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M3 TWYFORD DOWN, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE

Assessment Report and Updated Project Design Specification

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Submitted to English Heritage March 1993

Wessex Archaeology

SUMMARY

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The excavations at Twyford Down in advance of the construction of the M3 revealed a complex series of archaeological features reflecting occupation and farming activity extending, though probably interrupted, from the Early Bronze Age to the Early Roman period. Evidence for settlement, economy and burial rites has been recovered for the Bronze Age period on Twyford Down. The burial record has been unexpectedly full and adds to our knowledge of burial practice and monuments in this area: it was focused on an interrupted ring-ditch. The evidence for buildings and fields has been badly damaged by subsequent erosion caused by both ancient and modern ploughing. In spite of that, enough survived at the time of the excavation to prove the existence of a small settlement with associated fields.

It is not yet known if the Bronze Age settlement and farming activity is directly contemporary with the burials but it is hoped that full analysis of all the pottery coupled with a limited series of radiocarbon assays will resolve this. It should then be possible to create a single sequence of events involving settlement, burial and farming activity, presumably relating to a family farmstead over a number of generations.

The Late Iron Age/Early Roman period lacked any direct evidence for settlement within the proposed road corridor, although the excavations were close to a settlement site excavated in the 1930s. The presence of paddock enclosures and domestic debris from pits, however, is enough to suggest the nature of the settlement in this area.

As well as the recent excavations, the earlier evaluation work and aerial photographic survey carried out by RCHME and the 1930s excavators has provided considerable data on the development of the landscape in later prehistory.

The assessment of the data gathered has led to six themes being identified for the analysis of the data and its publication. The principal themes are the role of funerary ritual in Bronze Age settlement, the changing landscape in later prehistory, and an assessment of the validity of the evaluation techniques, and a consideration of the techniques for the future. In all, the approach outlined above will address four research aspects highlighted as national priorities in *Exploring Our Past* (English Heritage 1992) and three aspects defined as local or regional priorities. The analysis is to be presented in a chronological synthesised report of about 40,000 to 50,000 words suitable for publication as a monograph in the Hampshire Field Club series. The entire post-excavation research and analysis will take approximately nine months to complete to the stage of a draft publication report to be submitted to English Heritage. The total cost will be £61, 932.50.

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We are also indebted to Margaret Brooks for her assistance with on-site conservation.

The project was directed in the field by David Farwell with Duncan Coe and Rachael Seager Smith and supervised by Andrew Powell, Kevin Ritchie and Karl Hulka. The project was monitored for Wessex Archaeology by Richard Newman.

This report was compiled by David Farwell, Elaine Morris and Richard Newman with assistance from Rachael Seager Smith, Michael J Allen, Sarah Wyles, Caron Newman, Julie Gardiner, and Dale Sarjeantson of the Faunal Remains Unit.

The site archive and the artefactual material is currently curated by Wessex Archaeology (Site Code W437) and conservation work is being carried out by Margaret Brooks at the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum Conservation Laboratory.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

In February 1990, the Secretary of State for Transport and the Secretary of State for the Environment, following the Inspectors' reports from the 1987-8 Public Inquiry, decided that the M3 motorway extension (Bar End-Bassett section) should proceed as published (Mott Hay and Anderson 1984). Considerable concern had been expressed by a number of archaeological organisations over the potential effects of this decision on archaeological deposits to the east of Winchester. As a result, English Heritage (HBMCE) were required to initiate archaeological investigations of the two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM 273 and 543) which were to be affected by the proposals. The two monuments lie to the south-east of Winchester on Twyford and Hockley Downs, adjacent to the Iron Age hillfort of St Catherine's Hill. There were, however, further archaeological implications arising from the proposed road construction along the route between Bar End and Compton. These were highlighted in a report commissioned by English Heritage and compiled by the Winchester Archaeology Office in 1985 (Whinney 1985). In March 1990, in order to deal with all of the archaeological implications of the proposals, English Heritage asked Wessex Archaeology to prepare a strategy for assessing the full archaeological potential of the proposed route between Bar End and Compton, with a particular emphasis being placed on the evaluation of the archaeological remains on Twyford and Hockley Downs. Subsequently following the completion of the evaluation, excavations were undertaken on Twyford Down between April and November 1991. This report represents an assessment of the data gathered with proposals for its further analysis and dissemination.

1.1 Background

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The western end of Twyford Down was the subject of small-scale excavations in 1933-34 carried out by pupils and masters from Winchester College (Stuart and Birkbeck 1936). These were undertaken within the framework of a growing body of information about the British Iron Age in Hampshire. Specifically, the results of the excavations at St Catherine's Hill had recently been published (Hawkes 1930) and the well-preserved field system which covered the western end of the down had been provisionally identified as of Iron Age origin. Stuart and Birkbeck's excavations defined the presence of an Iron Age village with an associated field system. It was believed to be a satellite of the hillfort on St Catherine's Hill. Subsequently the village and the best-preserved elements of the field system were granted the status of Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Aerial photographs collated and plotted by RCHME show that the field system originally extended further to the east. A circular feature, subsequently found to be a ring-ditch, was also recognised. The evaluation work in 1990 confirmed the extent of the field system, the presence of the ring-ditch, and also suggested that considerable evidence of Bronze Age activity survived in the eastern half of the area.

Following the archaeological evaluation work undertaken in 1990, Wessex Archaeology submitted an excavation research design to English Heritage. This design set out a scope of works centred on Twyford Down. The resulting excavation project was carried out between 29 April and 14 November 1991. The results of the excavation are summarised below (section 3). The results of the previous evaluation work have already been submitted to English Heritage (Wessex Archaeology 1990 and 1991) but for the sake of sequential completeness will be referred to in summary (section 1.3).

A brief non-technical account of both the evaluation and excavation was published as a booklet in January 1992 (Farwell and Newman 1992).

1.2 The Site

The excavation areas at Twyford Down are situated on an Upper Chalk ridge (96m OD). The ridge forms the southern edge of a basin which reaches into Middle and Lower Chalk deposits to the south of St Giles's Hill, Winchester. Immediately to the north of Twyford Down, inside of the southern edge of the basin, lies St Catherine's Hill, an outcrop of Upper Chalk and site of a hillfort which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. To the west of Twyford Down lie the alluvial deposits of the Itchen valley.

The sites themselves are situated on the northern and western flanks of Twyford Down overlooking the Plague Pit valley (a dry coombe) and the Itchen valley respectively. Variable deposits of Clay-with-flint and Loam cover some of the Upper Chalk at this location, especially towards the west of the area. The surface of the chalk also has localised patches of both sand and fine flint gravel.

The present day soil on most of the section of Twyford Down within the excavation areas consist of degraded ploughsoil which contains a considerable proportion of freshly detached chalk and clay. The soil is on average only 0.25m deep and contains many coarse components. The soil is generally slightly calcareous, though the localised patches of clay result in small patches of more acidic soil.

1.3 The Evaluation

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1.3.1 Fieldwalking

The fieldwalking exercise undertaken in the arable field on Twyford Down (Assessment Stage 1, Wessex Archaeology 1990) produced a number of positive results. Thirty-five sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from a 400m length of the proposed road corridor at the north-eastern end of the field. Large quantities of burnt and worked flint were also recovered from this section of the route. This spread of material coincides with the indications of a round barrow and associated enclosure system, identified from aerial photographs and a geophysical survey undertaken as part of the archaeological assessment. Even so, the presence of Romano-British sherds, almost equal in number to the Bronze Age ones, led to caution in attributing a Bronze Age date to all the sub-surface features.

Evidence for the known Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement in the south-western half of the field was, in terms of artefacts, less forthcoming. The fieldwalking areas nearest to the expected site of the settlement produced only eight sherds of Romano-British pottery. The geophysical survey suggested areas of generalised activity. However, both aerial photographs and the geophysical survey attest to the survival of the associated field system in the south-western corner of the arable field, together with surviving traces of a trackway which runs east-west across the proposed route in the direction of the settlement.

1.3.2 Machine Trenches

Evaluation trenches (Assessment Stage 2, Wessex Archaeology 1991) in the north-eastern section of the field confirmed the survival of elements of a prehistoric field system on this part of the down. Prehistoric layers were found to survive beneath the modern ploughsoil. These comprised

the infill of a shelf in the hillside. This feature was interpreted as a negative lynchet, representing the uphill boundary of a field, the ledge resulting from the erosion of the chalk through ploughing over a long period of time. The geophysical plot showed the line of the feature to be approximately north-south, at an angle to the hill slope, and it is considered to be the remaining part of a system of fields comparable to, though of an earlier origin than, the visible earthworks to the south-west.

The results of the trial trenches in the south-western section of the field were less conclusive. The trenches showed that the anomalies on the geophysical plot did not necessarily indicate archaeological features, and it seemed probable that some were the result of the variation in the thickness of the layer of Clay-with-flint which covered the bedrock chalk at this end of the down. Archaeological features were, however, encountered in a number of trenches, mainly in the southern and western parts of the area examined, up-slope from the surviving field lynchets. Features identified included a pit, which contained a substantial number of sherds of both Early and Late Bronze Age date, and a group of small features, one of which contained pottery dated to the very Late Iron Age. The features demonstrate the survival of ancient deposits beneath the modern ploughsoil at this end of the down, and suggest occupation and settlement of more than one period.

1.3.3 Hockley Lynchets

The test pits excavated in the area of preserved lynchets near Hockley Golf Course (Assessment Stage 1), immediately to the south-west of the arable field considered above, confirmed the known status of this monument. The agricultural nature of the site was clear and no evidence for settlement within the proposed motorway corridor was found. It was observed that preservation of the lynchets themselves deteriorated markedly below the 50m contour. Buried soils and full lynchet profiles were only to be encountered above that height, in the east of the area. The presence of one sherd of pottery and a strap end of Anglo-Saxon date can only be interpreted as stray finds. The presence of quantities of mid- to late Bronze Age pottery within the test pits, however, and its occurrence on the surface in the adjacent part of the Twyford arable field, are both indicators of the antiquity of the lynchet system.

1.4 The Excavation Project Design

14-14 Sala ((This section reproduces section 2 of the Excavation Research Design as submitted to English Heritage in April 1991)

1.4.1 The archaeological programme should be seen as the investigation of a 'transect' through an archaeologically-rich and historically important landscape. Not only does the route provide the opportunity to record 'sites', but it also allows the study of the development of an important communications corridor. The River Itchen, Roman roads, medieval hollow-ways, the Itchen Navigation and the Didcot, Newbury and Southampton railway all used this corridor. Indeed, the M3 extension will become part of this chronological development.

1.4.2 It is proposed that excavations shall take place in advance of construction at six locations along the route, and that intensive watching brief work shall be undertaken at a further six locations when construction work starts, with a general watching brief maintained along the entire length of the new route during the topsoil stripping for the road corridor.

1.4.3 The Dongas SU48902755. It should be noted that if extensive subsoil deposits or structural evidence of Bronze Age date are discovered in the adjacent excavation area of Twyford

SU48652720, these are likely to extend into at least the southern part of this area. Excavation work is, therefore, intended at the southern end of this monument, where potentially settlement evidence and that for the origins of the trackways will coincide. It is also proposed to excavate at least one area to the north to investigate the developed trackways.

1.4.4 Twyford SU48652720. Excavation work will be concentrated on areas of lynchets which were exposed in assessment trenches, and around the ring-ditch and mound which is to be totally excavated in quadrants. In all, an open area of up to 2 hectares will be cleared to investigate in plan the potential site of Bronze Age settlement.

1.4.5 Twyford SU48302690. Excavation work will be concentrated on the area adjacent to the focus of the settlement partly excavated in the 1930s. An open area of up to 1 hectare will be cleared to investigate the significance of features found in assessment trenches, and to look for an Early Roman trackway which crosses the lynchet system at the western end of the excavation area. Pottery recovered from surface collection and the assessment trenches suggests the presence of both Bronze Age and Iron Age features. None of the features was substantial and their excavation within an open area will best determine their nature.

1.4.6 Hockley SU48102680. Removal of topsoil by machine in selected transects across the lynchet system to allow hand excavation of areas of preserved subsoil is suggested. The trenches would be located on the ground so as to give sections through the lynchets, and areas would then be stripped at right angles through the areas of best preservation (positive lynchets). Features preserved below the subsoil would be investigated. Maximum total area to be excavated would be 750m².

1.4.7 Hockley Traffic Lights SU47902670. Bridge foundations are due to be constructed here during 1991 and it is thought that a pre-construction excavation consisting of a single trench 50m x 2m should be machine-excavated in advance. The site is in a prime location for early medieval settlement and may preserve valuable palaeoenvironmental evidence.

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1.4.8 The Knoll SU47052537. Removal by machine of garden soil from an area of $625m^2$ would be followed by hand-excavation of the subsoil which contained flint artefacts and sealed possible features.

1.4.9 In the Itchen valley, the assessment work has pinpointed a number of areas in which an intensive watching brief would prove valuable. The quality of the archaeological material, however, was not high enough to suggest that further archaeological work in advance of the road construction should take place. Accordingly it is suggested that intensive watching briefs following topsoil-stripping should go ahead in the following areas:

Itchen Valley SU47902670 Itchen navigation and associated watermeadows. Photographic record of any details of construction revealed during the road crossing and adjacent works. Additional coring of soils revealed during the road work for environmental samples.

Itchen Valley SU47452640 Observation of area of possible activity suggested by geophysical survey. Any features noted will be recorded and sampled for stratigraphic and artefactual data.

Itchen Valley SU47402600 Observation, including where necessary sampling and recording, of areas where assessment trenching uncovered linear features.

Itchen Valley SU47152555 Observation, including where necessary sampling and recording, of area centred on an assessment trench within which an old land surface was recorded.

At the southern end of the route a limited photographic record of the trackway on Shawford common and watching brief would be useful. The photographic record should follow clearance of the present scrub cover.

Further intensive watching brief work will be undertaken in the area between the two major areas of excavation on Twyford Down.

1.4.10 A general watching brief will be maintained along the entire road route during the topsoil stripping. Should it prove desirable to investigate exposed features, provision will be negotiated on a day-to-day basis with the Resident Engineer, without interfering with the progress of the construction programme.

1.4.11 In order to progress the post-excavation programme as rapidly as possible, an assessment of the results will follow the completion of the excavation stage of the fieldwork. This assessment will lead to the formulation of a post-excavation research design. Once the watching briefs have been completed the assessment and post-excavation research design will be reviewed and any necessary modifications made. The 'site' archive will be completed at this stage.

1.5 The Excavation Methodology for Twyford and Hockley Down

Two areas of the arable section of Twyford Down (A and B) were targeted for further excavation work on the basis of the assessment results. Two small trenches (C and D) were excavated through the upstanding lynchets on the edge of Hockley Golf Course. They were adjacent to site B and are described under that heading.

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was to be used, under carefully monitored conditions, to remove ploughsoil from the areas to be excavated. The depths of modern and/or disturbed soils were known from the assessment trenches.

Subsoil layers were to be cleaned and hand-excavated sampling strategies undertaken. Drysieving for artefact density data was to be undertaken if appropriate deposits were encountered. Exposed chalk and Clay-with-flint-was to be cleaned to reveal archaeological features. The features were to be excavated to determine their structure, function and date. Large linear features were to be sampled to provide sections and datable material. Standard Wessex Archaeology pro forma recording systems were to be used.

1.5.1 Site A

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1.5.2 Site B

Excavation work was to be concentrated on the area adjacent to the focus of the settlement partly excavated in the 1930s. An open area of up to one hectare was to be cleared to investigate the significance of features found in assessment trenches, and to locate an Early Roman trackway which was found in the 1930s to cross the lynchet system at the western end of the excavation area. Pottery recovered from surface collection and the assessment trenches suggested the presence of both Bronze Age and Iron Age features. None of the features identified in the

trenches was found to be substantial and their excavation within an open area was thought to be the best means of determining their nature.

Adjacent to the main area of site B, topsoil was to be removed by machine in two transects across the surviving lynchet system to allow hand-excavation of areas of preserved subsoil. The trenches were to be located on the ground so as to give sections through the lynchets and areas would then be stripped at right angles through the areas of best preservation (positive lynchets). Features preserved below the subsoil would be investigated. Maximum total area to be excavated would be 750m².

1.6 Summary of Excavation Results

The following report deals only with the results from the Twyford and Hockley Down excavations, and with environmental data from elsewhere along the road route which it is thought will be relevant to placing the Down into its landscape setting. The Hockley Traffic Lights and Knoll sites are not only physically separated from Twyford Down but did not produce any archaeological information. The excavation of the Dongas also did not produce any significant results other than indications that they have continued to be formed by natural and man made erosion until very recently. A brief note on their nature and significance will be included in the report.

The currently on-going watching briefs are not producing very significant results, although some further information relating to field systems on Twyford Down is being accumulated. Thus far, the results can easily be accommodated into the post-excavation research design.

The excavations revealed a complex series of archaeological features reflecting occupation and farming activity extending, though probably interrupted, from the Early Bronze Age to the Early Roman period.

1.6.1 Site A

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Excavation work was concentrated on areas of lynchets and a ring-ditch which had been noted on aerial photographs and exposed in assessment trenches. In all an open area of up to 2 hectares was cleared in order to investigate in plan the site of Bronze Age activity.

Controlled machine-stripping of the ploughsoil was followed by hand-excavation of features. As a result the ring-ditch with its associated burials and six concentrations of post-holes were identified and excavated. These features were set within an extensive field system of which five lynchets and a trackway were defined and sampled. A number of isolated features were also identified among the many natural disturbances that covered the surface of the chalk.

The ring-ditch was fully excavated and was found to contain five main types of fill:

agricultural soils (presumably of later Bronze Age date);

flint and ash deposits (connected with secondary cremation activity);

chalk rubble (mound collapse and/or infill);

secondary chalk and silt erosion deposits (some have a humic content and may date from the first stage of agriculture after the construction of the barrow);

primary erosion deposits (predominantly fine chalk silt from initial weathering).

In addition, burials, both of cremations and inhumations, were encountered in the ring-ditch and within the enclosed area.

Structural evidence was limited, but seven concentrations of post-holes were recognised. In spite of their poor level of preservation it was possible to suggest that at least two circular structures and a four poster were represented. Direct dating for these structures was very limited.

The main positive lynchet is thought to date to the Bronze Age. It ran from north-east to southwest and ended close to the northern edge of the site. It was 245m long, 13.25m wide and 0.25m deep. A total of 9.8% of the lynchet was excavated by hand, and all of the lynchet was removed by machine at the end of the excavation to check for earlier features.

A possible trackway was discovered immediately downslope of the main lynchet. It comprised a compact layer of flint nodules within a shallow terrace. The feature was discontinuous but had an overall length of 255m, width of 2.25m and depth of 0.20m. The nature of the layers within this feature suggests that it was created by erosion caused by human and animal passage along the edge of a field rather than being a deliberately-created metalled track.

Two sections of negative lynchet were assigned to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Lynchet 63 was 35m long, 5m wide and 0.20in deep, and lynchet 1178 was 18m long, 10m wide and 0.20m deep. No further Roman features were defined within site A. Small amounts of Roman material were recovered from other features, however, and it may be that the upper layers over the main Bronze Age lynchet represent the remnants of further Late Iron Age/Early Roman lynchets.

1.6.2 Site B

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Excavation work was concentrated on the area adjacent to the focus of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement partly-excavated in the 1930s. An open area of up to one hectare was cleared to investigate the significance of features found in assessment trenches, and to locate an Early Roman trackway which was found in the 1930s to cross a lynchet system at the western end of the excavation area.

Controlled machine-stripping was followed by hand excavation of features. A series of ditches with associated pits was identified and excavated. Most of these features formed parts of small paddock enclosures.

Eight small pits in site B were found to be of Bronze Age date. They were circular with average diameters of 0.30m and depths of 0.15m. All had some sherds of pottery and traces of ash in their fills and may be badly-damaged cremations. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from other features but is thought to be residual.

Twelve ditches were uncovered close to the supposed Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement area, all of which were of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. The ditches were not well preserved and were, on average, 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. They formed parts of three enclosures which extended beyond the edge of the excavated area. The enclosures had 50m minimum widths.

To the south of the settlement area, a further four ditches were uncovered. All were sectioned and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from two of them. Their dimensions were variable; one ditch was much larger than the rest, with an average width of 3.5m and depth of 1.3m. The rest were of slighter dimensions, on average 1m wide and 0.28m deep. The ditches

formed a pair of parallel boundaries 10m apart which ran roughly east-west down the slope. The most substantial ditch was at the western end and on the northern side.

Eight pits were of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. They occurred in the northern part of the site and were probably associated with the paddock enclosures. Eight were circular in plan and the ninth was oval. Their diameters ranged from 0.5m to 2.5m and their depths from 0.15m to 1.6m. Five were of substantial size and contained quantities of domestic debris. One of these pits had been previously excavated in the 1930s.

1.6.3 Conclusions

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 Evidence for settlement, economy and burial rites has been recovered for the Bronze Age period on Twyford Down. The burial record has been unexpectedly full and adds to our knowledge of burial practice and monuments for this area. The evidence for buildings and fields has been badly damaged by subsequent erosion caused by both ancient and modern ploughing. In spite of that, enough survived at the time of the excavation to prove the existence of a small settlement with associated fields.

It is not yet known if the Bronze Age settlement and farming activity is directly contemporary with the burials but it is hoped that full analysis of all the pottery coupled with a limited series of radiocarbon assays will resolve this. It should then be possible to create a single sequence of events involving settlement, burial and farming activity, presumably relating to a family farmstead over a number of generations.

The Late Iron Age/Early Roman period lacked any direct evidence for settlement within the proposed road corridor. The presence of paddock enclosures and domestic debris from pits, however, is enough to suggest the nature of the settlement in this area.

SECTION 2: THE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives of the Assessment

The objectives of this assessment correspond with those laid out in the guideline document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), namely to produce:

a) a factual summary, characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data contained in the site archive

- b) a statement of the archaeological potential of the data contained in the site archive
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c) recommendations on the storage and curation of the data contained in the site archive, and the timescale on which this should be achieved.

2.2 Material Assessed

2.2.1 The Structural and Stratigraphic Archive This consists of:

Pre-printed A4 Context Record sheets	. 1650	
Pre-printed A4 Context Index sheets	79	
Pre-printed A4 Continuation sheets	42	
Pre-printed A4 Subdivision sheets	2	
Pre-printed A4 Skeleton sheets	20	
Pre-printed A4 Number Record	1	
Pre-printed A1 Permatrace drawing sheet	193	
Pre-printed A3 Permatrace drawing sheet	67	
Pre-printed A4 Permatrace drawing sheet	232	
Colour slides	2249	
Black and White print films	69	
Colour Print films		

2.2.2 The Artefact Archive

This archive consists of Context Finds Records and Object Records for all the artefacts as follows:

Amber	14 beads	
Bone (worked)	13 objects	
Ceramic building material	340 fragments	
Clay pipe	9 pieces	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fired clay	270 fragments	
Glass	10 pieces	
Worked Flint	1798 pieces	
Burnt Flint	3792 pieces	· · ·
Metalwork	98 objects	
Pottery	7723 sherds	
Shale	1 object	
Shell	9 pieces	
Slag	5 pieces	
Worked Stone	117 pieces	
Foreign Stone	96 pieces	

2.2.3 The Environmental Archive

This is comprised of the following elements:

Artefact and Environmental samples	156
Animal Bone	4280 fragments
Human Bone	6301 fragments

2.3 Procedures of Assessment

2.3.1 The Structural and Stratigraphic Archive

The context record was checked and cross-referenced internally and with the photographic, graphic and sample registers. Where possible, matrices were constructed and a preliminary breakdown into periods and phases using a numeric code was conducted. The stratigraphic unit system, together with a simplified summary of the context record, was entered onto a database. The finds information was also computerised, and simple interrogations were made of the combined sources of information in order to check the validity of the stratigraphic sequence. An assessment of the nature and quality of the evidence was then made, and the lists and narrative word-processed using WORD.

2.3.2 The Artefact Archive

Each material type was laid out on a large surface area with adequate lighting facilities after details regarding context and provisional phasing were made available. The artefacts were then examined by the named persons below (2.4.2) and notes about the nature of the artefacts made where appropriate. In particular, the pottery and flint observations were recorded on Spot-Dating and Scanning Records. The contextual location of recovery and date of the artefacts were considered primary within the assessment of the finds to justify further analysis; secondary considerations were given to the themes presented below (5.2).

2.3.3 The Environmental Archive

The environmental samples were processed according to standard Wessex Archaeology procedures as laid down in company guidelines. These are reproduced in the appendices in full. The procedures for assessment of the animal and human bone were identical to those described for the artefacts in 2.3.2 above.

2.4 Personnel Involved in the Assessment

2.4.1 The Structural and Stratigraphic Archive

Cross-referencing and checking secondary archive: D. Coe, K. Hulka, A. Powell, K. Ritchie and R. Seager Smith

Production of Summaries: D. Farwell, A. Powell and R. Seager Smith Production of Statements: D. Farwell and R. Newman

2.4.2 The Artefacts Amber: R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Bone (worked): R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Ceramic building material: R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Clay pipe: R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Fired clay: R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Glass: R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Lithic material: J. Gardiner, W. Boismier, R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Metalwork: M. Brooks, R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Pottery: R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Shale: R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Shell: R. Seager Smith and S. Wyles Slag: R. Seager Smith and E. Morris Stone: R. Seager Smith and E. Morris

2.4.3 The Environmental Archive Sample processing (i/c): S. Wyles Molluscs: M. J. Allen Plant Remains: A. Clapham Animal Bone: D. Serjeantson Human Bone: J. McKinley

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SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

3.1 Structural and Stratigraphic Results

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The general lack of stratigraphical data led to a largely subjective breakdown of the site into periods and phases according to on-site descriptions and spot-datings. The stratigraphic unit system consists of a six-figure reference, and was applied to all contexts. It is reproduced below in the following list:

00 <u>NATURAL</u>	30 <u>LATE IRON AGE/EARLY ROMAN</u>
01 01 01 Natural features and overcut natural	31 01 01 Barrow lynchet 1178
10 PREHISTORIC	32 01 01 Negative lynchet 63
11 00 00 FIELD SYSTEM	33 00 00 LYNCHET FIELD SYSTEM
01 00 Positive lynchet 81/743/765	01 01 Positive lynchet 5140/5301
01-3 phases	02 " 5338
02 00 Trackway 59/744/765	03 " 5189
01-3 phases	02.01 Negative lynchet 5149
03 00 Negative lynchet 72	02 " 5170
04 00 Negative lynchet 977/985/987	03 * 5347
01-4 "phases	04 " 5179
05 00 Hollow 717	05 5343
05 00 Negative lynchet 979	06 5349
	07 5048
0.00 Free posts 129	03 01 Post-lynchet pre-truncation phase
OL 4 Proster 128	04 01-2 Post-truncation pre-hollow phases
02.00 Circular structure DSS	07 " 5214 07 " 5214
01.9 " post holes	02 5313
03.00 Circular storenum 989	05 JJ07 06 01 Port-bollow phase
01-7 " post-holes	$\frac{1}{24} (0, 0) \text{FUTCM SVETCA CDING 189 171}$
0400 (liggular stocture 547	01 00 Ditch 31 31 500 Conces 136-171
01-7 " nost boles	01.4 " phases
01-7 post-noice	01-4 pulaces 02 00 Ditch \$183
13 00 00 OTHER GROUPS	01-2 prisos
01.00 Gmun 392	01-7 " obsee
01-4 " post-holes	04 00 Ditch 5319
02.00 Group 377	01-2 " phases
01-7 " post-holes	35 00 00 DITCH SYSTEM - GRIDS 132-157
03 00 Group 990	01 00 Ditch 5051
VI-IV Icanica	UI-2 DDases
04 00 Group 994	02 00 Ditch 5070
01-3 "features	01-2 "phases
14 00 00 INDIVIDUAL FEATURES	03 00 Ditch 5239
01 01-24 Post-holes	01 phases
02 01-4 Pits	04 00 Ditch 5240
03 01-11 Stake-holes	01 " phases
04 01-9 Cremations	0500 Ditch 5251
0501-2 Animal burials	01-2 " phases
06 01-2 Miscellaneous	06 00 Ditch 5257
20 <u>BRONZE AGE</u>	01-2 phases
21 00 00 BARROW	07 00 Ditch 5406
01 00 Barrow ditch	01 phases
01-6 " phases	08 00 Ditch 5413
11-21 " graves	01-2 " phases
31-38 Cremations	09 00 Ditch 5414
Di-33 other features	01-2 " phases
	10 00 Drich 3339
	VI-2 phases
	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \text{ OU} \text{Ditch } 3423 \\ 01 \text{" there} \end{array}$
31 Other leatures	
	0201-11 Post-holes
	03 01-2 Dew ponds
	04 01 Miscellaneous
	05 01 Cremations
	40 OLIERY
	41 01 01 (?) Lyncher 5350
	02 (?) Modern pit 5506

3.1.1 Site A: Bronze Age Features

Within ditch SD 813, below flint deposit 1130 and cut

into secondary silt layer 1131.

The ring-ditch was fully excavated and was found to contain five main types of fill:

agricultural soils (presumably of later Bronze Age date);

flint and ash deposits (connected with secondary cremation activity);

chalk rubble (mound collapse and/or infill);

secondary chalk and silt erosion deposits (some have a humic content and may date from the first stage of agriculture after the construction of the barrow):

primary erosion deposits (predominantly fine chalk silt from initial weathering).

In addition there were substantial deposits of flint nodules in the terminals, LIA/ER lynchet 1178 covered part of the northern half of the ditch and much of the southern half of the ditch had been disturbed by graves.

Burials, both of cremations and inhumations were encountered in the ring-ditch and within the enclosed area. The burials are listed below:-

INHUMATIONS

CREMATIONS Grave 637 length 1.05m, width 0.65m, depth 0.35m. Pit 602 diameter 0.53m, depth 0.12m. Circular with steep sides and concave base. Within barrow enclosure. Oval with steep sides and flat base. Contained skeleton 686 which was scaled below layer 638 which contained high % of flint nodules. Within barrow enclosure, only inhumation in northern half of area. Skeleton 651 below flint deposit 636 and above chalk Pit 606 diameter 0.50m, depth 0.37m. Circular with steep/undercut sides and concave base. Within barrow rubble 653 in ditch SD 619. No grave cut visible. enclosure. Skeleton 654 below flint deposit 636 and above chalk Pit 608 length 0.60m, width 0.46m, depth 0.28m. Oval rubble 653 in ditch SD 619. No grave out visible. with vertical sides and concave base. Within barrow enclosure. Layer 615 deposit of ash and flint nodules, 3.5m long, Grave 667 length 0.24m, width 0.19m, depth 0.05m. 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep. Within ditch SD 613, Oval scoop with irregular sides and base. Contained below agricultural soil 674 and above cremation deposit skeleton 666 which was directly below ploughsoil. Within barrow enclosure. 1157 and secondary silt 691. Grave 687 length 1.10m, width 0.90m, depth 0.60m. Pit 624 diameter 0.50m, depth 0.22m. Circular with sloping sides and concave base. Within barrow Rectangular with steep sides and flat base. Contained skeleton 689 which was below clay loam grave fill 688. enclosure. Within barrow enclosure. Grave 800 length 1.05m, width 0.74m, depth 0.30m. Pottery vessel 626/ 2005 within layer 615 in the barrow Oval with steep sides and flat base. Contained skeleton ditch SD 613. No cut visible. 802 which lay directly beneath the ploughsoil. Surviving grave fill 801 was a loose chalk silt. Within barrow enclosure. Grave 841 length 0.77m, width 0.50m, depth 0.15m. Layer 642 lens of ash and cremated bone within layer Rectangular with irregular sides and base. Contained 615. Diameter 0.25m. Within ditch SD 613. skeleton 871 which lay directly below the ploughsoil. Surviving grave fill 842 was a flint capping layer. Within barrow enclosure. Grave 858 length 0.90m, width 0.62m, depth 0.11m. Layer 643 lens of ash and cremated bone within layer Oval with steep sides and flat base. Contained skeleton 615. Diameter 0.25m. Within ditch SD 613. 883 which was partially sealed by a compacted layer of flint and chalk rubble 867. Skeleton damaged by ploughing. Within barrow enclosure. Skeleton 1018 lower legs and feet in situ, cut by grave Pit 660 diameter 0.55m, depth 0.10m. Circular with 1084, grave cut for 1018 not recognised. Disarticulated sloping sides and flat base. Vessel 2011 in pit in barrow bone redeposited in grave 1084 over skeleton 1120. enclosure. Within ditch SD 813, below grave 1023 and cut into primary silt 1156. Grave 1023 diameter 0.90m, depth 0.30m. Circular with Fit663 length 0.35m, width 0.28m, depth 0.22m. sloping sides and flat base. Contained skeleton 1185 Oval with steep sides and flat base. Vessel 2012 in pit in which was sealed below a layer of flint nodules 1184. barrow enclosure.

Grave 1070 length 1.20m, width 0.75m. depth 0.30m. Pit 669 length 0.49m, width 0.34m, depth 0.10m. Oval Oval with steep sides and flat base. Contained skeleton with sloping sides and flat base. Within barrow 1068 which was sealed below clay loam grave fill 1069. enclosure. Within ditch SD 814, below flint deposit 1044 and cut into chalk rubble layer 1141. Grave 1083 length 1.15m, width 0.60m, depth 0.40m. Pit 829 diameter 0.30m, depth 0.15m. Circular with Oval with steep sides and flat base. Contained skeleton vertical sides and irregular base. Between barrow ditch 1063 which was sealed below loam grave fill 1082. terminals. Within ditch SD 1000, below flint deposit 1030 and cut into chalk subble 1143. Layer 843 deposit of ash and flint nodules 3.25m long. Grave 1084 diameter 0,70m, depth 0.40m. Circular with vertical sides and flat base. Contained skeleton 1120 1.00m deep and 0.15m deep. Within ditch SD 813, which was sealed by disarticulated human bone 1119 and below agricultural soil 836, cut by cremation 1183 and flint rubble 1085. Within ditch SD 813, below fill of above flint deposit 1130. grave 1023 and cut into skeleton 1018 and primary silt 1132. Grave 1129 diameter 0.50m, depth 0.10m. Circular with Pit 856 diameter 0.49m, depth 0.15m. Circular with sloping edges and flat base. Contained skeleton 1049, steep sides and concave base. Between barrow ditch cut was not well defined and fill was indistinguishable terminals. from surrounding layers. Within ditch SD 812, below secondary silt 1031 and cut into secondary silt and flint rubble 1041. Grave 1133 length 2.20m, width 1.20m, depth 0.90m. Pit 865 diameter 0.50m, depth 0.52m. Circular with vertical sides and flat base. Vessel 2019 in central Rectangular with steep sides and flat base. Contained skeletons 1109 and 1110 which were sealed beneath (primary) burial. loam with flint rubble 1062. Skeleton 1109 survived as lower legs only, cut by 1110. Grave cuts for two skeletons indistinguishable so given one overall grave cut (1133). Within ditch SD 1000, below chalk and flint deposit 1150 and cut into secondary silt 1189. Grave 1135 diameter 0.60m, depth 0.10m. Circular with Pit 881 length 0.70m, width 0.45m, depth 0.09m. Oval shallow sloping sides and concave base. Contained with irregular sides and base. In ditch SD \$10, below skeleton 1137 which was in a thin silt loam deposit 1024. agricultural soil 848, cut into or part of flint rubble 849. Within ditch SD 813, below fill of grave 1023 and cut into primary silt 1132. Grave 1145 length 1.30m, width 0.70m, depth 0.15m. Pit 891 length 0.55m, width 0.45m, depth 0.08m. Oval Rectangular with steep sides and uneven base. Contained with sloping sides and flat base. Within harrow skeleton 1136 which was directly below the overlying enclosure. silt. Within ditch terminal SD 812, below secondary silt 1108 and cut into terminal flint and silt deposit 1041. Grave 1186 length 1.22m, width 0.84m, depth 0.20m. Layer 1005/1036 deposit of ash and flint nodules 2.00m Rectangular with sloping sides and flat base. Contained long, 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep. Within ditch SD skeleton 1187 which was sealed by loarn and flint subble 814/875, below agricultural soil 876 and above flint layer 1188. Within ditch SD 613/1000, below secondary deposit 1060 and ash layer 1019. silt 691 and cut into secondary silt 616. Pit 1154 diameter 0.16m, depth 0.10m. Circular with Human bone recovered from contexts :-636 Flint deposit in ditch SD 619. vertical sides and concave base. Within ditch SD 813, 843 Flint and ash deposit in ditch SD 813, lens within secondary silt 872. 855 Flint deposit in ditch SD 814. 1035 Flint deposit in ditch SD 814 and field walking over barrow. Layer 1157 irregular layer 1.6m long, 0.58m wide and 0.10m thick. No cut visible. Within ditch SD 613, below flint and ash deposit 615 and lying on secondary silt 691. Layer 1162 irregular layer associated with vassel 2027, 2.1m long. 0.8m wide and 0.10m thick. No cut visible. Within ditch SD 875, below flint deposit 1002 and lying on chalk rubble 1054. Pit 1183 length 0.90m, width 0.50m, depth 0.10m. Oval

Fit 1183 length 0.90m, width 0.50m, depth 0.10m. Oval with poorly defined edges and irregular base. Within ditch SD 812, below agricultural soil 836 and cut into flint and ash deposit 843.

Structural evidence was limited, but seven concentrations of post-holes were recognised. In spite of their poor level of preservation it was possible to suggest that at least two circular structures and a four-post structure were represented. Direct dating for these structures was very limited. The seven post-hole groups, 128, 377, 392, 547, 746, 988 and 989, are listed in detail below:-

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Post-hole satur 128 - plan 1012

Context	width	depth	base	section	finds	fills
94	0.21	0.15	92.48	1 010A		95,96
102	0.21	0.18	92.57	1010C		103,104
108	0.21	0.29	92.14	1010B		109,110
125	0.22	0.12	92.47	1010D		126,127

A rectangular arrangement of 4 post-holes, centred at c, 480 / 527, with sides of c. 1.7m. The post-holes are all similar in size (average width 0.21m) and have similar fills.

Post-hole group 215 (988/989) - plan 84:

This group contains 19 features - 18 post-holes and one "pit". It is possible to interpret them in more ways than one to form one or more structures. The "best-fit" interpretation of the group is that it incorporates parts of two circular structures - groups 988 and 989.

Group 98	8							
Context	width	depth	base	section	finds		fills	
191	0.36	0.10	92.79	1027A			192	
198	0.24	0.18	93.10	1011D	Ch,B,P,	WF,BF	199,200	
201	0.24	0.15	93.12	1023B	WF		202,203	
209	0.28	0.15	93.02	1027B	BF		210	
218	0.28	0.13	93.02	1017A	CI'		219	
226	0.26	0.08	92.97	1024B			227	
229	0.32	0.15	92.71	1017B			230	
246?	0.30	0.19	92.57	1028B	Clı,B		237,238	
250	0.22	0.11	92.98	1024C			251,252	
								•
Group 98	9							
Context	width	depth	base	section	finds		fills	
165	0.50	0.15	92.93	1020A	P.B.WF	_BF	166,170	
175	0.30	0.10	92.90	1020B	BF		176	
187	0.36	0.19	93.02	1024A	Ch		188	
189	0.48	0.23	93.04	1017C	Ch.B.P,	WF,B	190,204	
197?	0.34	0.12	93.17	1011C	BF		186	
216	0.38	0.22	93.00	1023A	Ch.P.B		182	
234	0.36	0.15	92.68	1027D	ChP B,	WF,B	235	
Other pos	t-holes in	Group 215	i i					
Context	width	depth	base	section	finds	fills		1
220	0.26	0.12		1027C	Ch	221		
222	0.36	0.08	92.64	1023D		223,2	224	

Post-hole group 988

Circular structure

The post-holes in this group form the western arc of a circle c. 7.1m in diameter (centred on c. 452.00 / 512.35). On the south-west quadrant they are spaced between 1.0m and 1.2m apart. All the post-holes are severally truncated having depths between 0.10m and 0.19m. They are of similar size, averaging 0.28m wide. The whole of the east side of the structure has been ploughed away. There is no evidence of a porch. Post-hole group 989

Circular structure ?

The post-holes in this group form the southern are of a circle c. 7.4m in diameter (centred on c. 457.95 / 514.50). They are spaced 3.0m apart, and have an average width of 0.35m. 165 and 189 are oval/sub-rectangular cuts lying c. 0.5m. outside the circle, between 175 and 216. They are c. 2.0m apart with their axes parallel to the arc of the circle, and may be part of a porch. 197 lies c. 3.0m out from 189 and may also form part of the porch. The relative sizes of the large and small post-holes in this group are similar to those in post-hole group 547.

Post-hole group 377 - plan 508

Context	width	depth	base	section	finds	fiļis
333	0.27	0.13	93.34	1041A	334	
339	0.32	0.13	93.48	1041B	340	
349	0.34	0.15	93.34	1041E	P, B	350
351	0.31	0.08	93.39	1039A	352	
401	0.25	0.11	93.39	1041C	BF	402
411	0.25	0.20	93.46	1041D	412	
415	0.40	0.22	93.46	1041D	BF	416

This group contains 7 post-holes closely spaced in an area 5m by 4 metres, centred at c. 428 / 500. It is part of a wider spread of 14 post-holes from 368 in the west (426,5 / 502,5) to 386 in the east at (447.0 / 500,5). Most of the post-holes in group 377 are spaced between 1.0 metre and 2.0m apart, and average 0.31m in width. The exceptions are 411 and 415, as 411 cuts 415. Although 351, 333, 349 and 339 can be placed on the arc of a circle c. 3.6m in diameter (centred at 432,80 / 499,55), the post-holes of this group do not appear to form part of any clear structure.

Post-hole	gmup 39	2 - plans 12	and 23			
Context	width	depth	base	section	finds	fills
393	0.24	0.15	94.76	1042B		394
398	0.29	0.33	94.61	1042C	Ch	429,430
439	0.36	0.28	94.56	1042D	WF.BF	440,441
458	0.26	0.20	94.60	1044C		459

An irregular arrangement of 4 post-holes of differing size and shape, centred c. 405 / 475, forming no obvious structure.

Post-hole group 547 - plan 88 Circular structure Context width depth

CONCAL	width	depin	Dase	section	rmas	กแร
395	0.35	0.15	94.23	1044A	P	39 6,397
442	0.35	0.13	94.17	1044B	P	443
486	0.36	0.13	94.37	1047D		487
525	0.40	0.19	94.05	1054A		526,527
528	0.64	0.24	94.30	1054B		529,530
541?						
543?						

This group contains 5 post-holes, 4 of a similar size (0.35 - 0.40m, wide, and one larger - 528). The 4 lie on the northweat arc of a circle c. 5.5m. in diameter (centred on c. 412.4 / 482.7). They are spaced c. 2.25m, apart. (On the east side, in the area where 2 additional post-holes could have been located there is a tree root disturbance.) The fifth post-hole lies c. 0.5m. south of the arc, and may have formed part of a porch. The whole group have been severely truncated. The group may also contain stake-holes 541 and 543. The relative sizes of large and small post-holes are similar to those in post-hole group 989.

Post-hole group 746 - plan 1079								
Context	width	depth	base	section	finds	fills		
567	0.65	0.12	94.66	1058A		568		
574	0.66	0.23	94.50	1058B		575,576		
584	0.29	0.19	94.35	1077A		585,587		
588	0.18	0.12	94.43	1077D		589		
734	0.27	0.13	94.33	1077B		735		
736	0.25	0.12	94.30	1077C		737		

This group contains 6 features, 4 small post-holes (average width 0.25 m.) and 2 large post-holes c. 0.65m, wide. The small post-holes are placed on the circumference of circle c. 5.5m, in diameter (centred on c. 376.85 / 479.80). All the post-holes have been truncated, and have an average depth of 0.15m. The positions of the post-holes suggest there may have originally have been seven. The two large post-holes form a south-facing porch.

The main positive lynchet is thought to date to this period. It ran from north-east to south-west and ended close to the northern edge of the site. It was 245m long, 13.25m wide and 0.25m deep. A total of 9.8% of the lynchet was excavated by hand, and all of the lynchet was removed by machine at the end of the excavation to check for earlier features.

A possible trackway was discovered immediately downslope of the main lynchet. It comprised a compact layer of flint nodules within a shallow terrace. The feature was discontinuous but had an overall length of 255m, width of 2.25m and depth of 0.20m. The nature of the layers within this feature suggests that it was created by erosion caused by human and animal passage along the edge of a field rather than being a deliberately-created metalled track.

FIELD SYSTEMS

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Northernmost lynchet - unknown date Lynchet 49, SDs 36,43, 50, 116. Layers 2, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121. Length 60.0m, width 7.0m (min), depth 1.00m. (4m excavated = 6.7%)

Main Bronze Age lynchet Langth 245m, width 13.25m, depth 0.25m. (24m excavated = 9.8%) Layers 82, 122,239, 347, 433, 444, 446, 488, 491, 504, 509, 534, 548, 582, 705, 706, 716, 719, 725, 771, 796, 797, 925, 935, 939, 941, 946, 949, 950, 976. Lynchet 81, SDs 80, 242, 431, 983. Langth 38m, width 10.75m, depth 0.28m. Lynchet 743, SDs 508, 550, 581, 768. Length 105m, width 15m, depth 0.20m. Lynchet 765, SDs 770, 923, 934, 938, 948. Length 95m, width 14m, depth 0.30m.

Northeastern lynchet - unknown date Lynchet 72, SDs 54, 78, 145, 154, 174. Layers 55, 79, 91, 97, 144, 153, 173. Length 54.5m, width 3.1m, depth 0.20m. (4m excavated = 7.3%)

Lynchet overeastern end of main BA lynchet Length 64m. width 8.5m., depth 0.50m. (8m excavated = 12.5%) Layers 42, 107, 124, 149,243, 245, 300, 303, 304, 348, 432, 455, 456, 495, 496, 507, 731, 978. Lynchet 977 Length 31m, width 8m, depth 1m. Lynchet 987 Length 8.5m, width 8.3m, depth 0.25m. Lynchet 985, SDs 982, 984, 986, 991, 992, 993. Length 19.5m, width 9.0m, depth 0.25m.

Lynchet over centre section of main BA lynchet Lynchet 979 -Layers 980, 981. Length 28m, width 3m, depth 0.20m. (2m excavated = 7.1%)

TRACKWAY Length 255m, width 2.25m, depth 0.20m. (22m excavated = 8.6%) Layers 77, 111, 150, 152, 445, 505, 513, 522, 535, 566, 591, 595, 773, 775, 900, 944, 945, Trackway 59, SDs 76, 93, 148, 151, 494, 506, 596. Length 55.0m, width 3.0m, depth 0.30m. Trackway 744, SDs 521, 549, 594, 718. Length 100m, width 1.85m, depth 0.15m. Trackway 766, SDs 772, 943. Length 100m, width 2.15m, depth 0.10m.

Seven small pits and two animal burials may also date to this period.

146 diameter 0.75m, depth0.16m. Circular with moderate sloping sides - 1 fill. Finds -

165 length 0.75m, width 0.50m, depth 0.15m. Sub-rectangular with vertical sides - 2 fills. Finds -

298 length 4.15m, width 1.45m, depth 0.40m. Irregular with irregular sides - 2 fills. Finds -

328 length 2.00m, width 0.85m, depth 0.35m. Rectangular with vertical sides - 2 fills. No finds.

370 length 2.50m, width 1.45m, depth 1.00m. Oval with steep sides - 2 fills. Finds -

447 diameter 0.55m, depth 0.25m. Circular with steep sides - 1 fill. Finds -

531 diameter 0.80m, depth 0.10m. Circular with steep sides - 1 fill. No finds.

3.1.2 Site A: Late Iron Age/Early Roman Features

Two sections of negative lynchet (63 and 1178) were tentatively assigned to this phase. Lynchet 63 was 35m long, 5m wide and 0.20m deep, and lynchet 1178 was 18m long, 10m wide and 0.20m deep. No further Roman features were defined within site A. Small amounts of Roman

material were recovered from other features, however, and it may be that the upper layers over the main Bronze Age lynchet represent the remnants of further Late Iron Age/Early Roman lynchets.

3.1.3 Site B: Bronze Age Features

Eight small pits have been assigned to this phase. They were circular with average diameters of 0.30m and depths of 0.15m. All had some sherds of pottery and traces of ash in their fills and may be badly-damaged cremations. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from other features but is thought to be residual.

5017 diameter 0.15m, depth 0.03m. Circular with flat base, severely truncated by recent ploughing. Two fills - BA pottery vessel and fill thereof.

5024 diameter 0.35m, depth 0.25m. Circular with vertical straight sides - 3 fills, bone present. BA? pot in fill 5025.

5044 diameter 0.50m, depth 0.29m. Circular with steep regular sides - 4 fills. BA pot in fill 5459.

5060 diameter 0.30m, depth 0.10m. Circular with concave sides - 2 fills. BA pot in fill 5062.

5063 diameter 0.40m, depth 0.26m. Circular with irregular straight sides - 2 fills, bone present. BA pot in fill 5064. 5068 diameter 0.30m, depth 0.17m. Circular - 3 fills. BA? pot in fill 5069.

5078 diameter 0.43m, depth 0.10m. circular with concave sides - 4 fills. BA pot in fill 5079.

5475 diameter 0.22m, depth 0.10m. Circular with shallow concave sides - 4 fills. BA? pet in fill 5477.

5539 diameter 0.30m, depth 0.10m. Circular with concave sides - 1 fill.

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. Es 5541 diameter 0.28m, depth 0.10m. Circular with concave sides - 1 fill.

3.1.4 Site B: Late Iron Age/Early Roman Features

Twelve ditches were uncovered in the northern part of the site. All were sectioned and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered. In all, 314m of ditch was exposed, of which 65m (20%) was excavated by hand. The ditches were not well preserved and were, on average, 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. They formed parts of three enclosures which extended beyond the edge of the excavated area. The enclosures had 50m minimum widths.

All the ditches cut through the Clay-with-flint, and display considerable variability in the profiles. Their surviving widths and depths are determined partly by the degrees to which they have been truncated by ploughing, and their shapes can vary within a few metres. The summary in the table gives an average for each ditch.

•	sections	length	length	width	depth	angle	shape	base
Ditch	dug	dug	-					
5051	4	20	5	65	.26	mod./stp.	irregular	flat
50 70	8	35	11	75	.17	shal/mod.	irregular	
						∞nc./iπ.		
5239	3	7	3	70	.24	moderate	concave	flat
5240	3	8	4.	85	.25	shallow	irregular	concave
5251	15	115	19	. 1.10	39	moderate	irregular	conc./flat
52.57	4	36	6	. 83	28	sф./iп.	conc./iπ.	conc./flat
5359	2	6	3	80	15	shallow	straight	CONCAVO
5406	5	25	6	65	15	shallow	irregular	irregular.
5413	2	5	2	70	18	mod./stp.	conc./str.	CONCAVE
5414	4	41	2	1.05	30	mod./stp.	irregular	conc./flat
5425	3	11	5	.65	21	shal./mod.	irregular	concave
5543	1	5	1	1.28	47	moderate	irregular	flat

Ditch 5051 sub-div section #

5256 - 546

5267 1171

5299 - 554

5530 - 554

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Linear cut running 20m SSW-NNE, curving slightly to the east as it nears a rounded terminal at the north end at c. 500/493. At the south it joins ditch 5239 at an approximate right angle at c. 489/477. The ditch widens to c. 0.90m. and deepens to c. 0.40m. at the terminal. It runs parallel to ditch 5257 and the top fills of these two ditches merge into each other. In profile the ditch has moderate/steep sides, both concave and convex, and a flat(/concave) base.

Ditch 5070 sub-div section # 5042 - 1138 5071 - 1152 5252 - 1170 5261 - 1170 5402 - 1177 5423 - 1186

5482 - 1214 5494 - 1215

Highly truncated linear cut running approximately N-S. To the north it peters out at c. 521.5/523.5. About 23m to the south, at c. 517/502, it turns at an approximate right angle to continue for a further 12m before petering out again, disappearing at one point due to truncation. However it appears to continue some 7m to the south-east as ditch 5406. In profile the ditch has a shallow/moderate V-shape.

Ditch 5239

nub-div section # 5216 - 1164

5241 - 1160

5533 - 554

Linear cut running 7m NW-SE from c. 489/477 where it joins ditch 5051 at an approximate right angle, to c. 495/471 where it ends at the edge of the 1933 area excavation. It runs roughly parallel, on the southwest side, to ditch 5240 which ends at the same point, although the two converge slightly. In the 1933 excavation only one ditch was encountered on that line - Ditch YY which continued south-east and crossed ditch 5414 (Ditch XX) at c. 502/462. In profile the ditch has a moderate V shape with slightly concave sides and base.

Ditch 5240

sub-div section # 5097 - 1164 5243 - 1160 5404 - 554

Linear cut running 8.5m NW-SE parallel, on the north-east side, to ditch 5239, although the two converge slightly. Its NW end is cut by ditch 5051 at 490/477. It ends to the south-east at the edge of the 1933 area excavation at c. 491/471.5. In the 1933 excavation only one ditch was encountered on that line - Ditch YY which continued south-east and crossed ditch 5414 (Ditch XX) at c. 502/465. It has a shallow V shaped profile with a slightly rounded base.

Ditch 5251 sub-div section # 5081 - 1165 5088 - 1161

2022		11/3	
5205	-	1173	
5294	-	1189	
5419	-	552	
6470		1107	

Linear cut starting under the baulk at c. 461/469, running north for 44.5m before turning to the NNE. It then runs 17m to a right-angle corner at 467.5/528.5. It continues for 45m to the ESE making another right-angle turn at c. 507.5/508.5. It then heads SSW for 8.5m to a rounded terminal at 503.5/501.5. There is a noticeable change in depth in one excavated section at c. 488.5/519.5, the ditch stepping down c. 0.20m. to the west. Its profile varies considerably along its 115 metre length. The western arm has a shallow V shape, although as it approaches the northern corner and along the north arm the ditch has steeper sides with a flat base, reverting to the shallow V shape to the east. The terminal is 3.5m from the northern terminal of ditch 5257 which continues the line of 5251 to the SSW.

Ditch 5257 sub-div section # 5258 - 546 5429 - 554 5467 - 1194 5473 - 1199

Linear cut running 36m from under the baulk at c. 483/467 to a rounded terminal at c. 501/498. Towards the north it has a stepped profile, shallow at the top and steepening towards the base, while to the southeast it has a more concave shape. Ditch 5051 runs parallel to it for part of its length, and the top fills of both ditches merge. Its terminal is 3.5m from the terminal of ditch 5251, the ends of the two ditches being on the same line.

Ditch 5359

sub-div section # 5501 - 1211

5511 - 1219

Linear cut running WSW-ENE. It ends at the west in a rounded terminal at c. 499/504. The east end is uncertain due to root disturbance, but it is possible that it continues across ditch 1414 running east as ditch 5413, giving a combined length of 14.5 metres. In profile the ditch has a shallow V shape with a slightly concave base.

Ditch 5406 sub-div section # 5281 - 1177 5291 - 1180 5353 - -5354 - -5355 - -

Highly truncated linear cut running NW-SE for 25m from c. 533/490.5 to 553/476, petering out at both ends. It may continue c. 7m to the northwest as ditch 5070. In profile it has a shallow V shape.

Ditch 5413 sub-div section#

5277 551

5416 - 1170

Highly trancated linear cut running E-W for 5 metres. Ends at the east with a rounded terminal which cuts into the corner of ditch 5070. It ends at the west within ditch 5414 which it meets at near a right angle. However, what happens to it there is uncertain as it is cut within ditch 5414 by circular cut 5290. It may continue as 5359 running WSW. However there is intervening root disturbance between these two short ditches, so any relationship is unclear. The ditch has a IJ shaped profile.

Ditch 5414 sub-div section # 5278 - 551 5451 - 551 5549 - 559 5554 - -5556 - -5558 - 559

Very straight linear cut running 41m from under the baulk at 501/466 NNE to a rounded terminal at 512.5/505. Close to the terminal it has a moderate V shaped profile with a steep sided, flat-based slot in the base. To the south it has a shallow U shape. In the 1933 excavation area this ditch continues to the south as Ditch XX, crossing Ditch YY at c. 502/465.

Ditch 5425

sub-div section # 5279 - 1172 5400 - 1183

5460 - -

Highly truncated linear cut running 11m NNE from under baulk at c. 443/470, and petoring out at c. 446/480. Its profile varies within both subdivisions between U shaped and shallow V shaped.

Ditch 5543

Cut running 4.5m NE from under baulk at 521/465 ending at a rounded terminal at c. 523.5/468.5. This ditch appears to be the northern end of a ditch noted on the surface in the 1933 excavation, and marked on their general plan as "Ditch". In profile Ditch 5543 has a shallow V shape with a vertical sided, flat based slot in the base.

The enclosed areas - general

Because some of the ditches cross over others they cannot all be contemporary. However, all of them have the same general alignment, either c. NE/SW or NW/SE, and taken as a whole appear to form a number of sub-rectangular enclosed areas which have been modified over time. These enclosures have a very rough chequer board arrangement meeting at c. 510/500, although various interpretations are possible. Six ditches have their terminals within 20m of each other, in the area where these enclosures enverge. A number of the ditches run side by side - 5051 and 5257, and 5239 and 5240 - while ditches 4525, 5414 and 5070 are parallel but separated.

Enclosed area 1

The most complete of the enclosed areas is formed by ditches 5251 and 5257. Its northeast end is rectangular, $45_{\rm m}$ wide, with clear right angled comers, but due to a bend in its west side the overall shape is triangular, narrowing to the south. The southern end of the area was beyond the southern bank, but up to the bank it has an area of c. 1900 m². If the ditches continued to the south on the same lines the total area would be c. 2300m². On the eastern side c. 8m from the north-east corner there is a 3.5m. gap in the ditch between two terminals providing access into the enclosed area.

Enclosed area 2

A second possible enclosed arealies to the south-east of enclosed area 1, its north-west side - ditch 5051 - lying immediately parallel to the southeastern side of that area - ditch 5257. Its southern side is formed by ditch 5239 which it meets at a sharp corner. Ditch 5240 runs immediately parallel to 5239, and is clearly related to this arrangement of enclosures, sithough its north-east end it cut by ditch 5051. Ditches 5051 and 5239 were recorded as being the same, sithough it was noted that 5051 had a primary sitting layer while 5239 did not. The south-western side of this area continues in the 1933 excavation area as Ditch YY and may have continued beyond the baulk to meet or cross the south-westerly extension of ditch 5543.

The north corner of this area is unclear, but appears to be rounded. The northern terminal of ditch 5051 is c. 6.5m SSW of the terminal of ditch 5359, which may form part of the same enclosure. Its entrance would be in approximately the same position as that into enclosed area 1, although the two would be slightly staggered. The north-east side of the enclosure may have been formed by ditch 5070/5406, which forms the southern boundary to a third possible enclosed area.

Enclosed area 3

Ditches 5070 and 5406 form two sides of a possible enclosed area, although both are severely tunncated and there are no surviving ditch terminals.

Other elements

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Ditch 5414 while not fitting into this arrangement, mat be related to enclosed area 1, its north terminal ending close to, and on the line of, the north side of the area. The area between the ditch (Ditch XX to the south) and the eastern side of enclosed area 1 narrows to the north, forming a funnel shape. Ditch 5414 also runs almost parallel to, but c. 5m to the west of, the northem extension of ditch 5070, its terminal being close to the south-western corner of enclosed area 3.

In the southern part of the site a further four ditches were uncovered. All were sectioned and pottery was recovered from two of them. In all 171m of ditch was exposed, of which 27m (16%) was excavated by hand. Their dimensions were variable; one ditch, 5007, was much larger than the rest, with an average width of 3.5m and depth of 1.3m. The rest were of slighter dimensions, on average 1m wide and 0.28m deep. The ditches formed a pair of parallel boundaries 10m apart which ran roughly east-west down the slope. The most substantial ditch was at the western end and on the northern side.

Ditch	sections dng	length dug	length	width	depth	angle	shape	base
5007	5	72	13	3.5	1.3	moderate	convex	flat
5139	3	34	7	1.5	0.35	irregular	irregular	irregular
5183	4	52	5	0.9	0.3	moderate	uregular	irregular
5319	1	13	2	0.7	0.18	moderate	imegular	inegular

Ditch 5007 sub-div section # 5006 - 539 5010 - 541 5029 - 544,553 5109 - 540,1140

5129 - 543

Linear ditch manning 72m NW-SE across and up the slope of the hill. To the west it extends under the west bank at c. 306/531, and to the southeast it ends in a rounded terminal at c. 347.5/529.0. It is approximately straight, though curving slightly to the south, and with a pronounced kink to the NE at c. 332/557. In profile it has an approximate \forall shape with, in most sections, convex sides shallow at the top and steepening to nearvertical at the base. In sub-division 5129 - the tenninal - the sides are shallow at the top above a distinct angle to steep straight sides down to the base. The terminal has the same profile longitudinally. In most places there is a sharp angle to the flat base.

The ditch varies in depth from 0.91m (5129) to 1.22m (5029). Apart from at the kink it varies in width from 2.0m (5129) to 2.8m. (5010), the base varying in width from 0.20m (5010) to 0.37 (5129). There is no apparent reason for the kink where the ditch widens to 3.5m.

The ditch is a single cut, the fills showing no significant variation along its length, apart from an increasing clayey texture to the southeast where the top of the ditch cuts through Clay-with-flint. The fills appear equivalent, with four phases being identified. There are three silting layer, looser rubbletowards the base, with the heavier components of medium to large flint nodules filling the centre of the cut, and a recent loamy layer with a high humic content.

Ditch 5139

Shallow cut running NW-SE across and up the slope of the hill. Extends beyond the south baulk at c. 368/496, and peters out to the north-west at c. 350/525, immediately south-east of the terminal of ditch 5007. The cut has shallow upper sides, above a steep sided slot before the flat base which is 0.10-0.20m. wide.

Ditch 5183 (part of 5320)

Linear cut running 52m NW-SE across and up the slope of the hill. Severely truncated, and surviving only as three disconnected segments (5128, 5342 and 5325). To the north-west it extends beyond the western bauk at c. 306/520. To the south-east it ends at a rounded terminal at 340/531.5. Where it survives to a reasonable depth near its terminal the ditch has shallow straight upper sides, with a narrow steeper sided slot at the base. Elsewhere only this narrow slot survives, varying in width from 0.17-0.40m. After a 4.1m gap the line of this ditch is continued to the south-east by ditch 5319, giving an overall length for ditch 5320 of 69m.

Ditch 5319 (part of 5320)

Narrow, shallow cut running NNW-SSE across and up the slope of the hill. In profile the shape of its sides varies from straight to slightly concave, as does the shape of the base. It ends at the NW in a rounded terminal at 342/527, while to the south it peters out at c. 346/515. After a 4.1m. gap the line of this ditch is continued to the north-west by ditch 5183, giving an overall length for ditch 5320 of 69 metres.

The ditches - general

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The main features of this group (5169) are two parallel ditches running NW-SE across and up the slope of the hill, on the uphill side of, and parallel to, the truncated remains of negative lynchet 5349. The uphill (NE) ditch 5007 is substantially larger than the downbill (SW) ditch 5320. The distance between the two ditches varies from 7m to the north-west narrowing to 4m to the south-east. They would appear to bound a track or droveway ending at the corner of one or more fields.

At c. 530m. north, the negative lynchet turns at approximately a right angle and continues south-west as 5343, so forming the corner of a field. Ditch 5007 ends, and ditch 5320 has its entrance, immediately east of this corner. The line of ditch 5007 continues as ditch 5139, while 5320 veers of slightly to the south, east of and parallel to negative lynchet 5179.

Sites C and D cut through the positive lynchet on the downhill (south-west) side of a rectangular field, and two further lynchets which join it at right angles and which form the north-west and south-east edges of a smaller field.

Site C - plan 173, sections 175, 176.

The features include positive lynchet 5140 running NW-SE (the same as 5301 in area D), and positive lynchet 5338 joining it at a right angle from the SW. Downhill of both features were the truncated remains of negative lynchets - 5149 and 5170 - cut into the natural chalk, and later linear hollows - 5147 and 5315 - running parallel to the lynchets,

The sequence of these features is complicated by the fact that the relationship between the positive lynchets and the negative lynchets is broken by the later hollows, and by the fact that all the lynchet features have been truncated by recent ploughing. However, the following is a possible sequence:

1. The creation by plough action of two positive lynchets in a T formation, with corresponding negative lynchets down slope of them.

2. The truncation of these features by later ploughing, and the accumulation of a stony ploughsoil over them. Although hyperbet 5338 is visible as a low bank, there are no lynchet soils in the section, and it survives only as a low rise in the natural chalk. The lynchet soils of 5140, however, survive to a depth of 0.60 metres.

3. The cutting of two linear hollows through the laterploughsoil, one (5147) into the lower slopes of positive lynchet 5140, the other (5315) cutting through the fills of negative lynchet 5170 and into the underlying chalk.

4. The further accumulation of soils (5335).

Site I)

The features include positive lynchet 5301 running NW-SE (the same as 5140 in area C), and positive lynchet 5189 joining it at a right angle from the south-west. Downhill from 5301 are traces of a negative lynchet 5347 cut into the natural chalk. Cut into the lower slopes of positive lynchet 5301 is a linear hollow. The stratigraphic relationship between some of these features has been destroyed by later ploughing. Also, the trench cuts 5301 at a considerable angle so making the identification of features in section more difficult, particularly negative lynchet 5347, which is visible only in plan. The following is a possible sequence, however.

1. The creation of by plough action of two positive lynchets in a T formation. In plan there are traces of a negative lynchet 5347 downhill of 5301 which may have been contemporary. As area D extends west only to the base of positive lynchet 5189 it is not possible to say whether there was a negative lynchet downhill of it also.

2. The truncation of these features by later ploughing, removing the upper layers of the positive lynchets, and accumulation of a stony ploughsoil over them. Negative lynchet 5347 may be the result of this action. (5347 is in stratigraphic unit 33 02 03. However, if it is a result of this later ploughing it would be in 33 04 02.

3. The cutting of a linear hollow 5307 through these later soils into the lower slopes of positive lynchet 5301. This may be the same feature as 5147 in area C.

Eight pits were assigned to this phase. They occurred in the northern part of the site and were probably associated with the paddock enclosures. Eight were circular in plan and the ninth was oval. Their diameters ranged from 0.5m to 2.5m and their depths from 0.15m to 1.6m. Five were of substantial size and contained quantities of domestic debris. Pit 5537 had previously been excavated by Stuart and Birkbeck (Pit I on page 193).

5020 diameter 1.30m, depth 0.15m. Circular with shallow integular side - 2 fills. RB pot 7008 in fill 5022. Fe rod 7524.

5046 length 2.35m, width 1.82m, depth 0.90m. Oval/rounded with steep straight sides - 3 fills. Fe object 7007, Fe frag 7525, Cu object 7010, St quern frags 7013-7018 and 7020, foreign stone 7527.

5074 diameter 2.05m, depth 1.60m. Circular with curved convex sides - 17 fills. Fe rod 7523.

5217 diameter 1.50m, depth 1.25m. Circular with concave sides - 16 fills.

5285 diameter 2.15m, depth 1.35m. Rounded/andercut concave sides - 8 fills. St quem frag 7025, FC objects 7026 and 7528, AB articulated bird 7031.

5290 diameter 0.62m, depth 0.32m. Sub-circular with shallow irregular sides - 1 fill.

5407 diameter 1.35m, depth 1.00m. Circular/oval with steep concave sides - 8 fills.

5537 diameter 2.50m, depth see 1930's record. Roonded with undercut concave sides - 1 backfill. Previously excavated by Stuart and Birkbeck.

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In addition to the eight pits there was one small feature tentatively interpreted as a cremation pit;

5018 diameter 0.47m. depth 0.11m. Circular with concave base, badly truncated by ploughing. Three fills - RB vessel and fills above and below, also two Fe objects.

Two dew ponds have been tentatively assigned to this phase. Both were recorded by Stuart and Birkbeck and are likely to have been significant features within the paddock system (Stuart and Birkbeck 1936).

3.2 THE ARTEFACTS

3.2.1 Amber

There are 14 amber beads, all from inhumation grave 1133 in Site A. The condition of the beads is generally poor but examples of both spherical and cylindrical beads can be recognised. The beads have been consolidated by M. Brooks (HBMCE conservator), bagged, and boxed in dry condition.

3.2.2 Bone (worked)

A total of 13 worked bone objects was recovered. All are of Bronze Age date and were found in site A. Nine fragments of points or pins were recovered from cremation 606 and one object of unknown type from cremation 608. Two points and a possible pin were found in the barrow ditch fills. The bone objects are in good condition although many are incomplete, and these are bagged, labelled and boxed in dry condition.

A list of the objects in stratigraphic unit order is given below:

SF	CONTEXT	CATEGORY	PHASE	FEATURE
2513	1167	AB Point	210101	Agri SD 814
2533	1002	AB Pin?	210103	Flint dep SD 875
2028	872	AB Point	210105	2nd silt in SD 813
2527	607	AB Point	210212	Crem 606
2529	607	AB polished - pin?	210212	Crem 606
2530	607	AB polished	210212	Crem 606
2531	607	AB polished	210212	Crem 606
2532	607	AB Point	210212	Crem 606
2536	607	AB polished	210212	Cre m 606
2537	607	AB polished	210212	Crem 606
2538	607	AB polished	210212	Crem 606
2539	607	AB polished	210212	Crem 606
2535	609	AB Worked curved object	210213	Crem 608

3.2.3 Ceramic building material

A total of 340 fragments (13376g) was recovered. Of these, 19 pieces (168g) were found during general site clearance or in the soils over the top of the barrow ditch of site A while the remainder were predominantly derived from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman pit and ditch fills in site B. The assemblage includes Romano-British roof tiles and, although highly fragmentary, constitutes one of the material types of structural evidence for that period. The material is fragmentary but in good condition, and bagged and boxed in a dry environment.

3.2.4 Claypipe

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, , : Nine pieces (20g) were recovered from disturbed contexts and general site clearance on both sites A and B. All were featureless stem fragments and have been discarded.

3.2.5 Fired clay

In total, 270 fragments (333g) of fired clay including four objects were recovered. Bronze Age material consists of two complete ceramic beads from the flint and ash deposit in the barrow ditch of site A. The Late Iron Age/Early Roman material is predominantly derived from pit and ditch fills of site B and consists of two fragmentary objects, possibly parts of a loomweight and an

oven-cover, recovered from pit 5258. Very little of the remaining fired clay is diagnostic. Some of it may be daub, but although some surfaces are visible, wattle impressions are not readily apparent. The objects have been labelled and packaged with protective material, and all of the fired clay is bagged and boxed in a dry environment.

3.2.6 Glass

Ten pieces (122g) were recovered. The glass is all of post-medieval or modern date and was found in modern or otherwise disturbed contexts. Details of the glass can be found in the archive. The material has been discarded.

3.2.7 Worked flint

In total 1798 pieces (19336g) were recovered. This material can be broadly divided into two groups, one roughly corresponding with the Bronze Age barrow and the second with the Late Iron Age/Early Roman features. Both groups have been bagged and boxed in a dry environment.

The material from the Bronze Age features is generally of fairly good quality flint, patinated a milky blue/white. The majority of flakes are broad and squat with wide platforms. Blades and blade-like pieces occur but the working is all hard hammer. The material is predominantly knapping debris and there is a noticeable proportion of primary and cortical flakes although very few cores indeed. Scrapers, including thumb-nail scrapers, borers and one Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age type "slug" are present. This material is probably of Early Bronze Age date, and was possibly related to activities associated with the digging of the ring-ditch and, perhaps, the deposition of the Collared Um burial.

The second group of material consists of poorer quality flint with many flaws and irregularities. Working is crude and simple, flakes tend to be broad and squat with broad striking platforms while some are very thick with many hinge fractures. A few crude scrapers and core fragments are also included. This material is probably of mature Bronze Age date although it was predominantly found in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman features.

3.2.8 Burnt flint

之子 劉忠 A total of 3792 pieces (519391g) was recovered. By weight, 81% of this material was found in association with the Bronze Age barrow with 5% being recovered from the prehistoric lynchet and settlement features. A further 12% of the assemblage was found in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman features while the remaining 2% was from site clearance or disturbed contexts. The material from the barrow area has been retained, that from the lynchet and settlement features has been selected for retention on the basis of a 1% sample from each feature containing a large amount of burnt flint, and that from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman features and site clearance or disturbance has been discarded. The retained material has been bagged and boxed in a dry environment.

3.2.9 Metalwork

The metalwork has been divided into two distinct groups: the material from the area of Bronze Age activity, and that from the area close to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement. All of the iron objects have been X-radiographed by M. Brooks (HBMCE conservator). The X-radiographs are currently held in Portway House (Wessex Archaeology). The objects are bagged with protective cushioning, and boxed in a dry environment in plastic, lidded containers with dessicant material.

Twelve objects of copper alloy and three of iron were found at site A. These comprised five fragments of copper alloy rod from the barrow ditch, two fragments of copper alloy rod and a fragment of copper alloy strip from cremation 606, and a further fragment of copper alloy rod from the positive lynchet. In addition, a copper alloy ring, a copper alloy pin, an iron rod and an iron brooch of Romano-British date were recovered from unstratified clearance layers. A copper alloy brooch of Middle to Late Iron Age date was recovered from a negative lynchet and an iron lump was recovered from post-hole 246 in structure 988. One Victorian farthing was recovered from unstratified material over the barrow.

Eighty-two iron objects and one copper alloy object were recovered from site B. The majority of the iron objects (60) were recovered during general surface cleaning of the site and consisted of nails, nail shanks and unidentified lumps. Six iron rods, four iron nails, one iron ring and an iron strip were recovered from the enclosure ditches. An iron rod and three iron nails came from a lynchet and two unidentified iron objects came from scoop 5018. Pits 5020 and 5074 contained an iron rod each, and pit 5046 contained two unidentified iron objects and an unidentified copper alloy object.

A list of the metalwork in stratigraphic unit order is given below:

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SF	CONTEXT	CATEGORY	PHASE	FEATURE
2003	123	Cu Ring		U/S over barrow
2500	123	Cu Farthing		U/S over barrow
2501	5	Cu modern pin		U/S
2502	123	Fe Brooch Roman		U/S over barrow
2508	358	Fe rod		Barrow ploughsoil
7 027	5001	Fe strip		U/S
7501	5001	Fe lump		U/S
7502	5001	Fe lump		U/S
7503	5001	Fe cruciform	** ** -** -*	U/S
7504	5001	Fe complex object		U/S
7505	5001	Fe 21 nails		U/S
7506	5001	Fe hob-nail		U/S
7508	5001	Fe 28 rods	er#	U/S
7522	5142	Fe rod		Topsoil
7532	5422	Fe nail		U/S
7029	5337	Fe nail - modem?	010101	Natural 5499
7533	5536	Fe nail	010101	Natural 5535
7538	5498	Fe modern rod/bracket	010101	Natural 5499
2010	534	Cu rod	110101	Pos lynch SD 550
2004	247	Pb lump	120208	Post-hole 246/988
7005	5027	Fe object?	140602	Scoop 5018
7006	5027	Fe object?	140602	Scoop 5018
2009	615	Cu rod	210102	Flint/ash SD 613
2517	649	Cu rod	210102	= 615
2519	650	Cu hooked rod	210102	= 615
2543	649	Cu rod	210102	= 615
2544	002	Cu rod/wire	210103	Flint dep SD 875
2518	607	Cu rod	210212	Crem 606
2526	607	Cu rod	210212	Crem 606
2528	607	Cu strip	210212	Crem 606
	SF 2003 2500 2501 2502 2508 7027 7501 7502 7503 7504 7505 7506 7508 7505 7506 7508 7522 7532 7532 7532 7533 7538 2010 2004 7005 7006 2009 2517 2519 2543 2544 2518 2526 2528	SF CONTEXT 2003 123 2500 123 2501 5 2502 123 2508 358 7027 5001 7501 5001 7502 5001 7503 5001 7504 5001 7505 5001 7506 5001 7508 5001 7508 5001 7503 5422 7029 5337 7533 5536 7538 5498 2010 534 2004 247 7005 5027 7006 5027 2009 615 2517 649 2519 650 2543 649 2544 002 2518 607 2526 607	SF CONTEXT CATEGORY 2003 123 Cu Ring 2500 123 Cu Farthing 2501 5 Cu modern pin 2502 123 Fe Brooch Roman 2508 358 Fe rod 7027 5001 Fe strip 7501 5001 Fe lump 7502 5001 Fe cruciform 7503 5001 Fe complex object 7504 5001 Fe complex object 7505 5001 Fe 21 nails 7506 5001 Fe 28 rods 7522 5142 Fe rod 7532 5422 Fe nail 7029 5337 Fe nail - modem? 7533 5536 Fe nail 7053 5027 Fe object? 706 5027 <	SF CONTEXT CATEGORY PHASE 2003 123 Cu Ring 2500 123 Cu Farthing 2501 5 Cu modern pin 2502 123 Fe Brooch Roman 2508 358 Fe rod 7027 5001 Fe strip 7503 5001 Fe lump 7504 5001 Fe cruciform 7505 5001 Fe lump 7506 5001 Fe complex object 7508 5001 Fe datals 7522 5142 Fe rod 7532 5422 Fe nail 010101 7533 5536 Fe nail 010101 7533 5536 Fe nail 010101 2010 534 Cu rod 110101 2004 247 Pb lump 120208 <td< td=""></td<>

2016	824	Cu Brooch M/LIA	310101	Neg lynch SD 1026
2020	5433		320005	
/028	5432	Fe rod	330205	Lynch SD 5433/5343
7521	5055	Fe Ring?	350102	Ditch SD 5256/5051
7526	5232	Fe strip	350501	Ditch SD 5082/5251
7534	5455	Fe 2 nails	350502	Ditch SD 5454/5251
7535	5455	Fe 4 rods	350502	Ditch SD 5454/5251
7023	5053	Fe rod	350602	Ditch SD 5258/5257
7539	5559	Fe 2 nails	350902	Ditch SD 5558/5414
7524	5022	Fe rod	360101	Pit 5020
- 7007 -	5047	Fe object?	360102	Pit 5046
7010	5047	Cu 'T' shaped	360102	Pit 5046
7525	5047	Fe frag	360102	Pit 5046
7523	5077	Fe rod	360103	Pit 5074
7536	5495	Fe nail	410101	Lynch SD 5336/5350
7537	5495	Fe 2 nails	410101	Lynch SD 5336/5350
7531	5525	Fe nail	410102	Mod pit 5506

3.2.10 Pottery

A total of 7723 sherds (57857g) was recovered. Preliminary scanning and spot-dating has already been undertaken and indicates that, of these 3121 are prehistoric, ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, while the remaining 4602 sherds are of later Iron Age or Early Roman date. The ceramic assemblage can be divided into five main groups: Bronze Age cremation vessels and single vessel sherd concentrations, probably also of Bronze Age date; material from the barrow ditch layers; material from the lynchet soils; material from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure ditches; and material from secure Late Iron Age/Early Roman pits. The cremation vessels have been emptied of their contents. All of the pottery has been retained, and is labelled, bagged and boxed in a dry environment.

Bronze Age cremation vessels

This group consists of six vessels and nine single vessel sherd concentrations. Of the cremation vessels, three, a small jar, a bucket urn and a globular urn were found within the barrow ditch while two Deverel-Rimbury urns and one probable Collared Urn were found in pits inside the barrow enclosure. The probable Collared Urn is likely to be the primary burial of the barrow but survives in very poor condition. The lower part of a bucket urn was found in a chalk-cut pit beneath the main lynchet. Sherds from three bucket urns, a probable barrel urn, bases of three unspecified Deverel-Rimbury urns and a small shouldered vessel, probably a jar, were also found in isolated features in the area of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman pits and ditches. Five of these vessels are tempered with coarse flint; the probable Collared Urn is grog-tempered, the globular urn is fine flint-tempered, one possible bucket urn is tempered with flint and grog while the small shouldered vessel is of a poorly sorted flint and sand-tempered fabric. The Deverel-Rimbury vessels are in relatively good condition.

Barrow ditch material

Maria I.

The material from the barrow ditch layers comprises 370 sherds (2918g). Five sherds are of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date and were found in the upper fills of the ditch.

The remaining 365 sherds are predominantly Early to Middle Bronze Age in date. Flint-tempered fabrics dominate the assemblage although grog, grog and flint, sand, and sand and flint tempered fabrics also occur in small quantities. The majority of sherds appear to be from Deverel-Rimbury urns; flat-topped rims, sherds with applied strips with finger-tipped decoration and one or two

perforated sherds occur amongst this group. One Collared Urn rim was found in the secondary silts of the ditch while the only pottery from the primary silts consists of two joining Deverel-Rimbury type flint-tempered body sherds. One very small sherd in a fine grog-tempered fabric with an oxidised core and black surfaces, was found amongst the flint deposit in the ditch and is possibly from a Beaker vessel. A possible crucible sherd has also been noted amongst this material. This material is fragmentary (mean sherd size less than 8g) but easily recognisable as diagnostic forms and fabrics.

Lynchet material

S. Set

In total 913 sherds (3885g) were recovered from the lynchet soils, and for the most part are quite fragmentary as expected from such a deposit. Of these, 786 sherds (3348g) were from the main lynchet, 80 sherds (339g) from the barrow lynchet and 47 sherds (198g) from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman lynchet field system. The date range of the assemblage from the main lynchet extends from the Early to Middle Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The earliest material consists of grog-tempered fabrics and body sherds of coarse flint-tempered, Deverel-Rimbury urns. The bulk of this assemblage, however, is of later Bronze Age date; body sherds from coarse flint-tempered, fairly thin-walled jars with vertical finger smearing on the exterior surface are especially common. Rim fragments occasionally with pinched or slashed upper surfaces, from bipartite jars and shouldered jars/bowIs also occur. Early Iron Age/Early Roman component of this assemblage consists of two sherds of samian and 18 sandy coarseware sherds.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman sand and flint-tempered coarseware fabrics, samian and sherds of a British, buff coarseware "flagon" fabric predominate amongst the material from the barrow lynchet (57 out of 80 sherds). The prehistoric sherds (23 sherds) from this feature consist of Deverel-Rimbury type flint-tempered coarsewares, sand and grog-tempered fabrics and a sherd from a furrowed bowl. Eight prehistoric sherds including an externally-hooked rim from a jar form, 22 predominantly sandy body sherds of uncertain date and 17 Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherds, including one piece of samian, form the assemblage from the lynchet field system.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch material

The Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch system yielded a total of 1110 sherds (6776g). Twentythree of these, including one sherd from a furrowed bowl, are of prehistoric date and apparently redeposited. The remainder of the assemblage is of 2nd/1st-century BC to 1st-century AD date, although preliminary scanning indicates the possibility that further analysis might allow forrefinement and subdivision of this. The coarseware assemblage predominantly consists of flinttempered, high-shouldered bead rim and necked jars with large storage jars in an oxidised, sand and grog-tempered fabric. Fineware forms (ie. pedestal bases, carinated bowl/platters) tend to occur in sandy fabrics. Possible British copies of imported finewares are represented by two sherds from the pulley-wheel shaped rim of a flagon and body sherds of buff ware and whiteslipped red ware fabrics. True imports are represented by six sherds of samian and 160 sherds of Dressel 20 amphora.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman pit material

In total 1011 sherds (8582g) were recovered from the eight Late Iron Age/Early Roman pits. These key groups are directly comparable to the material recovered from the ditches in this area and again preliminary scanning suggests that some chronological variation might be observable with further analysis. The condition of this material is good with little surface abrasion. The flinttempered and sandy fabrics occur in approximately equal quantities. Bead rim and necked jars are the most common forms in both fabrics with large storage jars with upright or wedge-shaped rims occurring in flint-tempered and sand and grog-tempered fabrics. Again the finer forms, including sherds from a straight-sided shouldered bowl, a Gallo-Belgic platter copy, a lid and a carinated bowl/platter form. occur in the sandy fabrics. samian, Dressel 20 amphora, buff coarseware and white-slipped red ware fabrics are also present.

3.2.11 Shale

Part of a single shale spindle whorl was recovered during clearance of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman area. The object was recovered in a laminated condition, and is currently maintained in a damp, dark environment awaiting conservation after analysis.

3.2.12 Shell

Nine pieces (103g) of shell were recovered from the Late Iron Age /Early Roman pit and ditch fills. Oyster and other marine Mollusca were identified and recorded. The material has been discarded due to its paucity from any single context and due to its fragmentary nature.

3.2.13 Slag

Five pieces (352g) were found. Two pieces were from unstratified clearance work, two from the topsoil in a test trench across the barrow and the last from the fill of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman lynchet. Only the last piece has been retained and is bagged and boxed in a dry condition.

3.2.14 Stone

Only stone which was considered either to be foreign to the site (ie. not immediately local), or which showed definite or possible signs of working, was collected. The total quantity recovered is 213 pieces (14172g), and has been bagged and boxed in a dry environment. This material has been divided into worked and foreign stone.

Worked stone

This collection consists of 117 pieces (9369g). Only one piece (230g) from an as yet unidentified object found amongst the flint deposit in the barrow ditch, is considered to be of Bronze Age date. The remainder comprises 31 quern fragments, two whetstones, one weight, three unidentified objects and many limestone roofing tile fragments. Fourteen of these objects were found during general site clearance while the remainder were predominantly from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman pit and ditch fills. All are probably of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date.

A list of the worked stone in stratigraphic unit order is given below:

SF	CONTEXT	CATEGORY	PHASE	FEATURE		
2503	5	St whetstone frag		U/S		
2504	5	St Rotary quern frag		U/S		
7001	5001	St Saddle quern frag		U/S		
7509	5001	St Rotary quern frag		U/S		
7510	5001	St quern frag		U/S		
7511	5001	St Rotary quern frag		U/S		
7512	5001	St Rotary quern frag		U/S		
7513	5001	St Rotary quern frag		U/S		
7514	5001	St quern frag		U/S		
7515	5001	St quern frag		U/S		
7516	5001	St quern frag		U/S		
				•		
---	--------------	-------	------------------------	--------	------------------	----
	7517	5001	St whetstone frag		U/S	
	7518	5001	St polished frag		U/S	
	7519	5001	St polished frag		U/S	
	7548	5337	St limestone roof tile	010101	Natural 5499	
	754 9	5337	St limestone roof tile	010101	Natural 5499	
	7550	5337	St 65 limestone frags	010101	Natural 5499	
	2534	762	St Rotary quern frag	110403	Neg lynch 985	
	2008	636	St Polished	210103	Flint dep SD 619	
	7520	5032	St quern frag	340104	Ditch SD	
			• •		5029/5007	
	7022	5073	St quern frag	350101	Ditch SD	
					5256/5051	
	7540	5055	St quern frag	350102	Ditch SD	
			-		5256/5051	
	7541	5055	St quern frag	350102	Ditch SD	
					5256/5051	
	7542	5055	St quern frag	350102	Ditch SD	
			-		5256/5051	
	7543	5055	St quern frag •	350102	Ditch SD	,
					5256/5051	
	7544	5055	St quern frag	350102	Ditch SD	
					5256/5051	
	7545	5055	St quern frag	350102	Ditch SD	
					5256/5051	
	7546	5055	St quern frag	350102	Ditch SD	
•					5256/5051	
	7551	5055	St quern frag	350102	Ditch SD	
					5256/5051	
	7019	5055	St chalk loomweight	350602	Ditch SD	
					5256/5051	
	7024	5053	St quern frag	350602	Ditch SD	
			-		5258/5257	
	7547	5559	St quern frag	350902	Ditch SD	\$
					5558/5414	
	7013	5047	St Rotary? quern frag	360102	Pit 5046	
		-5047	St quern frag	360102	Pit 5046	
	7015	5047	St quern frag	360102	Pit 5046	
	7016	5047	St quern frag	360102	Pit 5046	
	7017	5047	St quern frag, ?=7016	360102	Pit 5046	
	7018	5047	St quern frag	360102	Pit 5046	
	7020	5050	St quern frag	360102	Pit 5046	
	7527	5047	St ?light trapezoid?	360102	Pit 5046	
	7025	5286	St quern frag	360105	Pit 5285	

Foreign stone

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Ninety-six pieces (4803g) were found. This includes two pieces of apparently unworked stone bearing dog-tooth shaped ?quartzite crystals which were found in the barrow ditch.

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3.3 The Environmental Data

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3.3.1 Molluscs and Plant Remains

One hundred and fifty six samples were taken in the field. Three sets of column samples were taken for molluscs from Twyford Down; one from a natural feature sealed below the main Bronze Age lynchet, one from the Bronze Age barrow ditch and one from the best-preserved lynchet section at the western end of Twyford Down. These were augmented by samples from dated and sealed deposits in the Itchen Valley and a shallow colluvial sequence and buried old land surface from Compton Common.

Most of the remainder were taken as bulk samples from burials and the barrow for plant remains. These aided the retrieval of small gravegoods and fragments of bone. Layers from the barrow ditch which appeared ashy were also sampled in this way in case they contained pyre debris and/or disturbed cremations. In total the barrow accounted for 90 of the samples.

Bulk samples for plant remains were also taken from possible buried soils, and from charcoal-rich layers in pits and ditches within the area of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman paddock enclosures.

Most of the samples taken for artefact retrieval from graves were sub-sampled for environmental purposes. A good range of environmental samples was thus attained, especially for the barrow.

The samples from Twyford Down are listed with phase and feature information below:-

REDEPO	SITED NAT	URAL/BUR	JED SOIL	BARRO	W - BURIAL	S IN DITC	H
Sample	Context	Phase	Feature	Sample	Context	Phase	Feature
3066	898	010101	Post-hole 897, assoc. with 891	3024	655	210111	Inhumation 654, in disch
3067	1012		Buried soil??	3099	1184	210113	Inhumation 1185, in ditch
3073	1012	010101	Test Trench 1113 over barrow	3071	1018	210114	Inhumation 1018, disturbed by
	.		chalk				1120
3109	5146	010101	Lynchet SD 5140/5339	3077	1085	210114	Ditch layer, assoc with 1018
3135	484	010101	Natural feature below BA lynches	3081	1120	210114	Inhumation 1120, in ditch
3136	481	010101	Layer in 484	3085	1024	210115	Inhumation 1137. in ditch
3137	480	010101	Layer in 484	3082	1049	210116	Inhumation 1049, in ditch
3138	480	010101	Layer in 484	3080	1062	210117	Ditch layer, assoc with 1109/1110
3139	480	010101	Layer in 484 f	3083	1124	210117	Inhumation 1110, in ditch
3140	480	010101	Layer in 484	3078	1082	210118	Inhumation 1063. in ditch
3141	483	010101	Layer in natural feature 262	3074	1069	210119	Inhumation 1068, in ditch 1/4
3142	479	010101	Layer in 484	3075	1069	210119	Inhumation 1068, in ditch 2/4
3143	479	010101	Layarin 484	3076	1069	21 0119	Inhumation 1068, in ditch 3/4
3144	132	010101	Layeria 484	3079	1069	210119	Inhumation 1068, in ditch 4/4
3145	132	010101	Layer in 484	3087	1136	210120	Innumation 1136, in ditch
3053	692	010101	Redeposited natural 617	3100	1188	210121	Inhumation 1187, in ditch
ISOLAT	EI) BRONZE	AGE CREM	MATIONS	3005	626210131		Cremation 2005, internal fill
3084	955 ·	130401	Cremation 2022, outside barrow	3015	642	210132	Layer 642, Bone conc. in 615
3130	955	130401	as sample 3084	3016	643	210133	Layer643, Bone couc. in 615
3131	955	130401	-	3060	851	210134	Cremation 881, in cut in ditch
3132	955	130401		3089	1155	210135	Cremation 1154, in ditch
3102	5026	140402	Cremation 5024	3091	1157	210136	Cremation layer, in ditch/multiple?
3103	5061	140403	Cremation 5060	3090	1002	210137	Cremation 2027, in ditch 1/4
3104	5064	140404	Cremation 5063	3093	1162	210137	Cremation 2027, in ditch 2/4
3105	5067	140405	Cremation 5068	3094	1169	210137	Cremation 2027, in ditch 3/4
3107	5080	140406	Cremation 5078	3095	1162	210137	Cremation 2027, in ditch 4/4
3128	5478	140407	Cremation 5475	3098	1182	210138	Cremation 1183, in ditch
3133	5540	140408	Cremation 5539	3096	1173	210153	Stake-hole 1172, near cremation
			_				1157
3134	5542	140409	Ciernation 5541	3097	1175	210154	Stake-hole 1174, near cremation
3101	5016	140601	Scoop/Ciemation 5017	BARRO	W. BURIAL	S IN ENC	LOSURE
BARRO	W-DITCH FI	LLS	•	3025	639	210201	Inhumation 686, in pit
3041	612	210100	Barrow ditch	3035	639	210201	Inhumation 686, in nit
3046	671	210101	Agricultural soil	3054	699	210201	Inhumation 689, ditch edge, tied
3047	671	210101	Agricultural soil	3036	668	210202	Indumation 666 in rait
				0000	~~0	2 I VLUL	manation 000, m bit

3048	671	210101	Agricultural soil	3057	801	210204	Inhumation 802, in shallow pit
3049	671	210101	Agricultural soil	3068	842	210205	Inhumation 871, in pit, ploughed
3050	614	210101	Agricultural soil	3061	858	210206	Inhumation 883, in pit, ploughed
3004	623	210102	Cremation 2005, external fill	3062	858	210206	Inhumation 883, in pit, ploughed
3009	633	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3063	858	210206	Inhumation 883, in pit, ploughed
3010	632	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3003	603	210211	Cremation 602, in small pit
3011	631	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3002	607/611	210212	Cremation 606, in pit
3012	628	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3001	609	210213	Cremation 608, in pit
3013	629	210102	Laver 615, Pyre laver	3006	625/627	210214	Cremation 624, in small pit
3014	630	210102	Layer 615, Pyre layer	3007	625	210214	Cremation 624, in small pit
3017	615	210102	Laver 615, Pyre laver	3008	627	210214	Cremation 624, in small pit
3018	648	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3038	661/662	210215	Cremation 2011, trancated in pit
3019	649	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3037	664/665	210216	Cremation 2012, truncated in pit
3020	650	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3039	670	210217	Cremation 669, in shallow pit
3021	647	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3040	696	210217	Cremation 669, in shallow pit
3022	646	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3055	830	210218	Cremation 829, in small pit
3023	646	210102	Laver 615. Pyre laver	3058	857	210219	Cremation 856, in pit
3052	615	210102	Flint/Ash deposit	3059	866	210220	Cremation 2019, Primary
3064	843	210102	Laver 843. Strat. = 615	3065	892	210221	Cremation 891, in v. shallow scoop
3069	1005	210102	Ditch laver. Strat.= 615	LYNCH	ET AT WEST	ENDOF	STEB
3070	1019	210102	Ditch layer, ashy ditch lens	3110	5196	330103	Lynchet SD 5189/5348
3072	1036	210102	Ditch laver, Strat. = 615	3111	5196	330103	H.
3092	1036	210102	Ditch laver. Strat = 615	3112	5196	330103	8
3026	653	210104	Ditch laver, ditch rubble	3113	5196	330103	. .
3088	1144	210104	Ditch layer, rubble with ash	3114	5196	330103	н
304 3	683	210105	Secondary silt	3115	5196	330103	n
3044	683	210105	Secondary silt +	3116	5196	330103	**
3045	691	210105	Secondary silt	3117	5196	330103	
3056	616	210105	Ditch layer, ditch silt	3118	5196	330103	
3086	1041	210105	Ditch layer, ash/assoc 1049/1136	3119	5196	330103	π
3042	684	210106	Primary silt	3120	5196	330103	H
3051	685	210106	Primary silt	3121	5196	330103	H
				3122	5196	330103	n
				LIATER	PADDOCKE	ENCLOSU	RE
				3126	5266	350102	Ditch 5299
				LIA/ER	PITS		
				3106	5077	360103	Pit 5074
				3108	5204	360103	Pit 5074
				3124	5220	360104	Pit 5217
				3123	5289	360105	Pit 5285
				3125	5297	360105	Pit 5285
				LIA/ER	CREMATIO	Ν	
			•	3129	5488	360210	Post-hole/Cremation 5487
				3127	5045	360501	Cremation 5044

3.3.2 Mollusc assessment

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Samples from Twyford Down ranged from the Neolithic to late Iron Age/Romano-British periods and the assessment is largely based upon the fact that securely dated contexts were sampled, land snails are present, generally very well preserved, species diversity is high and the sample provide a coherent group.

Table 1 Samples from Twyford Down

Mollusc sample series	Date	No. of samples	Location
Large undated feature 484	?Neolithic	10	Area A
Pit	?Neolithic	2	Tr 3016
Barrow ditch	BA	13	
Lynchet	BA	5	Tr 3017
Lynchet with OLS	BA-IA	5	Tr 3106
Lyncher	IA/RB	12 (6 for analysis)	Area C/D

Neolithic

Samples from a large, well sealed, possibly Neolithic feature (484), beneath the Bronze Age lynchet produced high shell numbers and high species diversity typical of ancient woodland and included specimens of *Ene obscura*, *Acicula fusca* and *Vertigo* cf. *pusilla*. These assemblages are particularly important for understanding the development of the landscape as they indicate early wildwood. A radiocarbon date from charcoal is seen as a priority in view of the lack of datable artefacts. Two samples from prehistoric pits the from assessment excavations (Tr 3016) produced high numbers of shells, largely shade-loving species, again providing evidence of early woodland.

Bronze Age

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Samples from the barrow ditch and putative old land surface all produced high numbers of shells and the ditch produced shade-loving assemblages at the base. The presence of very rare species such as *Columella edentula* and *Columella aspersa* is particularly important in understanding the development and management of woodland landscapes up to the Bronze Age. The fact that woodland may have survived prior to the construction of the barrow is particularly important in view of evidence to the contrary in other chalkland areas in the vicinity (ie Easton Lane, Easton Down etc).

Assessment of Mollusca from selected flots

SAMPLE	3109	3111	3112	3114	3115	3116
·		Lyn	chet laye	rs from s	ite C	
Helicella itala					R	R
Pupilla muscorum	х				R	
Vallonia	х					R
Trichia hispida			R			
Pomatias elegans			С	Х		
Cochlicopa spp.	Х					
Punctum pygmaeum					R	
Vitrea spp.		R	R			
Aeopinella spp.	•		R			
Discus rotundatus	Х	С	С		R	
Carvchium tridentatum	Х	R	С			

Lynchets (Bronze Age to Roman-British)

In general mollusc numbers from the observed flots, is variable despite the highly calcareous nature of the deposits themselves. Nevertheless, significant results can be seen. From the details given above it is evident that the basal portions of the lynchet samples are rich in Mollusca. The supposed tree hollow beneath the lynchet in site C (sample 3109) contains largely open country species and thus can be discounted. The basal sequence from the main lynchet sampled in site D, however, shows shade-loving species in the shallow feature and base of the lynchet. These eventually give way to typical open country species c. 20cm up the profile (sample 3116). This shade-loving element may indicate long, lush grassland with some shrubs or woodland regeneration. This is significant because it indicates that either these basal deposits are earlier than thought (ie Bronze Age) or that there is an hiatus in the land-use history between the Bronze Age and later occupation in the Iron Age/Romano-British period. If the latter is correct this would be a significant development within the interpretation of the landscape history of this downland. The fact that both lynchet sequences indicate distinct changes in land-use is significant.

Twyford Down Mollusc presence/absence from trenches 3016 and 3017

	i			Trenc	h 301	6		·i		Tre	nch 3	017		ł
	 ₽	> _{it}			-Lync	het			l	L	ynche	:t		4
	IPit	filll	IO	LS		collu	∨เ่มฑ-		!	Ç(Jluvi	uтı		ł
	2522	2523	2514	2515	2518	2517	2516	2519	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2
Discus rotundatus	x	x	х	х	х	-	X	-	-	х	-	-	-	
Carychium tridentatum	х	÷	Х	х	х	х	Х	-	-	-	Х	-	-	
Aegopinella spp.	x	х		-	х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SHADE-
Nesovitrea hammonis	-	-	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-	-	-	LOVING
Oxychilus cellarius	х	· _	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SPECIES
Clausilidea	-	-	х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Viirea spp.	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	÷	
Pomatias elecans	Y	Y	Y	x	x	_	x	_		_	_	_	_	
Cennen son	X	л _	<u>,</u>	2	-	-	-	-	_	_		-	-	CATHOLIC
Cochlicopa spp.	-	-	x	x	-	-			- <u>x</u> -	-		x	-	SPECIES
Trichia hispida	-	-	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					•									
Pupilla muscorum	-	-	Х	Χ.	Х	Х	-	х	x	х	х	х	X	OPEN
Vertigo spp.	-	-	х	х	х	-	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	COUNTRY
Vallonia spp.	-	-	х	х	х	Х	х	х	х	х	Х	Х	X	SPECIES
Helicella itala	-	-	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	х	Х	х	X	

Compton Common; trench 3002

8.5

Colluvial deposits from Compton Common, of at least Bronze Age date, and an old land surface at the edge of the dry valley to the north of Compton Common, were sampled in a single column of nine samples. Eight out of the nine samples were processed and assessed (see table below).

The basal samples from the Bronze Age buried soil both produced a number of fresh- and brackish-water land molluscs. The terrestrial shells are predominantly those preferring dry open country habitats. The colluvium sealing the old land surface was dominated by open county species typical of grazed and tilled open downland. Further, variations in the numbers of individual species (not recorded in the table) indicate a change or fluctuating grassland and arable environment.

The environmental sequence from this suite of samples is of significant interest. The area in the Bronze Age may have been dry downland on the edge of the floodplain margin. Although initially relatively damp, the upper portion of the buried soil suggests seasonal or occasional flooding. The peaty and humic nature of the buried soil supports this. Subsequently the area dried out and was buried by colluvial deposits. The old land surface in particular displays a very high palaeoenvironmental (as well as archaeological) potential. Spot pollen samples were prepared and proven to contain pollen. The potential for gaining both a molluscan and pollen sequence from this dated old land surface makes this entire sequence one of major importance.

Compton Common. Mollusc presence/absence from trench 3002

	<u>25</u> 24	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	
Anisus leucostoma	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	FRESH-
Planorbis spp.	х	х	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRACKISH
Lymnaea spp.	Х	· - ·	-	- '	-	-	-	-	WATER
Bithynia spp.	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	•	SPECIES
Annonicalla	v								SUADE
Negopinena spp.	~	V	-	-	•	-	-		LOVING
Nesovurea nammonis	- -	Λ	-	-	-	• •	-	-	
Crychilus cellarius			*	-			 	÷	SPECIES
Pomatias elegans	x	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Cochlicopa spp.	- '	-	-	-	х	Х	х	-	CATHOLIC
Trichia hispida	-	х	х	x	х	x	х	. X	SPECIES
Pupilla muscorum	_	x	x	x	Y	x	×.	-	
Vertigo son	_	x	x		• 1	-	<u>,</u>	-	OPEN
Vallonia spp	· v	Ŷ	x	x	Y	Y	x	x	COUNTRY
Helicella itala	-	x	x	xc	X	x	-	-	SPECIES
Cecilioides acicula		x	x	 x	x	x	x		BURROWING

Itchen Valley

 $M_{\rm eff} = M_{\rm eff} M_{\rm eff}$

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άsτ Ι Samples from a number of trenches within the Itchen Valley were processed and scanned (see table). They come from a diverse range of contexts and features spanning prehistoric to Roman periods. These will augment the data from the adjacent chalk downland of Twyford and Compton enabling some contemporary picture of the natural valley environment and human activity to complement that from the downland.

Itchen Valley. Mollusc presence/absence from trenches 3005, 3027, 3028, 3004 and 3009

	2551	2542	2543	2544	2545	2537	2536	2538	2539	2540	2541	
Ancylus fluviatilis	- '	-		-	-	Х	-	•	-	-	•	
Bathyomphalus contortus	х	-		-	-	Х	•	-	•	-	-	
Planorbis planorbis	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-	-	-	-	FRESH-
Anisus leucostoma	х	•	-	-	<u> </u>	Х	-	-	•	-	÷	BRACKISH
Planorbis spp.	х	-	-	-		Х	Х	•	-	-		WATER
Lymnueu spp.	X ¹	-	-	-	-	Х	•	•	-	÷	-	SPECIES
Bithynia spp.	х	•	-		-	Х	Х	-	•	-	-	
Valvata spp.	x	•	-	-	-	x	•	•	-	-	-	
Discus rotundatus	-	-	· -	-	х	х	-	. –	-	-	· _	SHADE-LOVING
Campabilian Inidantation	-		-		-	x	x	-		-	-	SPECIES

Cepueu spp.	- Y	-	-	Y	X	•	x	x	X	-	-	CATHOLIC SPECIES
Trichia hispida	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	
Pupilla muscorum	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	OPEN
Vallonia spp.	-	Х	Х	Х	-	-	-	х	Х	х	X	COUNTRY
Helicetta itala	x	х	-	-	-	-	·	X	x	x	x	SPECIES
Cecioides acicula	x	x	x	x	x		-	x	x	x	x	BURROWING

The mollusc samples have been sieved, bagged and boxed and are now in a stable, archivable form, awaiting extraction.

3.3.3 Plant remains assessment

The flots and residues were assessed for plant remains. Forty-six samples from the barrow, seven samples from the area of Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement and two samples from isolated prehistoric features were found to contain sufficient material to warrant extraction. The extracted material has been boxed in a stable archivable form and awaits analysis.

3.3.2 Animal Bone

Animal bone was recovered from 191 contexts. Over half of these were associated with the Bronze Age barrow ditch and the Bronze Age lynchet on site A. Included in this assemblage are three discrete burials of animals, one of which (1181) is associated with the cremation phase of burials within the barrow ditch. Animal bone was found within the deposits of flint nodules which were associated with the cremation phase. Thirty-nine of the remaining contexts came from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman complex of shallow ditches and refuse pits on site B.

Formal assessment of the animal bone assemblage was undertaken by Dale Serjeantson of the Faunal Remains Unit and the following descriptive section has been extracted from her report.

Number and distribution

Site records show a figure for over 4,000 animal bones recovered. This takes no account of recent breaks, so very much overestimates the number which would be counted in a final analysis, but it excludes any bone from sieved samples at least some of which contained amphibians and rodents. The distribution of bone from directly dated features is as follows:

Bronze Age	
Barrow area with surrounding ditch	1374
Lynchet	219
Features	37
Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
Features: pits and post-holes	359
Ditch system	59
Lynchet system	49

Condition

Both the Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman features produced bones with very eroded surface preservation, though some also contain an admixture of better preserved bone. The

skeletons and part skeletons are generally better preserved than the disarticulated bone. Most of the bone including the skeletons was fragile and was very fragmented in recovery.

Detailed Comments

The bones from the barrow ditch are: a fairly complete and well-preserved goat skeleton, a very eroded skull and other parts of the skeleton of an ox (from the ring-ditch opposite the entrance), several bones from at least one badger skeleton, disarticulated bones of cattle, sheep and pig, roe deer, canid (dog and possibly wolf), red deer (one piece of antler), and a horse jaw. Cattle bones are most common. Rodents, amphibians and some small bird bones were recovered from the primary fill of the ditch and from some of the burials. The cattle and badger skeletons appear to be distributed between more than one context. Approximately 80 of the disarticulated Bronze Age bones are identifiable, and of these about 20 are measurable.

The 219 fragments from the lynchet are disarticulated cattle, sheep and pig bones. Of these about 60 are identifiable and countable and about 12 measurable.

Bronze Age post-holes and pits contained 37 fragmented bones, with about ten identifiable; four from post-holes are burnt.

From the Late Iron Age/Early Roman features the numbers of identifiable bones and measurable bones are as follows:

	Number	Number measurable
Cattle	28	20
Sheep	36	19
Pig	6	4

There are also horse and dog bones in the pits and ditches.

The animal burials consist of a skeleton of immature pig fairly complete and in moderate condition. The skeleton is probably not of a modern type.

Fairly complete foetal or neonatal lamb skeleton with part of a sheep skeleton in good condition. From the size of the sheep bones this looks recent.

All the animal bone has been washed and bagged, but not marked. The material from the sieved samples, and that retrieved from the human bone assemblages, has now been boxed together in a dry environment.

3.3.3 Human Bone

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There are 20 recorded inhumations from the Bronze Age barrow and a number of groups of stray bone fragments, deriving mostly from the known inhumations. As might be expected on a chalk site, the condition of the bone is generally good, although in some cases the skeletons are very fragmentary where they have been disturbed both in antiquity and by recent ploughing.

Spatially, the inhumations fall into two separate groups: those within the barrow ditch; and those cut into the chalk area enclosed by the ditch. In both groups the burials were of predominantly women and children. The human bone will be dealt with by J McKinley, and analysed to Data Level 4-5.

There are 19 recorded cremations from the Bronze Age barrow, of which five were in pottery vessels, seven were in well-defined cuts and the rest survived as spreads of bone and charcoal.

Nine features from the predominantly Late Iron Age/Early Roman site B may also be cremations. Their fills were extracted as samples and are still being processed prior to analysis.

Sequence of burial within the barrow

The burial sequence from the barrow has not been completely resolved. Six of the inhumations and eleven of the cremations were from within the enclosed area and so are without stratigraphic sequence, being sealed by modern ploughsoil and cut into natural chalk. Cremation 865 was at the centre of the barrow and is therefore thought to be the primary burial.

The rest of the burials have been placed within a rough sequence for the barrow ditch infilling. The result shows that inhumation burials post-date the primary and part of the secondary silting phases and are in turn post-dated by the main phase of cremation burial and pyre debris deposition.

Direct dating of the burials is patchy. The central cremation, two other cremations from within the enclosure and two cremations from the ditch were in pottery vessels, and can be dated by reference to them. One inhumation and one cremation were accompanied by gravegoods; amber beads with inhumation 1133 and fragments of copper alloy and worked bone with cremation 606. These may give date ranges from typographic cross-reference. Stray finds of dates later than the Bronze Age have not been found with the burials, therefore it is suggested that the entire burial group is of Bronze Age date. It is further suggested, however, that radiocarbon dating of selected burials is needed to confirm this.

Burials outside the barrow

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Thirteen additional possible cremations were recorded from outside of the barrow, all but two to the west in area B. One of the possible cremations from outside of the barrow is thought to be of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date and one (955) has subsequently been found to be a pottery vessel which did not contain any cremation debris. The rest of the cremations are badly ploughdamaged fragments of pottery vessels in shallow scoops with associated burnt material. Their status as cremations will be tested by analysing the burnt material and their date ascertained by reference to the pottery. It is thought likely that they represent an unenclosed low-intensity later Bronze Age burial area.

The draft Human Bone catalogue is given below:-

Inhumation 651. Almost 100% bone recovery. Tightly crouched on right side. AGE: young adult SEX: male PATHOLOGY: dental hypoplasia; slight periodontal disease; cribra orbitalia; Schmorl's nodes; destructive lesions in radial heads and 1st right metatarsal; exostoses in humenus shaft. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS: crowded teeth; multi-cusped third molars; wormian bones; atlas double facet; non-fusion of fifth lumbar spine; vastus notch; calcaneal facet in talus; squatting facets. ANIMAL: Fragments 2 immature vertebras found with foot bones. ?sheep patella found with hands. Fragment ?rib. Inhumation 654. c. 80% recovery, all skeletal areas. Probably crouched on left side, disturbed. AGE: full term foctus/neonate >= 3 months. PATHOLOGY: ?neriostitis. ANIMAL: some bone present. Inhumation 666. c. 60% recovery, all skeletal areas. Loosely crouched. AGE: full term foctus/neonate Inhumation 686

c. 90% recovery.

Crouched on right side, some slight disturbance.

AGE: older adult

SEX: female

PATHOLOGY: extensive tooth loss - caries/dental abscesses; heavy calculus and periodontal disease; osteoarthritis - temporo-mandibular, costovertebral, hip joints; exostoses - distal humerus, right ilium, patellas, calcanes; pitting and ostcophytes - proximal humeri; new bone - proximal radius; ostcophytes - proximal ulnae, thoracic and tumbar vertebrae, sacral vertebra, left navicular, degenerative disc disease - sacral vertebra; well healed fracture - left distal fibula

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS: metopic suture; wonnian bones: depression in distal humerus; atlas double facets; 5th middle/distal foot phalanges fused to form one phalanx.

ANIMAL: Present.

Inhumation 689.

c. 90% recovery.

Tightly crouched on left side, arms extended behind body.

AGE: old adult

SEX: male

PATHOLOGY: tooth loss; periodontal disease; calculus deposits: extensive dental abscesses/caries; secondary sinusitis in both antrum; periostitis mandible, maxilla; osteoarthritis - tempoto-mandibular, atlas/axis joint, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae, costo-vertebral, hip joints, shoulder joints; osteophytes - thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, left foot phalanx; destructive lesion - 5th lumbar/lst sacral surfaces; exostoses - iliac crest, ischial tuberosity, distal humerus, *flexor digitorum superficialis* of finger phalanges, obdurotor externus of proximal femurs, tiblae and fibulae distal interosseous border, patellae, calcanea; cyst - distal humerus, distal tibla; new bone - 5th finger phalanges; pitting and new bone - left 4th foot phalanges.

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS: atlas double facet; 'squatting facets'; Vastus notch.

Inhumation 802.

c. 80% recovery.

Tightly crouched on right side. Bone in poor condition.

AGE: old adult

SEX: ?female

PATHOLOGY: Calculus and periodontal disease; dental abacesses/caries; exostoses - occipital vault, iliac crest, ischial tuberosity, distal fibulae, calcanea, foot phalanx; osteoanhritis - left proximal radius, left proximal ulna, bi-lateral temporo-mandibular, atlas/axis joint, ecrvical and lumbar vertebrae, thoracic vertebra, lst sacral vertebra; degenerative disc disease - cervical and lumbar vertebrae, lst sacral vertebra; osteophytes - cervical vertebrae, thoracic vertebra, rib facet, acetabulum, right scapula, right distal radius, distal femurs, left proximal tibia; fracture - right ulna

Inhumation 871.

c. 65% recovery, all skeletal areas. Tightly crouched on right side. AGE: young juvenile (c.5 yr.) PATHOLOGY: cribra orbitalia - bi-lateral. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION: ?non-fusion of atlas posteriorarch. Inhumation 883. c. 20% recovery, axial, upper and lower limb. Crouched on right side, disturbed. Bone in poor condition. AGE: olderadult SEX: ?female PATHOLOGY: degenerative disc disease - lumbar and sacral ventebrae; osteoarthritis - lumbar and sacral ventebrae, hip joint; new bone - distal humerus; osteophytes - proximal ulna, navicular; exostoses - patella. Inhumation 1018/1119 c. 90% recovery. Disturbed by insettion of inhumation 1120, only lower leg in situ - crouched on right side. AGE: older juvenile (c. 11 yr.) PATHOLOGY: calculus deposits; occlusal caries; cribra orbitalia MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS: crowding of testh; retestion of right maxillary deciduous canine with retarded eruption of permanent canine; congenital absence of right mandibular 1st prevolar; twisted/unpacted left mandibular 2nd prevolar; 3rd distal centres of ossification in 1st metacarpals and metatarsals. ANIMAL: some, Inhumation 1049 c. 50% recovery, all skeletal areas. Probably crouched on right side. AGE: almost full term foetus/neonate Inhumation 1063. Loosely crouched on left side. c. 98% recovery. AGE: young subadult PATHOLOGY: cribra orbitalia; dental hypoplasia. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS: 3rd distal centres of ossification in 1st metacarpals and metatarsals; metopic surve; congeniual absence of mandibular left and maxillary right 3rd molars; retention of maxillary left deciduous canine with retarded and displaced emption of permanent capine: atlas double facet. Inhumation 1068, Crouched on right side. c. 98% recovery. AGE: older mature adult SEX: female

PATHOLOGY: calculus deposits; dental caries; tooth loss; dental absoesses; destructive lesions - radial heads. 1st proximal foot phalanges; destructive lesions with new bone - left 4th proximal-middle finger joint, right 4th proximal finger phalanx; pitting - proximal humerus, rib facet; calcified soft tissue; osteophytes - atlas, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, acetabulae, knee joints; Schmorl's nodes - thoracic and lumbar vertebrae; osteoarthritis - lumbar vertebras; exostoses - proximal femur, patella, calcanea. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS: atlas central groove: non-fusion of atlas posterior arch; atlas extra facet: thirteenth thoracic venebra and thirteen ribs. Inhumation 1109. Disturbed by insertion of inhumation 1110, lower leg only in situ, originally ?supine and extended. c. 80% recovery. AGE: young adult c, 20yr. SEX: female PATHOLOGY: calculus deposits; bone resorption/destruction - humenus shafts; cyst - proximal ulna. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS: metopic suture; squatting facets COMMENT: Rodent gnawing in bones of left fore-ann along interosseous and anterior borders. Inhumation 1109 Highly disturbed inhumation mixed with those of 1109 in layer 1062. Some of the bone recorded as from inhumation 1109 may be from this individual. c. 5% recovery. AGE: subadult Inhumation 1110. Tightly crouched on right side. c. 95% recovery. AGE: older matore adult SEX: female PATHOLOGY: osteoarthritis - temporo-mandibular, proximal humeri, cervical and thoracic vertebrae, costo-vertebral, hip joints, naviculars?; periodontal disease; calculus deposits; dental caries; dental abscesses; cribra orbitalia; destructive lesions - ?floor of left orbit, distal femur; pitting proximal radius, radius tuberosity, manubrium and stemum: exostoses - radius tuberosity, distal tibia, distal fibulae; osteophytes - cervical, thoracic and venebrae; degenerative disc discase - cervical and lumbar venebrae; Schmorl's nodes - thoracic and lumbar venebrae; periostitis - distal tibiae, distal fibula; cysts - navicular, 1st metatarsal and 1st proximal phalanx; loss of contical bone - proximal foot phalanx. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS: atlas double facet; non-fusion axis posterior arch. Inhumation 1120. Crouched on right side. c. 95% recovery. AGE: young juvenile PATHOLOGY: dental hypoplasia; primary sinusitis with associated infection of testh/sockets; cribra orbitalia. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS; third centre ossification 1st metatarsals; non-fusion of atlas anterior arch. Inhumation 1136. Flexed in 'kneeling' position on right side. c. 95% (COVery. AGE: older mature adult SEX:male PATHOLOGY: dental caries; dental abscesses; periodontal disease; dental hypoplasia; calculus deposits; calcified tissue; osteophytes - rib facets, lumbar and sacral vertebrae; pitting - manubrium/stemum, scapula, clavicle, proximal humeri; degenerative disc disease - cervical vertebrae; Schmori's nodes - thoracic and lumbar vertebrae; exostoses - public bones, clavicle, patella, calcanea; osteosithiitis - finger phalanz, MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION: crowding of anterior mandibular teeth; congenial absence mandibular third molar; squatting faceta. Inhumation 1137. Crouched on left side. c. 85% recovery. AGE: infant 2-3yr. Inhumation 1185. Crouched on right side. c. 98% recovery. AGE: older juvenile/young subadult c.12yr. PATHOLOGY: dental calculus; dental hypoplasia; dental caries - occlusal and cervical; dental abscesses; periostitis - mandible. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS: retention of left mandibular and maxillary deciduous canines with retarded eruption and impaction of permanent canines; congenital absence of all 3rd molars; gap in alveolus - mandible; third distal centres ossification in 1st metacarpal/tarsals. ANIMAL: sheep bone. Inhumation 1187. Flexed in 'kneeling' position on left side. c. 95% recovery. AGE: older mature adult SEX: female PATHOLOGY: dental calculus; periodontal disease; dental caries; dental abscesses; osteparthritis - bi-lateral temporo-mandibular, eosto-vertebral; Schmotl's nodes - thoracic and lumbar vertebrae; ostcophytea - lumbar vertebrae, sacral vertebra; degenerative disc disease - lumbar vertebra; wellhealed fractures - two right ribs; pitting - acetabulae, right acromio-clavicular joint, left calcaneum; destructive lesion - proximal radius, MORPHOLOOICAL VARIATIONS: Metopic suture; congenital absence mandibular 3rd molars; misaligned teeth - mandibular right 1st premolar; retention of maxillary left deciduous canine; atlas double facet; thirteen thoracic vertebrae; os acromiale (left scapula).

The human bone has been washed, bagged, labelled and is now boxed in a dry environment.

Table 2 Quantification of Data and Correlation of Context and Artefactual Data

PERIOD/	FEATURES	AMBER	WORKED	CERAMIC	CLAY	FIRED CLAY
Phase unit			BONE	BUILDING MATERIAL	PIPE	
NATURAL						
01 00 00						
Natural features	-					
110000	5 lynchets				· ·	
Silé A liéki sysiem	i trackway I hollow					
12 00 00	33 post-holes in 5					
Site A post-hole	groups					
structures						
1300.00	24 post-holes in 4					
Site A other groups	groups					
14 00 00	24 post-holes, 4					
Individual features	pits, 11 stake-					
1. A . A . A . A . A . A . A . A . A . A	holes, 9					
	cremations, 2					
	animal burials, 2					
	misc.					
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
21 01 00	6 infill phases, 11	14 beads	3 objects			2 beads
Barrow ditch	graves, 8					
	cremations, 5 other					
	features.					
21 0200	6 graves, 11		10 objects			
Barrow enclosure	cremations, I other					
	feature					
				321 fragments		266 undiagnostic fragments
31 01 00	1 lynchet					
Lynchet over barrow						
3201 00	1 lynchet					
NE lynchet						
33 00 00	10 lynchets,					
Field system sites C and	hollows					. .
D						
34 00 00	4 ditches				1	
Ditch system site B west		•				
35 00 00	12 ditches					
Ditch system site B cast						
36 00 00	9 pits, 11 post-	·		T	Τ	2 objects
Individual feamres	holes, 2 dew					
	ponds 1					
	miscellaneous. 1		-			
	cremation					<u> </u>
41 01 00	1 lynchet, 1 pit			1		T
Query						
				19 frags	9 frags	

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PERIOD/	GLASS	LITHICS	METAL	POTTERY	SHALE	SHELL
Phase unit					_	
NATURAL		1				
01 00 00		63 wf	3 Fe nails	453 sherds	-	
Natural features		205 bf			1	
BRONZE AGE			1			
SETTLEMENT						
1100 00	1	339 wf	(Cu rod	797 sherds	1	
Site A field system		489 bf			ļ	
120000		7 wf	Polump	47 sherds	ł	
Site A post-hole	1	15 bf				
struchires			<u>í</u>			
13 00 00		0 wf		208 sherds	T	
Site A other groups		7 bf				
14 00 00	1	26 wf	2 Fe objs	1546 shords	1	
Individual features		259 bf	-			
BRONZEAGE			ļ			
BARROW		ł				
21 01 00		683 wf	5 Curods	607 sherds	1	
Barrow ditch		733 bf				
21 0 2 0 0		23 wf	2 Cu rods	112 sherds		
Barrow enclosure		177 bf	l 1 Cu strip		1	
LATE IRON				i		9 frags
AGE/EARLY ROMAN						
31 01 00	1	8 wf	Gu brooch	41 sherds	· ·	
Lynchet over barrow		11 bf	1			
32 01 00		11 wf	1	39 sherds		· · ·
NE lvachet		12.bf			<u> </u>	
33 00 00		30wf	Fe rod	-43 sherds	1	
Field system sites C and		17 bf			1	
<u>D</u>	1				1	
34 00 00		2 wf	· ·	36 sherds		
Ditch system site B west	t.	2 bf]			
35 00 00		84wf	9 Fe nails	1110 sherds		
Ditch system site B east		561 bf	I Fering			
	·	<u> </u>	1 I Fe strip		1	
360000		16 wf	4 Fe objs	1076 sherds	ľ	
Individual features	l .	1 1020 bf	I 1 Cu obi		1	
41 01 00		5 wf	4 Fe nails	0 sherds	1	
Query	<u> </u>	<u>1 bf</u>			<u> </u>	<u></u>
UNSTRATIFIED	10 modern f rags	501 wf	59 Feobjs	1608 sherds	l spindle	
		383 bf	3 Cu objs		whorl	

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PERJOD/	SLAG	STONE	SAMPLES	MOLLUSC	ANIMAL	HUMAN
Phase unit					BONE	BONE
NATURAL						
01 00 00	=======================================	67 fraga	16	12	183 frags	
Natural features		hmestone				
BRONZE AGE) .		1			1
SETTLEMENT						1 1
11 00 00		1 quem frag		10 (from	242 frags	1
Site A field system				evaluation)	-	
120000					11 frags	
Site A post-hole					_	
structures						
13 00 00			4		3 frags	
Site A other groups					-	1
14 00 00.			9		356 frags	9 crems?
Individual features					_	
BRONZE AGE	i i			13		J J
BARROW					•	
21 01 00		3 frags	64		2635 frags	8 crems
Barrow ditch					-	I4 inhums
21 0200			23		55 frags	licrems
Barrow enclosure		l l				6 inhums

LATE IRON	l piece					
AGE/EARLY						· ·
ROMAN						
31 01 00					46 frags	
Lynchet over harrow						
3201 00					2 fraga	
NE lynchet				•	_	[
33 0000			13	12	3 frags	
Field system sites C						
andI)						
34 00 00		l quern frag			8 frags	
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3.4 General Interpretative Summary

The excavations at Twyford Down have revealed a complex series of archaeological features reflecting occupation and farming activity extending, though probably interrupted, from the Early Bronze Age to the Early Roman period.

3.4.1 Bronze Age

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A ST Mark Settlement activity is represented by two roundhouses, one of which shows signs of realignment, a four poster and three other concentrations of post-holes. Considerable quantities of datable pottery were recovered from the overlying area while fieldwalking, and from the nearest sections to the settlement excavated through the nearby lynchet. A few small pits were also uncovered.

Farming activity is attested by the presence of a large positive lynchet which follows the break of slope along the northern face of the ridge.

Burial activity was uncovered in two areas. The main focus was the barrow towards the eastern end of the ridge with its sequence of inhumations and cremations. The secondary focus was to the west in site B where isolated cremations were encountered. The spread of Bronze Age burials raises the possibility that further cremations might be found within the road corridor in the unexcavated area between sites A and B.

3.4.2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Traces of field lynchets in site A and field boundaries in site B attested to the presence of intensive farming activity throughout this period.

One possible cremation burial was recorded from site B.

Pits were excavated in site B and found to contain domestic debris. The lack of structural evidence indicates that the excavation area was immediately adjacent to but not on the site of a settlement. The 1930s excavations, which were not accurately surveyed, have now been located and these reveal that the settlement area lies to the immediate south-east of the road line.

3.4.3 Conclusions

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Evidence for settlement, economy and burial rites has been recovered for the Bronze Age period on Twyford Down. The burial record has been unexpectedly full and adds to our knowledge of burial practice and monuments for this area. The evidence for buildings and fields has been badly damaged by subsequent erosion caused by both ancient and modern ploughing. In spite of that, enough survived at the time of the excavation to prove the existence of a small settlement with associated fields.

It is not yet known if the Bronze Age settlement and farming activity is directly contemporary with the burials but it is hoped that full analysis of all the pottery coupled with a limited series of radiocarbon assays will resolve this. It should then be possible to create a single sequence of events involving settlement, burial and farming activity, presumably relating to a family farmstead over a number of generations.

The Late Iron Age/Early Roman period lacked any direct evidence for settlement within the proposed road corridor. The presence of paddock enclosures and domestic debris from pits, however, is enough to suggest the nature of the settlement in this area. This taken together with the results of previous work (Stuart and Birkbeck 1936) and work on comparable sites (Fasham 1985, 31-37) will enable an assessment of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman occupation of Twyford Down to be made.

Overall, the settlement and agricultural development of this important piece of chalk upland through later prehistory will be able to be assessed, with excavations being placed within the context of the other known sites on Twyford Down and the neighbouring eminences of St Catherine's Hill and Hockley Down.



SECTION 4: EXCAVATION ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

4.1 Recipient

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The complete site archive will be deposited with Hampshire County Museums Service, Chilcomb House, Chilcomb Lane, Winchester at the end of the post-excavation programme when a final project report has been prepared. The archives from the previous excavations along the route of the M3 are already there, and the Twyford archive would be a complementary collection aiding future reference, although the archive from the 1930s excavation at Twyford Down is now housed at Winchester City Museum. Winchester College, which owns the land associated with site A, is to loan permanently the archive of that area of fieldwork, while the Department of Transport which owns the land associated with site B is donating the archive from its area. Hampshire County Museums Service is prepared to accept the site A archive as a loan.

4.2 Recipient Requirements

Hampshire County Museums Service requires that the archive be deposited with them in accordance with their current Position Statement (1 January 1990) and their statement on 'Conditions of Acceptance' made available on 19 January 1990 in advance of the fieldwork. The correct box sizes and types have been employed in the storage of the finds by Wessex Archaeology (Portway House). A copy of the current box index has been deposited with Hampshire County Museums Service to prepare them for the eventual delivery of the finds. The number of files of field records, a list of field graphics and the photographic record has also been made available.

4.3 Conservation Requirements

Liaison with M. Brooks (Contract Conservator, HBMCE) had indicated the need for cleaning and stabilisation of ten copper alloy objects, eight iron objects and one shale object. This work had been completed by 3rd March 1993, with the exception of one La Tene brooch, work upon which is due to be completed by the end of March 1993.

4.4 Storage Requirements

Presently there are 107 cardboard and plastic boxes of finds, 15 A4 ring binders, lever arch or box files of records, 492 sheets of graphics not in A4 files, 101 films of colour and monochrome prints and 2249 colour slides. No unusual storage facilities are required. A4 material will be stored prior to final deposition at Wessex Archaeology's offices at Salisbury (Portway House) in accordance with the UKIC guidelines for storage (Walker 1990).

4.5 Discard Policy

The discard of selected finds is detailed by material type in section 7.2 below. The selection of items for retention is based on a combination of the context of recovery, the nature and condition of the artefact, its level of contribution to the project report, and its potential contribution towards any perceived future research.



SECTION 5: STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Principal Potential

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Three aspects of the Twyford Down project have considerable potential for further study: the Bronze Age cemetery, the Neolithic to early Roman landscape, in particular the local agrarian and settlement pattern, and the changing expectations raised by each stage of the evaluation and excavation programme. The potential of these project aspects is considered in the light of national (section 5.5), and regional and local priorities (section 5.6).

5.1.1 Burial focus/ funerary ritual

The barrow on site A is deserving of further analysis. Its relationship to the development of funerary rituals would repay further work, especially in light of recent studies such as that of Barrett, Bradley, and Green (1991). Most of the elements found in the Twyford barrow; multiple burials, interrupted ditch, and examples of combinations of cremation and inhumation burial rite have been excavated previously, (eg. Bailey *et al.* 1980, Green *et al.* 1982), as have examples of more extensive Bronze Age cremation cemeteries (eg Petersen 1981, White 1982); however, the combination of elements makes the Twyford example potentially pivotal to studies of burial form and development in the region.

The resultant assemblage of data should be strong enough to allow valid statements of function and duration for most aspects of the barrow.

5.1.2 Neolithic/Early Roman landscape use

The progressive intensification of landscape use throughout later prehistory and into the early Roman period should be considered as an aspect of this region. The apparent absence of Early to Middle Iron Age material from the Twyford Down assemblages should be re-assessed. The pattern and date of the lynchets excavated on Twyford Down in 1990-1 and in the 1930s should be studied, with especial reference to the environmental sequences and also the post-depositional processes undergone by the artefacts. By these means a picture of the exploitation of this area of downland in prehistory can be developed.

5.1.3 Re-appraisal of expectations raised by results of evaluation techniques

During the course of the project a suite of evaluation methods was used across Twyford Down, namely; surface artefact collection, geophysical survey, augering, reference to plotted aerial photographs, and both hand- and machine-dug trial trenches. Each technique raised expectations, only some of which were realised during the open-area excavation. A retrospective view of each technique's sequence of implementation, result, expectation and final reality, together with a consideration of the influence of each expectation on the use of successive techniques should be undertaken. The end result would not only throw light on the validity of the individual techniques, but more importantly assess the need for integrated evaluation programmes using a full range of methods, particularly in respect of large linear projects such as road schemes. The doubts and hypothesis put forward recently in the last M3 monograph could be tested and assessed against the experiences of work on Twyford Down.

5.2 Other Potential

The reappraisal of methodologies, the development of the prehistoric landscape and the burial site and its funerary ritual represent the main strands in the narrative potential of the Twyford Down excavations; however, there are a number of issues of less potential which may also be

investigated. These are the nature of Bronze Age settlements and field systems, and Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement morphology. All of these aspects of the project's potential could be assessed in the light of national (5.5) and regional and local (5.6) priorities.

5.2.1 Bronze Age settlements and field systems

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The poor preservation of structural evidence would necessitate reliance on comparative structural typologies, and reference would need to be made to better preserved structures in the region, eg. Easton Lane (Fasham *et al.* 1989). The lynchet deposits, although truncated by recent ploughing, contained quantities of pottery, flint and animal bone, and the combined assemblage provides the bulk of the occupation debris for the site. The form of the lynchets could be considered with reference to the internal site relationships to the settlement and barrow, and to other field systems in the area (Shennan and Schadla Hall 1981, 33). The lynchet deposits were not as extensive as was first anticipated, and this has reduced the potential for study. The amount of material recovered was less than expected, and good stratigraphic sequences linking settlement evidence to lynchet build-up were entirely lacking. More reliance would need to be put, therefore, upon simple distribution patterns of classes and date ranges of artefacts in order to date by association a number of features. The quality of the surviving evidence would support only limited analysis.

5.2.2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman rural chalkland settlements

It was hoped that the combination of data from the 1930s excavations with the results of the 1991 season would produce a detailed report on all aspects of a small farming settlement in its immediate hinterland. The level of erosion encountered on site B in 1991, coupled with the position of the motorway route transect to one side of the settlement focus has lowered these expectations. The pits and their contents could be described and compared with similar assemblages from the immediate area (eg. Fasham 1985, 31-7). Some consideration of the lack of structural evidence could be made, both by reference to the potential survival of a settlement focus to the south of the road line, and to the general difficulties of discovering building evidence at this crucial period (cf. Allen et al. 1984, 100). The relationship between settlements and rectilinear enclosures could be considered (cf Champion and Champion 1981, 40, Cunliffe 1984, 34, Millett and James 1983 and Fasham and Keevil in prep.). The excavated lynchets could be described and integrated into the immediate field pattern known from aerial photographs and with the recent studies elsewhere in Wessex (Moffat 1988, Palmer 1984). As can be seen from the above, the severely truncated nature of the evidence limits the site's potential for the investigation of settlements of the late Iron Age/early Roman period, so the Twyford settlement will be interpreted by reference to other sites and previous site investigations. It will not provide a source of new data with which to re-appraise previous interpretations.

5.2.3 The Middle Bronze Age pottery

For some time now, Middle Bronze Age pottery from southern England has been accepted as belonging to a three-tiered hierarchy of production and distribution (Ellison 1980b), but the actual characterisation evidence to support this theory has not been investigated. The distribution of style zones, particularly from the decorative analysis of the fine wares, has sufficed as equivalent to that of actual vessel transportation. Petrological analysis of the Middle Bronze Age pottery from the barrow complex in site A might enable this interpretation to be substantiated. Similarly, recent work has reviewed the nature of production and distribution of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age pottery in Britain and shown that this is the period when the first evidence for the production of pottery for exchange occurred in the later prehistoric period (Morris, in press), but more work needs to be done to see how extensive this change is and why it took place at this time. The development of artefact production for local use only to production for exchange during the later

prehistoric period can be contrasted with the more complex evidence from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman phase.

5.2.4 Communication corridor

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In the excavation research design, submitted to English Heritage in April 1991, it was stated that:

"The archaeological programme should be seen as the investigation of a 'transect' through an archaeologically-rich and historically important landscape. Not only does the route provide the opportunity to record 'sites', but it also allows the study of the development of an important communications contridor. The River Itchen, Roman roads, medieval hollow-ways, the Itchen Navigation and the Didcot, Newbury and Southampton railway all used this corridor. Indeed the M3 extension will become part of this chronological development."

The evidence provided by the excavations at Twyford Down does not lend itself to the development of this potential theme. The theme was potentially relevant to the study of the Br End to Compton section of the M3 in its entirety, but as little of archaeological interest was found anywhere other than Twyford Down, it has ceased to be applicable.

5.3 The potential for integrating aspects with other recent archaeological projects

There are a number of possibilities for integrating the results of the Twyford Down postexcavation analysis with other recent projects. In particular, the study of Bronze Age funerary ritual can be linked into recent work undertaken by Bradley *et al.* (1991). The analysis of the development of field systems will tie in with other projects recently undertaken on the chalklands, including work on the Marlborough Downs (Gingell 1991) and current Wessex Archaeology work being carried out along the course of the A36 around Salisbury. Finally the review of evaluation methodologies and the technique of artefact recovery will build upon the observations made recently on road scheme evaluations (Fasham 1992) including artefact recovery on road schemes (Bellamy and Morris 1992).

5.4 The potential for integration with non-archaeological research

Although the Twyford Down study area includes two sites of Special Scientific Interest, there is little opportunity afforded for integrated study. The principal non-archaeological interest of the site does not lie in the site's landscape qualities but in its fauna, in particular its butterflies. The botanical interest of the Dongas area as a piece of relict downland has little relevance to the agrarian landscape of the area in later prehistory.

5.5 National priorities addressed by the site's potential

In 1991 English Heritage produced a document, *Exploring Our Past*, which included a strategy for dealing with the problems and opportunities which will be encountered during the next decade. Section 7 of the document, "The way forward:", outlined academic objectives and resource methods. The academic priorities addressed included the study of processes of change and the study of landscapes, while the resource method section included a statement encouraging research into the efficacy of field evaluative methods, particularly those that involve non-destructive testing. These sections are reproduced below, together with reference to the areas of potential from Twyford Down.

5.5.1 Communal monuments into settlement and field landscapes (c. 1300-300 BC)

"The gradual change from the monument-dominated landscape of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age to the settlement-dominated landscape of later prehistory remains poorly understood, although it was clearly far from uniform or synchronous across Britain." (Exploring Our Past 1991, 36)

The putative barrow was a communal monument focus at the point of continuity or change, namely from Early to Middle Bronze Age. However, as is related in section 5.2.1, the date and

aspect of the potentially associated settlement lacks good stratigraphic relationships to either the barrow or the field systems.

5.5.2 Briton into Roman (c. 200 BC-AD 200)

"A high level of continuity in settlement and land use and, by implication, in social and economic organisation, between the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods is becoming increasingly apparent, as are contemporary regional variations. The possible pre-conquest origins of what have often been seen as the developments of the Romano-British period would repay closer examination." (op cit., 36)

In sections 5.1.2 and 5.2.2 Twyford Down is considered as a classic regional example of the apparent continuity of minor settlements at this period. Of especial interest in light of the discontinuity apparent at the neighbouring major settlement of St Catherines Hill.

5.5.3 Landscape features

"Many landscape features, particularly relict field systems, are undated......priority needs to be given to recognising the patterns of ancient fields and estate boundaries. Much further basic work in identifying, dating and analysing field systems is needed." (op cit. 38)

The potential expressed in section 5.2.2 with especial reference to the relationship between features recognised on aerial photographs and their surviving traces in subsequent excavation should assist in providing data towards the above end.

5.5.4 Field techniques

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This question is addressed in sections 5.1.3 and 5.2.4 above. In these sections both the validity of expectations based on evaluation work and the requirements of artefact recovery are addressed.

5.6 Local and regional priorities addressed by the site's potential

5.6.1 The state of Bronze Age studies in Hampshire was summarised by Fasham and Schadla-Hall (1981, 30-36), and their concluding paragraphs contained the following illuminating statements:

"On the chalklands,the comparative absence of rich graves and dense barrow concentrations in Hampshire could be used to argue for a "poorer" society than that of neighbouring Wessex counties, but the case remains to be proven......It seems that the most important areas on which to concentrate are the location and excavation of occupation sites connected with both field systems and linear ditches.....In addition, the present lack of information from burial mounds, not only in terms of daring but also in terms of environmental information makes this area a high priority."

The potential for the study of the nature of the Twyford burial focus, including date, indications of status and environmental history, has been detailed in section 5.1.1, and is one of the principal potentials of the project. The surviving evidence for relationships between barrow, field system and settlement is generally poor (section 5.2.1), and the potential for their study is limited, especially in the light of more recent work on landscape studies (eg. Barrett, Bradley and Green 1991, 146-151).

5.6.2 The problems that remain in our understanding of the later prehistoric period in Hampshire were considered by Cunliffe (1981, 2) and Champion and Champion (1981, 27-45). Within their summaries a number of points were raised which are relevant to the present excavation:

[&]quot;....our knowledge of Hampshire hillforts is now unrivalled. But to begin to understand the intricacies of Iron Age society and its economy it is necessary to put these major sites in their contexts.

The study of the wider influences on the Iron Age communities of Hampshire takes us into fields of research, in for example, exchange patterns......

...it is doubtful that the full range of settlement types, and the full extent and density of the settlement pattern have been discovered.there may be settlements which are surrounded by only small ditches, or none at alt,

....sites of all periods have been excavated, but there is a serious shortage of settlements belonging to the period 1000-600 BC."

The lines of research suggested in these statements could be considered in the light of the project's potential for studying late Iron Age/early Roman landscapes (section 5.1.2). The apparent absence of Early to Middle Iron Age activity could be a targeted area of investigation. The project also has some potential for the study of the settlement (section 5.2.2).

5.6.3 The archaeological potential of the Winchester district was addressed some years ago (Schadla-Hall 1977). Within that document, areas were indicated where further investigation and research were needed (1977, 61-63).

"The District Archanologist should concentrate particularly on the location of Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon occupation sites."

The evidence for Bronze Age occupation in the area is still poorly represented and the work at Twyford Down will greatly assist in amplifying this.

5.7 Future research

5.7.1 Bronze Age burial practices and the role of funerary activity within societies together are a major focus of archaeological research. It is a difficult area of investigation due to the nature of symbolic activity and the remoteness of this period of prehistory. The archaeological evidence from communal monument activity is a fossilised selection of the social behaviour which linked the past and present knowledge and attitudes of prehistoric societies in the Bronze Age, as well as their concerns about the future. The location of settlements and burial focus, the subsistence regime and concepts of fertility, the integration and communication of social groups, and the archaeological evidence for the articulation of these ideas and activities are primary areas of Bronze Age research. The analysis of the Twyford Down Bronze Age evidence should make a significant contribution towards any future research in this field.

5.7.2 The development of the Iron Age landscape and settlement systems into the Roman period is a major focus of research into the Romanisation of Britain (Haselgrove 1989; Hingley 1989; Millett 1990). The work to be undertaken on the Twyford Down data will make a small contribution to this study, particularly by adding to the Hampshire database on this subject. Hampshire would in due course be a suitable study area, given the potential of the Andover, Basingstoke and Winchester areas.

5.7.3 The suggested analysis of the burnt flint material from Twyford Down should be of use in any future research programme. The analysis of this often ignored artefact, may assist the study of later prehistoric landscapes and settlements, as it commonly forms a prolific but little understood, element of evaluation and excavation artefact collections.

5.7.4 Beyond the specific area of research defined above, the results of the proposed research programme for the Twyford Down data, should assist in any future analysis of the later prehistoric development of the southern English chalklands.



Site A showing Bronze Age features: Lynchet, barrow and post-hole structures. Scale 1:2000.

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SECTION 6: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE POST EXCAVATION PROGRAMME

6.1 Thematic Aims

On the basis of the potential for research identified in Section 5, three major and two minor thematic aims can be defined. The major aims are:

to explain the role and nature of funerary ritual in the context of a rural Bronze Age settlement (see 5.1.1);

to consider the pattern of landscape use throughout the period between the later prehistoric and Early Roman periods (see 5.1.2);

to assess the validity of and arrive at an idealised package for evaluating chalkland areas within the context of road scheme assessments (see 5.1.3).

The minor aims are of importance in terms of their interest, but their significance in relation to this project are limited due to constraints imposed by unexpectedly poor data retrieval. These aims are:

to consider the relationships and developments between Bronze Age settlements and their resource landscapes (see 5.2.1);

to encapsulate the nature and character of late Iron Age/Early Roman rural chalkland settlements (see 5.2.2);

6.2 Specific Objectives

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The structural and stratigraphic interpretations, artefactual categories and environmental data will be considered in the light of the above-mentioned thematic aims. The following objectives, listed below, must be met in order to complete the thematic aims:

Objective	•	Aim Code	
Report on the evaluation results		Е	х.
Report on the excavation and post	t-excavation methodologies	E	
Report on the structural evidence	• –	A, B, Ĉ, D	
Catalogues and reports on the prin	ncipal artefact categories	A, B, C, D	
Reports on the mollusca, plant rei	nains, and animal bones	A, B, C, D	
Report on the human bone		Α	
Production of the thematic synthe	sis	A, B, C, D, E	

6.3 Overall Objective

The thematic approach to the synthesis of the post excavation analyses will result in a three part discussion. Parts 1 and 2 will be divided chronologically into the Bronze and Iron Ages, with part three concentrating on the later prehistoric landscape. Under the Bronze Age section there will be a discussion of the Bronze Age barrow as a focus of funerary ritual, and this will be followed by a study of its relationship to the local Bronze Age settlement pattern and structure. The study of Late Iron Age/Early Roman site within the context of later prehistoric rural chalkland settlements will assist in introducing the later discussion about the exploitation of the natural resources and development of the landscape.

In addition to the foregoing consideration of the site evidence on a chronological basis, there will be a section concerning itself with the theme of the interpretation of the results of evaluation techniques. This part will be supported with an in-depth consideration of the specifications regarding artefact recovery.

In summary, the overall objective will be to produce a thematic account summarising and synthesising the results of the excavation programme and any other relevant previous work, and this is defined as aim F.

6.4 Tabulation of Aims, Potential and Data

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AIM CODE	AIM ·	POTENTIAL	DATA
Α	Explain the role of funerary ritual in a rural Bronze Age settlement. This is a high priority.	The barrow on site A is rich in artefactual and environmental data. Structurally it appears incomplete - the mound probably having been destroyed. It is impossible to prove a direct physical link with nearby settlement evidence. Eight pits with fragmentary cremation evidence were found on site B.	Barrow ditch and burial stratigraphic sequence. Structural evidence from site B Bronze Age features. Artefact categories: amber beads, worked bone objects, fired clay beads, lithic material, metalwork and pottery. Burnt flint. Environmental categories: molluscs, plant remains, animal and human bone.
В	Consider the pattern of landscape use throughout the period between the later prehistoric and Early Roman	Elements of later prehistoric field systems were excavated, but a continuous pattern and sequence of lynchet formation across Twyford	Stratigraphic sequences through lynchets and field ditches. Structural evidence relating to settlement at site
	periods.	Down was not encountered. Settlement evidence was also	A. RCHME aerial photographs.
	This is a high priority.	tliscontinuous. Considerations of specific structural relations and episodes can be considered tather than a complete integrated approach.	Artefact categories: metalwork, pottery and worked stone objects. Environmental categories: molluscs, plant remains and animal bone.
С	Consider the relationships and developments between Bronze Age settlements and their resource landscapes. This is a low priority.	The structural evidence from Twyford Down was very poorly preserved. The lynchet deposits were not as extensive or well- preserved as first anticipated. The evidence will serve to add data to existing interpretations, rather than to serve as an interpretative framework in its own right.	Stratigraphic sequences within lynchets. Artefact categories: lithic material, pottery and foreign stone. Environmental categories: molluscs, plant remains and animal bone.

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Encapsulate the nature of Late Iron Age/Early Roman rural chalkland settlements.

This is a low priority.

Assess the validity of, and

arrive at an idealised

areas.

package for, evaluation

techniques for chalkland

This is a medium priority.

The association of settlement on site B with well-preserved lynchen has proved less informative than was hoped. This is in part because the excavation area did not coincide with the greater part of the settlement, and also because of erosion in the areas presently in arable use.

The results of the Twyford excavations will be interpreted by reference to other sites.

Variations in the surface goology caused problems not commonly encountered in chalkland areas. While the final excavation area was large it was not 100%, and further information may be retrieved during the watching brief. Results will, therefore, be site

specific.

Structural and stratigraphic evidence from Twyford site B and from the 1930s excavations.

Artefact categories: ceramic building material, metalwork, pottery, shale object, fired clay, and worked stone objects.

Environmental categories: molluscs, plant remains, animal and human bone.

The number, nature and distribution of all relevant structural data and artefact and environmental categories from the evaluation stages would be assessed in light of the final results.

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To produce a chronologically-organised synthesised report, highlighting key themes.

SECTION 7: METHOD STATEMENT

7.1 Sub-Projects and Tasks

The post-excavation programme has been broken down into a series of sub-projects necessary to complete the aims and objectives, as defined in section 6. The sub-projects are listed below. Sub-projects numbered 1-3 and 22-24 refer to preparatory processing and organisation, sub-projects numbered 4-8 relate to the structural and stratigraphic archive analysis, sub-projects numbered 9-21 refer to the analysis of the artefacts, sub-projects numbered 25-30 concern the analysis of the environmental data, sub-projects numbered 31-45 relate to the compilation of a synthesised report publication text. Finally, sub-projects numbered 46-47 refer to the ordering of the research archive and its deposition along with the site archive. The aims addressed by each sub-project are identified by the aim alphabetical code (see 6.4). Where no project specific aims are met by the sub-project, its purpose is to ensure compliance with MAP 2. Each sub-project is subdivided into its constituent tasks with its resource day allocation identified, in section 8.4.

In addition to the sub-projects identified below, and in accordance with MAP 2, there will be time allocated to the management, monitoring and quality control of the project. This is itemised in detail in section 8.4.

7.1.1 Numbered Task List

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Sub-Project	Sub-Project	Aims
No		
1.	Prepare briefs	A-F
2	Radiocarbon dating	A,B
3	Electron spin resonance	A,B
4	Structural text	A-D
5	Compile evaluation results	É
6	Compile methodologies	E .
7	RCHME work	B-E
8	Site introduction and structural/stratigraphic illustrations	A-E
9	Pottery -	A-D
10	Amber beads	A,C
11	Worked bone	A,C
12	Ceramic building material	D
13	Fired clay	A,D
14	Shale	D
15	Worked flint	A,B,C
16	Burnt flint	
17	Metalwork	A,B,C
18	Worked stone	B,D
19	Foreign stone	D
20	Editing artefact reports	A-D
21	Artefact illustrations	A-D
22	Refinement of site phasing	A,B,C,D
23	Extraction of environmental samples	B-D
24	Microexcavation	Α
25	Mollusca	B-D
26	Plant remains	A-D
27	Animal bonc	<u>∧_D</u>

28	Human bone	A
29	Environmental illustrations	A-D
30	Editing external environmental reports	A-D
31	Bronze Age chapter	A,C,F
32	Iron Age chapter	D,F
33	Landscape chapter	B,C,F
34	Concluding chapter	A-F
35	Introductory chapter	F
36	Interpretative illustrations	A-F
37	Publication photographs	A-F
38	Bibliography	A-F
39	Contents	F
40	Acknowledgements	F
41	Checking final draft	A-F
42	Internal editing	A-F
43	External reading and commentary	A-F
44	Final amendments	A-F
45	Report submission	MAP 2
46	Ordering post-excavation archive	MAP 2
47	Deposition of archive	MAP 2

7.2 Archive Components to be Investigated

- 7.2.1 The Structural and Stratigraphic Archive
 - Introductory Material (sub-projects 6, 7, 35)

Previous work in the area, including the impact of aerial photography, would be summarised. <u>The comprehensive plot of features from aerial photographs produced by RCHME in 1987</u> represents a good opportunity for detailed comparison of plotted features with both geophysical plots and with excavated features of variable degrees of survival and in different subsoil conditions. A discussion of the local topography and geology would be produced together with a description of the present land use.

Evaluation Results (sub-project 5)

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200 200 200 The validity of the evaluations would be assessed, and the criteria for the selection of areas for excavation would be explained. A study of the integrity of assumptions based on the range of assessment techniques used would help to refine reliable packages of complementary techniques to be used in further evaluations of this nature. Peter Fasham's study of the earlier evaluation work on the M3 (Fasham and Whinney 1991, 149-153) presented an idealised project design for the future evaluations of road schemes. Here we intend to assess the evaluation techniques in the context of the Department of Transport's environmental impact assessments. This is particularly apt in the light of their, soon to be published, revised Manual of Environmental Appraisal. This will not be a lengthy discussion, and will involve only limited resources.

Excavation and Post-Excavation Methodology (sub-project 6)

The development of the excavation programme, and the reasoning behind modifications to the original research design would be examined. A description of the post-excavation methods, with reference to computerisation and variable detail level, would be produced and the limitations to the usefulness of computer application to eroded rural sites would be considered. An examination of the reliability of the phasing would be undertaken. The results would be produced as tables and/or bar charts expressing the method and security of dating by major feature type (cf. Fasham et al. 1989, 9-12).

• The Structural Report (sub-projects 4, 8)

For ease of assimilation the archaeological data is presented in period order. In effect site A will form the bulk of the Bronze Age section while sites B to D will form the bulk of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman section.

Natural features.

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A short description of both isolated features caused by roor and animal action and the large scale variations found in the surface of the chalk would be produced. Reference to comparable natural site disturbances would be made, eg. House 1990. The variable surface geology and detailed examination of natural features has created a valuable descriptive typology.

Bronze Age settlement features

The poor preservation of structural evidence necessitates reliance on comparative structural sypologies, and reference would be made to better preserved structures in the region, sg. Easton Lane (Fasham et al. 1989).

Bronze Age field system

The lynchet deposits, although transated by recent ploughing, contained quantities of pouery, flint and animal bone, and the combined assemblage provides the bulk of the occupation debris for the site and would be studied as such. The form of the lynchets would considered with reference to the internal site relationships to the settlement and barrow, and to other field systems in the area (Shennan and Schadla Hall 1981, 33). Bronze Age barrow and outlying burials

The barrow is an outstanding monument with a wealth of burials showing differences in burial rite and a phase sequence. Structurally it is of interest as not only was there a total lack of evidence for a barrow mound or internal bank, but the ning-ditch had an entrance-like gap within its circuit. The complete excavation of this structure has resulted in detailed descriptions of all its surviving aspects. By combining the structural phase sequence with the results of detailed examination of the major finds categories from the ditch deposits, it should be possible to produce an accurate and informative account of this burial area.

The pottery deposited as cremation vessels and as debris in the barrow ditch would, after further analysis, date much of the funerary sequence. However, some burials do not fall within this sequence and the carliest part of this sequence lacks pottery-bearing contexts, and so a series of radiocarbon determinations is suggested. Inhumations 686 and 689 are otherwise undated within the enclosed area and represent the least-disturbed examples. Skeleton 1136 is one of only two males within the ditch and occupied a prime position in the southern terminal. Skeletons 1109 and 1110 represent an intercutting pair whose chronological division would have great influence on the final interpretation of the lifetime of this centery area. Skeleton 1109 appears to be the only example of an extended inhumation and was accompanied by amber beads. The dating of an animal skeleton, 1181, which was associated with the cremation phase of burial, would help to fix the relative burial sequence. At present most of the cremation burials appear to be later than the inhumations.

A comparison with nearby sites (eg. Fasham 1982, King 1989, Whinney 1987 and Fasham and Whinney 1992, 1-3) would put this monument within the local burial traditions. The social implications of these burials being the family burial ground of a single farmeteed would be assessed in the light of other local burial monuments, should this hypothesis prove to be austainable following the analysis of the artefactual material across site A.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement features.

The pits and their contents would be described and compared with similar assemblages from the inunediate area (eg. Fasham 1985, 31-37). Some consideration of the lack of structural evidence would be made, both by reference to the potential survival of a settlement focus to the south of the road line, and to the general difficulties of discovering building evidence at this crucial period (cf. Allen et al. 1984, 100). The relationship between settlements and rectilinear enclosures would be considered (cf. Champion and Champion 1981, 40, Curliffe 1984, 34, Millett and James 1983 and Fasham and Keevil in prep.).

Late Iron Age/Early Roman field system.

The excavated lynchets would be described and integrated into the immediate field pattern known from aerial photographs and with the recent studies elsewhere in Wessex (Moffat 1988, Palmer 1984).

7.2.2 The Artefacts

Amber (sub-projects 10, 20, 21)

The presence of Bronze Age amber beads as personal ornaments recovered from burials is well attested (eg. Fasham *et al.* 1989, 28, 112, figs. 29 and 103) and their importance should be discussed with reference to the recent overview (Beck and Shennan 1991). A catalogue of the 14

beads by type and a discussion are proposed, giving parallels from both local sites and further afield to determine their similarity to other amber beads recovered as gravegoods of this period (data level 4). These beads will be assessed in relation to the ceramic beads recovered from the barrow ditch fill and to the significance of other personal items and objects found at this burial focus and elsewhere as appropriate in a discussion of personal ornaments recovered from inhumation burial contexts in the Middle Bronze Age of Wessex. The dating of the human bone from this burial is significant with regard to the surprisingly late date for the amber bead inhumation at Easton Lane (Fasham, *et al.* 1989, 28).

Bone (worked) (sub-projects 11, 20, 21)

Thirteen worked bone points or pins, likely to be Bronze Age in date, were recovered from contexts associated with the barrow, either in cremations or in ditch fills. These constitute one of the three classes of objects (see below) associated with the burial focus and require full reporting. A catalogue of the worked bone objects is proposed, with a text summary of the various identified types and their significance as gravegoods or in association with the barrow deposit (Data Level 5); comparison to similar collections from other burial groups within the region will be investigated and reported. Identification of the species type will be done as part of the animal bone analysis by the Faunal Remains Unit (Ancient Monuments Laboratory external contract, Southampton University).

Ceramic building material (sub-project 12, 20)

The 321 pieces of ceramic building material recovered from site B which, with the stone tiles represent the best evidence for Roman structures in site B, so its information value is greater than would otherwise be the case. It is proposed that this collection is analysed to Data Level 4. Quantification by type (ie. flue, tegula, imbrex, peg, ridge etc.) accompanied by a brief text summary of the types present and their spatial distribution across the site is proposed. Ceramic building materials were not recorded during the 1930s excavations so comparison with this material will not be possible. The 19 pieces from site clearance will not be analysed further due to the lack of any justifiable significance applicable to these pieces in the absence of detailed location of recovery.

Clay pipe

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The occurrence of only a few pieces of clay pipe stem from disturbed contexts and general site clearance did not justify the retention of this material. Therefore, it was discarded and no further work is possible on this material.

Fired clay (sub-projects 13, 20, 21)

The two ceramic beads from the barrow ditch fills represent one of the diagnostic types of personal items recovered from the burial focus. These will be catalogued and discussed as such in relation to the other personal items and objects from this burial focus and elsewhere at burial locations in the region (eg. Dacre and Ellison 1981, 185, fig. 23) to provide a picture of the status of the persons interred at this Bronze Age monument. The one possible loomweight and one possible oven cover found in the Late Iron Age/Roman settlement area of site B will be examined and catalogued to clarify their form and function (Data Level 3). These objects will be discussed in relation to the settlement features and as evidence of specific activities which took place. The remaining fired clay material will be tabulated by number and weight of pieces (Data Level 3) for cach feature by phase and presented to provide general spatial information about settlement focus but no detailed analysis beyond this is justified.

Glass

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à. L The small quantity of post-medieval and modern glass found in modern or disturbed contexts did not justify the retention of this material. Therefore, it was discarded and no further work is possible on it.

Lithic material (sub-projects 3, 15, 16, 20, 21)

The worked flint appears to have two components; an Early Bronze Age and a later Bronze Age episode. The relationship of this material to the settlement, barrow and perhaps later Bronze Age activity not otherwise recorded deserves further study. The nature of the material recovered from the barrow should be studied in order to throw further light on the activities which took place at this singular ceremonial centre. Although less material was recovered from the Bronze Age lynchet deposits, it represents a source of information about the nearby settlement whose structural evidence was all but destroyed. A comparison with material from nearby settlement and burial sites (eg. Fasham 1982, 1985 and 1989) should allow further understanding of the assemblage's nature and functional range. Material recovered from the later deposits associated with the Late Iron Age/Early Roman field systems has potential for study of rates and types of post-depositional edge damage.

The nature of burnt flint found at or near funerary monuments where deposits of cremated human bone have been discovered has never been examined, although it is presumably associated with the various pyrotechnic activities undertaken there. Recent investigation of burnt mounds has indicated the necessity for further investigation of this ubiquitous but poorly understood material type. The burnt flint retained from the barrow area will be examined in tabulated form to determine variation amongst the phases of the deposit. A series of samples will then be selected from this burial focus collection in site A and also from the Late Iron Age/Roman settlement features in site B for examination using Electron Spin Resonance (Dr. D. Griffiths, Institute of Archaeology, University of London) to determine the temperature to which the site A flints were submitted during the cremation rites in order to test the presence of more than one event and the site B flint for comparison of funeral pyres to presumed settlement activities.

Metalwork (sub-projects 17, 20, 21)

The significant metalwork can be divided roughly into two groups; copper alloy objects from the area of the barrow, and iron objects from the area of Late Iron Age/Roman activity.

The copper alloy material consists of eight fragments from stratified barrow area contexts and four other pieces. These objects have been assessed (M. Brooks, HBMCE contract conservator; E. Morris, Finds Manager), and they have been cleaned to clarify their identification and to inhibit corrosion. These objects require detailed examination to determine whether they are Bronze Age in date and will be presented in catalogue form. If they are likely to be of this date, they will then be discussed in relation to similar objects from Bronze Age settlements and burials in the region (eg. White 1982) and ideas regarding metalwork distribution (Ellison 1980b), and in relation to the other personal items and objects found associated in the same burials or phases to provide a picture of the status of the persons buried at this monument and the nature of the funerary rituals which occurred, if possible (data level 5). The single copper alloy brooch will be catalogued and dated as an intrinsically interesting object of the Iron Age.

The ironwork represents a more substantial group, but since most of it was recovered from clearance levels (residual modern ploughsoil) its value is limited. The material recovered from the Late Iron Age/Roman features was assessed (M. Brooks and E. Morris) and is of basic simple types, with no obvious tools identified. A simple tabulation of these types (rods, nails, shanks,

strips, unidentifiable fragments, etc.) recovered by feature and by phase is all that is required, after cleaning of the selected seven pieces of iron confirms the assessment identification (data level 2). If any particular objects of note are revealed from this cleaning, these may require catalogue presentation and discussion in relation to the settlement features or as personal items (data level 3).

Pottery (sub-projects 9, 20, 21)

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The study of the pottery is crucial to the understanding of the sequential framework of this site. It would also be necessary to consider this material with reference to nearby sites in order to interpret the relative value of Twyford Down as a settlement area vis-d-vis its nearest neighbours, both in the Bronze Age and in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The full analysis of this category of artefact from both major phases of activity should, therefore, be implemented. It is proposed that both the prehistoric and Late Iron Age/Early Roman assemblages are analysed to Data Level 5 in order to be comparable with the detailed presentation of the previous M3 pottery assemblages (eg. Fasham 1985; Fasham, et al. 1989) and to clarify this preliminary assessment. The standard Wessex Archaeology pottery recording system and terminology (Morris 1992b) will be used. A full report on the fabrics, forms, surface treatment and decoration based on a sitespecific type-series but cross-referenced to and correlated with the already-published material from other sections of the route of the M3 motorway, is recommended.

For the barrow complex in particular, it is essential that a detailed picture of the Collared Urn and Deverel-Rimbury pottery be available for assistance in the examination of the nature of the barrow activity with regard to phasing and chronology, funerary ritual, and social organisation. In addition, regional inter-site variability by comparison of vessel types, vessel functions and methods of production with other assemblages from both settlements and cemeteries in the area (eg. Dacre and Ellison 1981; Drewett 1982; Fasham, *et al.* 1989; Holden 1972; Petersen 1980; White 1982), and any possible evidence of trade and exchange (see below), will also be made to assist in placing this activity within a wider perspective of Early-Middle Bronze Age landscape activity, regional groupings (Ellison 1980b), and the nature of Deverel-Rimbury cemetery organisation (Ellison 1980a).

Analysis of the later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery from the lynchet deposit in particular provides an important range of evidence to date that sequence, but also the remnants of the settlement which once stood on the downland. It is unclear as to whether the features near the lynchet are all the remnants of an Early to Middle or a later Bronze Age settlement. The identification and dating of the pottery from these features will be vital in the assistance of this interpretation. Although the collection is small relative to the earlier Bronze Age focus at the barrow or to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement of Twyford Down, this is an important collection of non-hillfort settlement pottery and needs to be considered in relation to the pottery from previous M3 sites (cg. Fasham 1985; Fasham, *et al.* 1989), from St Catherine's Hill (Hawkes *et al.* 1930) and from the settlements recently excavated in the Winchester District area (R... Whinney and H. Rees, pers. comm.). This can only be achieved by full analysis and research. A discussion regarding the absence of any, as yet, Middle Iron Age pottery in the collection is interesting and a brief discussion of this would not be out of place.

The Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery recovered during the 1930s, which is retained in seven small boxes in Winchester City Museum, will also be re-examined and recorded in conjunction with the material from the current excavations to determine the full range of wares and forms present at the main part of the settlement and to compare and contrast the date and range of types

from both collections. This will assist in a modern assessment of the Twyford Down complex as a whole.

Specialist analysis in the form of basic petrological analysis (D. Williams, HBMCE Ceramic Petrology Research Fellow) to clarify macroscopic identification of the range of minerals present in sandy fabrics and the clay matrices of the flint-tempered fabrics may be required to indicate the most likely source range of these fabrics (Data Level 6). This will be applied to both the prehistoric and Roman material if the fabrics require this input to assist in the use of these groups to provide a contribution towards aspects of pottery production and distribution for each major period. Specialist examination of the possible crucible sherd from the barrow ditch has been agreed (J. Bayley, Ancient Monuments Laboratory).

Shale (sub-projects 14, 20, 21)

The single fragment of spindle whorl will be described in catalogue form, and its presence in a Late Iron Age/Early Roman context from site B will be discussed briefly in relation to similar objects from other sites in the immediate area. Its main impact lies in its function as a tool in textile production and its origin from the Isle of Purbeck. These aspects will be discussed with regard to the occurrence of both clay and stone weights, which may be loomweights, in the same area of the site and with regard to the trade of other materials such as pottery.

Shell

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Nine pieces of oyster shell and other shell fragments were recovered from Late Iron Age/Early Roman pit and ditch fills only. The contextual information is available in the archive. The size of collection from any single context and the fragmentary nature of the shell did not justify further examination or retention of this material. Therefore, it was discarded and no further work is possible on it. Its presence within the Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement features will be tabulated by feature and by phase and will be discussed with regard to trading contacts with the south coast. The paucity of this material may be due to poor preservation since site B is located on Clay-with-flint.

Slag

The occurrence of only a single piece of iron-working slag from a dated context in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement area warrants no further investigation. Iron-smithing slags are now recognised as common background activity found on many settlements of this period.

Stone (sub-projects 18, 19, 20)

With the exception of one unidentifiable object from the Bronze Age barrow ditch, all of the worked stone objects came from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity area. The collection is dominated by quern fragments, with two whetstones, a weight and three as yet unidentified objects. The analysis of these objects, by stone type identification and catalogue descriptions, as well as the spatial distribution of the objects in plan, is important to the overall understanding of the nature of the site activities and functions and its trading contacts if the stones prove to have been brought some distance to the site. This information will be compared to any similar finds from sites of this date in the area, particularly the M3 sites already published. It is essential for the stone lithology to be checked by a specialist and advice regarding this work is being sought from Dr. D. Peacock (University of Southampton) in order to clarify the assessment observations and to indicate the use of local and non-local resources. The limestone roofing tiles will be tabulated by number and weight of pieces and their spatial distribution presented by plan to assist in the indication of structures.
The other stone material, which consists of less than 100 pieces and is all apparently non-local in origin, should also have specialist input for lithological identification (Dr. D. Peacock, University of Southampton). The results will be tabulated to summarise the stone types present, together with a brief assessment of the range of resources utilised and comparison with other assemblages from the area.

7.2.3 The Environmental Data (excluding bone)

Molluscs (sub-projects 23, 25, 29)

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The sampling strategy has been limited by the poor preservation of the earliest lynchet deposits across Twyford Down, and expectations raised during the initial assessment phase have not been fully realised.

A series of mollusc samples from the evaluations in 1990 were assessed previously. From the 1991 excavations the main sequences (Bronze Age barrow and anomalous feature 484) are significant, contain molluscs and require no further assessment. The basal portions of the lynchet sequence in areas C and D was assessed.

The following samples are recommended for analysis:

Feature	No of samples	Location	Analysis
Large undated feature 484	10	Area A	Y
? Neolithic pit	2	Tr 3016	Y
Lynchet (with OLS)	5	Tr 3016	Y
Lynchet BA	5	Tr3017	Y
Lynchet late IA/RB	12	AreaC/D	Basal 6
BA Barrow	13	Area A	Y
Compton Common	8	Tr 3002	Y
Itchen valley	11	Various	Y

The proposed programme includes a modest 41 samples from Twyford Down and 19 from Compton Common and the Itchen valley, which span the Neolithic to later Bronze Age at least and possibly extended into the Iron Age and Roman period.

Plant Remains (sub-projects 23, 26, 29, 30)

Despite the large area of the excavations, sampling was restricted by the paucity of dates deposits, and expectations raised during the initial assessment phase have not been fully realised. It is hoped that the samples that have been recovered from the barrow will provide a complementary source of information for this main subject of study. Since a reasonable number of samples have been obtained it should be possible to gain significant information relevant to the Bronze Age landscape, in particular.

The plant remains, comprising in excess of 50 samples, show variable preservation and include a large number of small contexts from single phases. Time is required for both basic analysis and synthesis of information from multiple phases.

7.2.4 Animal Bone (sub-projects 27, 29, 30)

Over 4,000 animal bones were recovered, many with very eroded surface preservation. A number of skeletons and part skeletons were recovered and are generally better preserved than the disarticulated bone. Most of the bone including the skeletons was fragile and was very fragmented in recovery. The following three bone-producing areas were assess (by the FRU) in relation to their relative merit.

Bronze Age barrow

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Detailed analysis is needed of the part skeletons and disarticulated bone from the barrow. These are important for the study of deposition in ritual contexts, and have potential regional and national importance. These bones require marking, as they need to be laid out together so that joins can be looked for between contexts. Wessex Archaeology has already arranged for scraps of bone from the human burials and cremations to be seen by both the human bone specialist and the animal bone specialist. Ranked by the FRU as a high priority, this fits in particularly well with project aim A.

Bronze Age lynchet and settlement features

The bones from these merit analysis in order that comparisons can be made with bones from the barrow, but the quantity and condition of the bones preclude its use as a regional or national comparative assemblage. Ranked by the FRU as a medium priority.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman features

Analysis is worthwhile of the bones from the pits and postholes so that comparisons of species present and proportions can be made with the earlier Bronze Age material and other local contemporary assemblages. As the assemblage is small and the bones are in poor condition this rules out detailed metrical analysis or study of husbandry practices based on age at death. The small samples from the lynchet and ditches may be added to the pit material to increase the Iron Age sample, but the quantities are too small for a useful comparison of pit and ditch contents. Ranked by the FRU as a medium priority.

7.2.5 Human Bone (sub-projects 2, 24, 28, 29, 30)

This material would be described in catalogue form for both the results of analysis of the cremations and inhumations. A discussion of general health and mortality would be included within this section. This report would represent an opportunity to assess a small family group probably from the Early Bronze Age, a period when the majority of excavated burials have been of isolated or atypical individuals. Some of the data may be of interest in relation to project aim A.

7.2.6 Radiocarbon dates (sub-project 2)

A total of seven assays is proposed. Six will be taken from the human bone. The radiocarbon dating of a sample of the inhumations will be essential to achieving aim A, in helping to explain the role of funerary ritual in a rural Bronze Age settlement. The seventh date will be taken from charcoal recovered from a sample from a large, well sealed, possibly Neolithic feature (484), beneath the Bronze Age lynchet. This feature contained Mollusca typical of ancient woodland. A radiocarbon date from charcoal is seen as a priority in view of the lack of datable artefacts. Because of the quantity of charcoal from the sample, an accelerator date is proposed.

7.3 Mode of Publication

7.3.1 Introduction

A full report would aim to describe and interpret the archaeological deposits excavated during 1991 on the sites known as Twyford A to D. Mention would also be made of the work carried out at the Dongas and the watching brief on Twyford Down. Environmental evidence from the road route would be used to place Twyford Down in its past landscape context. The results of the assessment work undertaken in 1990 for the relevant areas would be incorporated and discussed.

It is suggested that the report would total some 40,000 to 50,000 words. Micro-fiche will not be used. Any tables compiled during the post-excavation programme which are not of direct relevance to the published text will appear in the research archive only. The report thus falls within the size range of a small monograph, and given the site's regional significance and the publication history of previous work carried out on the M3, a monograph within the Hampshire Field Club's series is proposed.

7.3.2 Text format

The potential scope of work is outlined below within sub-sections which reflect the proposed chapter structure of a published text. The text is a synthesis throughout; this data is given in the relevant sections. The environmental data will be presented principally under the chapter on landscape, but reference will be made to the interpretative sections of earlier chapters. In the artefact sections, finds to context correlation tables will be provided to aid cross-reference to site area.

Chapter 1 Introduction (Aim F)

The introductory chapter would concentrate on the background to the excavations undertaken on Twyford Down. It would also deal briefly with the history of the M3 construction programme. The local topography and geology would be discussed together with a description of the present land use. A short description of the Project Design would be included.

Chapter 2 Evaluation Results (Aim E)

This section would summarise the evaluations undertaken in 1990 (Wessex Archaeology 1990 and 1991). The validity of the evaluations would be assessed, and the criteria for the selection of areas for excavation would be explained at this point. A study of the integrity of assumptions based on the range of assessment techniques used would help to refine reliable packages of complementary techniques to be used in further evaluations of this nature. The evaluation techniques used will be assessed in the context of the Department of Transport's environmental impact assessments.

Chapter 3 Excavation and Post-Excavation Methodology (Aim E)

A section discussing the various methodological approaches taken in differing areas of the site and the reasoning behind them. This would seek to emphasise the difficulties in excavating sites suffering from a considerable degree of erosion compounded by variable geology. This section would also detail the development of the excavation programme, and the reasoning behind modifications to the original research design would be discussed. A description of the post-excavation methods, with reference to computerisation and variable detail level, would be included and limitations to the usefulness of computer application to eroded rural sites would be considered. A discussion of the reliability of the phasing would be included. This would consist of tables and/or bar charts expressing the method and security of dating by major feature type (cf. Fasham et al. 1989,9-12). Distribution plans of dated features and occurrence of pottery by phase would be prepared, and included in Chapter 4 if they were found to be informative.

Chapter 4 The Bronze Age (Aims A, C and F)

Emphasis will be placed on the barrow excavated within site A. The suggested chapter breakdown is as follows:

The data:

Natural features Settlement features The burial focus The "cremation pits" on site B The artefacts The human bone report

The interpretation:

The putative barrow as a focus of funerary ritual The relationship of the burial focus to the local Bronze Age settlement structure and pattern Chapter 5 The Iron Age (Aims D and F) Emphasis will be placed on examining the nature of Iron Age settlement on Twyford Down.

The data:	Site B natural features
	Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement features
	Late Iron Age/Early Roman field system
	The artefacts
	The 1930s excavation results

The interpretation: The nature and character of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement on Twyford Down and its possible relationship with other local sites

Chapter 6 The Later Prehistoric Landscape (Aims B, C and F) This chapter will look at the evolution of the landscape in later prehistory, in particular concentrating on the influence of changes in the agrarian landscape

The data:	The molluscs		
	The plant remains		
	The animal bone		
	The aerial photographs		

The interpretation: The relationship of settlements to their resources will be considered throughout the later prehistoric and Early Roman periods The development of the local field system will be assessed

Chapter 7 The archaeology of Twyford Down (Aims A - F)

The data and analysis of the previous chapters will be placed within the wider setting of the southern English chalklands in later prehistory. The significance of the archaeology of Twyford Down will be appraised within both national and local contexts. The success of the project will be evaluated.

7.3.3 Illustrations

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·1) :	Site L	ocatio	n - top	ography and modern geography.	
2)	Aeria	l photo	ograph	y plot (RCHME).	
3)	Evalu	ation a	areas.		
4)	Excav	ation :	areas.		
5)	Twyf	ord Do	wn - 🗄	fieldwalking-and geophysical survey results.	
6)	Twyf	ord Do	wn -	evaluation and excavation trenches.	
.7)	Overa	ul site	Phase	Plan a) Bronze Age.	
8)		17		b) Late Iron Age/Early Roman.	
9)	Bronz	æ Age	: Struc	tures.	
10)	•	-		n	
11)	•	н	Lync	het plan.	
12)	н	-	14	section.	
13)	*		Barro	w mid-excavation plan.	
14)	**		*	post-excavation plan.	
15)	47	*	14	Inhumation plans.	
16)	. •	'n		11 N	2
17)	**	*		Cremation plans and sections.	
18)			#	N N N	
19)	**	Ħ	**	Ditch section.	
20)	LIA/	ER: P	lan of	enclosures and 1930's excavation.	
21)	"	Ditch	sectio	DRS.	· .
23)	*	Pit se	ctions		
24)	Natu	ral feat	tures.		
25)	Amb	er	n	uax. 10 beads - min. 2 beads	
26)	Work	ced Bo	ne m	ax. 6 objects	
27)	Fired	Clay	2	beads (Bronze Age) and 2 objects (Late Iron Age/Early Roman)	
-					

- 28) Metalwork
- 4 fragments (Bronze Age), 1 (La Tene brooch) and 2 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman)
- 29) Pottery I Collared um rim, 12 Deverel-Rimbury ums, 15 LBA/EIA sherds, 25 LIA/ER sherds
- max. 8 pieces 30) Stone
- 31) Human Bone Location in barrow.
- 32) Age/Sex histogram?
- 33) Molluscs 2 Locations
- 2 Sections 34)
- 35) Animal bone Location in barrow
- 36) Barrow plan and reconstruction

37) Redrawn plan incorporating 1930's excavation evidence

38) At least two other figures may be required for any of the thematic topics

In addition there will be a cover illustration, possibly a reconstruction.

7.4 Percentage Breakdown of Report Elements

Constituent Parts	Percentage of Report
Preliminaries and peripherals	17%
Data	35%
Discussion	48%

7.5 The Research Archive

No.

7.5.1 The nature of the archive

The research archive will consist of all the catalogues and other records derived from the postexcavation analysis, along with all the analytical reports forming the draft text upon which the final publication will be based. Each separate data group will be cross-referenced to other data groups and to the final publication. The archive will be indexed for ease of reference.

7.5.2 Recipient curator

The archive will be deposited with the Hampshire County Museums Service, Chilcomb House, Chilcomb Lane, Winchester.

7.5.3 Curator's requirements

The archive will be prepared in accordance with the Hampshire County Museums Service current Position Statement and their statement on 'Conditions of Acceptance'.

SECTION 8: RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Named Project Team

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Name	Project role	Organisation
Michael Allen	Environmental Manager	Wessex Archaeology
Justine Bayley	Specialist	AM Lab*
Bill Boismier	Specialist	Wessex Archaeology
To be named	Specialist	Wessex Archaeology
Margaret Brooks	Conservator	AM Lab*
Alan Clapham	Specialist	University of Cambridge
Rosamund Cleal	Specialist	Wessex Archaeology
Gordon Cook	Specialist	University of Glasgow
Julian Cross	Illustrator	Wessex Archaeology
David Farwell	Principal Author	Wessex Archaeology
Julie Gardiner	Reports Manager	Wessex Archaeology
Rachel Griffin	Adminstrative Assistant	Wessex Archaeology
Dafydd Griffiths	Specialist	University of London
Rupert Housley	Specialist	Harwell Laboratory
Liz James	Illustrator	Wessex Archaeology
Jackie McKinley	Specialist	Freelance
Elaine Morris	Finds Manager	Wessex Archaeology
Caron Newman	Project Manager	Wessex Archaeology
David Peacock	Specialist	University of Southampton
Dale Sargeantson	Specialist	Faunal Remains Unit*
Rachael Seager Smith	Specialist	Wessex Archaeology
Graham Soffe	Specialist	RCHME
Elaine Wakefield	Photographer	Wessex Archaeology
Richard Whinney	External Reader	Winchester Archaeology Office
David Williams	Specialist *	AM Lab*
Sarah Wyles	Environmental Technician	Wessex Archaeology

* EH direct contract staff; therefore do not appear in Wessex Archaeology's costings



8.2 Management Structure and Quality Assurance

8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The Project Manager functions as the project team leader and takes ultimate responsibility for the project meeting its performance targets, whether these are budgetary, academic or timetabled. The Project Manager in part achieves these targets by delegating responsibility for aspects of the project to key staff who both manage others and have direct input into the compilation of the report. The key staff are the Principal author, who ensures that the report text meets the overall objectives, the Finds Manager who has particular responsibility for integrating the artefact reports and ensuring these specific objectives are met and the Environmental Manager who has particular responsibility for the project.

8.2.2 The Project Manager is assisted in ensuring that the report meets internal quality standards by the Reports Manager, who shares responsibility for internal academic editing and also ensures a consistent and literate style throughout the publication text.

8.2.3 Communication between all team members will be facilitated by team meetings at key points during the project. These points are related to the significant milestones. The Project Manager will decide which team members should attend team meetings, as not all team members will be relevant to all meetings.

8.2.4 In addition to the internal team structure monitoring and checking, quality standards will be maintained by external team monitors. The project will be monitored in all aspects of its progress by an Assistant Director of Wessex Archaeology and a Senior Archaeologist of English Heritage. Regular quarterly meetings are held between these monitors to review Wessex Archaeology's progress with all English Heritage projects. Furthermore an external academic reader of appropriate knowledge and expertise will be appointed by Wessex Archaeology to appraise the academic quality of the report prior to the submission of a draft publication text to English Heritage.

8.3 Time Allocations

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Name	Project Days	Sub-Project Numbers
MJ Allen	28	1, 23, 25, 29, 30, 33
Justine Bayley	1	9
William A Boismier	22	15, 16
Alan Clapham	60	26
Rosamund Cleal	6	9, 31
Gordon Cook	80	2
Julian Cross	43	8, 36
David E Farwell	80	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 22, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 44
Julie P Gardiner	7	42

Rachel J Griffin	7	39, 42, 45
Dafydd Griffiths	6	3
Rupert Housley	30	2
Elizabeth James	41	21, 29
Jackie McKinley	18	24, 28
Elaine L Morris	10	1, 6, 20, 21
Caron E Newman	45.75	MAP 2, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41
Richard Newman	3	MAP 2, 42
David Peacock	2	18, 19
Dale Sarjeantson	25	27
Rachael Seager-Smith	88	MAP 2, 4, 8, 9, 22, 32, 38, 46, 47
Graham Soffe	5	7
Elaine Wakefield	3	37
Richard Whinney	10	43
David Williams	. 5	9
Sarah F Wyles	28	23
To be named	19	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 27

8.4 Task/Staff Breakdown

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The following staff grades have been used in the task/staff breakdown (Table 3):

AD	-	Wessex Archaeology Assistant Director	
PM	-	Wessex Archaeology Project Manager	
PO	-	Wessex Archaeology Project Officer	
PS	-	Wessex Archaeology Project Supervisor	
EM	-	Wessex Archaeology Environmental Manager	
FM	-	Wessex Archaeology Finds Manager	
ET	-	Wessex Archaeology Environmental Technician	
EC	-	External Contractor	
EH	-	English Heritage paid staff	

Table 3 Task/Staff Breakdown

No	Sub-Project and Task	Aim	Grade	Individual	Days
	On-going monitoring	MAP 2	AD	R Newman	9
	Chairing project meetings	MAP 2	AD	R Newman	2.5
	On-going management	MAP 2	PM	C E Newman	15
	Briefing project meetings	MAP 2	PM	IC E Newman	2.5
	Computing advice	MAP 2	PM	C E Newman	5
<u> </u>	Problem solving	MAP 2	PM	ICE Newman	5
1	Prepare briefs	A-F			
1.1	Structural report		PM	C E Newman	2
1.2	Environmental report	ł	EM	MJ Allen	1 1
1.3	Liaise with env. specialists		EM	MJ Allen	1 1
1.4	Finds report	J I	FM	EL Morris	1
1.5	Liaise with finds specialists		FM	EL Morris	11
2	Radiocarbon dating	A,B			

2.1	Select samples		PO	D E Farwell	1.5
2.2	Analysis		EC	G Cook	80
2.3	Accelerator date		EC	R Housley	30
3	Electron spin resonance	A,B	EC	D Griffiths	6
4	Structural text	A-D			
4.1	Area A		PO	D E Farwell	10
4.2	Area B		PS	R Seager-Smith	6
4.3	Check & revise Area B	Ι	PO	D E Farwell	3
4.4	Check Areas A and B		PM	C E Newman	3
5	Compile evaluation results	E			1
5.1	Prepare text		PO	D E Farwell	3
5.2	Check report		PM	C E Newman	0.5
5.3	Revisions		PO	D E Farwell	0.5
6	Compile methodologies	EF			
6.1	Prepare text		PO	D E Farwell	8
6.2	Prepare text		FM	E L Morris	2
6.3	Check report		PM	C E Newman	1
6.4	Revisions		PO	D E Farwell	2
7	RCHME work	B-E			
71	Prepare text		EC	G Soffe	[5
7.2	Edit text		PÓ	D E Farwell	1
73	Check report		PM	C E Newman	025
8	Site introduction and structural/stratigraphic	A-F			
ľ	illustrations				
81	Prepare drawings for Area A	····	PO	D E Farwell	13
8.2	Prenare drawings for Area B	1	PS	R Seager-Smith	12
83	Illustrations	1		I Cross	125
8.4	Checking		PO	D E Farwell	12
8.5	Revisions	- <u>i</u>	DO	Julian Cross	15
9	Pottery	A-D			
9.1	Petrology	1	ЕН	D Williams	5
97	Crucible analysis			I Bavley	
03	BA notterv		PS	R Seager-Smith	40
9.4	Supervision of BA pottery	1	10	P Cleal	140
0.5		1	DC	P Seager-Smith	10
110	Amber beads		PS	To be named	1
11	Worked hone		PS	To be named	11
12	Ceramic building material	<u> </u>	PS	To be named	4
13	Fired clay		PS	To be named	2
14	Shale		pe	To be named	0 <
114	Worked flint		<u> </u>	W/ A Bojemier	14
16	Rumt fint	<u> M-C</u>		W A Boismier	7
117	Metalavork	ARC		To be named	14
118	Worked stone				
19 1			PC	D Peacock	1
118.2	Catalogue & zanost	<u> </u>	<u>ר בר</u>	To be named	1 <
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10 1			EC.	D Bancock	<u> </u> 1
17.1				To be normed	12
20			<u> rə</u>	10 De named	<u> </u>
20	I cutting arteract reports	<u>A-D</u>			<u> </u>
20.1			ГМ		12

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20.2 Check reports		РМ	C E Newman	2
21 Artefact illustrations	A-D	*		
21.1 Illustrations		DO	S E James	30
21.2 Checking		FM	EL Morris	11
21.3 Revisions		DO	S E James	2.5
22 Refinement of site phasing	A-D.F			1
22.1 Analysis]	PS	IR Seager-Smith	10
22.1 Supervision		PO	D E Farwell	2
23 Extraction of environmental samples	B-D		1	1
23.1 Extraction	1	ET	S F Wyles	28
23.2 Supervision	1	FM	MIAllen	2.5
24 Microexcavation		FC	I McKinley	3
25 Mollusca	B-D	<u> </u>]
25.1 Report		EM	MJ Allen	112
25.2 Checking		PO	D E Farwell	11
25.3 Revisions		FM	MIAllen	11
26 Plant remains		FC	A Clapham	60
27 Animal hone	<u>, הש</u>	<u></u>	1	
271 Marking hope		DÇ	To be named	
27.1 Marking Done	<u> </u>	FJ	D Socieonteon	25
127.21 Analysis & report		EC	I McKinley	125
20 Environmental illustrations		EC	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	115
201 Ulustrations		D O	Flizabeth James	19
		EM	MI Allen	105
20.2 Checking	· •		Flingheth Inman	10.5
20 Fairly a start of an incompany land the		10	i Enzabeth James	10.5
20.1 Louing external environmental reports				16
20.2 Church among				10
130.21 Check reports		PM		1
31 1 Bonor		DO.	IDE Ennuell	15
21.21 Editing	3			
21.2 Check renorm		PM		11
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20 Line Are the term		ю		1
132 1 HOR Age Chapter	ו אית ו	50	D Concer Carleb	1
		rs m	IN Seager-Smith	110
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133.1 Keport	<u>i</u>	<u>PU</u>	IDE FATWEII	
133.2 Editing & additions		EM	MJ Allen	4
133.3 Check report	1	PM	ICE Newman	11
33.4 Revisions		PO	ID E Farwell	11
134 Concluding chapter	<u>, A-F</u>			
34.1 Report preparation	1	PO	ID E Farwell	15
34.2 Check report		PM	ICE Newman	1
134.3 Revisions	<u> </u>	PO	D E Farwell	10.5
35 Introductory chapter	F		1	<u> </u>
35.1 Report preparation	<u> </u>	PO	DE Farwell	5
35.2 Check report		PM	IC E Newman	<u>†1</u>
135.3 Revisions		PO	D E Farwell	0.5

36	Interpretative illustrations	A-F			
36.1	Interpretative and cover illustrations		DO	Julian Cross	111
36.2	Checking		PO	D E Farwell	1
36.3	Revisions		DÔ	J Cross	2
37	Publication photographs	A-F	PS	E Wakefield	3
38	Bibliography	A-F	PS	R Seager-Smith	4
39	Contents	F	AA	R J Griffin	{1
40	Acknowledgements	F	PM	C E Newman	0.5
41	Checking final draft	A-F	PM	<u>C E Newman</u>	3
42	Internal editing	A-F		_	1
42.1	Copy editing		AA	R J Griffin	3
	Academic editing (structure)		RM	J P Gardiner	7
42.2	Academic editing (content)		AD	R Newman	3
42.3	Final copy editing		AA	R J Griffin	12
43	External reading and commentary	A-F	EC	R Whinney	10
44	Final amendments	<u>A-</u> F	PO	DE Farwell	5
45	Report submission	MAP 2	AA	R J Griffin	1
46	Ordering post-excavation archive	MAP 2	PS	R Seager-Smith	3
47	Deposition of archive	MAP 2	PS	R Seager-Smith	1

8.5 Allocation of Resources to Aims

Other than overall aim F, the resources will be concentrated on high priority aims A and B. Low priority aims C and D are resourced only as subsidiary aspects of broader considerations; their resource considerations are minimal.

8.6 The Cascade

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The Gantt chart (Table 4) displays the available time for each task with a project organised over 39 wccks. The durations of the radiocarbon, pottery and environmental analyses would prevent the programme being completed more quickly.

8.7 Project team meetings

Project team meetings would be organised to coincide with the indicated milestones. An initial project team meeting would also be held one week after the commencement of the project, when briefs would be issued and discussed. The Project Manager would select and notify those members of the team deemed necessary for each meeting. An allowance for meeting time has been made within the time allocations and all external specialists have been asked to estimate their costs including meeting expenses.

8.8 Critical path analysis

The purpose of this analysis is to highlight those sub-projects which are currently critical to the completion of the project according to the defined programme (sub-section 8.5). The sub-projects which are critical are those for which the estimated completion time matches the available programme time. Those sub-projects which have a positive difference between estimated and available time have slack. Below the amount of slack time for each sub-project number is shown. Critical sub-projects, or sub-projects which contain some critical tasks, are shown in bold.

Sub-Project	Sub-Project	Days	Slack
No		2	75
1	Prepare briefs	۲ 01 5	1.5
2	Radiocarbon dating	61.J 4	76.5
3	Electron spin resonance	0 72	70.J 24.5
4	Structural text	0	24.5
5	Compile evaluation results	0 .	95 104
6	Compile methodologies	20	104 95 25
7	RCHME work	12	63.23 62
8	Site introduction and structural/stratigraphic illustrations	45	25
9	Pottery	50	2.5
10	Amber beads	1	/4 72
11	Worked bone	1	13
12	Ceramic building material	4	80.5
13	Fired clay	2	78.5
14	Shale	0.5	91
15	Worked flint	15	74.5
16	Burnt flint	7	67.5
17	Metalwork	5	84.5
18	Worked stone	14.5	75
19 .	Foreign stone	12	76.5
20	Editing artefact reports	7	51
21	Artefact illustrations	33.5	116.5
22 :	Refinement of site phasing	10	2.5
23	Extraction of environmental samples	28	29.5
24	Microexcavation	3	71.5
25	Mollusca	14	56.5
26	Plant remains	60	29.5
27	Animal bone	27	2.5
28	Human bone	15	71.5
29	Environmental illustrations	9	84
30	Editing external environmental reports	7	2.5
31	Bronze Age chapter	19	2.5
32	Iron Age chapter	19	1.5
33	Landscape chapter	12	1.5
34	Concluding chapter	10.5	1
35	Introductory chapter	6.5	0
36	Interpretative illustrations	14.5	1
37	Publication photographs	3	12.5
38	Bibliography	4	0
30	Contents	1	0
40	Acknowledgements	0.5	0
4U 41	Chaoking final draft	3	Õ
41	Theorem of the second sec	15	0
42	Internal colling	1J 10	0
43	External reading and commentary	10	V,

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44	Final amendments	5	0
45	Report submission	1	0
46	Ordering post-excavation archive	3	0
47	Deposition of archive	1	0

Critical sub-projects are shown in bold. In all instances wherever possible, time has been allowed for sickness and holidays, and will be accommodated within the slack. Of the critical tasks, only the radiocarbon dating is likely to pose a major problem. It should be noted, however, that it would not require much of a delay for aspects of the environmental programme to go critical. This particularly applies to the analysis of the animal bone which has been provisionally programmed in the Gantt chart for the second half of 1993. Delay on any of these aspects would have a major effect on the overall project programme.

8.9 Costs

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8.9.1 The total cost of the project development is inclusive of all editing and revisions requested by English Heritage. These are costs already incurred by Wessex Archaeology for work undertaken in addition to the original assessment report and post-excavation project design. The original assessment carried out in 1991/2 was accounted for under the excavation budget. The two revisions requested by English Heritage have no funds allocated, and are presented below as additional assessment expenditure incurred in 1992/3.

Table 5: Project Development Costs

•		rer		
	No	Day	Days	Cost
Assistant Director	1	£95	5.5	£522.50
Project Manager	1	£95	11.5	£1,092.50
Project Officer	1 •	£70	10	£700.00
Finds Manager	1	£80	8.75	£700.00
Env. Manager	1	£80	0.5	£40.00
Env. Tech.	1	£60	6	£360.00
Sub-total:	x	x	x	£3,415.00

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Central Costs:	
Premises:	£170.75
Staff:	£785.45

	TOTAL:	£4,371.20
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8.9.2 The total cost of the post-excavation project will be $\pounds 61,213.60$, all to be incurred within 1993-94. A spend profile (Table 6), showing projected expenditure for 1993-94, is presented below.

TABLE 6: Spend profile

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BUDGET:	£60,986.80		·		
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5
TOTAL:	£10,406.20	£11,888.80	£6,673.80	£12,388.60	£5,958.40
RUNNING TOTAL:	£10,406.20	£22,295.00	£28,968.80	£41,357.40	£47,315.80
REMAINING BUDGET:	£50,580.60	£38,691.80	£32,018.00	£19,629.40	£13,671.00
	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	
TOTAL:	£4,300.80	£4,103.40	£1,961.40	£3,305.40	
RUNNING TOTAL:	£51,616.60	£55,720.00	£57,681.40	£60,986.80	
REMAINING BUDGET:	£9,370.20	£5,266.80	£3,305.40	£0.00	

8.9.3 The costs are presented by staff member in Table 7. The current costs will be held until Monday 3th April 1994.

Table 7 Estimated Costs

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•	Per Day	Days	Cost
Assistant Director	<u>£1</u> 00	14.5	£1450.00
Project Manager	£100	45.75	£4575.00
Project Officer (DEF)	£74	. 80	£5920.00
Project Officer (WAB)	£74	22	£1628.00
Project Officer (RC)	£74	6	£444.00
Supervisor (RSS)	£63	88	£5544.00
Supervisor	£63	19	£1197.00
Finds Manager	£84	10	£840.00
Env. Manager	£84	28	£2352.00
Env. Tech.	£63	28	£1764.00
Admin. Assistant	£63	7	£441.00
Photographer	£63	3	£189.00
Drawing Office (SEJ)	• £68	41	£2788.00
Drawing Office (JC)	£68	43	£2924.00
Reports Manager	£89	7	£623.00
Vehicle	£21	8	£168.00
Fuel	£5	8	£40.00
Specialists:			
1 Radiocarbon	x	x	£1810.00
2 Accelerator Date	х	x	£341.00
3 Human Bone	x	x	£1700.00
4 ESR	x	X	£572.00
5 Aerial Photographs	x	x	£468.00
6 Lithology	х	x	£416.00
7 Plant remains	х	x	£4368.00
8 Reader	· x	x	£1000.00
Services	x	X	£3920.58
Equipment	x	x	£1306.86
Sub-total:	х	x	£48789.40

Central Costs:

Premises	£2178.10
Staff	£10019.30

TOTAL:

£60986.80

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APPENDICES

WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY STANDARD FLOTATION PROCEDURE

Samples of normally 10 or 15 litres are pre-soaked in water, often with the addition of small quantities of 100vol. hydrogen peroxide. After soaking they are transferred to the flotation tank, where they are placed in a wire basket holding a 0.5mm nylon mesh. Water is pumped through the sample and the flot caught on a 0.5mm nylon mesh.

Flots

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The flots are dried and transferred to glass tubes unsorted.

Residues

The residues are washed through a stack of Endecottes brass/stainless steel sieves of 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm mesh aperature and are dried. The 0.5mm residue fraction is discarded unsorted. The 5.6mm residue is sorted by eye and discarded. The 2mm and 1mm residues are sorted using an illuminated magnifying lens and a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope. All carbonised plant macrofossils and identifiable charcoal and bone fragments are extracted by trained personnel. These residues are retined for inspection if the specialist requires.

Records

Each sample is normally accompanied by an environmental sample form indicating its location on site (context etc.), the method of processing and the quantity processed etc.

Material submitted for analysis

Material submitted for analysis usually consists of the unsorted flot and a series of glass tubes of extracted material for each sample.

Archive Details (Microfilm codes correspond to RCHME/NAR microfilming codes)

SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITION: ADMINISTRATIVE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

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MATERIAL	DEST	ΙΝΑΤΙ	O N		
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		NON- ARCHIVE	ARCHIVE	(A)	-
		FILE (B)	MICROFILM	MUSEUM	OTHER
Animal Bone analysis sheets	-	-	E	x	
Animal Bone Report	-		E	x	
Assessment Report	-	-	н	x	
Attendance Register	-	X			
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Bones, identified animal	-	-	-	x	
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Bones, Human	-	*	-	-	See note 1
Brief	-	X	Н	X	
Burial Records	-	-	В	X	
Carbon 14 certificates	-	-	H	X	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Client Report		<u>x</u>		<u>x</u>	WA library
Context Index	-	- ·	В	x	
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Daybook, new style		X			
old style		-	В	x	
Documents, historical	-	-	-		WA library
etc					

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Draft Reports, Non- final	x	•	-	-	
Eco facts	-	-	-	X	
Environmental Report		-	E	X	
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Fieldwalking Report	-	-	В	X	
Final Report	•	•	Α	X	WA library
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style					
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Finds Sample Records	<u> </u>	-	C	X	
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Flint report			C	X	
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Orders to suppliers . X
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Phase Index - B X
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Photographs • X • See note 2
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		NON-	A R C H I V E (A)		
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		FILE (B)	MICROFILM	MUSEUM	OTHER
Pottery Analysis Records	-	"	С	x	
Print-outs of project costs	-	-	-	-	retained by Project Manager
Project Design	•	x	X	X	
Publication Drawings	-		-	X	
Sample Register	-	-	E	x	
Scientific Analysis: other	-	•	E	x	
Section Drawings	-		В	x	
Sieved Finds Record	-	-			
Sieving Register	-	-	E Data	X	
Site Drawings	-	•	В	X	
Site Report	-	• •	A	X	
Six-figure Phase Diagrams	-	•	В	x	
Skeleton Records	•	÷ .	В	X	
Soil Profiles	*	-	В	x	
Soil Samples (Unused)	+	•	-	-	Garden
Spend Profile (Montlhly)	-	х	-	-	
Spot Dating and Scanning	•	-	С	x	
Skeleton Records	-	•	В	x	
Synopsis of report		-	A	X	· .
Tender Documentation	-	X	-	<u> </u>	
Trial Pit Summary	-	•	В	X	
X-rays	-	*	+	x	

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1. Dispose of human remains strictly according to the terms of the Licence under which they were exhumed.

2. Those retained in non-archive (B) should be to condition of land before and after work conducted.

3. See Data Levels Guidelines_and Finds Processiong (Wessex Archaeologyy Guidelines Nos. 2 and 3, 1992) for advice.

