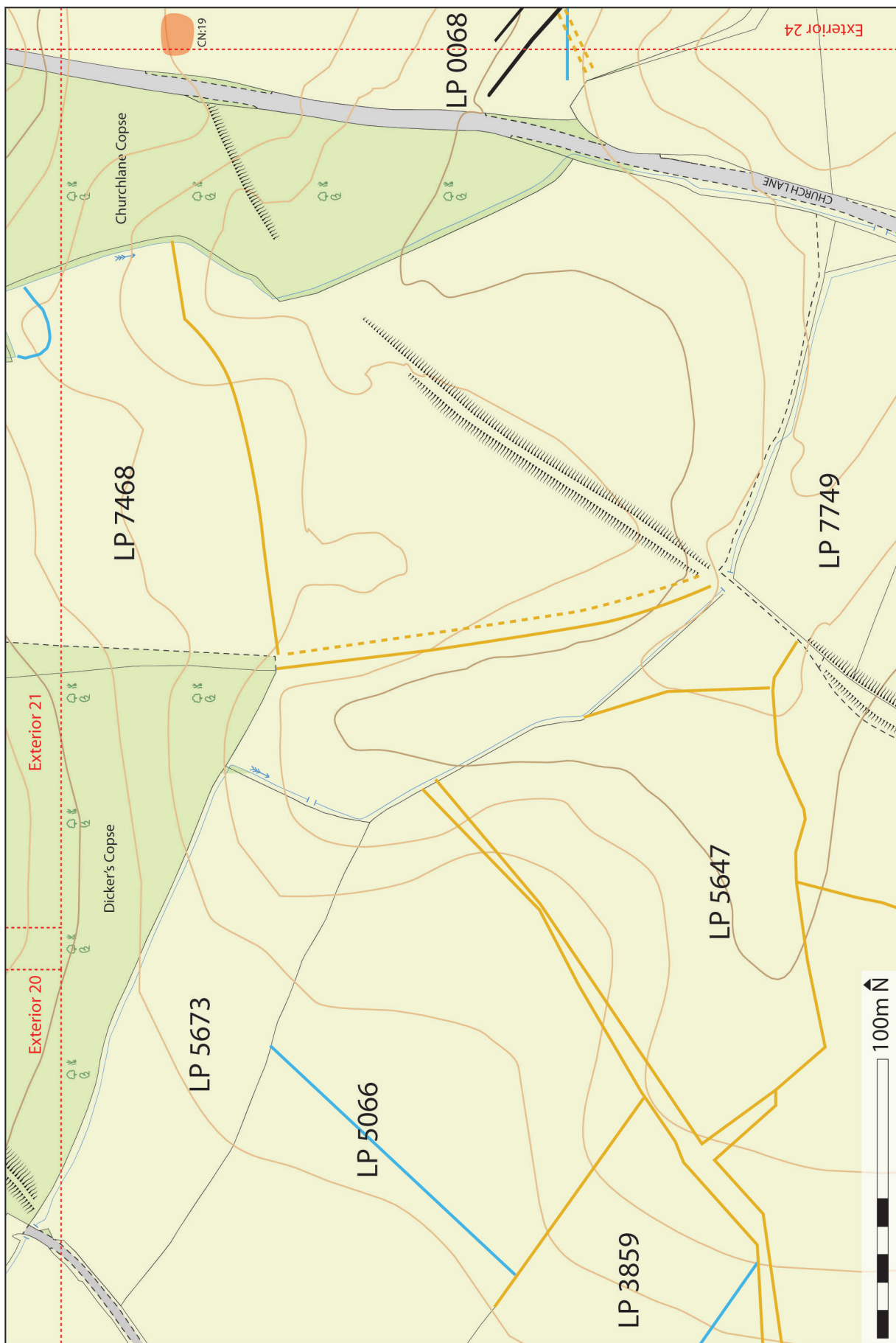


FIG. 6.68. Exterior 23 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

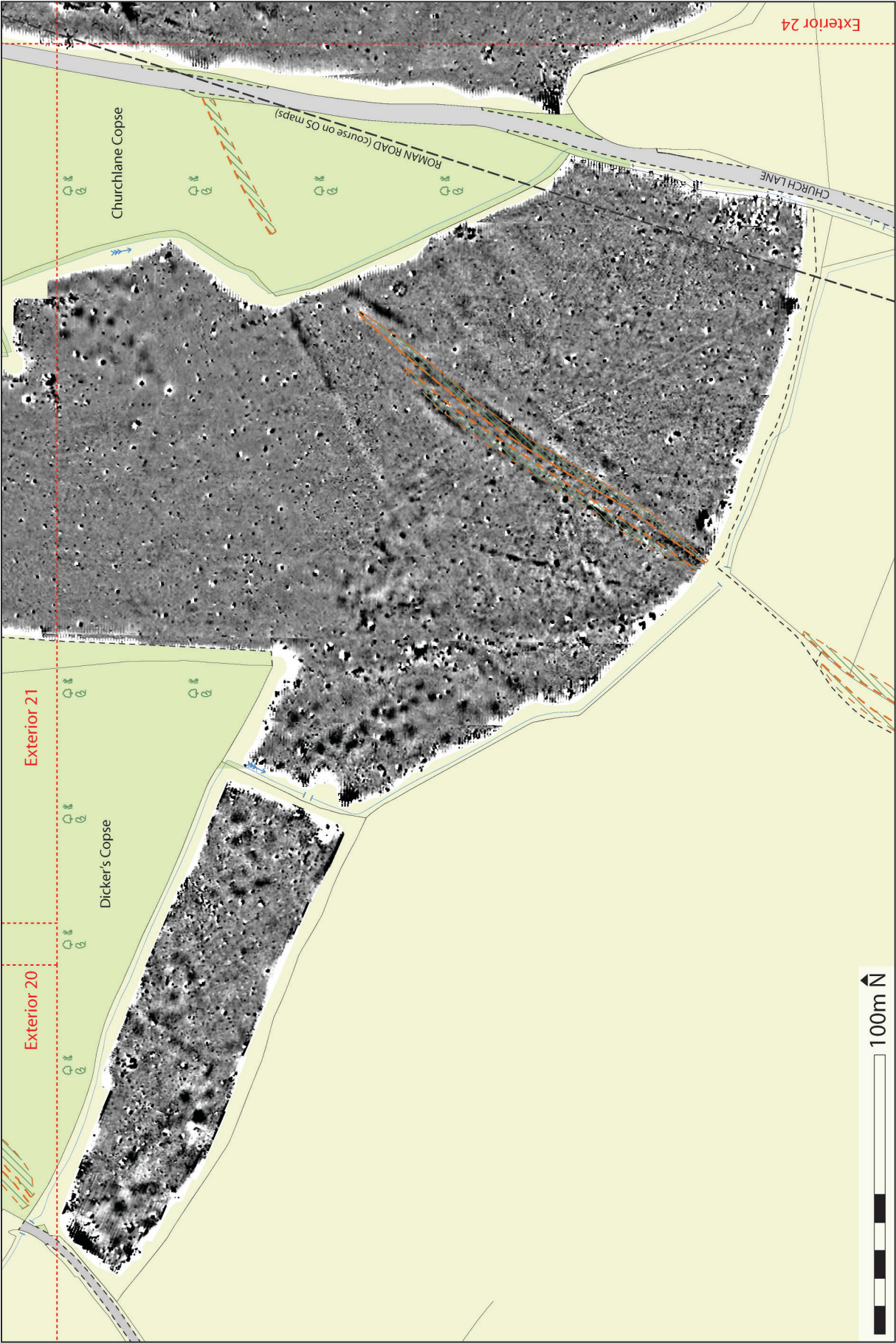


FIG. 6.69. Exterior 23 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

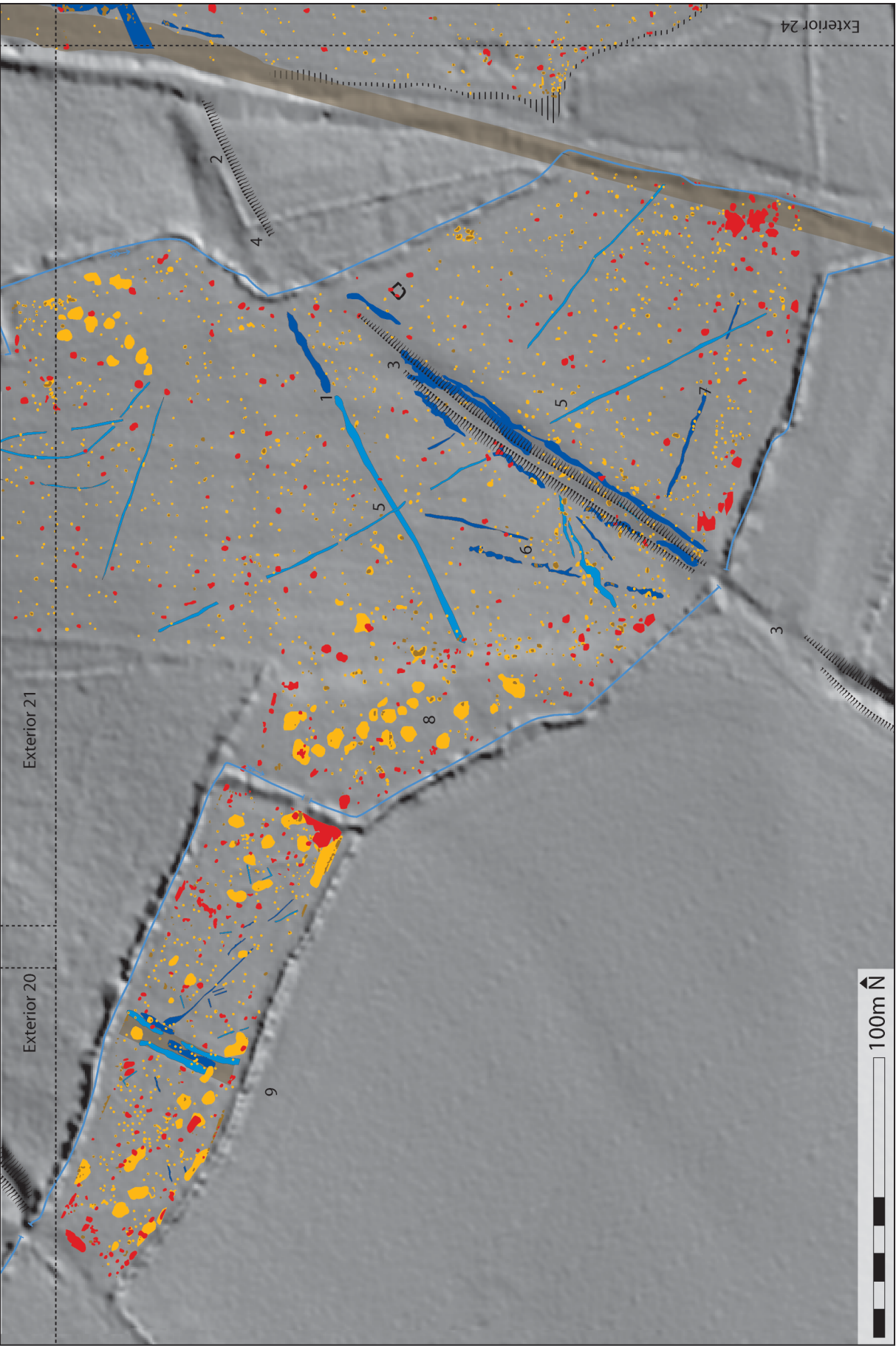


FIG. 6.70. Exterior 23 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

Clay-pits

Down in the valley bottom there are a large number of pits which appear to have been cut into the clay, 5–8 m diameter [8]. These may be for pottery or CBM production, or perhaps could have been reused as tanning-pits given the local supply of water. They continue up the brook into Exterior 20 (discussion p. 416).

The road to the south-west

Towards the west in LP 5673 there are hints of the road to the south-west passing through this small parcel of land in the fluxgate gradiometry [9]; however, this could equally be an old land division as the angle is slightly more akin to that of the eastern field-boundary of this parcel and a few degrees off the alignment of the road to the south-west in LP 0001 and 6991 (Exterior 21).

- LP 0068 CN:19, Claudio-Neronian: 150 m², 0.80 kg.
- Coin, Iron Age copper. From near junction of LP 5647, 7749 and 7468 near Oldhouse Lane Dyke.

EXTERIOR 24 (FIGS 6.71–73)

FIELDWALKING

LP 0068, 1100 and 1971: Corney walked over 6–10+ seasons, 3 ceramic groups identified. Within LP 0068, UoRSP found a scatter of struck flakes and a core fragment, Roman pottery, conforming to Corney's distribution, with a few elsewhere, and 1 medieval sherd. Within LP 1100, UoRSP found a light scatter of Roman sherds and a little Roman/medieval tile towards the southern corner of the field. Within LP 1971, UoRSP found a few flakes and a few Roman sherds.

LP 0041 and 4563: Corney walked over 1–2 seasons, with no significant finds reported. Within LP 0041, UoRSP found 2 flakes and a scraper from this field, south of the area on this sheet. Within LP 4563, UoRSP found nothing.

KEY FEATURES

Park Pale

The earthwork to the north-east is probably part of the deer park that the Norman Ralph Bluet was licensed to enclose in 1204 (Page 1911, 51–6) [1].

Roman cremations

In the north-west area there are several fieldwalking scatters which were associated with cremations, see discussions in Exterior 21 [2]. A later first-century cremation and another later Flavian cremation with samian and glass were noted (Goodburn *et al.* 1976, 368–71; Grew *et al.* 1980, 394–5).

Field-systems

Cutting across the north-west area is the South-East Enclosure [3]. Parallel and perpendicular to this earthwork are linears which suggest a rectilinear field-system [4] (which is also parallel

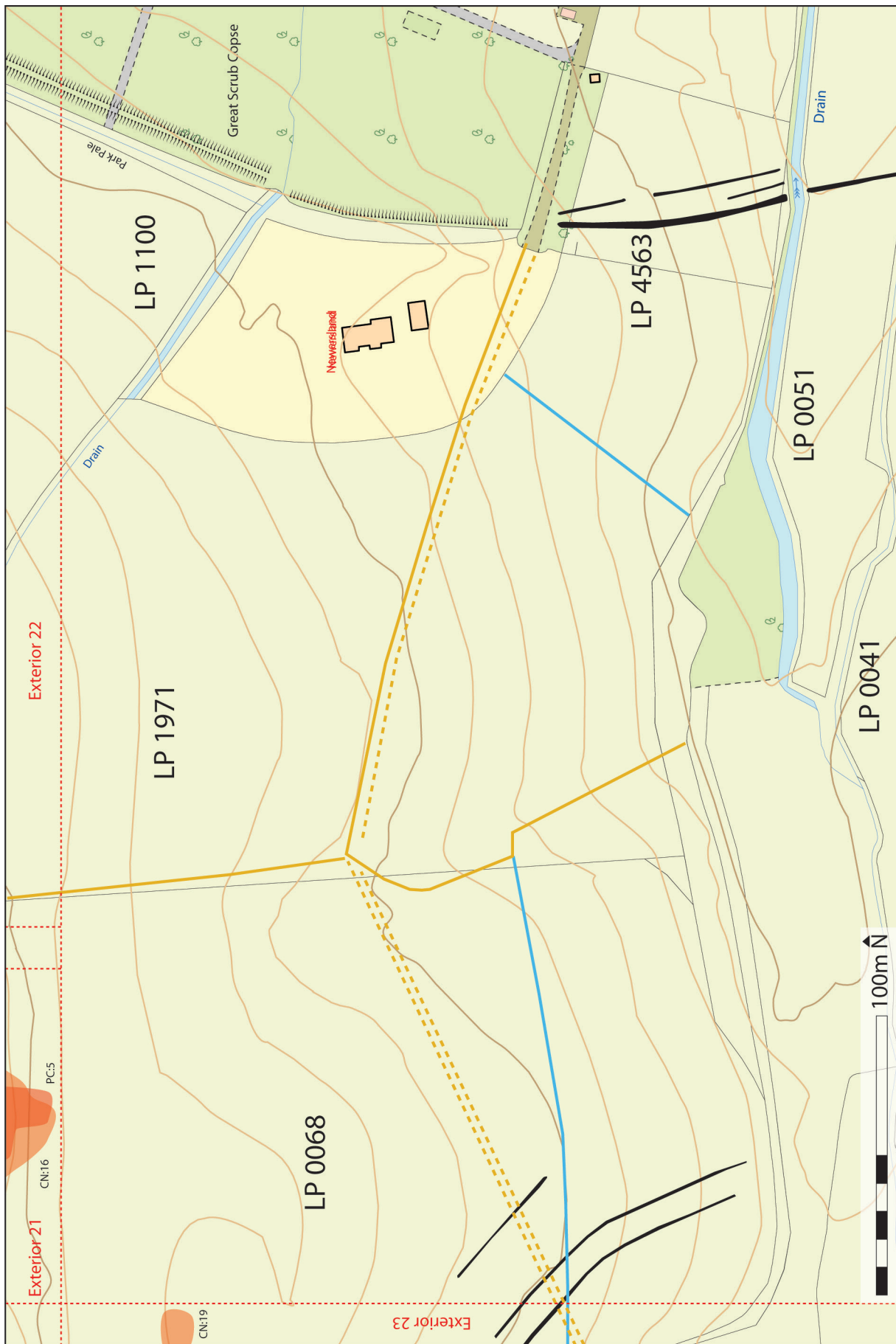


FIG. 6.71. Exterior 24 – excavations, aerial photography and fieldwalking.

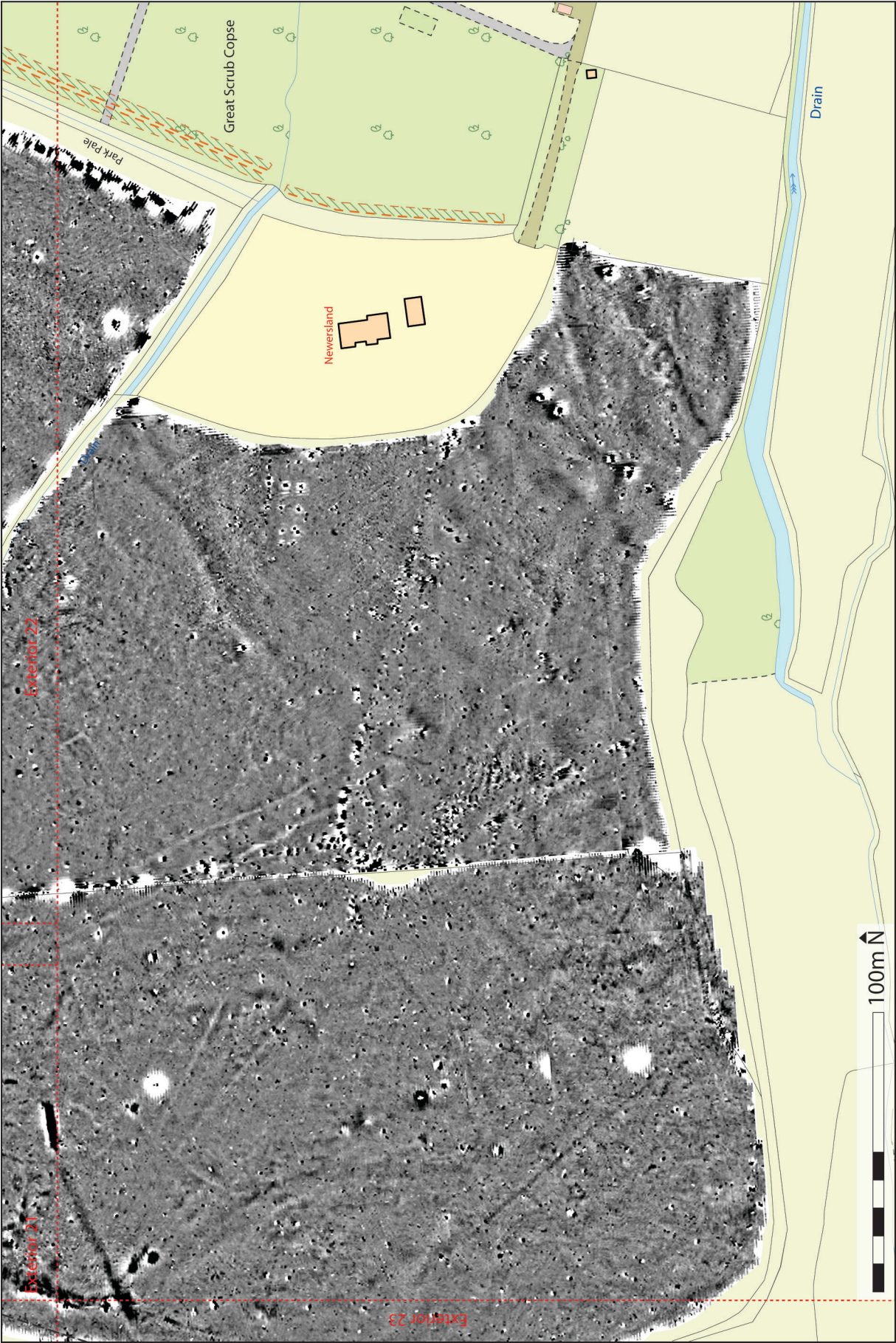


FIG. 6.72. Exterior 24 – fluxgate gradiometry (± 2 nT).

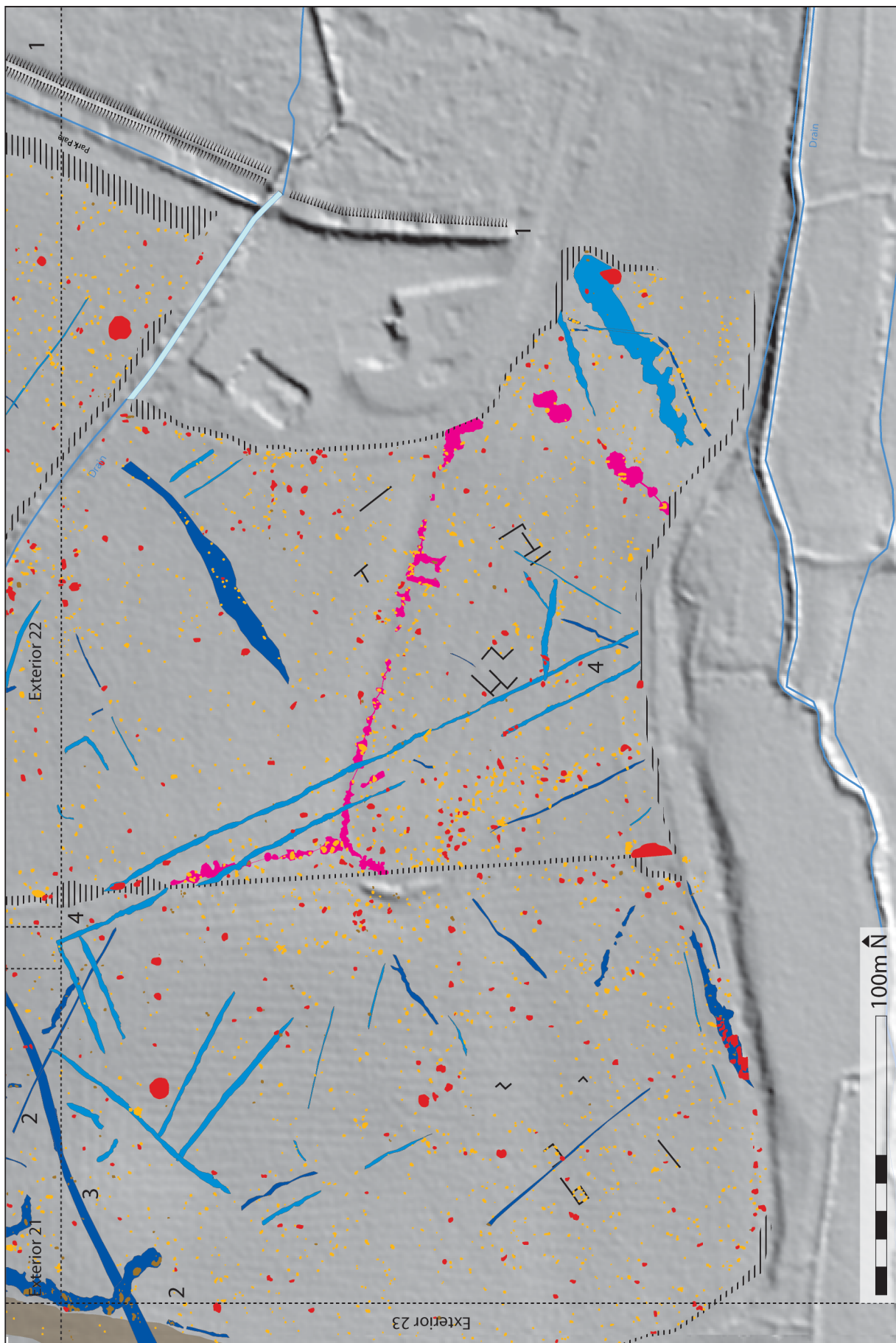


FIG. 6.73. Exterior 24 – geophysics interpretation on top of LiDAR data.

to the Silchester to Chichester road). The rectangular shape of this field is fairly precise. If the parallel linears [4] are the eastern side, then the western side is Exterior 23: Feature [5]. The distance between these two parallel lines is 355 m (*c.* 1200 Roman feet), which is half the size of a classic 200 *iugera centuria* land-parcel which would be 710 m square. One field does not make a field-system, but it is worth noting if further survey is conducted to the south-east. The orientation of the field-boundary is the same as the Roman road branching off the Silchester to Winchester road to Chichester, suggesting a large-scale re-planning of the fields in the area may have taken place. Timby has noted how by the second century many of the Later Iron Age and early Roman sites in the area had disappeared, suggestive of some overall re-organisation of the landscape (Timby 2012, 145).

OUTSIDE THE AREA OF THE DETAILED SHEETS

The following features have been noted within the area of the Exterior index map, but just outside one of the areas where geophysics was undertaken. The field numbers can be seen on the map index (FIG. 6.1).

Great Scrub Copse and LP 4563, 6666 and 8655

LP 6666: Corney walked over 3–5 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

LP 8655: Corney walked over 1–2 seasons, with no significant finds reported.

An evaluation in LP 4563 and 6666 ahead of a proposed (but unbuilt) small reservoir revealed traces of an Early Iron Age or Late Bronze Age settlement to the north. This area contained cropmarks and droveways which continued on into LP 8655 (Corney 1984, fig. 79; Fulford 2011; Frere *et al.* 1988, 477).