

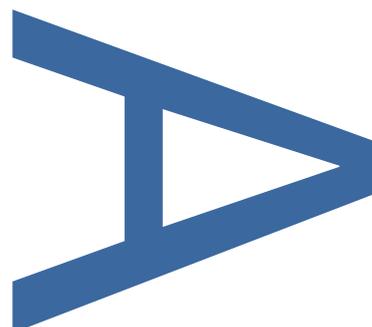
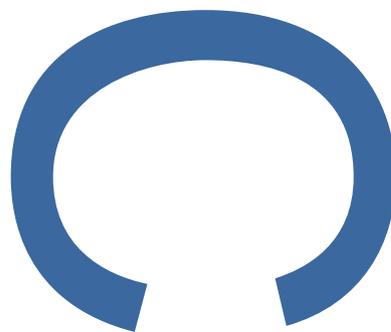
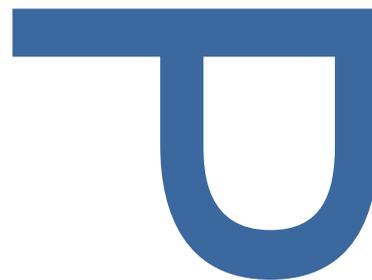
**LAND OFF WINCHESTER ROAD,  
WHITCHURCH, HAMPSIRE**

**REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AND MITIGATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
BASINGSTOKE & DEANE  
BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION REF:  
15/03693/OUT**

**PCA REPORT NO: R13094  
OCTOBER 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

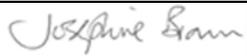


## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**Site Name: Land off Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire, RG28 7JJ**

**Post-Excavation Assessment Report**

**Report: R13049**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4608
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## CONTENTS

1	abstract .....	4
2	Introduction .....	5
3	Aim .....	8
4	Results .....	9
5	Statement of Potential .....	12
6	Updated Project Design .....	14
7	Archive Prerparation and Deposition .....	18
8	Acknowledgements .....	19
9	References.....	20
	Appendix 1: Context Index.....	21
	Appendix 2: Photographs (Plates 1 – 7) .....	25
	Appendix 3: Lithics .....	29
	Appendix 4: Pottery .....	32
	Appendix 5: Animal Bone.....	38
	Appendix 6: Ceramic Building Material and Stone.....	42
	Appendix 7: Loomweights .....	45
	Appendix 8: Metal .....	47
	Appendix 9: Environmental Samples.....	48
	Appendix 10: OASIS Record.....	50

### Figures:

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Locations

Figure 3: Trench 55 and 73: Plans and Sections

Figure 4: Trench 10 and 65: Plans and Sections

Figure 5: Trench 70 and 71: Plans and Sections

## **1 ABSTRACT**

This report details the results of archaeological investigations carried out by PCA and commissioned by CgMs Consulting on land off Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire. The investigations preceded development of the Site and were carried out in satisfaction of archaeological conditions attached to planning consent for the development.

The investigations reported here were carried out between June and August 2017 and comprised a second stage of evaluation trenching and two areas of strip, map and sample.

In the western portion of the Site, an early Saxon Sunken Featured Building, found in an initial stage of evaluation, was investigated. It was found to be poorly preserved but produced fragmented loomweights amongst a fairly typical assemblage. No other features contemporary with the feature were found. A later medieval pit lay to the north-west of the feature.

In the eastern portion of the Site, a group of small pits was investigated. Pottery recovered from the pits suggests these date to the Iron Age period. The pits did not form a coherent pattern and no evidence for associated structures or enclosures were found.

The archaeological remains provide evidence of late prehistoric, early Saxon and medieval activity on the Site although this activity was fairly sparse and poorly preserved. The evidence contributes to the characterisation of land use in those periods. It is recommended that the results of the investigations form the subject of a short report to be published in a suitable journal, such as Hampshire Studies.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological investigation on land off Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire (NGR SU 446638 147075), hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1 & 2**). The Site is the subject of a development proposal, comprising the erection of housing, recreational facilities in the and associated works, for which outline planning permission was granted in May 2016. This document provides a report on the results of the archaeological works, which comprised archaeological evaluation followed by 'strip, map and sample' investigation of two areas of archaeological potential identified by the evaluation trenching.

2.1.2 This investigation formed part of a staged approach to understanding and addressing the archaeological implications of the proposed development and was undertaken in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development. The staged approach was secured by conditions 11, 12 and 13 of planning permission for the proposed development, which state:

*11) Notwithstanding the details submitted, no development (excluding demolition) shall commence on site until an archaeological investigation of the site has been carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has first been submitted to and approved by in writing the Local Planning Authority. The investigation shall be carried out in accordance with the details so approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*REASON: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012). Details are required in the absence of being provided to accompany the planning submission.*

*12) No development (excluding demolition) shall commence on site until a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation as secured under Condition 11 has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of archaeological mitigation shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.*

*REASON: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012). Details are required in the absence of being provided to accompany the planning submission.*

*13) Following completion of the on-site archaeological fieldwork, a report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist in accordance with the approved programme of archaeological investigation as required by condition 11. This report shall include where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, details of publication and public engagement.*

*REASON: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).*

2.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017a), prepared in respect of Condition 11 of outline planning permission, set out a strategy of evaluation, comprising 63 30m X 2m trenches arranged over the western and north-eastern parts of the Site. Of these, 30 trenches were excavated and four abandoned due to constraints in the western portion of the Site in April 2017 and were the subject of an interim report was (PCA, 2017b). The remaining evaluation trenches and two areas of strip, map and sample investigation were carried out between 12<sup>th</sup> June and 7<sup>th</sup> August 2017, the latter investigations being the subject of separate Written Schemes of Investigation (PCA, 2017c and PCA2017d) prepared in respect of Condition 12. This report draws together the results of the strip, map and sample investigations.

2.1.4 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014) and excavation (ClfA 2014) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015).

## **2.2 Location, Topography and Geology**

2.2.1 The Site, an area of approximately 12 ha, is located east of Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire on land currently in arable cultivation. The Site is bounded by housing on Winchester Road to the west, Test Bourne Community School Playing Fields to the north and arable fields to the east and south.

2.2.2 The site is located on rising ground. Ground level is recorded at a height of 68m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) adjacent to the north-west boundary, rising to a height of 74m aOD in the north-eastern part of the Site. The course of the River Test lies approximately 300m to the north-west of the Site.

2.2.3 The Site's underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation, with superficial Head Deposits towards the northwest of the site and River Terrace Deposits towards the southeast (BGS 2015)

## **2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site was set out in a Desk-Based Assessment (GK 2015), prepared in respect of the proposed development of the Site, and is not repeated in detail here. The following is a summary of the findings:

*'A cultural heritage desktop assessment has been undertaken of Land off Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire. After detailed analysis of archaeological and built heritage records obtained from Hampshire County Council, from site visits and historic plans the report concludes*

*that the site has a Medium to High potential to contain deposits dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age.*

*This potential is evidenced from a possible Neolithic enclosure within the site, (58914), whilst aerial photographs have recorded a number of potential Bronze Age burial sites that range from the earlier to later Bronze Age period to be present within the study area.*

*In addition, features dating to the Iron Age are noted at (60021) that may represent an enclosure of the Banjo type, typical of this area. Also, a system of field boundaries and trackways forming part of a late prehistoric field system with associated pits and ditches dating to the early Iron Age are located to the south of the study area.*

*The distribution of evidence suggests a prolonged prehistoric presence within the study area, which may have an extended influence into the site and would have an intermediate significance for archaeology at the site. The value of any deposits would be medium to high and likely be of Regional value.'*

2.3.2 The initial stage of archaeological evaluation (PCA 2017b) comprised a total of 30 (out of 34 proposed) trenches, measuring 30m X 1.8m. These were excavated in a single field forming the western portion of the Site. Four trenches were not excavated owing to a high voltage overhead powerline exclusion zone. The investigation was completed, in keeping with a Written Scheme of Investigation, between the 18th and 27th April 2017. This stage of the archaeological evaluation revealed a single archaeological feature; an early Saxon Sunken Featured Building identified in Trench 10. Pottery (dating to the Saxon period), animal bone and fragmented loom weights were recovered from the SFB. No other significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were found during the course of the initial archaeological evaluation.

2.3.3 The second stage of evaluation, comprising 29 trenches, investigated the eastern portion of the Site. Very few archaeological features were encountered and there was no obvious evidence for the crop mark features (CgMs2015) recorded as extending across the Site. An undated pit was investigated and recorded in Trench 36 and two small pits, of seemingly late prehistoric date, were investigated and recorded in Trench 55. No final evaluation report covering these trenches was prepared; the decision was taken to move straight to excavation targeting Trench 55, as reported below

### **3 AIM**

#### **3.1 Strip, Map and Sample Investigation**

##### **Mitigation Area 1 – Trenches 65-71**

3.1.1 The aim of the investigation was to (1) investigate and record the early Saxon Sunken Featured Building that was identified by evaluation trench 10, taking account of the date, nature, extent, bio-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of the feature and any other features that are revealed; (2) prepare an archive of the results of the work leading to the preparation of post-excavation assessment report and, as necessary, a further programme of analysis and appropriate dissemination.

3.1.2 The investigation had regard to broad research aims set out in the Solent Thames Research Framework (Hey & Hind 2014) and more specific questions related to the Sunken Featured Building targeted by the investigation, as follows:

The Sunken Featured Building constitutes relatively rare evidence of early Saxon settlement (as distinct from funerary evidence) in the region. Does the Site contain other evidence from this period? How does the evidence characterise the early medieval settlement of the Test Valley? What comparative evidence is there from the Test Valley?

##### **Mitigation Area 2 – Trench 73**

3.1.3 The aim of the investigation was to (1) investigate and record the archaeological features that were identified in evaluation trench 55, taking account of the date, nature, extent, bio-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of the features and any other features that are revealed, and subsequently; (2) prepare an archive of the results of the work leading to the preparation of post-excavation assessment report and, as necessary, a further programme of analysis and appropriate dissemination.

3.1.4 The investigation had regard to broad research aims set out in the Solent Thames Research Framework (Hey & Hind 2014) and more specifically seek to characterise the nature of later prehistoric activity indicated by the targeted archaeological features.

3.1.5 This report on the results of the investigations aims to provide an assessment of results and recommendations for further analysis and publication as necessary and satisfy the requirements of the LPA in regard archaeological conditions attached to planning consent for the development of the Site.

## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following sections present a summary of results of the second stage of evaluation (not previously reported) and of the strip, map and sample investigations, based on the Site archive. The archive comprises written, drawn and digital images as well as assemblages of artefactual and environmental remains. A summary of contexts (from the second stage of evaluation and subsequent investigation) is provided in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 provides a selection of images of the Site and individual features. The artefact reports are presented in Appendices 3-8 and the environmental evidence in Appendix 9.

4.1.2 The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code WRWH17 and in due course will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

### **4.2 Methodology**

4.2.1 The fieldwork was undertaken following the methodologies that were detailed in the Written Schemes of Investigation (PCA, 2017a, c, d). The second stage of evaluation trenching in the eastern portion of the Site comprised 29 trenches, Trenches 35-63 (Figure 2)

4.2.2 The strip, map and sample investigations were carried out in two areas of the Site and comprised (Figures 2-5):

(1) In the western portion of the Site, Trenches 65-71. Trench 65, c. 900m<sup>2</sup> targeted the early Saxon Sunken Featured building found in evaluation Trench 10 (PCA 2017b) and Trenches 66-71 investigated the area of the Site close to Trench 65 to test for archaeological remains of similar character and date.

(2) In the eastern portion of the Site, Trench 73, an area of approximately 400m<sup>2</sup> targeting evaluation archaeological features found in Trench 55 (below, **4.3**).

The investigation areas were opened using a 360 degree tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The mechanical excavation was conducted under the supervision of PCA and ceased at the required level where archaeological features were observed cut into the underlying natural deposits. All subsequent investigation was carried out by hand and in accordance with the relevant WSI (PCA 2017c&d).

### **4.3 Evaluation Stage 2 (Trenches 35-63)**

4.3.1 The second stage of evaluation was conducted in keeping with the WSI (PCA 2017a)

4.3.2 As a whole, the evaluation showed significant variation in the depth of cover above natural geology across the Site, which ranged from 0.22m to 0.70m. This reflected the topography of the Site, with the higher, eastern, areas having a shallower depth of cover, revealing chalk as the primary natural geology, and the lower lying areas having greater depth of cover revealing superficial deposits (comprising sandy clays and gravel).

4.3.3 Of the 29 trenches investigated in the second stage of evaluation, only Trench 55 contained datable archaeological features. These were two small pits [5503] and [5505] (Figure 3, Appendix 2 Plate 2). Both were found to contain datable material in the form of pottery. Pottery from (5504), fill of [5503], was datable to the 5<sup>th</sup> and early 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. Pottery from (5506), fill of [5505], was datable to the Iron Age.

4.3.4 A large, possible pit was investigated in Trenches 36. No dating evidence or any other finds were recovered from the feature, which may have been natural in origin. No archaeological features were recorded in the remainder of the trenches, Trenches 35, 37-54, 56-63.

#### **4.4 Strip, Map and Sample – Mitigation area 1 (Trenches 65-71)**

4.4.1 Trench 65 targeted an area around evaluation Trench 10 (Figure 2 and 4) in order to re-expose and fully investigate the Sunken Featured Building (SFB) [1009] and test for the presence of similar and contemporary evidence in its immediate vicinity. In the evaluation [1009] was investigated and two quadrants of its sub-circular plan excavated (Plate 5). The feature was approximately 2m in diameter and was 0.17m in depth. Six probable postholes were identified within the two quadrants excavated.

4.4.2 Once re-exposed in Trench 65, the two remaining quadrants were fully excavated and revealed a further six probable postholes ([6510], [6511], [6512], [6513], [6517], [6518]). All the post-holes lay within the SFB and the majority close to its inner edge.

4.4.3 Two clay loom weights were identified during the excavation, of the annular type, along with animal bone, early Saxon pottery and a honing stone. No other features of this type or period were identified in Trench 65

4.4.4 A shallow linear feature was also investigated in Trench 65, running north-west/south-east ([6503], [6505], [6507]), (Plate 6). It was 1m wide and approximately 0.13m deep, with a possible break at its mid-point. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from the feature but no datable finds.

4.4.5 Trenches 70 and 71, contained the remains of a linear feature with a single fill [7003] and a large pit [7103]/ [7104] that displayed a re-cut (Figure 5 & Plate 7). The linear feature contained no dating evidence, however the pit contained pottery dating to the 12th to the 13th century AD. The pit measured approximately 6.9m in length and had a minimum width of 1.8m; it was 0.71m in depth. The pit also contained animal bone, residual Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM) and a number of metal objects including a Cu alloy pin dating to the 12th-13th Century.

#### **4.5 Strip, Map and Sample – Mitigation area 2 (Trench 73)**

4.5.1 The second mitigation area, Trench 73, targeted the prehistoric and Saxon pits identified in Trench 55 (Figures 2 and 3).

- 4.5.2 A total of 13 prehistoric features, ([5505], [7302], [7306], [7308], [7311], [7313], [7316], [7318], [7321], [7323], [7325], [7327], [7328]) were uncovered towards the eastern part of the trench (Plates 2, 3 & 4), all of which were discreet features.
- 4.5.3 Features [7306], [7316] and [7328] were all of a similar sub-rectangular form with a relatively shallow in depth. [7306] and [7316] were similar in size; 0.44m by 1.10m, 0.10m deep and 0.76m by 1.80m and 0.16m deep, respectively. By contrast, pit [7328] was smaller; 0.32m wide by 0.94m and 0.9m in depth.
- 4.5.4 All other features from this area were roughly sub-circular in shape, but varied in size and depth, the largest of which, [7321], measured 0.55m in diameter and 0.21m in depth and the smallest, [7325], measured 0.24m in diameter and 0.9m in depth.
- 4.5.5 It is possible that some of the smaller pit features could represent postholes, however there was no discernible or obvious pattern to any of the features in this area.
- 4.5.6 Pottery dating to the Iron Age and late Iron age/early Roman period was uncovered from feature fills (5506), (7319), (7314) and (7310). A fragment of a saddle quern dating to the Iron age was recovered from (5506).

## **4.6 Conclusion**

- 4.6.1 Mitigation area 1 in the western portion of the Site investigated the targeted SFB. Only a small number of other archaeological features were revealed, a pit of probably later medieval date and two undated ditches, but no archaeological remains evidently contemporary with the SFB.
- 4.6.2 Mitigation area 2 revealed a small cluster of pits or post-holes, all probably of Iron Age date, but with no obvious pattern in their location and arrangement. The pottery attributed to the Saxon period from pit [5504] can probably be re-assessed as of Iron Age date. No other significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.
- 4.6.3 This initial stage of evaluation appeared to indicate that the western portion of the Site retained low archaeological potential overall although some potential for isolated and poorly preserved archaeological features, of which the Sunken Featured Building is an example. The feature was very shallow, just 0.17m deep, and this may indicate that archaeological features in the immediate landscape have been subject to erosion such as from ploughing.
- 4.6.4 The prehistoric features identified in the eastern portion of the Site appear to represent use of the Site in the Iron Age although the character of this activity is not clear.

## **5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

### **5.1 Discussion**

- 5.1.1 A total of 13 pits dating to the Iron Age were uncovered in Trench 73, however, there is no obvious function or pattern to this group of pits. It is possible they are contemporary with the double ditched D-shaped enclosure cropmark recorded further west, which is thought to date to the Iron Age (CgMs, 2015) but no archaeological evidence for this cropmark was found during the evaluation.
- 5.1.2 No significant Romano-British archaeological finds or features were identified during the course of the investigations. Romano-British CBM was identified, however, in a single fill of the large medieval pit in Trench 71. It is clearly a residual find and represents residual evidence of activity of the period in the wider landscape.
- 5.1.3 A single SFB was identified and excavated, in evaluation Trench 10 and subsequent mitigation area Trench 65 in the western portion of the Site. It was relatively poorly preserved, compared to other examples, such as nearby in Overton (PCA, 2017e) or Abbots Barton, Winchester (Powell, 2015,68). It broadly conformed to the style of construction of SFB's, comprising a sub-rectangular flat-bottomed pit with relatively steep sides, normally with postholes on the shorter sides to accommodate a ridge pole (West, 1985,14).
- 5.1.4 Pottery was recovered from the SFB and consisted of mostly chaff tempered wares dating to the AD 6<sup>th</sup>- 8<sup>th</sup> Century, and a fragment of slack profile jar dating to AD mid-5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century. These date ranges are contemporary with other example found nearby at Overton (PCA, 2017e & Taylor 2012).
- 5.1.5 It is generally accepted that SFBs represent areas of industrial activity and not domestic. This is supported at Whitchurch, where four clay loom weights were recovered. They are annular in form and represent good evidence for the manufacture of textiles. Similar evidence has been seen in Overton (Taylor, 2012, 196) and Abbots Barton, Winchester (Powell, 2015,85). A honing stone was also uncovered within the SFB, probably used for sharpening a blade.
- 5.1.6 A single large medieval pit was seen in Trench 71, which contained eight deposits including two deposits of redeposited natural chalk. Pottery recovered dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> Century. A copper alloy pin was also uncovered with a very fine shank and would have been used to pin clothing and came into fashion during the 12<sup>th</sup> Century. Without any other associated features, it is hard to characterise the pit, however it is likely that it was used as a refuse pit.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

- 5.2.1 The results of investigations on the Site confirmed that the Site contained a low density of archaeological features, seemingly confined to a group of late prehistoric features in the eastern portion of the Site and, in the western portion of the Site an early Saxon SFB, a later medieval pit and two undated ditches.

## 6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

### 6.1 Original Research Objectives

6.1.1 The fieldwork aimed to address the following research objectives as outlined in the mitigation WSIs (PCA 2017c, PCA 2017d). Below, the research objectives are addressed with regards to the extent to which they were answered during the archaeological investigation.

***The Sunken Featured Building constitutes relatively rare evidence of early Saxon settlement (as distinct from funerary evidence) in the region. Does the Site contain other evidence from this period? How does the evidence characterise the early medieval settlement of the Test Valley? What comparative evidence is there from the Test Valley?***

6.1.2 Further investigation of the two remaining unexcavated quadrants of the early Saxon SFB revealed a further two loom weights, (making four in total) and a honing stone. No other evidence of the period was found. The evidence of the SFB, which was relatively poorly preserved, is similar to evidence for these early Saxon structure, e.g. recorded at Overton (Taylor, 2012).

### 6.2 New Research Objectives

6.2.1 The research objectives set out in the previous section sought answers to Site specific questions, some of which have been answered. It is proposed to consider the results in the context of the priorities of local research frameworks, underneath the following primary research questions:

- How do the results of the archaeological investigation at the Site fit into the existing knowledge of Late iron age/early Roman, early Saxon and medieval activity in Whitchurch and in the wider context of Hampshire?

Specifically:

- What can the Sunken Feature Building and associated finds tell us about Saxon industrial activity on the Site?
- How does the Site relate to known early Saxon occupation within Hampshire?

### 6.3 Local Research Frameworks

6.3.1 The 'Hampshire Archaeological Strategy' identifies research priorities for the county of Hampshire and defines methodologies intended to consolidate knowledge (Hampshire County Council 2002).

6.3.2 Although the Site at Winchester Road, Whitchurch may not be able to directly address the following research priorities, the evidence gathered may be able to feed into wider studies that look to address them:

- Understanding the relationship between the ritual landscape and the inhabited landscape.
- Everyday objects from settlements display a wide variety of quality of manufacture, design and decoration which may relate to a greater social role than is associated with such objects in the present day. Study of the nature, attributes, decoration and complexity, as well as the social functions items may have fulfilled may shed light on differences (or consistency) between settlements) of scale or hierarchy or regions.
- The decline in regional trading structures from the Roman period and its replacement with local production in the context of economic and industrial decline. The extent and character of the trading links of the population, local, regional, national and international, the mechanisms and stimulus of trade, its control, particularly the role of the royalty and church in trade and control of trade.
- Consider the degree to which the present landscape is derived from, or reflects, the Saxon landscape, for instance the extent of parishes, hundreds, diocese, estates and territories, forest, woodland, field systems and settlement. Place-name evidence may have an important role to play in this regard. Charter studies may allow the identification of specific boundary features and so promote absolute and relative dating in HLC.
- Establish the date of earliest Anglo-Saxon settlement and investigate the relationship between parish boundaries and Anglo-Saxon social organisation.

6.3.3 The 'Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment' (Hey & Hind 2014) identifies the research priorities for the wider area that covers the Thames valley area of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire as well as the Solent area of Hampshire (Including the Test and Itchen Valleys). Below are areas of research identified by the Research Framework that the results of the archaeological investigation may be able to contribute to:

**Later Bronze Age and Iron Age**

- The function of common items such as loom weights/ oven bricks; antler combs and grooved and polished metapodials;

**Early Medieval**

- More work is needed on the way in which Anglo-Saxon settlements were organised and functioned;
- The systematic classification and dating of artefacts, in particular to help understand Middle Anglo-Saxon patterns of trade, travel and economy;

- Further ceramic studies to identify and understand patterns of variation within the Solent – Thames region.

## **6.4 Specialist Recommendations**

6.4.1 Assessment of the pottery assemblage has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 4):

*“It is recommended that a publication report is undertaken on the pottery and that the prehistoric pottery is reassessed by a specialist in that field. It is further recommended that six vessels are illustrated and five sherds are photographed to supplement the text.”*

6.4.2 Assessment of the Animal Bone has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 5):

*“While undoubtedly of limited potential the Saxon collection has nonetheless some value. This is related to the lack, or at least minimal quantity, of contemporary assemblages in this general area.”*

6.4.3 Assessment of the loomweights has led to the following recommendations (Appendix 7):

*“The loomweights should be included in any future publication and considered alongside any further evidence of textile manufacture that may have been recovered from site. Comparison should also be made with comparable contemporary assemblages in the broader vicinity. Two of the loomweights will require illustration.”*

6.4.4 Assessment of the metal finds has led to the following recommendations (Appendix 8):

*“Metal and small finds form an integral component of the archaeological evidence and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. To enable full identification of the finds, all metal finds should be x-rayed; this will also provide a long-term record of these objects for the site archive. Following x-raying and full analysis, nails and undiagnostic metal objects may be discarded.”*

6.4.5 Assessment of the Environmental samples has led to the following recommendations (Appendix 9):

*“Further analysis of the pottery and worked flint is recommended.”*

6.4.6 This recommendation should be reviewed in light of the recommendations for the main Lithics (Appendix 3) and Pottery (Appendix 4) reports.

## **6.5 Method Statement**

6.5.1 The known archaeological background of the area will be examined alongside any comparable sites containing Iron age activity or early Saxon settlements. This will contribute to research priorities of the local research frameworks.

6.5.2 The finds assemblage requires further analysis for publication. The recommendations of the specialists listed above will be followed for this work. The finds assemblage will also be placed into a context alongside those from comparable excavations.

6.5.3 The assessment of environmental samples returned no significant bio-archaeological remains and, as such will not require further work.

6.5.4 Upon the completion of the initial post-excavation research and analysis, revisions will be made as required and a detailed outline of the publication text will be written. Illustrations will be prepared to accompany the published report.

## **6.6 Publication Synopsis**

6.6.1 In accordance with the Updated Project Design the final publication report will include a summary of the excavation results, placed into the context of other comparable sites. It is proposed the final report will be published as a shorter article in Hampshire Studies.

## **6.7 Designated Project Team**

6.7.1 It is currently proposed that the following PCA core staff and specialists will be involved in the programme of post-excavation analysis for publication. PCA reserves the right to replace any member of the named team at its discretion.

Project Manager	Paul McCulloch BA, MCIfA
Archaeological Supervisor	Katherine Marshall, MRes BSc
Finds Specialists	Barry Bolt
	Dr James Gerrard
	Chris Jarrett
	Dr Kevin Hayward
	Dr Marit Gaimster
	Kevin Rielly
	Dr Keith Wilkinson
Drawing Office	Josephine Brown

## **7 ARCHIVE PRERARATION AND DEPOSITION**

### **7.1 The Site Archive**

7.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust on behalf of Hampshire County Council.

### **7.2 Copyright**

7.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

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7.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## Appendix 1: Context Index

Trench No.	Context	Type	Description/ Depth (m) BGL	Finds?
35	3501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	3502	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.45m	
	3503	Natural	0.45m +	
	3504	Cut	Cut of Linear	
	3505	Fill	Fill of Linear [3505]	
36	3601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.24m	
	3602	Natural	0.24m +	
	3603	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	3604	Fill	Fill of Pit [3603]	
37	3701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.27m	
	3702	Natural	0.27m +	
38	3801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	3802	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.44m	
	3803	Natural	0.44m +	
39	3901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	3902	Natural	0.30m +	
40	4001	Topsoil	0.00- 0.31m	
	4002	Natural	0.31m +	
41	4101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	
	4102	Natural	0.29m +	
42	4201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	
	4202	Natural	0.22m +	
43	4301	Topsoil	0.00 -0.30m	
	4302	Natural	0.30m +	
44	4401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	4402	Natural	0.30m +	
45	4501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	
	4502	Natural	0.25m+	
46	4601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.32m	
	4602	Natural	0.32m +	
47	4701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.02m	
	4702	Subsoil	0.02 - 0.10m	
	4703	Natural	0.10m +	
48	4801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	
	4802	Natural	0.25m +	

49	4901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.23m	
	4902	Natural	0.23m +	
50	5001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.28m	
	5002	Natural	0.28m +	
51	5101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.17m	
	5102	Natural	0.17m +	
52	5201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.28m	
	5202	Natural	0.28m +	
53	5301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.32m	
	5302	Natural	0.32m +	
54	5401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	5402	Natural	0.30m +	
55	5501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.26m	
	5502	Natural	0.26m +	
	5503	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	
	5504	Fill	Fill of Pit [5503]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
	5505	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	
	5506	Fill	Fill of Pit [5505]	Pottery, Animal Bone, Shell, Burnt Flint
56	5601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	
	5602	Natural	0.29m +	
57	5701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
	5702	Natural	0.30m +	
58	5801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.28m	
	5802	Natural	0.28m +	
59	5901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.23m	
	5902	Natural	0.23m +	
60	6001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	
	6002	Natural	0.22m +	
61	6101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.24m	
	6102	Natural	0.24m +	
62	6201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.23m	
	6202	Natural	0.23m +	
63	6301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.26m	
	6302	Natural	0.26m +	
65	6501	Subsoil	0.00 - 0.17m	
	6502	Natural	0.17m +	

	6503	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot	
	6504	Fill	Fill of Ditch Slot [6503]	
	6505	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot	
	6506	Fill	Fill of Ditch Slot [6505]	
	6507	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot	
	6508	Fill	Fill of Ditch Slot [6507]	Animal Bone
	6509	Cut	Cut of NE quadrant of SFB	
	6510	Fill	Fill of [6509]	Pottery, Animal Bone, Rubstone
	6511	Cut	Cut of Posthole in [6509]	
	6512	Cut	Cut of Posthole in [6509]	
	6513	Cut	Cut of Posthole in [6509]	
	6514	Cut	Cut of Posthole in [6509]	
	6515	Cut	Cut of SW quadrant of SFB	
	6516	Fill	Fill of [6515]	Animal Bone, Loomweights (SF02, SF03)
	6517	Cut	Cut of Posthole in [6515]	
6518	Cut	Cut of Posthole in [6515]		
66	6601	Subsoil	0.00 - 0.10m	
	6602	Natural	0.10m +	
67	6701	Subsoil	0.00 - 0.22m	
	6702	Natural	0.22m +	
68	6801	Subsoil	0.00 - 0.14m	
	6802	Natural	0.14m +	
69	6901	Subsoil	0.00 - 0.06m	
	6902	Natural	0.06m +	
70	7001	Subsoil	0.00 - 0.13m	
	7002	Natural	0.13m +	
	7003	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot	
	7004	Fill	Fill of Ditch Slot [7003]	Animal Bone, Struck Flint
71	7101	Subsoil	0.00 - 0.12m	
	7102	Natural	0.12m +	
	7103	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	7104	Cut	Re-Cut of Pit	
	7105	Fill	Redeposited Natural in [7104]	
	7106	Fill	Fill of [7104]	Pottery, Fe Nails, Animal Bone, Burnt Flint

	7107	Fill	Redeposited Natural in [7103]	
	7108	Fill	Fill of [7103]	Pottery, Burnt Flint, Cu alloy Pin (SF01)
	7109	Fill	Fill of [7104]	
	7110	Fill	Top fill of [7103]	Pottery, CBM, Fe Strap, Shell
	7111	Fill	Sandy Fill of [7103]	
	7112	Fill	Bottom Fill of [7103]	
73	7300	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	
	7301	Natural	0.25m +	
	7302	Cut	Cut of sub-circular Pit	
	7303	Fill	Fill of Pit [7302]	
	7304		VOID	
	7305		VOID	
	7306	Cut	Cut of sub-circular Pit	
	7307	Fill	Fill of Pit [7306]	Pottery
	7308	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	7309	Fill	Fill of Small Pit [7309]	
	7310	Fill	Fill of Small Pit [7310]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
	7311	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	7312	Fill	Fill of Small Pit [7313]	
	7313	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	7314	Fill	Upper Fill of pit [7316]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
	7315	Fill	Lower Fill of pit [7316]	
	7316	Cut	Cut of Small pit	
	7317	Fill	Fill of Small Pit [7318]	
	7318	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	7319	Fill	Upper Fill of pit [7321]	Pottery, Burnt Flint, Burnt Bone
	7320	Fill	Lower Fill of pit [7321]	
	7321	Cut	Cut of Small pit	
	7322	Fill	Fill of Small Pit [7323]	Pottery, Burnt Flint
	7323	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	7324	Fill	Fill of Small Pit [7324]	
	7325	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	7326	Fill	Fill of Small Pit [7326]	
7327	Cut	Cut of Pit		
7328	Cut	Cut of Small Pit		
7329	Fill	Fill of Pit [7328]		

## Appendix 2: Photographs (Plates 1 – 7)



**Plate 1 – Trench 65. Looking south west. 2m scale.**



**Plate 2 – Trench 55, Pits [5503], [5505]. Looking north-east. 0.3m scale.**



**Plate 3 – Trench 73, Pit [7316], looking north west. 0.5m scale.**



**Plate 4 – Trench 73 Pits [7311] and [7313]. Looking south. 0.2m scale.**



**Plate 5 – View of SFB in Trench 65. Looking north west. 2m scale.**



**Plate 6 – Trench 65 Ditch [6507]. Looking north west. 1m scale.**



**Plate 7 – Trench 71 East facing Section of Pits [7103] and [7104]. 2m scale.**

## Appendix 3: Lithics

Archaeological Investigations at Winchester Road, Whitchurch

Site code: WRWH17

Lithic Assessment

Ella Egberts, September 2017

### Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the above mentioned site resulted in the recovery of a some struck and burnt flint. The material has been catalogued, including details of raw materials, condition and a suggested date range (Table L01). This report discusses the information contained in the catalogue. It describes the general characteristics of the assemblage and assesses its wider archaeological significance and potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. All measurements follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

### Quantification

A total of two pieces of struck flint and one probably worked flint were recovered from the site. One flake was found in context [6510] and one in context [6516]. The burnt flint was recovered from context [7004]. The fragment is heavily burnt, showing a rough, very fire-crazed surface but not too much decolouration. The fire-crazed surface obscures any negative flake scars but the shape of the burnt piece strongly suggests it concerns a burnt single-platform core.

### Description

#### *Raw materials*

The two flakes were struck from different types of fine-grained grey flint. One is a pale, slightly translucent grey, the other is made on a darker, more opaque and mottled grey. Only very small patches of cortex remain on the flakes, one showing a heavily patinated, ancient fracture. The other flake, like the core, is made on weathered nodular flint. Although the number of struck flints is too small to really assess raw material use, these pieces might indicate the exploitation of local river gravels, such as found in the terraces of the River Test (BGS 2017).

#### *Condition*

Both flakes show slightly chipped edges, suggesting the material might have moved to some extent after discard.

#### *Typology, technology and dating and its significance*

The size of the assemblage and the absence of chronologically diagnostic pieces do not allow an unambiguous age range for the material to be suggested. It does however show prehistoric activity at the site, possibly during the Mesolithic/Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Context	Feature	Flake	Core	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Description
6510	Fill	1		26	31	9	6.9	Light grey, some more opaque mottling	Patinated, old fracture	Slightly chipped	Neo/Bronze	Crudely struck, thick and broad flake. Dorsal side characterised by two negative flake scars. Cortical platform.
6516	Fill	1		35	20	5	3.3	Grey with some lighter mottling	Weathered nodular cortex	Slightly chipped	Meso/Neo	Well-struck blade-like flake with prepared platform and parallel negative flake scars on the dorsal side. Very small patch of cortex remains at the distal end.
7004	Fill		1	57	44	40	125	NA	Weathered nodular cortex	Burnt	Undated	Moderate to heavily burnt flint, heavily fire-crazed, limitedly decoloured. Fire-crazed, rough surface obscures possible flake scars but the shape suggests it is a burnt core.

Table L01: Quantification of the struck and burnt flint from Winchester Road, Whitchurch

## Recommendations

The struck flint assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued and no further analytical work is recommended. Nevertheless, it does demonstrate prehistoric activity at the site which further fieldwork could potentially elucidate. Should further work be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional flintwork following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

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## **Appendix 4: Pottery**

### **Pottery assessment (LROH16)**

By Chris Jarrett

#### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site. The pottery dates to the prehistoric, Roman, early Saxon and medieval periods. Only one sherd of pottery shows evidence of abrasion. The pottery is largely fragmentary and none of the material has a complete profile and diagnostic parts were largely absent, making it difficult to assign most of the pottery to a vessel shape. However, the vessels, for all of the periods, represented appear to have been disposed of soon after breakage and were subject to mostly secondary deposition processes. Pottery was found in thirteen contexts and the individual deposits produced only small groups of pottery (fewer than 30 sherds).

All the pottery (106 sherds, representing some 60 vessels and weighting 1.024kg, none of which was unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weights. The pottery has been classified according to Lyne (2005), although his prehistoric and early Saxon fabric types have been expanded upon. Additionally, the medieval pottery types have been equated to Cotter (2011) where possible. The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

#### **Pottery types and distribution**

The pottery can be quantified for the following periods:

- Prehistoric/Iron Age: 50 sherds, 17 ENV, 405kg
- Late Iron Age/Roman: 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 6g
- Early Saxon: 23 sherds, 15 ENV, 301g
- Medieval: 31 sherds, 3 ENV, 312g

#### **Prehistoric/Iron Age**

IA 1: flint and multi-coloured quartz, 15 sherds, 1 ENV, 93g, form: unidentified

IA 2: flint, quartz and red-brown sandstone, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 48g, form: unidentified

IA 3: flint in a fine silty matrix, 8 sherds, 4 ENV, 73g, form: unidentified

IA 4: flint, iron-stained quartz in a fine sandy matrix, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: jar

IA 5: flint and large quartzes, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g, form: bowl, rounded

IA 6: sand and occasional fine quartzes, 3 sherds, 2 ENV, 12g, form: unidentified

IA 7: quartz and flint, 6 sherds, 2 ENV, 34g, form: unidentified

IA 8: flint and sand, 13 sherds, 3 ENV, 124g, form: unidentified

IA 9: fine flint in a fine silty matrix, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: cup, carinated

The majority of the prehistoric/Iron Age pottery consists of coarse calcined flint-tempered wares, which are largely comprised of non-diagnostic sherds and probably derived from cylindrical closed forms. The only confidently identified forms in the coarse wares are a jar (that survives as a deep neck) in the flint, iron-stained quartz in a fine sandy matrix fabric (IA 4: context [7322]) and a very crudely formed simple bowl rim, made in the flint and large quartzes fabric (IA5: context [7314]). There are a small number of fineware fabrics represented that includes the rim of a carinated cup or small bowl in the fine flint in a fine silty matrix ware (IA 9: context [7314]) that possibly dates to the middle Iron Age period.

### **Late Iron Age/Roman**

R 1: frequent fine greensand, reduced black, burnished, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: jar

R 2: fine silty fabric with reduced grog and sparse flint, reduced surfaces, red core, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: jar

These wares are poorly represented and consist of an abraded jar, surviving as a simple everted rim and with evidence of a burnished external surface (Fabric R1, residual in context [7108]) and the cylindrical neck and shoulder of a jar made in the R 2 fabric (solely found in context [7307]).

### **Early-mid Saxon**

ES 1B FL: silt tempered, quartz (frequent: 0.5 – 1.0mm), moderate to frequent fine flint, 7 sherds, 3 ENV, 458g, form; probable jars

ES 3B FL: hard, dark grey, frequent sub-rounded iron-stained quartz, moderate flint, occasional red iron ironstone up to 2mm, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form; unidentified. The sherd occurs with encrusted or *schlikung* decoration

ES 7: sparse to moderate organics, moderate large rounded quartzes, rose coloured and fractured clear quartzes, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: unidentified

ES 8.A: moderate organics, fine, rounded, mostly clear quartzes, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 60g, form: jar, slack-profiled

ES 8.B: moderate organics, coarse, rounded, mostly clear quartzes, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g, form: unidentified

ES 9.A: chaff-tempered ware, 7 sherds, 5 ENV, 78g, form: jar, rounded

ES 9.B: chaff-tempered ware with red sandstone, 3 sherds, 1 ENV, 24g, form: unidentified

ES 10: moderate chalk up to 4mm, sparse flint up to 5mm and fine iron-ores in a fine silty matrix, reduced surfaces and core: form: jar with an external rusticated surface

Amongst the Saxon pottery types can be recognised two distinct chronological periods indicated by the fabrics and or decoration. The earliest period consists of flint-tempered wares (ES.1B FL and ES 3B FL) and the chalk with flint-temper fabric (ES10) and these fit in with the early Saxon period tradition in southern central England for a dominance of these types of pottery. These chalk- and flint-tempered wares were only found in context [5504] and are present only in the form of probable jars or closed shaped vessels. Additionally, datable decoration occurs on two sherds, firstly as rustication, here taking the form of vertical raised bands of clay with rough horizontal lines of 'corrugation' (fabric ES 10) and a sherd with coarse slipping (*schlikung*), here identified by fine flint grits stuck to the lower external surface of a vessel made in (ES.3B FL). Rusticated and *schlikung* decoration are dated to the 5th-early 6th century AD.

The second early and mid Saxon ceramic period represented in the assemblage is defined by groups of pottery consisting of mostly or only chaff-/organic-tempered wares (fabrics ES 7, ES 8A, ES 8B, ES 9A and ES9B). The *floruit* for chaff-tempered wares was the mid 6th-mid 8th century and possibly later. The chaff-tempered wares were restricted to contexts [1005] and [1011] (the fill of sunken featured building [1004]) and occurred as non-diagnostic body sherds, probably derived from closed forms. Amongst these sherds, was however, a fragment of a slack-profiled jar, the form being usually dated to the mid 5th-6th century AD. Additionally the short everted simple rim of a rounded jar with burnished surfaces, made in fabric (ES.9.A) was solely recovered from context [6510].

### Medieval

M 1: handmade multi-coloured quartz, coarse flint and chalk in a fine matrix, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 32g, form: cooking pot/jar. Equates broadly to Winchester medieval fabric MAV, dated c. 850-1200, but mainly c. 1000-?1200

M 2: handmade quartz, fine flint and chalk in a fine matrix, 9 sherds, 6 ENV, 73g, form: cooking pot/jar and unidentified. . Equates broadly to Winchester medieval fabric MBK, dated from c. 950, but mainly c. 1050-1150

M 3: wheel-thrown, chalk with quartz and flint, 5 sherds, 5 ENV, 40g, form: bowl and unidentified

M 4: chalk-tempered, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: unidentified. Equates broadly to Winchester medieval fabric MBX, dated c. 850-1150

M 5: quartz with sparse chalk and snail shell, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 7g, form: unidentified

M 6: wheel-thrown chalk, quartz and flint, 4 sherds, 3 ENV, 103g, form: bowl and jar

M 7: quartz with flint and sparse chalk, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 21g, form: cooking pot/jar

M 8: wheel-thrown multi-coloured quartz orange ware, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: jug. Equates broadly to South Hampshire red ware, Winchester medieval fabric MMI dated c. 1175-1400

M 9: wheel-thrown fine quartz 'whiteware', 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, form: jug. Equates broadly to Winchester medieval fabric MMR, dated c. 1175-1400

M 10: wheel-thrown fine sand, sparse fine flint and chalk, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: unidentified

M 11: wheel-thrown frequent iron-stained quartzes, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 14g, form: unidentified

M 12: chalk in a fine dense matrix, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g, form: unidentified

Handmade flint and chalk-tempered coarse ware (fabric M2) sherds of cooking pots were noted in deposit [7110], alongside the base of a wheel-thrown, probable cooking pot, with an internal pale green glaze and made in fabric M 11. The latter indicated a c. late 12th-13th century deposition date for the context. Sherds of wheel-thrown coarse wares (fabrics M3 and M10) were solely noted in deposit [7108] and particularly so in context [7106]. In the latter deposit these wares occur as rim sherds of bowls (made in fabrics M3 and M6) and a jar (also made in fabric M6) and the rim types are consistent with a late 12th-13th century date. Handmade coarse wares (fabrics M1, M2, M5 and M12) were also noted as sherds of cooking pots or jars in deposit [7016] and include a fragment with an applied vertical thumbed strip (fabric M1). The most datable sherds found in deposit [7016] are two fragments from different glazed jugs: one was made in a redware (fabric M8) and has lines of vertical rouletted notch decoration and the other sherd was made in a 'whiteware' (fabric M9) and has a red slip design (possibly a grid pattern) and a pale olive green glaze. These sherds are most likely to date to the period c. 1175–1250 and date the deposit.

## Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 1 and demonstrates for each context containing pottery a description of the deposit, the size of the group, number of sherds, estimated number of vessels, weight and a spot date.

Context	Deposit description	Size	No. of		Weight	Spot date
			sherds	ENV	(g)	
1005	Fill of sunken featured building (SFB)[1004]	S	10	6	99	Mid 6th-mid 8th century
1011	Fill of sunken featured building (SFB)[1004]	S	4	4	63	Mid 6th-mid 8th century
5504	Pit fill	S	9	5	119	5th-early 6th century
5506	Fill	S	19	5	155	Iron Age
6510	Fill of [6509]	S	1	1	34	Mid 6th-mid 8th century
7106	Fill of [7104]	S	23	20	263	c 1175-1250
7108	Fill of [7103]	S	3	3	11	Late 12th-13th century
7110	Fill of [7103]	S	6	4	41	Late 12th-13th century
7307	Fill of [7306]	S	1	1	3	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
7310	Fill of [7311]	S	2	2	48	Iron Age
7314	Upper fill of [7316]	S	19	4	140	? Mid Iron Age
7319	Upper fill of [7321]	S	7	3	42	Iron Age
7322	Fill of [7323]	S	2	2	13	5

Table 1. WRWH17: Distribution of the pottery

## Significance, potential and recommendations

The pottery has significance at a local level and demonstrates activity for the prehistoric, Saxon and medieval periods. Generally the pottery assemblage is also comparable to that of the finds found in the vicinity, such as at London Road, Overton excavation (site codes: LRO04/62; Lyne 2005 and LROH17: Jarrett 2017) and therefore the pottery types present fit the ceramic profile of the area. The potential of the pottery is to date the features it was recovered from and inform upon prehistoric, early Saxon and medieval activity on the site. It is recommended that a publication report is undertaken on the pottery and that the prehistoric pottery is reassessed by a specialist in that field. It is further recommended that six vessels are illustrated and five sherds are photographed to supplement the text.

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## **Appendix 5: Animal Bone**

Assessment of animal bone recovered from Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire (WRWH17)

Kevin Rielly,

September 2017

### **Introduction**

The site was located at the southern periphery of Whitchurch (20km north of Winchester), between Winchester Street to the west and Micheldever Road, within a large area measuring some 700m north-west to south-east and 550m south-west to north-east. An evaluation consisting of 71 trial trenches followed by two mitigation trenches located in the central parts of the western and eastern halves of this area, provided evidence for late prehistoric, Roman and Saxon occupation. Animal bones were found across the site but chiefly within the later excavations and mainly from Saxon levels. All of the bones were hand collected.

### **Methodology**

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### **Description of faunal assemblage**

The site provided a grand total of 143 hand collected animal bones, this reducing to 111 after refitting. This may appear to suggest a high level of fragmentation; however, the majority of the bones did not need refitting. Nonetheless most bones in this collection were less than 25% complete suggesting a moderate level of breakage. In addition, the majority showed some level of root etching, amounting to heavy surface erosion in about 30% of the assemblage, this particularly noticeable amongst the Saxon collection. The period designations used in this report are of an interim nature, based on the recovery of prehistoric pottery in certain pits and also the identification of a sunken floored building, the Saxon credentials of this construction confirmed by the recovery of loom weights dating to this period, perhaps suggesting an Early or Middle Saxon occupation (Seddon in this report). However there are a few deposits which remain undated (UD in Table 1).

### **Late Prehistoric**

Just two bones, both in poor condition, were taken from evaluation trench 55 within the eastern mitigation area, both arising from pit [5505]. They comprise a cattle loose mandibular tooth (a molar) and a cattle-size rib.

### **Saxon**

The assemblage recovered from the sunken-floored-building, combining the evaluation (trench 65) and western mitigation area, amounted to 84 fragments, which, as mentioned above, included a notable proportion in moderate to poor condition (32 bones or near 40%). Much of this collection comprised cattle- and sheep-sized pieces, generally limb bone fragments and ribs, the remainder including minor quantities of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, chicken and fish. Sheep/goat is by far the most abundant, here representing a mix of parts from at least three individuals, approximately aged in their 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and possibly 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> years (mandibular ages after Payne 1973). The few cattle and pig bones clearly represent one individual, the latter a subadult, while there are at least two chickens. The fish is a dentary (mouth part) which has yet to be identified.

An interesting point, given the state of the bones, is that cattle may have been expected to outnumber those of the smaller domesticates. Poor preservation would necessarily act against the survival of smaller and thus less robust bones. One explanation for this is that sheep/goat were preferentially utilised at this site or at least that, for whatever reason, various parts of this species were preferentially disposed of in this area. It can perhaps be supposed in this case that the proportion of cattle shown here is actually an overrepresentation of their actual usage during the Saxon occupation. Notably there are very few pig bones, which again may relate more to survival than usage, the bones of this species notoriously more likely to suffer from fragmentation and preservation pressures than cattle and sheep bones. However, it should be pointed out that not all the bones are in poor condition, suggestive of mixed preservation pressures, which undoubtedly accounts for the survival of chicken and fish within these levels.

Period:	LP	Sax	UDW		UDE	Total
Context type:	Pit	SFB	Cut	Pit	PH	
Species						
Cattle	1	2		1		4
Cattle-size	1	23	1	3	2	30
Sheep/Goat		14				14
Pig		1				1
Sheep-size		39		2	1	42
Red deer				1		1
Dog			14			14
Chicken		4				4
Fish		1				1
Grand Total	2	84	15	7	3	111

Table 1. Hand collected species abundance by potential period and context type using refitted totals; where LP is late prehistoric, Sax is Saxon, UD is undated (W and E refer to the western and eastern mitigation trenches), SFB is sunken floored building and PH is posthole.

## Undated

These collections were taken from a variety of features, all from the later mitigation areas. They include the contents of two linear cuts [6507] (1 bone) and [7003] (14 bones) and two pits [7103] (3 bones) and [7104] (4 bones) in the western area; and from post-hole [7321] to the east. Cut [7003] provided a concentration of dog bones comprising most of the axial and forelimb parts of a single adult skeleton (limb bones fused and with well worn teeth), almost all of the bones with moderate root etching. These are clearly from a middle to large-sized animal, the relatively complete humerus allowing for the calculation of an approximate shoulder height (after Harcourt 1974) of 550mm, thus about the size of a border collie.

Otherwise there were a few bones belonging to the usual domesticates (here including the cattle- and sheep-size fragments) plus a single red deer phalange from pit [7103].

### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

The dating is yet to be confirmed although it would appear that the major part of the collection, from the SFB, is well dated. Presumably a portion of the as yet undated bones from other features in this part of the site may be contemporary. The quantity of bones from this feature is not large and furthermore shows a less than perfect level of preservation. These factors act against the potential value of this collection and indeed it offers little information beyond a species list (food use rather than food preference) and some general information regarding domesticate exploitation patterns. The Late Prehistoric collection is less useful, in particular in terms of its size and the fact that only one of the two bones was identifiable to species.

While undoubtedly of limited potential the Saxon collection has nonetheless some value. This is related to the lack or at least minimal quantity of contemporary assemblages in this general area. Two somewhat larger assemblages were found amongst the Early Saxon levels at a site in Overton and then from a series of Early to Middle Saxon SFBs at Riverdene, this close to Basingstoke (Ingram 2012 and Hamilton-Dyer 2003). These provided 185 and 677 bones, of which 73 and 176 were identifiable respectively. Notably Overton produced rather similar quantities of all three major domesticates, while pig was the dominant species at Riverdene accompanied by still substantial and equal proportions of cattle and sheep/goat. It is conceivable that differences at each site may relate to soil conditions or possibly, in the case of Riverdene, a greater use of pigs moving further into the Saxon period.

It is recommended that further work should be attempted with the Saxon collection keeping in mind the condition and the quantity of the bones. Here it is hoped that other parts of the collection (here labelled as UD) may be added to the Saxon component following completion of the stratigraphic and dating analyses. This further work should include a comparison with the collections from contemporary Saxon sites in Hampshire in particular with those described above from the northern part of this county. Finally it will also be necessary to identify the fishbone which will entail sending this item to Philip Armitage.

## References

Harcourt, R A, 1974 The dog in prehistoric and early historic Britain. *J Archaeol Science* 1, 151-75

Ingrem , C, 2012 Animal Bone, in A, Taylor, Iron Age to Roman Landscape Features and a Saxon Building at London Road, Overton, Hampshire, *Proc. Hampshire Field Club Archaeol. Soc.* 67 (pt. I), 2012, 188-194

Hamilton-Dyer, S, 2003 The faunal remains, in M, Hall-Torrance and S, D, G, Weaver, The Excavation Of A Saxon Settlement at Riverdene, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 1995, *Proc. Hampshire Field Club Archaeol. Soc.* 58, 92-94

Payne, S, 1973 Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale, *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303

## Appendix 6: Ceramic Building Material and Stone

Assessment of Building Material, Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire (WRWH17)

Compiled by Dr Kevin Hayward September 2017

### INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

Five samples of ceramic building material and stone were retained at excavation WRWH17.

This small sized assemblage (5 examples 2330g) was assessed in order to:

- Identify the form and fabric of ceramic building material to determine whether it was Roman, medieval or post medieval in date.
- Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from and when it was probably used
- Database buildingmatWRWH17.mdb accompanies this document.
- Made recommendations for further study.

### METHODOLOGY

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

As there was no Hampshire ceramic building material or stone fabric reference collection housed at PCA the fabric was prefixed by *WHIT* and a number thus *WHIT1*.

Where the stone fabric matched with the Museum of London series, it was designated the appropriate MoL 4digit code. In this case the code 3120, this is for new stone types.

### CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 3 examples 90g

ROMAN 3 examples 90g

#### *Condition and Distribution*

All of the tile and brick, which comes from a single context the fill [7110] of a pit, is Roman in date. It is in a highly fragmentary and abraded condition so it was not possible to determine any form.

#### *Fabrics*

WHIT 20 Fine pink white silty fabric with small inclusions of rose quartz and red silt

WHIT 21 Highly laminated white silt fabric

WHIT 22 coarse red sandy fabric

No direct comparison could be made with fabrics from the London CBM reference collection but these silty laminae are characteristic of Wealden clays so probably derive from local materials.

## STONE – Petrology

2 examples 2240g

A review of 2 rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/ form are summarised below (Fig. 1).

Figure 1 Table summarising the character, source, quantity and probable function of the main stone types from WRWH17

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at WRWH17
3120a	Fine grained White cream cryptocrystalline glassy quartz sandstone (quartz arenite)	Sarsen – Local Palaeogene deposit	Saddle quern from Trench 55 [5506] 1 example 1965g
3120b	Red iron oxide rich (ferruginous) gritty sandstone	Agglestone Grit, Tertiary New Forest – Isle of Purbeck	Hone from [6510] 1 example 275g

The identification of saddle querns made out of Tertiary materials (Sarsen; Agglestone Grit) is quite in keeping with prehistoric networks rather than the stone used in Roman saddle and rotary querns with you would expect to have come from much further afield. With the latter you would expect materials such as Lodsworth Greensand, Millstone Grit or even German lavastone.

## DISTRIBUTION

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
5506	3120a Trench 55	Sarsen saddle quern	1	1000BC	100AD	1000BC	100AD	500BC+100AD	
6510	3120B	Agglestone Grit rubstone	1	1000BC	100AD	1000BC	100AD	500BC-100AD	
7110	WHIT 1; WHIT 2; WHIT 3	Roman tile fragments	3	50	400	50	400	50-400+	

## SUMMARY

An assessment of the ceramic building material and stone from Winchester Road, Whitchurch provides evidence for Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity in the area of the site. The small collection of Roman ceramic building material should be seen more in terms of manure spread than actual building. The sarsen stone saddle quern from Trench 55 and Agglestone Grit rubstone are materials common in Late Iron Age and Saxon sites in this part of Wessex (Hayward pers. obs.)

## Appendix 7: Loomweights

The loomweights

by Berni Sudds

A total of four circular Saxon fired clay loomweights were recovered from the evaluation and excavation phases, all from the same sunken-featured building (Table 1). The weights have a fine micaceous silty fabric containing occasional organics and rare flint. The weights are rather crudely formed with an irregular finish. They all have a dark-grey to black core and oxidised buff to orange surfaces.

Context	SF No.	Form	Diam (mm)	Height (mm)	Width of wall (mm)	Hole Diam (mm)	% present	No. of frags	Weight (g)
1005	-	Annular	140	45	40-45	60	30	22	278
1011	-	Annular?	-		40+	-	25	38	227
6516	2	Annular	140	48	34-40	60-72	30	19	256
6516	3	Annular	130	52	34-37	55	40	2	261

Table 1: The loomweights. SF = Small Find; Diam = diameter. No = number; g = grams.

Typologically Saxon loomweights have been divided into three main types, annular, intermediate and bun-shaped or biconical, although given the handmade and piecemeal nature of production the boundaries between them can become blurred. The three categories reflect differences in manufacture and date, although again there is a degree of overlap (Hurst 1959, 23-4; Riddler 2004d, 19-20; Walton Rogers 2007, 30). All four weights from site are of the annular type, formed of a ring of clay where the diameter of the central hole exceeds that of the ring.

Annular types are most common during the Early Saxon period, although more recent analysis has suggested they continued to be used in the Middle Saxon period (Walton Rogers 2007; Blackmore 2008, 196). The weights would have been used to keep the warp threads of an upright loom taught and demonstrate that weaving was taking place within the settlement. An SFB excavated some 5 miles to the east of site at Overton provided similar evidence for textile manufacture, including loomweights, a spindle whorl and a bone pin (Taylor 2012, 199).

### Recommendations

The loomweights should be included in any future publication and considered alongside any further evidence of textile manufacture that may have been recovered from site. Comparison should also be made with comparable contemporary assemblages in the broader vicinity. Two of the loomweights will require illustration.

### References

Blackmore, L., 2008. 'The pottery' in R. Cowie and L. Blackmore 'Early and Middle Saxon rural settlement in the London region'. MOLAS Monograph 41, 169-193.

Hurst, J. G., 1959. 'Middle Saxon Pottery' in G. C. Dunning, J. G. Hurst and F. Tischler 'Anglo-Saxon Pottery: a symposium'. *Medieval Archaeology* **3**, 23-5.

Riddler, I., 2004. 'The loomweights' in J. Leary with G. Brown, J. Rackham, C. Pickard & R. Hughes, 'Tatberht's *Lundenwic*. Archaeological Excavations in Middle Saxon London. *PCA Monograph* **2**, 19-22.

Taylor, A., 2012. 'Iron Age to Roman landscape features and a Saxon building at London Road, Overton, Hampshire'. *Proc. Hampshire Field Club Archaeol. Soc.* 67 (part 1), 174-201.

Walton Rogers, P., 2007, Cloth and clothing in Early Anglo-Saxon England AD 450-700, *CBA Research Report* **145**. York.

## Appendix 8: Metal

### THE METAL FINDS

Märit Gaimster

Seven metal finds were retrieved from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. All finds were associated with medieval pottery. The largest assemblage, from context [1706], was found with pottery dating from c. 1125-1250. The group includes an undiagnostic copper-alloy fragment and four incomplete iron nails; two of the nails are possibly horseshoe nails. Another iron object, in the form of a strap fragment, was recovered from context [7110], together with pottery dating from the late 12th to 13th centuries. Also associated with pottery of this date is a copper-alloy pin with a very fine shank from context [7108]. The pin (SF 1) appears to be complete although lacking its head. This was almost certainly formed by wound wire, crimped into place. Pins with fine shanks came into fashion during the 12th century, reflecting an increase in availability of drawn wire. These finer pins with small heads, used in vast numbers throughout the later Middle Ages, were used to pin items of clothing such as veils and linen headdresses (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 297).

### Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds form an integral component of the archaeological evidence and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. To enable full identification of the finds, all metal finds should be x-rayed; this will also provide a long-term record of these objects for the site archive. Following x-raying and full analysis, nails and undiagnostic metal objects may be discarded.

### References

Egan, G. and Pritchard, F.1991. *Dress Accessories c.1150 – c.1450*. Medieval finds from excavations in London 3. HMSO London.

Context	SF	Description	Pot date	Recommendations
7106		Copper-alloy ?object; small and slightly curved fragment only; W5mm; L 20mm	c 1125-1250	x-ray
		Iron nails; two small incomplete with narrow heads; L 12 and 24mm; possibly horseshoe nails	c 1125-1250	x-ray
		Iron nail; incomplete and corroded; flat-section shank and narrow ?square head; W 9mm; L 70mm+	c 1125-1250	x-ray
		Iron nail; complete but corroded; small round head; shank curved from extraction; L 55mm	c 1125-1250	x-ray
7108	1	Copper-alloy pin; complete with straight finished top end, likely missing its wound-wire head; L 39mm; gauge 0.73mm	Late 12th to 13th centuries	x-ray
7110		Iron strap; incomplete and corroded; slightly tapering; W 17–20mm; L 45mm	Late 12th to 13th centuries	x-ray

### WRWH17: Metal finds

## Appendix 9: Environmental Samples

### Bioarchaeological Processing of Bulk Environmental Samples from Whitchurch

David Ashby and Nick Watson (ARCA, University of Winchester)

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document reports on an assessment of three contexts excavated at the Winchester road, Whitchurch site (WRWH 17) by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) in 2017.

1.2 All the samples were delivered to the ARCA laboratories at the University of Winchester by PCA staff. The samples were contained in sealed white plastic tubs each with a volume of approximately 10 litres. Environmental Sample Sheets were provided too.

1.3 The objective of the assessment was to recover, categorize, quantify and, if possible, date any artefact or ecofact that could aid in the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interpretation of the context. Furthermore and based upon the assessment, recommendations are given regarding the potential of specific biological remains to provide more detailed and interesting evidence should any future analyses be decided upon.

#### 2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 The samples were processed in their entirety by flotation using meshes of 1mm and 250 µm for the residue and flot respectively. The flots were air dried at 40°C for 72 hours and then they were systematically examined under a low-power binocular microscope and quantitative observations made on the preserved biological remains. The residue fraction that was greater than 11.2mm was also systematically sorted to recover artefacts and preserved biological remains. The smaller 4mm and 2mm fractions were retained and stored.

2.2 The flots have been assessed using the following schema: 0-10 items is represented by +, 11-50 items ++, 51-100 items +++ and greater than 100 items ++++.

2.3 On occasion it is useful to describe relative sizes and this is done according to the Wentworth scale of sediment grain size:

Very fine sand size	0.065-0.125 mm
Fine sand	0.125-0.25mm
Medium sand	0.25-0.5mm
Coarse sand	0.5-1mm
Very coarse sand	1-2mm
Granule	2-4mm
Fine pebble	4-8mm
Medium pebble	8-16mm
Coarse pebble	16-32mm
Very coarse pebble	32-64mm
Cobble	>64mm

2.4 The results are tabulated in section 3 below. Where it is possible to draw inferences about the nature of the samples (with help from the information on the Environmental Sample Sheets) then these are made below each table as are any recommendations for further study. Exceptional results are in **Bold**.

### 3 TABULATED RESULTS FOR WRWH 17

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
7004	1		pottery	5.20	Possible prehistoric
			bone	25.28	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>Land snails</i>		
				+	<i>Trochulus sp</i>
				+	<i>Vallonia sp</i>
				++	<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>
				+	<i>Vallonia sp</i>
				++	<i>Slug egg shell</i>
			<i>Charcoal</i>	+	<i>Unidentifiable grains</i>
			<i>Flint debitage</i>	+	<i>Microscopic flake</i>

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
6510	4		pot	6.28	Possible prehistoric
			bone	29.47	
			burnt flint	13.75	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>charcoal</i>	+	<i>Unidentifiable grains</i>
			<i>bone</i>		<i>Small mammal</i>

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
6516	5		pot	5.17	Possible prehistoric
			bone	6.41	
			worked flint	5.53	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>charcoal</i>	+	<i>Unidentifiable grains</i>

Further analysis of the pottery and worked flint is recommended.

## Appendix 10: OASIS Record

### OASIS ID: preconst1-298108

#### Project details

Project name	Land off Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire: Report on Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by CgMs Consulting to undertake an initial stage of archaeological evaluation of land off Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire. The Site is the subject of a development proposal, which is to comprise housing and associated works. The fieldwork comprised of the mechanical excavation of - trenches measuring 30m X2m and two separate mitigation areas, Stage 1 in the western area measured 900m <sup>2</sup> , and Stage 2 in the eastern area measured 400m <sup>2</sup> . The investigation was completed in keeping with the Written Scheme of Investigation and carried out between the June and August 2017. This report provides the result of the initial stage of the evaluation. The fieldwork in the western portion of the Site revealed a single early Saxon Sunken Featured Building, in Trench 65, previously located in the Trench 10 of the Evaluation, and a large medieval pit. The eastern part of the site revealed a number of discreet pre-historic features, with no obvious pattern or purpose. No other significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.
Project dates	Start: 12-06-2017 End: 12-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WRWH17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	SFB Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	METAL Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	LOOMWIEGHT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman

Investigation type "Open-area excavation","Part Excavation"  
Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

---

### Project location

Country England  
Site location HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE WHITCHURCH Land off Winchester Road  
Postcode RG28 7JJ  
Study area 12 Hectares  
Site coordinates SU 46499 47167 51.221286863949 -1.334094778227 51 13 16 N 001 20 02 W Point

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Project brief originator Hampshire County Council  
Project design originator Paul McCulloch  
Project director/manager Paul McCulloch  
Project supervisor Katherine Marshall  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust  
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"  
Digital Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust  
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report"

---

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Land off Winchester Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire: Report on Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Marshall, K

Other bibliographic R13049  
details

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Winchester

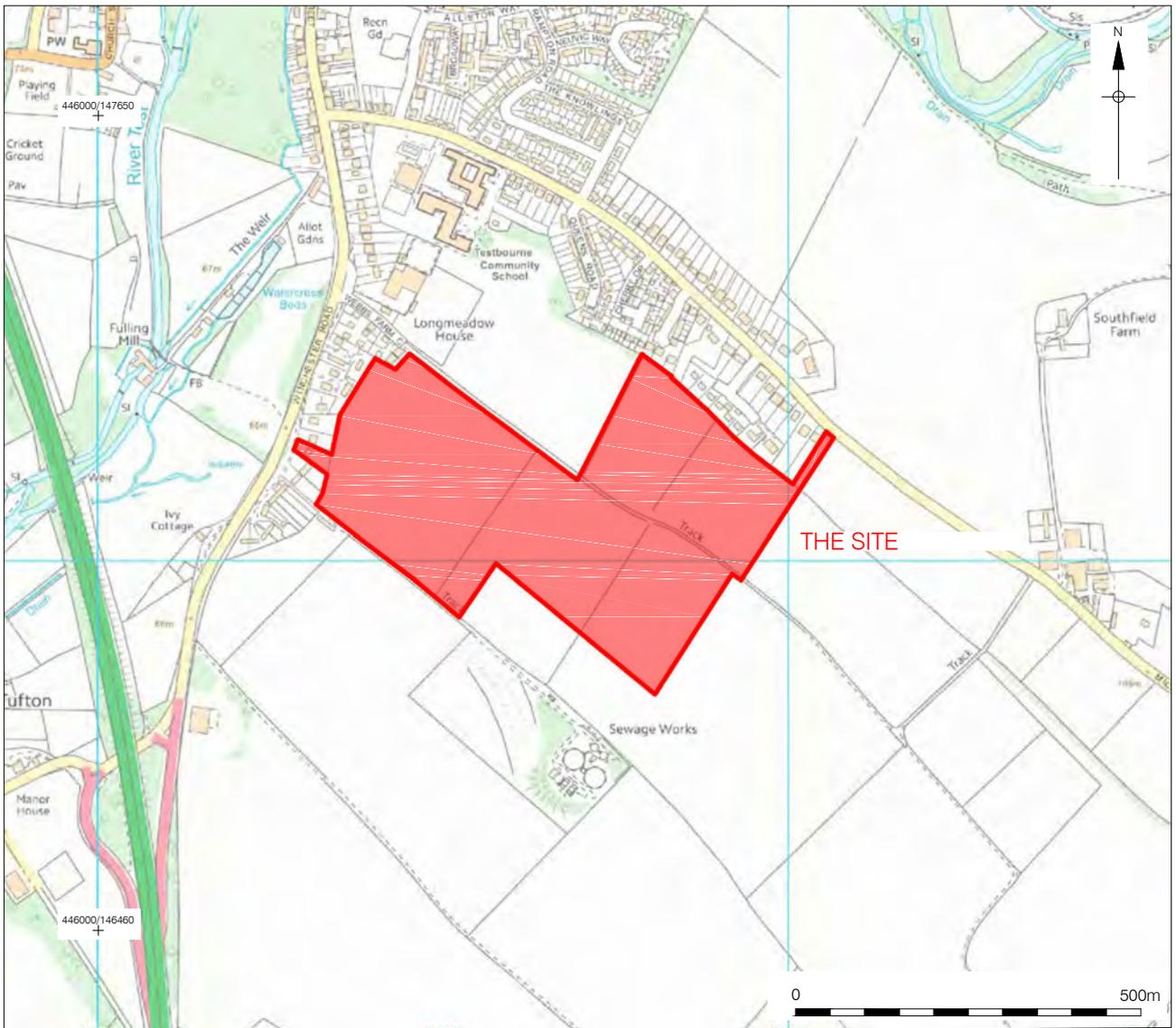
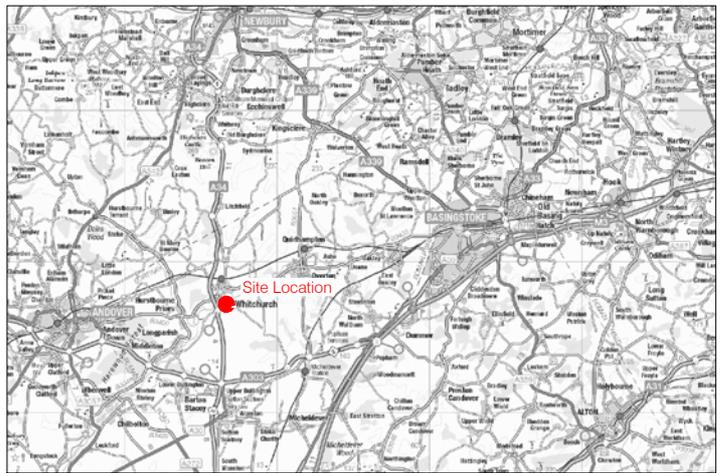
Place of issue or Winchester  
publication

Description A4 ringbound report, 7 plates. unpublished client report

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Entered by Kathrine Marshall (kmarshall@pre-consturct.com)

Entered on 11 October 2017



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000, 1:500,000 & 1:10,000 at A4

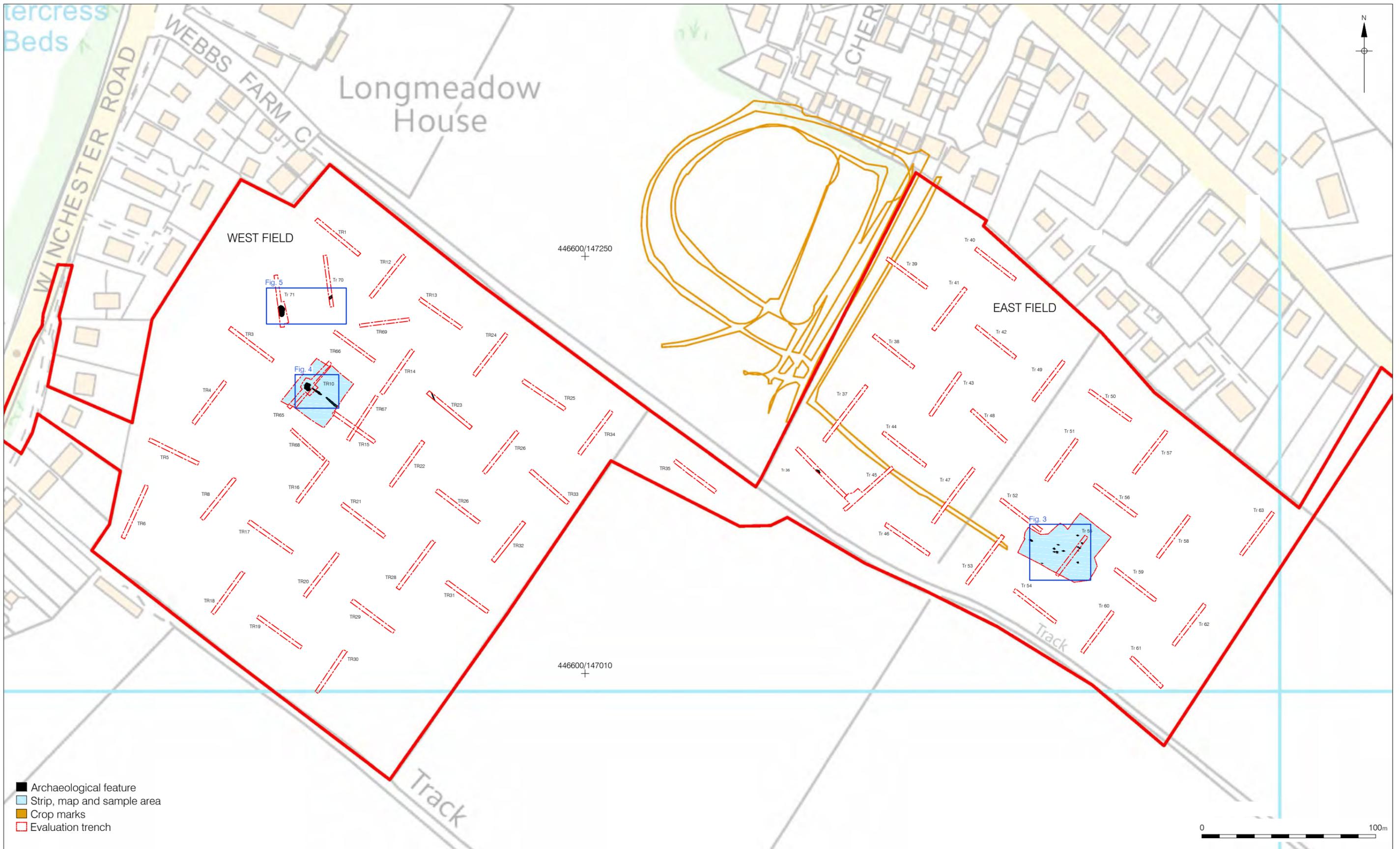


Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:2,000 at A3

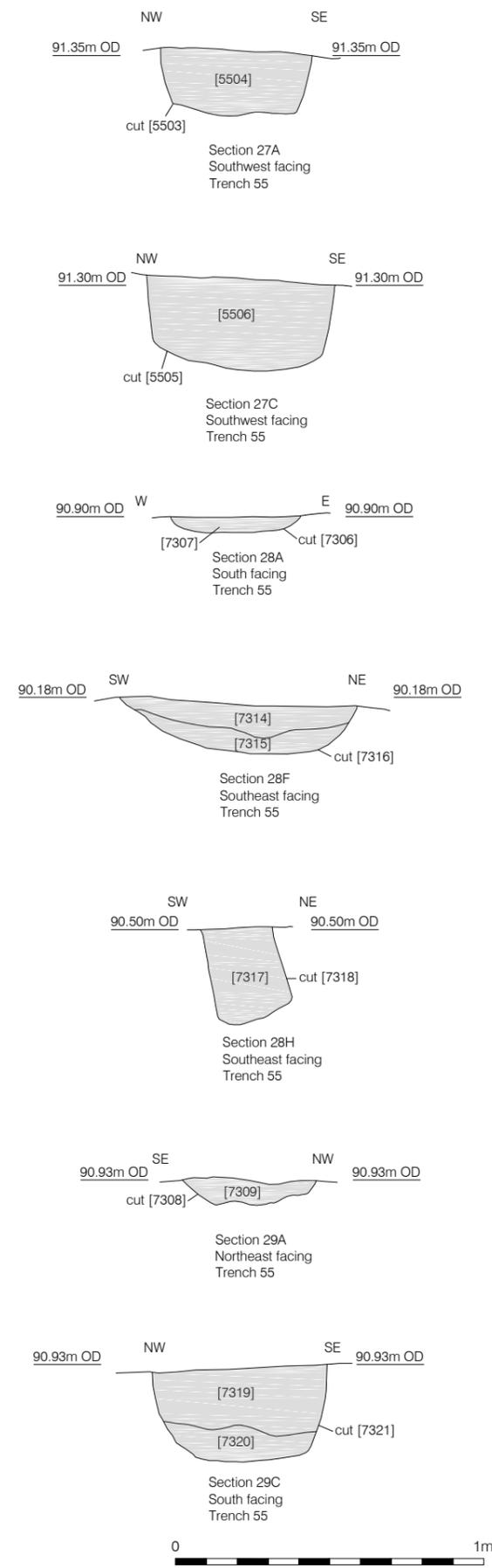
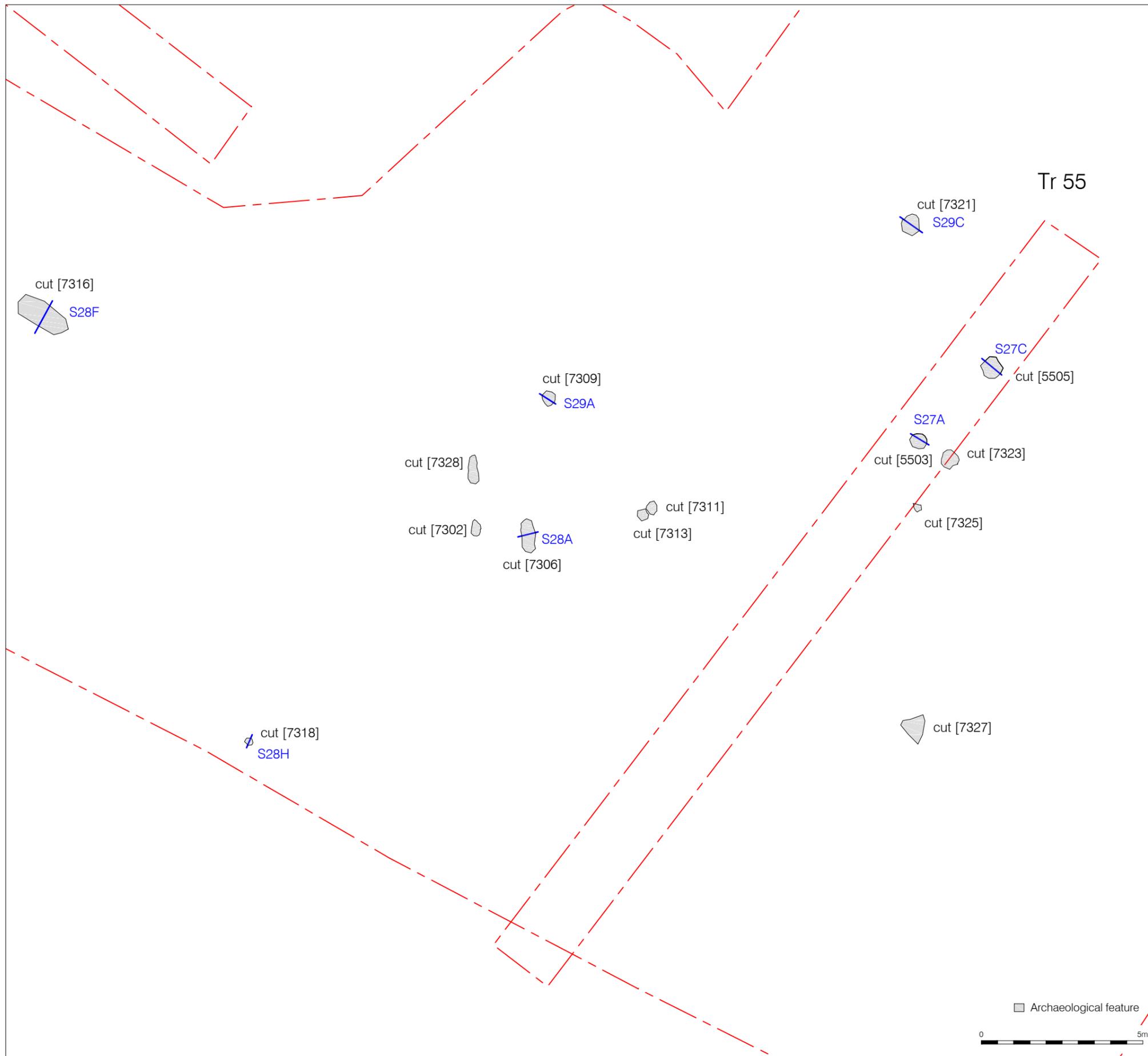
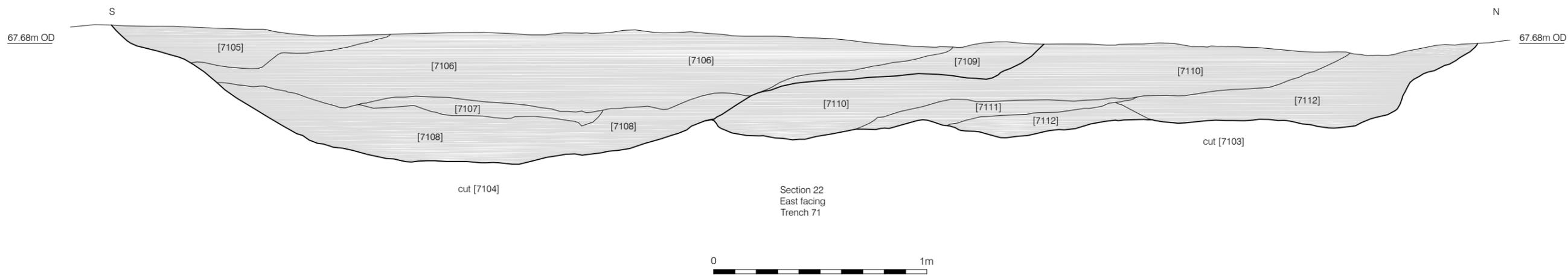


Figure 3  
Trench 55 and 73: plan and sections  
Plan at 1:125, sections at 1:20 at A3





Archaeological feature: Excavated/ unexcavated

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