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Southampton Archaeology Unit

**Archaeological Watching Brief with Option to Excavate
at Test Park Community Sports Facility,
Lower Brownhill Road, Southampton.**

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2011

Report 1034

Client: Southampton Solent University.



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Archaeological Watching Brief with Option to Excavate at Test Park Community Sports Facility, Lower Brownhill Road, Southampton.

By JI Russel MIfA & E L McDonald BA MA

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Archaeology Unit report	1034
Planning number	09/00191/FUL
Ordnance Survey grid reference	SU 374148
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the construction of a new sports facility at Lower Brownhills Road, Southampton for Southampton Solent University. The natural was gravel overlain by brickearth. The brickearth was generally 400mm below the surface beneath weathered subsoil and ploughsoil. The construction work revealed features of prehistoric, Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval date. There were also a number of 'natural' features including tree throws. A number of the tree throws included prehistoric, roman and Saxon material.

Prehistoric activity was marked by ditches, pits and a posthole. A few sherds of Beakers pointed to late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity. The most significant feature was pit 62, which contained a carefully placed deposit of sherds from a Middle Bronze Age decorated barrel urn/jar. Carbonised residue on the inner surface of the pot gave a radiocarbon assay of 1260-1020 cal BC at 95% which indicates that the cooking was most likely to have taken place at the end of the Middle Bronze Age period or during the earliest century of the Late Bronze Age. An Early Iron Age bowl was dated to the fifth and fourth century BC with parallels at the Danebury hillfort. Later Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were present in small quantities.

The medieval period was marked by two pits and a scatter of pottery sherds spanning the Saxon to Late medieval periods. Post-Medieval activity was marked by five drainage ditches and one pit. Overlying all the features was a deposit of plough soil which contained finds of all periods. It appeared to be the product of agricultural activity and manuring from the Roman period onwards, with incorporation of prehistoric material from the levels below.

2. INTRODUCTION

Southampton Solent University was granted planning approval for the installation of a new sports facility at Test Park Community Sports Facility, Lower Brownhill Road, Southampton (fig 1). A condition for an archaeological watching brief with option to excavate was placed on the approval. The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the archaeological work. The observations and excavations were carried out by Dr AD Russel BA PhD MIfA, G L Elliott BA MPhil, A Fedorowicz, I Kruk MA and EL McDonald BA MA between the 04/01/2011 and the 10/07/2011. The project was managed by JI Russel MIfA. The worked flint was scanned by MF Garner BA MIfA, the prehistoric pottery was examined by Dr E Morris of Southampton University, and the other finds were identified by Dr A Russel. The site archive will be deposited with Southampton City Council Collections on completion of the project.

3. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as defined in the written scheme of investigation were *'principally to determine the presence or absence of human use of the area, and the date, type, state of preservation, and extent of that use; to recover associated objects; and to record such evidence as does survive. In addition the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits will be noted and recorded'* (SCCAU 2010).

4. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

A watching brief was kept on groundworks, including level reductions, foundation trenches and service trenches. All archaeological records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. The colours of deposits were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and these are used in this report (Munsell Color 2000).

5. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The site lies at to the east side of Lower Brownhill Road and south of Holy Family Catholic Primary School in Mansel Road West, at OS grid reference SU 374148, on the river terrace to the west of the river Test (fig 1).

The geology of the site is River Terrace Deposits 1 (mainly gravel) covered by brickearth (Ordnance Survey 1987).

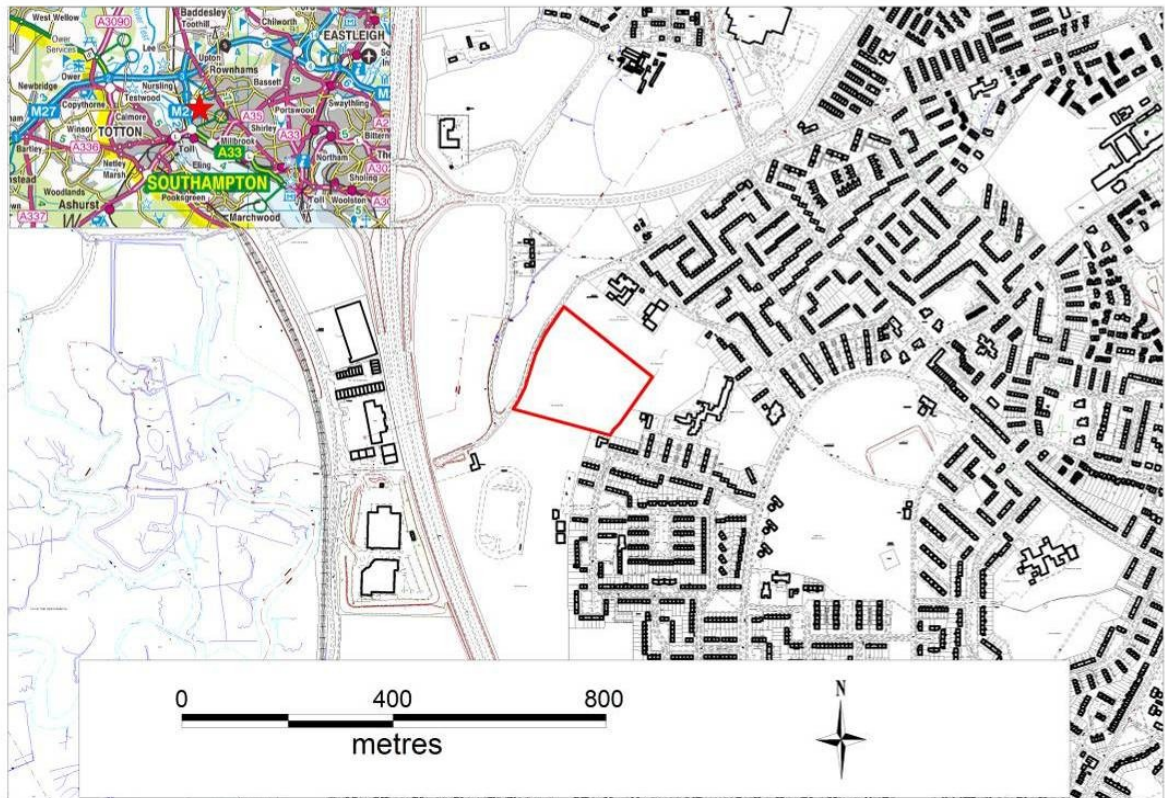


Fig 1: Site location plan

6. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within Area 16 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (LAAP) as defined in the City of Southampton Core Strategy 2010. Area 16 covers any part of the city not covered by Areas 1–15. In this case the site is adjacent to Area 2 which is described as follows:

‘A series of streams originate in this area, making it a likely area for prehistoric settlement. Neolithic finds have been discovered here, and evidence of small prehistoric settlements of Bronze Age and Iron Age date, notably an Iron Age settlement at Baron’s Mead. The area is adjacent to Adanac Park just outside the city boundary, where a Bronze Age settlement and Iron Age barrow/inhumation cemetery have been found, the latter of Potential national importance. At Nursling Plantation, at the east end of the area, is the prehistoric earthwork known as Aldermoor Camp and surrounding land. Nearby is part of an 8th century boundary baulk.’

To the west of the site lies the valley of the river Test where numerous prehistoric and Roman finds have been made e.g. some 750m from the site at Franconia Drive, Bronze Age, Romano-British and later activity was recorded in 1992, with a Wessex/Middle Rhine Beaker being recovered (see Beamish and Hearne 1994 in *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club* **50**, 35-41).

7. RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

7.1. Introduction

A total of 62 trenches were dug. Trench 1 was a 200mm level reduction over the south of site to take off the topsoil. Trenches 2, 4, 6 and 7 were a further 200mm level reduction to natural for roads and car parks. Trenches 3, 5, 20-35, 38-43 and 60-62 were dug for services and soakaways. The service trenches were on average 0.8m deep and the soakaway trenches were 3.5m deep. Trenches 8-19 were footing trenches for the building, and were on average 1.7m deep. Trench 36 was a 100-200mm level reduction of top soil for the sports pitch in the east of site. Trench 37 was a 200-400mm deep level reduction for the MUGA in the northwest of site. Trenches 44-59 were dug for flood light bases and were on average 1.9m long, 1.7m wide and 1m deep (fig 2).

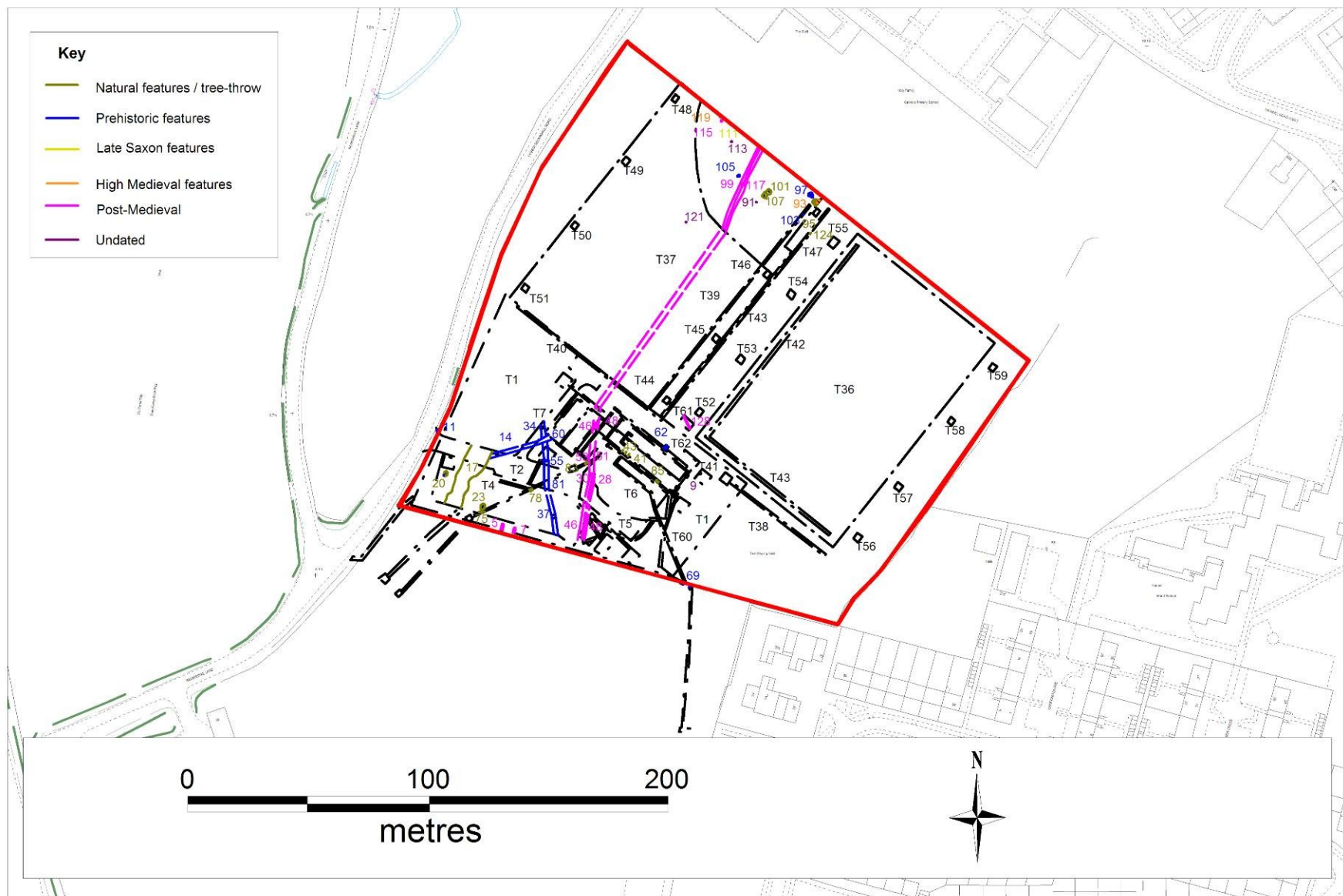


Fig 2: Plan of trenches and features

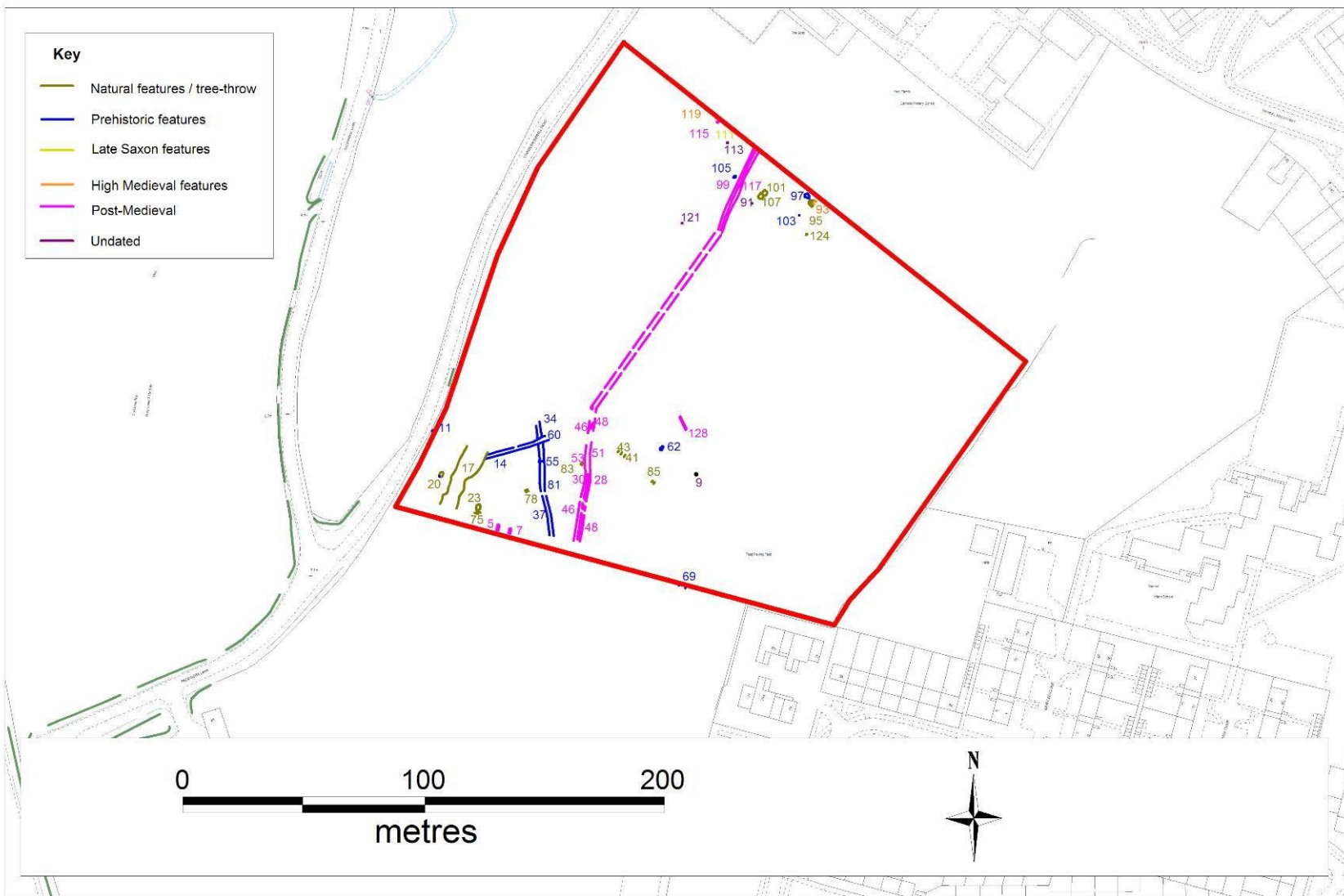


Fig 3: Plan of the site showing all features

7.2. Natural

Natural gravel 123/127 was seen in the deeper trenches in the north of the site (fig 4). It was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) gravel, observed 2.7m below the surface in trench 38 and 1m below the surface in trench 48.

Natural brickearth 3 was observed 400mm below the surface in all trenches apart from trench 1. It was a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay loam.



Fig 4: Trench 48 showing the natural brickearth and gravel beneath

7.3 Disturbed/ weathered brickearth

Weathered brickearth 50/90 was observed 400mm below the surface in the north of site (figs 4 & 6). It was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam, and contained burnt flint. It was cut into by features of prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. A linear spread of gravel-rich brickearth, feature 17, fill 13, was situated in the south west edge of the site in trench 4. It did not appear to be of human origin.

7.4 Tree throws

Tree throws 20, 23, 75, 78 were observed in the southwest part of the site during the level reduction (fig 5). Tree throw 20 contained 15 fragments of burnt flint and a disc scraper. Tree throw 23 contained eight fragments of burnt flint and some flecks of charcoal and three fragments of daub. No finds were observed in tree throw 75. Possible tree throw 78 contained four burnt flints and one primary flint flake.

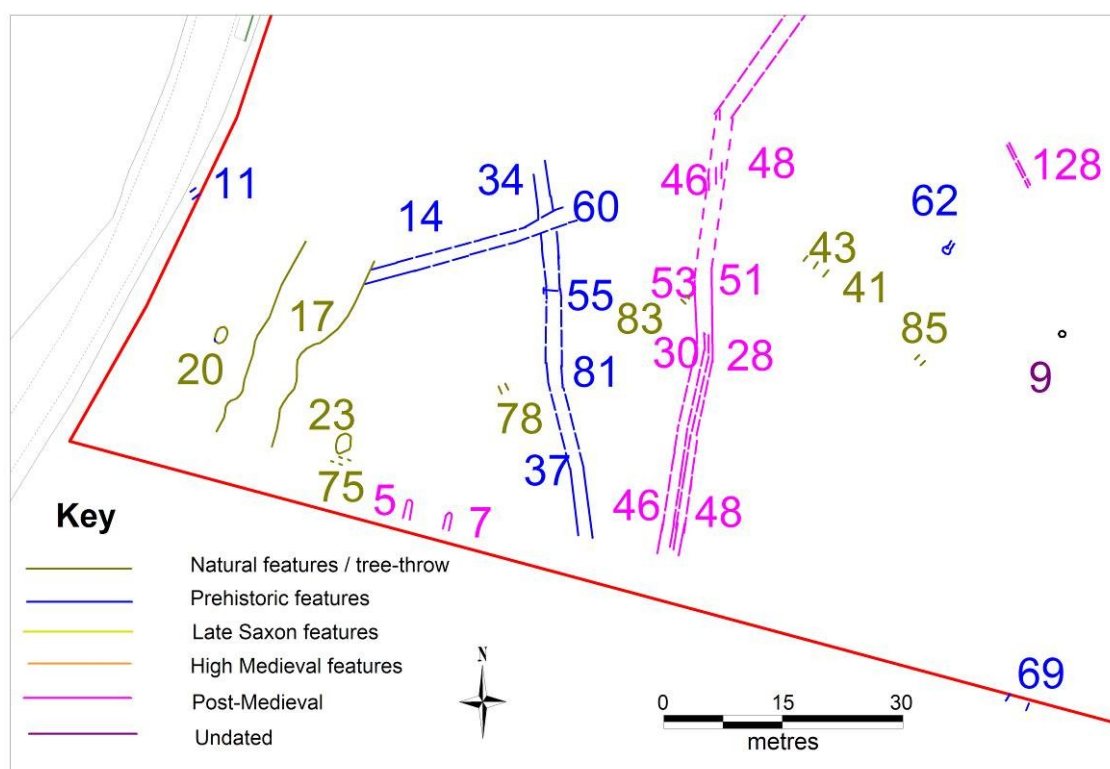


Fig 5: Plan of trenches and features in the southwest of the site

Tree throws 41 and 43 were seen in trench 10 (fig 5). No finds were retrieved from tree throw 41, and 43 contained one fragment of burnt flint. Possible tree throw 83 was observed in trench 31 (fig 5), no finds were recovered. Tree throw 85 was seen in the eastern end of trench 35 (fig 5). No finds were observed.

Tree throws 95, 101 and 107 were seen in trench 37 during excavation (figs 6 and 7). Tree throw 95 contained two fragments of probable Beaker pottery

and a sherd of Early Iron Age haematite- coated ware, together with two worked flint flakes. Tree throw 101 contained a fragment of Roman Samian pottery and one piece of burnt flint. No finds were recovered from tree throw 107.

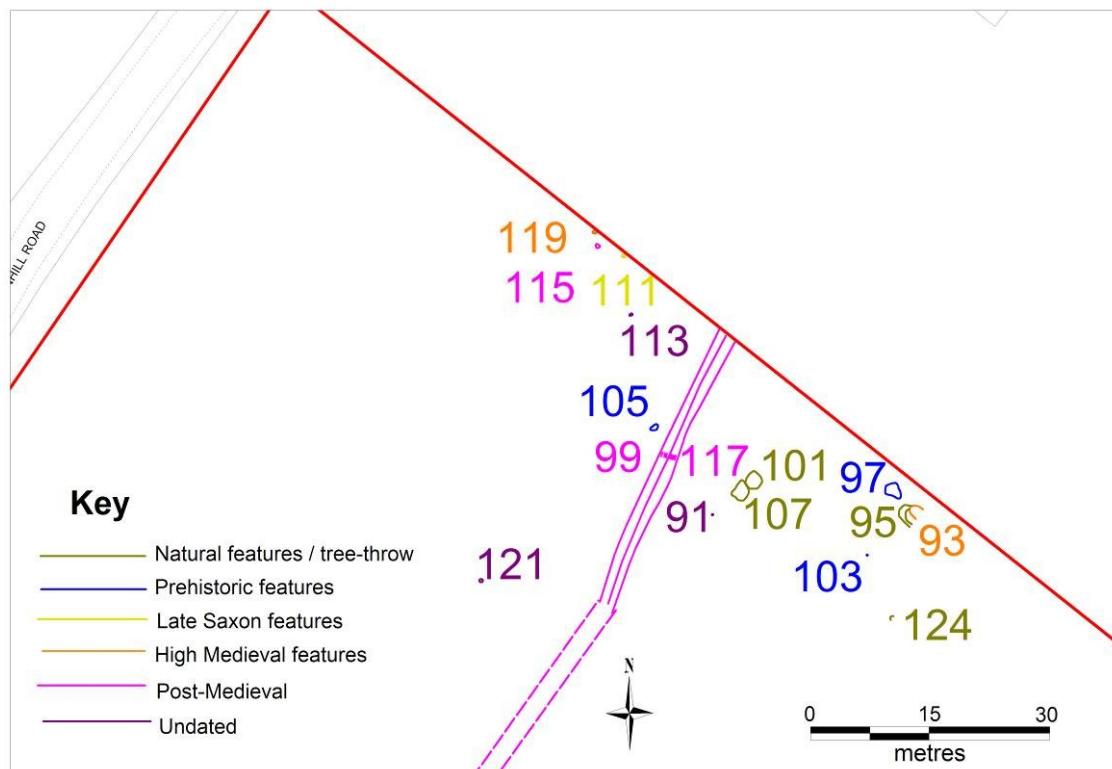


Fig 6: Features in the north of the site

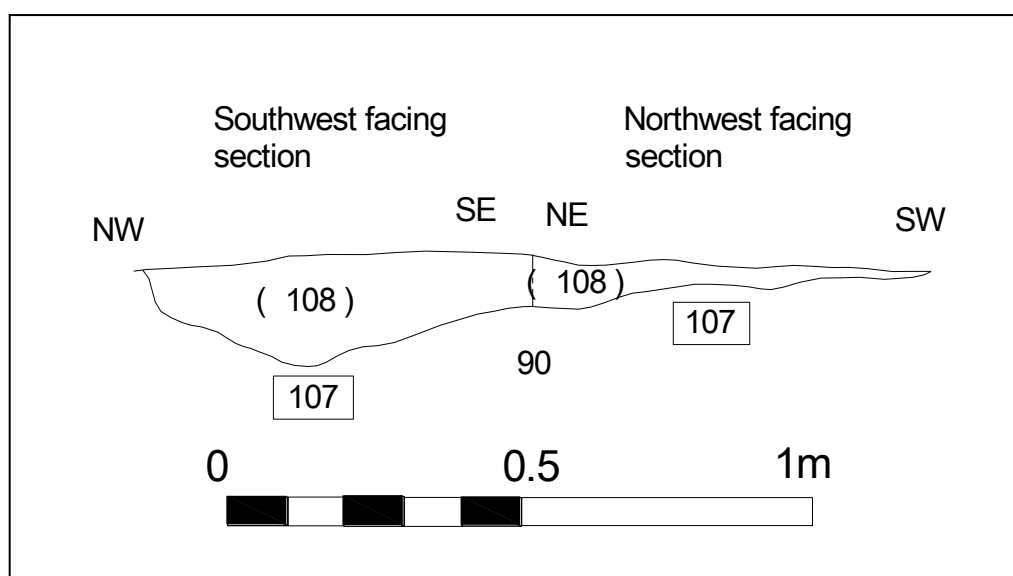


Fig 7: Southwest and northwest facing sections of tree throw 107

Tree throw 124 was an irregular patch of gravel observed in the northwest facing section in the north of trench 43 (fig 6). No finds were recovered.

7.5. Prehistoric to Roman

Prehistoric activity was marked by three ditches, four pits and one posthole. Dating evidence was limited and some of the ditches were probably still functioning into the Roman period.

Pit 11

Feature 11 was situated in the far west of the site and was a possible pit (fig 5, 8 and 9). It was 1.3m wide and 560mm deep with a rounded base. It contained fill 12, a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay loam. It contained one burnt flint and one secondary flint flake.

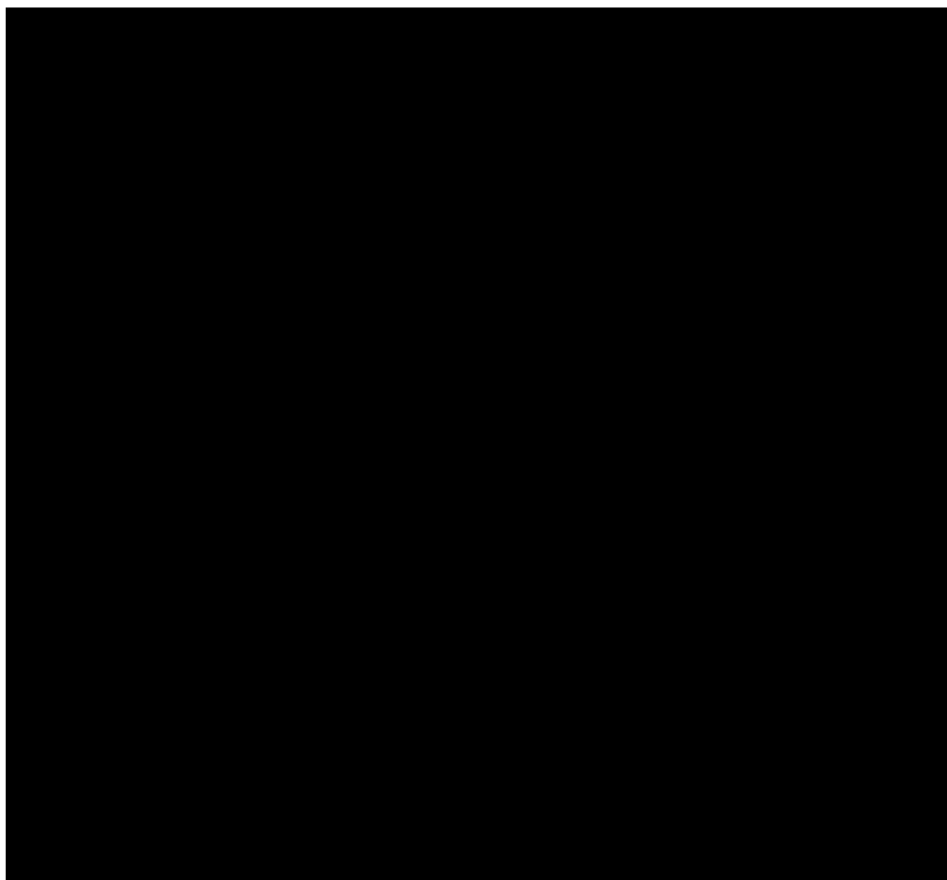


Fig 8: West facing section showing feature 11



Fig 9: West facing section showing feature 11

Ditch 14/60

Ditch 14/60 ran roughly east-west across trenches 2, 7, and 18 (figs 5, 10, 11 and 12). It was a 'U' shaped ditch some 1.2m wide and between 370 - 600mm deep, and its course was traced for some 25m. It was not seen further east, in an area of intensive groundworks, and at its west end it was not traced further than feature 17. At its east end it cut ditch 34/37/55/81. The west end contained two fills. The bottom fill, 16, was a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay loam, some 150mm thick. It contained some charcoal, 44 burnt flints, one burnt, possible exhausted core, two flint flakes a fragment of probably Bronze Age pottery, and a fragment of greensand, possibly from a quern. Above was fill 15; a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay loam, some 240mm thick.



Fig 10: South-west facing section of ditch 14

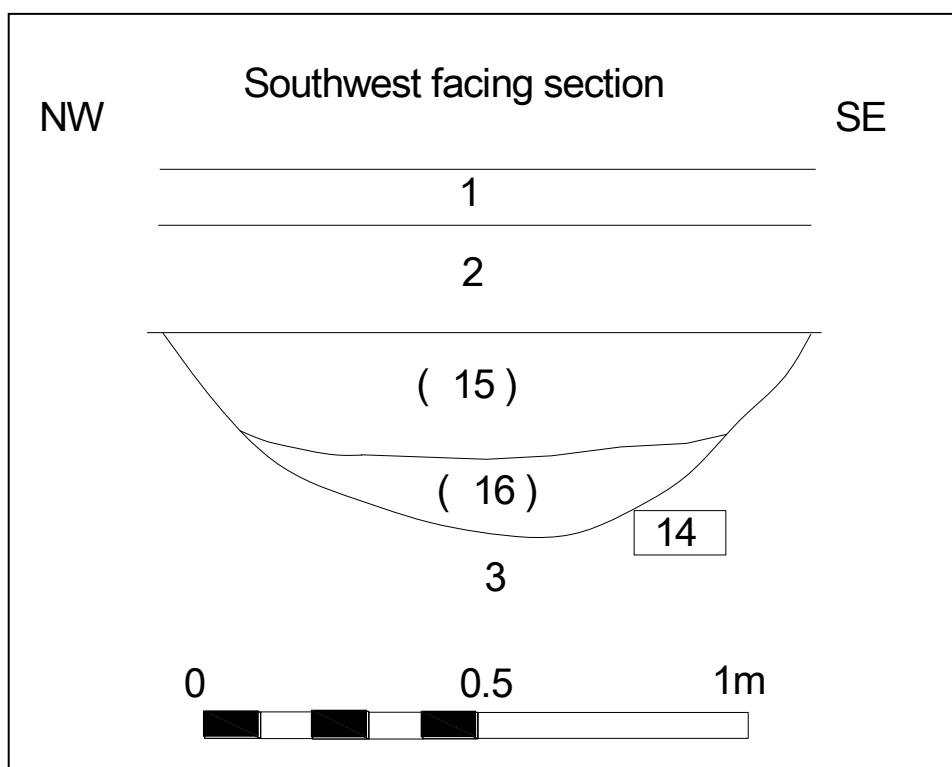


Fig 11: South-west facing section of ditch 14

The northeast end contained fill 61. It was a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay loam some 600mm thick. No finds were observed in this end of the ditch.

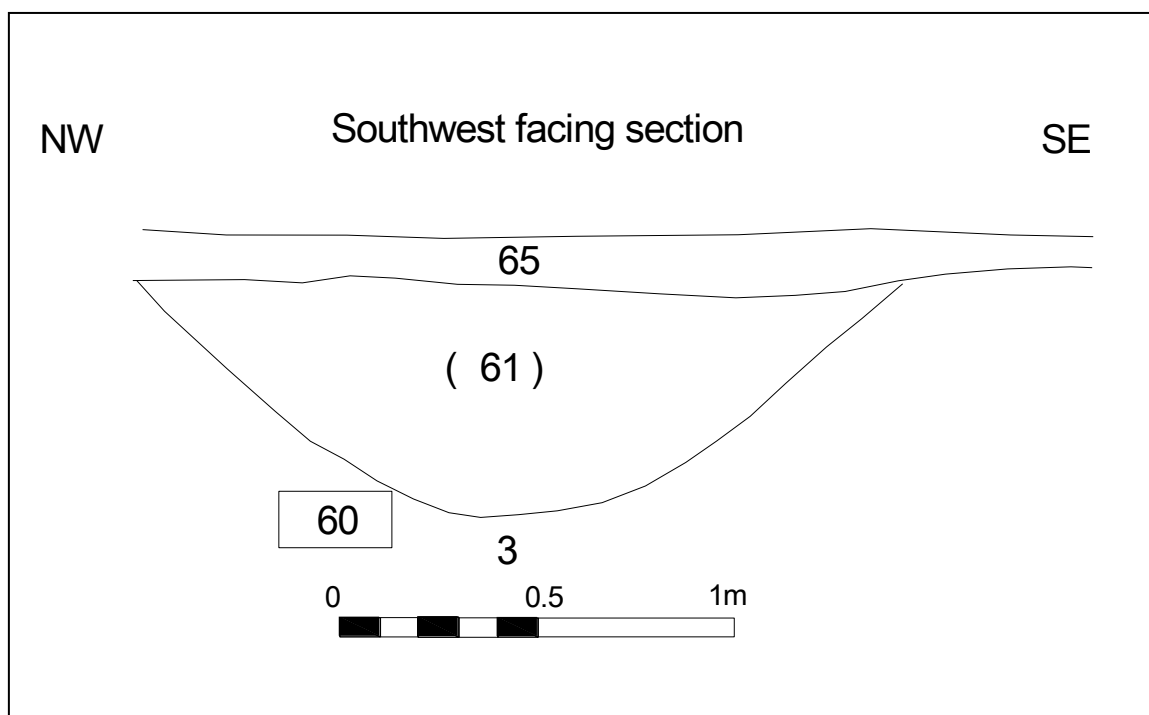


Fig 12: South-west facing section of ditch 60

Ditch 34/37/55/81

Ditch 34/37/55/81 was aligned north-south and was seen in trenches 2, 4, 7, 25 and 31 (fig 5 and 13-16), being traced for some 48m. It continued outside the excavated area at either end. It varied in depth and width from 800mm wide and 250mm deep at the northern end, to 1.4m wide and 660mm deep at the southern end. In profile at the north it was shallow with a near flat base, as it ran south it widened and developed a more rounded base. The northern end of the ditch was filled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam, context 35. It contained some charcoal flecks, two burnt flints and one fragment of Iron Age/Romano British pottery.

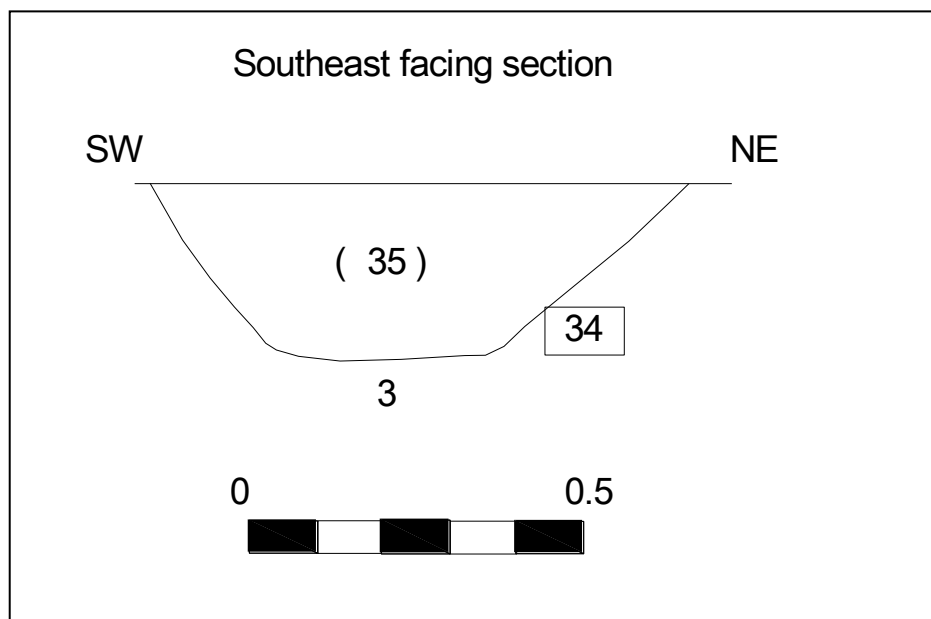


Fig 13: South-east facing section of ditch 34

The southern end and middle of the ditch contained fills 38/57, 58, 39/56/82 and 40. Fill 40 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay, some 160mm thick. It was slumped along the western edge of the ditch. Above was fill 39/56/82; a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay, some 50mm thick. It contained one burnt flint and one fragment of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. Above was topmost fill 38/57; a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay, 180mm thick. It contained 21 burnt flints and one possible flake fragment.

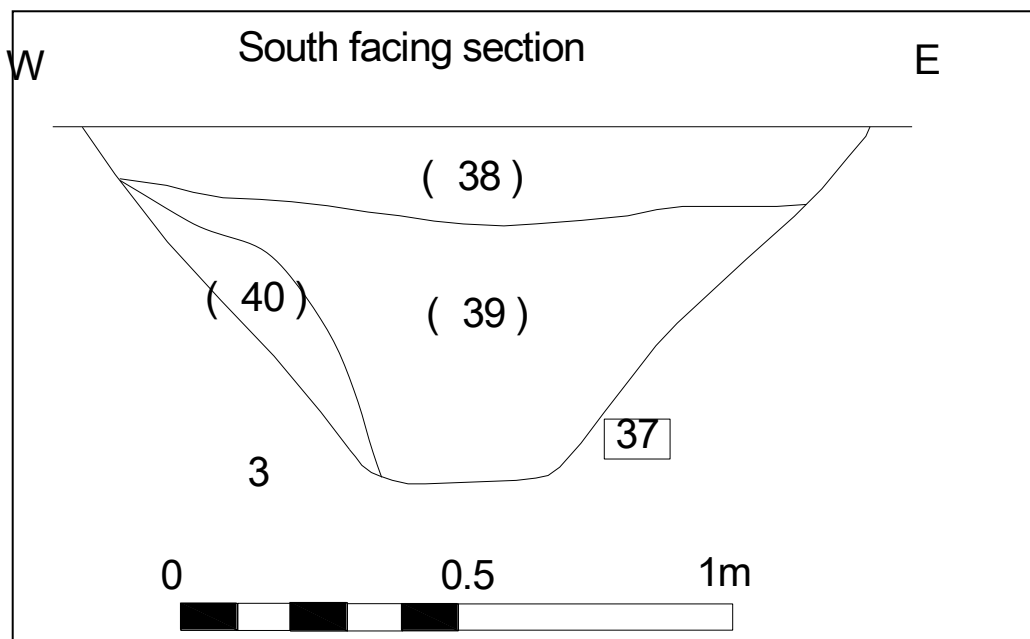


Fig 14: South facing section of ditch 37



Fig 15: South facing section of ditch 37

Fill 58 was observed in the middle of the trench, above 56 and below 57. It was a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty clay, some 400mm thick containing one burnt flint.

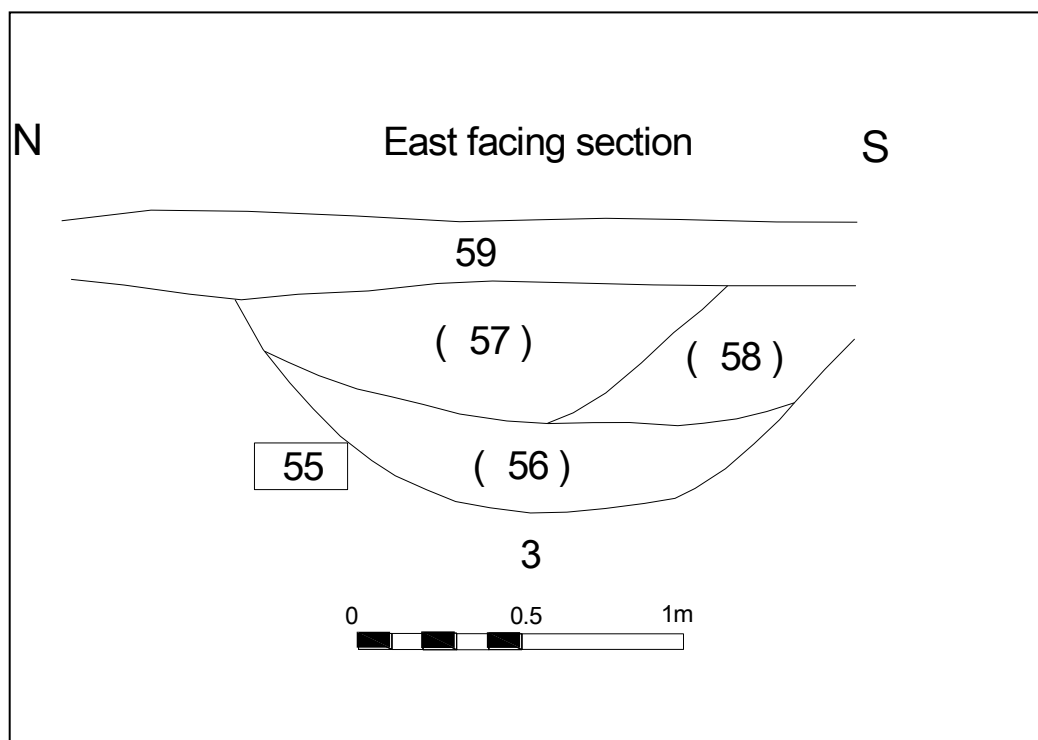


Fig 16: East facing section of ditch 55

Pit 62

Pit 62 was aligned southwest—northeast. It was 1.1m wide, 340mm deep and was traced for some 1.7m. The edges sloped down to a rounded base. The bottom fill was context 63/74, a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam with some flecks of charcoal throughout. It contained 22 fragments of prehistoric pottery, and a flint flake. Above fill 63 had been laid a stack of large sherds of a Middle Bronze Age pottery vessel, allocated context 66 (fig 5, 17 and front cover). Burnt on food residue on the inner surface of the pot gave a carbon-14 age of 2930+/-30 BP, giving a calibrated result at 2 sigma of Cal BC 1260 to 1020. Above the pot was fill 64/72/73, another greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam with flecks of charcoal. It contained a flint flake, burnt flint, and four sherds of prehistoric pottery.

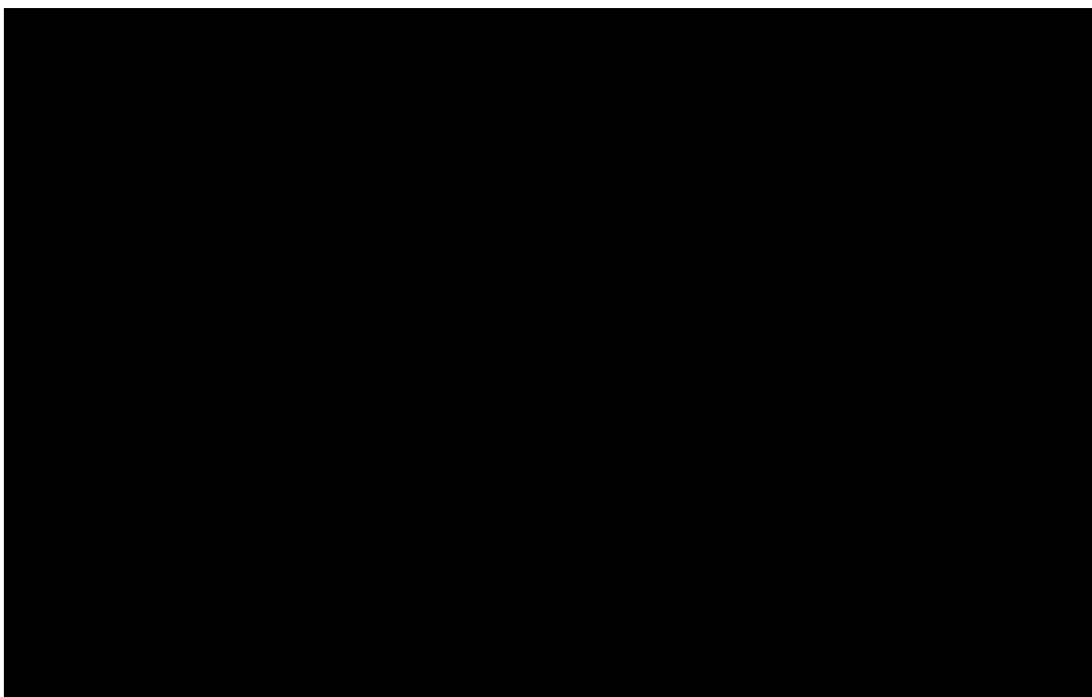


Fig 17: Southwest facing section of ditch 62

Ditch 69

Possible ditch 69 was situated in the far southeast of the site (fig 5, 18 and 19). It was only observed in one trench, it looked to be running north-south. The side sloped at a 25 degree angle from vertical; the base was rounded. It was 1.35m wide and was at least 300mm deep. It contained fill 70, a dark grey (10YR4/1) silty clay loam, no finds were observed.

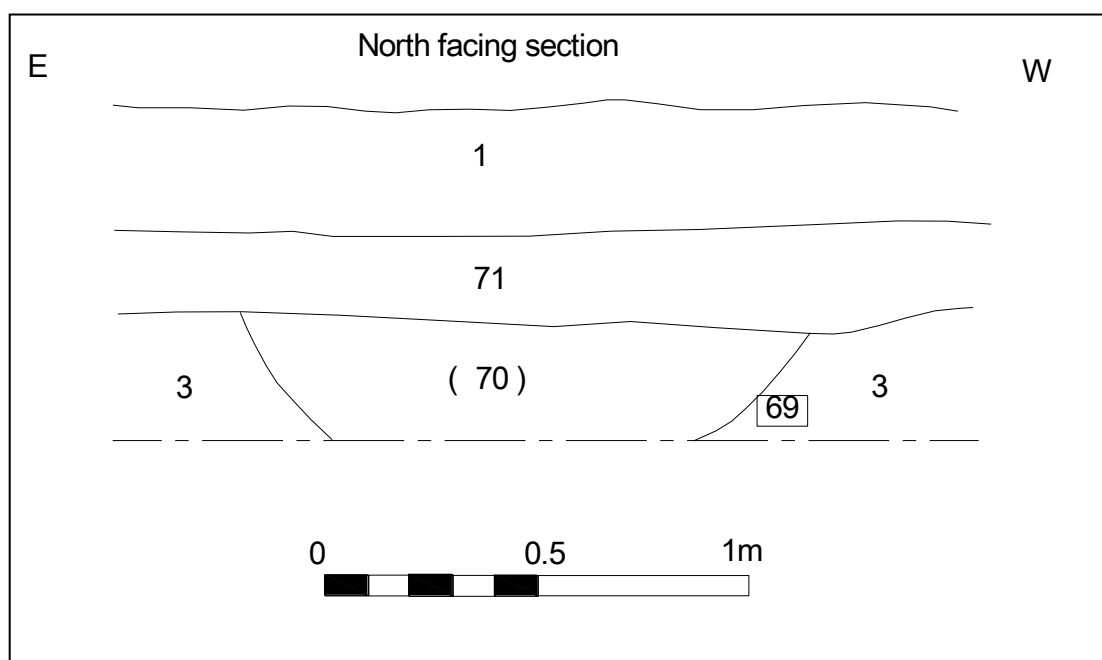


Fig 18: North facing section of ditch 69



Fig 19: North facing section of ditch 69

Pit 97

Possible pit 97 was situated in the northeast of trench 37 (fig 6, 20 and 21). It was sub-circular in plan with a rounded base. It was 1.95m long, 1.7m wide and 550mm deep. It contained fill 98, a very natural looking fill. It was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay loam containing some burnt flints.

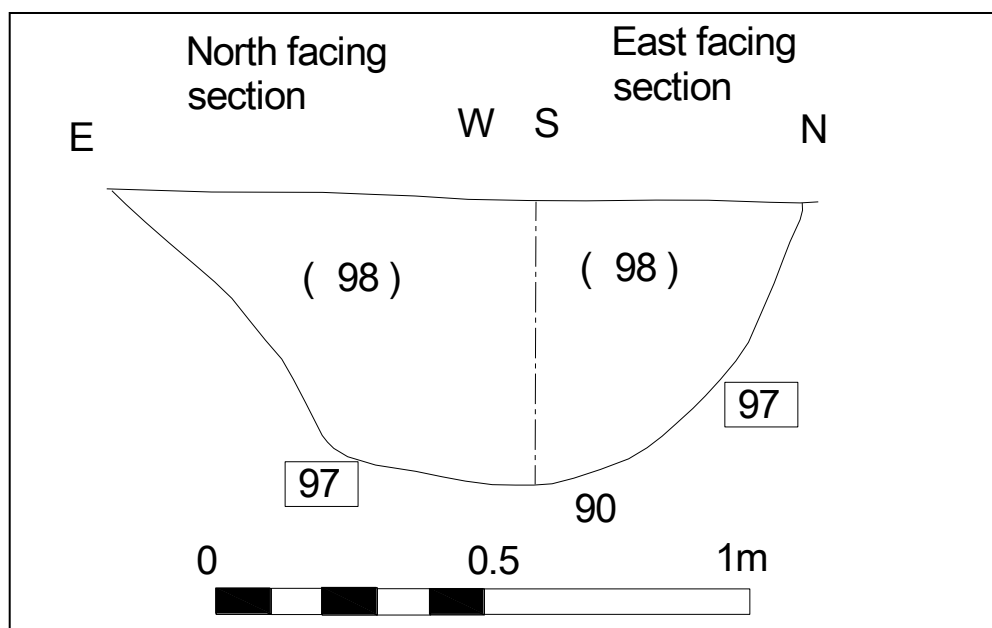


Fig 20: North and east facing section of pit 97



Fig 21: North and east facing section of pit 97

Posthole 103

Posthole 103 was situated in the northeast of trench 37 (fig 6 and 22). It was circular in plan with a rounded base. It was 140mm in diameter, 43mm deep and contained two pieces of burnt flint. It was filled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam, context 104.

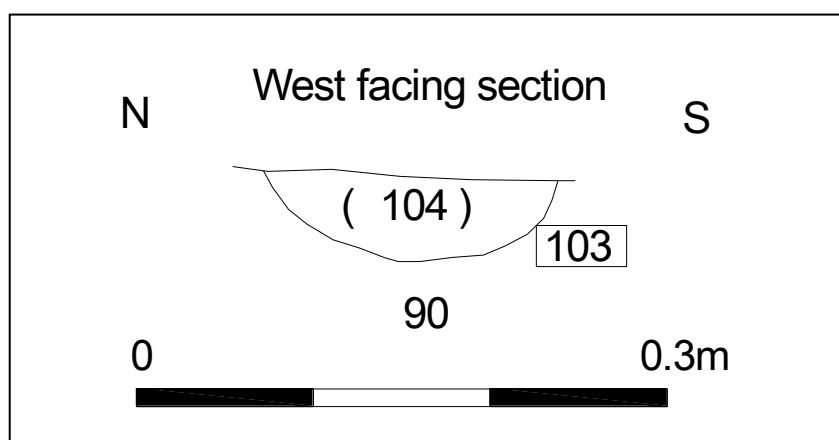


Fig 22: West facing section of posthole 103

Pit 105

Small pit 105 was situated in the north of trench 37 (fig 6 and 23). It was sub-circular in plan and had a rounded base. It was 1.5m long, 560mm wide and 147mm deep. It was filled with a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, context 106. One worked flint tool was recovered.

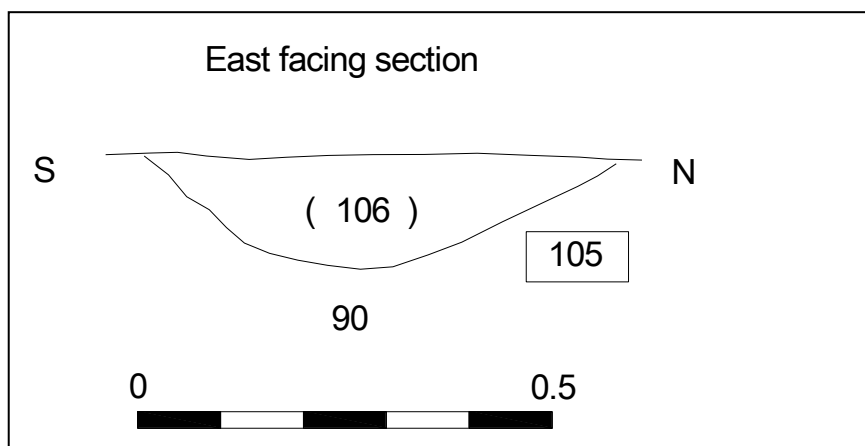


Fig 23: East facing section of pit 105

7.6. Late Saxon

Late Saxon activity was marked by one pit/posthole and four sherds from the subsoil.

Posthole 111

Small pit/posthole 111 was situated in the north corner of trench 37 (fig 6 and 24). It was an irregular oval in plan with a rounded base. It was 450mm long, 390mm wide and 70mm deep. It was filled with a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, context 112. It contained one fragment of Late Saxon flint tempered pottery and one worked flint flake.

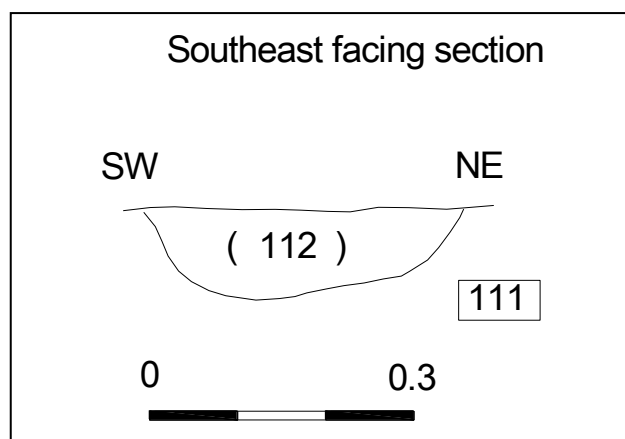


Fig 24: Southeast facing section of pit 111

7.7. Medieval

Medieval activity was marked by a pit and a posthole.

Pit 93

Pit 93 was situated in the northeast of trench 37 (fig 6, 25 and 26). It was sub-circular in plan and had a rounded base. It was 1.2m in length, 1.34m wide and 76mm deep. It was filled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam, context 94. It contained one fragment of High Medieval cook pot, four worked flint flakes, one worked flint tool and 18 pieces of burnt flint.

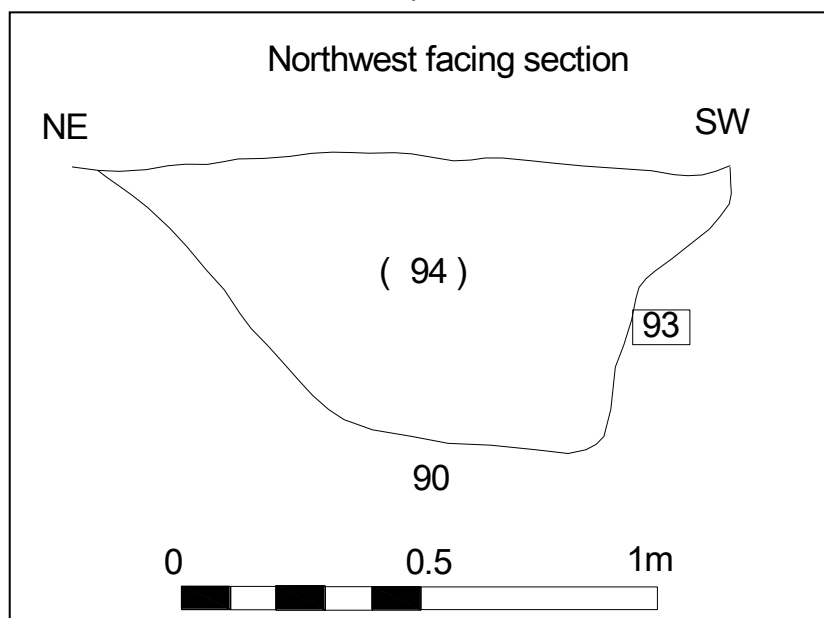


Fig 25: Northwest facing section of pit 93



Fig 26: Northwest facing section of pit 93

Posthole 119

Posthole 119 was situated in the north of trench 37 (fig 6 and 27). It was an irregular oval in plan and had a concave base. It contained a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam, fill 120. One fragment of High-Medieval cookpot and one piece of burnt flint were recovered.

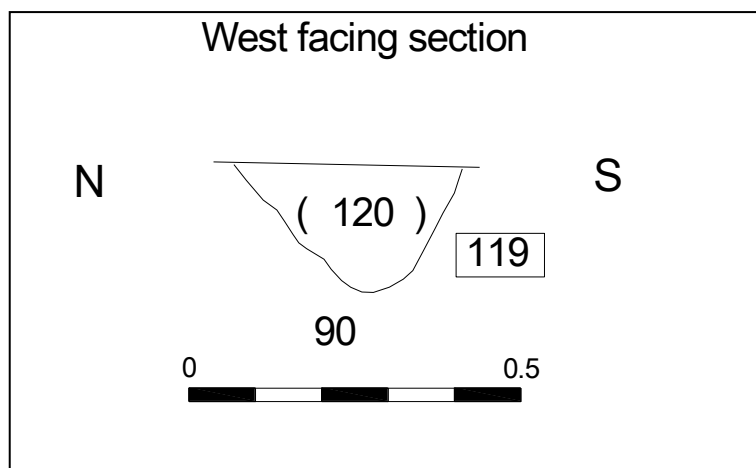


Fig 27: West facing section of pit 119

7.8. Post-Medieval

Post-Medieval activity was marked by seven ditches, one pit and a posthole. The ditches are earlier than the field divisions shown on the mid-19th century tithe map and presumably pre-date the enclosure of the area.

Ditch 5

Ditch 5 was situated in the southwest of site running north-south (fig 5 and 28), it was very shallow with sides sloping at a 15 degree angle from vertical and the base was near flat. It was 700mm wide, 50mm deep and at least 3m long. It was filled with a dark grey (10YR4/4) silty clay loam containing abundant post-medieval brick fragments, context 6.

Ditch 7

Five meters east of, and running parallel with ditch 5 was ditch 7 (fig 5 and 28). It was a shallow ditch with a near flat base some 800mm wide, 100mm deep and at least 3m long. It was filled with a dark grey (10YR4/4) silty clay loam containing abundant post-medieval brick fragments, context 8.



Fig 28: Ditches 5 and 7 pre-excavation. Ditch 5 foreground, ditch 7 beyond

Ditches 28/48/51 and 30/46/53

Ditch 28/48/51 and ditch 30/46/53 ran parallel to each other north-south across the centre of the site (fig 5, 29-32). It was difficult to determine the

relationship between these two ditches, but it appeared that ditch 28/48/51 cut ditch 30/46/53. Four slots were dug across both ditches.

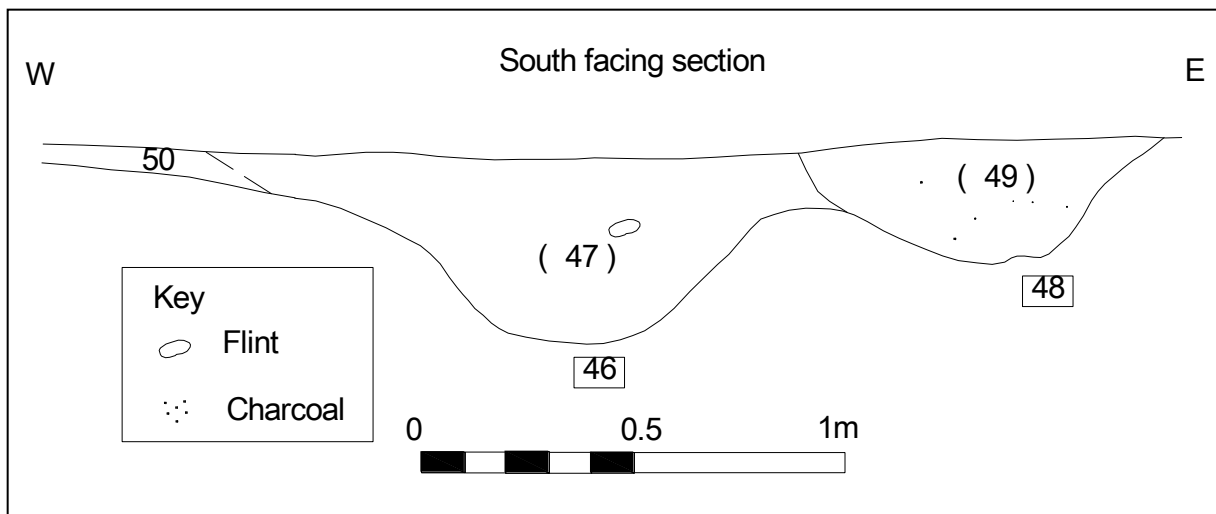


Fig 29: South facing section of ditches 46 and 48

Ditch 30/46/53 was on average 1.35m wide, it was 250mm deep in the north, deepening to 440mm in the south. In profile the sides sloped from 15 to 25 degrees from vertical and the base was rounded. It contained one fill, fill 31/47/54. which was a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam containing some charcoal flecks, burnt flint, greensand rubble, two fragment of post-medieval brick, and one fragment of 19th – 20th century salt glazed stoneware jar.

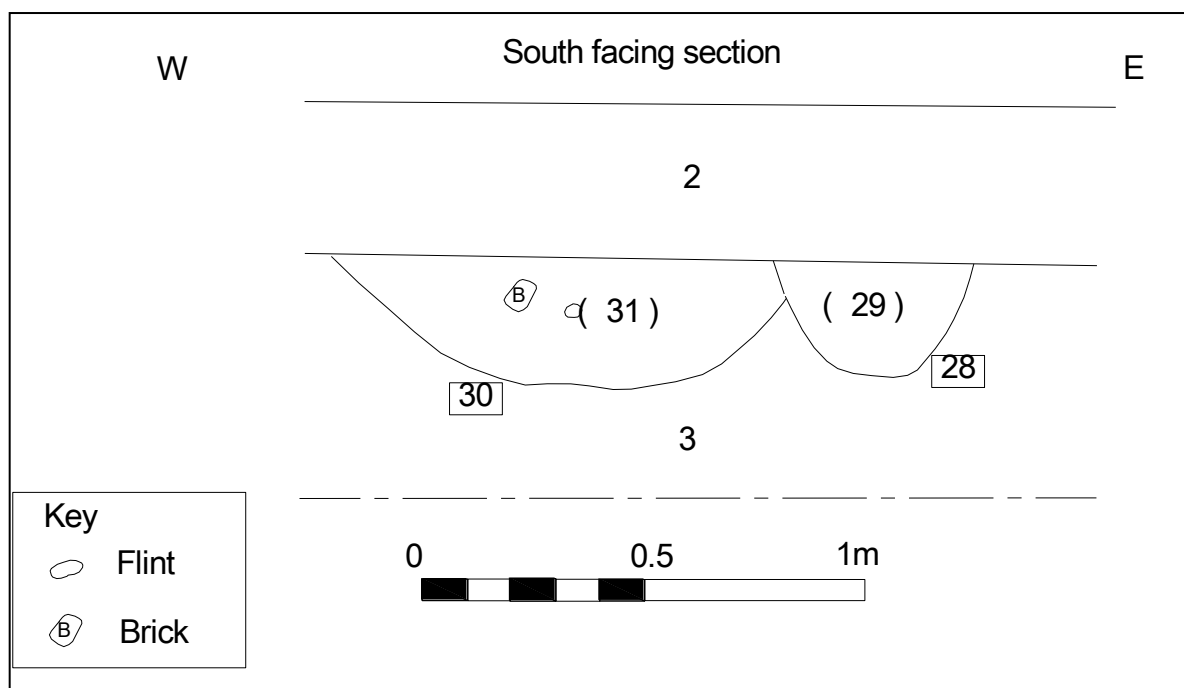


Fig 30: South facing section of ditches 28 and 30

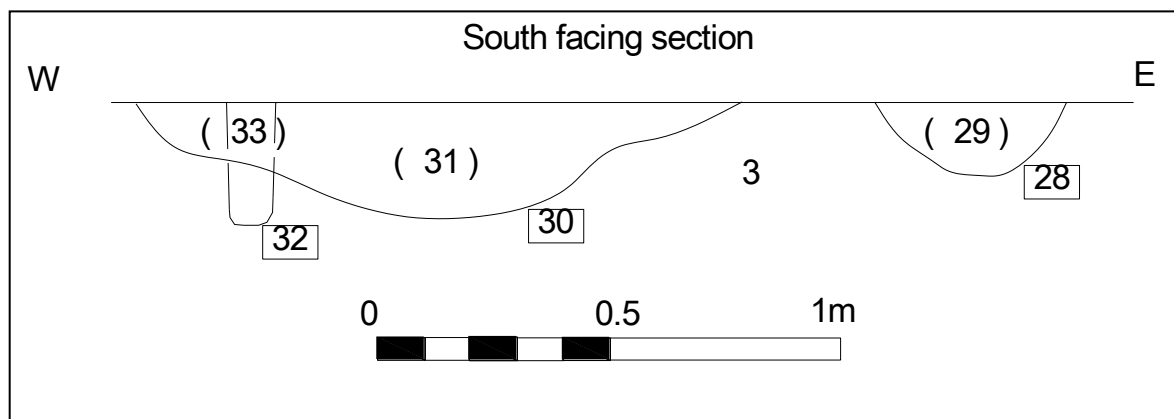


Figure 31: South facing sections of ditches 28, 30 and posthole 32



Figure 32: South facing sections of ditches 28, 30 and posthole 32

Ditch 28/48/51 varied in depth and width, from 150mm deep and 400mm wide in the north end to 300mm deep and 850mm wide in the southern end. In profile it was a 'U' shaped ditch that deepened and widened as it ran south. It contained one fill, fill 29/49/52 which was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam containing some charcoal, bunt flint, one flint flake and one fragment of post-medieval brick.

Ditches 99 and 117

Ditches 99 and 117 were observed running northeast – southwest across the northern end of trench 37 (fig 6, 33 and 34). They are probably a continuation of Ditches 28/48/51 and 30/46/53.

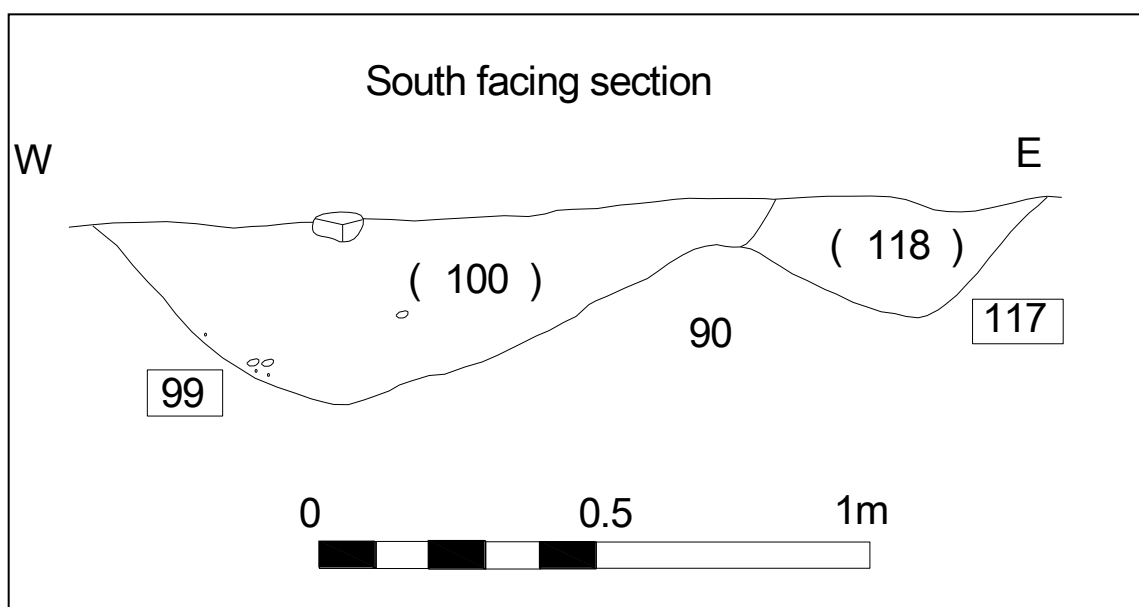


Fig 33: South facing section of ditches 99 and 117



Fig 34: South facing section of ditches 99 and 117

Ditch 117 was 550mm wide and 170mm deep with a rounded base. It was filled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay loam, context 118 which was cut by ditch 99. One fragment of limestone rubble was recovered.

Ditch 99 ran parallel with ditch 177. It was 1.235m wide, 37mm deep with a rounded base. It was filled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam, context 100. One piece of burnt flint, two iron objects, one fragment of medieval jug and one fragment of late/post-medieval brick was recovered.

Pit 115

Small pit 115 was situated in the north of trench 37 (fig 6 and 35). It was a sub-circular pit with a slightly concave base. It was 620mm long, 490mm wide and 210mm deep. It was filled with a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, context 116. One fragment of Verwood pottery and one fragment of post-medieval roof tile were recovered.

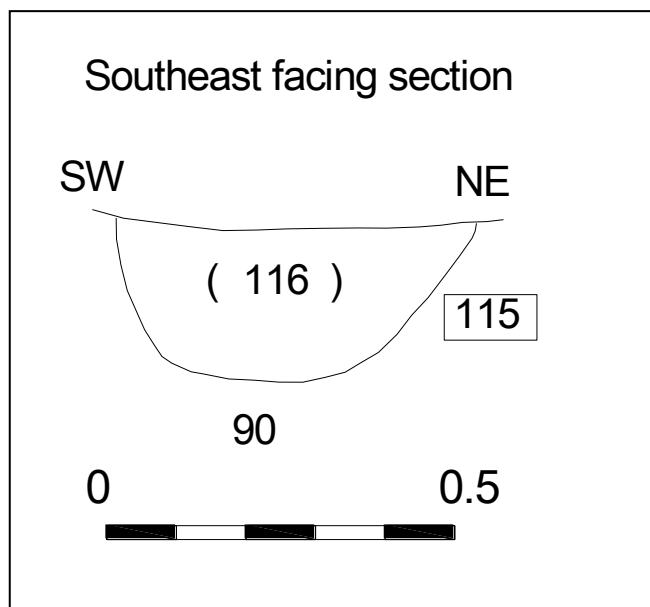


Fig 35: Southeast facing section of pit 115

Ditch 128

Ditch 128 ran northwest–southeast across trench 61 (fig 5 and 36). It was 350mm wide, and 150mm deep with a rounded base. It contained fill 129, a dark grey (10YR4/1) silty clay loam, identical to the modern topsoil above it. It contained fragments of West Country roof tile and pieces of burnt flint.



Fig 36: Ditch 128 in the base of trench 61

Posthole 32

Posthole 32 cut fill 31 of post-medieval ditch 30 (fig 31 and 32). It was a square posthole with near vertical sides and was 100mm wide, 100mm long and 150mm deep. It was filled with a very loose yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam, context 33. No finds were observed.

7.9. Undated features

Posthole 9

Posthole 9 was situated in the east of the site (fig 5 and 37). It was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a rounded base. It was 200mm in diameter and 340mm deep. It was filled with a very loose dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam, context 10.



Fig 37: Posthole 9

Posthole 91

Posthole 91 was situated in the northeast of trench 37 (fig 4). It had steep sides and a concave base. It was 190mm long, 150mm wide and 70mm deep. It contained fill 92, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay. No finds were recovered.

Posthole 113

Possible posthole 113 was situated in the north of trench 37 (fig 4). It was an irregular oval in plan and the base was pointed. It was 370mm long, 140mm wide and 100mm deep. It contained fill 114, a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam. No finds were recovered.

Pit 121

Small pit 121 was situated near the middle of trench 37 (fig 4, 38 and 39). It was round in plan and was U-shaped in section. It was 500mm in diameter and 120mm deep. It contained a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam, with some charcoal flecks, context 122. No finds were recovered.



Fig 38: Northwest facing section of pit 121

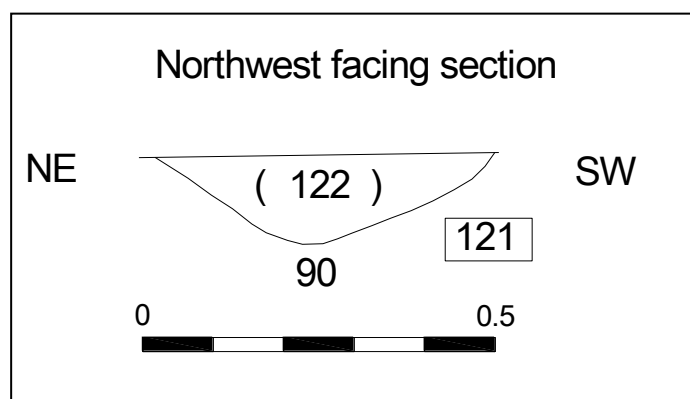


Fig 39: Northwest facing section of pit 121

7.10. Subsoil

Subsoil 2/19/22/27/59/65/67/68/71/89 was situated over the majority of the site. It was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam, 350mm thick. The main number used across the site for subsoil was context 2. It contained finds from the prehistoric period to the 18th century. Subsoil 19 was situated in trench 4 in the south of the site. It contained finds from the prehistoric to the modern period. Subsoil 22, in the north of trench 1 contained finds from the prehistoric to the modern period. Subsoil 27, in trench 6, situated in the east of the site contained finds from the prehistoric to the post-medieval.

The area of subsoil above ditch 62 near the middle of the site was excavated in 10cm spits. Each spit was given a number, 59, 65, 67 and 68. Spits 67 and 68 included small sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery identical to the pot buried beneath in feature 62, showing that ploughing had disturbed the upper levels of the prehistoric feature.

Subsoil 71 was situated in trench 28 above fill 70. Subsoil 89, in trench 37 in the northeast of the site, was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay, some 350mm thick and contained finds from the prehistoric to the modern period.

7.11. Unstratified finds

Context 4 was allocated to the uncertified finds from trench 1 situated in the south of the site. Context 36 was allocated to the uncertified finds from trench 7 in the southwest of site. Context 110 was allocated to unstratified finds from trench 37 in the north of the site. Context 109 was allocated to unstratified finds from trench 36, situated in the east of the site. Context 126 was allocated to the uncertified finds from trench 38, situated in the east of site.

7.12. Topsoil and modern

A modern land drain ran northeast-southwest across the south of the site. It was 200mm wide, 200mm deep and at least 44m long. It was filled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam.

Topsoil 1 in the south of the site was a very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam and was 200mm thick. Topsoil 88 was situated in trench 37. It was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay, some 180mm thick.

8. FINDS REPORTS

A total of 2609 artifacts were recovered from the site, ranging in date from Neolithic to modern. A discussion of the more important classes follows.

8.1 Flint

by M Garner BA MIfA

Burnt Flint

In later prehistory heated flint was used for transferring heat to enable cooking or other processes. Although burnt flint is not intrinsically datable and none of the burnt flint from the Test Park site was associated with in-situ burning it is likely that most of the pieces from the site were residual prehistoric material with a small proportion representing more recent periods.

A total of 1,718 burnt flints weighing 34.205kg was recovered. Of these only 156 burnt flints weighing 3.554kg were recovered from features with the

remainder coming from soil layers and unstratified contexts. Only three of these features were dated to the prehistoric period, in the other features the burnt flint was residual. Prehistoric pit 23 contained 8 fragments, 213g, ditch 14/60 contained 44 fragments, 851g, and ditch 34/37/55/81 contained 25 fragments, 442g.

The quantities of burnt flints from layers and unstratified contexts were greater. The most productive of these contexts were soil layers in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, and 37; producing between 2.2kg and 9.3kg (Trench 37) each. All of these layers are dated to the 18th century or later. Unstratified burnt flints from spoil in Trench 4 weighed 4.9kg.

The areas to produce the greatest quantities of burnt flint were the north-east area (Trench 37) and the south-west area (Trenches 1, 2, 4, and 6). These areas also contained most of the prehistoric and later features.

Worked Flint

A total of 228 worked flints was recovered although some of the fragments were not definitely the products of flint working. The majority of the material was residual in later deposits or was unstratified. Only fourteen worked flints were recovered from prehistoric contexts.

Type	Number	Notes
Axe fragment	1	Polished
Core	5	
Flake	159	
Fragment	44	Not definitely worked flint
Scraper	9	
Other tool	10	
TOTAL	228	

Table 1 Quantities of worked flint by type

The cores were small and crude and included bipolar and single-platformed examples. A burnt, exhausted core (item 12) came from prehistoric ditch 14. A core rejuvenation flake was residual.

The majority of the assemblage was unretouched flakes

Flake type	Number	Notes
Primary flake	13	
Secondary flake	57	
Tertiary flake	47	
Flake fragment	42	
TOTAL	159	

Table 2 Quantities of flakes by type

The presence of primary flakes (cortical), secondary flakes (partly cortical), tertiary flakes (without cortex), cores, and tools indicates that tool manufacture and use took place at the site. The cortex on the flakes and other pieces indicate that the main raw material was a secondary deposit of flint gravel. The colour of the flint was variable but included several shades of brown but a few pieces had mottled, white patina. Only three pieces had a thick, chalky cortex indicative of a flint nodule from the chalk.

Type	Number	Notes
Axe fragment	1	Polished
Knife	1	
Microdenticulate	1	
Piercer	2	
Retouched flake	6	
Scraper	9	
TOTAL	20	

Table 3 Quantities of tool by type

Most of the tools were scrapers and retouched flakes. Only a scraper (item 13, pit 20) and the microdenticulate (item 27, pit 105) came from prehistoric contexts. The scrapers include end scrapers, side and end scrapers, and disc scrapers. Several have characteristics indicative of a later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The knife may have a similar date and a small fragment of

Neolithic polished axe was also recovered. Several of the retouched flakes exhibit edge damage or gloss patina.

Trench 37 (north part of site) produced over half of the worked flints with a total of 118 pieces. The next most productive area was Trench 1 (west) with 52 pieces. Trenches 2, 4, and 6 (south-west) had a combined total of 48 pieces. Very few flints were recovered from the eastern half of the site. This distribution may not indicate the areas of prehistoric activity but be due to other factors such as the nature of the site and the groundworks.

The flint assemblage was mainly residual and there is no evidence that it is all contemporary. Probably it represents a range of activities over a long period of time. Several of the diagnostic pieces are of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date and the general nature of the flints indicates a later prehistoric date. Despite the limitations of the assemblage it is an important addition to the evidence for later prehistoric activity in the area.

8.2 Stone

by Dr A D Russel

A fragment of Niedermendig lava from the Rhine valley was recovered from the topsoil context 2. This type of stone was much used for the production of hand querns from the Roman period to the post-medieval period, with large numbers being imported into Saxon Hamwic and early medieval Southampton. The piece does not have any diagnostic features so it is impossible to ascribe a date.

Fragments of limestone were recovered from the site. Most was from the Isle of Wight and probably represents rubble from medieval or later buildings that has found its way onto the fields with manure. One fragment was of an oolitic limestone, probably from the Cotswolds or Oxfordshire, and was possibly a fragment of a hand quern. A few querns of oolitic limestone are known from Saxon Hamwic.

8.3 Pottery

8.3.1 Prehistoric and Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery by Dr Elaine L Morris

A total of 299 sherds (1487g) of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery was submitted for identification (Tables Pre-RB pot 1 and 2). Amongst the prehistoric material, six vessels were represented including three small, thin-walled, undecorated sherds (5g) likely to have derived from different Beakers of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date (2500-1700 BC), one thick-walled sherd (16 g) probably from an Early Bronze Age pot (2000-1500 BC), 276 sherds (1347 g) from a single, large, decorated, late Middle Bronze Age barrel urn/jar (1260-1020 cal BC), and one sherd (5g) from a round-bodied, red-finished and burnished, late Early Iron Age bowl (c. 500-350/300 BC). The Late Iron Age/Romano-British material (18 sherds; 114g) consisted of sherds from approximately 12-14 coarseware vessels made from various sandy or well-fired, grog-tempered fabrics.

Below is a report on the prehistoric pottery, with a brief description of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. All fabric descriptions follow the current guidelines established for the analysis of prehistoric pottery and utilised the comparative charts provided for detailing observed inclusions at x10 power microscopy (PCRG 2010).

Prehistoric

Single small, abraded sherds from three different, apparently undecorated, thin-walled Beakers were identified by their fabrics, all of which are grog-tempered (fabrics G1, G3, G4) and very softly fired. Beaker pottery is known from discoveries in the lower Test Valley area with a highly decorated example from Franconia Drive at Nursling on the west side of the M271 (Beamish and Hearne 1995) which has a much finer fabric with very little quartz sand in the clay matrix (Cleal 1995). One sherd made from a coarse grog-tempered fabric (G2) could be a type of Beaker coarseware or derives from an Early Bronze Age Collared Urn or Food Vessel with moderately thick wall (9-10mm).

Numerous sherds representing approximately 10% of a Middle Bronze Age decorated barrel urn/jar including rims, body sherds and a single base sherd were found in a crushed and interleaved formation in ditch 62. This vessel has a rim diameter of 320mm based on 30% of the rim present as represented by four separate sections from around the circumference. It is not possible to determine the height of the pot, but most barrel urn/jars are relatively tall up to 0.5m. The base diameter cannot be established. What is most interesting about this vessel is the nature of its decoration. Close inspection reveals that a single thin, narrow cordon of clay was first applied around the upper vessel 50mm beneath the rim and then the potter impressed the side of their thumb or finger diagonally across this cordon. These indentations were not made by finger-tip and nail impressions but simply by repeatedly using the narrow side of the digit.

In addition, this large pot had been made by an expert potter, an interpretation based on the extraordinarily thin nature of its walls below the rim zone. Many of the body sherds measure between 4-6mm thick with only three sherds between 7-8mm thick. This is not normal for barrel urns which were likely to have been storage jars for harvested grain if found on settlement sites or burial urns in cemeteries. There is no evidence that this vessel had been used as a burial urn for a cremation which is the context of recovery for the vast majority of examples found in southern Britain. Instead, this pot revealed that it had been used as a cooking vessel due to the presence of a small amount of soot on the exterior surface which had become trapped in the decorative relief and burnt residue on the interior of a few sherds.

The burnt residue revealed a radiocarbon assay of 1260-1020 cal BC at 95% which indicates that the cooking was most likely to have taken place at the end of the Middle Bronze Age period or during the earliest century of the Late Bronze Age (cf. Needham 1996, fig. 1). The fabric and vessel wall thickness of this pot is similar to examples of Post Deverel-Rimbury Late Bronze Age plain ware vessels found at Adanac Park located west of Test Park (Leivers and Gibson, in press;), including the slightly vesicular nature of two flint-

tempered fabrics in that assemblage (information through archive access), but the barrel urn form and decorative concept are clearly Middle Bronze Age in type and nearly identical to an example found at Dairy Lane, Nursling (Morris 1997, fig. 16, 5). The only immediate difference is that the Dairy Lane example was fingertip and nail impressed straight onto the wall of that pot rather than onto an applied cordon of clay. In future, it would be useful to return to the Dairy Lane Middle Bronze Age assemblage to sample the burnt residue from the interior of the base from one large vessel (Morris 1997, fig. 1, 4) in order to determine if this assemblage was broadly contemporary with the Test Park barrel urn. If they were contemporary, as is strongly suspected, it may be that the same potter, or her daughters and grand-daughters, made them all.

One sherd from a round-bodied bowl made from a much finer flint-tempered fabric (F2) was recovered from pit/tree throw 95. The vessel had been 'red-finished' on the exterior most likely with slightly iron-enriched slip, often referred to as haematite-coating, and then burnished on top of this effect. It appears that the burnishing had protected the red-finished surface. The profile of this vessel, the surface treatment and the fabric indicate that the pot was likely to have originated from an Early Iron Age bowl similar to type BA2.3 examples dated to the fifth and fourth century BC (Brown 2000, 88 and 121, fig. 3.29) recovered from excavations at the famous Hampshire hillfort of Danebury located near Andover and other non-hillfort settlements in the landscape around that site (Suddern Farm, Houghton Down, New Buildings and Nettlebank Copse).

The prehistoric fabrics

F1 abundantly flint-tempered, slightly vesicular fabric

Very common to abundant (30-40%), well-sorted crushed calcined flint, $\leq 3\text{mm}$ with rare examples up to 5mm, in a clay matrix containing naturally-occurring, very fine quartz, very rare pieces of iron oxides, $\leq 1\text{mm}$, and sparse (3-7%), irregularly-shaped voids, $\leq 1\text{mm}$, which are neither linear nor platy in character.

F2 fine, flint-tempered, slightly sandy fabric

Moderate (15%), well-sorted, angular crushed, calcined flint, $\leq 3\text{mm}$ with the majority $\leq 1\text{mm}$, in a slightly sandy clay matrix containing sparse to moderate (7-10%), very well-sorted, subangular, fine quartz $\leq 0.3\text{mm}$

G1 fine, grog-tempered, softly-fired, sandy fabric

Common (20-25%), well-sorted, angular to subrounded, grog (crushed fired pottery), $\leq 2\text{mm}$, in a naturally-occurring, sandy clay matrix containing moderate (15%), subrounded, well-sorted, medium-grained quartz, $\leq 0.5\text{mm}$, and rare (1-2%), rounded iron oxides, $\leq 2\text{mm}$

G2 coarse, grog-tempered, softly-fired, slightly sandy fabric

Abundant (40%), moderately-sorted, angular grog, $\leq 4\text{mm}$ in a slightly sandy clay matrix with sparse (7%), subrounded to rounded, medium-grained quartz, $\leq 0.5\text{mm}$

G3 grog-tempered, softly fired, sandy fabric with flint

Moderate (10%), moderately well-sorted, angular grog, $\leq 3\text{mm}$, in a sandy clay matrix with common (20-25%), subrounded, medium-grained quartz, $\leq 0.5\text{mm}$, and sparse (3%), angular, crushed calcined flint, $\leq 2\text{mm}$

G4 coarse, grog-tempered, softly-fired, silty fabric

Common to very common (20-30%), angular, moderately to poorly-sorted grog, $\leq 4\text{mm}$, in a dense, fine clay matrix with silt-grade quartz measuring less than 0.1mm , rare (1%), subangular, crushed, calcined flint, $< 2\text{mm}$, and rare, rounded iron oxides, also $< 2\text{mm}$

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

This is a small collection of sherds from vessels which had been made from either sandy fabrics or grog-tempered fabrics. It is possible to easily differentiate between the grog-tempered Bronze Age fabrics and these later types due to their harder fired condition and to the presence of grey (unoxidised) and white (iron-free) coloured pieces of grog present. The late Iron Age/early Roman grog was, therefore, made from unoxidised pots and from white fabric pots. A great variety of grog-tempered early Roman pottery was recovered from excavations at Dairy Lane, Nursling (Seager Smith 1997), where an early Roman ditched field system with associated settlement activity was found 5km to the northwest of the Test Park Playing Fields on the west side of the M271 (Adam, Seager Smith and Smith 1997, fig. 1). In the absence of published fabric descriptions, however, it can only be suggested that the Test Park fabrics are similar to those from Dairy Lane. The relative infrequency of sandy fabric pottery in the early Roman Dairy Lane

assemblage but the greater relative frequency of sandy fabric sherds in the Test Park collection along with the presence of a single pulled-beaded rim suggest that the Test Park material could be slightly earlier in date, and therefore potentially pre-AD 60. The relative frequency of grog-tempered to sandy vessels from Dairy Lane was 2:1 (Seager Smith 1997, table 3), but from Test Park it is approximately 1:2. Pulled-bead rim jars and bowls made from sandy fabrics date to the late Iron Age period and may have continued in manufacture and use into the early Roman period. The form itself was also commonly made from grog-tempered fabrics which attest to this continuity and popularity in rim style. It is most likely that the sandy fabric pottery was made from local, or at least lower Test Valley, natural resources but the presence of other sources for these wares cannot be ruled out. One sandy fabric body sherd was decorated with a pattern of incised, parallel lines in the tradition of Late Iron Age Durotrigian and Romano-British Black Burnished Ware pottery.

The Late Iron Age/Romano British Fabrics

Q100 coarse, sandy fabric with infrequent flint

Very common to abundant (30-50%), moderately sorted, subrounded to rounded grains primarily of quartz but also quartzite, $\leq 1\text{mm}$, as well as from 1-5% (rare to sparse), subangular to rounded flint, $\leq 5\text{mm}$ with the majority less than 3mm

Q101 medium to fine sandy fabric with carbonaceous matter

Abundant (40-50%), well-sorted, medium to fine-grained, subrounded to rounded quartz, $\leq 0.5\text{mm}$ with rare grains up to 1mm, in a clay matrix which also contains rare (1-2%), linear, carbonaceous matter, $< 3\text{mm}$ long; the quartz and carbonaceous matter are both naturally-occurring in the clay matrix

Q102 medium-grained, sandy fabric

Abundant (50%), very well-sorted, medium-grained, subangular quartz, $< 0.5\text{mm}$, with rare grains up to 0.8mm, naturally occurring in the clay matrix

G100 white and grey grog-tempered, slightly sandy fabric

Common to very common (20-30%), well-sorted, angular, white and grey, well-fired grog, 0.5-4.0mm, in a dense, slightly sandy clay matrix containing sparse to moderate (5-10%), subangular to subrounded, fine quartz, $\leq 0.3\text{mm}$

G101 grey and orange-red grog-tempered, fine, very sandy fabric

Moderate to common (15-20%), moderately sorted, well-fired, grey and light orange to red, angular grog, $\leq 5\text{mm}$, in a clay matrix with very common (30%), naturally-occurring, fine, subangular quartz, $\leq 0.3\text{mm}$, and a single, subangular to subrounded piece of detrital flint, 4mm across

8.3.2 Roman and Later pottery by Dr A D Russel

Roman pottery was represented by a sherd of early roman Samian (context 102), two undiagnostic sand-tempered sherds (contexts 4 and 89), and a sherd of late roman grog-tempered ware (context 89).

Late Saxon hand made sand-and-flint tempered pottery was recovered from contexts 2, 27 and 112. The only diagnostic sherd was an everted rim from context 27.

High medieval wares were represented by 31 sherds of hand made vessels (contexts 2, 89, 94, 120). Most were in coarse sandy wares with some flint, and a few showed sooting suggesting they were used as cooking pots. Four sherds of glazed medieval jugs were recovered from contexts 2, 4, 89 and 100. All are of Hampshire Red Ware, a very common ware in South Hampshire in the period AD 1250-1350. No imported jugs were present.

Only one sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered, from context 4, coming from a wheel-thrown bowl with an internal glaze.

18th century pottery was present in the form of a Westerwald chamber pot and a sherd of imported Far Eastern porcelain (context 4). Salt glazed stonewares from contexts 27 and 47 may date from the 18th century as well but are more likely to be 19th century.

Much 19th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

8.4 Iron

by Dr A D Russel

Fragments of nail heads were recovered from contexts 4 and 100. Neither can be dated. Of greater interest was an ox-shoe from context 100. Oxen played an important part in ploughing and general transport throughout the medieval period, and their feet needed to be protected.

8.5 Glass

by Dr A D Russel

All of the glass from the site was found in the topsoil and subsoil, and most was of the post-medieval period, mostly from bottles with some window glass. Of interest is a 'bull's eye' fragment from context 126. This is the central part of a spun glass sheet to which the pontil was attached during the manufacture of window glass. The glass is strongly tinged with blue suggesting a 16th or 17th century date. It may have been waste from a glaziers stock, but could have been utilised in a poor quality window.

9. CONCLUSIONS

The lower stretch of the river Test from Nursling down to Redbridge and on towards Southampton with its fertile soils and ready access to water has produced evidence of prehistoric human occupation dating back thousands of years (Rees .1994; Adam, Seager Smith, and Smith 1997). The people who used the area now known as Test Park formed part of this story.

Due to ploughing for thousands of years the evidence for human use of the site was only present some 400mm below the surface, where the top of the brickearth, deposited at the end of the last Ice Age, was cut into by features of prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. There were also a number of 'natural' features, mostly small irregular-shaped features full of silty soil, where trees had blown over. A number of the tree throws included prehistoric, Roman and Saxon material, incorporated in them after the fall of the tree, but the actual date the trees fell is uncertain.

Definite prehistoric features were few, three ditches, four pits and one posthole. Ditch 34/37/55/81 was aligned north-south, ditch 14/60 was roughly east-west, and ditch 69 may have been aligned north-south. The ditches contained burnt flints, flint flakes, a flint core and Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery. Pit 62 contained large slabs of a Middle Bronze Age pottery vessel,

stacked in layers, possibly a ritual deposit, although there was no trace of a human burial or a cremation. Pit 11 was situated in the far west of site and contained burnt flint and a worked flint flake. Pit 97 was situated in the northeast of trench 37 and contained burnt flint. Pit 105 was situated in the north of trench 37. A microdenticulate flint tool, with a concave edge worked on a secondary flake, was recovered from this pit. Posthole 103 was situated in the northeast of trench 37 and contained burnt flint. It is probable that there were many more prehistoric features but agriculture over the last two millennia has homogenised the top 400mm of the site, leaving only the deepest features intact.

Large amounts of burnt flint, flint flakes and flint tools were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil stripping, and given that much of the spoil could not be closely examined for artifacts this must be a small proportion of what was actually present. The flint tools included a fragment of a polished axe, a type fossil for Neolithic activity, together with side-, end-, disc- and thumbnail scrapers that probably span the Neolithic to Bronze Ages.

The earliest pottery is also of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, and the Test Park area may well have been used for small farms with their fields since then. The prehistoric ditches ran either north-south or east-west, similarly aligned boundaries have been found on the Adanac Farm site to the north associated with an Early Bronze Age settlement, and one of the ditches there formed the boundary for a Late Iron Age cemetery, suggesting continuity in the landscape for millennia. Similar ditches and pits, with small amounts of prehistoric pottery and flint tools were found on the Franconia Drive site 1km to the northwest (Beamish and Hearne 1995).

The pottery vessel buried in Pit 63 is a vessel of the Middle Bronze Age, and the charred residue on its inner surface, together with soot on the outer surface, suggests it was used for cooking. The radiocarbon date centres on BC 1120, which gives a date between BC 1260-1020 at the 95% probability level. The vessel appears to have been deliberately broken into a number of large sherds which were then placed in the partially filled pit, before the pit

was filled to the surface. The presence of a single Middle Bronze Age vessel does not suggest the site was intensively occupied at this time, and the area may well have been fields for a settlement situated elsewhere. The careful burial of a stack of large sherds of a single pot suggests ritual activity rather than rubbish disposal, with the burial of a pot that had been used to cook the produce grown in the fields belonging to the settlement. The settlement may have carried out this ritual in a number of places as at the Adanac Farm site, less than 1km to the north, another single Bronze Age pot was recovered from a similar pit (Rees 1994, 24).

Bronze Age material has been found at a number of sites in the area, suggesting the lower Test Valley was intensively occupied at this time (Fig 40). The majority of the material has been found to the north and west and the focus of the settlement may have been in the area later occupied by Nursling's medieval church where late Bronze Age pottery has been found with metalworking moulds and a socketed bronze axe (Rees 1994, 24).

The single Early Iron Age haematite-coated ware suggests continuity of the settlement into the Iron Age, as haematite-coated ware has been found in the vicinity of Nursling church (Rees 1994, 31), but other Iron Age sites are known towards Southampton at Baron's Mead, and at Regents Park (Cottrell 1986).

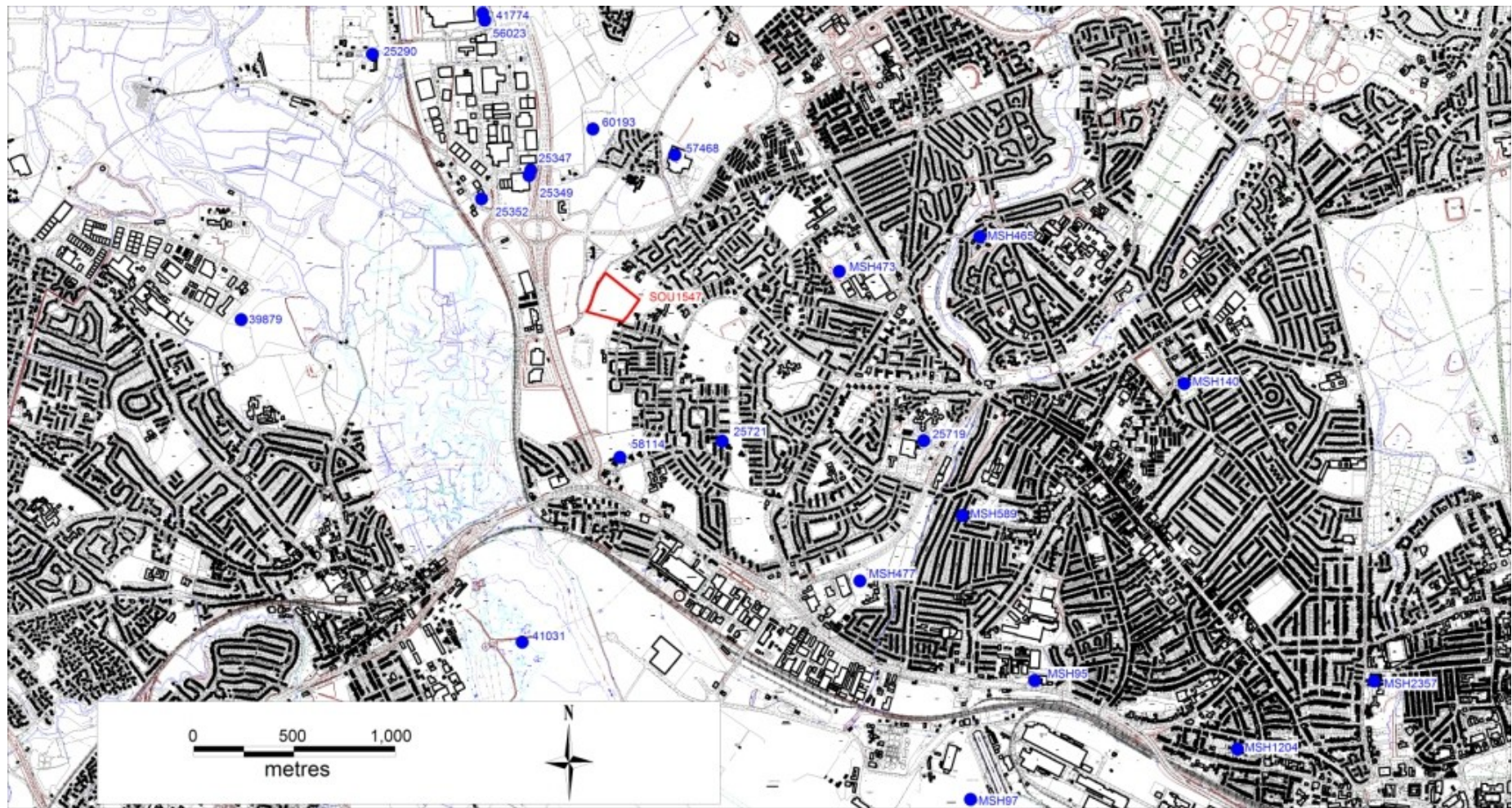


Fig 40: Bronze Age sites and finds in the vicinity of the Test Park site.

The Iron Age use of the site is evidenced by pottery dating up to the Roman conquest and later Roman activity is represented by Samian, undiagnostic sandy sherds, a sherd of late Roman grog-tempered ware, and a few fragments of ceramic building material. Other sites in the vicinity such as Dairy Lane (Adam, Seager Smith, and Smith 1997, 49), Franconia Drive (Beamish and Hearne 1995) and Redbridge Primary School SOU 1501 (Russel and McDonald 2011) have shown an intensification of agriculture during the Roman period with rectilinear fields defined by shallow discontinuous ditches and it is probable that the Test Park area was farmed at this period and the pottery and building material was brought to the site in manure.

Saxon activity was marked by one pit/posthole in the north of the site which contained a fragment of Late Saxon flint-tempered pottery. Three other sherds in similar fabrics were found across the site; again manuring of the fields is the most likely explanation for their presence.

Medieval activity was marked by two pits. Pit 93 was situated in the northeast of trench 37 and contained one fragment of High Medieval cooking pot. Pit 119, situated in the north of trench 37 produced another. The other 33 sherds of High Medieval pottery found in the topsoil suggest a renewed manuring campaign in this period, in stark contrast to the single Late Medieval sherd. This is probably a reflection of the state of agriculture in the area after the Black Death and economic recessions of the later 14th and 15th centuries. The Test Park area probably reverted to pasture at this period.

Post-Medieval activity was marked by five drainage ditches and one pit. The ditches are earlier than the field divisions shown on the mid-19th century tithe map and presumably pre-date the enclosure of the area. They contained burnt flint and fragments of post-Medieval brick. This evidence of renewed agricultural activity possibly dates from the 18th century, and manuring recommenced at this time, increasing into the 19th century.

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APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT LIST

Number/letter codes (e.g. 10YR 3/1) = Munsell soil colour codes.

sa = stone abundance – 0 = virtually stone free; 5 = gravel

Context	Type	Below / filled by	Description
1	Layer		Top soil and turf. Silty clay loam. 10YR3/2. sa1
2	Layer	1	Plough soil / subsoil. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/4. sa1
3	Layer	2, 13	Natural brickearth with patches of gravel. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/8. sa3
4	Finds		Unstratified finds from trench 1
5	Feature	6	Ditch
6	Fill	1	Fill of ditch 5. Silty clay loam with abundant brick fragments. 10YR4/4. sa4
7	Feature	8	Ditch
8	Fill	1	Fill of ditch 7. Silty clay loam with abundant brick fragments. 10YR4/4. sa4
9	Feature	10	Posthole.
10	Fill	1	Fill of posthole. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/2. sa1
11	Feature	12	Pit
12	Fill	2	Fill of pit 11. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/8. sa2
13	Fill	1	Gravel fill 17. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/8. sa4
14	Feature	15, 16	Ditch running northeast – southwest
15	Fill	2, 17	Top most fill of ditch 14. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/8. sa3
16	Fill	15, 17	Bottom most fill of ditch 14. Silty clay loam. 10YR6/2. sa3
17	Feature	13	Area of natural with much gravel
18	Layer		Area of modern disturbance
19	Finds	1	Finds from subsoil in trench 4
20	Feature	21	Irregular pit / tree throw
21	Fill	2	Compact natural looking fill of pit / tree throw 20. Silty clay loam. 10YR6/6. sa2
22	Finds	1	Finds from subsoil in trench 1
23	Feature	24	Irregular pit / tree throw
24	Fill	2, 25	Fill of pit / tree throw 23. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/2. sa3
25	Feature	26	Modern drain
26	Fill	2	Fill of modern drain containing metal pipe. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa3
27	Finds	1	Finds from subsoil in trench 6
28	Feature	29	'U' shaped ditch running north – south
29	Fill	2	Fill of ditch 28. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa3
30	Feature	31	Ditch running north – south
31	Fill	2, 32	Fill of ditch 30. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa2
32	Feature	33	Posthole, situated in the western edge of ditch

			30
33	Fill	2	Fill of posthole 32. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa2
34	Feature	35	Ditch running northwest – southeast. Same as 37, 55, 81
35	Fill	2	Fill of ditch 34. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa2
36	Finds		Unstratified finds from trench 7
37	Feature	38, 39, 40	Ditch. Same as 35, 55, 81
38	Fill	39	Secondary fill of ditch 37. Silty clay. 10YR4/4. sa1
39	Fill	38	Fill of ditch 37, same as 56. Silty clay. 10YR4/3. sa1
40	Fill	39	Fill of ditch 37. Silty clay. 10YR4/6. sa1
41	Feature	42, 45	Possible tree throw.
42	Fill	65	Fill of tree throw. Silty clay. 10YR4/4. sa1
43	Feature	44	Pit / tree throw
44	Fill	56	Fill of pit / tree throw. Silty clay. 10YR3/4. sa1
45	Fill	42	Fill of tree throw 41. Silty clay. 10YR5/3. sa1
46	Feature	47, 48	Ditch. Same as 30
47	Fill	2, 48	Fill of ditch 46, similar to 31. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/3. sa2
48	Feature	49	Ditch running north – south. Same as 28
49	Fill	2	Fill of ditch 48, similar to 29. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa2
50	Layer	2, 46	Silty clay. 10YR4/4. sa1
51	Feature	52	Ditch running north – south. Same as 28 and 48
52	Fill	51	Fill of ditch 51, similar to 29 and 43. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa2
53	Feature	54	Ditch running north – south. Same as 30 and 46.
54	Fill	2	Fill of ditch 53. Similar to 31 and 47. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/3. sa1
55	Feature	56, 57, 58	Ditch running northwest – southeast. Same as 37, 35, 81
56	Fill	58	Fill of ditch 55. Same as 39
57	Fill	59	Fill of ditch 55. Same as 38
58	Fill	57	Fill of ditch 55. Silty clay. 10YR3/4. sa1
59	Layer	1	Silty clay. 10YR3/4. sa1
60	Feature	61	Ditch running northeast – southwest.
61	Fill	62	Fill of ditch 60, similar to 15. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/6. sa2
62	Feature	63,64,65, 72,73,74	Pit
63	Fill	66	Fill of ditch 62. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/2. sa1
64	Fill	2	Fill of ditch 62. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/2. sa1
65	Layer	1	Same as 59
66	Fill	2	Pot within ditch 62. same as 64
67	Layer	1	Top 10cm spit above fill 62. Same as 2. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/4.sa1
68	Layer	67	Same as 2
69	Feature	70	Possible ditch running north – south

70	Fill	71	Fill of ditch 69. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/1. sa3
71	Layer	1	Plough soil above 70. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/2. sa3
72	Fill	68	Fill of ditch 62. Top 5cm spit, same as 64
73	Fill	72	Fill of ditch 62. 2 nd 5cm spit, same as 64
74	Fill	73	Same as 63
75	Feature	77, 76	Ditch / pit / tree throw. Possible the same as 25
76	Fill	2	Fill of feature 75. Silty clay. 10YR5/3. sa2. Possible the same as 26
77	Fill	76	Bottom most fill of 75. Silt. 10YR6/2. sa1
78	Feature	79, 80	Tree throw
79	Fill	2	Top fill of tree throw. Silty clay. 10YR4/3. sa1
80	Fill	79	Bottom fill of tree throw. Silty clay. 10YR5/3. sa1
81	Feature	82	Same as 34, 37 and 55
82	Fill	2	Same as 39 and 56
83	Feature	84	Tree throw
84	Fill	2	Fill of tree throw 83. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/4. sa1
85	Feature	86, 87	Tree throw
86	Fill	2	Top fill of tree throw. Sandy clay loam. 10YR5/6. sa1
87	Fill	86	Bottom fill of tree throw. Sandy clay loam. 10YR4/2. sa1
88	Layer		Topsoil in the northeast of site. Silty clay. 10YR5/6. sa2
89	Layer	88	Subsoil in the northeast of site. Silty clay. 10YR4/4. sa2
90	Layer	89, 90	Weathered brickearth in the northeast of site. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/4. sa1
91	Feature	92	Posthole.
92	Fill	89	Fill of posthole. Silty clay. 10YR4/6. sa1
93	Feature	94	Pit
94	Fill	89	Fill of pit. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa2
95	Feature	96	Pit / tree throw
96	Fill	89	Fill of pit / tree throw. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/4. sa1
97	Feature	98	Pit
98	Fill	89	Fill of pit. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/6. sa2
99	Feature	100	Ditch
100	Fill	89	Fill of ditch. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/4. sa2/3
101	Feature	102	Tree throw
102	Fill	89	Fill of tree throw. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa0
103	Feature	104	Posthole
104	Fill	89	Fill of posthole. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa1
105	Feature	106	Pit
106	Fill	89	Fill of pit. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/3. sa1
107	Feature	108	Tree throw
108	Fill	89	Fill of tree throw. Silty clay loam. 10YR3/4. sa1
109	Finds		Finds from spoil heap from trench 36

110	Finds		Finds from spoil heap from trench 37
111	Feature	112	Posthole/pit
112	Fill	89	Fill of 111. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/3. sa0
113	Feature	114	Posthole
114	Fill	89	Fill of posthole. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/3. sa2
115	Feature	116	Small pit
116	Fill	89	Fill of pit. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/3. sa2
117	Feature	118	Ditch
118	Fill	99	Fill of ditch. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/6. sa1
119	Feature	120	Pit/posthole
120	Fill	89	Fill of pit / tree throw. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/2. sa1
121	Feature	122	Small pit
122	Fill	89	Fill of pit. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/4. sa2. 30% charcoal
123	Layer	3	Natural gravel. Silty clay loam. 10YR5/4. sa4
124	Feature	125	Natural feature / patch of gravel
125	Fill	2	Gravel fill of natural feature. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/3. sa4
126	Finds		Unstratified finds from trench 38
127	Layer	90	Natural gravel. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/4. sa4
128	Feature	129	Ditch
129	Fill	89	Fill of ditch. Silty clay loam. 10YR4/6. sa3

APPENDIX 2 RADIOCARBON DATE.

A sample of the burnt-on residue on the inside of the vessel from Pit 62 was submitted to Beta-Analytic for dating by the AMS technique (Lab No Beta-306064). The sample yielded a conventional radiocarbon age of 2930 \pm 30 BP. This intercepted the calibration curve at Cal BC 1120 (Cal BP 3070). Using the calibration database INTCAL04 this gave a calibrated result at 2 sigma (95% probability) of Cal BC 1260 to 1020.