

# SOUTHERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICESLTD

SUMMARY REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132kV CABLE ROUTE. BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994.

> SAS 7 HAMPSHIRE MUSEUMS ACCESSION No. A.1994.4

> > VOLUME 4 (OF 4) THE ILLUSTRATIONS NOVEMBER 2001



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Fig. 21 Phase map of Latchmere Green. AD 43-70.



Fig.24Phase map of Latchmere Green. AD 150-200.Fig.25Phase map of Latchmere Green. AD 200-270.



Fig. 22 Phase map of Latchmere Green. AD 70-100.



Fig. 23 Phase map of Latchmere Green. AD 100-150.

Fig. 26 Phase map of Latchmere Green. AD 270-330.Fig. 27 Phase map of Latchmere Green. AD 330-420.

Contexts dated by their pottery

= Corney distribution of Roman material

















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Plan of 724 at Ashford Hill Common.











have been recovered from other sites in the Bedhampton area. The site lies at a height of approximately 10m aOD and the underlying geology is Head deposits over London Clay. No archaeological features were observed, though sherds of Roman and Mediaeval pottery were recovered from site layers. Funding was by the developer, Norman Wright (Portsmouth) Ltd.

Tony Molloy, Southern Archaeological Services Ltd

#### Southern Electric 132kV cable route Bramley to Ashford Hill watching brief

In May 1993 Southern Electric plc commissioned Southern Archaeological Services Ltd to carry out a watching brief on their 132kV cable route from Bramley (NGR SU 6440 6022) to Ashford Hill (NGR SU 5488 6305). The main groundworks took place between May 1993 and autumn 1994, with a break for bad weather from December 1993 to April 1994. The groundworks consisted of the stripping of topsoil for an easement ranging in width from 12m to 20m, and the digging of two cable trenches (both 0.9m wide and 1.10m in deep) within the easement.

The route crossed both arable and pasture land. The underlying geology was a mixture of London Clay and Bagshot Beds, with caps of overlying gravel and sands on some of the higher areas. The points at either end of the route lay at a height of 65m aOD and the highest point at Wheathold was 95m aOD.

Areas of interest have been divided into periods:-

- 1) Prehistoric
- 2) Roman
- 3) Mediaeval
- 4) Post-Mediaeval to Modern
- 5) Undated

## 1) Prehistoric

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a) Worked flints were found scattered along the whole of the cable route but there was a concentration on the high ground at Wheathold between SU 5680 6058 and SU 5574 6143. Most of the identifiable flints were either Mesolithic or Neolithic.

b) An elongated feature filled with burnt flint was observed on the high ground at SU 5582 6111 near Wheathold. There was a high concentration of worked flints and features in the same field and adjacent fields. Although there is no direct dating evidence for the feature it is possible that it is Late Iron Age and a source of flint for tempering the locally produced Silchester ware. There are undated cropmarks nearby.

c) A concentration of features was exposed at SU 6245 6025 to the north of Little London. A number of pits and ditches were observed and Silchester ware was recovered from three of the features. There was evidence of a possible structure and ditches which indicate Late-Iron Age to Early Roman activity in the area. Both the area at Latchmere Green (see below) and that at Little London lie on the edge of the gravel plateau around Silchester and suggest a continuity of use of the area from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period.

d) Evidence suggests that at least two of the Late Iron Age/Roman ditches that run from Silchester (near Little London) cross the line of the cable route.

# 2) Roman

a) Part of a Roman settlement on the higher ground at Latchmere Green (SU 6348 6019) near the junction of the Roman roads from Silchester (Calleva

Atrebatum) to Winchester (Venta Belgarum) and Chichester (Noviomagus Regnensium) was exposed by the groundworks. Surface finds, mostly Roman, have been recovered from this area for several years suggesting some form of occupation. The groundworks revealed an area of activity some 400m wide stretching in the east from the Roman road from Silchester to Chichester to some 150m west of the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester. The main area of occupation was along the Silchester to Winchester road. Pottery, ceramic building material, quernstones, slag, glass, animal and human bone were recovered from the surface and from features. The flint foundations of three walls were also uncovered. There is some evidence, from the presence of wasters, that pottery and tile production may have been carried out on or near the site, as well as smithing. There appears to have been occupation in the area from the Late Iron Age through to at least the 4th century AD. An area to the west of present day Ash Lane showed evidence of a new phase of activity in the late 3rd century, possibly associated with the building of the stone defences of Silchester about AD260-280. The settlement seems to have continued into the 4th century but had contracted to the north of the cable route by that time. Although Silchester had satellite settlements, all the other known settlements are immediately outside the town, so the location of a significant settlement at this distance from the town is unusual. It probably had its origins in a combination of pre-Roman settlement patterns, geology and the junction of two Roman roads.

b) The Roman road from Silchester to Chichester was sectioned by the cable trenches at SU 6370 6024. This revealed a great deal of activity in this area though it appears that much of the road has been robbed or ploughed out. The Roman road from Silchester to Winchester was also sectioned by the cable trenches at SU 6341 6018. This revealed that the road was almost non-existent at this location, the only evidence being a short length of the eastern fosse.

c) A Roman ditch, probably a field boundary, dating to the period AD270-400 was observed at SU 6418 6032 south of the Three Ashes site.

d) The Portway, the Roman road from Silchester to Salisbury (Sorviodunum), was sectioned at SU 6034 6015 just west of Skate's Farm. The road consisted of a mixed lime/sand base with a layer of large flint nodules above this, probably capped with a gravel surface.

3) Mediaeval

a) A spread of Mediaeval pottery was exposed at SU 5484 6279 west of Woodhouse Lane on the upper slope of the valley of the River Enborne. The pottery was all of local manufacture from the period AD1300 to 1400, though some may be of 16th century date. Although there was no occupation evidence within the easement, it does suggest nearby settlement over this period.

b) A spread of Mediaeval activity was noted in the area of the isolated St. Peter's Church, SU 5880 5995 suggesting a possible deserted Mediaeval village.

4) Post-Mediaeval to Modern

a) Two Modern dumps of rubbish were observed: one of 20th century deposition near Little London at SU 6329 6026 and the other of 19th/early 20th century date on the edge of Ashford Hill Common at SU 5507 6203.

## 5) Undated

a) A pattern of stakeholes was revealed west of Violet Lane at SU 5762 6052. No finds or other dating evidence were recovered. b) A linear feature filled with burnt flint, and with associated stakeholes was observed running parallel with a small stream at SU 5537 6160 on Ashford Hill Common. Although there were no finds, the feature could be of Iron Age date, or it may be associated with the enclosure of the common.

c) Numerous other features of unknown function and date were also observed.

Ron Brading, Southern Archaeological Services Ltd

[Note: the last report has been included because it has not appeared in any previous Hampshire reports. It is hoped that the full report will be published later this year]



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SUMMARY REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132kV CABLE ROUTE. BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994.

> SAS 7 HAMPSHIRE MUSEUMS ACCESSION No. A.1994.4

> > VOLUME 3 (OF 4) THE FINDS REPORTS NOVEMBER 2001



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# SAS 7 FINDS REPORT

# MATERIAL 01 STONE

# WORKED FLINT

There were 29 contexts which contained 55 fragments. The worked flint was scanned by:-

Francis Wenban-Smith on 22/8/94 (FWS)Matthew Garner on 10/3/95(MG)William Boismier on 5/10/95(WB)

The table below is a compilation of those three scans.

#### Dates

Mesolithic - M Neolithic - N Late Prehistoric - LP Bronze Age - BA

CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NO	DATE	SCAN
1	1	Large blade	096	M/N	WB
2	1	Secondary flake, damaged	099	M/BA	MG
7	1	Core shatter, undateable	098		WB
50	1	Knapped fragment	106		FWS
91	1	Straight edged scraper	113	LP	FWS
104	2	Blade fragment	221	M/N	WB
106	1	Tertiary flake	196		MG
	1	Secondary flake	197		MG
194	1	Blade core fragment,	198	Μ	MG
		starch fractures			
195	1	Tertiary flake	199		MG
356	1	Secondary flake fragment	200		MG
396	1	Secondary flake, tillage damage	138		WB
	1	Blade	179	M/N	WB
397	1	Secondary flake, squat	180	N/BA	WB
426	1	Secondary flake	222	N/BA	WB
481	1	Secondary flake, squat	201	N/BA	WB
549	1	Secondary flake, soft hammer,	202		WB
		undateable			
637	1	Secondary flake	203	M/N	WB
638	1	Secondary flake, undateable	223		WB
645	2	Debitage from blade cores, hard	181, 182	Μ	WB
		hammer			

# FINDS REPORT FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132Kv CABLE ROUTE, BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994

	CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NO	DATE	SCAN
(	646	1	Blade core	183	M/N	FWS
		1	Blade, burnt and broken	184	M/N	FWS
		1	Blade, retouched with at least	185	M/N	FWS
			1 concave scraping edge			
			and another convex denticulation			
		1	Tertiary flake, gravel derived	186	M/N	WB
		1	Proximal flake fragment	187	M/N	WB
		3	Secondary flakes	188	Μ	MG
	650	1	Secondary flake, core preparation?	204		MG
	665	1	Small tertiary nodule, undateable	205		WB
		1	Secondary flake fragment, derived	206		WB
			from rare Reading Beds, undateabl	e		
	666	1	Blade, pressure snapped	001	M/N	WB
		1	Incidental blade, poor, minor edge	189		WB
			damage, not really dateable			
		1	Joint/keel platform core	190	N?	WB
		1	Scraper - thumbnail?,	207	N/BA	WB
			edge damage			
		1	Tertiary flake, trimming debris,	208	M/N	WB
			edge damage, patinated			
		1	Blade	209	M/N	WB
		1	Battered lump	-		MG
		1	Tertiary flake, probable scraper,	210	M/N	WB
			well patinated			
		1	Secondary flake fragment,	211		MG
			undateable			
	667	1	Primary flake fragment,	191		MG
			undateable			
		1	Undiagnostic flake	212		WB
			tractorlith/core?			
		1	Blade, well patinated,	213	M/N	WB
		_	edge damage			
		1	Secondary flake, undiagnostic	214		MG
		1	End/side scraper, gravel/tertiary	215		WB
			flint with edge damage.			
	-		Not dateable			
	700	1	Core - almost bipolar blade/flake	216	M/N	WB
	701	1	Secondary flake, undateable	219		WB
	706	1	Secondary flake, edge damage,	192	M/N	WB
	711		rotten cortex			
	711	1	Tertiary flake, edge damage,	193		WB
		1	undateable			
	710	1	Blade fragment, proximal end	217	M/N	WB
	/14	I	rimary lake, water rolled,	194		WB
		1	unuateable	105		<b>XX 77</b>
		I	rinnary nake, water folled, edge	195		wВ
	057	1	Disush shotter and itself	210		
	734	1	riougn snatter, undateable	218		wВ
### Worked Flint Report

55 fragments were recovered from 29 contexts along the cable route. The majority of flints, 30, were recovered as isolated finds, but a total of 25 were retrieved from five successive fields (644, 646, 650/664, 665 and 666, 45 % of the total recovered).

Definitions – worked flints are classified as blades when their length is twice their width. Primary flakes have 50% or more cortex remaining, secondary flakes between 49 and 5% cortex and tertiary flakes less than 5% cortex.

The collection from the fields is divided in the following way. There were six blades recovered (Item Numbers 001, 184, 185, 189, 209 and 213), one blade fragment (Item Number 187), one blade core (Item Number 183), three scrapers (Item Numbers 207, 210 and 215), two cores (Item Numbers 190 and 212), one debitage (Item Number 205), two tertiary flakes (Item Numbers 186 and 208), seven secondary flakes (Item Numbers 188 [three flakes], 204 [probably core preparation], 206, 211 and 214), one primary flake (Item Number 191) and one battered lump.

Over the rest of the site the flints could be divided thus:- two blades (Item Numbers 096 and 179), three blade fragments (Item Numbers 217 and 221 [two fragments]), three blade cores (Item Numbers 181, 198 and 217), one scraper (Item Number 113), two cores (Item Numbers 098 and 216), three tertiary flakes (Item Numbers 193, 196 and 199), 12 secondary flakes (Item Numbers 099, 138, 180, 192, 197, 200, 201, 202, 203, 219, 222 and 223), two primary flakes (Item Numbers 194 and 195) and two miscellaneous fragments (Item Numbers 106 and 218).

From the total flints collected, 17 (31%) show evidence of damage from post-depositional factors. This is in keeping with the fact that many of the fields along the cable route have been ploughed.

Few of the flints have been identified to source but Item Numbers 186 and 215 are both gravel-derived which could indicate a local source as the fields they were recovered from contain gravel patches. Item Number 206 was identified by William Boismier as coming from the rare Reading Beds.

Where it was possible to date the flints, 21 were Mesolithic/Neolithic, one Mesolithic/Bronze Age, four Neolithic/Bronze Age and one Prehistoric.

### Discussion

The isolated flints can give little information. The collection from the five contiguous fields, (25 fragments dated Mesolithic/Neolithic - Bronze Age) could well indicate that there is evidence of human activity in that region. The high number of objects (blade and scrapers - nine objects, 36%) in this collection may be explained by the normal collection bias towards recognisably worked material. The flint working debris (14 pieces, 56%) may indicate flint working in the area as the debris would not normally be carried away from the site of manufacture.

### Sue Higgins

### WORKED STONE

There were 11 contexts with 34 fragments. The worked stone was scanned by David Williams (with the exception of context **259**). The table below is arranged in context number order.

CONTEXT	FRAG	ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
40	2	105	Quern. Greensand, high beds of Lodsworth
			West Sussex
50	2	236	Quern. Millstone grit, Derbyshire/Yorkshire
88	1	237	Dressed on at least 2 faces. Fine grained sandstone,
			probably local Tertiary
106	3	239	Quern. Niedermendig lava, Eifel Hills, Germany
	1	238	Hard chalk, local
194	1	124	Quern. Quartz conglomerate, Forest of Dean, Glos.
198	1	128	Quern. Coarse millstone grit
226	1	240	Quern/honestone. Pennant sandstone, Bristol
259	1	257	Quern? Quartz conglomerate.
679	2	241	Quern. Millstone grit
	1	242	Quern. Greensand, local
680	2	002	Quern. Greensand, local
	1	003	Sandy limestone
681	1	019	Tile. Shelly limestone, Jurassic, possibly Cotswold
			region
	9	020	Quern. Greensand, 2 types - Lodsworth and local
	2	243	Quern. Quartz conglomerate, Forest of Dean, Glos.
	1	244	Quern. Millstone grit
	1	245	Fine grained Tertiary sandstone
	1	246	Greensand, lower

### Worked Stone Report

34 worked stone pieces were recovered from 11 contexts along the cable route. By far the majority came from either stratified or unstratified contexts around the area of the Roman settlement at Latchmere Green. Only one piece, Item Number 237, from context **88**, was recovered from elsewhere along the route.

The stratified contexts from Latchmere Green, **40**, **106**, **194**, **198**, **226** and **259** contained 10 pieces of worked stone. Most (nine fragments) are quernstones (Item Numbers 105 [two pieces], 124, 128, 239 [three pieces], 240 and 257) They are all imported, and most made from stone which was typically used for quernstones. The Niedermendig lava from Germany (Item Number 239) is often found on Roman sites and into the Saxon period which raises questions about the length of time for which the settlement was occupied.

The unstratified contexts from Latchmere Green, **50**, **679**, **680** and **681** contained 23 pieces of worked stone. Again many are quernstones (19 fragments) (Item Numbers 002 [two pieces], 020 [nine pieces], 236 [two pieces], 241 [two pieces], 242, 243 [ two pieces] and 244). Of the remaining worked stone, one piece (Item Number 019) is a roof tile of shelly limestone, implying that it was for use on a fairly substantial building.

Many of the quernstones from the unstratified contexts were also imported, although Item Numbers 002, 020 and 242 are made from local Greensand.

#### Discussion

As the majority of the worked stone recovered consisted of fragments of quernstone (28 pieces, 83%) this would suggest a domestic or possibly a small industrial (milling) settlement in the area with trade links, probably via Silchester, to other parts of this country (such as West Sussex, Derbyshire/Yorkshire, Forest of Dean, Bristol and the Cotswolds) and mainland Europe.

The origin of the stone used is similar to that found during the excavation of the defences of the local town of Silchester, where most of the quernstones were made of Lower Greensand, either from Lodsworth or of local origin, and one Old Red Sandstone possibly from the Forest of Dean or Mendips (Fulford, 1974).

Sue Higgins

#### **BULK STONE**

There were 89 contexts with 584 fragments of miscellaneous stone. The stone was scanned by Sue Higgins and Ron Brading. Some contexts were also scanned by David Williams (marked with \* in the table below). The table lists the material in context number order.

CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION
1	1	Igneous rock, covered with tar
2	5	Flint, one bashed, 4 water-worn
50	2	Sandstone, water-worn; bashed flint
54	1	Burnt flint, not worked (Item number 220)
62	2	Shale
64	3	Burnt flint
78	1	Flint, with chalky mortar adhering
95	7	Flint, 4 nodules - 1 with chalky mortar and cessy deposits adhering,
		2 with chalky mortar; 3 burnt flint
96	6	3 chalk; 2 burnt flint; 1 bashed flint nodule
98	1	Flint, large nodule
106	4	1 chalk, heat affected; 3 burnt flint
107	1	Burnt flint
108	1	Shelly sandstone with mortar adhering
194	1	Chalk
198	1	Burnt flint
202	2	Burnt flint
228	1	Burnt flint
229	1	Burnt flint
242	1	Burnt flint
296	3	Burnt flint
304	1	Burnt flint nodule, battered
309	1	Chalk

CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION
366	2	Sandstone with high iron content
372	3	Burnt flint
374	2	Flint nodules, 1 probably burnt, both water-worn
376	1	Sandstone, high iron content/concretion/iron panning
377	5	1 flint nodule, bashed; 1 chalk; 3 ferruginous sandstone
379	1	Burnt flint with fine sandy mortar adhering
394	1	Fine limestone with traces of mortar adhering
396	1	Burnt flint
397	2	Burnt flint
398	11	6 burnt flint; 2 ferruginous sandstone; quartzite pebble in 3
		pieces, water-worn*
427	1	Burnt flint
431	1	Flint nodule
434	1	Burnt flint
460	1	Burnt flint
481	2	Shale
483	2	1 flint nodule, burnt; 1 red sandstone, water-worn
485	1	Flint nodule
487	1	Chalk, possibly burnt
494	2	1 chalk; 1 slate, grey
506	1	Burnt flint
546	1	Burnt flint
549	8	Burnt flint
553	1	Burnt flint
554	1	Burnt flint
627	3	Flint nodules, 2 have mortar/iron panning/concretions adhering
631	2	Flint nodules
633	3	Flint nodules, possibly burnt
637	14	13 burnt flint; 1 coal
638	1	Burnt flint
644	3	Burnt flint
645	4	Burnt flint
646	4	Burnt flint
648	1	Burnt flint
650	1	Burnt flint
662	2	Slate, grey
665	1	Sandstone with iron content
666	20	Burnt flint
667	2	1 burnt flint; one quartzite
679	15	Local Sarsen; Lodsworth greensand; local iron-rich greensand;
		local greensand; burnt flint/chert; shale?, probably burnt;
(00		sandy limestone, pink granite*
080	11	Burnt flint; shale?, Kimmeridge, burnt; local greensand; iron-rich lower
(01		greensand*
081	12	Shelly limestone, possibly Jurassic; fine grained limestone; quartzite
		peoble, water-worn; lower greensand; shale, Kimmeridge?; burnt flint;
697	100	quartzite*
C60	128	Burnt flint - weighed and discarded

CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION
684	76	1 ferruginous sandstone; 75 burnt flint - weighed and discarded
698	2	1 ferruginous sandstone; 1 shale
700	3	1 burnt flint; 1 ferruginous sandstone; 1 coal
701	1	Burnt flint
703	1	Iron rich greensand
705	1	Burnt flint
708	2	1 burnt flint; 1 large limestone slab
726	42	Burnt flint
792	5	Burnt flint
808	1	Burnt flint
810	2	Burnt flint
812	1	Flint nodule with iron/slag adhering
819	1	Red sandstone
867	6	Burnt flint
868	1	Burnt flint
876	4	Flint with red/iron? staining
897	1	Chalk
902	1	Burnt flint
906	1	Burnt lime/limestone - slaked lime?
936	2	Burnt flint
947	7	5 sandy limestone; 1 burnt flint; one coal
952	91	One quartzite, burnt*; 90 burnt flint - weighed and discarded
954	1	Belemnite fossil*
984	3	Limestone, 1 sandy and burnt, 1 water-worn (same as 947)
985	1	Burnt sandy limestone (Same as 947)

Detail of bulk stone by different stone types:-

Burnt Flint : 55 contexts, 463 fragments, including 299 weighed and discarded. (54, 64, 95, 96, 106, 107, 198, 202, 228, 229, 242, 296, 304, 372, 379, 396, 397, 398, 427, 434, 460, 483, 506, 546, 549, 553, 554, 637, 638, 644, 645, 646, 648, 650, 666, 667, 679, 680, 681, 683, 684, 700, 701, 705, 708, 726, 792, 808, 810, 867, 868, 902, 936, 947, 952) Flint : 15 contexts, 31 fragments, mostly nodules, pebbles or 'bashed' fragments. (2, 50, 78, 95, 96, 98, 374, 377, 431, 485, 627, 631, 633, 812, 876) Sandstone : 16 contexts, 34 fragments (50, 108, 366, 376, 377, 398, 483, 665, 679, 680, 681, 684, 698, 700, 703, 819) Limestone : 8 contexts, 16 fragments (394, 679, 681, 708, 906, 947, 984, 985) Chalk : 8 contexts, 10 fragments (96, 106, 194, 309, 377, 487, 494, 897) Igneous : 2 contexts, 2 fragments (1, 679) Coal: 3 contexts, 3 fragments (637, 700, 947) Shale : 6 contexts, 14 fragments (62, 481, 679, 680, 681, 698) Quartzite : 4 contexts, 7 fragments (398, 667, 681, 952) Slate : 2 contexts, 3 fragments (494, 662) Fossil: 1 context, 1 fragment (954)

# **Bulk Stone Report**

The geology of the area is as follows:- the top layers are Tertiaries - London Clay and Bagshot Beds - interspersed with gravels and sands; under this is Chalk, with Greensand underlying the Chalk beds. Therefore locally there are flint gravels, chalk and greensand. Sarsens (hard sandstones) are also found locally on top of the chalk. The 'imported' rocks are limestones, the igneous rocks, coal, slate, shale, quartzite and some of the sandstones and greensands.

Flint. The majority of the stone recovered was burnt or natural flint nodules, (494 fragments from the total of 584). Small quantities of burnt flint/nodules were retained along the cable route. From the general unstratified contexts, 2, 54, 372, 377, 396, 397, 398, 427, 483, 485, 549, 637, 638, 644, 645, 646, 648, 650, 666, 667, 700, 701, 705, 708 and 902, there were 83 pieces (>4598g) retrieved, of which only context 666 had any quantity, with 20 pieces (360g), the rest of the contexts contained flint either singularly or in small quantities up to 13 pieces. Non-Roman stratified contexts, 296, 304, 374, 379, 431, 434, 460, 506, 546, 553, 554, 627, 631, 633, 792, 808, 810, 812, 867, 868, 876, 936 and 947 contained 45 pieces (2343g) of burnt flint/nodules. Again fairly small quantities of material were recovered from each context.

Some flint was recovered from the Roman contexts. The stratified contexts, 64, 78, 96, 198, 202, 228, 229 and 242, again contained burnt flint/nodules in very small quantities, only 16 pieces (2616g) from all the contexts combined. The unstratified Roman contexts, 50, 95, 98, 107, 679, 680 and 681 contained 15 pieces (11910g) of burnt flint/nodules.

Some of the contexts from the area of the Roman settlement at Latchmere Green contained large flint nodules which were possibly used for building (50 one nodule, 1704g; 78 one nodule [more flint was present on site and not retained], 984g; 95 4 nodules, >7800g; 96 3 nodules, 1236g; 98 one nodule, >2300g.)

Only a few contexts contained a substantial amount of burnt flint. Feature 682, which was a shallow feature with steep sides and flattish bottom, contained fills 683 and 684 and, with the unstratified material from the area, numbered 952, produced c. 293 pieces (c.9222g) of burnt flint. This feature is apparently very similar to one excavated by Wessex Archaeology at Thames Valley Park which was thought to be a source of burnt flint for tempering the local Silchester ware pottery. The pottery from that feature dated it to the Late Iron Age.

Context **726**, a layer, contained 42 pieces (602g) of burnt flint, which was 5% of the total retained. Unfortunately this context is not really dateable from the finds, although it did contain non-Roman tile and one sherd of pottery, probably 17th century date and, so is unlikely to be prehistoric.

Sandstones. The majority recovered were iron-rich or ferruginous sandstones: 45% (9 fragments) from the Roman unstratified contexts (679, 680, 681 and 819) and 100% (14 fragments) from the other unstratified (366, 377, 398, 483, 665, 698, 700 and 703) and stratified contexts (376 and 684). Some of them have been identified as iron-rich greensand and many of the others recorded are likely to be as well. They are probably local in origin.

819 contained a red sandstone which was 'imported' (A quern was recovered from nearby Silchester made of Old Red Sandstone). Contexts 50 and 483 contain riverworn stones. 108 has a shelly sandstone with mortar indicating use in some kind of building. The unstratified contexts from the Latchmere Green area (679, 680 and 681) contain local greensand and sarsen was well as imported

greensand, some from Lodsworth. This stone was also used in Silchester and may have been brought in for working i.e. for quernstones.

376 contained possible iron panning or concretions which can form naturally.

<u>Limestones</u>. The stratified context 947 contained sandy limestone, possibly burnt along with the same stone in the associated contexts, 984 and 985. These were part of a Mediaeval pottery dump, implying a settlement somewhere in the vicinity, and therefore the stone may be associated with this. The other stratified context, 906, contained heavily burnt limestone, possibly from the process of slaking lime for building use.

An indication of building use is also there in the stone from 394 which has mortar adhering. A large fine limestone slab, unworked, was recovered from 708, but its use is unknown.

The unstratified contexts around the Latchmere Green area (679 and 681) contained one sandy limestone (unlike 947), two fine-grained and one shelly limestone which may possibly have been brought in for working. (681 contained a shelly limestone roof tile, Item 019).

<u>Chalk</u>. Chalk is a local stone and its presence does not necessarily indicate human activity. Five pieces were recovered from stratified Roman contexts - 96, 106 and 194, two from other stratified contexts - 309 and 494, and two from other unstratified contexts - 377 and 487. Only two contexts - 106 (a stratified context from Latchmere Green area) and 487 (unstratified) contained burnt chalk, which may have been deliberately heated.

Shale. 14 fragments were recovered. 11 (79%) came from unstratified contexts around the Latchmere Green area - 62, 679, 680 and 681). Shale was often used by the Romans for ornaments, furniture etc. The shale is probably from Kimmeridge. Two other fragments were recovered from 481, which is nowhere near the Roman settlement and one fragment from 698, an unstratified context with Modern finds.

<u>Coal.</u> Two pieces were recovered from the unstratified contexts 637 and 700, and one from 947, a layer containing a Mediaeval pottery dump. The piece from 700 is fairly large(10g).

<u>Slate.</u> Three pieces were recovered - one from 662, a unstratified late 19th/early 20th century dump and two from 494, a layer. All are grey.

<u>Miscellaneous.</u> There were two igneous rocks - one covered with tar from 1 and one pink granite from **679**. There were seven pieces of quartzite recovered: three pieces of a riverworn pebble from **398** and one from **667** - both unstratified contexts. **681** (unstratified from Latchmere Green) had two fragments and one burnt piece was recovered from **952**, a burnt flint feature, so the quartzite is probably contemporary with the flint.

A belemnite fossil was recovered from 954, an unstratified context in the area of the Mediaeval pottery dump (947). Belemnites are usually found in Jurassic or Cretaceous rocks, so this fossil is probably from a limestone.

#### Discussion

Given the underlying geology many of the rocks recovered from the site are local and may well be natural. This includes the flint, sandstones and chalk. Stone types such as slate, coal and possibly even the shale (481 and 698) may have been derived from manuring ploughed fields. Of the rocks brought into the area - some sandstones, limestone, shale, quartzite and igneous rocks –

few indicate any use by man, but the greensands from 679, 680 and 681, the burnt sandy limestone from 947, 984 and 985, and the shale from 62, 679, 680 and 681 are all interesting given their contextual situation and are probably indicative of human activity.

The shelly sandstone, **108**, several flint nodules, **78**, **95**, **379** and **627** and the fine limestone, **394**, all had mortar adhering, and were used for some kind of building - the flints possibly from Roman structures. The burnt chalk from **106** and **487** may be linked with building.

The large quantities of burnt flint from feature 682 and context 952 indicate some human activity, probably Prehistoric in date.

Sue Higgins

# MATERIAL 02 AGGREGATES

Four contexts contained eight fragments. The finds were scanned by Pete Higgins and Ron Brading. The table below is arranged in context number order:-

CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE
95	3	Road ballast with tar. Water rolled? mortar	Modern
397	1	Concrete	Modern
544	2	Lime? mortar	Post-Mediaeval/ Modern
936	2	Hardened cement, probably from the bottom of a wet bag. Mortar adhering.	Modern

# Aggregates Report

Of the eight fragments of aggregate recovered on site, six are definitely of a Modern date. This also is consistent with the date of the contexts. 95 is an unstratified layer from the Latchmere Green area which contains both Roman and Modern material. Both 397 and 936 are unstratified layers from the area of the Portway. 397 contains predominantly Early Modern to Modern finds and 936 is mixed with Modern material.

Only 544, the fill of 543, a chalk-filled field drain could possibly be of Post-Mediaeval or Early Modern date.

The fact that such a small quantity of material has been recovered, all of Early Modern or Modern date, suggests no indication of extensive building activity in these areas, and would be consistent with the level of aggregates likely to be found in any rural investigation.

Sue Higgins

# MATERIAL 03 CERAMICS

# Pottery

135 contexts contained 3077 fragments. The pottery was divided into different date ranges and scanned by the following pottery specialists:-

Charlotte Matthews	(CM)		Prehistoric
Malcolm Lyne	(ML)		Roman
Robert Thomson & D	uncan H Brown	(T+B)	Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval

Integral reports have been produced by Malcolm Lyne on the Roman material and Robert Thomson and Duncan H Brown on the Mediaeval material. Those reports are reproduced on pages 22 and 45. The table below is arranged in context number order, with a fragment count, brief description, date of all the pottery, the identity of the specialist(s) used and an overall date of the context from the pottery. (The numbers and letters in brackets are the fabric type codes used by Malcolm Lyne)

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
2	1	1 Pearlware	C18th-19th	T+B
-	5	2 sanitary ware: 3 Hants redwares	C19th	T+B
7	3	2 crockery: 1 amphora, Dressel 20	Mixed	T+B/ML
40	4	1 Silchester ware (1A); 1 handmade coarse	C2nd or later	ML
	-	sandyware (2); 1 Samian, Central Gaul (16B);		
		1 amphora, Dressel 20		
50	142	13 Silchester ware (1A); 1 rim flint/sandy	Mixed	ML
- •		fabric (1B); 1 Terra Nigra Samian; 35 Alice		
		Holt greywares (6B); 19 Alice Holt coarse-		
		wares (6A); 1 amphora, Dressel 20; 2 Hants		
		grog-tempered (3C); 12 Dorset BB1 (7A); 1		
		Oxford whiteware mortariaum (27B); 6 Oxford		
		red colour-coat mortaria and rouletted bowl		
		(27A) 1 Hadham rim (20); 5 misc heavily		
		abraded (25); 1 Hants grog-tempered (3A);		
		1 micaceous greyware (8B); 12 misc sherds,		
		indeterminate; 19 Samian, Central (16B) and		
		South (16A) Gaul; 1 New Forest colour-coat		
		beaker (26)		<b>T</b> 1 D
		4 Local Mediaeval coarsewares; 3 Hants		I+D
		redware - late C18th/early 19th; 1 refined		
		earthenware - C19th		CM
		3 flint tempered, probably Iron Age	Damen	
51	1	1 Samian, East Gaul (16C)	Ninod	
52	2	1 crockery, C19th; 1 Alice Holt greyware (6B)	Cloth	
54	3	2 crockery; 1 Hants redware ~ large puncheon	Clot late 3rd	MI
62	14	1 Silchester ware (1A); 5 Alice Holt greyware	CISt-late Site	IVIL
		(6B); 2 local micaceous ware (8A); 1 white-		
		supped hagon handle (21); 2 Alice Holt Coalse-		
<i>(</i> <b>)</b>	1	Wares (OA); 3 Samian, East Gaul (IOC)	C1st-late 3rd	ML
63	3	1 Silcnester ware (IA), I Alice Holt slipped greatware (6C)	0131-1400 514	
~	10	Ware film (OA); I Alice fiold supped greyware (OC)	270-400	ML
04	10	Wore (6P): 1 Dorset BB1 (7A): 4 Oxford red	270 100	
		(77A), $(77A)$ , $(77A)$ , $(77A)$ , $(77A)$ , $(77A)$ , $(77A)$ , $(77A)$		
99	C	2 late Hants redwares	C18th-19th	T+B
00 02	∠ 2	2 rans reduces - large how!	C18th-19th	T+B
74	2	4 TIAND TOTWARY - TALEY DOWL		

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
94	2	2 Hants redwares	C19th	T+B
95	47	2 amphora, Dressel 20; 12 Alice Holt grey- ware (6B); 11 Alice Holt coarseware (6A); 3 Dorset BB1(7A); 1 Oxford whiteware mortarium (27B); 9 Oxford red colour-coat including mortarium (27A); 8 Samian, East Gaul (16 C); 1 Silchester ware (1A)	C1st-late 3rd	ML
96	7	2 Silchester ware (1A); 3 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 2 Samian, 1 a dish rim, East Gaul (16C)	C3rd	ML
98	2	1 Samian, surface abraded, East Gaul (16C); 1 amphora, Dressel 20	C3rd	ML
102	9	2 Oxford red colour-coat (27A); 4 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 1 Dorset BB1(7A); 1 Hants some earlier grog-tempered (13C); 1 unknown	Mainly C4th	ML
104		See 195		
106	418	23 Alice Holt coarseware (6A); 203 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 74 Dorset BB1 (7A); 3 imitation BB1 (7B); 17 local micaceous (8A); 10 Samian, Central Gaul (16B); 4 cream flagon fabric (22); 1 bag-beaker sherd with barbotine dot decoration (23); 16 colour-coat bag-beaker form (24); 26 buff fabric (25); 3 New Forest colour-coat (26); 3 Oxford red colour-coat (27A) 6 fabric (28); 29 amphora, Dressel 20	Early-mid C3rd	ML
107	93	40 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 4 Dorset BB1 (7A); 3 Silchester ware (1A); 19 Alice Holt coarseware (6A); 1 grog-tempered (4); 1 misc sherd; 1 sandy fabric with white quartz (3A); 1 ?local micaceous ware, complete dish or bowl base (8A); 1 Oxford red colour-coat, base of beaker (27A); 5 buff fabric (25); 5 amphora, Dressel 20; 10 Oxford whiteware mortaria (27B); 2 Samian - dish footing with stamp, Dragendorff 18/31, East Gaul (16C)	C1st-late C3rd	ML
108	1	Transfer print, blue and white	C19th	T+B
110	2	1 Samian, Central Gaul (16B); 1 fine slip ware imitation Samian (19)	?C3rd	ML
163	8	3 sandy fabric with quartz (3A); 1 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 2 sandy blue fabric (9); 1 Samian Central Gaul (16B); 1 amphora Dressel 20	Farly-mid C2nd	ML
166	7	1 sandy grey fabric (5B); 3 Alice Holt grey- ware (6B); 3 buff fabric (25)	Late C2nd	ML
172	1	1 hand made sandy fabric with vesicles (12)	?Early Roman	ML
176	1	1 Alice Holt coarseware (6A)	? C1st-2nd	ML
177	1	1 amphora, Dressel 20	?pre 250	ML
184	1	1 Samian, Central Gaul (16B)	?Early C3th	ML
190	1	1 Alice Holt greyware (6B)	Roman	ML

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
194	79	1 flint/sandy fabric (1B); 31 Alice Holt coarse -	Early- mid C3rd	ML
		ware (6A); 28 Alice Holt greywares (6B);		
		7 Dorset BB1 (7A); 1 grog-tempered (14); 1		
		colour-coat, bag-beaker form (24); 8 Samian,		
		Central Gaul (16B); 2 Oxford red colour- coat (27A)	)	
195/104	71	1 flint/sandy fabric (1B); 21 Alice Holt grey-	Mid C3rd	ML
		ware (6B); 22 Dorset BB1 (7A); 1 imitation		
		BB1 (7B); 1 fabric (13C); 5 Samian, Central		
		Gaul (16B); 1 Samian, East Gaul (16C); 1		
		?Hadham ware (20); 1 cream flagon fabric		
		(22); 1 colour-coat, bag-beaker form (24);		
		7 buff fabric (25); 1 Oxford red colour-coat		
		(27A); 1 Oxford whiteware (27B); 7 amphora		
	-	Dressel 20		
196	6	1 sandy fabric with quartz (3A); 2 Dorset BB1	Mid C3rd	ML
		(7A); 2 Samian, Central Gaul (16B); 1 Oxford		
100	00	red colour-coat (2/A)		м
198	89	/ Alice Holt coarseware (6A); 53 Alice Holt	Late C3rd	ML
		greyware (6B); I Alice Holt slipped greyware		
		(0C); 15 Dorset BB1 (/A); 2 limitation BB1 (7D): 2 Semion Control Coul (16D): 4 fine		
		(7B), 5 Saiman, Central Gaul (10B), 4 line aligned ware imitation Semian (10): 1 Oxford		
		red colour-cost (27A): 2 mise grouwares:		
		1 misc mortarium		
202	1	1 Alice Holt coarseware (6A)	?Early Roman	ML.
205	5	1 Silchester ware (1A): 2 Alice Holt greyware	Mixed	ML
200	U	(6B): 2 Mediaeval coarsewares	11111200	T+B
207	1	1 grog-tempered (14)	c.100-150	ML
209	21	10 Alice Holt coarseware (6A); 3 Alice Holt	Mixed	ML
		greyware (6B); 1 Alice Holt sandy fabric,		
		made after 330 (6D); 1 Dorset BB1 (7A);		
		1 Hants grog-tempered (13B); 1 Oxford red		
		colour-coat (27A); 1 misc mortarium; 2 amphora;		
		1 Mediaeval coarseware		T+B
213	3	1 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 1 Dorset BB1	C4th or later	ML
		(7A); 1 Oxford red colour-coat (27A)		
215	1	1 Silchester ware (1A)	?Pre-Roman	ML
222	8	5 fine sandy grey fabric (5B); 2 Alice Holt	c150-200	ML
	<i>,</i>	coarseware (6A); 1 Dorset BB1 (7A)		2.67
223	6	1 Silchester ware (1A); 1 sandy fabric with	Mixed	ML
		quartz (3B); 2 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 1		
		Samian, East Gaul, Dragendorff 18/31 (16C);		TID
004	2	1 Staffordshire figurine	-150 000	1+B 141
224	∠ 2	2 Alice Holt coarseware (0A)	CIDU-200 2Doct Domon	IVIL MI
220	3	1 satisfy faulte with quartz (SA); 1 Sathan,	rust Koman	IAIT
		Utiliai Uaui (100); 1 possible early Modioavel		T+P
178	4	A Alice Holt coarseware (6A)	c100-150	MI
220	7	- And that watseware (UA)	0100-100	

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
229	12	4 fine sandy grey fabric (5B); 5 Alice Holt	c150-200	ML
		coarseware (6A): 3 misc greyware		
230	2	1 fine sandy grey fabric (5B): 1 Alice Holt	c150-200	ML
	-	coarseware $(6A)$		
235	1	1 Dorset BB1 (7A)	c150-200	ML
237	10	1 Alice Holt coarseware (6B): 7 Dorset BB1	c150-200	ML
201		(7A): 2 misc greyware	••••	
230	1	1 20x ford whiteware mortarium (27B)	PC 3rd-4th	ML
241	5	1 fine sandy orey fabric (SB): 1 Dorset BB1	Early-mid	ML
271	5	(7A): 1 Samian Central Gaul (16B): 1 New	C3rd	1.1.1.
		Forest colour-cost (26): 1 miss greyware	0010	
242	1	1 Dorset BB1	2C3rd	ML.
242 7/2	1	1 Semien Central Gaul (16B)	c150-200	ML
243	2	1 grey fabric with 2 ferrous inclusions (SC):	c100-150	MI
<b>440</b>	2	1 grey fabric with shall (11)	<b>C</b> 100-150	141L
352	2	2 sandy rapid fabric with farrous inclusions fr	Cand	МІ
255	3	$2$ satisfy grey fabric with ferrous inclusions $\alpha$	C2nd	IAIT
755	1	1 Semier Central Cave (16D)	C2nd or later	мт
233	1	1 Salah astan many (1A)	$\sim 12$ TO	N/T
237	12	1 Silchester ware $(1A)$	045-70	MIL
239	13	(SD): 1 Alice Helt groups (CD): 2 miss	C150-200	IVIL
		(5B); 1 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 2 misc		
		greyware	())	М
261	1	I sandy grey fabric (5B)	C2nd C2nd	
264	2	2 sandy grey fabric (5B)	C2nd	ML
266	4	1 Silchester ware (1A); 2 handmade coarse	c100-150	ML
		sandy fabric (2); 1 sandy grey fabric (5B)	<b>a</b> 1	2.67
279	2	2 sandy grey fabric with ferrous inclusions	C2nd	ML
	-	& mica (5A)		
304	3	2 ?Silchester ware (1A); 1 handmade sandy	Late Iron	ML
	_	black fabric	Age/Pre-Flaviar	1
318	1	?Silchester ware, very abraded (1A)(residual)	?Roman	ML
356	19	1 Oxford whiteware mortarium (27B); 7 Alice	Mixed	ML
		Holt greyware (6B); 1 Silchester ware (1A);		
		3 sandy fabric with quartz (3A/B); 1 Alice		
		Holt coarseware (6A); 1 sandy grey fabric		
		(5B); 3 Samian, East Gaul, Dragendorff 33		
		(16C); 1 Oxford red colour-coat (27A);		
		1 late C18th/early 19th glazed earthenware		T+B
357	7	3 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 1 sandy grey	C1st-late C3rd	ML
		fabric (5B); 1 Samian, East Gaul (16C);		
		1 sandy storage jar fabric with shell (11); 1		
		misc sherd		
361	2	1 Alice Holt greyware, everted rim (6B); 1	Late C3rd/4th	ML
		handmade sandy fabric with vesicles (12)		
362	1	1 Alice Holt greyware (6B)	C3rd	ML
364	3	2 Hants redware; 1 transfer print	C19th	T+B
365	2	1 decorated C19th ware; 1 refined earthenware	C19th	T+B

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
366	40	19 transfer print; 1 mocha ware; 1 black basalt	C19th	T+B
		teapot handle; 1 stoneware (Stoke on Trent);	-	
		17 Hants redwares; 1 earlier C16th glazed ware.		
		All abraded.		
367	5	5 transfer print (Stoke on Trent)	1820's	T+B
371	2	1 tiny maiolica; 1 transfer print - copy of	C19th	T+B
		Chinese		
372	4	3 transfer print; 1 Hants redware	C19th	T+B
377	7	2 Borderware - green glazed, Farnham;	Late C18th	T+B
		1 flowerpot; 4 Hants redware		
395	4	1 late C16th/17th Surrey whiteware; 2 transfer	Post Med/	T+B
		print; 1 Hants redware - C19th	Early Mod	
396	5	3 Hants redware; 1 flowerpot; 1 crockery	C19th	T+B
397	5	1 Alice Holt greyware, abraded base sherd(6B);	Mixed	ML
		1 transfer print; 3 Hants redware		T+B
398	1	1 red earthenware	Undated	T+B
405	2	2 flint tempered sherds - fit together	C13th	T+B
426	8	2 transfer print hand painted 'peasant' wares;	C19th	T+B
	_	2 earthenware base; 4 crockery		
427	7	6 late Hants redware - most is of the same	Mixed	T+B
		sort of vessel, a large milk pan, agricultural, C18th-		
		19th; 1 local sandy, flint-tempered redware, later		
400		half Cl3th/early14th		
428	4	2 English fine white salt-glazed (before 1750s)	C19th	T+B
400	-	(see 462); 2 Hants redware		
429	/	/ undateable coarsewares	Undated	T+B
430	4	4 Mediaeval sherds including jug handle, rim	Mediaeval	T+B/ML
424	1	and body sherds		
434 441	1	1 local gritty/flinty ware	Mediaeval	<u>T+B</u>
441	1	1 Hants redware, large vessel	C19th	T+B
445 460	1	1 Hanis redware - 16/0s to just after World Warl	Post Med	T+B
462	1	2 white solt closed second (see 420); 7 taxes (	Undated	I+B
TUL	,	2 white sait glazed vessel (see 428); / transfer	C19th	1+B
478	4	print 1 small shraded aparaguara 2. Uppta reducer	Minad	TID
481	3	1 pink wate Cloth: 1 Hanta redware sunchease	Mixed	
.01	5	1 Mediaeval sandy coarseware rim probably	IVITXED	1+B
		late C13th/early 14th		
483	5	3 press-moulded transfer print: 2 Hants reducere	C10th	T+D
485	1	1 trailed slinware plate/platter - Bristol	C17th	I⊤D T⊥D
487	4	2 Hants redware - similar vessel: 1 Staffs/Woot	Mived	I+B T+B
	·	Country blackware - late C18th: 1 I ate	TATIVA	I I D
		Mediaeval glazed sandyware - C15th		
488	1	1 flint coarseware, typical North Hampshire	Mediaeval	T+R
619	19	1 ink bottle: 1 flowerpot: 2 transfer print (see 367)	1920s	T+R
		15 refined earthenware	1/400	T D
636	7	1 Queensware/creamware: 1 Oriental norcelain:	Mixed	T+B
		1 English stoneware; 1 crockery: 1 pearlware: 2		- ·
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

(	CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
(	636 cont'd		pieces Post-Mediaeval lead-glazed earthenware		
(	637	6	5 Hants redware; 1 pearlware	C19th	T+B
	<b>538</b>	2	1 Hants redware; 1 crockery	C19th	T+B
	544	8	1 stoneware jar; 7 C19th crockery	C19th	T+B
(	646	3	1 North West English/Tyne & Wear; 1 crockery;	C19th	T+B
			1 Hants redware		
(	650	1	1 Hants redware	C19th	T+B
(	662	93	12 ink and 3 polish bottles (2 unusual shapes); 2	Early C20th	T+B
			pieces of Daltons foot warmer; 3 mineral water		
			bottles - 2 from 'Reading & Newbury'; 1 jam jar;		
			2 Bristol storage jar; 19 transfer print; 1 slip cast-		
			C19th; 3 fine stoneware - Nottingham; 31 late		
			earthenwares; 4 Hants redware; 1 flowerpot; 3		
			Yorks/N.W. slipware; 5 Bristol? fine stoneware;		
			3 yellow refined earthenware, Leicester.		
(	665	4	1 Tyneside; 1 Hants redware; 1 English salt-glazed	Mixed	T+B
		_	bottle; 1 Post Mediaeval red sandy sherd		
(	566	8	1 moulded late earthenware; 1 Hants redware,	Mixed	T+B
			late; 1 crockery; 1 glazed sandyware jug - Surrey		
			late C13th; 2 flint-tempered - Iron Age; 1		
	· · <b>-</b>	-	Mediaeval sherd; 1 dark-coloured fabric, Roman	_	СМ
(	667	2	1 Hants redware; 1 abraded sherd, probably	Mixed	T+B
			Mediaeval		
(	579	622	22 Silchester ware (1A); 3 sandy grey fabric	Mixed	ML
			with ferrous inclusions & mica (5A); 6 amphora,		
			Dressel 20; 1 sandy grey fabric with black		
			inclusions & grit (5B); 5 local sandy micaceous		
			Tabric (8A); 104 Alice Holt coarseware (6A);		
			223 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 1 Oxford white		
			ware mortarium (2/B); 5 Hants grog-tempered		
			ware (13A); 2 Hants grog-tempered ware (13B);		
			PD1 (7A): 9 stream flager filmin (22): 2 Orifinal		
			BBI (/A); 8 cream flagon fabric (22); 2 Oxford		
			red colour-coat (2/A); 9 New Forest purple	•	
			21B 22 27 28 (16C) 2 abust dat manterior 2 condu	[	
			buff fabrice 14 mice consumers 2 mice const fabric		
			1 gritty fabrics 1 flagon handles 2 annual fabrics		
			5 miss Romen shords		
			2 Hapts reduces: 1 transfer print C10th: 1 refined		T.D
			2 Hans redware, 1 maister print, C19th, 1 renned		I⊤D
			4 Post Mediawal reducers very shreded 45		
			Mediaeval conductors: 10 Mediaeval coarsesueros:		
			2 Kennet Valley sherds - 1 C12th 14th cooking not		СМ
			and I chalk and candy Mediaeval shard. 10 flint		
			tempered Iron Age/Roman		
(	680	76	5 Silchester ware (1A): 35 Alice Holt orevware	Mixed	ML
			(6B); 12 Alice Holt coarseware (6A): 1 sandy	1411/104	1722/

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
680 cont'd		grey fabric with black inclusions & grit (5B); 3		
		Dorset BB1 (7A); 3 handmade grog-tempered		
		(4); 2 amphora, Dressel 20; 2 Oxford red colour-		
		coat (27A); 8 Samian, East Gaul (16C);		
		1 late C19th refined earthenware - vitrified		T+B
		post breakage		
		4 flint-tempered, Iron Age		CM
681	493	10 Silchester ware (1A); 214 Alice Holt greywares	Mixed	ML
		(6B); 144 Alice Holt coarsewares (6A); 12		
		amphora; 26 Dorset BB1 (7A); 5 Samian, East		
		Gaul (16C); 1 Oxford red colour-coat (27A);		
		3 Hants grog-tempered (13A); 8 coarse sandy		
		storage jar fabric; 2 New Forest purple colour-		
		coat (26); 1 burnt mortarium; 21 Roman misc;		
		10 Hants redwares; 1 flowerpot; 1 black basalt		T+B
		teapot; 2 English stoneware; 5 transfer print		
		18 probably Mediaeval sherds;		~ ~
		5 sandy sherds undiagnostic Iron Age/Roman -		СМ
(00	~	all abraded; 4 mid-late Iron Age	N . 17 107 1	
098	3	I transfer print; I crockery; I English stoneware	Post-Med/Mod	J+B
		bottle; 1 indeterminate slipware; 1 possible late		
		Surrey watering can rose &/or incense burner -		
<b>3</b> 00	16	closed vessel indicates later half C17th	N ( ) 5 10 5 1	<b>T</b> . <b>D</b>
700	16	2 transfer print; I salt glazed; I brown-glazed	Post-Med/Mod	I+B
		Hants redware, Cove, near Farnham;		
		I pipkin handle- C17th; 10 Hants redware;		
701	2	1 brown glazed white-ware		TID
/01	3	2 Hants whitewares - pipkin, south of Farnham	Mixed	I+B
702	2	1080s; 1 coarse sandy cooking pot, late C13th	C104	TID
705	Z	I Bristol stoneware bottle, well known maker	CI9th	I≁D
705	2	2 anolyzers	Lata Clifth	T±D
705	1	2 CIUCKERY 1 brown closed Honto redwore	Cloth	ITD TLD
700	5	A late Hanta reducte: 1 sandy C12th clozed	Miyed	T+B
/11	5	ing local	IVIIXCU	ГЪ
712	1	1 Hants redware nuncheon	C18th/19th	T+R
726	2	1 brown glazed early Hants redware (probably	Mixed	T+R
	2	C17th): 1 undateable	MIACO	1.5
819	11	2 Silchester ware (1A): 6 Alice Holt grev-	Mixed	ML
019	••	ware (6B): 1 Dorset BB1 (7A): 1 Oxford red	1111100	
		colour-coat (27A):1 Mediaeval coarseware		T+B
820	2	1 amphora, Dressel 20: 1 New Forest	Late C3rd	ML
	-	purple colour-coat (26)		
899	3	3 puncheon type vessel - related to Hants	C18th	T+B
		redware probably local Surrey ware. See 908		_
901	1	1 crockery	C19th	T+B
902	2	2 flint/chalk tempered - fit together	C13th	T+B
		· · ·		

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
908	2	1 same pot as <b>899</b> ; 1 Cove chamber pot, brown- glazed whiteware	Post-Med	T+B
924	2	1 Hants redware colander; 1 rare crockery	C18th/19th	T+B
933	6	6 too abraded to identify	Undated	T+B
936	14	<ol> <li>Hants slipware - green &amp; white trailed slip;</li> <li>wheel-thrown local flint-tempered coarseware</li> <li>late C12th/13th; 2 white slip-decorated jug,</li> <li>C13th; 2 sandyware - 1 glazed</li> </ol>	Mixed	T+B
947	275	Many very underfired sherds, 14 recognisable vessels at least. 3 grog-tempered coarsewares (Fabric 1); 59 Newbury B-type coareswares (Fabric 2); 27 Mediaeval sandy coarsewares (Fabric 3); 62 Mediaeval sandy redwares (Fabric 4); 5 Mediaev coarse sandyware (Fabric 9); 1 Mediaeval coarse coarse sandy redwares (Fabric 5); 5 well-fired sand; ware (Fabric 6); 22 Mediaeval sandyware (Fabric 7 20 Mediaeval sandy redware (Fabric 8); 1 Mediaeva sandyware (Fabric 10); 5 Mediaeval sandy redware (Fabric 11); 25 sandy whiteware (Fabric 12); 35 Mediaeval fine sandyware(Fabric 13); 4 Later Mediaeval fine sandyware (Fabric 14) – this includes local flint tempered coarseware cooking pot, handle of spouted bowl, (2 different kinds of clay used); internally glazed white sandyware bowl, red sandyware glazed jug,large sandyware bowl with complex rim, very good glazed vessel. 1 sanitary ware, Stoke on Trent C19th See Mediaeval pottery report. See also <b>951, 954, 984, 985</b>	C13th/14th val y- ); al	T+B
951	6	Mediaeval flint tempered coarseware and sandywares - 2 Mediaeval sandy redwares (Fabric 4 3 Mediaeval sandyware (Fabric 7); 1 1 Mediaeval coarse sandyware (Fabric 10)	C13th/14th 4);	T+B
953	3	3 Dorset BB1 (7A)	c150-200	ML
954	1	1 big jug with incised decoration - Mediaeval fine sandyware (Fabric 13)	C13th/14th	T+B
977	8	3 Alice Holt greyware (6B); 1 Alice Holt coarseware (6A); 2 Samian, East Gaul (16C); 2 misc	?Roman	ML
984	18	Mediaeval coarse/sandy wares; redware with white slip - 7 Newbury B-type coareswares (Fabric 2); 1 Mediaeval sandy coarseware (Fabric 3); 9 Mediaeval sandyware (Fabric 7); 1 Mediaeval sandy redware (Fabric 11)	C13th/14th	T+B
985	13	Mediaeval coarsewares; sandy wares - 7 Newbury B-type coareswares (Fabric 2); 2 Mediaeval sandy- ware (Fabric 7); 4 Mediaeval fine sandyware (Fabr	C13th/14th ic 13).	T+B

### Pottery Report

#### Procedure

The pottery was divided into its respective periods; The Roman material was scanned by Malcolm Lyne and the rest by Robert Thomson and Duncan H Brown, with a few potentially prehistoric sherds scanned by Charlotte Matthews. Where there were any discrepancies or differences in dating, the Roman material was dated by Malcolm Lyne, the Mediaeval by Robert Thomson and Duncan H Brown, and the Saxon by Charlotte Matthews.

Malcolm Lyne has produced a report (see page 22) on the Roman pottery concentrating primarily on the material which was recovered from stratified contexts (40, 64, 96, 104/195, 106, 110, 163, 166, 172, 176, 177, 184, 190, 194, 196, 198, 202, 207, 213, 222, 224, 228, 229, 230, 235, 237, 239, 241, 242, 243, 248, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 264, 266 and 279) with an assessment of the unstratified contexts and special mention of sherds from 50, 51, 62, 63, 95, 98, 107, 205, 209, 215, 223, 226, 304, 318, 357, 679, 819, 820 and 977 within the report. The other unstratified Roman contexts (102, 356, 361, 362, 680, 681 and 953) were scanned by Malcolm Lyne and this information has been included in the above table.

Malcolm Lyne's report has a section on Early Saxon pottery from **209** but this was dated by Charlotte Matthews as Iron Age/Roman. The Mediaeval and later pottery described by Malcolm Lyne was dated in the above table by Robert Thomson and Duncan H Brown.

There will be no further discussion of those contexts included in Malcolm Lyne's report.

Robert Thomson and Duncan H Brown scanned the remaining pottery (that scan is included in the above table) and produced a report (see page 46) specifically on the Mediaeval material recovered from contexts 947, 951, 954, 984 and 985. These Mediaeval contexts are also not discussed further.

The remaining pottery has been divided into different periods by date and is discussed below.

<u>Post Mediaeval - Modern</u> (1500 - present) - Most of the contexts containing sherds dated to this period were unstratified (54, 92, 94, 377, 396, 426, 428, 441, 462, 483, 485, 637, 638, 644, 646, 650, 700, 703, 705, 708, 712, 899 and 924), several were unstratified contexts from topsoil spoilheaps (88, 108, 364, 365, 366, 367, 371 and 372), 2 was a topsoil layer, 6 a ploughsoil layer and 662 was early 20th century dump. There were 3 stratified contexts - 445 was part of a drainage ditch, 619 a modern dump and 901 the fill of a modern field boundary. All the pottery recovered from the above contexts can be dated from the 17th century to the 1920s.

Divided by date:-	
20th century	619, 662
19th century	6, 54, 94, 108, 428, 364, 365, 366, 367, 371, 372, 396, 426, 441, 462, 483,
	637, 638, 644, 646, 650, 700, 703, 705, 708, 901
18th/19th century	2, 88, 92, 377, 712, 899, 924
17th century	445, 485

<u>Mediaeval (1066 - 1500)</u> - For details on most of the Mediaeval contexts see Robert Thomson and Duncan H Brown's report. There were 5 contexts containing solely Mediaeval material. Most were unstratified (405, 430, 488 and 902). Context 434 was the bottom fill of a possible feature, and this feature lay within 200m of 405, 430 and 488, suggesting some Mediaeval activity in this area.

902 was a layer within 100m of the Mediaeval dump 947, and so may be associated with it. The pottery from 902 is dated to around the 13th century, which is contemporary with 947.

936 was an unstratified layer on the Portway, which contained 12th-13th century pottery and one undated sherd.

<u>Mixed.</u> There are several contexts which have been classified as having a mixed date because they contained pottery which is dated to two or more periods. Some of these can be partly sorted by the predominating period.

Post-Mediaeval - Modern	<b>395</b> , <b>636</b> , <b>665</b> , <b>698</b> and <b>726</b> . All are unstratified contexts except for <b>726</b> which was a layer.
<u>Mediaeval - Modern</u>	427, 481, 487, 667, 701 and 711. All unstratified contexts. 427 was near to the group of Mediaeval contexts - 405, 430, 434 and 488. Contexts 481, 487, 667 and 701 were all scattered along the cable route. 711 was near to the 947 group of Mediaeval pottery.
<u>Roman</u>	50, 223, 356, 679, 680, 68. All 6 of the Roman contexts were in the vicinity of the Ash Lane settlement and contained a high percentage of Roman pottery. (50 had 92% Roman, 223 had 85% Roman, 356 had 95% Roman, 679 had 86% Roman, 680 had 95% Roman and 681 had 87% Roman).
	The mixed nature of these contexts can be explained by disturbance from ploughing as the sherds from all periods are very abraded. (50, 223 and

There were six contexts which remain mixed as they contained too wide a range of dates or too few fragments to decide on a predominating period (7, 52, 397, 478, 666 and 908).

679 are mentioned in Malcolm Lyne's report).

Unknown - There were four contexts in which the pottery is either too abraded or too small to be dated. They are **398**, unstratified finds from the topsoil of field LP 1827, **429**, an unstratified context; **460** a fill of an undated drainage channel and **933** a layer.

Discussion

The 135 contexts containing pottery can be divided as such:-

Mixed or unknown	5 stratified	5 unstratified
Post-Mediaeval to Modern	7 stratified	41 unstratified
Mediaeval	2 stratified	9 unstratified
Roman	40 stratified	26 unstratified

60% of the contexts containing pottery were unstratified, these predominate in all periods except for Roman, which has a higher number of stratified contexts. Considering the nature of the investigation,

i.e. a partial watching brief, with the likelihood of recovering finds from spoilheaps rather than from sealed or stratified deposits, a high proportion of unstratified contexts is to be expected. The number of stratified contexts and substantial amount of Roman material found indicates a settlement in the Latchmere Green area.

The Mediaeval pottery in the area of 947 indicates some degree of Mediaeval activity in that area. There was also a small percentage of Mediaeval sherds present in some of the Roman contexts: 209 (1 sherd, 5%), 226 (1 sherd, 33%), 666 (3 sherds, 38%) and 819 (1 sherd, 9%). Contexts 209, 226 and 819 are from the area of the Roman settlement at Latchmere Green and along with contexts 50 (4 sherds, 3%), 679 (57 sherds, 9%) and 681 (18 sherds, 4%) this suggests that some kind of Mediaeval activity occurred in this area.

There is also some evidence of Prehistoric activity with a few sherds of Iron Age or Iron Age/Roman date present in 50 (3 sherds, 2%), 666 (2 sherds, 25%), 679 (19 sherds, 3%), 680 (4 sherds, 5%) and 681 (9 sherds; 2%). All bar 666 were in the vicinity of Latchmere Green, so there is a possibility that there was some kind of settlement/activity prior to the Roman period. Context 666 is part of the field group that produced large numbers of worked flints, implying there was Prehistoric activity in that area (see Worked Flint Report). Silchester Ware can also be dated as pre-Roman, see Malcolm Lyne's report.

The remaining, fairly small quantities (i.e. up to 10 sherds) of pottery, mostly Early Modern/Modern, found in most contexts, show the level of pottery typically found in a rural environment, either from loss or field manuring. Only **662** and **619** contain any quantity of this pottery, suggesting that these two contexts are deliberate dumps of contemporary material, probably from local dwellings.

Sue Higgins

# The Pottery From The Bramley to Ashford Hill Cable Route.

by Malcolm Lyne, Arch.Dip.(Lon), PHD.

# 1. Introduction.

The pottery is from several locations along the line of the cable route easement, with nearly all of the Roman sherds coming from the southern edge of the Latchmere Green settlement, at the junction of the Roman roads from Silchester to Winchester and Chichester. The few other sites along the line of the easement are almost entirely of Mediaeval date and produced much less pottery (See pottery reports by R.Thomson and D.H.Brown, and S.Higgins). Fig. and table nos. quoted refer to this report only.

FINDS REPORT FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132Kv CABLE ROUTE, BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994



Period 2



Period 3



Period 4









Unstratiafied pottery (after Corney)

Figure 1

# 2. Methodology.

In writing-up and quantifying the Roman pottery from the Latchmere Green easement, the methodology used has been made as compatible as possible with that used by Corney in his earlier publication of field-walking finds from just to the north (Corney 1984, 239). A similar phasing of the Roman pottery to his has been followed, namely:-

- Period 1A. Mid-to Late 1st century BC
  - 1B. Augustan to Mid-1st century AD
  - 2. Claudio-Neronian
  - 3. Flavian-Hadrianic
  - 4. Antonine to Early 3rd century
  - 5. Mid-3rd to Late 4th century

There is a slight divergence from Corney's system in the dating of the transition from Period 4 to 5. He dates this transition to the mid-third century, whereas a major change in the products of Silchester's main coarseware supplier, Alice Holt, takes place 20 years later, with the appearance of white or black slip decoration on most of the pots emanating from that source. New Forest colour-coat vessels also appear in the Silchester region around this date. Periods 3 and 4 have also been subdivided into 3A. AD70-100, 3B. AD100-150, 4A. AD150-200 and 4B. AD200-270.

By moving the Periods 4/5 transition from c.AD250 to c.AD270, a small problem is created, in that Corney regarded all Oxfordshire colour-coated vessels as belonging to his period 5. These wares appeared in the area c.240 and the earliest products have in consequence to be regarded as late Period 4B wares.

Period 6, Early Saxon can now be tentatively added to the sequence, due to the discovery of some probable Late 5th to 6th century body sherds on the east side of the Roman Winchester road. (Fig.1).

Corney listed the total weights of his field-walking assemblages, without subdivision by fabric. Such subdivision is shown in very basic form on his various distribution map pie-charts (Corney 1984, Figs. 81, 82 and 83). These pie-chart percentages are, however, based on estimated minimum numbers of vessels per fabric present at different periods. Minimum number of vessels quantifications are used elsewhere in his report, when discussing Oxfordshire ware types from the Latchmere Green site (Ibid. Tables 38 and 39).

The minimum number of vessels system of pottery quantification has fallen out of favour over the last few years, as it is subjective and difficult to check scientifically (Fulford and Huddleston 1991). The Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVES) method of quantification based on rim sherds as percentages of total rim diameters per fabric is considered to be less subjective and has largely superseded the older methodology (Orton 1975). The author has used both systems in the past and finds that the results tend not to differ greatly in practice, except that certain fabrics and types of vessel only represented by body sherds have to be shown in EVES quantification tables with a 'P' for present.

There was, in practice, only one small assemblage (106) large enough for EVES quantification by vessel form and fabric. Other context assemblages are far too small for any meaningful form of quantification, other than by total weight and number of sherds present per fabric. (p.28).

# 3. The Roman pottery fabrics.

Fabric identification was made using a x8 magnification eye-glass with built-in scale, of a type normally used in dendrochronology. Where it proved necessary to carry out further examination, a x30 magnification pocket microscope with built-in illumination was also used.

- 1A. Silchester Ware. Handmade ware characterised by profuse crushed flint filler with a little sand. A local fabric used for bead-rimmed and everted-rim jars during the latest Iron Age and pre-Flavian periods (Timby 1989, Fabric F1).
- 1B. Fabric with sparse fine, angular flint and coarse quartz sand (Ibid., Fabric F4).
- 2. Handmade coarse quartz sand-tempered fabric. This is usually fired brown or black and is rather friable. Pre-Flavian.
- 3A. Coarse-sanded orange fabric with profuse white quartz.
- 3B. Grey version of the same fabric.
- 3C. Coarse-sanded reddish-brown fabric with occasional 2mm brown grog and white quartz inclusions.
- 4. Handmade, patchily-fired fabric with profuse coarse, hard grey grog filler.
- 5A. Fine-sanded blue-grey fabric with fine black ferrous inclusions and occasional mica.
- 5B Very fine-sanded grey fabric with sparse black inclusions and occasional coarse white grit.
- 5C. Rather soapy grey fabric with profuse, angular black inclusions of a soft ?ferrous nature. This fabric looks like a reduced version of the 1906 kilns fabric GS4 (Timby 1988,89) and may have a similarly local source. Probably early 2nd century in date.
- 6A. Coarse quartz-sanded brown to black fabric. Coarse Alice Holt fabric (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Fabrics C/D) mainly used in Class 3A flat-rimmed jars, Class 9 storage-jars and some bowls, dishes and lids during the Late first to Early 3rd centuries. Use of similar coarse fabrics revived during the Mid-4th century, when they began to be used for hook-rimmed Class 3C cooking-pots.
- 6B. Fine quartz-sanded Alice Holt fabric (Ibid., Fabric A). This is usually fired grey, although some bowls and dishes are given blackened surfaces. Common throughout much of the Roman occupation, although largely superseded by Fabric 6C after 270.
- 6C. Similar fabric to 6B but with bands of applied white-to-black slip on external surfaces. This fabric appeared after 270 and remained in use up until the early fifth century (Ibid).
- 6D. Coarse quartz-sand tempered grey to orange fabric fired rough cream to buff. Vessels in this fabric were made in Alice Holt and at the satellite Overwey kilns after 330 (Ibid., Clark 1950). The fabric is associated with a limited range of pot forms, consisting mainly of horizontally-rilled jars with hooked rims and a few developed-beaded-and-flanged bowls, convex-sided dishes and stainers. Only one sherd is known from the line of the Latchmere Green easement.
- 7A. Handmade black fabric with profuse white quartz-sand filler and occasional brown shale, chert and white gypsum inclusions. Dorset BB1, manufactured around Poole Harbour (Farrar 1973). This was the most widely distributed of all coarse pottery in Roman Britain during the 2nd and 3rd centuries.
- 7B. Gritty grey fabric with a little mica, fired black. Of uncertain origin and used for 3rd forms closely imitating BB1 originals (p.16).

- 8A. Very fine to fine quartz-sanded grey fabric with mica. The sherds tend to be dark grey with off-white smudges and polished external surfaces. Wasters or seconds in this fabric were found during field-walking to the north (Corney pers. comm. and 1984, 283) and indicate that these wares are of local manufacture.
- 8B. Sand-free micaceous grey-ware.
- 9. Fine quartz-sanded dark blue-grey fabric.
- 10. Fine quartz-sanded rough-surfaced whiteware.
- 11. Fine quartz-sanded buff-to-grey fabric with very fine calcite or shell flecks.
- 12. Very fine quartz-sanded handmade brown fabric with occasional surface vesicles.

13A. Handmade Hampshire grog-tempered ware with subangular white kaolinite-rich clay grog

filler (Lyne 1994, Industry 6A). The source or sources of vessels in this and fabric 13B have not yet been identified, but the distribution pattern suggests that they came either from around Southampton Water or Newport Creek on the Isle of Wight. Silchester is near the northern limit of the distribution of these crude wares, which appeared around the mid-3rd century and became steadily more significant during the 4th century. There are very few fragments from the line of the easement and nearly all of these are unstratified.

- 13B. Similar fabric but with both orange and white clay grog. See above.
- 14. Sand-free grey fabric with sparse grey grog.
- 15. Terra Nigra. Only one sherd is known from the line of the easement and that comes from the topsoil.
- 16A. South Gaulish Samian. Only one flake of this fabric comes from the line of the easement and that also from the topsoil.
- 16B. Central Gaulish Samian. Nearly all of the Samian, both from features and the topsoil, is from this source.
- 16C. East Gaulish Samian. A solitary fragment is known from the mid-3rd century feature 104 (fill 195)
- Lezoux colour-coated wares. Six beaker sherds came from the mid-3rd century feature 105 (fill 106).
- 18. Nene Valley black colour-coat on buff-orange fabric.
- Very fine self-slipped red ware, used for copying Central and East Gaulish Samian forms. Vessels in this fabric occur in late 3rd to early 4th century contexts at Chichester (Young 1981, 289), Findon near Worthing (Lyne forthcoming) and Neatham (Millet 1986, 70). The quantities present in the well at Findon suggest a local source but the occurrence of such vessels at Neatham may indicate small-scale production by the Alice Holt/Farnham pottery industry as well.
- 20. Sand-free orange fabric with polished surfaces. Possibly oxidised Hadham ware.
- 21. Very fine-sanded orange fabric with an external white slip. The only fragment is an unstratified sherd from a flagon.
- 22. Sand-free, cream, flagon fabric.

- 23. Very fine-sanded off-white fabric with weak blue-grey wash. The only sherd is from a simple bag-beaker with barbotine-dot decoration.
- 24. Very fine-sanded buff-to-cream fabric with a blood-red colour-coat. This is also associated with a bag-beaker of similar form to the above, but lacks barbotine decoration.
- 25. Sand-free buff fabric fired smooth reddish-brown.
- 26. New Forest purple colour-coated ware (Fulford 1975, Fabric 1A).
- 27A. Oxfordshire red colour-coat.
- 27B. Oxfordshire white-ware.

### 4.1. Latchmere Green

The total weight of Roman pottery from field-walking and excavated features along the line of the easement (Table 1) shows clearly that the main focus of occupation lay immediately east of the Silchester to Winchester Roman road, but that reduced activity extended well to the east and west of that focus:

Table 1							
	Weight from		Weight f	rom	Total		
	features (g)	%	topsoil (g	g) %	Weight	(g) %	
Field LP1820			14.	0.1	14	0.1	
Field LP3516 west of							
Roman Winchester Road.	607	2.6	2	<0.1	609	2.6	
Field LP3516 east of							
Roman Winchester Road.	9265	38.9	9248	38.9	18513	77.8	
Field LP6614 east of							
Ash Lane	2	<0.1	1158	4.9	1160	4.9	
Field LP7031 west of Roman Chichester Road	551	2.3	2942	12.4	3493	14.7	
Total	10425	43.8	13364	56.3	23789	100.1	

This general pottery distribution does, however, mask changes in the area occupied during the Roman period.



Figure 2

27



Figure 3

# 4. The Pottery Assemblages.

### Period 1. Pre-Roman.

Pottery of pre-Roman date is probably absent from the line of the easement at Latchmere Green. There is no early Belgic grog-tempered ware, although some of the flint-gritted Silchester ware of the following period could conceivably be pre-Conquest in date. Given, however, that the Latchmere Green settlement seems to have grown up at a road junction, it is unlikely that it existed before the roads were constructed.

# Period 2. AD43-70. (Fig. 1)

The most common fabric in the 1974 Tiberio-Claudian Pit 1 assemblage from the Silchester rampart excavation (Fulford 1984, 128) is the Belgic grog-tempered ware referred to above (40%). The use of this local fabric went into sharp decline just before the conquest (Timby 1989, Fabric G1) and sherds account for a mere 6% of the Claudio-Neronian assemblage from Layer 26 at the south-west angle of the town defences (Fulford 1984, 136).

Belgic grog-tempered wares were partly replaced by hand-made vessels in Silchester ware fabric 1A with profuse crushed flint filler. This is the second most common pre-conquest and pre-Flavian pottery fabric from the town excavations and was also of local origin. It accounts on average for approximately one third of the pottery present in pre-Flavian assemblages at Silchester, but it does not seem to be used after c.70.

A total of 66 Silchester ware sherds came from the line of the easement, of which 58 were unstratified. Of the other eight pieces, two came from feature 256/fill 257 and feature 265/fill 266 to the west of the Silchester to Winchester Roman road, four from layers 96 and 205 and feature 214/fill 215 between that road and Ash Lane, one from pit 39/fill 40 on the west side of the Roman road to Chichester and one from feature 65/fill 64 (Fig. 1). The stratified sherds are all featureless body fragments. Those from features 39/fill 40, 65/fill 64, 214/fill 215 and 265/fill 266, and layers 96 and 205 were all clearly residual in their contexts and it may be that the piece from feature 256/fill 257 was similarly so.

This suggests that the pre-Flavian occupation at Latchmere Green did not extend as far south as the easement. The few sherds that were found could well be from field-marling on the periphery of the settlement. The southern edge of the pre-Flavian occupation probably lay 100m to the north, where 0.20kg of Silchester ware was previously recovered from the north west corner of field LP 7031 during field-walking (Corney 1984, 283).

# Period 3A. AD70-100, (Fig. 1)

The Flavian pottery assemblages from Silchester itself are dominated by Alice Holt greywares, which may have begun to be supplied to the town before 70. Greywares from this source made up more than half the pottery from the primary silts of the defensive ditch at Manor Farm (Fulford 1984, 125) and were probably conveyed from the kilns, 30 km to the south-east, up the Chichester to Silchester road via the small town of Neatham. Mica-dusted wares of probable local manufacture are also present in Flavian pottery assemblages from Silchester and oxidised bowls, flagons and other forms from the kilns outside the north gate appeared by 100 (Timby 1989, 89).

Flavian pottery is absent from excavated features along the line of the easement, indicating that the area

continued to be beyond the limits of the settlement. There are, however, small amounts of late first century Alice Holt pottery from the topsoil, either dragged south by ploughing over the centuries or indicating Roman field-marling.

# Period 3B. AD100-150. (Fig. 1)

The Trajanic and Hadrianic pottery assemblages from within the walls show a fall-off in the amounts of Alice Holt wares present and their partial replacement by products in greyware fabrics 5A, B and C from an unknown source or sources. Mica-dusted wares and products of the kilns outside the north gate of the town were more significant during this period than previously. The increased importance of local mica-dusted finewares reflected a lack of imported Samian coming into Britain after the collapse of South Gaulish production at the end of the 1st century.

Five of the Latchmere Green features contained small assemblages of probable early 2nd century date (Fig. 1). Feature 265/fill 266 and 227/fill 228 were immediately to the west of the Roman Winchester Road, layer 207 and feature 247/fill 248 close to its eastern edge and feature 162/fill 163 lay between Ash Lane and the Roman Chichester Road. These tiny assemblages have a combined weight of 361g and include:

Fig. 2.1 1. Bead-rimmed beaker in medium grey fabric 5C. Feature 247/fill 248.

- 2. Jar rim in buff orange/grey fabric 11. Feature 247/fill 248.
- 3. Stubby everted-rim fragment in fine grey fabric 5B. Feature 265/fill 266.
- 4. Girth sherd from necked and carinated bowl in fine-sanded orange fabric 3C fired slightly micaceous grey. Feature 163/fill 163.
- 5. Alice Holt Class 9 store-jar rim in coarse patchy brown-grey fabric 6A. Feature **227**/fill **228**.

The small quantities of sherds present in features indicate the peripheral nature of the occupation along the line of the easement, although the southern edge of the Latchmere Green occupation now extended into the area.

# Period 4A. AD150-200. (Fig. 1)

There is more pottery of Antonine date than there is earlier material, but it is still fairly sparse. The only feature assemblages of purely late 2nd century date are from pits 236/fill 237 and 258/fill 259 and occupation layers 229, 230 and 235 to the west of the Silchester to Winchester Roman road, pit 221/fill 222 immediately east of that road and layer 243 further east still. The pottery from feature 165/fill 166 halfway between Ash Lane and the Chichester Roman road, also appears to be of late 2nd century date.

These late 2nd century assemblages are small and amount to 610g of pottery in total. Most of the pottery takes the form of body sherds but the following pieces are worth publishing:-

Fig. 2.6. Large flanged dish in coarse grey fabric 5B. Feature 258/fill 259.

- 2. 7. Beaker base in a very fine leaden-grey fabric 5B. Feature 221/fill 222.
- 2. 8. Rim fragment from Alice Holt Class 3A jar in brown fabric 6A with comb-stabled reeded-rim. Layer 230.
- 2.9. Flanged dish or bowl rim in grey-black fabric 7A. Feature 221/fill 222.

2. 10. Bead-rimmed dish in black fabric 7A with burnished acute latticing on its exterior and scrolling on the underside. Gillam's type 69 (1976) dated mid to late 2nd century. Layer 235 and feature 237/fill 236?

Features 39/fill 40, 252/fill 253, 254/fill 255, 260/fill 261, 263/fill 264 and 278/fill 279 contained pottery of a general second century character, but very small quantities coupled with a lack of diagnostic rim fragments means that the pottery could be residual in later features.

# Phase 4B. AD200-270. (Fig. 1)

There are far larger quantities of early-mid 3rd century pottery than from any other period of occupation. This pottery is, however, almost entirely restricted to an area of intense occupation east of the Silchester to Winchester Roman road and west of Ash Lane. Assemblages totalling 6838g of pottery come from the complex of features, 105/fill 106, 104/fill 195, 183/fill 184, 193/fill 194, 103/fill 196 and 240/fill 241. Fig. 1) Fill 110 in the possible roadside ditch 109, on the west side of the Roman road from Silchester to Chichester, also contained a couple of sherds, one of which appears to be third century in date.

Pit 105/fill 106 produced a much larger pottery assemblage than those from the other features (3870g), including rim sherds from at least 30 vessels. This makes it possible to carry out detailed EVES quantification.

				<b>Table II</b>			
Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Store jars	Others	Total
	EVES %	EVES %	EVES %	EVES %	EVES %	EVES %	EVES %
6A					Р.		P
6B	1.31	0.23		0.20			1.74. 46.0.
7A	0.17	0.23	0.34				0.74. 19.6
7B			0.39				0.39. 10.3
8A	0.11	0.25	0.09	0.23	Flago	n 0.10	0.78. 20.6
Misc.		0.13					0.13. 3.5
Tot.cse.	1.59 42.1	0.84 22.2	0.82 21.7	0.43 11.4		0.10 2.6	3.78 82.9

Fabric	Jars		Bow	ls	Dish	es	Beak	ers	Store jars	Others		Tota	ĺ
16 <b>B</b>					0.30							0.30	6.6
17							P.					P.	-
22										P.		P.	-
23							0.13					0.13	2.9
24							0.22					0.22	4.7
25							0.13					0.13	2.9
26							Р.					P.	-
27A									Mor	t P.		P.	-
Dressel 20										Ρ.		P.	
Tot. all	1.59	34.9	0.84	18.4	1.12	24.6	0.91	20.0		0.10 2.1	<del></del>	4.56	

The most important single supplier of coarse pottery to Latchmere Green during the early 3rd century was the Alice Holt industry. This industry had been in decline during the 2nd century, losing its share of both the Winchester and London markets and being partially supplanted by more local products at Silchester. A revival in the industry's fortunes occurred at the end of the second century with the adoption of improved kiln technology and a new range of forms. Alice Holt wares gained a new foothold in the Winchester market during the early 3rd century and were being distributed across south-east Hampshire and Sussex by 270.

Wares from the Alice Holt kilns account for just under half of all of the coarse pottery from feature **105**/fill **106** and consist entirely of grey, self-slipped or non-slipped forms datable to the period 200-270. The percentage of Alice Holt ware is considerably greater than that in the upper fill of the wall construction trench at Silchester (32.4%), although there were a number of unattributed white-cored greyware Alice Holt-form sherds in the Silchester assemblage, which could have originated at an as yet undiscovered outlying kiln of that industry.

The high percentage of BB1 wares is of particular interest, as are the forms present. The range of vessel forms comprises bulbous cooking-pots with obtuse latticing, straight-sided dishes and an incipient-beaded-and-flanged bowl. Late 3rd century forms, such as developed-beaded-and flanged bowls and cooking-pots with flaring rims and attenuated bodies, are absent and there is nothing which need be earlier than 220. The form range includes later types than those in the largely residual assemblage from the lower fill of the Silchester wall construction trench (Fulford 1984, Fig. 53, 456-461) and earlier than those from the upper fill, which had developed-beaded-and-flanged bowl and flaring-rim cooking-pot fragments (Ibid, Fig. 53, 479-483). The BB1 forms from the lower fills date to c.200-220, whereas those from the upper fills belong to the period 270-300+.

The pit **106** assemblage also includes sherds from a straight-sided dish in the handmade BB1 variant fabric 7B. The combined BB1 fabrics account for 30% of the coarse pottery from the pit, a figure similar to that for the later BB1 present in the upper wall construction trench fills at Silchester. As is the case with many 3rd century assemblages from the south of Britain examined by the author, the BB1 industry was the source of most of the dishes and many of the bowls.

A fifth of the coarse pottery from pit 105/fill 106 is in the fine micaceous fabric 8A. Vessels in this fabric may have been manufactured at Latchmere Green itself, as wasters or 'seconds' were found during earlier field-walking to the north of the easement (Corney 1984, 283 and pers. comm.). The forms are very similar to those associated with the Oxfordshire greyware industry and include Young's types R.10 (250-400+) and R.52 (180-300) (1977). It may be that the wares were produced by a migrant potter of Oxfordshire origin, operating either at Silchester or Latchmere Green.

The pit 105/fill 106 assemblage also has small amounts of Central Gaulish Samian, including five Antonine Dragendorff 18/31 fragments and a piece from a Hadrianic to Early Antonine Dragendorff 37 bowl. With very little prospect of replacing such fine vessels after the cessation of importation of Central Gaulish Samian at the end of the 2nd century, some of them remained in use as late as the early 4th century and are frequently found in 3rd century rubbish deposits. Oxfordshire red colour-coated copies of Samian vessels did, however, begin to replace their no longer imported prototypes during the mid 3rd century and are represented in pit 105/fill 106 by fragments from a wall-sided moratorium of type C97 (240-400+).

Other finewares include a hole-mouthed, dot-barbotine decorated bag-beaker in blue-grey fabric 23 and an identical form in red colour-coated fabric 24. Despite extensive research, it has proved impossible to find exact parallels for these two vessels and it may be that they are of local manufacture. Fabric 23 could perhaps be regarded as a variant of fabric 8A and it may be that these two finewares were produced by the same small local industry as supplied the fabric 8A coarseware vessels.

Some small body sherds in purple-black colour-coated New Forest fabric 26 must come from one of the earliest beakers produced by that industry during the third quarter of the 3rd century.

The much smaller pottery assemblage from the adjacent feature 104/fill 195 includes pieces from some of the same pots present in feature 105/fill 106 and is therefore probably contemporary with it. Feature 104/fill 195 also contained fragments from other vessels of similar early 3rd century date, as well as a Central Gaulish Samian mortarium base and a Late Antonine Dragendorff. 31R platter fragment. There is also a late-2nd to early 3rd century East Gaulish Samian Dragendorff 38 bowl flange.

- Fig.2. 11 Flanged bowl in very fine-sanded medium-grey fabric 6B. (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Class 5A.2). c.180-200. Feature 105/fill 106.
  - 12 Bulbous, everted rim jar in similar fabric (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 3B-8). c.180-200. Feature 105/fill 106.
  - 13 Small everted rim jar in similar fabric. Feature 105/fill 106
  - 14 Rim of flat-rimmed beaker in dark-grey fabric 6B. Feature 105/fill 106.
  - 15 Small everted-rim beaker in medium-grey fabric 6B fired polished black. Feature 105/fill 106.
  - 16 Rim from beaker in grey fabric 6B with polished surfaces. Some indented sherds may come from the same vessel. Feature 105/fill 106.
  - 17 Rim of bulbous everted-rim jar in black fabric 7A. Early 3rd century. Feature 105/fill 106.
  - 18 Incipient beaded-and -flanged bowl in black fabric 7A with brown margins (Lyne 1994, Type 1.30) c.220-280. Feature **105**/fill **106**.

- 19 Similar bowl, but in pale-creamy-brown fabric 7B fired black with orange margins. The exterior black surface is patchy and has a tendency to peel off. The decorative technique is not normally used on the equivalent BB1 form but is found on flatrimmed bowls of Severan date from that source. This suggests that a date of c.200-220 may be appropriate for this vessel. Feature 104/fill 195.
- 20 Straight-sided dish in coarse black fabric 7B with off-white margins. The flakey external black surface is similar in appearance to that on Fig. 19 (Lyne 1994, Type 1.55). c.220-370. Feature **105**/fill **106**.
- 21 Fragment from cavetto-rimmed jar in micaceous grey-black fabric 8A. Feature 105/fill 106.
- 22 Everted rim from small jar in micaceous black fabric 8A with off-white to buff patches. Feature **105**/fill **106**.
- 23 Pie-dish in micaceous leaden-grey fabric 8A fired polished black with buff-grey patches. Features 105/fill 106 and 104/fill 195.
- 24 Bead-rimmed dish of Oxfordshire form R52 (Young 1977), in slightly coarser version of fabric 8A with a sandy off-white to buff core fired blue-black. c.180-300. Feature **105**/fill **106**.
- 25 Rim of large flagon, in very fine black fabric 8A with off-white to buff patches (Young 1977, Form R.10). c.250-400+. Feature 105/fill 106.
- 26 Bag-beaker in very fine pale-grey-buff fabric 23 with patchy internal and external blue-grey surface wash and barbotine dot decoration. Feature **105**/fill **106**.
- 27 Similar form, in pinkish-buff fabric 24 grading through to pale-orange, with an orange-red colour-coat. Feature **105**/fill **106**.
- 28 Cornice-rim beaker in buff fabric 24 with traces of reddish-brown internal and dark brown external colour-coat. Feature 105/fill 106.
- 29 Bead-rimmed beaker in very-fine fabric 25 fired buff-brown with external polish. Other pieces occurred in feature 104/fill 195. Feature 105/fill 106.

The fill of feature 193/fill 194 was of similar date and contained the following:-

- Fig. 2. 30 Hook-rimmed jar in medium-grey fabric 6B (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Class 3C. 1) c.220-270.
  - 31 Rim of cordoned jar grey fabric 6B fired flecky-grey-black with buff margins

(Ibid., Class 1.26). c.200-250.

- 32 Rope-rim from beehive in grey fabric 6B (Ibid., Class 10.1). c.180-270.
- Fig. 3. 33 Quarter-round cooking-pot rim in black fabric 7A.

Feature 193/fill 194 also contained fragments from an Antonine Central Gaulish Samian Dragendorff 38 bowl and Dragendorff 33 cup as well as a Dragendorff 45 wall-sided mortarium of Late Antonine date.

Feature 103/fill 196 contained two non-descript BB1 fragments, an abraded chip of Oxfordshire red colour-coat and two large joining fragments from the base of a Mid-Late Antonine Dragendorff 31R platter with incised graffito.

Feature 240/fill 241 contained an early red colour-coated Oxfordshire bowl base, a flake of Central Gaulish Samian, and one sherd each of fabrics 5B, 7A and 25. There were no drawable pieces.

Recent work on a large number of pottery assemblages from the south of Britain has shown there to be a widespread distribution of BB1 across the whole region during the mid-late 3rd century. The largest percentages of such wares outside the central distribution zone in the south west of Britain are to be found in urban assemblages within walled towns. Contemporary rural site assemblages tend to have much smaller percentages of BB1, although there is nearly always at least one vessel present. The following comparative table of Hampshire and Berkshire urban and rural assemblages illustrates the point and brings out the anomalous nature of the Latchmere Green assemblage:-

				BB1 % of coarse pottery					
Walle	Walled towns								
Bitter	Bitterne Manor (Clausentum)								
1939	Layers F	4 and 4B	c.250-270	20.1%					
	11	F3	c.270	30.9% Contemp. with wall building.					
	11	F2A and B	c.270-350	14.8%					
Wincl	hester (Ve	nta Bulgarum)							
South	Gate Ph.8		c.270	25.7% Contemp. with wall building.					
1977	Victoria R	d. shaft	c.300-325	8.2%					
Silche	ster (Call	leva Atrebatum)							
1978	Earthen rai	mpart at							
S.W. a	angle Lay	er 6	c.200	42.0% Contemp. with rampart const.					
1974	Wall const	ruction							
trench	lower fill.		c.260-280	9.5% Contemp. with wall building.					
1974 `	Wall const	ruction							
trench	upper fill		c.280-300	29.9%					
1975	TR. 4-4		c.270	12.5%					
<u>Unwa</u>	lled small	towns and other	settlements						
Latch	mere Gre	en							
1994	Pit 105/fill	l 106.	c.220-270	29.9%					
Neath	am								
1989 Well contexts 202,203, 206,209, 213 and 215		c.250-300	0.9%						

**Table III** 

c.250-350	5.6%
c.250-370	2.3% Mainly 3rd century pottery
c.270-300	4.1%
c.250-300	14.2%
c.250-300	10.2%
c.250-300	2.6%
3rd century	10.5%
	c.250-350 c.250-370 c.270-300 c.250-300 c.250-300 c.250-300 3rd century

Villas and native farmsteads

Several reasons can be put forward for this unusual pattern of BB1 supply during the 3rd century:

1. The production of BB1 around Poole Harbour took place alongside other industrial activities, including salt production, Kimmeridge shale working and stone quarrying. The presence of salt briquetage on pottery waste dumps at Ower, the use of cooking-pot 'seconds' for boiling brine at Harnworthy (Lyne 1994B) and the use of Kimmeridge shale working waste for kiln fuel at Worgret (Hearne 1991, 95) suggests close connections between the various industries, perhaps in the form of overall management.

Salt production was probably the most important of these industries, as it was in constant demand for flavouring and the preservation of meat and other perishable food stuffs. BB1 pottery may owe its wide distribution to being transported in the same conveyances as sacks of salt. The high percentages of such wares in assemblages from the walled civitas capitals may be due to their administrative nature and the presence of markets in which salt, pottery and shale items could be traded. The bulk of these traded goods would have been acquired by the urban population, with smaller amounts being taken into the surrounding countryside.

2. Large-scale manufacture of bowls and dishes may have had some bearing on the widespread 3rd century BB1 distribution within the south east of Britain. Most of the contemporary grey-ware producers seem to have neglected open forms of vessel and concentrated on cooking-pot output. Open vessel forms tended to be more common on urban sites and do perhaps reflect the more complex culinary practices of Romanised town dwellers compared with those of the rural peasantry.

3. High percentages of BB1 are found on 2nd and 3rd century military sites throughout the highland zone and it has been suggested that there may have been military supply contracts with the producers around Poole Harbour (Gillam 1973). The emphasis of such contracts may well have been on salt for food preservation, but the army would have found the ability of the BB1 potters to produce cooking-pots, bowls and dishes in roughly equal numbers most advantageous when issuing sets of pots to soldiers. It may be no coincidence that the similarly successful BB2 potters of the Thames estuary were also supplying the military garrisons of the north and also produced large numbers of bowls and dishes. They also shared the characteristic of coastal production in proximity to salterns with BB1.

The walling of towns in the south may have been carried out in response to the threat of raids by Frankish pirates and a lesson learned from the sacking of numerous Gallic cities by the Goths during the mid 3rd century. This walling may have been accompanied by the installation of military garrisons, transferred from the north and west. Such garrisons could have brought their pottery supply arrangements with them, explaining the presence of such large amounts of BB1 in the newly walled towns.

The situation is more complex at Silchester in that the earth rampart, which was constructed c.200, and may have been contemporary with the rebellion of Clodius Albinus in 196, also has significant amounts of BB1 within its make-up (Fulford 1984, 175). Whether there was a fall-off in BB1 being supplied to the town between the installing of the two successive defensive systems remains uncertain, but the large percentage of early 3rd century BB1 in the pottery assemblage from pit 105/fill 106 at Latchmere Green, so close to the town, suggests that there was not. The small amount of BB1 present in the lower town wall construction trench fills appears to contradict this, but the assemblage is both small and of a predominantly residual nature. Its BB1 would appear to date to c.200 and may have been derived from the earthen rampart construction dumps cut through by the trench.

The high percentage of BB1 fabrics present in pit **105**/fill **106** at Latchmere Green is almost certainly due to the proximity of the site to Silchester and its inhabitants acquiring most, if not all, of their pottery and perhaps salt supplies there. If there were a military unit based at Silchester during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, then their BB1 suppliers could have exploited the civil market at the same time. There is, however, a faint possibility that there was some kind of official establishment and military presence at Latchmere Green itself. This putative establishment could have been a *mansio* at the road junction, a precursor of the one in Insula VIII within the walls of Silchester (Boon 1974, 138).

# Period 5. AD270-400. (Fig.1)

There was very little pottery from this period present on the site, but there was one small pit assemblage dateable to the early years, feature 197/fill 198.

- Fig.3 34 Straight-sided dish in brown cored fabric 6B fired polished grey-black with pale grey horizontal streaks internally.
  - 35 Everted jar rim in black fabric 7A.
  - 36 Flaring everted rim of post-290 type, in gritty grey fabric 7B with patchy surface blackening and a little mica.
  - 37 Obtuse-latticed cooking-pot girth sherd in black fabric 7A.
  - 38 Rim from Dragendorff 37 bowl copy in grey-cored brownish-red fabric 19 with polished surfaces.
  - 39 Indented beaker base in sand-free red ware fired polished grey-black.

Layer **209** also contained a little late 3rd to 4th century pottery. This included a sherd from a rilled jar in fabric 6D, indicating some limited post-330 occupation in the area.

- Fig.3 41 Everted rim from cooking-pot in black fabric 7A.
  - 42 Straight-sided dish in black fabric 13A with traces of an incised ?graffito.

Feature 211/fill 213 cut layer 209 and by inference must be late 4th century or later in date. It contained the rim from an early 3rd century BB1 cooking-pot, a chip of Alice Holt greyware and a fragment from an Oxfordshire brown colour-coated beaker.

### The unstratified Roman pottery.

Much of the unstratified pottery from the topsoil on the line of the easement is probably derived from features beneath, a fact underlined by the breakdown per period of the rims from the topsoil contexts immediately west and east of Ash Lane

Table 137

			19	DIE I V				
ContsPeriod 2		Period 3		Period	14	Period 5		
	No. of rims	%	No. of rims	%	No. of rims	%	No. of rim	1 <b>s</b> %
679 etc.	7	7.1	12	12.2	56	57.1	23	23.6
681 etc.	4	7.4	9	16.7	36	66.7	5	9.3

The high percentage of Period 4 rims mirrors the quantities of similarly dated wares in the pits and occupation layers underneath, but Periods 2 and 3 and particularly Period 5 rim sherds are more significant in the topsoil than in excavated features. The high percentages of Period 2 and 3 rims may be partly due to some of the topsoil sherds being dragged by the plough from the centre of the Roman settlement further to the north, where early Roman occupation was more intense. The high percentage of 4th century rim fragments in the unstratified material from between the Roman Winchester road and Ash Lane may, however, be due to the destruction of the latest Roman occupation layers on the line of the easement by agricultural activities. The unstratified pottery includes the following noteworthy pieces:-

Fig.3	43	Everted rim from handmade storage jar in grey-black fabric 1A fired brown (Fulford 1984, Fig. 43. 70). c.43-70 Layer <b>95</b> .
	44	One of two small bed-rimmed jars in similar fabric (Ibid., Fig. 43. 65) c. 43-70. Layer 107?
	45	Another example in similar fabric (Ibid., Fig. 43. 67) c.43-70. Layer 819.
	46	Bead-rimmed jar in orange-brown fabric 1B. Layer 50.
	47	Flat-rimmed storage-jar in coarse-brown fabric 6A with a decorated shoulder cordon and rim-edged blackening (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Class 3A). c.150-250. Layer 63.
	48,49	Similar vessels, in similar fabric fired grey. c.150-250. Layer 679.
	50	Large cordoned storage-jar in brown fabric 6A (Ibid., Class 6C.1). c.300-350. Layer 50.
	51	Beaded-and-flanged dish in grey fabric 6C (Ibid., Class 6C.1). c.330-420.
		Layer 107.
52 Beaded-and-flanged bowl in grey fabric 6C with internal black slip extending over the flange. (Ibid., Class 5B.8). c.270-420. Layer 95. 53 Beaded-and-flanged bowl with well-developed flange and internal black slip (Ibid., Class 5B). many examples of this short-lived type came from the mainly c.270-320 rubbish fills of the Bush Lane palace ruins in London (Marsden 1975, Fig. 38. 156-160 etc.). Laver 679. 54 Strainer rim in grey fabric 6C fired black (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Class 5C.2). c.270-420. Layer 679. 55 Straight-sided dish in black fabric 6C (Ibid. Class 6A. 12). c.270-420. Layer 679. 56 Bead-rimmed storage jar in self-slipped grey fabric 6B (Ibid. Class 4.41). c.220-270. Layer 819. 57 Beaded-and-flanged dish rim in black fabric 7A (Lyne 1994, Form 1.51). c.325-400+. Layer 50. 58 Beaker rim in black fabric 7A (Ibid., Form 1.21). c.140-350. Layer 679. 59 Pie-dish in coarse, brown-cored grey fabric 3B. Layer 223. 60 Gallo-Belgic platter in fabric 15 of CAM. 16 form. Claudio-Neronian. Layer **50**. 61 Flagon rim in orange fabric 20. Layer 50. 62 Beaker rim in fine-sanded white-ware. Oxfordshire Type W36 (Young 1977). 2nd century. Layer 107. 63 Beaker rim in grey fabric 26A with metallic black colour-coat (Fulford 1975, Type 27.6). c.260-340. Layer 679. 64 Mortarium in white fabric 27B with mutli-coloured quartz trituration grits. (Young 1977, Type M.1/5). Early 3rd century. Layer 107. 65 Wall-sided mortarium in fabric 27A. (Young 1977, Type C97). c.240-400+. Layer 679. 66 ?Rhenish mortarium in very fine cream fabric with sparse sub-angular pink and white quartz trituration grits. c.180-250. Layer 209.

## Phase 6. Early Saxon. (Fig. 1)

There are a few sherds from layer **209** and the topsoil east of the Roman Winchester road in a handmade, very fine sanded black fabric with occasional coarser white and brown grits. There are no rims or decorated sherds, but the ware is similar to some 5th to 6th century Saxon fabrics and may be of that date.

## Phase 7. Mediaeval.

Small quantities of Mediaeval pottery were present in ploughsoil contexts and probably represent fieldmarling. The fabrics and forms are all late 12th to 14th century in date.

There was, however, one feature of later Mediaeval date. Layer 205, halfway between the Roman

Winchester road and Ash Lane, had three Roman sherds, but also one much fresher-looking rim sherd from a ?15th century baluster pitcher in fine-sanded pinkish-buff fabric.

## 4.2. South of the Three Ashes site.

The isolated pit **65**/fill **64** contained a small pottery assemblage datable to c.270-400. The fragments included a chip of Alice Holt fabric 6B, a BB1 dish rim, an Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium fragment and the following:

Fig. 3. 40 Dish in fabric 27A with red colour-coat. Young's type C45-3, dated 270-400+.

## 4.3. Little London.

There are two tiny pottery assemblages from this area:-

Feature 303/fill 304 contained 18g of pottery, comprising two featureless lumps of Silchester ware and a fragment of a handmade sandy black fabric. The appearance of the sherds suggests a Late Iron Age or pre-Flavian date.

Feature 317/fill 318 contained a minute abraded pellet of ?Silchester ware weighing less than 1g. All that can be said is that the sherd is probably residual in its context, which could be of almost any subsequent date.

## 4.4. The area of the Portway.

Feature **459**/fill **460** in the first field west of the Portway contained a bodysherd from a Mediaeval cooking-pot in a coarse quartz sand-gritted greyware with occasional very coarse white quartz and subangular black flint grit and fired rough orange-red externally. The ploughsoil in this field contained just one Post-Mediaeval earthenware sherd.

Layer 933 nearby had just 5 tiny, abraded pellets of Mediaeval sandy orange-brown fabric of probable 13th to 14th century date.

The re-instated topsoil above the Portway (context **936**) yielded 8 sherds (98g) of tournette-finished 11th to early 12th century pottery in patchy grey-brown-buff fabric with profuse crushed flint filler (Timby 1989, 95. Fabric 2). The topsoil also included a sherd of similar date in the fabric encountered in feature **459**/fill **460** and a pitcher or jug fragment with added pipe-clay ribbing beneath splashed green-glaze.

The gully to the west, context 405, and the ploughsoil in the fields beyond, contexts 429, 430 and 488 (also feature 432/fill 434) yielded a further thin scatter of crushed flint-tempered Mediaeval sherds, presumably from field-marling.

## 4.5. Fair Oak.

The layer 726 in the field immediately west of the Ashford Hill road contained two sherds of

17th century pottery; one each from an abraded sandyware and a corrugated red earthenware vessel with treacly greenish-brown glaze on both sides.

## 4.6. Ashford Hill.

There are two mediaeval sagging cooking-pot base fragments from the topsoil, in vesticular sandy grey fabric with sparse coarse white flint-sand grit. Context **902**.

## 5. The Samian Ware.

An almost complete absence of South Gaulish and a total lack of Martres-de-Veyre Samian are in keeping with the overall deficiency in late 1st and early 2nd century pottery. One solitary fragment of South Gaulish Samian came from the topsoil west of Ash Lane and east of the Roman Winchester road, but could have been dragged there by the plough. Nearly all of the Samian from the easement is 2nd century in date and Central Gaulish in origin. Only one East Gaulish Samian fragment of possible early 3rd century date was present on the site. This came from the 3rd century feature **196**.

Much of the Antonine Central Gaulish Samian comes from features dated to the 3rd century by the associated coarse pottery forms. This overwhelming preponderance of 2nd-century sherds amongst the Samian within 3rd century features at Latchmere Green reflects the long life of such vessels in use. Many Central Gaulish vessels continued in use for even longer. Their sherds occur in significant quantities within the shore-forts of Portchester (Morris 1975) and Pevensey (Lyne forthcoming), not founded until the 280s and 293 respectively.

#### Table V. \*

Context	Туре		Source	No. of sherds Period 2	Date
		-		– Period 3A	
_		_		- Period 3B	
_		_		_	
163	Prob.Dragendorff 33 chip		CG.	1	HadAntonine
				Period 4A	
226	Dragendorff 18/31R or 31R base		CG.	1	Antonine
				Period 4B	
040	Dragendorff 31 or 31R		CG.	1	Antonine
106	Dragendorff 18/31		CG.	5	Antonine

SG = South Gaul, CG = Central Gaul, EG = East Gaul

Context	Туре	Source	No. of sherds	Date
106 cont'd	Dragendorff 37	CG.	1	HadEarly Antonine
	Misc. sherds	CG.	4	HadAntonine
110	Flake	CG.	1	Had-Antonine
184	Dragendorff 37 rim	CG.	1	Early-mid Antonine
194	Dragendorff 38	CG.	1	Antonine
	Dragendorf. 33	CG.	1	Antonine
	Dragendorff 45	CG.	1	Late Antonine
195	Dragendorff 45 base	CG.	1	Late Antonine
	Dragendorff 31	CG.	1	Antonine
	Dragendorff 38 flange	EG.	1	Late 2nd-Early 3th
	Misc. sherd	CG.	2	HadAntonine
196	Dragendorff 31R	CG.	1	Mid-late Antonine
	Dragendorff 31 base	CG.	2	Antonine
198	Dragendorf. 31	CG.	1	Antonine
	Platter frag.	CG.	1	HadAntonine
	Misc. sherd	CG.	1	Had-Antonine
241	Flake	CG.	1	Had-Antonine
243	Dragendorff 33	CG.	1	Antonine
			Period 5	
202	Dragendorff 18/31R	CG.	3	Had-Antonine
			Unstratified	
50	Dragendorff 31R	CG.	1	Antonine
	Dragendorff 37	CG.	1	Antonine
	Dragendorff 33	CG.	1	HadAntonine
	Dragendorff 31			
	or Dragendorff 31R x 2	CG.	2	Had-Antonine
	Misc. sherds	CG.	12	Had-Antonine
51	Chip		1	Had-Antonine
62	Misc. sherds	CG.	3	Had-Antonine
95	Dragendorff 31	CG.	1	Antonine
	Dragendorff 33	CG.	1	Antonine
	Burnt Dragendorff 18/31			

Context	Туре	Source	No. of sherds	Date
95 cont'd	or 31	CG.	1	Had-Antonine
	Misc. sherd	SG.	1	1st century
	Misc. sherds	CG.	4	Had-Antonine
96	Dragendorff 31	CG.	1	Antonine
98	Misc. sherd	CG.	1	Had-Antonine
107	Dragendorff 31R base	CG.	2	Mid-Late Antonine
223	Dragendorff 31	CG.	1	Antonine
356	Burnt Dragendorff 33	CG.	3	Antonine
357	Flake	CG.	1	Had-Antonine
679	Dragendorff.37	CG.	1	Mid-Late Antonine
	Ovolo abraded but probable			
	one of ring tongue series			
	Dragendorff 33	CG.	2	Antonine
	Dragendorff 18/31	CG.	1	Had-Antonine
	Dragendorff 18/31			
	or 31	CG.	1	Prob. Antonine
	Dragendorff 31	CG.	1	Antonine
	Misc. sherds	CG.	8	Had-Antonine
680	Misc. sherds	CG.	5	Had-Antonine
681	Figured Dragendorff 37			
	sherd ?cupid.	CG.	1	Had-Antonine
	Misc. sherds	CG.	4	Had-Antonine
977	Misc. sherd	CG.	1	Had-Antonine

\* All identification and dating are by Joanna Bird.

## The Samian Stamp.

A basal fragment of a Dragendorff 31R platter from topsoil context 107 had abraded traces of part of a potter's stamp. Brenda Dickinson reports that this stamp is almost certainly part of die 2a of Mainacnus of Lezoux, reading (MAIN)CNI. It is one of the stamps found at Pudding Pan Rock (Proc. Soc. Antiq. London, 2 ser. XXI (1905-7), 285) and is also recorded from the fort at Piercebridge. It is also found on forms 31, 33, 79 or Tg and 79/80. c.160-200

## 6. The Amphorae

All the amphora fragments came from the Latchmere Green site, and, with one possible exception from context **209**, are all from Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae. The two rims are both of 3rd century date and

the overwhelming bulk of the stratified sherds come from features belonging to that period, east of the Silchester to Winchester Roman road.

Context	Туре	No. of sherds Period 2	Weight (g)	Date
_				
		Period 3A		
_				
		Period 3B		
163	Dressel 20	1	122	
Total		1	122	
		Period 4A		
-				
		Period 4B		
40	Dressel 20 rim (Peacock			
	and Williams 1986, Fig. 66.46)	1	168	3rd century
106	Burnt Dressel 20 fragments	29	808	
177	Dressel 20	1	48	
195(104)	Dressel 20	7	480	
209	Indeterminate	2	<u>64</u>	
Total		40	1568	
		Period 5		
_				
		Unstratified		
7	Dressel 20	1	578	
50	Dressel 20	1	144	
95	Dressel 20	2	462	
107	Dressel 20 sherds from			
	2 amphorae inc. handle and rim			
	(Peacock and Williams 1986,			
	Fig.66.38)	5	392	Early 3rd century
679	Dressel 20	4	236	
680	Dressel 20	2	70	
681	Dressel 20 inc handle section	12	526	

Context	Туре	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Date
820	Dressel 20	1	48	
		29	2472	

# 7. The Latchmere Green stratified assemblages and their dating.

Context	Date	Fabrics (no. of sherds in brackets)	Total wt(g)
40	C2nd or later	1A (1), 2 (1), 16B (1), Amphora (1)	94
64	270-400	1A (1), 6B (3), 7A (1), 27A (4),	
		27B (1)	147
96	C3rd.	1A (2), 6B (4), 16B (1).	108
106	Early-mid C3rd.	6A (23), 6B (203), 7A (74), 7B (3),	3870
		8A (17),16B (10), 22 (4), 23 (1),	
		24 (16), 25 (26), 26A (3), 27A (3),	
		28 (6), Dressel 20 (29)	
110	?C3rd.	16B (1), 19 (1)	6
163	Early-mid C2nd	3C (3), 6B (1), 16B (1), Dressel 20 (1)	163
166	Late C2nd	5B (1), 6B (3), 25 (3)	80
172 (160)	?Early Roman	12 (1)	10
176	?C1st-2nd.	6A (1)	28
177	?pre-250	Dressel 20 (1)	48
184	Early C3rd.	16B (1)	22
190	Roman	6B (1)	2
194	Early-mid C3rd.	1B (1), 6A (31), 6B (28), 7A (7),	1090
		14 (1), 24 (1),16B (8), 27A (2)	
195/104	Mid C3rd.	6A (1), 6B (21), 7A (22), 7B (1),	1664
		13C (1),16B (5), 16C 91), 20 (1),	
		22 (1), 24 (1), 25 (7),27A (1), 27B (1),	
		Dressel 20 (7)	
196	Mid C3rd.	3A (1), 7A (2), 16B (2), 27A (1)	131
198	Late C3rd.	6A (7), 6B (53), 6C (1), 7A (15),	1014
		7B (2), 16B (3), 19 (4), 27A (1),	
198 cont'd		Misc. grey (2), misc. mort (1)	
202	?Early Roman	6A (1)	4
205	Roman/Mediaeval	1A (1), 6B (2), Medieval (2)	48

Context	Date	Fabrics (no. of sherds in brackets)	Total wt(g)
207	c.100-150	14A (1)	8
209	c.100-400/Early	6A (10), 6B (3), 6D (1), 7A (1), 1	902
	Saxon	3A (1),27A (1), misc. morts. (1),	
		Amphora (2), Early Saxon (1)	
213	C4th or later	6B (1), 7A (1), 27A (1)	16
215	?Post-Roman	1A (1)	48
222	c.150-200	5B (5), 6A (2), 7A (1)	90
224	c.150-200	6A (2)	12
226	?Post-Roman	3A (1), 16B (1)	120
228	c.100-150	6A (4)	102
229	c.150-200	5B (4), 6B (5), Misc. grey (3)	76
230	c.150-200	5B (1), 6A (1)	42
235	c.150-200	7A (1)	14
237	c.150-200	6A (1), 7A (7), Misc. grey (2)	76
239	?C3rd-4th	?27B (1)	10
241	Early-mid C3rd	5B (1), 7A (1), 16B (1), 26B (1),	61
		misc. grey (1)	
242	?C3rd	7A (1)	8
243	c.150-200	16B (1)	16
248	c.100-150	5C (1), 11 (1)	30
253	C2nd	5A (2), 11 (1)	24
255	C2nd or later	16B (1)	1
257	<b>c.43-7</b> 0	1A (1)	4
259	c.150-200	3C (7), 5B (3), 6B (1), misc. grey (2)	204
261	c.C2nd	5B (1)	14
264	c.C2nd	5B (2)	4
266	c.100-150	1A (1), 2 (2), 5B (1)	58
279	c. C2nd	5A (2)	3

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# **MEDIAEVAL POTTERY FROM SEB CABLE ROUTE, SAS 7.**

by Robert Thomson and Duncan H. Brown.

Post-Roman pottery was recovered from 89 contexts. Most of this material is very fragmentary and 19th century or later in date. All the material has been scanned and this record forms part of the excavation archive. Pottery from five contexts, 947, 951, 954, 984 and 985, represents a coherent group which may be dated to the late 13th or early 14th century. This consists of 315 sherds of pottery, weighing 3,120 gs. Eleven individual pots survived in significant proportions. These, and all the other sherds from these contexts were characterised by fabric and form, and quantified by rim percent, weight and sherd count. The assemblage was recorded by stratigraphic context. A fabric type series has been compiled and is described below.

# FABRICS AND FORMS

Fourteen different fabrics have been identified from 314 sherds. One sherd of 20th century sanitary ware, from context 947, was not included in the type series and is not described below.

# Fabric 1: Grog-tempered Coarseware

This fabric has abundant rounded, ill-sorted quartz, abundant coarse fragments of grog, abundant coarse to fine flint, and moderate red iron-rich inclusions, in a sandy clay matrix. The presence of grog suggests a prehistoric or Romano-British origin for this ware.

# Fabric 2: Newbury B-type Coarseware

A sandy matrix contains abundant medium and fine rounded quartz, abundant organic inclusions, abundant to moderate ill-sorted flint, abundant ill-sorted chalk and moderate red iron-rich oxide. Sherds have grey-brown surfaces and grey cores. This fabric belongs within a 13th and 14th century coarseware tradition identified throughout north Hampshire, Berkshire and north Wiltshire known as 'Newbury B'.

Fifty-nine sherds of fabric 2 occurred in context 947. It is considered that some of these represent a single vessel but the abraded condition of this material prevents the joining of any sherds. The vessel form can be discerned from the surviving sherds. This is a cooking pot with a short neck and a slightly

everted rim with a rounded profile. The base is flat. This is a typical form in the 'Newbury B' tradition and parallels may be found in the assemblage from the nearby site at Faccombe Netherton (Fairbrother 1990, Fig.8.63 no. 462). Fragments of the same or similar vessels occurred in contexts **984** and **985**.

## Fabric 3: Mediaeval Sandy Coarseware

Fabric 3 has a fine sandy matrix with inclusions of abundant medium to fine quartz, sparse medium flint, sparse medium red iron-rich oxide, and sparse fine organics. Occasional coarse fragments of quartz and flint also occur. Sherds are pink-white in colour with a pale grey core. There are 28 sherds of fabric 3, 27 of which were recovered from context 947. One of these is the rim of a small bowl, one is a plain body sherd and the other a base fragment of a small jug. The remaining 25, one of which is from context 984, form the complete profile of a socketed-handled bowl. A clear lead glaze covers the inside of the base. Similar internally-glazed bowls, but no socketed handles, have been observed by the authors among assemblages from Newbury.

## Fabric 4: Mediaeval Sandy Redware

This soft, red-brick fabric has a fine sandy matrix with abundant fine quartz, moderate to fine red iron oxide and occasional fragments of flint and organics.

A total of 64 sherds of fabric 4 were recovered from two contexts. Context 951 produced two plain body sherds. The remaining 62 fragments represent two vessels in context 947. One is a cooking pot with a squared everted rim and a flat base. The outer surface is heavily sooted. This is represented by 30 sherds. The other 32 sherds comprise the lower portion of a jug with a thumbed base and a clear lead glaze. The body is rilled and decorated with vertical lines of dark brown slip. Slip-decorated jugs are a common feature of the Berkshire/North Hampshire sandyware tradition. Several examples, more highly decorated, occur at Faccombe Netherton (*ibid*).

# Fabric 5: Mediaeval Coarse Sandy Redware

This fabric has a fine sandy matrix with abundant medium to fine rounded clear and white-coloured quartz and red iron-rich oxide. Sherds are fired red throughout. There are five small body sherds from context 947, all are from the same pot. A neck fragment shows this to have been a vessel with an everted rim.

## Fabric 6: Well-fired Sandyware

A fine sandy matrix contains abundant fine quartz, moderate red iron-rich oxide and sparse medium flint. Sherds have been hard-fired and have red and grey outer surfaces, grey inner surfaces and a grey core. This fabric may be later in date, perhaps 14th or 15th century. All five body sherds of this fabric were recovered from context 947. They are all from the same vessel, which has a row of finger-impressions and splashes of glaze. This suggests that this pot was a jar or cooking pot.

# Fabric 7: Mediaeval Sandyware

This redware has a sandy matrix of abundant very fine quartz with very sparse inclusions of fine flint. Outer surfaces are red-brown, inner surfaces red and the core colour is grey, especially in thicker sherds. This fabric is similar to fabric 4 and the two types may be related. This fabric is similar to Fabric 29 in the type series from the excavations at Brighton Hill South.

There are 37 sherds, from contexts 947, 951, 984 and 985. 14 sherds in context 947 comprise a plain, wide-mouthed, flat-based bowl with a rim diameter of 360mm. The thickened rim has a concave inner

profile, which is paralleled at Faccombe Netherton (Fig 8.64 No.466). Seven base sherds in context 947 cannot be identified. There is also a small fragment of a thumbed jug base. Context 951 produced

three small body sherds. Six body sherds and a flat base fragment came from context 984.

#### Fabric 8: Mediaeval Sandy Redware

This brick-red fabric has a fine sandy matrix with abundant medium-fine quartz and red iron-rich inclusions.

All 20 sherds of this fabric come from context 947. 16 sherds represent a cooking pot with a very short neck and a distinctive rounded, thickened rim with a grooved outer edge. No local parallels for this form have been found. However, a non-local source is not suggested. Four other plain body sherds from a different pot are also present.

## Fabric 9: Mediaeval Coarse Sandyware

Fabric 9 has a sandy matrix with abundant fine quartz and organic inclusions and some red iron oxide. There are sparse, coarse fragments of flint. This fabric is represented by a single base sherd with red surfaces and a pale grey core from context 947.

## Fabric 10: Mediaeval Coarse Sandyware

This fabric has a sandy matrix with abundant ill-sorted coarse to fine quartz, moderate angular flint and moderate red iron-rich inclusions. There are two sherds, both with red surfaces and a grey core. These are both base fragments, one from context 947 and the other from context 984.

## Fabric 11: Mediaeval Sandy Redware

Fabric 11 is a glazed redware. A fine sandy matrix contains abundant, ill-sorted, white and clear quartz, and moderate medium red iron-rich inclusions. Sherds are fired bright red throughout. There are six body sherds in this fabric, all from the same vessel. This is a jug covered in a white slip beneath a bright green lead glaze. It is decorated with vertical panels of ring-and-dot stamps between incised lines. Five sherds occur in context 947, the other one is from context 984. White-slipped redware jugs decorated with ring-and-dot stamps have been observed at Newbury.

#### Fabric 12: Sandy Whiteware

This fabric has abundant fine quartz-rich inclusions with occasional coarse fragments, sparse, coarse flint, sparse organics and moderate fine red iron oxide. Sherds are buff-white in colour with a pale grey core. This type is similar to fabric 3, and may be related. All 25 sherds of this fabric came from the context 947 and represent a single vessel. This is a cooking pot with a rounded everted rim, no neck and a flat base. There is a clear lead glaze, greenish in colour, over the inside of the base. Sooting occurs up to the shoulder.

## Fabric 13: Mediaeval Fine Sandyware

Fabric 13 has a very fine quartz-rich clay matrix with inclusions of fine red iron oxide and fine black iron. Sherds are orange-buff on the outer surface, buff-white on the inside and pale grey at the core. All but one of the 40 sherds in this fabric come from a single jug. This vessel is decorated with a lattice of incised lines beneath a rich green lead glaze that is confined to the upper half. The glaze shows small patches of ox-blood red. This is evidence for localised reduction in the firing. The base has widely-spaced thumb-impressions and splashes of glaze on the underside. Context 947 produced 35 sherds of this vessel, with one each coming from contexts 954 and 984. Context 985 also produced unrelated body sherds and a base fragment in the same fabric.

## Fabric 14: Later Mediaeval Fine Sandyware

This fabric has a clay matrix of very fine quartz with moderate fine white mica, fine red iron oxide and fine organics. Sherds have orange-buff surfaces and a grey core. The four sherds, all from context 947, are conjoining sherds of the neck and rim of a jug. This has a pulled spout and a thickened rim. It is covered in a thick, pale green lead glaze. The form and the glaze indicate a later date, perhaps in the 16th century.

## DISCUSSION

The circumstances of the recovery of this group identify the finds from these five contexts as a related body of material. This is borne out by the fact that vessels are represented by sherds in more than one context. Furthermore, substantial portions of these vessels, including complete profiles, are present.

All the cooking pots and bowls are sooted, indicating their use for cooking over an open fire. The overall range of vessels, with cooking pots, bowls and jugs present in almost equal numbers, accords with a typical Mediaeval domestic assemblage.

Fabric 2 has been identified as part of the Newbury B coarseware tradition. The other wares have been compared with the type series from the nearby site of Brighton Hill South (Rees, 1995). No exact parallels were found. However, they fall into the known range of local sandy fabrics observed at Brighton Hill South and Newbury. There is therefore no reason to identify any of this material as originating from any very distant production sites. The majority of this pottery falls into a date-range of 1300 to 1400. This group itself comprises a valuable reference collection for further investigations in this part of north Hampshire.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## **CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

There were 2121 fragments of ceramic building material recovered from 140 contexts. The finds were scanned by Sue Higgins and a description of the fabrics was made where positive identification was difficult. A mention was also made of any under or overfiring and the presence of mortar. Those finds identified as bessalis/tegula were of a thickness which could either be a thin bessalis or a thicker tegula, with no other distinguishing marks. A table of the scan arranged in context number order follows.

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	8	3 peg tile; 1 roof tile; 1 other tile - red outside/grey	Mixed
		internal; 1 modern brick; 1 brick, date unsure; 1	
		probable bessalis, highly overfired	
2	13	1 modern water pipe; 2 peg tile; 1 modern tile/brick;	Mixed
		2 roof tiles, date unsure; 2 pieces of imbrex; 5 tile,	
		possibly Roman	
6	36	9 peg tile; 3 pieces of large modern brick; 2 tegula	Mixed
		(fine fabric with large flint/clay inclusions), underfired;	
		3 modern water pipe/land drain; 9 probably bessalis,	
		underfired; 8 probably modern brick; 2 roof tiles,	
		probably imbrex	
7	27	2 bessalis, overfired; 7 probable tegula, underfired, very	Mixed
		abraded; 3 possible tegula (pale fabric, clay pellets,	
		red inclusions); 2 unsure of date - 1 brick, 1 tile; 4	
		modern brick; 1 peg tile; 2 pieces of fluted/moulded	
40		modern tile; 6 cbm which could be Roman	
40 50	1	Modern brick	Modern
50	180	Bag 1 - 2 brick, date unsure; 1 bessalis; 12 Roman cbm,	Mixed
		2 overfired, 2 underfired.	
		Bag 2 - 2 modern brick; 1 brick, date unsure; 3	
		regula (pale labric, clay pellets, red inclusions); 31	
		Probably Koman com, 3 overnired	
		round 1 with groups attachment help) 6 tiles date	
		unsure: 2 tecule: 2 improv. 1 were ware 27 website	
		Roman chm. 6 underfired	
		Reg 4 $\sim$ 5 temple (2 underfined 1 exertired): 2 flue 1	
		has traces of mortar: 1 probable bessalis with grooves for	
		keving overfired: 1 imbrey: 3 probable tegula (1	
		underfired)	
		Bag 5 - 5 possibly of a post-Roman date 60 probably	
		Roman chm - most small and fairly abraded 6 under	
		fired, 1 overfired.	
51	3	2 tegula (pale red fabric, clay pellets, red inclusions); 1	Mixed
		roof tile, probably Post Mediaeval - Modern	
52	10	2 water pipe/land drain; 2 probably bessalis - 1 underfired	; Mixed
		6 cbm date unsure (5 brick, 1 tile)	
54	7	2 water pipe/land drain; 1 roof tile, sooted (Post	Mixed
<i></i>		Mediaeval-Modern); 4 cbm date unsure	
62	14	l water pipe; 2 modern brick; 6 modern tile (4 definitely	Post-Med/
<i>(</i> <b>)</b>		peg tile); 5 misc cbm	Modern
63	24	11 modern brick (3 with mortar, 1 reused); 3 peg tile	Mixed
		(2 with mortar, 1 also sooted, the other with round	
		attachment hole); 2 worn pieces of tile, date unsure	
		(orange tine micaceous fabric, underfired); 1 roof tile,	
		possibly another peg; 1 brick/flat tile, date unsure;	
		o misc com	

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE
64	6	1 roof tile (pale pinkish fabric, clay pellets,	Roman?
		Red inclusions)	
		could be Roman; 1 abraded brick (darker red fabric,	
		flint inclusions); 3 abraded cbm - same fabric as brick;	
		1 micaceous abraded tile	
67	1	Abraded bessalis/tegula (red fabric, clay pellets,	Roman
		red inclusions)	
78	1	Tegula (fine micaceous fabric, gritted on remaining	Roman
		faces)	
88	2	1 water pipe/land drain; 1 probably modern brick	Modern
93 97	1	Peg tile (Post-Mediaeval - Early Modern)	Post-Med/Early Mod
95	85	Bag 1 - 1 modern brick; 2 bessalis (1 overfired); 5 tegula	Mixed
		(all similar thicknesses - 35mm-45mm, 1 overfired, 1	
		possibly underfired); 1 abraded possible pila (underfired);	
		l roof tile, date unsure	
		Bag 2 - 2 modern brick; 1 possible tegula (red fabric,	
		flint inclusions, gritted on some outside surfaces, cut	
		along one edge); 6 tegula (1 higher fired, not overfired);	
		21  com, (abraded and broken - 6 underfired)	
		Bag 5 - 5 probable bessalls (red fabric, very fine);	
		spossible legula (red laoric, rew inclusions,	
		date unsure: 2 tile of more modern date: 6 abroad abro	
		Bag 4 - 6 land drain: 24 abraded chm - 2 appear modern	
		test date unsure (1 overfired 4 underfired)	
96	53	Bag 1 - 5 probable bessalis: 1 possible templa overfired:	Doman
		2 misc chm	Roman
		Bag 2 - 9 Roman tile -bessalis/tegula (3 overfired	
		3 underfired); 2 tegula (fine fabric):	
		1 highly overfired fragment:	
		3 abraded cbm	
		Bag 3 - 3 bessalis - 1 higher fired; 6 possible tegula (1 def	inite
		with finger grooves & underfired, 2 overfired); 1 possible	
		flue with keying grooves; 1 worn cbm	
		Bag 4 - 5 possible bessalis (2 underfired, 2 overfired, 1 of	
		which has a paw impression, either dog or badger); 3	
		possible tegula; 3 cbm (1 overfired)	
<b>AF</b>	•	Bag 5 - 8 tegula (3 underfired)	
91	2	2 bessalis - 1 abraded fine fabric, few clay inclusions,	Roman
		I paler colour fabric with many clay pellets and red	
00	10	inclusions	
70	10	3 land dram; I peg tile with round attachment hole; 3	Mixed
		abraded the (2 pale butt fabric, many red inclusions, few	
		a shradad abu	
102	1	A braded com	D
104	16	A traded com - red fabric, finit inclusions	Koman
TA4	10	2 icguia, 1 abraded, undertired bessalis; 2 cbm - 1 tegula,	Koman
		1 ucssans? - abraded and covered in cess; 11 misc cbm	

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE
106	58	2 tegula; 1 probable bessalis; 7 cbm (tegula/bessalis -	Roman
		1 over-fired);23 cbm (10 underfired, 3 overfired);	
		25 small cbm fragments (4 underfired)	
107	26	7 tegula (3 pieces fit together); 1 imbrex (same fabric	Roman
		as the 3 pieces of tegula); 7 probable bessalis;	
		11 misc cbm (2 possibly underfired)	
110	2	1 bessalis (fine micaceous fabric, worn); 1 misc cbm	Roman
161	1	Abraded bessalis/tegula (pale fabric, few clay pellets,	Roman
		red inclusions with flint, underfired)	
163	7	2 bessalis (1 overfired, 1 slightly underfired with deepish	Roman
		finger indentation); 1 tegula (bright red fine fabric	
		with few red inclusions, micaceous); 4 cbm -	
		2 underfired/very worn, 2 covered in cess	
167	1	1 underfired, very worn bessalis/tegula (pale red fine	Roman
		fabric, few red inclusion & clay pellets)	
169	1	Brick (hard red fabric with large red inclusions, clay	Uncertain
		pellets) date unsure	
170	5	1 abraded bessalis/tegula (reddish/buff fabric, few red	Roman
		inclusions few flint); 4 misc cbm	
171	5	1 possible imbrex (thickness 35 mm, overfired);	Roman
		4 abraded cbm (2 underfired, all maybe tegula)	
172	1	1 abraded bessalis/tegula (reddish/buff fabric, micaceous,	Roman
		red inclusions, flint inclusions)	
177	3	2 possible bessalis (1 pale pink fabric, red inclusions,	Roman
		clay pellets, flint inclusions, 1 darker pink fabric with	
		swirling clay pellets & red inclusions + flints	
		in grit on base); 1 possible tegula (orangey fabric with	
		more clay pellets and red inclusions)	_
184	2	1 fragment of abraded possible tegula (red fine fabric,	Roman
		micaceous, fine red inclusions); 1 tiny misc fragment	_
194	40	1 water pipe/land drain; 4 probable bessalis (1 overfired);	Roman
		4 probable tegula (1 over, 1 underfired);	
		2 tegula with keying grooves - not flue	
		(1 with pale pink fabric with fine red inclusions);	
40.5		29 misc cbm - 4 underfired, 1 overfired	ъ
195	4	I tegula, abraded, cut end (fine red fabric with few clay	Roman
		pellets, red inclusions & flint); I worn probable tegula	
107	-	(fine red fabric, micaceous, flint inclusions); 2 com	<b>D</b>
190	T I	l probable bessalis; 2 probable tegula (1 under,	Roman
100	17	1 overfired); 4 misc cbm (2 over, 1 underfired)	D
198	17	I abraded curved the - may be Roman; 2 pieces of	Koman?
		overnired bessails; 1 bessails/tegula, overnired;	
202	4	1.5 WOIN/DIOKEN COM	Domon
202 205	0	1 overnieu dessails; 5 abraded com	Domon
203 207	0 7	4 teguia (1 undernired); 1 dessails (overnired); 5 com	Doman
407	1	2 probable dessails (1 with curved grooves, 1 slightly aver fired), 1 possible topula (fire reals fabric	Roman
		uver men, i possible legula (me pale labric,	
		nicaceous, mie red niciusions); 4 abraded com	

	CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE
	209	6	1 curved tile - water pipe/land drain?; 1 abraded possible	Mixed
			bessalis (pale buff fine fabric, flint inclusions,	
			few red inclusions & clay pellets); 4 abraded cbm	
	213	2	2 abraded fragments - 1 possible peg tile,	Uncertain
			other undateable	
	223	1	Curved tile (micaceous sandy fabric, few red inclusions),	Mediaeval?
			possible Mediaeval roof tile	
	228	1	Small undiagnostic cbm - possibly modern?	Early Mod/Mod?
	237	11	5 pieces of 1 tile (tegula? - 3 fit together, there are 4	Roman
			horizontal grooves, parallel to edge, fine fabric,	
			few fine red inclusions, clay pellets & flints);	
			1 bessalis (red/orangey fabric, underfired);	
			1 large abraded fragment, probably bessalis ;4 cbm	
	239	1	Probable bessalis, overfired	Roman
	241	1	Possible tegula (pale, highly micaceous fabric, red	Roman
			inclusions, clay pellets & flint)	
	248	1	Small worn fragment (pale sandy fabric, red inclusions,	Roman?
			clay pellets), possibly Roman	
	259	2	1 bessalis (swirling clay pellets, red inclusions,	Roman
			gritted base-flints); 1 abraded fragment	
	276	2	2 pieces of abraded imbrex	Roman
	286	1	Land drain - horseshoe shape, with sooting	Early Modern
	296	1	Small abraded fragment, undiagnostic	Uncertain
	304	1	Either small (Roman?) tile fragment or sandy burnt clay	Uncertain
	324	1	Small fragment, possibly peg tile (similar fabric)	Uncertain
	344	28	Bag 1 - 6 bessalis (4 overfired, 2 underfired)	Roman
			Bag 2 - 5 bessalis (2 pieces of same fabric, all overfired);	
			1 tegula, overfired; 1 bessalis/tegula, underfired; 3 cbm	
			Bag 3 - 3 probable bessalis (1 underfired, 1 overfired, 2	
			have concentric grooves); 3 probable tegula (1 over-	
			1 under-fired); 1 bessalis/tegula, overfired;	
			5 abraded cbm -1 over, 2 underfired	_
	350	1	l modern moulded tile	Modern
	350	30	2 probable bessalis; 2 probable tegula (1 partly	Roman
			overfired & cut, I possibly underfired & fairly badly	
			made, tegula);3 possible tegula (1 over, 1 underfired);	
			I curved tile -a possible imbrex (pinkish red fabric	
			with frequent redinclusions, few clay pellets,	
			thickness c.14mm); 1 flatter tile (red fabric,	
			virtually no inclusions); 1 fragment with a	
			nole through (does not look like peg tile fabric –	
			mottled beige/orangey pink with red inclusions);	
			I the with incised crossing line (keying - red fine	
			tabric, micaceous, few fine red inclusions); 7 larger	
			and 12 smaller cbm - 1 over,7 under-fired.	

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE
357	26	1 peg tile; 1 large brick (vitrified, does not look Roman - coarse red fabric); 1 tegula (dark red fine micaceous fabric, cut on one side): 1 prohable tegula: 1 bessalis:	Mixed
		4 bessalis/tegula - 1 overfired 2 thinner tiles	
		perhaps contemporary with peg –	
		l overfired; 15 abraded cbm - 2 underfired.	
361	2	1 peg tile; 1 vitrified brick	Post-Med/Early Mod
362	7	3 definite peg tile; 1 probable peg tile; 1 vitrified	Mixed
		possible bessalis; 2 abraded curved roof tiles - possibly	
		red imbrex (1 pale fabric, few fine red inclusions,	
		clay pellets, 1 orangey fabric with clay pellets	
		& larger red inclusions)	
363	4	1 C18th glazed floor tile (identified R Thomson);	Post-Med/Early Mod
		3 pieces of pipe - 2 fit together (brownish/red	
		fabric highly micaceous,	
361	2	The clay inclusions)	
365	2	5 peg tile - 2 with round attachment holes	Post-Med/Early Mod
366	2 27	1 Water nino/land drain, 17 nog/nogf tiles (2 mith norm 1	Post-Med/Early Mod
200	2/	attachment holes): 0 brick	Post-Med/Early Mod
369	1	Peg tile	Post Mod/Early Mod
371	2	1 brick: 1 probable brick - overfired both fairly modern	Modern
372	14	1 water pipe/land drain: 4 peg/roof tiles: 9 brick (mixed	Post-Med/Farly Mod
		fabric from dark red to paler with clay pellets/red	1 ost-widd Early widd
		inclusions)	
377	7	1 roof tile - probably peg; 6 brick - 1 overfired	Post-Med/Early Mod
395	6	5 roof tile - 3 definite peg; 1 probable either brick or	Post-Med/Early Mod
		large floor tile	•
396	17	5 probable peg; 6 roof tile (1 small bit with a round	Post-Med/Early Mod
		attachment hole); 1 vitrified/overfired frogged brick;	
207	50	4 brick fragments; 1 misc cbm	
371	32	14 peg tile (1 with part of round attachment hole); 2 roof	Med-
		date): 1 curved roof tile: 15 briek (acused highly fred 1	Early Mod
		Modern): 2 flatter 'brick' possibly floor tiles (1 buff fabric	
		with clay nellets and large flint inclusions 1 orange	
		micaceous fabric with clay pellets = maybe Mediaeval	
		floor tiles): 18 misc cbm - probably tile	
398	31	7 brick; 1 squared base of land drain; 4 pieces of curved	Early Mod/Mod
		roof tile (fit together - probably not very old); 7 fragments	
		of curved roof tile (fit together - possibly older than others	);
		1 abraded brick; 1 vitrified curved probable roof tile (again	1
		possibly older); 6 misc cbm; 4 round land drains:-	
		Measurements: Length 300mm, Diameter 127mm	
		Length 275mm, Diameter 79mm	
		Length 311mm, Diameter 69mm	
		Length 305mm, Diameter 64mm	

.

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE
404	4	1 roof tile (pale fabric, red inclusions, clay pellets -	Uncertain
		scratched lines on back); 3 possibly broken brick	
		fragments	
405	1	Complete, unfrogged, vitrified brick	Modern
416	5	2 brick (modern); 3 fragments of tile (2 fit together - flat,	Mixed
		micaceous fabric with grooves at end, 1 abraded highly	
		micaceous fragment)	
426	14	2 pieces of horseshoe land drain; 2 vitrified brick (1 has	Post-Med/Early Mod
		been subjected to very high temperature); 7 roof tile,	-
		probably peg or of similar date; 2 roof tile of different	
		fabric which may be older in date; 1 misc cbm	
427	4	1 abraded roof tile (all outside surfaces lost, highly	Mediaeval?
		micaceous brownish/red fabric with flint & red	
		inclusions -maybe Mediaeval);	
	_	3 fragments, possibly from the same tile	
428	6	4 probable peg tiles; 1 curved roof tile, 1 cbm	Post-Med/Early Mod
431	1	1 tile, undateable	Uncertain
433	1	l peg tile, highly fired	Post-Med/Early Mod
434	3	3 pieces of roof tile which fit together	Mediaeval?
441	1	Peg tile	Post-Med/Early Mod
462		Peg file	Post-Med/Early Mod
400	5	2 brick; 1 almost daub like brick	Uncertain
470	1	I probable peg tile - overfired/vitrified	Post-Med/Early Mod
4/2	3 17		Modern
4/8	1/	2 brick; 1 possible brick; 4 peg tile (1 with round	Post-Med/Early Mod
		autachinent noie); I pipe; I abraded possible tile;	
481	5	o mise com	D
401	5	mise probable read tiles	Post-Med/Early Mod
483	10	7 brick: 7 roof tile (probably pog): 1 water ning/land	Deed Mad/Deedee Maria
105	17	drain: 4 abraded probable tilos	Post-Med/Early Mod
486	5	1 brick: 3 peg tile: 1 brown glazed water pipe	Doct Mod/Early Mod
487	45	glazed white hathroom/kitchen tile: 17 brick 1	Post Med/Modern
		vitrified 9 per tile 7 other roof tile of possibly older	r ost-wicu/wiouciii
		date: 10 misc cbm	
490	13	13 brick - same fabric of brownish/red colour highly	Uncertain
		micaceous, flint & red inclusions	Onoormin
494	4	4 tiny misc cbm	Uncertain
544	1	Brick	Modern
546	2	2 tiny misc cbm	Uncertain
549	7	2 brick; 3 roof tile - date unsure; 2 misc cbm	Uncertain
554	1	Brick - fairly narrow width, 67mm	Uncertain
636	1	Brick, fairly modern	Early Mod/Modern
637	8	2 brick; 3 roof tile - 2 peg; 3 misc cbm	Post-Med/Early Mod
638	19	1 brick; 12 roof tile, predominantly peg (2 have round	Post-Med/Early Mod
		attachment holes); 2 fragments of water pipe/land drain;	*
		4 misc cbm	
639	1	Peg tile with traces of mortar	Post-Med/Early Mod

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE		
644	4	2 brick - 1 very 'flat', height 28mm; 2 fragments	Modern		
		of brown glazed water/sewerage pipe			
646	1	Brick, overfired	Uncertain		
647	1	Peg tile with complete round attachment hole	Post-Med/Early Mod		
		- maybe a 2 hole tile	•		
648	1	Brick, vitrified	Uncertain		
650	11	1 blue kitchen tile; 3 brick; 2 pieces of abraded land	Post-Med/Mod		
		drain; 5 roof tile - 2 probably peg (1 with round			
		attachment hole)			
658	1	Small brick	Uncertain		
662	10	2 brick; 3 pieces of land drain; 2 peg tile; 2 pieces of	Post-Med/Early Mod		
		curved roof tile; 1 thin curved tile			
665	9	1 brick; 1 possible modern floor tile (width 38mm) -	Modern?		
		reused; 5 roof tiles; 1 tile rounded at end; 1 misc cbm			
666	15	1 green glazed bathroom/kitchen tile; 3 brick - 1 very	Post-Med/Mod		
		vitrified; 5 probable peg tile; 1 curved roof tile; 2 other			
	-	root tile; 3 misc cbm			
007 670	) 215	5 peg tiles - 2 with round attachment holes	Post-Med/Early Mod		
0/9	315	Bag 1 - 3 brick, uncertain date; 10 peg tile type (2 over-	Mixed		
		(1 abraded, 1 with inger grooves, 8 overnired); 1 possible			
imbrex (quite thin & vitrified); 2 tile with keying marks					
(1 possible flue, the other larger); 1 tile with deep cuts					
		(square shapes bloken along a couple of cuts), 42 misc			
		Bag 2 - 4 water nine/land drain: 3 possible neg tile: 1 tem	1a		
		very worn: 11 possible templa (3 over-1) underfired): 1	114		
		nossible imbrex: 1 unknown tile (tegula size with finger			
		grooves but no raised edge): 10 nossible bessalis (4 over-			
		1 underfired): 30 misc chm - 5 overfired			
		Bag 3 - 1 modern pipe fragment: 10 peg tile (1 with			
		complete round attachment hole. 2 show signs of round			
		holes); 3 pieces of tile which may be Mediaeval; 3 probab	le		
		bessalis (2 overfired); 4 tegula (1 overfired, 1 very abrade	d);		
		8 possible tegula (1 overfired); 1 tile - too curved a groove	e		
		to be tegula, possible broken hole; 145 misc cbm - very			
		abraded or not enough surface to identify (11 under-, 17			
		overfired)			
680	108	Bag 1 - 1 narrow, modern, vitrified brick (width 65mm);	Mixed		
		10 fragments possible peg tile; 3 either brick or bessalis;			
		2 possible tegula; 5 tile (thinner than usual tegula - peg??)	;		
		Roman by fabric	C		
		Bag 2 - I glazed floor tile; 3 pipe tragment; I modern roo	I		
		the state of the second st			
		noies); 16 other probable peg tile - none appear Roman			

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE				
681	309	Bag 1 - 8 probable peg tile (1 has round attachment	Mixed				
		holes); 1 tile (peg width) with keying cuts; 1 slightly					
		curved tile (thin imbrex or more recent date);					
		1 bessalis (overfired); 10 probable tegula (7 overfired);					
		6 bessalis/tegula (3 over-fired): 13 misc cbm (6 overfired)					
		Bag 2 - 1 modern looking hrick: 2 peg tile: 2 tile peg					
		width, date unsure: 2 slightly curved tile, date unsure: 4					
		hessalis: 15 tegula (5 overfired): 14 bessalis/tegula –					
		1 maybe more Modern brick (4 overfired)					
681 cont'	đ	Bag 3 - 1 terra mammata: 1 probable imbrex: 2 tegula					
		(1 overfired): 11 possible tegula (3 overfired): 3 possible					
		bessalis (all overfired): 1 possible tegula so badly overfire	d				
		that 2 other pieces tegula have been fused to it on either	-				
		side: 6 bessalis/tegula (1 overfired): 35 misc cbm (4 under	r.				
		6 overfired); 3 peg tiles (1 with round attachment hole);	,				
		5 Modern looking brick: 5 possible Mediaeval tile					
		Bag 4 - 3 modernish brick: 10 peg tile (1 with round					
		attachment hole, 1 overfired); 3 tegula (1 overfired); 21					
		probable tegula (8 overfired); 35 misc cbm (8 overfired)					
		Bag 5 - 6 modern brick; 1 water pipe; 10 peg tile (1 cut					
		along edge); 1 slightly curved roof tile - overfired, date					
		unsure, may be contemporary with peg or Mediaeval?; 1					
		abraded highly micaceous tile - possibly Mediaeval; 7					
		tegula (5 overfired);58 misc cbm (3 overfired)					
698	13	5 modern brick; 8 probable peg tile (1 with complete	Post-Med/Early Mod				
		round attachment hole)					
700	15	3 brick; 9 peg tile; 2 fragments unsure if small, narrow	Post-Med/Early Mod				
		brick or more likely floor tiles - 1 gritted on base & both					
		sides; 1 misc cbm					
701	15	2 pieces of land drain; 3 brick; 8 peg tile (1 overfired);	Post-Med/Early Mod				
		2 misc cbm					
703	3	1 brick; 1 land drain; 1 peg tile	Post-Med/Early Mod				
705	2	2 pieces of floor tile which fit together, with a kiln scar	Mediaeval				
		and part of another tile fused to it, possibly decayed					
<b></b>		glaze	_				
707	4	2 brick; 1 abraded curved roof tile; 1 misc cbm	Uncertain				
710	2	1 brick; 1 floor tile - possibly Mediaeval	Uncertain				
711	2	Modern pipe	Modern				
712	7	3 brick; 4 peg	Post-Med/Early Mod				
726	1	1 roof tile - smallish, date unsure (not Roman)	Uncertain				
810	1	Misc cbm - appears to have brick fabric	Uncertain				
819	9	1 land drain; 2 peg tiles; 6 brick - do not on the whole	Post-Med/Early Mod				
		appear modern, although 1 does look more recent -					
030	1	abraded/worn	<b>T</b> T . <b>•</b>				
820	1	Brick - abraded, covered in cess	Uncertain				
883	1	Large modern round land drain - Measurement:-	Modern				
		Length 305mm, Diameter 185mm					

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE
884	1	Complete unfrogged brick, machine made - Measurement	Early Modern
		Length 230mm, Width 112mm, Thickness 70mm	·
885	2	2 pieces of horseshoe land drain	Early Modern
897	2	1 land drain pipe; 1 brick	Early Mod/Mod
899	2	1 roof tile - possibly too thick for peg; 1 misc cbm	Uncertain
924	3	1 peg tile; 1 roof tile - again possibly too thick for peg;	Post-Med/Early Mod
		1 large flattish brick/floor tile	·
936	38	1 modern roof tile; 4 brick, look fairly modern; 12 roof	Mixed
		tile - predominantly peg; 3 roof tile - Mediaeval; 1 green	
		glazed roof tile - Mediaeval; 4 abraded probable brick	
936 cont'd		fragments; 13 misc cbm	
947	4	1 Modern brick; 3 pieces of land drain	Modern
953	2	2 probable tegula (1 overfired)	Roman
977	9	1 probable bessalis/tegula; 8 misc cbm - 2 with unusual	Roman?
		fabric, all very abraded	
984	2	2 roof tile	Uncertain
985	1	Curved roof tile - possibly not that old	Uncertain

Ceramic Building Material Report

The 140 contexts which contain ceramic building material can be split into general periods by date.

Roman. There are 34 contexts containing just Roman material, of which 32 are from the Latchmere Green area. Seven are unstratified - 107, 170, 171, 172, 356, 953 and 977. 102 are finds from a spoil heap; 205 and 207 are both layers. Most of the contexts (24) are fills - 64, 67, 78, 96, 97, 104/195, 106, 110, 161, 163, 167, 177, 184, 196, 198, 202, 237, 239, 241, 248, 259, 276 and 344. Contexts 64 and 67 are the only contexts located away from the Latchmere Green area and are 400 metres from Three Ashes where some tegula fragments were discovered within some probably Roman cropmarks (See Silchester Defences 1974-80, Michael Fulford p 280)

78, 96 and 97 are part of the Roman wall/foundations.

Mediaeval. Four contexts contain only Mediaeval material: - 223, an unstratified context from the area of the Roman foundations at Latchmere Green (this is near to 50, 679 and 819 which all contain a small quantity of Mediaeval pottery); 427 a topsoil context; 434 the fill of 432 (both 427 and 434 are in the area of several contexts containing Mediaeval pottery), and 705, unstratified topsoil finds.

<u>Mediaeval/Early Modern</u>. There is one context, **397**, unstratified topsoil, near the Portway which can be thus dated because of five possibly Mediaeval tiles. This context is about 300m from contexts 430 and 488 which are part of a Mediaeval group, dated by the pottery - see pottery report.

Post Mediaeval to Early Modern. 43 contexts contain material dating to this period. Most (26) are from the topsoil - 62, 93, 372, 395, 396, 398, 426, 428, 441, 462, 481, 483, 486, 487, 637, 638, 647, 650, 666, 667, 698, 700, 701, 703, 712 and 924. Nine are unstratified contexts - 286, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366, 433, 478 and 819. There are three fills - 369 the fill of 368, a shallow Modern linear feature; 470 the fill of 469, an undated irregular linear feature and 884 the fill of 881, a 'U' shaped Early

Modern drainage feature. Two contexts are surface finds - 377 and 662. Context 885 is a 'U' shaped land drain. Contexts 639 and 897 are layers.

Most of the above are dated from the peg tiles present within them. These date from the Post-Mediaeval to Early Modern periods.

Modern. There are 13 contexts which contain only Modern material - 40, 88, 350, 371, 405, 472, 544, 636, 644, 665, 711, 883 and 947. Three are unstratified contexts - 350, 371 and 636. Five are finds from the topsoil - 88, 405, 644, 665 and 711. There are four fills - 40 the fill of 39, a Roman ditch; 472 the fill of 471, a probably Modern feature; 544 the fill of 543, a Modern chalk-filled land drain and 883, the fill of 881 an Early Modern Drainage feature. Context 947 is a redeposited/disturbed Mediaeval layer.

Mixed. 20 contexts contain a diverse range of ceramic building material. Seven are from topsoil - 2, 6, 7, 50, 51, 52 and 54. Six are unstratified - 1, 357, 362, 679, 680 and 681. Three are spoil heap contexts - 63, 95 and 98. Three are layers - 209, 416 and 936 (416 and 936 are by the Portway) and one fill, 194, fill of 193.

Six of these contexts can be tentatively dated to the Roman period because of the predominating date of the finds - 7 (66% Roman); 50 (89% Roman); 194 (97% Roman); 357 (84%); 679 (89%); 681 (80%)

Context 680 remains mixed because it contains 39% Roman material and 54% peg tile.

Uncertain. There are 25 contexts with undateable material, either because it is too abraded or too small to identify.

These consist of 10 fills - 213 the fill of 211, a Roman, steep sided flat bottomed feature, 228, the fill of 227, irregular shaped dated Roman; 296, the fill of 295, rectangular shaped, undated; 304, the fill of 303, dated Late Iron Age/Roman, 'U' shaped; 324, the fill of 323, undated, 'U' shaped; 466, the fill of 465, undated, linear square shaped; 546 and 554 both fills of 545, undated linear shallow flat bottom; 810, the fill of 809, undated, shallow saucer shaped and 899, the fill of 904, dated Modern. There are six unstratified contexts: 169, 490, 549, 820, 984 and 985 and five topsoil contexts: 404, 646, 648, 707 and 710, and four layers - 431, 494, 658 and 726.

The ceramic building material can also be divided by type.

#### <u>Roman</u>

Of the total of 2121 fragments, 1215 (57%) are Roman These can be split into different types of ceramic building material:-

Name	Fragment	No of Contexts	% of	% of
			1215	2121
Tegula	235	28	19	11
Bessalis	114	31	9	5
Bessalis/tegula	48	11	4	2
Imbrex	18	10	2	~1
Flue	5	3	- <1	<1
Terra Mammata	1	1	<1	<1
Misc cbm	788	32	65	37
Misc tile	6	2	<1	<1

There is a fairly high percentage of either under- or over-fired material within the Roman finds. (The percentages are of the total of that type of cbm e.g tegula underfired 9 % of 235 fragments.):-

Name	Total	Underfired	%	Overfired	%
Tegula	235	22	9	54	23
Bessalis	114	20	18	37	32
Bessalis/tegula	48	6	12	15	31
Name	Total	Underfired	%	Overfired	%
Imbrex	18	0		1	6
Misc cbm	788	77	10	69	9

(There are also 1 vitrified imbrex and 1 vitrified pila, although this is not necessarily due to the firing process).

<u>Post-Roman.</u>					
Date	Name	Fragment	ts Contexts	% of Date	% of
		-		total	2121
Modern	Tile	12	10	4	<1
	Brick	194	54		9
	Land drain	60	29	22	3
	Water pipe	9	7	3	<1
	Date Total	275 - 13%	6 of 2121	-	1
Post Mediaeval-	Peg tile	322	53	87	15
Early Modern	Tile	49	20	13	2
	Date Total	371 - 17%	6 of 2121	-	
Mediaeval	Tile (roof)	23	7	79	1
	Tile (floor)	6	4	21	<1
	Date Total	29 - 1% c	of 2121	21	-1
Undated	Misc - Tile	64	21	28	3
	Brick	51	20	20	2
	cbm	116	29	50	5
	Date Total	$\frac{11}{231}$ - 11%	6 of 2121		5

The Post-Roman material also includes some overfired and underfired material. The percentages are of the total of that type of ceramic building material e.g. peg tile underfired 3.5% of 322

Name	Total	Under	fired %	Overfired	%
Post-Med-Modern - Peg tile	322	11	3.5	0	
Mediaeval - Tile	29	2	6	Õ	
Undated - Tile	64	1	2	1	2
Brick	51	4	7	Ō	
cbm	116	2	2	Ř	7
(There are also nine with 1 to	tat o		—	-	,

(There are also nine vitrified brick present).

#### Discussion

Of the total 140 contexts, 56 (40%) contain material dated only from Post-Mediaeval to Modern date. Most of these contain peg tile (13% of the total 2121 recovered) which is fairly common on sites of this date. It is interesting that there are 11 underfired peg tiles in the total - but this is a small (3.5%) proportion of the total and probably does not imply a nearby kiln. There is a small amount of land

drain/water pipe (69 fragments; 4% of 2121 recovered) which is to be expected from a rural site.

There are 10 contexts (7%) which contain some Mediaeval material (223, 397, 427, 434, 679, 680, 681, 705, 710 and 936). Contexts 223, 679, 680 and 681 are all from the area of the Latchmere Green settlement and, as seen from the pottery, a small but significant number of Mediaeval fragments seems to indicate some degree of Mediaeval activity in this area.

There are three other areas along the cable route which contain Mediaeval pottery and these also include Mediaeval ceramic building material. They are the 427 and 434 group; 397 and 936, the Portway area and 710, near to the 947 group. There is an implication here that some form of Mediaeval activity was occurring in all these areas. Context 705 is fairly isolated, although quite near to St Paul's Church.

40 contexts (29%) contain only Roman or predominantly Roman material. Most of these (38) are from the Latchmere Green area and reinforce the conclusions derived from the pottery and stratigraphy that there was a Roman settlement in this area. There is a significant proportion of ceramic building material which is either under or overfired (301 fragments from 1214 total - 25%), and this along with the scarcity of mortar adhering to the material would seem to indicate a tile kiln in the vicinity, probably serving the local settlement/area. A tile kiln was discovered nearby at Little London, see *Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society Vol XV Part 3, 1943* p 244 - The Winchester-Silchester Roman Road Habitation Sites, S E & V E Winbolt.

There remain 39 contexts (28% of 140) of a mixed or uncertain date. These can be further split into those seven contexts which contain fragments too small to be dated - 228, 296, 304, 324, 494, 546 and 810; Nine contexts which contain material dated Roman or Modern - 1, 2, 6, 51, 52, 95, 209, 362 and 680; Seven contexts which contain Post-Roman material- 54, 63, 98, 416, 710, 726 and 936; 16 contexts in which the fragments have been identified as brick or tile but are uncertain as to date - 169, 213, 404, 431, 466, 490, 549, 554, 646, 648, 658, 707, 826, 899, 984 and 985.

Of these it is possible that the fragments from 404, 431, 984 and 985 may be Mediaeval, as these contexts are associated with Mediaeval material. 899 is a Modern feature and 169, 213 and 820 are from the area of Latchmere Green, this area contains ceramic building material dating from Roman to Modern.

Sue Higgins

## **BURNT CLAY**

50 fragments (4550g) of burnt/baked clay were recovered from 14 contexts. The burnt clay was scanned by Pete Higgins, Ron Brading and Sue Higgins. This scan is recorded below in context number order.

CONT	FRAG	WEIGHT	DESCRIPTION
50	2	22g	1 fine fabric with few burnt flint & iron inclusions; 1
		-	burnt daub with fine flint inclusions & organic impressions.
52	1	20g	Daub, fine fabric with few flint and clay pellet inclusions.
		-	Burnt. Possibly with very small traces of mortar adhering.
106	2	1212g	1 with flat surface - burnt with flint & charcoal inclusions;
			1 large piece, possibly roughly shaped - grey, very fine.
			micaceous fabric with sparse black and white inclusions,
			light in weight and friable.
107	1	206g	Probably burnt clay with a fine grey fabric, micaceous, light
			in weight and friable.
166	20	132g	Daub:- 1 with coarse sandy red fabric; 10 pale fabric with
			burnt flint & clay pellet inclusions, few organic
			impressions; 9 dark (burnt) gritty fabric with large flint
			inclusions and organic tempering (straw and stick)-
104	1	272	species indeterminate.
194	1	362g	Probably burnt clay - pale, creamy fabric, friable, light in
100	1	6	weight, brown staining/deposit.
190	1	og	Probably burnt clay - pale buff fabric, very fine, micaceous
200	1	400.	with sparse black inclusions, fairly light, friable.
207	1	402g	Probably burnt clay - browny/burn labric, very fine,
			fricklo
237	1	370a	Inable. Drohobly humt alow huff fabric yers find missesses with
	1	570g	frequent black inclusions and reddish brown concretion/
			staining frighte
248	2	510o	Probably burnt clay - buff fabric very fine micaceous with
	-	0105	frequent black inclusions some large concretions friable
261	3	16g	Probably daub - 2 pieces fit together fine dull red fabric
			with many organic impressions: 1 buff fine fabric, burnt.
276	1	16g	Abraded daub - gritty fabric with sandstone/iron inclusions
679	11	1236g	All are similar to large piece in 106.
680	3	40g ັ	Highly heated daub - 1 grey fabric, fine with several
		-	organic inclusions; 2 browny/grey, micaceous with sparse
			flint and sandstone/iron inclusions. All with fine clay
			pellets.

## Burnt Clay Report

There are several contexts (106, 194, 198, 209, 237 and 248) which contain fragments which have been described as probably burnt clay but are very strange in appearance. They were originally recorded as stone but David Williams, who scanned the stone, felt that they were more likely to be clay, whether deliberately burnt/baked or not we cannot say. These 19 fragments make up 38% of the total recovered. Four of the contexts (106, 194, 198 and 248) are from the Latchmere Green Roman settlement area. 209 is a layer of mixed date (Roman and Mediaeval) and 237 is the fill of 236, possibly Roman in date. Therefore these probable burnt clay fragments could all be Roman.

From the total of 50 fragments recovered, 17 fragments (34%) were retrieved from unstratified contexts in the Latchmere Green area; seven fragments (14%) from stratified contexts at Latchmere Green; a further five fragments (10%) from other Roman stratified contexts and 21 fragments (42%) from either Modern or mixed date stratified contexts.

So the highest percentage of fragments - 24 fragments (48%) of the burnt clay recovered - came from the Latchmere Green area. However from a building debris point of view the total number of burnt clay fragments retrieved is very small and does not necessarily indicate a building in this area.

There are two contexts not in the Latchmere Green area, which contained 21 fragments: **52** (one fragment, 20g) was a Modern/mixed ploughsoil layer, and **166** (20 fragments, 132g) the fill of **164**, which contained Roman pottery. Again this constitutes too small a quantity of burnt clay to indicate any building activity with certainty.

Sue Higgins

# CLAY PIPE

Five fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from three contexts. They were scanned by Pete Higgins and Ron Brading and this scan is listed below.

CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION	DATE
366	3	Stems, all fine with fine bore holes	?C19th
462	1	Stem, similar to a LEIGH of PORTCHESTER design	?C19th
707	1	Stem, thick with wide bore hole, so possibly earlier than 1800	Post-Med

Clay Pipe Report

All the clay pipe fragments are from unstratified predominately Modern contexts. Four of the pieces are Early Modern to Modern in date with one possibly pre-1800.

There is little that can be interpreted from such a small quantity retrieved. This level of clay pipe fragments is consistent with the fact that clay pipes are frequently found as 'background noise' on most sites, and even seems to represent a smaller than usual quantity.

Sue Higgins

## MATERIAL 04 GLASS

151 fragments of glass were recovered from 36 contexts. The Roman glass was scanned by Denise Allen (DA) and the rest was scanned by Pete Higgins (PH) and Ron Brading (RB). The combined scans are listed below in context number order.

CONT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
6	6		3 brown bottles with cross hatching; 1 dark green & 1 pale green body sherds (vessel glass); 1 pale blue window glass sherd, with air bubbles	C19/20th	PH/RB
7	3		clear machine made bottle sherds; 1 'bobbled' sherd - all C19th/20th;	Mixed	DA
	1	248	1 chipped pale green bottle neck, of Roman date		
50	1	107	Bottle base, square or hexagonal - dates from invasion to C2nd	Roman	DA
52	1		Pale blue vessel sherd	E-Mod/ Mod	PH/RB
62	3		1 dark green & 1 clear (burnt) bottle sherd; 1 clear window sherd	E-Mod/ Mod	PH/RB
93	1		Bottle stopper marble	E-Mod/	PH/RB
106	1	136	Bottle, body sherd	Roman	DA
357	1		Tiny clear sherd, probably window	P-Med/	DA
				Mod	
363	3		1 pale blue & 1 clear bottle sherd; 1 clear, thick object, possibly an ashtray	E-Mod/	PH/RB
365	2		1 clear sherd with orange line decoration;	E-Mod/	PH/RB
366	5		2 dark green, 2 dark blue, 1 clear bottle sherd	E-Mod/	PH/RB
367	6		1 ketchup; 1 mustard; 1 bovril; 1 clear, flat bottle;1 small green phial; 1 square, clear bottle sherd	E-Mod/ Mod	PH/RB
372	1		Small opaque white sherd	E-Mod/ Mod	PH/RB
396	1		Very small pale blue sherd with air bubbles, decorated	Undiagnos	ticPH/RB
397	1		Dark green bottle sherd	E-Mod/	PH/RB
405	2		1 dark green base sherd, strangely crazed; 1	P-Med/	PH/RB
426	4		4 green bottles, one efflorescing	Mod P-Med/	PH/RB
428	2		2 pale green base sherds which fit together,	Mod C19th	PH/RB
441	1		letters embossed on bottom of base Pale green bottle sherd (base?), pitted surface	Uncertain	PH/RB

CC	DNT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
47	9	1		Clear sherd with yellow/green layer on	C20th	PH/RB
40	-	1		outside which is efflorescing	<b>D</b> 1 4 1 4	
48	L	I		Dark green bottle sherd, efflorescing	P-Med/ Mod	PH/RB
48	8	1		Dark green bottle sherd - large kick in base	C19th?	PH/RB
61	9	5		1 green bottle sherd; 2 clear jar rims; 2 complete small clear bottles	E-Mod/ Mod	PH/RB
64	4	1		Clear bottle sherd with ribbing outside	E-Mod/ Mod	PH/RB
64	6	1		Clear window, ribbed on one side	Modern	PH/RB
66	2	50		Bottles:- 1 ELLIMANS EMBROCATION; 2	E-Mod/	PH/RB
				<b>GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA; 1</b>	Mod	
				PATERSONS CAMP COFFEE; 1 G.		
				FOSTER CLARK & CO OF MAIDSTONE		
				EIFEL TOWER FRUIT JUICE; 1 B W &		
66	2 cont'o	1		CO OF LONDON (on base); 2 BOVRIL 202;		
				2 small poison bottles; 1 gold paint bottle; 1		
				liqueur/spirit bottle rim; 1 medicine bottle bas	e;	
				1 Chef sauce bottle; 1 long necked flat bottle		
				(linctus?); 1 SCRUBBS FLUID; 1 small flat-		
				backed(reagent?) jar; 1 perfume bottle; 1 large	•	
				rounded bottle with PATENT on bottom; lots		
	-	•		of misc sherds		
00	0	2		I window sherd; I sandwiched (clear, white	Mod	PH/RB
"	7	1		& blue)	10 X Z 1/	
00		I		Pale blue pont of square bottle	E-Mod/	PH/RB
67	o	1		Wine hattle have with an all high O tout	MOd Mine 4	
07	,	1	240	Pottle rim Domon	Mixed	PH/KB
		2	249	Hondles 1 hottle handle attached just under		DA
		2	250	rim: 1 handle of jug/flagon hottle. Roman		
		4	251	Body sherds - 2 square bottle corner sherds: 2		
		•	201	flat indeterminate sherds - probably Roman		
68	0	1		1 bright blue sherd Modern	Mixed	D۵
	-	3		1 brown: 1 green: 1 clear sherd hurnt	MIAVU	μn
		-		probably Post-Roman		
		1	247	Burnt, cast window, up to 300 AD		
		1	252	Ribbed handle, fine, probably from a		
				small bottle (called celery handle). Roman		
68	1	1		1 bright blue body sherd; 1 clear ink bottle,	Mixed	DA
				Modern; 14 various body sherds all Post		
				Mediaeval, 1 of an earlier date,		
		3	253	1 window; 2 square/hexagonal bottle sherds,		
				Roman		
69	8	1		Dark green bottle sherd	E-Mod/	PH/RB
					Mod	
70	0	3		1 dark green, 1 pale green bottle base sherds;	E-Mod/	PH/RB
				I window	Mod	

CONT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SCAN
701	1		Very small indeterminate sherd	Undiagnos	sticPH/RB
705	2		Dark brown bottle sherds	E-Mod/ Mod	PH/RB
936	1		Window sherd	E-Mod/ Mod	PH/RB

**Glass Report** 

The 36 contexts containing glass can be divided by date as follows:-

Only two contexts contain only Roman glass - 50 a topsoil context, and 106, the fill of 105. Both are from the Latchmere Green area.

A further four contexts are dated Post-Mediaeval to Modern - 357, an unstratified context from Latchmere Green, 405, 426 and 481 are topsoil contexts.

The vast majority of contexts (23) fall into the date range of Early Modern to Modern (19th/20th century) - 6, 52, 62, 93, 363, 365, 366, 367, 372, 397, 428, 479, 488, 619, 644, 646, 662, 666, 667, 698, 700, 705 and 936. Of these 15 are topsoil contexts - 6, 52, 93, 372, 397, 428, 479, 488, 644, 646, 666,

667, 698, 700 and 705. Five are unstratified contexts - 363, 365, 366, 367 and 662. One, 62, is a spoilheap context; one, 619 is a fill (fill of 330, a square-shaped Modern rubbish deposit); and one, 936 is a layer above the Portway.

52 and 62 are in the area of Latchmere Green and 397, 488 and 936 are in the area of the Portway.

Four contexts are of mixed date - 7, 679, 680 and 681. They are all topsoil/unstratified contexts from the Latchmere Green area and contain Roman as well as more recent material. 7 has 1 Roman fragment (33%); 679 has 5 fragments (63%); 680 has 2 fragments (33%) and 681 has 3 Roman fragments (15

Three contexts contain undiagnostic fragments, they are all topsoil contexts; **396** contained a small fragment of blue glass, weighing 4g; **441** has a fragments with a badly pitted surface; and **701** has a very small fragment weighing less than 1g.

Discussion

Most contexts (34) contain only a small quantity of glass i.e. 8 fragments or less. These are predominantly 19th or 20th in century date, and these quantities can be explained as the usual amount of glass to be found on a rural site. Only 2 contexts contain a greater quantity of material - 662 and 681.

**662** contained 50 fragments, all complete bottles or fragments which date to the late 19th/early 20th century. A sample of around 5% of the total quantity of bottles in the dump was retrieved, which attempted to retrieve a representative sample from all the types of bottles present. This is probably some form of domestic dump, also containing pottery, metal, ceramic building material etc., possibly from local dwellings.

Context **681** contained 20 fragments - two Modern, three Roman, 14 Post-Mediaeval and one fragment which dates to between the Roman and Post-Mediaeval periods. This context is from the vicinity of Latchmere Green, which although it has a predominance of Roman material, does also include Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval/Modern finds, implying some degree of activity after the Roman period.

Context **680** (unstratified finds from the area of Latchmere Green) contained three burnt pieces of glass - one brown, one clear and one green - and several fragments of slag which were very glassy in appearance. These were shown to Denise Allen who felt that the slag from **106** was probably burnt ceramic which has had glass dribbled on to it, but not necessarily deliberately, and that all the slag from **680** is from metal working. She could not say if the three burnt pieces from **680** had been deliberately burnt, but they are probably Post-Roman in date. The quantity of identifiable Roman glass is disappointing given the sites proximity to Silchester which is one of the few sites in Britain to produce evidence of glassworking.

Sue Higgins

## MATERIAL 05 METALS

#### IRON

214 fragments of iron were recovered from 53 contexts. The table below lists the iron in context number order. The dates given below are those assigned broadly to the context number and do not always reflect the date of the iron object/fragment. The iron was scanned by Phil Andrews and his report follows the table.

CONT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	1	097	Bolt	Undateable
6	1	100	Hook	Modern
	1	101	Angle bar/fitting	
	2	102	Shafts - 2 pieces do not fit together	
	1	103	Horseshoe	
7	1	104	Object	Modern
50	1	108	Unidentified fragment	Roman
	1	109	Unidentified fragment	
	2	110	Unidentified fragments x 2	
54	1	111	Bolt	Modern
91	1	114	Object	Undateable
	1	115	Pintle (for door/window)	
93	1	116	Nail	PMed-EMod
96	1	007	?Large nail	Roman
101	1	117	Shank	Roman
	1	119	Shank	
	1	120	Nail with ?flat head	
104	1	089	Nail with ?flat head	Roman
	1	090	Object ?rod with flattened ends	
	1	091	Unidentified	

CONT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE
106	5	010	Hob-nails x 5	Roman
	1	014	Unidentified	
	1	036	Nail with flat head	
	1	037	Complete nail with flat head	
	1	038	Shank	
	1	039	Complete nail with flat head	
	1	040	Complete nail with flat head	
	1	041	Complete nail	
	1	042	Complete nail with flat head	
	1	043	Nail with flat head	
	1	044	?Small rivet	
	1	045	Complete nail with flat head	
	1	046	Complete nail	
	1	047	Complete nail with flat head	
	1	048	Complete nail with flat head	
	1	049	Nail with flat head	
	1	050	?Shank	
	1	051	Complete nail with flat head	
	1	052	?Shank	
	1	053	Shank	Roman
	1	054	Unidentified	
•	1	055	Unidentified	
	1	056	?Nail shank	
	1	057	Unidentified	
	1	058	Shank	
	1	059	?Shank	
	1	060	Unidentified	
	1	061	?Shank	
	1	062	?Shank	
	1	063	?Shank	
	l	064	?Hobnail	
	1	065	?Small horseshoe nail	
		066	Unidentified	
	1	067	Unidentified	
	1	068	?Tack	
	1	069	Unidentified	
	1	070	Unidentified	
	1	071	Unidentified	
	1	072	Unidentified	
	1	073	?Hobnails	
	1	074	Complete nail with flat head	
	1	075	?Strip	
	1	076	?Strip	
	1	077	?Strip	
	1	078	Unidentified	
	1	079	?Hobnail	
	1	080	Hobnail	
	I	081	Unidentified	

CONT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE
106 cont'd	1	082	?Hobnail	DITL
	1	083	?Hobnail	
	3	085	Unidentified x 3	
	14	086	Unidentified x 14	
107	1	087	Complete nail with flat head	Roman
	1	088	Unidentified	Itomun
166	1	011	Unidentified	Roman
	3	012	Unidentified x 3	
	3	013	Unidentified x 3	
171	7	009	Unidentified/fragments x 7	Undateable
194	1	125	Unidentified	Roman
	1	126	Unidentified	
	1	127	?Strip/rod	
198	1	129	Nail with flat head	Roman
	1	130	Shank	
209	1	131	Unidentified	Roman
228	1	134	Nail with flat head	Roman
229	1	135	Unidentified	Uncertain
<b>24</b> 1	2	137	Unidentified x 2	Roman
358	1	092	Rod	Undateable
	1	093	Horseshoe fragment	
	1	146	Nail	
	1	147	Nail	
	1	148	Nail shank	
	1	149	Unidentified	
	1	150	Unidentified	
	1	151	Bent nail	
	1	152	Unidentified	
361	1	139	Nail shank	Roman
	2	140	Unidentified x 2	
	1	141	Unidentified	
	2	142	Unidentified - x 2 fit together	
362	1	143	Nail - looks modern - ?intrusive	Undateable
363	1	224	Bolt	Undateable
365	2	-	1 Modern nail; 1 Modern - unidentified	Modern
366	3	-	l plate/fitting; 1 semi- circular link;	Post-Med/Early Mod
	_		1 nail	-
395	3	144	Probable nail x 3, 2 pieces fit together	Post-Med/Early Mod
397	1	095	Unidentified	Modern
405	2	-	1 Modern curved plate; 1 Unidentified	Undateable
416	1	225	?Nail	Uncertain
426	1	226	Twisted strip	Early Mod/Mod
	1	227	Strip	
427	2	-	Modern castrator x 2	Undateable
428	1	228	?Nail	Post-Med/Early Mod
434	I	145	Small nail with head	Roman
481	1	230	Modern - unidentified	Post-Med/Early Mod
				÷

CONT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE
486	1	231	Unidentified	Post-Med/Early Mod
	1	235	Flattish bar, rounded at either end	-
	6	232	Unidentified x 6 - pieces do not fit	
			together	
487	1	233	Unidentified	Modern
488	1	155	Slightly curved strip/?tool	Roman
	1	156	?Tool	
	1	157	Strip/object	
	1	158	Strip	Roman
	1	159	Nail with head, complete	
	1	160	Nail with small head	
546	1	234	Unidentified - small	Uncertain
627	1	161	Unidentified	Uncertain
635	2	168	Unidentified x 2	Uncertain
638	1	162	Unidentified	Post-Med/Early Mod
	1	163	Unidentified	
662	2	-	Modern - unidentified x 2	Modern
665	1	164	Unidentified	Post-Med/Early Mod
	1	165	?Nail	
666	1	166	?Nail	Post-Med/Early Mod
	1	167	?Nail	
679	1	015	Unidentified	Roman
	2	017	Unidentified x 2	
	1	018	Unidentified	
680	1	004	Shank	Roman
	1	005	Object - strip with 2 holes (7 and	
	1		11 mm diameter)	
	1	006	Half horseshoe with 3 sub-rectangular	
(04	•		holes, U-shaped	
681	1	021	Tapering object - ?tool	Roman
		022	Unidentified	
		023	Unidentified	
	ļ	024	?Toothed object	
	1	025	Loop ended strip or plate	
	1	026	?Shank	
	1	027	?Toothed object - as Item 024	
	1	028	Shank	
	1	029	Unidentified	
	1	030	Flattish bar	
	1	031	Unidentified	
	2	032	Unidentified x 2	
	2	033	Unidentified x 2	
726	1	169	?Nail	Uncertain
897	1	173	Unidentified	Uncertain
	1	174	U-shaped object	

CONT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE
899	1	170	Complete nail	Med-Mod
	1	171	Barbed wire	
	1	172	Barbed wire	
936	1	175	Staple - to attach fittings/bind timbers	Med
	2	177	?Plate x 2	
977	1	112	Unidentified	Uncertain

#### IRON OBJECT REPORT by Phil Andrews

#### Introduction

The watching brief and limited excavations along the easement for the new electricity cable produced a small assemblage of 214 fragments of iron from 53 contexts. with 157 itemised numbers (203 fragments were itemised); subsequent examination of the X-rays revealed that several of these item numbers comprised small groups of hob-nails concreted together. Full details of the assemblage are contained in the site archive.

Of the 157 item numbers, 105 come from contexts assigned broadly to the Roman period, two from a

Mediaeval context, 26 from Post Mediaeval/Modern contexts and 24 from undated or unstratified contexts.

#### Roman finds

66 of the 105 Roman item numbers contained identifiable objects, mostly nails, the remainder comprising unidentifiable small fragments. The majority of identifiable finds came from four contexts: **106**, **488**, **680** and **681**.

Context 106, the fill of pit 105, produced almost half of the total Roman item numbers (52 item numbers out of 105, 71 fragments). These included a large number of nails and nail shanks, many of them bent. There were 11 complete examples with flat heads, with most between 48mm and 63mm in length; two were longer with lengths of 79mm and 81mm respectively. There were also several hobnails and small groups of hob-nails, a small tack, and a possible horseshoe nail. The only other identifiable objects were three fragments of strip.

Layer **488**, a surface/topsoil layer, produces 6 identifiable objects (six item numbers) including a short length of curved strip and a fragment of a possible tool which may be a punch.

Layers **680** and **681** were also surface/topsoil layers. Layer **680** produced a fragment of horseshoe of open U-shape with three sub-rectangular nail holes, and a short length of strip pierced by two holes of 7mm and 11mm diameter respectively. Layer **681** produced 13 item numbers (15 fragments) including an incomplete strip or plate with a looped end - probably a hinge fragment; a small tapering object - possibly part of a tool; and two fragments of strip with a series of small projections - possibly parts of a binding strip.

## Mediaeval and later finds

Topsoil 936 (assigned broadly to the Mediaeval period) produced two item numbers (three fragments) including a large U-shaped staple for binding timbers or attaching fittings to wood. The remaining Post-Mediaeval and later or unstratified contexts produced a variety of objects including nails, bolts, and fragments of barbed wire. No residual earlier objects were recognised in this assemblage.

#### Discussion

The assemblage reported on here is very small and contained few identifiable objects other than nails. However, the possibility should be considered that objects, particularly Roman objects, of intrinsic interest and perhaps value may have been removed by metal detectorists known to have been operating in the area.

The largest assemblage of objects, from Roman pit 106 within the settlement at Latchmere Green would appear to represent the deliberate deposition of domestic or clearance debris, apparently including hob-nailed boots and possible structural material, and this suggestion is supported by the relatively large amount of pottery and ceramic building material from the same, small feature. The remainder of the material, both Roman and later, represents little more than a surface scatter.

Phil Andrews

## **COPPER ALLOY**

13 fragments of copper alloy were recovered from seven contexts. They were scanned by Pete Higgins and are listed below in context number order.

CONT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE
365	1	-	L-shaped pipe, small bore, external thread at short arm end	C19-20th
488	1	-	Button with broken fastening hoop	C20th
662	2	-	Decorated fittings, flat, possibly scutcheons	C19-20th
665	1	-	Coin - no detail visible, but size and weight of a penny	C19-20th
666	1	-	Badge - shield-shaped with red enamel bull (passant) inlaid over 3 blue enamel wavy lines. A Morris badge	C20th
681	1	034	Loop, possibly a curtain ring?	Uncertain
	1	035	Torus, flat one side, highly bevelled the, other heavily leaded	Uncertain
	3	-	1 button; 2 popper parts	C20th
711	1	-	Edward VII penny	C20th
	1	-	George V penny	C20th
# Copper Alloy Report

Most of the contexts are topsoil finds (488, 665, 666 and 711), two are unstratified contexts (365 and 681). Context 662 is a 19th/20th century domestic rubbish dump containing large quantities of pottery and glass.

All the copper alloy retrieved is of a Modern date and is of the type and number likely to be found on a rural site. Only context **681**, unstratified finds from the area of Latchmere Green, contains a find of uncertain date - a loop or ring which may possibly be of an earlier date than Modern.

Sue Higgins

# LEAD

Four objects of lead were recovered from three contexts. They were scanned by Pete Higgins and are listed below in context number order.

CONT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE
358	1	153	Disc - irregular	Uncertain
	1	154	Weight - lozenge shaped -	Roman
365	1	-	Soldier, broken, painted - Britains	Early C20th
662	1	-	Folded flat rectangular piece, with copper alloy	C20th

# Lead Report

Two contexts are unstratified finds - 358 and 365. Context 662 is a domestic rubbish dump dated late 19th/early 20th century. The objects from 365 and 662 are dated to Modern. The two objects from 358, a context at Latchmere Green, are a disc (Item 153) of irregular shape and indeterminate date and a weight (Item 154) of the 'classic' Roman type (pers comm. Michael Fulford) The weight is 310g; this is very similar to the weight of a Celtic pound which was 312g and near to the Roman pound at 340g.

Sue Higgins

# **MISCELLANEOUS METAL**

Two objects were recovered from two contexts. They were both Modern and are listed below.

CONT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION
426	1	Brooch?, flower design, reddish colour, copper alloy based metal
705	1	Flat disc shaped like sun - silver coloured metal

# Miscellaneous Metal Report

Context **426** is a topsoil context near to a group of Mediaeval contexts and **705** is another topsoil context. Both miscellaneous metal objects recovered are of a Modern date

Sue Higgins

# MATERIAL 06 SLAG

134 fragments (3539g) were recovered from 26 contexts. This material was scanned by Phil Andrews and is listed below.

CONTEXT	FRAG	WGT	DESCRIPTION
6	1	216g	Modern clinker
50	2	34g	Smithing slag
96	1	36g	Slag
101	1	8g	Slag/unidentified
106	4	16g	3 ?Slag and 1 ?hearth lining
198	1	72g	Smithing slag
209	1	4g	?Slag
213	1	40g	?Slag
357	1	62g	?Slag or ironstone
358	4	214g	Smithing slag
361	1	16g	Slag
362	1	44g	Slag
<b>398</b>	2	24g	Smithing slag
404	2	550g	Smithing/smelting slag
430	1	2g	Clinker
481	2	136g	Smithing slag
487	2	300g	Smithing slag/fuel ash - not necessarily to do with metal
489	1	56g	Smithing/smelting slag
679	6	162g	Smithing slag
680	39	656g	Smithing slag (34 fragments, 646 g) - some very glassy; and clinker (5 fragments, 10 g).
681	48	828g	Smithing/smelting slag (19 fragments, 769 g); and clinker (29 fragments, 68 g).
820	1	10g	Smithing slag/fuel ash
924	1	4g	Ironstone/slag
936	5	32g	Slag
947	3	11g	Smithing slag/fuel ash
985	2	6g	Clinker

# Slag Report

In total 134 fragments (3539g) of 'slag' were recovered from 26 contexts. As far as it was possible to ascertain, all this material was from ironworking.

The majority of material was from unstratified contexts, either from the topsoil or from topsoil spoilheaps. The general unstratified contexts - 6, 481, 487 and 924 - produced six fragments (656g). The unstratified contexts around Church Road, - 404, 430 and 489 - produced four fragments (608g). This included smelting and smithing slag. The unstratified contexts around the Portway - 398 and 936, produced seven fragments (56g).

By far the majority of metal working debris came from the unstratified contexts around the Roman settlement at Latchmere Green - 50, 357, 358, 361, 362, 679, 680, 681 and 820 - which produced 103 fragments (2026g).

A smaller quantity of material was recovered from stratified contexts. Again the majority came from the Latchmere Green area - 96, 101, 106, 198, 209 and 213 - which produced nine fragments (176g). Material was also recovered from the Mediaeval pottery dump west of Woodhouse Lane - 947 and 985 - which produced five fragments (17g).

Therefore, the greatest concentration of metal working debris comes from the Latchmere Green settlement, with 15 contexts containing 112 fragments (2202g). Of this total 67 fragments (1907g) were of smithing slag - a few pieces from **681** were smelting slag, 10 fragments (216g) were of indeterminate slag and 34 fragments (78g) were clinker.

GLASS: Some of the smithing slag from 680 is very glassy in appearance and three burnt glass fragments were also recovered from this context. This material was shown to Denise Allen who felt that the slag was from metal working and that whilst the glass had been burnt, she could not tell if this was deliberate. The glass was probably post-Roman in date.

Sue Higgins

# MATERIAL 07 FLORAL REMAINS

All the floral remains were scanned by Pete Higgins. They are listed below in material type.

# CHARCOAL

Seven fragments of charcoal were recovered from five contexts.

CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION
95	2	Undiagnostic, too small (<1g)
106	2	1 part of twig, c.20-25mm diameter - Pinus sp?; other undiagnostic, too
		small (Total = $<1g$ )
296	1	Undiagnostic, too small (1g)
427	1	Undiagnostic, too small (<1g)
721	1	Pinus sp? (4g)

# Charcoal Report

Of the five contexts containing charcoal one is a spoilheap context - 95, at Latchmere Green; and 427 is a topsoil context near to a group of Mediaeval contexts. The three other contexts are all fills – 106, fill of 105, at Latchmere Green, (dated Roman); 296 fill of 295 at Little London, (undated); and 721 fill of 724 a linear feature, (dated Prehistoric).

Unfortunately the quantity of charcoal retrieved and the size of fragments were too small for any reliable conclusions to be drawn.

Sue Higgins

# WOOD

Four fragments of wood were recovered from two contexts.

CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION
913	3	3 fragments and bark (separate). Root of dicotyledonous tree. 35-40mm
		diameter. All waterlogged, now dry, Modern. cf <u>Alnus glutinosa</u> (cf Alder) (36g)
917	1	Fragment, dicotyledonous root of tree/shrub. 25-30mm diameter. Waterlogged, now dry; had lain rotting in ground for a long time.
		twig with bark in situ, cf <u>Alnus glutinosa</u> (cf Alder) (2g)

# Wood Report

The two contexts containing wood are both fills - 913, fill of 912, an irregular shaped feature, (undated) and 917, fill of 916, an irregular 'U'-shaped feature, (undated). These contexts only contained wood and unfortunately the quantity retrieved is insufficient for any reliable conclusions to be drawn, although the indications are that both contexts were waterlogged for at least part of each year.

# Sue Higgins

# SEED

Half a hazelnut, Corylus avellana, was recovered from 906, the fill of 904, a Modern feature. It had been opened by a squirrel.

# Pete Higgins

# MATERIAL 08 FAUNAL REMAINS

# ANIMAL BONE

Over 22 fragments (281g) were recovered from 11 contexts. They were scanned by Sue Higgins, Pete Higgins and Ron Brading. The fragments from **106** were seen by both Sheila Hamilton-Dyer and Jackie McKinley.

CONTEXT	FRAG	WGT	DESCRIPTION
6	2	4g	Small mammal skull with dentition missing
50	2	бġ	1 chicken femur. 1 other bird, small fragment
62	1	22g	Abraded and broken large mammal long bone, unfused with
106	7	7g	4 sheep tooth fragments, enamel embedded in soil, 2 burnt fragments
226	Many	4g	Large mammal tooth, shattered, indeterminate
397	1	148g	Large mammal long bone, sawn both ends and chopped - cow tibia?
650	1	48g	Cow large flat bone - sawn (either pelvis or scapula)
665	1	32g	Large mammal long bone fragment chonned indeterminate
679	1	4g	Chicken? tibia
897	5	2g	Small mammal (not hare) ulna and radius
936	1	4g	Large mammal fragment, indeterminate

# Animal Bone Report

From the site a total of over 22 fragments (281g) were recovered. The majority of material came from unstratified contexts, either from the topsoil or topsoil spoilheaps.

The general unstratified contexts - 6, 650 and 665 produced four fragments (84g). The unstratified

contexts around the Roman settlement at Latchmere Green - 50, 62 and 679 produced four fragments (32g). The unstratified contexts around the Portway - 397 and 936 - produced two fragments (152g).

Only a small quantity came from stratified contexts. Two contexts - 106 and 226, from the area of the Roman settlement at Latchmere Green - produced seven+ fragments (11g). 106, the fill of 105, contained a large quantity of Roman artefacts including some cremated human bone, so that it is possible that the burnt animal bone from here is linked to this.

897, a layer of infill for a field boundary, contained five fragments (2g), this context has been dated Early Modern/Modern and the animal bone in question is small mammal so is quite likely to be Modern. The same may well be said of the small mammal skull from 6. The large mammal bones from 397 (where there is evidence of Mediaeval activity in the area), 650 and 665 show evidence of butchery, indicating the probability of some kind of settlement near them. The bird bones from 50 and 679 also come from the area of the Roman settlement, as does the possible pig bone from 62 which is from a young animal. All these may well indicate domestic usage.

Sue Higgins

# **HUMAN BONE**

Six fragments were recovered from two contexts. They were scanned by Jacqui McKinley of Wessex Archaeology.

CONTEXT 101	FRAG 5	ITEM 121	WGT 10g	DESCRIPTION Skull vault fragments, long hone fragments
	<b>c</b> 30	256	2g	Small fragments from soil sample 1
104	1	122	1g	Probable long bone fragment

Human Bone Report

All the bones were cremated and are from stratified contexts at Latchmere Green. 101 is a fill of 100, a linear 'U'-shaped feature (probably Roman in date), and 104 is a fill of feature 195, dated Roman. As both contexts were in the area of the Roman settlement this raises interesting questions about burial practices in domestic areas.

Sue Higgins

# WORKED BONE

Three fragments were recovered from two contexts. They were scanned by Sue Higgins and Pete Higgins.

CONTEXT	FRAG	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
102	1	094	Counter - probably cut from antler. Diameter 15mm,
662	2		2 pieces of bone toothbrush - fit together.

Worked Bone Report

Context 102 is a spoilheap by the side of the Roman road at Latchmere Green and contains a counter which is typically Roman (pers. comm. Michael Fulford and MacGregor, 1985) and possibly shows cut marks on one flat surface with wear or shaping marks along the rim.

Context **662** is a domestic rubbish dump dated to the late 19th/early 20th century. It contained a toothbrush with holes for the bristles cut partly into the bone and a groove internally to link the bristles along each row. Holes for the bristles are straight sided. Bone toothbrushes were used from 17th to early 20th century, man-made materials being used after the c.1930s, (MacGregor, 1985)

Sue Higgins

# LEATHER

One fragment of dry, Modern leather belt was recovered from 6 - a topsoil context. It was discarded 11/4/95.

# MATERIAL 09 MODERN/UNKNOWN

16 fragments of modern material were recovered from nine contexts.

CONTEXT	FRAG	DESCRIPTION
363	1	Plastic 3 pence price label. Discarded 28/9/94
365	2	1 graphite/carbon rod and 1 asbestos. Discarded 28/9/94
366	1	Plastic - flat, black, 3mm thick with concentric fine grooves. Discarded 28/9/94
481	1	Plastic/aggregate with fibrous strands. Discarded 2/11/94
487	1	Hoggin/chipping. Discarded 2/11/94
650	1	Plastic fragment. Discarded 16/11/94
679	2	Tarmac. Discarded 8/4/94
680	5	4 breeze block. Discarded 25/3/94: 1 hoggin like brick. Discarded 2/11/94
681	2	1 plastic comb fragment and 1 breeze block. Discarded 14/4/94
700	2	Breeze block fragments. Discarded 19/12/94

Modern Material Report

Of the nine contexts containing Modern material, Six are unstratified - 363, 365, 366, 679, 680 and 681. The rest are topsoil contexts - 481, 487, 650 and 700. All Modern material has been discarded.

Sue Higgins

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# S O U T H E R N ARCHAEOLOGICAL S E R V I C E S L T D

SUMMARY REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132kV CABLE ROUTE. BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994.

> SAS 7 HAMPSHIRE MUSEUMS ACCESSION No. A.1994.4

> > VOLUME 1 (OF 4) THE WATCHING BRIEF REPORT NOVEMBER 2001



archaeology

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SAS 7 Watching Brief Report. Bramley to Ashford Hill Cable Route. Nov 2001

#### 1. ABSTRACT

In May 1993 Southern Electric plc commissioned Southern Archaeological Services Ltd. to carry out a Watching Brief on their 132kV cable route from Bramley (SU 6440 6022) to Ashford Hill (SU 5488 6305). The main groundworks took place between May 1993 and the autumn of 1994, with a break for bad weather from December 1993 to April 1994. The groundworks consisted of the stripping of topsoil for an easement ranging in width from 12m to 20m, and the digging of two cable trenches within the easement, both 0.9m wide and 1.10m in depth.

The route crossed both arable and pasture land. The underlying geology was a mixture of London Clay and Bagshot Beds, with caps of overlying gravel and sands on some of the higher areas. The points at either end of the route lay at a height of 65m aOD and the highest point at Wheathold was 95m aOD.

Areas of interest have been divided into periods:-

#### 1) Prehistoric

a) Worked flints were found scattered along the whole of the cable route but there was a concentration on the high ground at Wheathold between SU 5680 6058 and SU 5574 6143. Most of the identifiable flints were either Mesolithic or Neolithic.

b) An elongated feature filled with burnt flint was observed on the high ground at SU 5582 6111 near Wheathold. There was a high concentration of worked flints and features in the same field and adjacent fields. Although there is no direct dating evidence for the feature it is possible that it is Late Iron Age and a source of flint for tempering the locally produced Silchester ware. There are undated cropmarks nearby.

c) A linear feature filled with burnt flint and associated stakeholes was observed running parallel with a small stream at SU 5537 6160 on Ashford Hill Common with associated stakeholes. Though there were no finds it could be that the feature is of Iron Age date, or it may be associated with the enclosure of the common.

d) A concentration of features was exposed at SU 6245 6025 to the north of Little London. A number of pits and ditches were observed and Silchester ware was recovered from three of the features. There was evidence of a possible structure and ditches which indicate Late-Iron Age to Early Roman activity in the area.

Both the area at Latchmere Green and that at Little London lie on the edge of the gravel plateau around Silchester and suggest continuity of use of the area from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period.

e) Evidence suggests that at least two of the Late Iron Age/Roman ditches that run from Silchester cross the line of the cable route.

#### 2) Roman

a) Part of a Roman settlement on the higher ground at Latchmere Green at SU 6348 6019 near the junction of the Roman roads from Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum) to Winchester (Venta Belgarum) and Chichester (Noviomagus Regnensium) was exposed by the groundworks. Surface finds, mostly Roman, have been recovered from this area for several years suggesting some form of occupation. The groundworks revealed an area of activity some 400m wide stretching in the east from the Roman road from Silchester to Chichester to some 150m west of the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester. The main area of occupation was along the Silchester to Winchester road. Pottery, ceramic building material, quernstones, slag, glass, animal and human bone were recovered from the surface and from features. The flint foundations of three walls were also uncovered. There is some evidence, from the presence of wasters, that pottery and tile production may have been carried out on or near the site as well as smithing. There appears to have been occupation in the area from the Late Iron Age through to at least the 4th century AD. An area to the west of present day Ash Lane showed evidence of a new phase of activity in the late 3rd century, possibly associated with the building of the stone defences of Silchester about AD260-280. The settlement seems to have continued into the 4th century but had contracted to the north of the cable route by that time. Though Silchester has satellite settlements all the others are immediately outside the town. The location of a significant settlement at this distance from the town is unusual, but probably has its origins in a combination of Pre-Roman settlement patterns, geology and the junction of two Roman roads.

b) The Roman road from Silchester to Chichester was sectioned by the cable trenches at SU 6370 6024. This revealed a great deal of activity in this area though it appears that much of the road has been robbed or ploughed out. The Roman road from Silchester to Winchester was also sectioned by the cable trenches at SU 6341 6018. This revealed that the road was almost non-existent at this location, the only evidence being a short length of the eastern fosse.

c) A Roman ditch, probably a field boundary, dating to the period AD270-400 was observed at SU 6418 6032 south of the Three Ashes site.

d) The Portway, the Roman road from Silchester to Salisbury (Sorviodunum), was sectioned at SU 6034 6015 just west of Skate's Farm. The observations revealed that the centre of the road was 8m to the southeast of the position marked on the OS map. The road consisted of a mixed limey/sand base with a layer of large flint nodules above this, probably capped with a gravel surface

#### 3) Mediaeval

a) A spread of Mediaeval pottery was exposed at SU 5484 6279 west of Woodhouse Lane on the upper slope of the valley of the River Enborne. The pottery was all of local manufacture from the period AD1300 to 1400, though some may be of 16th century date. Though there was no evidence of occupation within the easement it does suggest nearby occupation over this period.

b) A spread of Mediaeval activity was noted in the area of the isolated St. Peter's Church, SU 5880 5995 suggesting a possible deserted Mediaeval village.

#### 4) Post-Mediaeval to Modern

a) Two Modern dumps of rubbish were observed. One of 20th century deposition near Little London at SU 6329 6026 and the other of 19th/early 20th century deposition on the edge of Ashford Hill Common at SU 5507 6203.

#### 5) Undated

a) A pattern of stakeholes was revealed west of Violet Lane at SU 5762 6052. No finds or other dating evidence were recovered.

b) Numerous other features of unknown function and date were also observed.

# 2. INTRODUCTION (see fig. 2)

2.1 Due to increased demand for electricity for household, commercial and industrial uses in the Thatcham and Andover areas, Southern Electric plc proposed to lay two 132kV underground cables from their sub-station at Bramley, 7km north of Basingstoke, to connect with the existing overhead line to the northwest of the village of Ashford Hill.

Hampshire County Council's Archaeological Officer considered that such a scheme was likely to impinge on the archaeology of northern Hampshire and asked for a Watching Brief condition on the groundworks. Southern Electric plc agreed to this and in May 1993 appointed Southern Archaeological Services Ltd of Southampton to carry out the project.

The installation of the cables was carried out on behalf of Southern Electric plc by Pirelli Cables Ltd. and Pirelli Construction Ltd. of Eastleigh, Southampton. The tender for the groundworks was awarded to Durkin of London, except for the re-siting of the pylon at the Ashford Hill terminal, which was carried out by Symers.

The site code allocated by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd is SAS 7.

The accession number allocated for the site as issued by Hampshire County Museums is A.1994.4.

The report has been divided into four volumes:-

Volume 1. The Watching Brief Report

Volume 2. The Context Index

Volume 3. The Finds Reports

Volume 4. The Illustrations

See Context Index for a list of illustrations for a particular context

3. THE ROUTE AND DESCRIPTION (see figs. 1-20)

The length of the cable route was 12.5km. It ran across northern Hampshire from the Bramley sub-station (SU 6440 6022), north of Basingstoke, westwards to join the existing overhead line from Andover to Thatcham (SU 5488 6305) just to the northwest of the village of Ashford Hill.

The first 50m of the route were within Bramley Frith Copse (65m aOD). From the copse it ran westwards down to the lower ground that drains into the Silchester Brook (SU 6379 6030) at the west end of the copse. It then crossed Ash Lane 60m north of Latchmere Green Farm (SU 6349 6018, 70m aOD) and ran on to the higher ground around Little London (80m aOD). All the fields in this stretch were or had recently been under the plough. All except the last field before the first crossing of Frog Lane, which was fallow, were under a crop of Italian rye grass at the time of the excavation.

The first cutting of Frog Lane was 110m east of the house known as Deerswood (SU 6256 6022) and the second cutting 30m to the west of the same house (SU 6240 6026).

The field to the south of Frog Lane was an old ley.

The route cut the Silchester Road at its junction with Frog Lane (SU 6235 6027).

West of the Silchester Road the land fell away and the cable route skirted the southern periphery of Pamber Forest (75m aOD). The first field west of the road was a paddock. The second field, which occupied the whole of the southern edge of Pamber Forest, until the route turned northwest (SU 6160 5978), was under a crop of broad beans when the excavation took place. Between this field and the last two before the A340, which were under pasture, the route crossed a series of back gardens and paddocks.

From the A340 (SU 6085 5994, 70m aOD) the route continued northwestwards then turned west to cross Church Road (SU 5970 6030, 85m aOD) 120m south of its junction with Church Brook, cut two unnamed streams, and crossed the Baughurst Road 170m south of Oak House (SU 5842 6057) and Violet Lane 120m southeast of Violet Cottage (SU 5776 6046, 80m aOD). All the fields in this section except one, the second west of Violet Lane which was under a cereal crop, were under pasture at the time of the excavation.

The groundworks were halted just west of the unnamed stream east of Ham Lane (SU 5682 6057, 75m aOD) for the first three months of 1994 because of the wet state of the ground.

From this stream west to the Wolverton Road the land rose. The two fields in this stretch were under a crop of oil-seed rape at the time of the excavation. The route cut the Wolverton Road 10m north of its junction with the Wheathold Road (SU 5650 6047, 85m aOD). From the Wolverton Road to the next unnamed stream there were two fields. The first was a paddock and the second pasture/paddock.

The route crossed this second unnamed stream on a road embankment (SU 5620 6061) built across it.

From this stream westwards the route followed the northern edge of the Wheathold Road before turning northwest 170m east of Cannon Stables Farm (SU 5592 6080). The ground rose to a high point at Wheathold (SU 5581 6120, 95m aOD). At the time of the excavation all these fields had been ploughed but were not under a crop.

The cable route then fell away and followed the trackway to the south of Holt Cottages, crossing another unnamed stream, until it reached the B3051. In this section the cables were laid in concrete conduits either side of the trackway.

From the B3051 (SU 5547 6157) westwards to Ashford Hill Road the route crossed Ashford Hill Common. All the fields in this section were under pasture at the time of the excavation (80m aOD). The route continued westwards before turning north (SU 5504 6197) and crossed Ashford Hill Road 120m east of Ashford Hill Church (SU 5511 6210). One small stream was crossed.

From here the route continued northwestwards to Woodhouse Lane. All the fields in this section were under pasture.

The section from Woodhouse Lane, which crossed the lane 40m south of the entrance to Woodhouse Cottages (SU 5495 6263, 80m aOD), to the junction with the existing overhead line was on the southern slope of the valley of the River Enborne, except the last field which was on the flood plain of the river. All the fields in this section, except the last, had been converted into one large field which was under a crop of broad beans for most of the period of the excavation. The last field, on the flood plain, was sown with a cereal crop in the spring of 1994 (SU 5488 6305, 65m aOD).

Fourteen Modern roads were cut by the cable trenches. Ten of these; those at Ash Lane, the first and second crossings of Frog Lane, the Silchester Road, Baughurst Road, Violet Lane, Ham Lane, Wolverton Road, Wheathold Road and Ashford Hill Road, were observed and recorded archaeologically. One, the A340, was thrust-bored and therefore not observable. Three; those at Church Road, the B3051 and Woodhouse Lane, were dug in the absence of the observer and were therefore not recorded.

# 4. **GEOLOGY** (see fig. 1)

The underlying geology of the cable route was a mixture of London Clay and overlying Bagshot Beds, which lie in the Thames basin to the north of the chalk of the Hampshire Downs.

The formation of the London Clay belongs to the Ypresian Stage of the Eocene, or Tertiary, Period. It was laid down in shallow seas across both the London and Hampshire Basins during the greatest marine extension of the Tertiary Period. There are five hundred species of plant known to exist in the London Clay beds and "It infers a land with tropical rain forest adjacent to the London Clay Sea, although the marine molluscs of the latter include forms which have a boreal affinity" <sup>5</sup>.

It is up to 180m thick in the east around London but thins to 90m at Windsor and even less further west. In its early stages it is a stiff blue clay (some was observed at the bottom of a trench on the periphery of Pamber Forest) but weathers brown. It has a remarkably uniform lithology, though it is sandier towards the west.

The Bagshot Beds were laid down during a period when the London Clay Sea was shallower.

The geological maps show that London Clay occupies only the first 1.7km from the substation compound at Bramley to the third set of junction bays by Frog Lane (SU 6310 6009) and the last 2km from Wheathold to the Ashford Hill terminal. The rest of the route lies within the area of Bagshot Beds, though the geology as observed during the watching brief was very similar along the whole route and it was not possible to distinguish between the London Clay and Bagshot Beds.

At only two places on the route was there any significant variation. On the high ground around Little London there was a capping of gravel above the London Clay/Bagshot Beds, which seem to be part of the Bracklesham Group and high-level terrace gravels, and on the high ground around Wheathold there was a mixed capping of gravels and sand.

#### 5. GROUNDWORKS METHOD

After the route had been laid out by the surveyors the initial groundworks consisted of stripping of topsoil along the easement of the cable route by tracked 360° mechanical excavators. The average depth of the topsoil removed was 0.3m. In places this meant to the top of natural London Clay/Bagshot Beds but in other places there were older plough-soils left in situ. The topsoil was then stockpiled alongside the easement.

Two cable trenches were then dug within the confines of the easement. The spoilheaps for the topsoil and trench fills were kept separate. From Bramley westwards until the A340 was reached the centres of the cable trenches were 4m apart. From the A340 westwards to the Ashford Hill terminal the centres of the trenches were 6m apart.

The cable trenches were laid out on site using ranging rods as sights and stringing between them. The lines were then marked either by aerosol paint or by sand.

The trenches for the cables were dug by tracked excavators. They were 0.9m in width and 1.1m in depth, except where they cut through roads and ditches where their width and depth were increased. Where the trenches cut roads (except for the A340 where a thrust-bore was used under the road) and ditches the cables were encased in plastic pipes, and at the steep eastern slope of the unnamed stream just east of Ham Lane (SU 5843 6058) and along the trackway by Holt Cottages (SU 5565 6156) in concrete conduits. Immediately after they were dug the trenches were shored using wood and trench struts. The groundwork team typically consisted of the excavator driver and three or four men to carry out the shoring.

The cable was laid in lengths ranging from 400m to 600m depending on the suitability of a site for the junction bays. The cables were then pulled off the cable drums using pulling gear attached to a small excavator. The cable was supported by small rollers, during the pulling, to avoid damage.

Where the individual cables were joined together, junction bays were dug. These were wider and deeper than the cable trenches, being 5m in length, 2m in width and 1.3m in depth to allow for the access needed during the connection of the cables. There were 23 pairs of junction bays along the route. Small trenches were dug to the side of each junction bay to link boxes.

After shoring a bed of sandcrete was laid in the bottom of the cable trenches and the cables laid on top. The trenches also contained communication and fibre optic cables. Once the cables had been laid they were covered by another layer of sandcrete and then a layer of shingle. The two layers of sandcrete and the layer of shingle were each 0.2m in thickness. Two yellow plastic tapes with "Danger Electricity" warnings on them were laid in each trench. The trenches were then infilled with the material from the spoilheaps. The excess material from the trenches was spread over the surface of the easement.

The topsoil was subsequently re-instated.

From the A340 westwards a temporary wooden road was employed, mainly because of the wet weather. This consisted of five planks of teak bolted together. The overall dimensions of each section of the road were 5.05m wide, 1m long and 0.07m thick. It was laid down the centre of the easement. The trenches were then dug either side of the road, widening the distance between the centres of the two trenches to 6m. The purpose of the temporary wooden road was partly to make the moving of the contractor's machinery easier in the wet weather but also to protect the subsoil from damage. However, because of the weight of the machinery and the wooden road the subsoil in these areas became flattened, and to assist bonding between the re-instated topsoil and sub-soil the area of the easement was harrowed to a depth of between 0.2m and 0.3m from the A340 westwards.

In areas west of the A340 a number of trenches were dug for the repair of land drains. Only those at the Portway and at the spread of Mediaeval pottery at SU 5484 6279 impinged on archaeology.

#### 6. DURATION OF WATCHING BRIEF

The excavation began on 24 May 1993 and carried on without a break until 15 December 1993 when work was halted because of the excessively wet weather at SU 5683 6058, just west of the unnamed stream near Ham Lane. The main concern was possible damage done to the top and sub-soil during digging operations.

Apart from the cutting of Ham Lane and The Wolverton Road on 11 January 1994, a small amount of work along the trackway by Holt Cottages in late January 1994 where there was no topsoil to replace, and the re-siting of the pylon at the Ashford Hill terminal during late March 1994, work did not begin again until 20 April 1994. It then carried on uninterrupted until the Ashford Hill end was reached by topsoil stripping on 17 June 1994, by Trench 1 on 12 July 1994 and by Trench 2 in late August 1994.

7

As already stated the cable trenches were infilled on the same day or day after the cables were laid. The topsoil reinstatement was more irregular. The stretch from Ham Lane to the track east of Ashford Hill was left open over the winter and spring of 1994, from 11 January to 8 September, a period of 34 weeks. The area across the Roman settlement at Latchmere Green was open from 28 May to 13 August 1993, a period of 10 weeks.

The last visit to check measurements was made 21 April 1995.

# 7. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

7.1 A total of 132 days was allocated for the Watching Brief. In practice there were 116 individual visits, though some were attended by more than one person. This meant that attendance worked out at 1 day in 3, though a contingency was set aside in case more than one team was digging at the same time or the archaeology uncovered was such that one person could not do the recording unaided.

The northern trench was numbered Trench 1 and the southern Trench 2.

The fieldwork method was as follows:-

A) Walking the surface of the cable route before the removal of the topsoil to observe and record any archaeological or natural features visible above ground and to recover any surface artefacts.

B) Watching the stripping of topsoil where possible, observing, recording and excavating any features and layers on the surface of the easement, and recovering any surface artefacts.

C) Observing and recording features and layers exposed by the two cable trenches, before and after shoring, recovering any artefacts in situ, and taking environmental samples where possible.

D) In areas of archaeological interest by walking the surface of the easement after the topsoil had been reinstated.

E) The spoilheaps were regularly scanned for artefacts. A metal detector was employed to recover metal objects from the spoilheaps and from the reinstated topsoil in areas of archaeological interest.

7.2 In the event several factors had an impact on the archaeological recording.

7.2.1 The first was that immediately after the trenches were dug they were shored. This meant that recording either had to be carried out very quickly or left until after the shoring was removed. Along most of the route it was possible to record individual features before the trenches were shored, but as the watching brief covered only 1 day in 3 it meant that not all the trenches could be seen before the shoring was put in. Those areas of potential archaeological interest were given priority.

This approach was adopted through the Roman settlement at Latchmere Green where 75% of the cable trenches were seen before they were shored. The remaining 25% were seen after the shoring had been removed.

The advantage of recording before shoring was that the sections were at their cleanest and least disturbed; the disadvantage was that the recording had to be carried out very quickly. The advantage of recording after the shoring had been removed was that there was less time pressure; the disadvantage was that the sections had been disturbed, partly because of drying/saturation by the differing weather conditions, partly by the packing of soil behind the shoring, and partly by the removal of the shoring which had to be pulled from side to side to release it from the pressure of the cables and their protective sandcrete and shingle. Also once

the cable and protective layers of sand and gravel were in place they obscured the lower part of the trench.

7.2.2 The second factor was that in places older ploughsoils were left in situ after the present topsoil had been removed. This meant that very little could be seen in plan, but it also meant that any archaeological features were, to some extent, protected from the construction damage. This occurred at the Roman settlement at Latchmere Green. In these circumstances it was not possible to follow or define many of the features that were observed in the sections of the cable trenches. However, all those that were exposed in plan by the contractor's machinery were excavated archaeologically. Those that were exposed but unable to be fully excavated archaeologically were either partly excavated and/or protected by fencing. Two sondages were dug between the cable trenches in an attempt to gain some stratigraphic evidence and to define the extent of some features at Latchmere Green.

7.2.3 A third factor was that the easement was in constant use by the contractor's machinery. This made investigation of the area between the two cable trenches extremely difficult except on Sundays, when there was no working. It was on Sundays that the two sondages were dug.

7.2.4 The weather also affected observation and recording. During both summers of digging there were periods of hot dry weather which baked the surface of the London Clay and Bagshot Beds, but the duration of the project was also saw periods of very wet weather which turned the surface of the easement into a quagmire. Although almost all of the surface was first seen in the dry, there was no part of the route that did not at times experience significant rainfall. The combination of wet weather and the continual passing of the contractor's machinery made archaeological observation of the surface of the easement very difficult at times. An added difficulty from the A340 westwards was the use of the wooden road to protect the area between the two trenches.

# 8. CONFIDENCE RATING

100% of the easement was observed either immediately after topsoil stripping or within three days of that date. Some 95% of the cable trenches were observed either before or after shoring. The only continuous stretch of the cable stretches that was not seen was the length of Trench 2 across the large field, to the south of Pamber Forest (LP 0002, context 91), which constituted 3.6% of the length of the cable trenches. However, Trench 1 was observed across this whole field and no archaeological features were recorded within this trench.

Within the limits of the weather, pace of the work and the variable nature of the removal of the topsoil it would seem certain that no complex of archaeological features, or individual features over 1m in size would have been missed. For features between 1m and 0.5m it seems likely that a very high percentage of these would have been seen, probably in excess of 80-90%.

Smaller features like stake or post-holes may well have been missed, especially in areas where there were other features such as at Latchmere Green, though such features were noted at Violet Lane and near the linear burnt flint feature on Ashford Hill Common.

In conclusion it seems that the great majority of archaeological features and layers along the cable route were observed and recorded.

# 9. **RESULTS**

The results of the Watching Brief have been arranged by period rather than by location or the order in which they were dug. This will allow areas of similar date to be discussed together and hopefully give a shape to the report rather than just a gazetteer of unconnected sites.

The following periods are represented:-

- 9.1 Natural Deposits
- 9.2 Prehistoric to 1650BC
- 9.3 Bronze Age 1650 to 600BC
- 9.4 Iron Age 600BC to AD43
- **9.5** Roman AD43 to AD410
- **9.6** Saxon AD450 to AD1066
- 9.7 Mediaeval AD1066 to AD1500
- 9.8 Post-Mediaeval AD1500 to AD1800
- 9.9 Early Modern/Modern AD1800 to the present
- 9.10 Undated

# 9.1 NATURAL DEPOSITS (Figs. 1-20)

# 9.1.1 **Results** (see context index for individual fig. nos)

Context 3 SU 6424 6032. Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel that extended from the exit of the cable route from Bramley Frith Copse for about 200m westwards along the northern edge of the copse. The gravel was at its thickest, about 0.3m, at the highest point in the east and gradually became patchy and faded away downslope.

Context 4. Natural London Clay/Bagshot Beds.

This was the under-lying solid geology of the whole of the cable route. There was very little variation in the soil description though there was no chance for detailed examination of the flora and fauna of the deposits and it was not possible to distinguish between the London Clay and Bagshot Beds except perhaps for context **280** (see fig. 1 for geology). When referring to the geology the British Geological Survey map has been followed. Generally the London Clay/Bagshot Beds lay directly below the topsoil at a depth of between 0.3m and 0.4m, except in those areas mentioned below. These were generally on the areas of high ground which were sometimes capped with gravels and sands.

Context 5. SU 6401 6031. Layer of alluvium.

A layer of alluvium, probably re-deposited London Clay, extending for 18m west of the small stream that flows northwards along the western edge of Bramley Frith Copse.

#### Context 11. SU 6379 6030. Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel exposed in the base of one of the junction bays at a depth of 1.5m. This is within the area of context **5** and probably underlies it. It is therefore probably an old course of the present stream, which now runs 40m to the east.

Context 43. SU 6368 6024. Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel that was cut by a probable Roman feature to the west of the Silchester to Chichester road in Trench 1. There were several other contexts (979-983) at the same location as this context in Trench 2 which were also filled by natural looking gravel. It is uncertain whether this or the others are natural or man-made. The context was 21m in length and greater than 1m in depth. It continued below the bottom of the trench. (Also discussed on page 42).

Context 280. SU 6285 6019. Layer of sand.

A layer of natural sand that extended from the set of junction bays at SU 6299 6014 just to the north of Frog Lane, to the boundary of the fields SU 6260-6360 (LPs 7354 and 9922 at SU 6285 6019). The context sheet says it extends to the west of this point but this is the area of the earthwork, context **414**, and therefore the western extent of context **280** is uncertain. This seems to be the transition point between London Clay to the east and Bagshot Beds to the west.

Contexts 305 and 306. SU 6225 6022. Probable colluvial material.

Lay to the west of the Silchester road and measured 20m x more than 0.9m x more than 0.9m. There were a few flecks of charcoal in the fill but no other finds.

Context 313. SU 6260 6023 (centre point). Layer of sand.

A layer of natural sand with gravel that overlay the Bagshot Beds on the high ground at Little London from SU 6240 6023 to SU 6285 6020. It was patchy and discontinuous and measured up to 1m at its thickest. These are high-level terrace deposits.

Context 341. SU 6263 6026 (centre point). Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel that extended from Holly Cottage at SU 6270 6024 to the first crossing of Frog lane at SU 6256 6022. Its relationship to context **313** is uncertain but it occupies part of the same area and may be part of the same sand and gravel deposits as on the higher ridges around Silchester. Same as context **670**. High-level terrace deposits.

Context **354**. SU 6200 6023. Probable colluvial material. A layer in a hollow immediately to the south of Pamber Forest.

Context 355. SU 6200 6223. Unweathered London Clay or Bagshot Beds. A stiff blue clay encountered at a depth of 0.9m in the bottom of Trench 1. Probably unweathered London Clay or Bagshot Beds.

Context 370. SU 6157 5979. Layer of greenish grey sand.

A layer of light olive grey sand at the southwestern point of Pamber Forest.  $37m \times 11m \times >1.1m$ .

Context 425. SU 5971 6029 (centre point). Layer of sand.

A layer of natural sand extending over a ridge from just east of Church Road at SU 5980 6029 to near the bottom of the small stream at SU 5941 6032. 350m x 18m x unknown depth.

Context **437**. SU 5942 6033. Natural gley. A stoneless gley in the bottom of the small valley west of Church Road. Context **456**. SU 5964 6030. Natural Bagshot Beds or London Clay. Same as Context **4**.

Context 484. SU 5487 6304. Natural subsoil at the Ashford Hill Terminal.

Subsoil below topsoil at the Ashford Hill Terminal, which is on the southernmost edge of the flood plain of the River Enborne. It is probably re-deposited material, including London Clay or Bagshot Beds, either brought down by the river or washed down from the higher ground to the south. The trenches for the legs of the re-sited pylon at the terminal end were dug to a depth of 4.5m. This revealed that context **484** was 1.7m thick. Below this there was a layer of gravel, context **713**, and then a layer of clay, context **714**.

Context 640. SU 5683 6058. Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel immediately west of a small unnamed stream.  $3.8m \times nknown$  width x 0.8m.

Context 670. SU 6253 6022. Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel under the first crossing of Frog Lane. Probably the same as context **341** high level terrace deposits.

Context 713. SU 5487 6304. Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel exposed during the excavation for the re-sited pylon at the Ashford Hill terminal. It was 2.1m thick. Probably alluvium laid down by the River Enborne. See context **484** for stratigraphy.

Context 714. SU 5487 6304. Layer of clay.

A layer of natural dark olive grey clay exposed during the excavation for the re-sited pylon at the Ashford Hill terminal. It was in excess of 0.6m thick. See Context **484** for stratigraphy.

Context 716. SU 5670 6053 (centre point). Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel (same as context **640**) that extended from the unnamed stream east of Ham Lane at SU 5683 6058 up the western side of the valley to SU 5660 6050. It was up to 0.44m thick in the east but patchier to the west.

Context 816. SU 5590 6080 (centre point). Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel that extended over the higher ground from the unnamed stream that crosses the Wheathold Road at SU 5620 6064 westwards to the trackway north of Cannon Stables Farm at SU 5580 6096. Contexts **816** and **823** were respectively layers of sand and green sand in the same area. At its thickest context **816** measured 0.65m but was discontinuous across the area. The stratigraphy appeared to be context **816** over **823** over **817**.

Context 817. SU 5590 6080 (centre point). Layer of sand.

A layer of natural sand that extended over the same area as context **816**. See context **816** for stratigraphy. Again discontinuous, but 0.4m at its thickest.

Context 823. SU 5600 6074 (centre point). Layer of sand.

A layer of natural greenish sand that extended over much of the area of contexts **816** and **817** from SU 5608 6018 in the east to SU 5580 6096 in the west. See context **816** for stratigraphy. Again discontinuous, but 0.5m at its thickest.

Context 869. SU 5546 6157. (centre point). Layer of gravel.

A layer of gravel that extended from immediately west of the B3051 for a distance of 20m. It was between 0.3m and 0.5m thick. It overlay the London Clay.

Context 942. SU 5481 6294. (centre point). Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel that extended for 50m southwards from the boundary between fields SU 5462-5562 (LPs 7100 and 7374) on the north-facing slope of the River Enborne. It was in excess of 0.2m thick. Above context 943. It was probably alluvium laid down by an old course of the River Enborne.

Context 943. SU 5481 6294. (centre point). Layer of clay. A layer of clay, probably natural London Clay. Below context 942.

Context 944. SU 5481 6293. (centre point). Layer of gravel.

A layer of natural gravel that extended from the boundary between fields SU 5462-5562 (LPs 7100 and 7374) northwards for some 60m. Its relationship with context 942 is not clear, but again it was probably laid down by the River Enborne.

#### 9.1.2 Conclusions

The whole of the cable route was confined to the Tertiary clays and sands of the Thames Basin. The geological map shows it to be partly on London Clay and partly on Bagshot Beds, though it proved very difficult during the watching brief to differentiate between them. There were layers of gravel and sand on some of the higher points of the route, most noticeably on the high ground at Wheathold. There was also evidence of alluvial deposits along several of the small streams that were crossed by the cable route, but especially at the western end of the route in the valley of the River Enborne.

# 9.2 **PREHISTORIC (TO BRONZE AGE)**

9.2.1 **Results** (see context index for individual fig. nos)

The following is a gazetteer of Prehistoric flints found along the cable route (in context order).

Item No. 096. SU 6426 6033. (Context 1). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Blade. Dark Brown. 3cm x 3.2cm x 1cm. From topsoil spoilheap.

Item No. 099. SU 6418 6032. (Context 2). Mesolithic/Bronze Age? Secondary flake. Light brown. 4.5cm x 2.5cm x 0.9cm. Grid ref. is the centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 098. SU 6370 6024. (Context 7). Undateable core shatter. Dark grey. 3cm x 1.9cm x 1.5cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 106. SU 6340 6018. (Context 50). Undateable edge spall. Brown/grey. 1.4cm x 0.3cm x 0.3cm. Grid ref. is centre of the field of recovery.

Item No. 113. SU 6202 6025. (Context 91). Mesolithic/Neolithic? Straight edged scraper. Light grey with lighter grey patches. 5.8cm x 3.5cm x 1cm. Found on the surface of the London Clay. Grid ref. is the centre of the field of recovery.

Item No. 221. SU 6344 6018. (Context 104). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Tertiary blade fragment. Light brown. 1.8cm x 0.7cm x 0.3cm.

Item No. 196. SU 6344 6018. (Context 106). Undateable. Tertiary flake. Light grey. 3.8cm x 1.3cm x 1cm. From Roman pit 105.

Item No. 197. SU 6344 6018. (Context 106). Undateable. Secondary flake. Light brown. 2cm x 1cm x 0.2cm. From Roman pit 105.

Item No. 198. SU 6344 6018. (Context 194). Undateable starch. Light grey. 4cm x 2cm x 1cm. From Roman feature 104.

Item No. 199. SU 6344 6018. (Context 195). Undateable tertiary flake. Light grey. 2.7cm x 2cm x 0.4cm. From Roman feature

The following two items are from the same field:-

Item No. 200. SU 6347 6018. (Context **356**). Undateable secondary flake. Light grey. 1cm x 1cm x 0.2cm. From reinstated topsoil.

Item No. 179. SU 6036 6014. (Context **396**). Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Possible blade. Strong brown. River gravel. 6.5cm x 2.5cm x 1cm. From surface of London Clay.

Item No. 138. SU 6041 6012. (Context **396**). Undateable flake with tillage damage. Possible scraper. 3.5cm x 2.5cm x 0.7cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 180. SU 6031 6016. (Context **397**). Possible Neolithic/Bronze Age. Fragment. Dark grey. 6cm x 4m x 1.2cm. From topsoil spoilheap. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 222. SU 5960 6030. (Context **426**). Possible Neolithic/Bronze Age. Fragment. Dark grey. 7.7cm x 5cm x 1.3cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

Item 201. SU 5836 6057. (Context **481**). Late Neolithic/Bronze Age. Squat flake. Secondary. Dark grey. 5.7cm x 4.8cm x 1.3cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 202. SU 5727 6052. (Context 549). Undateable secondary flake. Dark grey. Knapped with a soft hammer. 2.5cm x 2cm x 0.3cm. From topsoil spoilheap. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 203. SU 5675 6055. (Context 637). Mesolithic/Early Bronze Age. Secondary flake. 6.5cm x 2.6cm x 1.5cm. From topsoil spoilheap. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 223. SU 5755 6051. (Context 638). Undateable flake with possible depositional damage. Dark grey. 6.5cm x 4.5cm x 2cm. From topsoil.

The following two items are from the same field:-

Item No. 181. SU 5629 6062. (Context 645). Mesolithic? Blade core with scars. Knapped with hard hammer. Grey. 6.5cm x 3.3cm x 1cm. From surface of London Clay.

Item 182. SU 5629 6062. (Context 645). Undateable core. Brown. 3.5cm x 2.6cm x 0.5cm. From surface of London Clay.

The following six items are from the same field:-

Item No. 183. SU 5638 6056. (Context 646). Mesolithic? Blade core. Brownish grey. 5.5cm x 5cm x 3cm

Item No. 184. SU 5638 6056. (Context 646). Mesolithic/Early Neolithic? Broken blade. Burnt. 1.8cm x 1.6cm x 0.6cm. Grid ref. is the centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 185. SU 5638 6056. (Context 646). Undateable tertiary flake. Light grey. 5.5cm x 3.2cm x 0.8cm. Grid ref. is the centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 186 SU 5638 6056. (Context 646). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Tertiary flake. Half ovate. Dark brown to cream. Gravel derived. 7.6cm x 3.2cm x 1.2cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

Item No 187. SU 5638 6056. (Context 646). Mesolithic or Neolithic. Proximal blade fragment. Reddish brown. 2cm x 1.2cm x 0.5cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 188. SU 5638 6056. (Context 646). Undateable flake or flakes. Three fragments. Dark grey. 4cm x 3.5cm x 1.43cm. 3cm x 3cm x 0.9cm. 2.2cm x 2.2cm x 0.14cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 204. SU 5619 6065. (Context 650). Undateable ovate secondary flake with edge damage. Dark grey. 4.5cm x 3.6cm x 1.3cm.

The following two items are from the same field:-

Item No. 205. SU 5610 6090. (Context 665). Undateable ovate secondary flake. Dark grey. Rare Reading Bed derived. 5.1cm x 2.9cm x 1cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 206. SU 5610 6090. (Context 665). Undateable secondary flake. Dark grey. 3.4cm x 1cm x 0.6cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

The following nine items are all from the same field as the burnt flint feature context **680**. SU 5586 6133. (Context **666**). Undateable fragment. Blueish grey. 4.6cm x 4cm x 2.2cm. Grid ref. is the centre of easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 001. SU 5586 6133. (Context 666). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Dark grey. Broken blade. Pressure snapped. 4.8cm x 2.3cm x 0.6cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 189. SU 5586 6133. (Context 666). Undateable incidental blade. Poor quality. Minor edge damage. 7.5cm x 3cm x 0.7cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 190. SU 5586 6133. (Context 666). Neolithic. Joint keel platform core. Dark grey. 5.8cm x 5cm x 5.3cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 207. SU 5586 6133. (Context 666). Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. End scraper. Thumbnail? Edge damage. Dark grey. 3.3cm x 2.5cm x 0.7cm.

Item No. 208. SU 5583 6133. (Context 666). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Tertiary flake. Trimming debris. Light grey. Edge damage. Patinated. 6.3cm x 3.8cm x 1.2cm. Found with item No. 209.

Item No. 209. SU 5583 6133. (Context 666). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Blade. Dark Grey. 5.8cm x 2cm x 0.9cm.

Item No. 210. SU 5586 6133. (Context 666). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Tertiary flake. Possible scraper. Round. Well Patinated. Light grey. 3.5cm dia x 1cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 211. SU 5586 6133. (Context 666). Undateable secondary flake. Dark grey. 1.5cm x 1.3cm x 0.2cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

The following five items are all from the same field:-

Item No. 212. SU 5576 6134. (Context 667). Undateable. Core with flake scars. Dark grey 7cm x 7cm x 6cm.

Item No. 213. SU 5576 6134. (Context **667**). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Secondary flake. Blade. Well patinated with edge damage. Light blueish grey. 6.8cm x 2.5cm x 1.5cm.

Item No. 214. SU 5579 6122. (Context 667). Undateable. Secondary flake. Mid grey. 4.5cm x 2.6cm x 0.6cm.

Item No. 215. SU 5573 6128. (Context 667). Undateable. Side/end scraper. Gravel flint with edge damage. 4.2cm x 3.6cm x 1cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 191. SU 5573 6128. (Context **667**). Undateable. Broken primary flake. Dark grey. 3.3cm x 2.7cm x 0.7cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 216. SU 5482 6293. (Context 700). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Almost bipolar blade/flake core. Exhausted. Dark grey to brown. 6.2cm x 4.3cm x 3cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 219. SU 5519 6184. (Context 701). Undateable secondary flake. Light grey. 9cm x 5.5cm x 2cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 192. SU 5509 6225. (Context 706). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Secondary flake. Edge damage, rotten cortex. 5.7cm x 3.3cm x 1cm. Grid ref. is centre of easement in field of recovery.

The following two items are from the same field:-

Item No. 217. SU 5478 6298. (Context 711). Mesolithic/Neolithic. Blade fragment. Proximal end. Brown. 4cm x 2.5cm x 0.8cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 193. SU 5478 6298. (Context 711). Undateable tertiary flake with edge damage. Light brown. 4.6cm x 3.5cm x 1cm. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

The following two items are from the same field:-

Item No. 194. SU 5483 6301. (Context 712). Undateable. Primary flake. Hinge fracture? Dark grey. Water-rolled. 6.2cm x 5cm x 2.8cm. Field is on the flood plain of the River Enborne. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 195. SU 5483 6301. (Context 712). Undateable. Primary flake. Dark grey with brown patches. Edge damage. Water-rolled. 4.6cm x 3.5cm x 2.8cm. Field is on the flood plain of the River Enborne. Grid ref. is centre of the easement in field of recovery.

Item No. 218. SU 5582 6111. (Context **952**). Undateable. Possibly natural/plough shatter? Dark grey. 5cm x 3.9cm x 3.7cm. From burnt flint feature at Wheathold, context **682**.

#### 9.2.2 Conclusions

For the most part the assemblage of worked flints represents no more than the kind of scatter that would be expected on such an extensive site.

Those that are dateable are either Mesolithic (8500-2400BC), Neolithic (2400-1650BC), or Bronze Age (1650-600BC). This means that they cover a period of great change both in the environment and in social organisation.

The Mesolithic period began as the ice sheets of the last great glacial period (Late Weichselian) retreated northwards. As a result of rising temperatures there was a rise in the sea level and it was at this time that Britain became an island. New species of plant and animal life began to colonise those areas which were once tundra or under ice-sheets. The people were still nomadic hunter-gatherers as they had been during the glacial period but there was now a greater variety of plant and animal food available. The technology of flint production changed to meet the new needs, from large core tools to the characteristic 'microliths.

The great technological revolution in the Neolithic period was the introduction of farming. It is when people began to settle in semi-permanent settlements and husband the flora and fauna of the environment to their own needs. Hunting and gathering did not

suddenly die out but would have remained part of the economic life of the communities of the area.

The only evidence that we have for these people, from the present watching brief, is their flint tools. These do not necessarily represent occupation areas. The flakes and scrapers are tools which would have been carried by their owners and could have been lost anywhere, on a hunt or on a journey. There are one or two cores, the flint nodules from which flint tools are knapped, which because they are not tools themselves were more likely to have been discarded close to where the flint-working took place. But even here we cannot say for certain there was any specific location along the cable route where there was definite occupation during these periods.

However, there was one stretch of the cable route where there was a concentration of worked flints. This was on the high ground between the unnamed stream just east of Ham Lane at SU 5680 6058 to the eastern end of the trackway by Holt Cottages at SU 5574 6143. Of the 52 worked flints found along the 12.5km of the cable route, 27 were recovered in the 1.7km of this section. Within this section there were two concentrations of worked flint. One was in field SU 5660-5760 (LP 3763) where eight flints were recovered in an area of 0.38ha; giving a density of 21 flints per hectare. The other crossed two fields SU 5461 and 5561 (LPs 8000 and 7427) where 14 flints were recovered in an area of 0.94ha; giving a density of 15 flints per hectare. Of these 22 worked flints, 11 have been identified as being Mesolithic or Neolithic. The others are undateable. Both these areas are on ridges between small streams that drain northwards into the River Enborne.

Ford has claimed in a report from an I.F.A. newsletter<sup>11</sup> that "4 flints per hectare in a clay area indicates a potential site, whereas they are background noise on chalk and can be safely ignored". In the two areas above, which are both on London Clay with scattered gravels and sands, there is a density far above this level.

However, the finds from the present watching brief are not exactly comparable with those from controlled fieldwalking. The figures quoted come from walking the surface in a predetermined pattern, whereas the finds from the present watching brief come not only from walking the field before the topsoil had been stripped but also from walking the stripped off easement, the spoilheaps, and in the case of field SU 5660 5760 (LP 3763) after the topsoil had been reinstated. It was not possible to walk the other two fields after the topsoil had been reinstated.

The fact that the flints were recovered in several different ways also makes it impossible to use the 90% to 10% ratio of surface to under ground artefacts to calculate a total for the whole of the topsoil.

However, though it is not strictly statistical there does seem to be a concentration of worked flints in these areas. Of the 22 items, 5 are cores, 10 are flakes and seven are tools. Because of their nature cores and flakes tend not to travel far from their point of manufacture and are therefore more likely to indicate activity in the immediate area.

There are also two groups of archaeological features in close location to these concentrations of worked flint. All unfortunately are undateable by finds. First is the large burnt flint feature context **682** at SU 5582 6111 (see 9.4.2.) in the area by Cannon Stables Farm which is probably Iron Age but may be Bronze Age. There are seven other features on this ridge (**842, 844, 846, 852, 862, 864** and **866**) with only charcoal flecks in some and burnt flint in one.

Near the other concentration of worked flint at the junction of the Wheathold/Wolverton Road there is a group of four features (805, 807, 809 and 811) all of which contained burnt flint, while 809 contained one piece of unidentifiable ceramic building material. The burnt flint feature, **724**, on Ashford Hill Common lies 740m to the northwest of feature **682**.

#### 9.2.3 Summary

While there is no evidence of Prehistoric structures (and these would be very difficult to see in the prevailing conditions) there are two concentrations of activity on the high ridges between the valleys of the areas at Wheathold. Both have similar characteristics. Firstly there are the worked flints which belong to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and secondly the features, which although they cannot be definitely dated, their nature and inclusions do not preclude the fact that they may be Prehistoric. It may be therefore that the areas mentioned in the preceding paragraphs in this section have seen some kind of Prehistoric occupation.

#### 9.3 BRONZE AGE

Nothing directly dated to the Bronze Age was observed along the cable route, although it is possible that the two burnt flint features found at Wheathold (see 9.4.2) and on Ashford Hill Common (see 9.4.1), may be Bronze Age, although they are more likely to be Iron Age. Five of the worked flints (see Items 099, 180, 201, 203 and 222) were of possible Bronze Age date, but they were individual finds along the route from the Bramley sub-station to Wheathold and there were no recognised concentrations.

#### 9.4 IRON AGE

(see context index for individual fig. nos)

# **9.4.1 The Burnt Flint feature on Ashford Hill Common, context 724** (Figs. 16, 127 and 128)

#### i) Background

The location of the burnt flint feature is at SU 5537 6160, on Ashford Hill Common, some 100m west of the present B3051 at a height of 75m aOD. It lay beneath the southeastern bank of a small stream that drains northeastwards across the common and eventually joins the River Enborne.

The stream lies in a natural valley but one where there has been a great deal of landscaping. The bottom appears to have been flattened and two channels (for drainage) dug along both edges. From initial observation before work began it also appeared that the banks on either side had been built up.

The underlying geology is London Clay.

There are no known archaeological find spots in the immediate area.

#### SUMMARY REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132kV CABLE ROUTE. BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994



Possible Iron Age linear 724 looking east from opposite bank of stream

#### ii) **Results**

The burnt flint feature, context **724**, was first exposed on 25 April 1994 when the banks on either side of the small stream were cut away to allow access by the contractor's machinery. This involved cutting into the subsoil to a maximum depth of 1m near the stream.

It was observed that the banks were not natural but re-deposited London Clay. Two redeposited layers, 717 and 718, were recorded in the northeast-facing section of the northwestern bank, with a combined thickness of 1.27m. There were no finds from either of these layers.

On the southwestern bank of the valley one re-deposited layer, 720, was noted, which was 0.96m thick. It was directly below this that the burnt flint feature, context 724, and the associated stake and post-holes, contexts 728-790 and 854-860, were first observed. Feature 724 ran at right angles across the easement and parallel to the stream.

All these features were cut into natural London Clay, here given the context number 723.

The recording was hampered by the fact that the temporary wooden road was laid down immediately after the banks were cut away to allow access across the wet area of the stream, and the centre of the easement was therefore obscured.

The burnt flint feature 724 was seen in plan on the easement on the southwestern side of the wooden road but was not apparent on the northeastern side.

A sondage was dug across 724 on 28 April 1994. This revealed a shallow feature 1.3m in width. In profile it had steep sides and a flattish bottom with a further channel of similar shape in the centre. At its deepest it was 0.32m in depth. It was partly cut away on the northwestern side by the contractor's machinery. There was a single fill, context 721, consisting of burnt flint. Burnt flint was also noted in the bed of the present drainage channel 3m to the west. The top of 724 was approximately 1m above the present bottom of the valley and between 0.9 and 1m below the top of the bank.

The area of the easement to the southeast, away from the stream, was trowelled back and a series of small features was exposed. The area exposed measured 3.8m along the easement by 3.4m across. The trowelling was stopped when the features seemed to end, though further trowelling back on 27 May 1996, extending the area from 3.8m to 6.8m, revealed just three more small features.

A trial hole was dug, on 28 April 1994, on the northeastern side of the wooden road on the assumed line of **724**. This hole was 0.5m square and 0.61m in depth. It revealed five layers, none of which were natural. The top layer, context **726**, contained 5% burnt flint as well as ceramic building material and pottery (one sherd of Post-Mediaeval Hampshire red

ware and one possibly Roman sherd). In descending order layer **791** contained no finds; layer **792** contained 5% burnt flint; layer **793** contained 10 pieces of burnt flint and about 1% iron panning and at the bottom only the surface of **794** was exposed. It was not excavated. Lack of time prevented any further excavation and there was no sign of **724** at this location and depth.

In a further attempt to follow the course of **724** several small holes (0.3m square) were dug on 27 May 1994 across the eastern edge of the wooden road. These revealed that the top of **724** sloped downwards as it travelled northeastwards. The fourth hole which was 2.7m from the last surface sighting of **724** revealed the top of **724** to be at a depth of 0.52m below this and the fifth hole which was 3.7m from the last surface sighting of **724**. However, as only 0.2m of **724** extended to the east of the wooden road observation was restricted.

It was felt that the digging of Trench 1 might expose 724 at a later date so excavation was halted.

On 1 June 1994 Trench 1 reached the area. Because it was crossing a drainage area the trench was dug to a greater depth than usual, from 1.5m at the side of the drainage field to 1.8m in the centre of the field.

At a depth of 1.2m below the level of the easement the top of a burnt flint feature was exposed. For safety reasons it was not possible to enter the trench and recording was carried out from the surface. The feature, given the number **872** was 2.1m in width and continued below the bottom of the trench making it in excess of 0.3m in depth. Its fill, **874**, consisted of 75% burnt flint and 10% charcoal. It acted as a natural drainage channel with water continually flowing out of it. Above the feature was **871**, a layer of what appeared to be disturbed London Clay. This is in the area in which the trial hole was dug and five layers noted. It may be that the recognition of only one layer in Trench 1 is explained by the more difficult conditions during the mechanical excavation of the cable trenches.

It seems certain that **724** and **872** are the same feature. They are of similar dimensions and are on the same alignment. It does mean that the feature slopes downwards to the northeast, the direction of the natural drainage of the area, falling 1.2m in a distance of 9m. However, the slope does not appear to be regular. The part of **724** that was exposed in plan has a very slight slope but this increases once it disappears under the temporary wooden road. In the first 2.7m after it disappears below the surface of the easement to the fourth small hole it dips 0.52m and in the next 2.7m where it was seen in Trench 1 it dips 0.68m, which seems a consistent slope.

It also means that under the bank at the southwestern side of the easement the burnt flint feature 724/872 is 1m below and at the northeastern edge it is 2.2m below the present surface of the bank. It also means that the top of 724/872 at the southwestern edge is less than 1m above the present level of the drainage field but at the northeastern edge is 1.2m below the present level of the same field.

However, it seems likely that the present level of the drainage field is of fairly recent origin. While Trench 1 was being dug across the drainage field it was noted that there was a layer of grey irregular gravel, context **870**, near the centre at a depth of 1.2m. Above this was a layer of disturbed London Clay. The gravel could well have been an earlier natural stream bed which had later been infilled and perhaps associated with the banking on either side of the drainage field. This means that the level of the lowest point of the burnt flint feature, on the northern edge of the easement, is the same as the supposed stream bed.

Only burnt flint and charcoal were recovered from the soil sample taken from 724.

#### iii) Conclusions

Though no dating evidence was recovered from feature 724/872 it does seem likely that it is prehistoric in date, and probably Bronze or Iron Age. Its purpose remains uncertain and there seems to be no clear pattern to the stake- and post-holes along its eastern edge. Some Iron Age ditches are known to run for long distances over the landscape, though their exact purpose remains unclear. It may be that this feature is part of such a pattern.

It was thought that on the other hand it may possibly be associated with the enclosure of Ashford Hill Common (section 9.8.), perhaps marking a boundary or being part of a drainage system. However, it lies to the south of the area, formerly known as The Middle Common, which was enclosed in 1845 (see fig. 16). This does not preclude the possibility that it is part of an earlier enclosure but makes it more likely that is has an older origin.

# 9.4.2 The Burnt Flint Feature at Wheathold, context 682 (Figs. 15, 129 and 130)

#### i) Background

The location of burnt flint feature 682 is on the high ground at Wheathold at SU 5582 6111, 210m north of Cannon Stables Farm. The feature lies near the top of the northeast-facing slope of the rise at a height of 95m aOD.

The underlying geology is London Clay/Bagshot Beds but above this in places there are layers of sand and gravel. There are no previously known archaeological find spots in the area but scatters of worked flint were recovered from the same field as feature **682** during the present Watching Brief. These flints ranged in possible date from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age (see gazetteer of worked flint, section 9.2.).

Recent aerial photographs have revealed several cropmarks in the area around Cannon Stables Farm. SMR SU 56SE 11 (SU 557 612) is partly in field context 667 and one part lies across the cable route. They may be drainage or natural according to the SMR record. SMR SU 56SE 12 (SU 5584 61006) is a polygonal enclosure which appears to lie across the cable route in field context 666 and may surround feature 682. None have proven dates.



Probable Iron Age burnt feature 682 looking northeast

#### ii) **Results**

The feature was first observed on the surface of the easement on 4 March 1994 after the topsoil had been stripped, when a small section at the northeastern end was excavated.

On 7 March the area around the feature was trowelled back and it was half-sectioned longitudinally. Observations in plan revealed an ovoid feature, context 682. It was 2.7m in

length and 0.9m in width and orientated on a northeast-southwest axis. Burnt flint and charcoal were noted on the surface of the fill, **683**.

The area around the feature was trowelled back 5m. This revealed a layer of disturbed London Clay, 689, into which 682 was cut. An indistinct feature, 685, was observed at the northwestern end of 682. It was rectangular in plan and measured 1m in length, 0.35m in width and only 0.05m in depth. The relationship between features 682 and 685 was uncertain but it was felt at the time that 682 probably cut 685 rather than the other way around.

One further feature, **687**, was observed. This was 8.3m in long, 0.13m wide, and 0.04m deep. This was probably the bottom of a Modern plough furrow. The field was ploughed in the same direction after the topsoil had been replaced.

When feature **682** was half-sectioned it was revealed that it had two fills. The upper fill **683**, was 0.1m deep. It consisted of burnt flint and charcoal fragments in a matrix of disturbed London Clay/Bagshot Beds. The bottom fill, **684**, was 0.14m deep and consisted of 90% burnt flint and 10% very dark grey loamy sand. The top of the London Clay below **682** was burnt.

The southwestern part of **682** appeared to have been re-cut. This was given context number **690**. It was 0.7m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.18m in depth. It cut completely through **683** but only partly through **684**. Its fill, **691**, was a pale brown silty clay loam devoid of burnt flint or charcoal. It appeared to respect the line of the cut **682** and is probably contemporary.

On 14 March 1994 the other half of 682 was excavated. This revealed the same fills and re-cut. However, the southeastern edge of 682 was much less distinct than the northwestern edge.

No worked flints were recovered from the feature, though flint Item No. 218 is possibly a shattered core. The soil sample produced only burnt and shattered flint.

#### iii) Conclusions

Though there are no dateable finds from this feature it does bear a remarkable similarity to feature 1153 excavated by Wessex Archaeology at Thames Valley Park, Reading, Berkshire in 1986-88<sup>4</sup>. Both features consisted of an elongated pit dug into a hillside, with a disturbed area at one end. They are of comparable size, the feature at Thames Valley Park being 4.4m x 1m x 0.35m, and the one at Wheathold being 2.6m x 0.92m x 0.21m. Both have fills of broken flint, which appears to have been burnt in situ. Pottery from the Thames Valley Park Valley Park feature has dated it to the Late Iron Age.

The interpretation of the Thames Valley Park feature was that it may have been a source for burnt flint which was used in the tempering of the locally produced Silchester ware, which was produced from the Late Iron Age into the early Roman period. If this is true for the Wheathold feature then it would seem likely that kilns would not be far away, the burnt flint being fairly heavy to transport, though no direct evidence of kilns was observed. It may be significant that within a radius of some 80m there is a group of seven other features all with either burnt flint or charcoal, though none of these are dateable. The polygonal enclosure SMR SU 56SE 11 is very close to feature **680** and may even surround it. It may be that one or more of the features seen in the cable trenches are the underground remains of the polygonal enclosure. **846**, **852**, and **844** are all recorded as only being seen in one section which suggests they are not linear (though observation conditions were not idea) while **842**, **844** and **864** were seen in both sections of their respective trenches and could be parts of a enclosure ditch (features **850** and **866** may be associated with the cropmarks in field c**667**). There is a possibility, though, that the feature could be earlier and have a different function such as domestic use for cooking or as a fulacta fhia (sauna).

Together the archaeological features and the concentration of worked flint in the area, as well the evidence from aerial photographs, suggest that the area was being used from the Mesolithic to at least the Iron Age and may even have been an area of occupation/settlement a with enclosures and related activities.

# 9.4.3 The Area of Activity at Little London (Figs. 5 and 94-111)

i) **Background** (see context index for fig nos)

The area of activity at Little London lies on an area of high ground at SU 6245 6025 near the junction of the present day Silchester Road and Frog Lane. It lies at approximately 80m aOD. The geology is London Clay or Bagshot Beds capped by sands of the Bracklesham Group and intermittent layers of high-level terrace gravels. To the west the land falls away sharply to the present day Pamber Forest and to the east down to a wetter area where a small stream flows in the valley to the south of Latchmere Green. To the south the land slopes more gently down to the village of Little London. To the north there is flat ground in the area of Brindle's Copse before the lower ground of the Silchester Brook 0.5km north of the cable route.

To the north there are undated dykes in Brindle's Copse, Gravelpit Copse and running parallel with the Silchester Brook. A dyke observed during the present watching brief at the east end of Early Bridge Copse approximately 0.5km to the east.

A Roman tile kiln was observed at the village centre of Little London some 0.7km to the south<sup>24</sup> (SU 65NW 38:SU 6222 5975).



The Roman settlement at Latchmere Green lies 1km to the east.

Area of Late Iron Age/Roman activity at Little London looking west along the south side of Frog Lane

#### ii) **Results**

A concentration of features was encountered on the high ground at Little London. These included both discrete and linear features. The concentration was very marked, as to the east there were few features between this area and the settlement at Latchmere Green and there was an almost complete lack of features to the west where the cable route follows the southern boundary of Pamber Forest.

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Context **288** (SU 6249 6022) was an irregular shaped feature. It was 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep and appeared in both sections of Trench 1. The only fill, **289**, was a light yellowish brown silty clay loam. There were no finds.

Context **290** (SU 6248 6022) was a U-shaped feature. It was 2m wide and 0.6m deep and appeared in both sections of Trench 1. The only fill, **291**, was a very pale brown silty clay loam with mottles of dark brown. There were no finds.

Context **292** (SU 6246 6023) was a feature with steep sides and a flat bottom. It was 1.9m wide and 0.5m deep and appeared in both sections of Trench 1. It was skewed across the trench on a northwest-southeast axis. The upper fill, **293**, was a light yellowish brown sandy loam with yellowish brown mottles. The lower fill, **294**, had a similar description but was stonier. There were no finds.

Context **295** (SU 6241 6024) was a rectangular feature. It was 0.3m long and 0.5m deep and only visible in the north-facing section of Trench 1. The fill, **296**, was a black silt loam with some burnt flint and common flecks of charcoal. A small sherd of very friable pottery, possibly Silchester ware, which did not survive, was observed in the fill.

Context **297** (SU 6230 6025) was a flat bottomed feature. It was 2m long and 0.8m deep and was only seen in the east-facing section of Trench 1. The only fill, **298**, was a very pale brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context **299** (SU 6229 6024) was a U-shaped feature. It was 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep and was seen in both sections of Trench 1. It was skewed across the trench on a northeastsouthwest axis. The only fill, **300**, was a light grey loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context **301** (SU 6229 6024) was a U-shaped feature. It was 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep and only seen in the east-facing section of Trench 1. The only fill, **302**, was a light grey loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context 303 (SU 6227 6022) was a U-shaped feature. It was 2m wide and 0.85m deep and appeared only in the east-facing section of Trench 1. The only fill, 304, was a pale brown sandy loam. There were mottles of brownish yellow and common flecks of charcoal. A single sherd of Silchester ware was recovered from this feature.

Context 305 (SU 6225 6022) was a feature with steep sides. It was 20m wide and over 0.9m deep and appeared in both sections of Trench 1. The only fill, 306, was a yellowish brown silty clay loam with a few flecks of charcoal. This feature may be natural. It was in a hollow and could be natural silting.

Context 315 (SU 6214 6024) was a U-shaped feature. It was part of a small complex of features, including another U-shaped feature 320 both of which cut the feature 317 and layer 319. This context was 0.7m wide and 0.67m deep and like the other contexts in this complex was only seen in the south-facing section of Trench 1. The only fill, 316, was a brownish yellow loamy sand. A single sherd of Silchester ware was recovered from feature 315.

Context 317 (SU 6214 6022) was an indistinct flat-bottomed feature or layer cut at either end by the U-shaped features 315 and 320. It was 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. The only fill, 318, was a brown silty clay loam with a few flecks of charcoal. There was one sherd of possible Silchester ware.

Context **319** (SU 6214 6022) was a small layer, possibly part of **317** or adjoining layer. It was 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. It was a light grey loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context **320** (SU 6214 6022) was a U-shaped feature. It was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. The only fill, **321**, was a very pale brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context **322** (SU 6240 6026) was a layer immediately below the road surface at the second crossing of Frog Lane. It was 1.2m long, 6m wide and 0.3m thick. It was a very dark grey silty clay loam. There were no finds.

Context **323** (SU 6240 6026) was a U-shaped feature below the second crossing of Frog Lane. It was sealed by layer **322**. It was over 1.2m long, 1m wide and 0.3m deep. The only fill, **324**, was strong brown clay loam with a few flecks of charcoal. One piece of ceramic building material, possibly a peg tile was recovered.

Context 325 (SU 6254 6021) was a V-shaped feature, though one of its fills, 327, is probably the fill of a re-cut. It was 3m wide and 1m deep and only seen in the south-facing section of Trench 2. 326 was a very pale brown sandy loam with a few flecks of burnt clay. 327 was a yellowish brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context **328** (SU 6254 6021) was a U-shaped feature. It was 1m long and 0.5m deep and was only seen in the north-facing section of Trench 2. The only fill, **329**, was a very pale brown sandy loam. There were no finds.

Context 338 (SU 6255 6024) was a U-shaped feature. It was over 0.9m long, 1m wide and over 0.4m deep. Observed in both sections of trench 2. The only fill, 339, was a pale brown loamy sand with brownish yellow mottles. There were no finds.

Context **340** (SU 6255 6026) was a layer of charcoal. It was over 0.9 long, 1.2m wide and 0.05 thick. There were no finds.

Context **342** (SU 6255 6026) was a U-shaped feature. It was over 0.9m long, 1m wide and 0.4m deep. It was seen in both sections of Trench 2 though it was more distinct in the east-facing section. The only fill, **343**, was a light grey loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context **346** (SU 6235 6027) was an irregular-shaped feature. It was 1.35m long and 0.55m deep and only seen in the south-facing section of Trench 2. The only fill, **347**, was a pale brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context **351** (SU 6236 6207) was a flattened V-shaped feature. It was over 0.9m long, 1.9m wide and 0.7m deep and was seen in both sections of Trench 2. The upper fill, **353**, was a brown silty clay loam. The lower fill, **352**, was a black silty clay loam. There were no finds.

Context **359** (SU 6227 6021) was a U-shaped feature. It was over 0.9m long, 1.9m wide and over 0.4m deep. The only fill, **360**, was a grey silty clay loam with a few flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. There were no finds.

#### iii) Summary

Contexts 295, 297, 301, 303, 315, 317, 319, 320, 322, 325, 328, 340 and 346 were discrete

Contexts 290, 292, 299, 305, 323, 338, 342, 351 and 359 were linear features. Context 322 seems to be an older road surface of Frog Lane. Feature 351 was a linear feature but appeared to be a Modern drainage ditch on the western side of the Silchester Road. Feature 340 was a layer of charcoal. Feature 305 was probably a natural hollow.

The nature of features **288** and **342** was uncertain but they were more likely to be linear than discrete features.

Two of the features, pits **303** and **315**, each produced a small sherd of Silchester ware. Pit **295** produced a tiny piece of very friable pottery, which did not survive, but could well have been Silchester ware.

Figure 94 is an attempt to extend the lines of the linear features at Little London it should be taken with extreme caution as they were observed only across the width of the cable trenches and a small misalignment could result in a magnification of error over longer distances. Of the linears 299, 338, 342 and 359 are all orientated on a northwest-southeast axis. 359 is 1.9m in width and 0.4m-0.5m in depth. 338 and 342 are both 1m in width and between 0.3m and 0.4m in depth and 299 is 0.5m in width and 0.5m in depth. The other four linear features, 288, 290, 292 and 323 were on a northeast-southwest axis. 323 was very similar in size to 338 and 342. 288 was slightly larger at 1.3m in width and 0.5m in depth. 290 and 292 are very similar in size, the former being 2m in width and 0.6m in depth and the latter 1.9m in width and 0.5m in depth. All seem to have silted up rather than being deliberately infilled.

#### iv) Conclusions

Though we have dating evidence from only four of the features at Little London the concentration of features together suggests that they may all be of a similar date. We have evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity in the area from the presence of Silchester ware. This pottery was produced by the local Atrebatan potters in the period before the Roman invasion of AD43 but production continued into the Roman period, possibly up to the end of the first century AD. A piece of Roman quernstone was recovered from the topsoil of field LP 4500, context **88**.

It may be that the complex of features **315-321** and the nearby feature **295** represent a possible structure, though the evidence is slight. Sherds of Silchester ware were recovered from **295**, **303**, **315** and **317** and therefore they may date from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Contexts **315** and **320** may be postholes or foundation trenches with **317-319** representing a surface. **295** is also possibly a posthole, but even if **295** is not part of a structure, it is a deliberate dump of material and it suggests that there may have been occupation nearby.

All the pottery came from discrete features and not from the linears so there was no direct evidence of their date. They do seem to be aligned on northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest axes, though as only very short lengths were observed it is difficult to be sure. The two large linear features **292** and **359** could be interpreted as field boundaries and the smaller ones as sub-divisions or as drainage ditches.
Although the nature of the evidence is slight it is possible that here we have Late Iron Age occupation of an uncertain nature which may have continued into the Early Roman period. During the watching brief there was an unconfirmed report of a metal detectorist finding one or two Roman coins in this area and this might suggest the continuation of activity into the Roman period (*Pers Comm* David Barrett). Two unexplained holes in the surface of the easement were observed some 20m north of the first crossing of Frog Lane.

Thus the evidence may suggest continuity of occupation from the late Iron Age to the Early Roman period on the gravel spurs around Silchester, though unlike Latchmere Green there is no evidence of Roman occupation later than the 1st century at Little London. It may be that occupation in this area was adversely affected by the growing importance of the Latchmere Green settlement situated at the junction of two Roman roads and better placed to benefit from new economic opportunities.

# 9.4.4 Possible Iron Age ditches north of Frog Lane (see 57, 81, 84 and 414 in the undated section 9.10 for details)

There is a complex of dykes/earthworks, possibly of Iron Age date, north of Frog Lane, extending northwards to Silchester (*Calleva*) and westwards into Pamber Forest. None were previously known to extend as far south as the line of the cable route, but evidence from the cable trenches suggests that they may well do.

Context 414 is almost certainly the same feature as the dyke/earthwork that forms the eastern edge of Early Bridge Copse and continues north towards Silchester. There were no finds from the feature and it was very indistinct, as well as being partially cut by the Modern field boundary.

Contexts 57, 81 and 84 may be the continuation of a cropmark that seems to run from the main dyke/earthwork at the southeastern edge of Early Bridge Copse. Again there were no finds but an extension of the cropmark would pass very close to the location of 57, 81 and 84.

# 9.4.5 Possible Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure in Bramley Frith Wood (see fig. 3)

## Introduction

A field survey carried out by Berkshire Archaeological Services<sup>26</sup> in 2001 on earthworks (SMR SU 66SW 124: SU 6420 6026) within Bramley Frith Wood suggested that though they were originally thought to be Mediaeval wood management, they were more likely to be of a Late Iron Age or Roman date (the wood itself was enclosed in the 13th century). An Early Modern/Modern bank and ditch (SU 66SW 125 SU 6416 6031) runs along the northern edge of the wood and marks the Silchester/Bramley parish boundary.

The report also suggests that the enclosure was square in plan which would mean that it extended beyond the northern edge of the wood and into the ploughed field 1/2 and therefore across the cable easement. No evidence of the enclosure was observed either across the surface of the easement or in the sections of the cable trenches. If the enclosure consisted of only a bank then its absence could be accounted for by the flattening affects of ploughing. If, however, there were an associated ditch it would have survived below ground and have been seen in one of the cable trenches. It may be that in this case the enclosure is rectangular but not square. The other two arms (number V and the one to the east) are the same length and both finish within the confines of the wood. If the western arm was the same length then it

would only extend only as far as the bank of the parish boundary along the northern edge of the wood and not into the ploughed field beyond.

The bank and ditch (number III) which cuts across the enclosure on a north-south axis has been interpreted as of a fairly recent date, that is within the last 200 years. However, it very close in location and on a similar axis to the Roman ditch **65** which was observed on the northern edge of the wood. Whether the two are connected is by no means certain but they may represent a continuity of use over many centuries.

## 9.5 ROMAN

**9.5.1** The Roman Settlement Around Latchmere Green (See figs. 2, 19-88 and 91-93: see context index for fig. nos)

## A) Introduction

i) Background

The town of *Calleva* and its defences have a long history of archaeological excavation and observation. It was first described by John Leland, who was Henry VIII's Antiquary, around 1540 and mentioned by William Camden in his Britannia of 1586. John Aubrey visited the site in 1667. Robert Betham, Rector of Silchester from 1698-1719 had an extensive collection of finds from *Calleva*. William Stukeley made an inaccurate map of the site in the early 18th century, though there is an accurate estate map dated 1653.

The first excavation on the site was carried out by John Stair, a yeoman of Silchester who, in collaboration with John Wright, also produced an accurate map in 1745.

The first archaeological excavation was carried out between 1864 and 1878 by the Rev. James Joyce, Rector of Stratfield Saye, under the auspices of the Duke of Wellington, the then owner of the land. From 1890 to 1909 there were extensive excavations by the Society of Antiquaries. In this century there have been excavations carried out by Colonel J. P. B. Karslake, Mrs M. Aylwin Cotton, Mr. George C. Boon and Professor Michael Fulford.

The interior of the walled town was bought by Hampshire County Council in 1970. The town walls are in the care of English Heritage.

Consequently a great deal is known about the layout of the town. It occupied a central position in southern Britain with roads radiating out to other important centres. The grid of its internal street system, dividing the town into *insulae*, and the location of public buildings like the forum/basilica, a mansio, baths and amphitheatre along with other dwellings is well documented. A great deal is also known about its defences and gates. Less well known is the area surrounding the town and how it related economically, socially and politically to the town. *Calleva* is known to have had suburbs and satellite settlements, especially along the roads serving the town to the west and east. The area around Latchmere Green has for some years been of interest because of the recovery of significant quantities of Roman material from field-walking, archaeological excavation and observation, which suggests some form of occupation in the area.

OS Maps refer to the area as Latchmere Green although both Boon and Corney refer to it as Latchmore Green. Field says in "A History of English Field Names; "The alternation of moor and -mere in "Latchmore" names indicates the seasonal change between wet lands and actual pools of water, which are often seen on moors in winter". Latch is derived from the Anglo-Saxon meaning marshy stream. It has been decided to follow the OS version in this report. The area between and including the two Roman roads that run from Silchester to Winchester, numbered 42a by Margary, and to Chichester, numbered 155, is one that has been of particular interest for a number of years.

The site of the Roman town of *Calleva Atrebatum* (SU 6400 6250) lies at a height of 95m aOD, 1.5km to the north of the point where the line of the cable route crosses Ash Lane (SU 6348 6019). A single road left *Calleva* (Silchester) by the South Gate and continued until it divided at a junction about 450m to the north of the cable route.

The junction lies on a gravel spur projecting from the higher ground to the west. Its height is 80m aOD. To the north of the spur is the Silchester Brook and to the south is the valley of an unnamed stream. The ground falls away to the east where these streams drain northwards to become Foudry Brook which eventually flows into the River Kennet near Reading. Evidence of occupation has been found over the years and the area has been given the Hampshire SMR SU66SW 33A-F.

The field (LP 5045) which covers most of this gravel spur and the junction of the two roads was at the time of the watching brief under grass and appears to have been so for many years.

The easement did not cross this field but crossed the stream at the western end of Bramley Frith Wood, climbing to the higher ground at Ash Lane north of Latchmere Green Farm at a height of 70m aOD and then along the lower slope of the southern face of the gravel spur before climbing again to the higher ground around Little London. These fields were all under a crop of Italian rye grass at the time and appear to have been subject to ploughing for many years.

In his 1984 study "Field Survey of Extra-Mural Settlement"<sup>13</sup> Corney brought together the evidence from fieldwalking and aerial photography. From the evidence collected during the field walking it appears there was occupation of the area from the 1st until the 4th century AD. From the density of the finds (as shown on the map) he concludes "that the bulk of the site probably lies under field LP 5045". As he points out this field has been and remains under grass. This means that, as ploughing has not disturbed the ground, there has not been the same opportunity to recover finds or information about buildings or structures lying under ground, though a flint wall was observed (not by an archaeologist) during the building of a hen house at Frith View Cottage, in the southeast corner of this field.

There have been other find spots. Winbolt  $(1942)^{23}$  reports that Roman finds including coins and pottery were recovered from small holes dug near Halls Farm in field LP 5045 or possibly LP 5865.

Roman pottery has been found at SU 6319 5955 on the line of the Winchester road (SMR SU 65NW 10), at SU 6394 5915 (SMR SU 66SW 17) and at SU 6335 5993 (SMR SU 66SW 26), Iron Age pottery has been found at SU 6319 5955 (SMR SU 65NW 9).

In 1850 Maclauchlan noted that he had observed a road, and the road to Winchester was sectioned archaeologically by Challenor Smith in the stream to the south of Latchmere Green in 1905<sup>13</sup>.

Several high status Late Iron Age burials were excavated by Professor Michael Fulford after an initial find of a Belgic mirror by a metal detectorist just to the north of the cable route in Field LP 3516.

There is also evidence from aerial photographs of undated crop marks associated with a mid third- to late 4th century pottery scatter at Three Ashes (SU 6440 6083) (SMR SU 66SW 34A-D), 900m to the northeast of the cable route at Ash Lane.

For specialist reports see Volume 3. The finds reports.

# ii) Geology

The geology across the whole of the Latchmere Green site is London Clay, with gravel on the high ground to the north.

# iii) Observation conditions

The excavation of the cable route crossed the Roman settlement around Latchmere Green during the summer of 1993. The easement was opened up on 28 May and the topsoil reinstated shortly before August. The trenches were dug and infilled between 3 June and 30 June.

Though all the surface of the easement was initially observed in dry conditions there were several periods when there was heavy rain. This turned the surface of the London Clay fluid and there was a great deal of disturbance caused by the continual tracking of excavators and dumpers up and down the easement. This exposed the tops of several features and layers. It also meant that deep ruts were left along the surface of the easement, but without exposing identifiable features or layers. These soft spots, however, suggest that there were a large number of features and layers under the disturbed London Clay, context **8**, especially in field LP 3516 west of Ash Lane.

# B) The Surface Finds (see fig. 20)

i) Methodology

The contractor's excavation methodology has already been explained. This was the main factor determining the method of collection of unstratified finds. They were recovered in the following five ways:-

Method 1)	By walking the easement before the topsoil was stripped.
Method 2)	By walking the easement after the topsoil had been stripped.
Method 3)	By scanning the topsoil spoilheaps while the easement was open
Method 4)	By scanning the cable trench spoilheaps.
Method 5)	By walking the area of the easement after the topsoil had been
	reinstated.

List of contexts for unstratified finds in method order.

Method 1	7	From field LP. 7031.
	50	From field LP. 3516, east of Roman road to
		Winchester.
	51	From field LP. 3516, west of Roman road to
		Winchester.
Method 2	107	Finds recovered by David Barrett to the west of
		Ash Lane.
Method 3	62	From spoilheap east of Ash Lane.
	63	From spoilheap west of Ash Lane.
	95	From spoilheap between Ash Lane and Roman
		foundations. (29/06/93).
	98	From spoilheap near Roman foundations (22/06/93).
	356	From spoilheap near Roman foundations (27/07/93).

	357	From spoilheap near Roman foundations (30/07/93).
	358	From spoilheap near Roman foundations
		(30/07/93).
	361	From spoilheap near Roman foundations (03/08/93).
	362	From spoilheap east of Ash Lane (03/08/93).
	433	From east of Ash Lane (17/09/93).
Method 4	168	From near feature 164.
	169	From near feature 158.
	170	From near features 132, 134 and 139.
	171	From near feature 162.
	172	From near feature 160.
Method 5	679	From Ash Lane to 50m west (01/03/94).
		Same area as 819 and 953.
	680	From field LP. 6614 (01/03/94).
		Same area as 820.
	681	From eastern boundary of field LP. 7031 to
		70m east.
	819	From Ash Lane to 50m west. 10/05/94.
		Same area as 679 and 953.
	820	From field LP. 6614 (10/05/94).
		Same area as 680.
	953	From Ash Lane to 50m west (30/11/94).
		Same area as 679 and 819.

Though the finds recovered were not gathered by a recognised scientific method e.g. line walking or by grid squares, the method by which they were collected enabled the above categories to be kept separate. This enabled some comparison to be made between the different methods in areas where the topsoil had been completely stripped and then reinstated.

Controlled experiments on ploughed areas have shown that the surface finds in such an area represent a small proportion of the total in the topsoil. Figures of between 10% and 0.30% have been recorded.

During the present watching brief the amount of finds recovered by Method 2 was negligible, except for those finds picked up by David Barrett, of Latchmere Green Farm, to the west of Ash Lane. Method 4 has been excluded from the discussion here because although the finds were found on the surface, they come from an area of known features and thus probably from those features; they therefore are discussed in the stratified section.

This leaves Methods 1, 3 and 5. 1 and 3, that is the recovery of finds before the topsoil was stripped and the scanning of the topsoil spoilheaps during the time the easement was open, were given a single context number and therefore cannot not be distinguished from each other. However, the amount of pottery recovered by Methods 1 and 3 represent a very small proportion of the total collected. The pottery recovered by Method 5, that is walking the easement after the topsoil had been reinstated, represents in total 92% in number of sherds and 82% in weight of the three methods combined. The vast majority of pottery recovered by this method was collected on a single day, 1 March 1994, some 28 weeks after the topsoil had

been reinstated. A return visit on 10 May 1994 produced a much smaller amount of pottery, suggesting that a very high proportion of the surface material had been recovered.

The amount of pottery recovered by walking the easement before the topsoil was stripped (Method 1) was severely limited by the fact that there was a crop of Italian rye grass under cultivation at the time, and the recovery rate from scanning the spoilheaps (Methods 3 and 4) may have been adversely affected by the triangular shape and their rough surface. However, it does seem strange that so little pottery was recovered from the topsoil spoilheaps compared to that recovered after the topsoil had been reinstated. The proportion of surface area to volume was very similar in both cases.

This suggests that there are factors at work in such a situation as this that have not been explained by experiments and that the effects of the total removal and the replacement of the topsoil are very different from those of the effects of ploughing. A controlled experiment in such a situation would seem a very useful task, but, to the knowledge of the author, appears never to have been done.

## ii) Unstratified Results

The area of the finds from Method 3 spread along the easement to the west and east of Ash Lane (see figs. 2 and 20). The fields LP 7031 and LP 6614 to the east of Ash Lane were given the contexts numbers 7 and 989, respectively, and the field immediately to the west of Ash Lane, LP 3516, was subdivided along the line of the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester and given separate context numbers, 50 to the east, and 51 to the west. The next field to the west, LP 1820, was given the context number 52. This enabled the finds to be kept separate to see if there were any differences in density, date or pottery fabric type from the different areas that might throw some light on the date and extent of the occupation of the area.

#### a) The Finds

The pottery recovered exhibited a great range in type and date. The Roman pottery ranged from locally produced early Silchester ware and Alice Holt greyware (from the potteries at nearby Farnham) to pottery from further afield in Britain such as Black Burnished ware from Poole and other places, New Forest ware, Oxford red colour-coat and white ware and grog ware from the area of the Solent, as well as imported Samian ware (mostly from central Gaul), and Spanish *amphorae*. There was also a scattering of Mid- to Late-Iron Age pottery as well as Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval wares. All were heavily abraded.

#### b) *Density of pottery*

This showed that the finds of unstratified pottery were concentrated between the Roman road to Winchester in the west and a point 100m east of Ash Lane in the east. Beyond these points the amount of pottery recovered was negligible.

The highest concentration of pottery, at 4.196 gs per square metre, was recovered from 50, that is between the Roman road to Winchester and present day Ash Lane, followed by 681, the most westerly 70m of field LP 7031 at 2.625 gs per square metre and then 680/820/989 the small part of the field, (LP 6614), immediately east of Ash Lane at 1.722 gs per square metre.

#### c) Fabrics and Types of Pottery

In all three areas it is Alice Holt pottery that dominates the assemblages by weight and sherd number. By weight it accounts for 65% of 50, 61% of 680/820/989 and 55% of 681 by

sherd number 41% of 50, 66% of 680/820/989 and 80% of 681. (The lower percentage by weight of 681 is accounted for by one large piece of *amphora*). Silchester ware accounts for between 2% and 14% and local wares between 1% and 14% of the pottery recovered. Samian represents between 0.006% and 5% and *amphora* between 7% and 36% (again one large piece has distorted the figures.).

## d) Date of the pottery

There does not seem to be any significance in the distribution of pottery from different periods. The majority of the pottery belongs to the period AD70-270. There is little later pottery. There is a slightly higher proportion of earlier pottery (Silchester ware) from **680/820/989**.

## e) Other Finds

Other finds recovered included Roman ceramic building material, including roof tiles both *tegula* and *imbrex* many over- or under-fired, as well as *bessalis* and knapped flint nodules. There was also a scattering of Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval ceramic building material.

There were quern stones, for grinding cereals, from Lodsworth near Petworth in West Sussex, from the Forest of Dean, Derbyshire and from the volcanic rocks of the Mayen area of the Rhine. There were also pieces of quern stone made from the local greenstone of North Hampshire.

Metal objects included iron nails and fastenings, a lead weight and a lead pottery repair.

## f) Conclusions

Though most of the unstratified finds were recovered after the stratified features had been exposed and recorded the quantities recovered and the fact that the overwhelming majority were Roman would in normal circumstances suggest Roman occupation. There is also a remarkable spatial relationship between the finds in the topsoil and features and layers underneath. Finds in the topsoil and underlying Roman contexts match closely in the west, both petering out to the west of the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester. In the east there is a close relationship between the finds in the topsoil and those contexts underneath which had finds. The finds in the topsoil and the stratified contexts with finds ceased approximately 100m east of Ash Lane. Beyond this, to the east, there were stratified contexts below the topsoil but only two sherds of pottery were recovered from them. This would appear to show a strong correlation between those stratified contexts with finds and the effects of ploughing in bringing them to the surface.

## C) Features and Stratified Finds (see figs. 19-88 and 91-93)

## i) Excavation Method

The stripping of topsoil in the ploughed fields (LPs 7031, 6614, 3516 and 1820) revealed a layer of disturbed London Clay, **8**, which was left in situ by the contractors. The whole of this area was walked soon after the topsoil was stripped but no features were observed. Only a few pieces of Roman pottery were recovered from the surface, the only concentration being the collection picked up just west of Ash Lane by David Barrett of Latchmere Green Farm, context **107** (see fig. 20). The date and nature of this layer remains a mystery. It is probably an old ploughsoil, possibly Saxon or Mediaeval in origin. The collection of Roman pottery may have been dragged up either by ploughing or by the stripping of topsoil along the easement.

The effect of this layer was to obscure any features in plan but also to protect them, to some extent, from the effects of the contractor's machinery.

The true density of the Roman features was only exposed when the two cable trenches were dug. Trenches 1 and 2 across field LP 7031, east of Ash Lane were recorded as they were dug and before they were shored (except for the last 30m before Ash Lane). Trench 2 across field LP 3516, to the west of Ash Lane until the last Roman feature, was also recorded as it was dug and before it was shored. Trench 1 across field LP 3516 was dug in the absence of archaeological observation but was recorded as immediately after the shoring had been removed, as were the last 30m of Trenches 1 and 2 in field LP 6614, immediately east of Ash Lane.

The trenches were dug in four separate phases because the second set of joint bays along the cable route were sited immediately to the east of Ash Lane. Each of the phases took only one day and the observation and recording had to be carried out within the same time scale, except in those areas that were seen after shoring had been removed.

The road crossings, by necessity, were excavated very quickly. Normally the trenches were opened, the cables laid in plastic ducts, and the trenches infilled within a few hours. At Ash Lane Trench 1 was dug without observation. Trench 2 was seen open for about half an hour and recorded.

Where features were exposed, between the two cable trenches, a strategy of protection where possible and excavation if necessary was adopted. This was necessary as there was continuous use of the easement by the contractor's machinery, and the temporary wooden road, which protected those features on the easement west of the Aldermaston Road, was not yet in use. Some areas were fenced off to protect them but those features that had been damaged or were threatened by further machine damage were wholly excavated or, in the case of extensive layers, partly excavated. Two small sondages were excavated in the area west of Ash Lane to ascertain, if possible, any connection between several isolated features and the features in the two cable trenches (see fig. 28).

ii) Results



Area of Roman settlement at Latchmere Green looking east towards Ash Lane

SAS 7 Watching Brief Report. Bramley to Ashford Hill Cable Route. Nov 2001

SUMMARY REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132kV CABLE ROUTE. BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994



Area of Roman settlement at Latchmere Green looking west from Ash Lane

The contexts have been described from east to west as it was felt that those physically close to each other should be close together in the text in order that, if necessary, some level of comparison could be made. Apart from 100, which is the only context in the immediate vicinity to the east of the Chichester road, the next 24m in both trenches were a continuous section of interconnected contexts. These continuous sections have been divided into shorter sections to aid comparisons between contexts.

# East of the Roman road to Chichester

Context 100 (SU 6374 6025). The first feature, and the only one east of the Roman road to Chichester. This was only seen in Trench 1. It was U-shaped in both sections and had a southeast/northwest axis. It was 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. The fill, 101, was a greyish brown silty clay loam with common flecks of charcoal. It contained five small fragments of burnt human bone, including part of a skull and long bone. The pieces were so small that no other information could be recovered. There were also four iron objects, one nail, one shaft and two unidentified. An environmental sample produced nothing of significance.

#### Long section across the area of the Roman road to Chichester

The next contexts were a complex of features and layers associated with the Roman road from Silchester to Chichester. The eastern edge of these features coincided with the line of the Roman road as shown on OS maps. Though the two sections were drawn without reference to each other they are remarkably similar: there are differences but as the two cable trenches were 4m apart one would not expect them to be identical. All the contexts in this complex were observed in both sections of their respective trenches.

To aid ease of comparison the two trenches have been described in short sections by trench:- these are 1st 3m, 3-7m, 7-13m and 13-24m.

# The first 3m

## Trench 1

Context 12 (SU 6371 6024) was a V-shaped ditch with a flattish bottom. It was over 1m long, 2.2m wide and 0.5m deep. The fill, 13, was a light grey loamy sand. It cut feature 14. There were no finds.

Context 14 (SU 6371 6024) was an irregular feature with a double pointed bottom (it may be that there are two features here). It was 1m long, 2m wide and 0.9m deep. Its fill, 15, was a yellowish brown silty clay loam with light brownish grey lenses. It was also cut on the west by feature 16. There were no finds.

Context 16 (SU 6371 6024) was a V-shaped feature that cut both feature 14 and feature 18. It was over 1m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Its fill, 17, was a light brownish grey loamy sand. There were no finds.

#### Trench 2

Context 109 (SU 6370 6024) was a steep sided feature with a flattish bottom. It was over 0.9m long, 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep. Its fill, 110, was a very pale brown sand. One sherd of Central Gaulish Samian and one of a British copy of Samian made either in Sussex or Hampshire were recovered. These date to the 3rd century AD. Two fragments of *bessales* were also recovered.

Context 111 (SU 6370 6024) was a V-shaped feature. It was over 0.9m long 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. It appeared to be cut by 109. Its fill, 112, was a very pale brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context 113 (SU 6370 6024) was a V-shaped feature. It was over 0.9m long, 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill, 114, was a brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context 115 (SU 6370 6024) was a V-shaped feature. It was over 0.9m long 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Its fill, 116, was a light yellowish brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

#### Comparison of 1st 3m between Trenches 1 and 2

It seems clear that 16 and 115 are the same feature. Both are located 3m from the beginnings of the long sections and are similar in size and soil description.

East of this there is some discrepancy, though 12 and 109 are similar in shape and 111 and 113 mirror the double pointed bottom of 14. The disturbed layer 8 is shown to be thicker in Trench 2 which could mean that there was more damage to the section in Trench 2. It could be that only the bottoms of 109, 113 and 115 were observed and that they do match 12 and 14.



First 3m of Trench 1(long section) showing features 12, 14, 16 and 18.

## <u>3m-7m</u>

#### Trench 1

Context 18 (SU 6371 6024) was a flattish feature (though it may be a layer) that was cut by V-shaped feature 16 in the east and by V-shaped feature 20 in the west. It was over 1m long, 2.6m wide and 0.35m deep. Its probable fill, 19, was a brown loamy sand with gravel. There were no finds.

Context 20 (SU6371 6024) was a V-shaped feature. It was over 1m long, 0.35m wide and 0.35m deep. Its fill, 21, was a greyish brown silty clay loam. There were no finds.

#### Trench 2

Context 117 (SU 6370 6024) was a horizontal feature (though it may be a layer) that was cut by V-shaped feature 115 in the east and by feature 119 in the west. It was over 0.9m long, 1.35m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill, 118, was a very pale brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context 119 (SU 6370 6024) was a U-shaped feature that was cut in the west by feature 121. It was over 0.9m long, 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep. Its fill, 120, was a brownish yellow sand. There were no finds.

Context 121 (SU 6369 6024) was a shallow U-shaped feature that cut 119. Its relationship with 124 is uncertain. It was over 0.9m long, 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep. The top fill, 122, was a brown loamy sand. The bottom fill, 123, was a pale brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

## Comparison of 3-7m between Trenches 1 and 2

It seems that 18 and 117 are the same. Both were horizontal features or possibly layers. Both were cut by a V-shaped feature to the east and by features to the west. They have very similar soil descriptions. 117 was not as wide but this may be because it was cut by feature 119 which had no equivalent in Trench 1. Features 20 and 121 which have a similar location in their respective trenches though there are differences in their descriptions.

#### <u>7m-13m</u>

#### Trench I

Context 22 (SU 6370 6024) was a large feature with steep sides and a flat bottom. It was cut by feature 25 to the west. It was over 0.9m long, 3.6m wide and 0.8m deep. The top fill, 23, was a brown loamy sand. The bottom fill, 24, was a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. There were no finds.

Context 25 (SU 6370 6024) was a V-shaped feature that cut 22. Its relationship with 27 was uncertain. It was over 0.9m long, 1m wide and 0.57 deep. Its fill, 26, was a pale brown loamy sand with gravel. There were no finds

Context 27 (SU 6370 6024) was an irregular feature with steep sides and an undulating bottom. It was over 1m long, 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. Its fill, 28, was a brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context **31** (SU 6370 6024) was an irregular feature, and probably a continuation of **27** (the Modern land drain cut **30** has obscured the relationship between the two). It was over 1m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep. Its fill, **32**, was a greyish brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context 29 (SU 6370 6024) was a U-shaped cut for a Modern land drain which separated 27 and 31.

## Trench 2

Context 124 (SU 6369 6024) was a large feature with steep sides and an irregular bottom. It was over 0.9m long, 3m wide and 0.75m deep. The top fill, 125, was a pale brown silty clay loam with brownish yellow mottles. The bottom fill, 126, was a brownish yellow loamy sand. It was cut to the west by feature 127. There were no finds.

Context 127 (SU 6369 6024) was a large U-shaped feature that was cut to the west by features 132 and 134. It was also cut in the centre by feature 130. It cut feature 124 to the east. It was over 0.9m long, 1.8m wide and 0.65m deep. Fill 128 was a light yellowish brown sand. Fill 129 was really a lens of brown pea-sized gravel. There were no finds.

Context 130 (SU 6369 6024) was a cylindrical feature that only appeared in the northfacing section. It was 0.15m wide and 0.53m deep. Its fill, 131, was a brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context 132 (SU 6369 6024) was a V-shaped feature that cut both feature 127 and feature 134. It was over 0.9m long, 0.5m wide and 0.32m deep. Its fill, 133, was a very pale brown sand. There were no finds.

Context 134 (SU 6369 6024) was a U-shaped feature that cut feature 127. It was in turn cut by feature 137 and feature 139. It was over 0.9m long, 1.52m wide and 0.65m deep. The top fill, 135, was a brownish yellow sand. The soil description of the bottom fill, 136, was not recorded at the time. There were no finds.

Context 137 (SU 6368 6024) was a U-shaped cut for a Modern land drain which cut feature 134 and feature 139.

Context 139 (SU 6368 6024) was a squarish feature that cut feature 134 and was in turn cut to the east by feature 137. It was over 0.9m long, 0.4m wide and 0.65m deep and may have been cut through layer 8. Its fill, 140, was a brown silty clay loam. There were no finds.

## Comparison of 7-13m between Trenches 1 and 2

It seems likely that features 22 and 124 are the same. They have a similar location in their respective sections and are a similar size. The soil descriptions of the fills do seem to be reversed but 126 only appears at the western end of 124 whereas 34 is shown along the whole bottom of its feature, 22.

Features 29 and 137 are the same Modern land drain which runs at 90° to both sections. Features 25 and 132 may be the same feature. They are, however, not in exactly the same location respectively in their sections unlike other features they do not respect the line of the road. 25 starts 10m from the beginning of the Trench 1 section and 132 11.5m from the beginning of the Trench 2 section. Of course if this is one feature it does not have to follow the line of the others and may be a V-shaped ditch running on a northeast-southwest axis.

Feature 139 seems to be Modern and does not appear in Trench 1.

The other features in this stretch, 27 and 31 in Trench 1 and 127 and 134 in Trench 2, do not seem to have corresponding features in the other trench.

#### <u>13m-24m</u>

#### Trench 1

Context 33 (SU 6370 6024) was a U-shaped feature with a flattish bottom. It was cut to the east by feature 31. Its relationship with feature 36 to the west was uncertain. It was over 1m long, 2.8m wide and 0.7m deep. The top fill, 35, was a brown silty clay loam with yellowish red stains. The bottom fill, 34, was a brown loamy sand with gravel. There were no finds.

Context **36** (SU 6369 6024) was a large feature with steep sides and a flat bottom. It was over 1m long, 8.5m wide and 0.9m deep. The top fill, **38**, was a brown gravel in a silty clay loam matrix. The bottom fill, **37**, was a brown gravel in a loamy sand matrix. There were no finds.

#### Trench 2

Context 141 (SU 6368 6024) was a feature with steep sides and a flat bottom. It was over 0.9m long, 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill, 142, was a yellowish brown sand. There were no finds.

Context 143 (SU 6368 6024) was a feature with steep sides and a flattish bottom. It was over 0.9m long, 1.1m wide and 0.47m deep. Its fill, 144, was a light grey loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context 145 (SU 6368 6024?). This feature was not described at the time though there is a soil description of its fill. Presumably it lay between 143 and 147 so it must be a small feature. Its fill, 146, was a brownish yellow sand. There were no finds.

Context 147 (SU 6368 6024) was a U-shaped feature. It was over 0.9m long, 0.46 wide and 0.35m deep. Its fill, 148, was a greyish brown silty loam. There were no finds.

Context 149 (SU 6368 6024) was a feature with steep sides and a flat bottom. It cut feature 991 to the west. It was over 0.9m long, 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep. Its fill, 150, was a light yellowish brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context 991 (SU 6368 6024) was a V-shaped feature that cut feature 151 to the east. It was over 0.9m long, 1m wide and 0.33m deep. Its fill, 152, was a pale brown sand. There were no finds.

Context 151 (SU 6368 6024) was a steep-sided feature with an irregular bottom. It was cut by 991 on its eastern edge. It was 0.9m long, 2.3m wide and 0.75m deep. The top fill, 153, was a light brownish grey silty clay loam. The bottom fill, 154, was a yellowish brown loamy sand. There were no finds.

Context 155 (SU 6368 6024) was a layer of yellowish brown gravel that appeared in both sections of the trench. It was cut by feature 151. It is probably natural.

#### Comparison of 13-24m between Trenches 1 and 2

The comparisons here are not so close as they were further to the east. All that can be said is that feature 33 occupies the same relative location as features 141 and 143; and that feature 36 occupies the same space as all the other features in this length in Trench 2. The soil descriptions also vary.

#### West of the Roman road to Chichester

Trench 1

Feature **39** (SU 6368 6024) was a U-shaped feature 2m wide and 0.75m deep which appeared in both sections of Trench 1. It appeared to be cut by **41**. Its fill, **40**, was a pale brown loamy sand. The pottery recovered from **39** consisted one piece of Silchester ware, one coarse Pre-Flavian sherd, one piece of Antonine Samian and one piece of 3rd century *amphora*. One piece of Lodsworth quern stone and one piece of ceramic building material were also recovered. The ceramic building material appears to be Modern but as all the other finds are Roman it may well be residual, perhaps dragged down by the contractor's machinery. Feature 41 (SU 6368 6024) was also a U-shaped feature, 2m wide and 0.5m deep. It too appeared in both sections of Trench 1 and appeared to be cut by feature 39. Its fill, 42, has the same description as 40. There were no finds.

## Trench 2

Feature 156 (SU 6367 6024) was a U-shaped feature 2.25m wide and 0.65m deep that appeared in both sections of Trench 2. This appeared to cut feature 158. Its fill, 157, was a light brownish grey loamy sand. There were no finds.

Feature 158 (SU 6367 6024) was U-shaped. It was 2.35m wide and 0.52 deep. It too appeared in both sections on Trench 2. It appeared to be cut by feature 156. Its fill, 159, had the same description as 157. One brick of uncertain date was recovered from the trench spoilheap, 169, next to the feature.

#### Comparison/same As/ 39, 41, 156 and 158

From their locations, dimensions and descriptions it appears that there were two linear features (39 = 156 and 41 = 158) running roughly parallel with the Roman road to Chichester, some 25m west of its eastern edge. The only discrepancy is that on the original drawings 41 is shown as cutting 39 whereas 156 is shown as cutting 158. However, both relationships are shown as dotted lines, reflecting how similar were the fills.

From this point westwards features did not, in the main, intercut or appear to be linear features directly associated with the Chichester road. Most are discrete and do not directly relate to features in the other trench: therefore the need to compare and relate them ceases to be needed.

The next contexts westwards were a series of features all with similar gravelly fills.

Context 43 (SU 63668 6024) was recorded only in Trench 1. It was 21m long and 1m deep. It had a brown loamy sand gravel fill. The gravel appeared to be clean. It appeared to be cut by 41 at its eastern edge. There were no finds.

In Trench 2 there were five contexts, 979 was 2.5m long, 980 1.6m, 981 2.05m, 982 5.6m and 983 7.2m. All were 1.1m deep. In total their length, including the gaps (of London Clay) in between, was some 25m. Their soil descriptions were not recorded at the time but they were all clean gravel and very similar to 43. They were not exactly opposite in the two trenches, though they did overlap. The five contexts in Trench 2 began 5m east of the eastern edge of 43 in Trench 1 and 43 continued some 12m west of the western edge of 983 in Trench 2. These contexts have been recorded as layers but it may be that they are features. They were all U-shaped in appearance and the gravel was clean and looked like natural gravel. There was nothing else like them in the Latchmere Green area or indeed anywhere along the cable route. There were no finds.

Further west in Trench 1 there were four features with identical descriptions.

Context 44 (SU 6365 6023) was a U-shaped feature seen in both sections of Trench 1. It was 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. Its fill, 45, was a light brownish grey silty clay loam which appeared to be natural silting. There were no finds.

Context 46 (SU 6365 6023) was identical to context 44, approximately 5m to the west of 44. There were no finds.

Context **48** (SU 6364 6023) was identical to **44**, approximately 15m to the west of **44**. There were no finds.

Context 55 (SU 6363 6023) was identical to 44, approximately 25m west of 44. There were no finds.

Opposite these four features were two features in Trench 2.

Context 692 (SU 6363 6023) is a bit of a mystery. Its position was recorded but no other information was documented except that it appeared to be a ditch.

Context 160 (SU 6363 6023) was a U-shaped feature that appeared in both sections of Trench 2. It was 1.6m wide and 1m deep. Its fill, 161, was a grey silty clay loam. One piece of *tegula* or *bessalis* was recovered from the feature. However, one sherd of pottery with a gritty grey fabric dating before AD250 was recovered from the trench spoil heap, 172, next to 160. Another piece of *tegula* or *bessalis* was recovered from the spoil heap. It is possible that 160 is the same as 48, although their descriptions are not exactly the same; if this were so 160 and 48 would be a linear feature.

Context 162 (SU 6361 6023) was shallow flat-bottomed feature visible in both sections of Trench 2. It was 2m wide and 0.5m deep The top fill, 163, was a black loamy sand. Pottery from this fill included Alice Holt, Samian and *amphora* that date it to the Early-Mid 2nd century AD. Other finds include *tegulae* and *bessales*. The bottom fill, 167, was also a black loamy sand with flecks of charcoal but no finds. Like 160, finds were recovered from the trench spoil heap next to 162 (context 171). These included *tegulae* and *bessales* and one sherd of Early Roman pottery.

Context 164 (SÚ 6360 6022) was a sub U-shaped feature that continued below the bottom of the trench. It was 2m wide and over 1m deep and appeared in both sections of Trench 2. Its top fill, 165, was a grey silty clay loam with yellowish brown mottles, but there were no finds. Its bottom fill, 166, was a black loamy sand with charcoal. Pottery recovered included Alice Holt, dating the feature to the Late 2nd century AD. There were also daub fragments and seven unidentified iron objects.

Context 173 (SU 6357 6021) was a vertical sided feature with a flat bottom. It appeared only in the north facing section of Trench 2. It was 1.4m long and 0.3m deep. The top fill, 177, was a brown silty clay with yellowish brown staining and contained one sherd of Dressel 20 *amphora*, dated Early to Mid-3rd century AD, and brick fragments. Below this was 287, which consisted mainly of charcoal. The bottom fill, 174, was a grey silty clay loam with dark reddish brown staining and 10% charcoal.

Context 181 (SU 6357 6021) was a steep sided feature with a flat bottom that was only visible in the south-facing section of Trench 2. It was approximately 1m long and 0.4m deep. Its fill, 182, was a grey silty clay with brownish yellow mottles. There were no finds. Pottery was noted as being recovered on the context sheet but has subsequently not been found.

Context 178 (SU 6357 6021) was an irregular U-shaped feature that was only visible in the north-facing section of Trench 2. It was 1.7m long and 0.4m deep. The top fill, 179, was a light brownish grey silty loam with dark yellowish brown and grey lenses. The bottom fill, 180, was a grey silty clay. There were no finds from either fill.

Context 175 (SU 6356 6021) was an inverted bell-shaped feature that was visible in both sections of Trench 2. It continued below the bottom of the trench. It was 1.9m wide and over 0.9m deep. Its fill, 176, was a grey silty clay. One sherd of Alice Holt pottery dating to the 1st or 2nd centuries AD was recovered.

Context 183 (SU 6355 6020) was an irregular-shaped feature with steep sides and a flattish bottom. It was visible in both sections of Trench 2 and was aligned northwest-southeast. It was 1.52m wide and 0.45m deep. Its fill, 184, was a dark yellowish brown silty clay with a few charcoal flecks. One sherd of an Early to Mid Antonine Samian vessel dating to the late 2nd century, one piece of *tegula* and one piece of brick were recovered.

Context 185 (SU 6351 6019) was a shallow feature with steep sides and a flat bottom. It was visible only in the north-facing section of Trench 2. It was 1.3m long and 0.25m deep. Its fill, 186, was a yellowish brown silty clay with dark yellowish brown and brownish yellow mottles. There were no finds. The feature was very similar to 187 and 189.

Context 187 (SU 6351 6019) was a shallow feature with steep sides and a flat bottom. It was visible only in the south-facing section of Trench 2. It was 0.94m long and 0.4m deep. Its fill, 188, was yellowish brown. There were no finds. The feature was very similar to 185 and 189.

Context 189 (SU 6351 6019) was a shallow feature with steep sides and a flattish bottom. It was visible only in the south-facing section of Trench 2. It was 0.94m long and 0.27m deep. Its fill, 190, was a dark yellowish brown silty clay with dark brown mottles. There were no finds. The feature was very similar to 185 and 187.

Context 191 (SU 6351 6019) was a feature that was seen only briefly in the northeast corner of the junction bay for Trench 2 immediately east of Ash Lane. It shape could not be ascertained but it was roughly 0.75m long and 1m deep. Its fill, 192, was a dark greyish brown loamy sand with dark grey mottles and few flecks of charcoal. There were no finds.

Several features and layers were observed during the cutting of Trench 2 across Ash Lane (SU 6349 6018). Modern service trenches were observed at both the west and east edges of the lane. Beneath the present tarmac surface of the lane, **70**, there were three gravel surfaces, **71**, **72** and **73**, and a silty clay loam layer, **74**, all of which were older road surfaces. There were no finds from any of these layers. Sealed by these layers were two linear features, **75** with its fill **76**, and **77** with its fill **78**. **75** was a feature with vertical sides and a flat bottom, 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep and **77** had steep sides and a flat bottom, 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. They were parallel and their centres were 1m apart. Both were filled with large broken, knapped flint nodules in a dark greyish brown loamy sand matrix. One piece of *tegula* was recovered from context **78**.

The area immediately west of Ash Lane was the most complex of the Latchmere Green site. It was here that the highest concentration of features and layers was exposed in the cable trenches as well as features and layers on the surface of the easement.

Context **240** (SU 6347 6018) was a feature with vertical sides and a flat bottom only visible in the north-facing section of Trench 2. It was 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep. Its fill, **241**, was a very dark grey sandy silt loam with mottles of black clay and few charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered from the fill included Black Burnished ware 1, Central Gaulish Samian and New Forest wares the latter dating to the Early to Mid 3rd century. Other finds were one piece of *tegula* and two iron fragments.

Context **201** (SU 6347 6018) was an irregular shaped feature with a steep western edge and a less steep eastern edge with a break, visible only in the south facing section of Trench 1. It continued below the bottom of the trench. It was 1.55m long and over 0.58m deep. It was followed for 0.7m north of the trench but was very indistinct. Its fill, **202**, was a dark grey silty clay loam with yellowish brown mottles and a few flecks of charcoal. One sherd of Alice Holt pottery dates it to the 3rd century AD. One over-fired *bessalis* and five other abraded pieces of ceramic building material were recovered.

Context 214 (SU 6346 6018) was an inverted bell-shaped feature which seems only to have appeared in the south-facing section of Trench 1. It was 1.7m long and over 0.68m deep. It cut layers 209 and 210. The top fill, 215, was a grey silty clay containing a single sherd of Silchester Ware. The bottom fill, 216, was a grey silty clay. There were no finds from this fill.

Context 203 (SU 6346 6018) was a U-shaped feature that seems only to have appeared in the south-facing section of Trench 1 It was followed back in plan and appeared to be circular. No dimensions were recorded at the time but it was between 1m and 1.5m in diameter. There was no soil description and no finds.

Context 205. See Context 99 (pages 46 and 47).

Context 206. See Context 99 (pages 46 and 47).

Context 207. See Context 99 (pages 46 and 47).

Context 209 (SU 6344 6018 centre) was a layer that extended at least from 25.8m to 61.1m west of Ash Lane in Trench 1. It was up to 0.55m thick. It was a greyish brown sandy silt loam with charcoal flecks. It lay above layer 210 and was cut by features 211, 214 and 225. Pottery recovered included Alice Holt, Black-Burnished ware, Hampshire Grog ware, Oxford red colour-coat ware and *amphora* fragments. These range in date from AD100 to 400. Also recovered were several pieces of ceramic building material of which some are Roman and some perhaps Modern land drain.

Context 210 (SU 6345 6018 centre) was a layer that extended at least from 25.8m to 45m in Trench 1 west of Ash Lane. It was 0.14m thick. It was a light grey sandy silt with lenses of brownish yellow. It lay below layer 209 and was cut by features 211 and 214. There were no finds.

#### SUMMARY REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132kV CABLE ROUTE. BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994

Context 243 (SU 6346 6018 centre) was a layer that was seen 29m west of Ash Lane. It was 0.22m thick. It was a greyish brown silty clay with occasional iron agglomerations. One sherd of Central Gaulish Samian dating to AD150-20 was recovered.

Context 242 (SU 6344 6018?) was a greyish brown silty clay layer. It was 0.22m thick. Unfortunately nothing is known of its location except that it was in this general area. One sherd of Black Burnished ware probably dating to the 3rd century was recovered.

Contexts 99/96/97 (SU 6345 6019) was in an area that was exposed by the contractor's machinery on the southern edge of Trench 1, which had already been dug and shored. In between deep ruts large knapped flints, ceramic building material (including *tegula* and *imbrex*) and pottery were observed. The area was fenced off and trowelled back until the edge of the area was reached. The area trowelled back measured 5m east-west and 2.5m north-south. The flints were aligned on a northeast to southwest axis. This was interpreted as a foundation for a wall. The pottery recovered ranged from 1st century Silchester ware to 2nd century Central Gaulish Samian to 2nd-3rd century Alice Holt ware. The foundations were given the context number 96 and the soil matrix below, which was a greyish brown silty clay loam with strong brown and red flecks and common flecks of charcoal, was given the context number 97. One *bessalis* and one under-fired sherd of ceramic building material were recovered from this context. Both these were originally identified as layers but were later reinterpreted as fills, and a cut number, 99, issued, after a sondage had been dug across the area.



Roman foundations looking east towards Ash Lane

To ascertain the depth and relationships of 96 and 97 a small sondage, measuring 2.5m north-south by 0.3m east-west by 0.3m deep, was dug across the foundations. This revealed that the knapped flints appeared to continue to a depth of 0.25m and then stopped. Contexts 99 and 97 continued below the bottom of the sondage. This revealed a layer, 205, which was a light grey silty clay with yellowish brown lenses and which appeared to be cut by 99. It was at least 0.36m in length, at least 0.36m in width and at least 0.2m in depth. It was a light grey silty clay with yellowish brown lenses. Pottery recovered was Silchester ware, Alice Holt ware and two Mediaeval coarsewares as well as Roman ceramic building material (all overor under-fired). It may well be that the Mediaeval pottery is intrusive as all the other finds are Roman.

In the southern part of the sondage was a mixed context, **207**. This was a lightish brown sandy silt containing Roman pottery from the period AD100-150 as well as under- and over-

fired *tegulae* and *bessales*. This was recorded as a contractor's wheel rut at the time and it is possible that there has been a great deal of disturbance to this context. In the southern half of the bottom of the sondage layer **206** was exposed. This appeared to have been cut by **99**. Context **206** was a layer of small broken flints in a matrix of light grey silty clay with yellowish brown mottles. This was interpreted as a working or occupation surface. There were no finds from this context.

Later when the topsoil spoilheap that had been deposited on the north side of Trench 1 was used to infill the cable trench a continuation of the wall foundations was exposed. This was given the context numbers 344 and 345 and later a cut number 992. They formed a straight line continuation of 99, 96 and 97. When the shoring for Trench 1 had been removed cut 99 was observed in section

The evidence for this area then is for a knapped flint foundation for a wall at least 9m long and 1m wide on a northeast-southwest alignment. The wall was not observed any further to the southwest, although this may have been due to the very poor conditions, but to the northeast it continued beyond the stripped area of the easement. There was no sign of any connecting or return wall to suggest a building but there was the presence of ceramic roof tiles, suggesting the possibility that the wall may have been part of a building. Layer **206** seems to be a cobbled surface to the south of the wall. If the wall is part of a building it is uncertain whether the surface was inside or outside it. The pottery recovered suggests that the building was in existence at least until the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD.

Context 107 (SU 6345 6018) was the number given to the finds picked up by David Barrett of Latchmere Green Farm from the surface of the easement, 8. He showed me the area in which they were picked up. Although the location was not precise the area does cover that of the Roman foundations 96, 97 and 99 and the area to the south of them. Pottery recovered ranges from the 1st to the 4th century AD and includes Silchester ware, Alice Holt, Black Burnished ware 1, handmade grog ware, Oxford white ware, Mid to Late Antonine Samian, *amphorae* and pottery of a grey fabric similar to some wasters found by Corney. There were also *tegulae*, *imbrices* and *bessales*, and a complete iron nail.

Contexts 104, 195 and 244 (SU 6344 6018) were the cause of some confusion. This feature was first noted in plan when, after the topsoil had been stripped, the top of the feature was ripped off by the contractor's machinery. In this state it was first interpreted as a layer with the context number 104 and then changed to a feature with 104 as the cut number and 195 as the fill number. 195 was a grey clay with yellowish brown mottles. The feature was 42m west of Ash Lane and 4.3m south of Trench 1 and over 1m long. Finds include a tertiary flint flake, *tegula* and pottery (Alice Holt, Black Burnished ware and Samian) dating the feature to the Mid 3rd century.

Later it appears to have been cut by Trench 2. The section shows it to be 44m west of Ash Lane rather than 42m and as it is cut by Trench 2 approximately 4m south of Trench 1 as this was the distance between the two trenches at this location. The section drawing shows it to be over 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep. In section there was also another fill, **244**, which was described as dark grey and gritty. There was also Modern disturbance caused by the contractor's machinery, **245/246**, which is described as a dark brown moderately stoney fill. There were no finds.

It does appear that the two are the same but some uncertainty remains.

Context 105 (SU 6344 6018) was a small feature that was exposed by the contractor's machinery on the line of Trench 2. As it was about to be destroyed it was decided to excavate it completely. The feature measured 1m in diameter and was 0.7m deep. Its fill, 106, was a black loamy sand very gritty and almost certainly burnt. The fill was very moist when dug.



Feature 105 fully excavated

The variety and amount of finds recovered from such a small feature was remarkable. A total pottery weight of 3870gs, comprising 418 sherds including rim sherds from at least 30 vessels. A full description of the pottery is given in Malcolm Lyne's report. Using the Eves method Alice Holt pottery accounts for 46% of the total and Black Burnished ware and its variants 29%. 20.6% consisted of pottery of a fine micaceous fabric (8A). Wasters, or potting mistakes, of this fabric were recorded as having been collected from the surface (Corney) so it may be of local manufacture. There were also small amounts of Central Gaulish Samian, Oxford red-colour-coated ware and New Forest ware. The nature of the pottery assemblage dates it to the period AD220-270.

2552gs of ceramic building material, comprising 58 fragments, including *tegulae* and *bessales*, many of which were over- or under-fired; and 753gs of iron objects, comprising 71 fragments, most of which were nails or parts of nails; three small fragments of Mayen quernstone originating from the volcanic rocks of the Eifel region of Germany; one fragment of possible hearth lining with a glassy surface as well as one fragment of window glass were recovered. One large piece of burnt clay was recovered from the bottom of the feature. At its base it measured 0.12m across the unbroken part and 0.15m across the broken part and was 0.1m high. It had a flat bottom with angled sides leading to a smaller flat top. Baked clay shapes were used as pedestals in kilns to allow orderly stacking of pottery or tiles during firing, so this may indicate such activities being carried out in the immediate area (several similar pieces were found in the nearby topsoil). Small quantities of burnt animal bone and flint were recovered as well as two worked flints and one fragment of worked chalk.

The feature seems to be a deposit of household and light industrial debris. The burnt appearance of the fill suggests either destruction by burning or the waste products of an industrial process. As none of the finds seem to be burnt the latter is the more probable explanation.

Context 211 (SU 6344 6018) was a feature with steep sides and a flat bottom with a single V-shaped channel, though it is possible that this is part of an earlier feature that was truncated by 211. It was 2m long, over 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep and appeared in both sections of Trench 1. The top fill, 213, was a greyish brown sandy silt with a concentration of

flints in the western part of the feature. Pottery recovered was Alice Holt, Black-burnished ware I and New Forest ware, dating the assemblage to the 4th century AD or later. There were also two fragments of ceramic building material. The bottom fill, **212**, was greyish brown sandy silt packed with flints. There were no finds.

Contexts **193** and **197** (SU 6344 6018) were two features that were exposed by a doglegged sondage that was dug across Trench 2 to gather some information above the area to the west of the Roman foundations. The sondage measured 5m north-south, 2m east-west and was from 0.15m to 0.4m in depth.

Feature 193 was at least 2.3m north-south, at least 0.6m east-west and at least 0.15m deep. The soil description for its fill, 194, was not recorded at the time except that it was gritty. Pottery recovered included Alice Holt, Black-Burnished 1 ware, Oxford red colour-coat ware and Mid- to Late Antonine Samian ware. The assemblage is datable to the Late 3rd century AD.

Feature **197** was at least 2.5m north-south, at least 1.5m east-west and at least 0.4m deep. The top fill, **198**, was a black loamy sand with common charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered included Alice Holt, Black-Burnished 1 ware, Central Gaulish Samian and British imitation Samian, and Oxford red colour-coat ware. The assemblage dates to the late 3rd century. Roman ceramic building material(including two vitrified fragments), two iron nails, one fragment of smithing slag and a coarse millstone grit quernstone were also recovered.

Both these features were cut into layer 200. It was a dark brown silty clay and very disturbed. There were no finds but as it was cut by features 193 and 197 it must be 3rd century or earlier.

Context 247 (SU 6343 6018) was a feature observed in Trench 2 where the dog-leg sondage cut that trench and seems therefore to be the same as feature 193. It was an irregular feature with a central U-shape and ledges either side. It was 1.75m long and at least 0.9m wide and 0.9m deep. It appeared in both sections of Trench 2. Its fill, 248, was a very dark grey sandy silt with grey mottles. Pottery recovered was dated to the period AD100-150. One fragment of ceramic building material and two of burnt limestone were also recovered. However, if it is the same as 193 then the pottery must be residual and the feature is late 3rd century.

Context 249 (SU 6343 6018 centre) was a layer that extended from at least 49m to 53m west of Ash Lane. It was over 0.9m wide and over 0.6m thick and was a light grey silty clay. There were no finds.

Context 103 (SU 6343 6018) was a possible feature that was exposed by the contractor's machinery. It was originally given only a single context number, suggesting that it may have been thought to have been a layer (there is a soil description on the feature context sheet, which does match fairly closely with the one recorded later on the fill context sheet). The only recorded measurement for the context was its length of over 1m and no photographs were taken so its exact nature is uncertain. Its fill, 196, was a grey sandy silt loam with common charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered included Black Burnished ware 1, Central Gaulish Samian and Oxford red-colour coat ware dating the assemblage to the Mid 3rd century AD. Small quantities of *tegulae* and *bessales*, which were mostly over- or under-fired were also recovered.

Context **250** (SU 6343 6018) was a U-shaped feature that only appeared in the northfacing section of Trench 2. It was 1.25m long and 0.46m deep. Its fill, **251**, was a grey silty clay with a few charcoal flecks. There were no finds.

Context **252** (SU 6342 6018) was a shallow feature with steep sides and a flat bottom that seemed to appear only in the north-facing section of Trench 2. It was 2.2m long and 0.2m deep. Its fill, **253**, was a dark grey silty clay. Pottery recovered dates to the 2nd century AD.

Context **990** (SU 6345 6017) was an area of deep rutting caused by the contractor's machinery in the area south of Trench 2. Because of the wet weather and the weight of vehicles there had been disturbance along the whole of the easement around Lacthmere Green, but it was particularly severe in this area. It suggests many more features and layers lie below the layer of disturbed London Clay, **8**. This also implies that the area of Roman activity extends south of the easement of the cable route.

Context **254** (SU 6342 6018) was an irregular shaped feature with a steep eastern edge and a less steep western edge with a break, that appeared only in the south-facing section of Trench 2. It was 1m long and 0.38m deep. Its fill, **255**, was a dark brown silty clay with a few charcoal flecks and small lenses of sand. One sherd of Central Gaulish Samian was recovered dating the feature to the 2nd century AD or later.

Context **225** (SU6342 6018) was a V-shaped feature that appeared only in the southfacing section of Trench 1. It was 1.25m long and at least 0.65m deep. Its fill, **226**, was a dark grey sandy silt loam with dark yellowish brown mottles. Pottery recovered included Central Gaulish Samian and one sherd of possible Early Mediaeval date. It may be that the Mediaeval sherd is intrusive. One fragment of Pennant sandstone from the Bristol area, probably from a quernstone, was also recovered.

Context 217 (SU 6342 6018) was a possible post-hole that appeared only in the southfacing section of Trench 1. It was 0.13m wide and 0.28m deep. Its fill, 218, was a greyish brown silty clay. There were no finds.

Context **219** (SU6342 6018) was a possible post-hole that appeared only in the southfacing section of Trench 1. It was 0.11m wide and 0.23m deep. Its fill, **220**, was a greyish brown silty clay. There were no finds.

Context 221 (SU 6341 6018) was a U-shaped feature that appeared in both sections of Trench 1. It was angled across the trench on a northeast-southwest axis. It was 1m wide and at least 0.9m long and 0.38m deep. The upper fill, 222, was a light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered included Alice Holt and Black Burnished ware 1, dating to the period AD150-200. The lower fill, 224, was a pale brown silty clay with brownish yellow lenses. Two sherds of Alice Holt pottery date this fill to the same period. From its location and alignment it may be that this feature is the eastern fosse of the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester. It was not recorded in Trench 2 but this may be because of the difficult conditions under which it was observed.

Context 227 (SU 6341 6018) was an irregular shaped feature that appeared only in the north-facing section of Trench 1. It was 2.1m long, over 0.60m wide and at least 0.5m deep.

Its fill, **228**, was a greyish brown silty clay. Alice Holt pottery from the fill dates the feature to the period AD100-150. The location of **227** puts it almost directly under the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester, as shown on the OS map.

Context 102 (SU 6341 6018) was the number given to unstratified finds from the trench spoilheap above the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester. Pottery recovered included Alice Holt ware, Black Burnished ware 1, and Oxford red colour-coat, which date mainly to the Late 3rd- Early 4th century AD.

Context **256** (SU 6341 6018) was a U-shaped feature that appeared only in the southfacing section of Trench 2. It was 0.5m long and 0.32m deep. Its fill, **257**, was greyish brown with dark yellowish brown mottles. One sherd of Silchester ware dating to AD43-70 was recovered.

Context 229 (SU 6338 6017 centre) was a layer that extended from 99.9m to at least 107.15m west of Ash Lane. It was 0.25m thick .and was a pale brown silty clay. It was cut by features 231 and 233 and lay below layer 230. Pottery recovered included Alice Holt ware dating the context to AD150-200.

Context 230 (SU 6338 6017 centre) was a layer that extended from 100.1m to at least 107.15m west of Ash Lane. It was 0.15m thick and was a greyish brown silty clay. It was cut by feature 233 but lay above feature 231 and layer 229. Pottery recovered included Alice Holt Ware dating the context to AD150-200.

Context 231 (SU 6338 6017) was a U-shaped feature, possibly a posthole, that appeared only in the north-facing section of Trench 1. It was 0.12m wide and 0.15m deep. Its fill, 232, was a pale brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. There were no finds, but it must post-date AD150-200 as it cuts layer 230 which dates to that period.

Context **258** (SU 6338 6017) was a feature with steep sides and a flat bottom that only appeared in the south-facing section of Trench 2. It was 2.5m long and 0.42m deep. Its fill, **259**, was a dark greyish brown silty clay loam with charcoal and ceramic building material flecks. Pottery recovered included Alice Holt pottery dating the feature to the period AD150-200. There were also fragments of ceramic building material, quernstone and sandstone.

Context 233 (SU 6338 6017) was a steep-sided feature with a flat bottom, possibly a posthole, that seems to appear only in the north-facing section of Trench 1. It was 0.2m wide and 0.17m deep. Its fill, 234, was yellowish brown. There were no finds.

Context **260** (SU6339 6017) was an irregular shaped feature with a rounded eastern edge and a steep straight western edge that appeared only in the north-facing section of Trench 2. It was 0.6m long and 0.35m deep. Its fill, **261**, was a very dark grey silt loam with common flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. One sherd of pottery dating to the 2nd century AD was recovered.

Context **262** (SU 6338 6017 centre) was a layer that extended from 113m to 119.75m west of Ash Lane. It was 6.75m long, over 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep. It had steep sides and

a flat bottom and was a greyish brown sandy silt loam. There were no finds. It is possible that this is a fill of an otherwise unrecorded feature.

Context 235 (SU 6337 6017 centre) was a layer recorded on only one drawing 118.3m west of Ash Lane. There is no further information except that it was cut by feature 236. One sherd of Black Burnished ware 1 was recovered, dating the context to AD150-200.

Context 236 (SU 6337 6017) was a large feature with concave sides extending below the bottom of the trench. It was observed in both sections of Trench 1 and seemed to be skewed across the trench on a northwest-southeast axis. It was over 0.9m long, 2.4m wide and over 0.45m deep. The soil description of its fill, 237, was not recorded at the time. Pottery recovered included one sherd of Alice Holt ware, and seven sherds of Black Burnished ware 1 from the same pot. This dates the assemblage to the period AD150-200. Roman ceramic building material and burnt limestone were also recovered.

Context 263 (SU 6336 6017) was a feature with steep sides and a flat bottom that appeared only in the south-facing section of Trench 2. It was 0.9m long and 0.26m deep. Its fill, 264, was a dark grey silty clay loam with common charcoal flecks. Two sherds of pottery recovered date to the 2nd century AD.

Context **265** (SU 6334 6017) was an irregular shaped feature, with a steep eastern side and rounded bottom rising quickly in the west before a long gently sloping western edge, that appeared in both sections of Trench 2. It was 0.9m long, 1.9m wide and 0.65m deep. Its fill, **266**, was a greyish brown silty clay with dark brown lenses. Pottery recovered included Silchester ware, Pre-Flavian and later pottery, dating the assemblage to the period AD100-150.

Context 238 (SU 6332 6017) was a large feature, possibly linear, with regular sides that began at an angle of 45° and then became steeper, that appeared in both sections of Trench 1. It was over 0.9m long, 1.3m wide and over 0.5m deep. Its fill, 239, was a light yellowish brown silty clay. One sherd of Oxfordshire white-ware mortarium dating to the 3rd or 4th century AD was recovered. One fragment of Roman ceramic building material was also recovered.

Context 267 (SU 6332 6017) was a U-shaped feature that appeared in both sections of Trench 2. It was over 0.9m long, 1.1m wide and 0.7m deep. The top fill, 268, was a light brownish grey sandy silt with brownish yellow lenses. The lower fill, 269, had an identical soil description. There were no finds.

Context **270** (SU 6332 6017) was a U-shaped feature that appeared in both sections of Trench 2. It was over 0.9m long, 1m wide and 0.7m deep. Its fill, **271**, was a greyish brown silty clay. There were no finds.

Context 272 (SU 6330 6017) was a U-shaped feature that appeared in both sections of Trench 2. It was over 0.9m long, 0.86m wide and 0.3m deep. Its fill, 273, was a light brownish grey sandy silt with mottles of brownish yellow. There were no finds.

Context **274** (SU 6329 6017) was a steep-sided feature with a flat bottom. It appeared in both sections of Trench 2 and was aligned northeast-southwest axis. It was over 0.9m long, 1m wide and 0.5m deep. The top fill, **275**, was a light brownish grey sandy silt with mottles of brownish yellow and a few charcoal flecks. There were no finds from this fill. The middle fill, **276**, was a brown silty clay with mottles of yellowish brown and lenses of burnt clay, yellowish red clay, and what appeared to have been organic material. Ceramic building material was recovered from this fill including two pieces of *imbrex*. The bottom fill, **277**, was a brownish yellow silty clay with mottles of very dark grey comprising 20% charcoal.

Context **278** (SU 6320 6016) was a steep sided feature with a flat bottom that appeared in both sections of Trench 2. It was over 0.9m long, 1.56m wide and 0.44m deep. Its fill, **279**, was a light brownish grey sandy silt with brownish yellow mottles. Two sherds of pottery date it to the 2nd century AD.

# iii) Conclusions

It has been decided to use the period system used by Malcolm Lyne for the Roman pottery to discuss the development of the settlement at Latchmere Green.

## Period 1. Pre-Roman

There is no direct evidence of Pre-Roman occupation along the line of the cable route at Latchmere Green from the present watching brief. However, there is evidence of Iron Age activity in the immediate area. A small quantity of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered during the present observations, from the topsoil of fields LPs 7031, 6614 and 3516, which occupy the area between the Roman roads to Winchester and Chichester. It may be that the pottery has been dragged down by ploughing from the higher ground on the gravel spur to the north of the cable easement.

There was also the chance discovery of a Belgic mirror by a metal detectorist, just to the north of the line of the cable easement in field LP 3516 some time after the topsoil had been reinstated. The subsequent excavation by Professor Fulford revealed several high status Iron Age burials. Iron Age pottery was also recovered from the line of the Winchester road (SMR SU 66SW 9)

This evidence points to the possibility that there was some form of occupation on the gravel ridge in the Late Iron Age period in the area of field LP 5045. Evidence from the present watching brief has shown Late Iron Age/Early Roman occupation on another gravel spur near Little London, 1km to the west.

If this is true then it means that there may have been a settlement predating the Roman roads to Winchester and Chichester and that there was a continuity of occupation into the Roman period as there was at Silchester itself (though not at Little London). It seems likely that there were pre-conquest routes leading from Silchester to Winchester and Chichester and that the settlement was on the line of one or both of these routes.

The Atrebates seem to have been on friendly terms with the Romans and to have been one of the most Romanised of the pre-conquest tribes. Their coins used the Roman term "Rex" for several of their kings. It may have been the loss of part of their territory, possibly including Silchester, to their neighbours to the north, the Catuvellauni, that may have been one of the causes of the Roman invasion of Britain. Verica, their last known king, was in Rome about AD40. The discovery of the Belgic mirror and nearby burials suggests the presence of people of high status, and the continuity of their presence into the Roman period would have clear advantages for both sides.

The evidence from Corney's fieldwalking also suggests that there was occupation nearby during this period. If this is so then it seems probable that its origins would have been on the high ground to the north of the cable route on the gravel spur in field LP 5045. Silchester and the possible Iron Age/Early Roman occupation at Little London are both on similar sites, on gravel spurs, suggesting that the such locations were used for settlement here at this time.

Although it may have derived economic advantages from the roads during the Roman period, the settlement's origins may not be primarily due to them. There would have been trackways between Silchester and Chichester (both of which were Atrebatan centres) and Winchester, the capital of the neighbouring Belgae, and the settlement may have grown up on at least one of the routes.

If it is true that the settlement has its origins in the pre-Roman period then it may have had a defining influence on its later development. A pre-Roman settlement may have had its origins in single ownership with domestic self-sufficiency in various industries which later in the Roman period developed into commercial activities.

The other possibility that the settlement developed after the construction of the Roman roads and that it grew because of the economic advantages of the transport system and would be more likely to be a more haphazard development of individual artisans. However, if they were supplying the local area with Silchester as the main market and it would have made more economic sense to have been located immediately outside the town gates as happened along other roads out of Silchester. A pre-existing settlement at Latchmere Green would have been in a good position to take advantage of the new road system and to have prospered into the Roman period.

It may be, however, that an existing settlement may have influenced the siting of the Roman roads. The Roman road builders would not have located their roads purely to suit the existing settlement but the high ground on the gravel spur at Latchmere Green would have provided separate yet mutual advantages for both the settlement and the roads. For both the settlement and the Roman roads the higher ground provides a drier area away Silchester Brook and Foudry Brook to the east. For the Roman surveyors the high ground provides good sightings to Silchester, and to the south. The junction of the two roads at Latchmere Green also had the advantage of saving the construction of 1.5km of road. We have no evidence of the date of the Roman roads from the present watching brief, but from other archaeological and historical evidence it would seem that they have their origins in early military roads that were built soon after the Roman invasion.

The settlement may well have its origins in the pre-Roman period in the ownership of a high status individual or family which continues from the Iron Age into the Roman period, which is what we might expect to find if the Atrebates were allies or friendly with the Roman invaders. The Romans would have found it useful to have a stable political and economic system in this part of Britain before they attempted to subdue the rest of the island.

The evidence suggests that the centre of the settlement, and possibly more important buildings, lie under field LP 5045.

# **Period 2.** AD43-70 (see figs. 19 and 21)

Pottery from this period is represented by 66 sherds of Silchester ware, 58 of which came from the topsoil. The amount in the topsoil is probably accounted for either by Roman field-marling or by plough action dragging the pottery downhill from the north. Of the seven

contexts where Silchester ware was found, feature 65 was not in the immediate area of Latchmere Green (but was near Bramley Frith Wood and the Three Ashes site see section 9.5.2), features 39 and 265 and layers 95 and 205 all had pottery of a later date in them, and though feature 214 contained only Silchester ware it cut layer 209 which had pottery of a later date in it; thus the Silchester ware seems to be residual in all these cases.

The only other context from which Silchester ware was recovered was feature **256** which is about 5m to the west of the line of the Silchester to Winchester road. It is recorded as a pit seen in only one section of Trench 2, and its relationship to the road is not clear

The evidence then suggests that the area of occupation at Latchmere Green did not at this period extend as far south as the line of the cable easement. Pottery of this date was recovered by Corney, by fieldwalking, in the northwest corner of field LP 7031 near Haines Farm and Haines Farm Bungalow (some 180m to the north of the cable easement) suggesting that the settlement was still confined to the higher ground in field LP 5045.

# **Period 3A. AD70-100** (see figs. 19 and 22)

No pottery from this period was recovered from features on the line of the cable easement, indicating that the settlement still did not extend this far south. The few pieces of Alice Holt pottery recovered from the topsoil are again probably the result of Roman fieldmarling or subsequent ploughing dragging them downhill from the north. Pottery of this period from Corney's fieldwalking is still confined to the northwest corner of field LP 5045.

# Period 3B. AD100-150 (see figs. 19 and 23)

Pottery from this period was recovered from 5 stratified contexts. 207 was interpreted as a contractor's wheel rut. Feature 247 was an irregular feature that was recorded at the same location as feature 193, in the dog-legged sondage excavated between the two cable trenches in the area just to the east of the Silchester to Winchester road. Their relationship is uncertain. If they are the same feature, then the pottery in 247 is residual because pottery of the late 3rd century was recovered from 193. However, it may be the case that they are separate features either close together or that 193 cuts 247.

Layer 249 was located in this area and though no finds were recovered it was cut by feature 247 which therefore dates the layer to this period or earlier.

Features 227 and 265 were both irregular-shaped and lay to the west of the Silchester to Winchester road, though 227 was very close to the road. 227 was discrete and 265 possibly linear, perhaps a boundary or drainage ditch. However, their exact functions are not clear.

Feature **162** lay half way between present day Ash Lane and the Roman road from Silchester to Chichester. It was a possible linear (perhaps again a ditch) but its exact function remains unclear.

The evidence suggests that the settlement had expanded up to and during this period and that the periphery had reached as far south as the line of the cable easement. Of course we do not know the function of these features; they may be rural in origin or part of the settlement, but it seems likely that the settlement had expanded southwards by this period particularly along the Silchester to Winchester road.

# Period 4A. AD150-200 (see figs. 19 and 24)

Pottery from this period was recovered from seven contexts. A single feature from this period, 164, was located midway between Ash Lane and the Roman road from Silchester to Chichester.

All the others straddled the Silchester to Winchester road, indicating a continuation and intensification of the trend over the previous 50 years. Corney found pottery from this period in the topsoil at the northern edge of field LP 3516. In the previous period only features appeared, but now occupation layers begin to appear, indicating that the area of the easement is no longer on the very edge of the settlement (where intermittent activities like the disposal of rubbish might take place) but in an area of more continuous economic and domestic activities. It seems probable that the periphery of the settlement was now south of the easement, though we have no evidence of how far it extended.

Of the occupation layers, 229, 230 and 235 are all west of the Silchester to Winchester road and 243 to the east. Of the features, 236 and 258 are both west of the Silchester to Winchester road. The functions of the features are unknown.

The other feature with pottery from this period is the linear feature 221. This lay 5m to the east of the line of the Roman road to Winchester as shown on the OS map and was recorded as cutting across the cable trench at the same angle as the road. It could therefore be the remains of the eastern fosse of the road. Nothing else definitely associated with the road was observed. This does not date the road, because the fosse would have been periodically cleaned out and pottery of a later date could have found its way into it. Nothing of the road was visible on the surface of the field and, apart from 221, it seems that here the road has been robbed and ploughed out completely.

# **Period 4B.** AD200-270 (see figs. 19 and 25)

It is from this period that evidence of the most intensive occupation at Latchmere Green comes. Apart from 109, which may be a roadside ditch to the east of the Roman road from Silchester to Chichester and feature 184 to the east of Ash Lane, all the known activity from this period is confined to the area between the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester and Ash Lane. However, although features 231, 233 and 236 to the west of the road had no pottery in them, they did cut layers belonging to period AD150-200 (4A) and therefore must be later. They could belong to period 4B, extending occupation in this period west of the Silchester to Winchester road.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The 3rd century AD was a time of great unrest throughout much of the Roman Empire. The middle part of the century saw several waves of invasion. The Goths ravaged parts of what is now Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece, sacking Athens in AD250. The Alemanii invaded northern Italy and the Franks made inroads into what is now France. The Empire was also riven by internal divisions. Only one Emperor of the fifty or so who reigned between AD235 and AD284 died of natural causes and at one point there were six Emperors ruling at the same time.

However, during much of the century Britain seems to have been fairly stable politically, though both the beginning and the end of the century were marked by unrest.

After the murder of the Emperor Didius Julianus in AD193 there were three claimants to the Imperial throne, Clodius Albinus, Governor of Britain, Pescennius Niger from Syria and Septimius Severus commander of the Danube legions. Septimius Severus declared himself Emperor and soon defeated Pescennius Niger. Clodius Albinus was finally defeated by Septimius Severus near Lyon in AD197. The removal of part of the army from Britain gave two tribes north of Hadrian's Wall, the Caledonians and the Maetae, the chance to move south and attack parts of Roman held Britain. The unrest lasted for many years and the severity of the problem can be gauged by the fact that Septimius Severus spent three years in Britain, dying at York in AD211. He seems to have been successful in quelling the unrest, and historians of the period do not mention anything of significance happening in Britain for over half a century. During the middle part of the 3rd century Gaul became a separate Empire and Britain was governed from there, but enjoyed a period of stability.

However, from the middle of the century there began a period of internal and external unrest. The first raids of the Saxons began on the south and east coasts of Britain. In AD287 Carausius, who was commander of the Classis Britannica, the Channel fleet, proclaimed himself Emperor. He was murdered by Allectus, his chief financial officer, in AD293 and it was not until AD296 that the Emperor Diocletian was able to send an army under Constantius which put an end to the rebellion at a battle whose exact site is not known but is thought to be somewhere near the Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex borders. However, as in the previous century the Caledonians took their chance to move south and it was not until AD306 that Constantius was able to subdue them. He too like Septimius Severus died at York.

It was in the growing instability of the second half of the 3rd century that many of the great stone defences of Roman Britain were begun. Carausius began building the series of forts known as "the Forts of the Saxon Shore". These included those at Portchester, Dover, Pevensey and Richborough which were strategically sited to defend Britain from the growing threat of Saxon invaders, but also perhaps to defend a breakaway province from the Imperial Roman Fleet and Army. It was also in this period that many Roman towns, including Silchester (AD260-280), were refortified with massive limestone and flint walls replacing the earthen banks and wooden palisades of the previous century.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The period AD200-270 produced evidence of the most intensive occupation along the line of the cable route. The main area was across the Silchester to Winchester road. It is here that we find the only evidence of structures; the flint walls, 99/96/97 with 991/344/345 to the west of Ash Lane, and the wall foundation trenches 75/76 and 77/78 under Ash Lane. The pottery found in 99/96/97 was from various dates but the assemblage dates to the late 3rd century. No pottery was recovered from the two trenches beneath Ash Lane (though there was one fragment of *tegula*). It is uncertain whether they were parts of buildings or free-standing walls. All three were aligned roughly on a northeast-southwest axis.

A sondage dug across the foundations **99/96/97** revealed a cobbled surface of broken flint, context **206**, to the south, though whether this would have been inside or outside a building, is not certain. It was probably a floor surface or courtyard. No adjoining or return walls were observed so it is not possible to say for certain whether the walls were part of a building or free-standing. Within a 15m radius of the foundations, **99**, there were a number of features dating to period 4B. **105** was a small rubbish pit but with a remarkable number of finds, **104** (a rubbish pit or layer) and **103**, **193** and **197** were pits. **240** was a possible posthole. Of the layers **200** had no finds but was cut by **193** and **197** and must therefore be 3rd century or earlier, **205** was cut by **99** and though it had mediaeval pottery (probably due to disturbance by the contractor's machinery) the Roman pottery was all pre AD270. So **205** is therefore 3rd century or earlier. **209** had pottery ranging from the 1st to 3rd centuries and **249**? though it had no finds was cut by **247** and **250** which dates it to the period AD100-150 or earlier. 3rd century pottery was recovered from layer **242**. Unstratified finds, **98**, **107**, **223**, **357** and **361**, from nearby also date to this period.

The wall foundations under Ash Lane were very close together, their centres being only 1m apart, and it would seem likely that if they were parts of buildings then they were parts of two buildings standing very close together.

Up to the 3rd century we have little evidence for the function or nature of the settlement. The evidence suggests that it had been expanding, in the main along the Silchester to Winchester road, but all we have are the features one might expect to find on the periphery of such a settlement.

Even for the 3rd century we have very incomplete evidence. The evidence is restricted to a 12m wide strip, which was probably near the edge of the of the settlement, and most of this was covered by an old ploughsoil. Furthermore, only those features exposed by the contractor's machinery were excavated. The two cable trenches (which revealed the major proportion of the Roman features) were only about 1m in width and so it is certain that only a small percentage of the features in the area were exposed. As noted there was a great deal of rutting in this area caused by the contractor's machinery suggesting the presence of softer fill material in features underneath.

We do not know how far south of the cable route the settlement extended, but it seems probable that the easement is near its southern periphery because the ground becomes wetter to the south(as the name Latchmere suggests). The flint walls, the flint surface and the features, containing many finds suggest this was an area of manufacturing rather than purely domestic activity.

#### The Ceramics

The pottery assemblages both from features and from the topsoil are what one might expect from a Roman site in Southern Britain at this period. There is evidence of the cosmopolitan nature of the Empire in Samian pottery from Central Gaul, *amphorae* from the Mediterranean and pottery from various parts of Britain, including New Forest ware and Oxford colour-coat ware, both of which were beginning to replace foreign imports from this period onwards.

The bulk of the pottery, however, is Alice Holt ware (some 50% by weight in features and 60% by weight from the topsoil). This was produced near Farnham (Alice Holt Forest), approximately 25km to the southeast, and was experiencing a renewal and expansion of its markets from the Mid 3rd century onwards. The pottery would have been brought to Silchester and Latchmere Green along the Roman road from Chichester, which runs just to the west of Alice Holt Forest. The coarseware products of this industry would have provided pottery for everyday use.

The second most common pottery was Black Burnished I ware from the Poole Harbour area. This too was experiencing an expansion in its markets. As Lyne points out it was associated with salt production in the region of Poole Harbour and salt may have been carried in such bowls across Southern Britain. Most of this pottery would probably have come along the Winchester road. However, the percentage of Black Burnished 1 ware in the total pottery assemblage at Latchmere Green seems to be higher than most rural areas and more similar to urban areas. This may be due to Latchmere Green's close proximity to the urban centre of Silchester. However, Lyne has pointed out that Black Burnished 1 ware was issued to the army and as Silchester's walls were being rebuilt at the time there may have been some kind of military presence, which might account for the higher than average amount of this type of pottery.

The most interesting pottery type, however, is the unidentified ware of fabric 8A (Lyne). 20% of the pottery from feature 106 comprised of this type as well as a smaller percentage from the topsoil. Wasters (unfinished or misfired pieces of potter) were recorded in Corney's fieldwalking survey, suggesting that they were locally produced, possibly at Latchmere Green. No direct evidence of kilns was observed on the line of the cable route but the area

exposed was very small and the majority of the features observed were seen only in section: they may have produced more evidence if dug archaeologically.

Numbers of box-flue tiles, *bessales* and roof tiles including imbrices and *tegulae* were recovered from both topsoil and from features. 25% of these were either over- or under-fired, suggesting that some at least may have been discarded wasters, and therefore that there may have been tile production at Latchmere Green. The presence of the box-flue tiles suggests either a high status building in the near vicinity, or that tiles were being produced at Latchmere Green.

Several baked clay blocks recovered from feature 106 as well as from the topsoil may have been used as bases for shelving in kilns, supporting the probability of ceramic production at Latchmere Green.

It should also be pointed out that at Latchmere Green the London Clay lies directly below the topsoil and thin subsoil and so raw material for ceramic production would have been easily and economically available. Flint was also easily available to be used as temper for pottery from the gravel caps on the higher ground.

## The Glass

Of the Roman glass recovered only one piece, of window glass, came from a feature 105, and is therefore dated to the 3rd century. All the other fragments came from the topsoil. Several fragments of glass were melted, and though these cannot be dated they may suggest either glass production or reuse. There is also the possibility that the presence of melted glass may be due to destruction, perhaps of a high status building, during a fire.

## The Metal and Slag

Again most of the finds came from the topsoil and are not directly dateable or identifiable, although one was a possible punch. Feature **105** also produced 54 metal objects, mostly nails, including hob nails. No smelting slag was recovered but smithing slag was recovered from the topsoil and also from features **105** and **197**, both dated to the mid 3rd century and both in the area east of the Roman road to Winchester. This evidence suggests iron working on or near the site and the possibly the production of nails. The presence of hob nails may also suggest shoe making at Latchmere Green but it may be that the smiths are supplying shoe makers in Silchester. However, some of the nails could come from demolished structures.

#### Quern stones

Quern stones were recovered from the topsoil and also from features. Of the features 39 was dated to the 2nd century or later and the others 105, 193, 197 and 225 were all to the 3rd century. These quernstones have all obviously been imported, some from other parts of Britain and some from other parts of the Empire as the stone types are not found locally. The quern stones suggest the processing of cereals, probably for domestic, rather than commercial use.

## Human Bone

Ĥuman bone was recovered from two sealed contexts. All the human bone was burnt white. Feature **100**, the only one to the east of the Silchester to Chichester road, contained parts of skull and longbone but these were too small for further analysis. No pottery was recovered from the feature and so it is not dateable. The location of the feature by the road and outside the settlement is consistent with Roman burial practices. However, the feature

seemed to be linear and aligned on the same axis as the road which might suggest a ditch rather than a grave. In this case the person's life may not have ended with a funeral. Charcoal was recovered from the soil sample from this feature.

The other context 104, dateable to the 3rd century, was located in the area of occupation just to the east of the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester. This feature seems to be a rubbish dump so how human bone got there is uncertain. The bone was too small for further analysis but it could be that it is a young person (the tradition of burial outside of a settlement were not always followed in the case of a infant) or it could be that the bone is from someone who died in a fire.

If is interesting to note that neither of the two groups of burnt bone came from recognisable graves.

#### Environmental

Due to the difficult conditions it was only possible to take two soil samples from the area of Latchmere Green. Neither were particularly interesting. One from feature **65** (near the Three Ashes site) contained only burnt flint. The other, from feature **100** (from which human bone was recovered) contained only charcoal and one non-cereal seed.

# Resume of the settlement during the 3rd century

The settlement seems to have expanded slowly along the Silchester to Winchester road up to AD200 and reached its furthest geographical extent in the period AD200-270. It seems to have prospered in the relatively peaceful internal economy of 3rd century Britain. The invasions of the Franks seriously disrupted the supply of goods from the continent and it was at this time that home-produced pottery such as the revived Alice Holt and Black-Burnished 1 ware, and the new industries, such as New Forest and Oxford wares developed. It may be that fabric 8A was Latchmere Green's response to this opportunity.

It is possible that the expansion may have been partly due to the local factor of the construction of the stone walls at Silchester in the period AD260-280. Though the construction would have taken probably no more than 5 years, it would have stimulated the local economy. For instance it has been estimated that 105,000 wagon loads of flint would have been required for building of walls. Even if the walls took 5 years to complete this would mean that with return journeys there could have been over 100 wagons per day passing through the settlement at Latchmere Green along the Chichester road, as the flint came from southeast of the town. The wagons would have to have been constructed and maintained and this would most likely have been done locally so carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights and drivers would all have been needed. The building of the walls would have been supervised by army officers and carried out either by soldiers or local civilians. The finding of such a high percentage of Black Burnished I ware at Latchmere Green, given its association with the army, may suggest some sort of military presence at Latchmere Green during the building of the walls. However, the high percentages may simply be due to close proximity of the urban centre of Silchester.

Although there is evidence of flint walls at Latchmere Green what type of structure they supported is not clear. Those under Ash Lane were 0.5m wide and that to the west, 99, up to 1m wide. Boon suggests, from evidence of buildings within Silchester, that buildings with walls over 0.6m wide were usually larger than domsestic buildings. The wall 99 was also associated with a stone surface to the southeast which may have been in or outside the building. No tesserae (used in mosaics) were recovered, which tends to suggest that it was not a high status building. The large number of ceramic roof-tiles and one stone roof-tile

which might, however, suggest a building of some importance, but as it seems likely that there was ceramic building material production nearby it may be that the tiles are wasters from. The evidence seems to point to an area of industrial production including pottery, ceramic building material, smithing and possibly glass making, although this does not mean that the whole of the settlement was given over to industrial production. The cable route has given us only a thin strip through the settlement, and probably one near its southern periphery, and it may be that other areas within it were given over to domestic functions with higher status buildings on the high ground to the north. At Latchmere Green a thriving Roman settlement existed close to but not immediately adjacent to a large urban centre. It is perhaps unusual that it was not closer to Silchester but the topography, geology and pre-Roman history of the specific location may to explain its foundation and success over several centuries.

Why the settlement apparently shrank in size at the end of the 3rd century is unclear. As some of the expansion seems due to the construction of Silchester's walls then it may be that this area was abandoned after their completion. However, it may, also, have suffered from disruption caused by the revolt of Carausius and Allectus and the subsequent reconquest by Diocletian and Constantius. The final battle at which Allectus was defeated in AD296 is thought to have been within 30-40km of Latchmere Green and it may be that there was some destruction in the area of Silchester and its environs. Melted glass and burnt human bone could point to a violent episode.

## Period 5. AD270-400

The amount of pottery dating to this period recovered from features shows a marked decrease compared to the previous period, although pottery from earlier periods would have remained in use into the later period. The main focus of activity remains just to the east of the Silchester to Winchester road. Pottery from this period was recorded from fieldwalking by Corney along the northern boundary of field LP 3516 as well as in field LP 7031 around Haines Farm and to the north in field LP 7050. Rim analysis by Lyne has shown that of the unstratified pottery from the area between the road from Silchester to Winchester and Ash Lane 23.6% dates to the period AD270-400. This suggests that though the settlement was at its greatest extent during the period AD200-270 its decline was probably not dramatic. It seems likely that it continued into the relatively peaceful 4th century, but confined to the higher ground, to the north of the cable route.

Of its final abandonment we have no evidence, but the unstratified pottery (Corney) suggests that it survived into the late 4th or even early 5th century, and its ultimate fate was probably bound up with that of Silchester itself and the withdrawal of the Roman Empire from Britain.

## Undated contexts from Latchmere Green (probably Roman)

There were a substantial number of features and layers that lay in the area of Latchmere Green that were undateable because of the lack of finds or stratification. As the area appears to have been abandoned after the Roman period (early 5th century), and there is very little evidence of later activity, the probability is that they are Roman (or possibly Late Iron Age).

The unstratified contexts were in four localities:-

1. The majority of these features were associated with the Roman road from Silchester to Chichester. Two long sections were drawn here, one in Trench 1 and one in Trench 2. As

seen in The Results their locations match closely, both beginning where the road is shown on OS maps and both extending for some 28m. There is also a great deal of internal consistency between the dimensions and stratigraphic relationships of the contexts in these sections (see 9.5.3. for details). Apart from feature **109** (the most easterly context) from which 1st century pottery was recovered, and feature **39** (in the west) which had 1st to 3rd century pottery, none of the other contexts contained dateable finds.

However, in the sections of the Silchester to Chichester road it is not immediately apparent which contexts constitute the *agger*. It seems likely that **39=156** and **41=158** are either parts of a double ditch or a re-cut ditch that marks the western edge of the road complex and that they may represent the western fosse of the road. From this it would seem likely that the actual *agger*/road is context **36** in Trench 1. However, in Trench 2 this area appears as several features, namely **147**, **149** and **151**. It may be that **31** and **33** in Trench 2 are parts of the eastern fosse. This would make the distance between the centre of the ditches 10m and the width of the road 7.5m. However, this interpretation does pose two problems: firstly it means that the centre of the road is some 20m west of that shown on OS maps and secondly it also asks the question what are all the contexts/features to the east of the road. Features **16**, **20** and **25** in Trench 1 and **111**, **113**, **115**, **121**, **132** and **151** all appear to be V-shaped ditches but the function of the rest remains uncertain.

The features in this area raise another interesting question. If they are Roman how do we account for the almost total absence of finds from the features here and to the west and the total lack in the topsoil above them. In contrast around Ash Lane and further west there were abundant finds both in features and from 100m east of Ash Lane westwards in the topsoil. Some of these contexts must be directly associated with the road, but not all. The lack of features with finds tends to suggest that the area was not used for domestic or industrial use, but to what remains a mystery.

2. There was a group of six features just to the east of Ash Lane. All appeared to be discrete rather than linear. **178** was U-shaped, while **181**, **185**, **187** and **189** were all steep-sided and flat-bottomed and ranged between 0.94m and 1.3m in length and 0.25m and 0.4m in depth. The other feature, **191**, was only seen briefly and its shape could not be ascertained. Of the dateable features in this area **173**, is pre-AD250, **175** is 1st to 2nd century and **183**, is 3rd century. The pottery from the topsoil above these features ranges from the 1st to the 4th century with the majority seeming to be of 3rd century date. The purpose of these features remains unknown.

3. There were two layers and five features between Ash Lane and the Winchester road that were undated because of the lack of finds. Of the layers, **210** appears to be of 3rd century date or earlier as it is below layer **209** (dated to the 3rd or 4th centuries) while **249** apparently pre-dates AD100-150 as it is cut by feature **247** which contains pottery of that date. Of the features, **245** appears to be a Modern wheel rut; feature **203** is post-3rd century as it cuts layer **209** which dates to that period. Features **217**, **219** and **250** remain undated but in this area are probably Roman and likely to be of 3rd century date; features **203** and **250** are both U-shaped and discrete; features **217** and **219** are both post holes of similar size within 1m of each other and so may be associated with each other.

4. There were several features west of Winchester road 102, 262, 267, 270, 272 and 274.

## Period 6. Early Saxon

Several sherds were identified by Lyne as Saxon but they have been dated to other periods by other specialists (see finds report for details).

# Period 7. Mediaeval

The quantity of Mediaeval pottery present in the ploughsoil is small and is probably due to field-marling. The majority of the pottery dates from the late 12th to the 14th century. No dateable Mediaeval features were observed.

# 9.5.2. Feature at Bramley Frith Wood (see figs. 3, 89 and 90)

# i) Introduction

Feature 65 lies just to the north of Bramley Frith Wood at SU 6418 6032.

There are earthworks, probably associated with coppice enclosure within the confines of the wood, but none were visible on the easement, which ran along the northern edge of the wood.

The Roman settlement at Latchmere Green lies 0.8km to the west. Near Three Ashes, 0.4km to the northeast, there are undated crop-marks with associated scatters of Mid-3rd to Late-4th century pottery and building debris (SMR SU66SW 34 A-D).

The feature lies at 60m aOD at the top of a gentle slope, that falls away to the west. There are patches of gravel here, as there are on much of the higher ground in the area, but the underlying geology is London Clay.

# ii) **Results**

A single feature, **65**, was observed in plan on the easement between the two cable trenches 60m to the west of where the cable route emerged from Bramley Frith Wood. There had been a considerable amount of rain in the previous few days and the surface of the easement had been heavily rutted by the contractor's machinery. The area of the feature was trowelled back and a sondage dug east-west across the observed dimensions of the feature.

The sondage revealed what appeared to be a V-shaped feature on a north-south axis. The dimensions of the feature revealed by the sondage were 1.7m-2m east-west by 0.6m north-south (the width of the sondage) and 0.75m in depth.

However, it was not possible to follow the feature beyond 0.4m to the north of the sondage nor was it visible in section in Trench 2, 0.9m to the south. Also the London Clay beneath the feature was very disturbed which may have been a lower fill of the feature. Therefore the dimensions given above are minimum dimensions.

The feature appears to have silted up naturally, but it also contained burnt flint and charcoal flecks.

A small assemblage, comprising seven sherds of Silchester ware, Alice Holt, Blackburnished ware 1, Oxfordshire red colour-coat and Oxfordshire white ware, was recovered from the feature, dating it to the period AD270-400.

The soil sample produced small amounts of pottery, burnt flint and charcoal.

Roman ceramic building material was also recovered from fill 67 (feature 66) which was somewhere along the northern edge of Bramley Frith Wood, though its exact location was not recorded.

# iii) Conclusions

The full extent of the feature is not known but though it was not observed to the north or south it could still be a linear rather that a discrete feature. In that case it is possibly a field boundary. It can be said that it is contemporary with both the settlement at Latchmere Green and that at Three Ashes. See **9.4.5** for further details.
#### 9.5.3. The Silchester to Chichester Road

(see figs. 2, 19 and 20)

#### i) Introduction

The Silchester-Chichester Roman road divides from the Silchester-Winchester Roman road at a junction on the high ground in field LP 5045 between Latchmore House, Halls Farm and Haines Farm at SU 3706 6024 at a height of 70m. This is some 300m north of the cable route. It leaves the high ground at its junction with the Winchester road near Latchmere House and travels southeast through the lower ground between Latchmere Green and Bramley Frith Wood and on to Neatham (Holybourne).

Like the Silchester-Winchester Road it may well be an early military road connecting the important towns of Silchester and Chichester.

No sign of the road was visible on the ground before the cable route was excavated. However, the field which the cable route crossed, and the adjoining fields, were under a crop of Italian rye grass, which was about a metre high at the time, and that hampered observations.

#### ii) Results

As with the main area of settlement around Latchmere Green there was an older ploughsoil underneath the present one and nothing could be seen of the road in plan when the topsoil was stripped. It was only when the two cable trenches were excavated that the features associated with the road were observable.

Unlike the Silchester-Winchester road (which had been almost ploughed out) and the Silchester-Salisbury (The Portway) which though it had some unusual features its location was clear, this road was a complex series of layers and features none of which fit easily into the normal morphology of a Roman road and it is difficult to be certain where it begins and ends.

The most easterly feature was 100 a linear feature, which contained burnt human bone and was aligned parallel to the Silchester-Chichester road as marked on the OS maps. This feature was relatively isolated as there was then a gap of 32m before there was a continuous length of activity for another 25m. At the western end there was a double ditch, 39 and 40 in Trench 1 and 157 and 159 in Trench 2. 39 and 157 are the same as are 41 and 159. These were on the same alignment as the Roman road as well as feature 100.

The two trenches were similar in stratigraphy, although not exactly but they were 4m apart.

A full description of all the features in the continuous sections of Trenches 1 and 2 and 100 is given in the Roman section.

Feature 109/110 at the east end of Trench 2 long section contained one sherd of 3rd century or later pottery and at the western end of Trench 1 feature 39/40 contained pottery of 2nd century or later date. However, if these are ditches they would have been cleaned out periodically and all it tells us is that they were open in the 2nd and 3rd centuries. None of the other features containing any dateable material, but it is interesting that no finds were recovered from the topsoil above these features, unlike further west, so it seems probable that they did not have any finds.

The length from the east to the west end of the continuous long section was 25m, though the distance from 100 to the west end of the long section was 57m.

If the long section is the road then this would locate it slightly west of the line marked on the OS maps.

#### iii) Conclusions

The information recovered from the two cable trenches poses a problem because it is not entirely clear from the sections where the road begins and ends. Nothing could be seen in plan because of the old ploughsoil, 8, that was left in situ and overlay this area.

If 100 is the eastern fosse and 39/157 and 41/159 the western fosse then a width of 50m seems excessive for such a road. If 109 is the eastern fosse and 39/157 and 41/159 are the western fosse then the width would be 25m. This is more feasible and correlates with the outer ditches of other Roman roads. However, there is nothing that could be described with any certainty as an *agger*, which would be expected to be between 3m and 8m wide (the nearby Silchester-Winchester road when it sectioned near Latchmere Green Farm by Challenor Smith was about 6m wide and it would seem likely that the Chichester road would have been of similar dimensions) and a road does not explain the number and complexity of features in the two long sections. If this version is true then it would put the centre of the road about 12m west of that shown on the OS map.

If would seem likely that feature 100 is either a ditch running parallel, but not directly related to the road, or a grave as Roman cemeteries often lay close to the line of roads outside settlements.

It should be noted that very few sherds of pottery (4 from the linear feature 39 dating to the 2nd century and 2 from the linear feature 109 dating to the 3rd century) were recovered from the area of the road and those that were came from linear features at the eastern and western ends. There was also a complete absence of pottery and other finds from the topsoil above the area of the road. If the complex of features, between 109 and 39/157 and 41/159 is the area below the road then this may account for the lack of finds. It may also be possible that some of the features may pre-date the construction of the road, though the absence of finds prevents accurate dating.

An exact interpretation of the information from the area of the Chichester road is not possible except to say that at least parts of the long sections represent parts of the road though the specific elements remain unclear.

#### 9.5.4 The Silchester to Winchester Road (see figs. 2, 19 and 20)

#### i) Introduction

The Silchester to Winchester road leaves Silchester by the South Gate some 1.5km north of the cable route and separates from the Chichester road 0.5km north of the cable route.

The South Gate and road were excavated by Professor Michael Fulford in the 1980s.

The road was excavated by Mr F. Cottrill outside Winchester and a coin of Nero (AD54-68) was found, confirming that it is an early Roman road, probably associated with the first military campaigns in the southwest of Britain.

The road was sectioned by Challenor Smith<sup>13</sup> in a stream by Latchmere Green in 1905 and was found to be sunk some 5' to 6' below the surface. It was described as being 20' wide with a foundation of flints set in clay on gravel.

Though Boon<sup>7</sup> records that the *agger* of the road was visible just to the west of Latchmere Green Farm in the 1950s, nothing is now visible across field LP 3516.

#### ii) Results

The course of the road on the OS map crosses the field at a height of 70m aOD. Nothing was observed on the surface and only three features that might be associated with the road were seen in the cable trenches. It is noticeable that there were concentrations of features

either side of the line of the road as marked on OS maps but only three on or near the line of the road. Context **221** was a U-shaped feature, and is possibly the remnants of the eastern fosse. Alice Holt and Black Burnished ware pottery date the fills to AD150-200, but because a roadside ditch would have been cleaned out at intervals, the pottery could have been deposited at a later date. Feature **227** was directly under the line of the road as shown on OS maps and was dated to AD100-150, but its function remains unknown. Feature **256** was probably a pit, dated by pottery to AD43-70, but again its function is unknown.

#### iii) Conclusions

It seems likely that the road at this point has been robbed and/or ploughed out since the Roman period, (and ploughing especially since the 1950s) so that very little of it survives in this field.

9.5.4. The Silchester to Salisbury road (The Portway) (see figs. 2, 8 and 112-126)

#### i) Introduction

The Portway (SMR SU 55NE 1) is the post-Roman name for the Roman road that ran from Silchester to Old Sarum and then on to the West Country. It is thought to be one of the earliest Roman roads, associated with the campaigns of Vespasian in southwest Britain. The name Portway is of post-Roman date and shows that the road continued to be used in some form after the Roman period.

Between Old Sarum and Dorchester the road has been sectioned five times and, like other Roman roads, it displays a great variety in its method of construction. This is partly due to the fact that local materials were used including limestone, chalk and gravel but also because different stretches were built by different gangs to different specifications and standards.

Unlike the other two Roman roads that were sectioned by the cable route the *agger* of the Portway was clearly visible on the ground. It could be seen running westwards from the Aldermaston Road (A340) across the pasture fields immediately to the north of Skates Lane.

At the time of the excavation the field in which the road lies was under pasture and the present farmer could not remember it ever being ploughed.

#### ii) Results

The Portway was cut by the cable route just to the west of Skates Farm at SU 6034 6015 in field LP 3320. The *agger* was clearly visible across the whole of the field.



The surface of the Portway looking east towards Skates Farm

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There were five separate phases of activity during the excavations for the cable trenches across the Portway:-.

i) The Portway was first observed in plan when the topsoil was removed. The rise of the *agger* was retained by the contractors. The weather during the topsoil stripping was fine and dry (20 August 1993). From observation in plan it appeared that the raised area of the *agger*, context **381**, was some 7.4m across, with darker patches either side which were possible ditches. These were each 5.6m across and were given the cut and fill numbers, **383** and **382** to the south, and **384** and **385** to the north. This made the combined width of the whole road 18.6m.

The surface of the *agger*, **381**, was a limey sand with an uneven spread of large flint nodules on the surface. The nodules were derived from chalk and not from river gravel.

The position of **381** put the centre of the Portway 8m south of its position as marked on the OS map.

There were no finds from any of these contexts.

ii) The Portway was then cut by the two cable trenches. Both junction bays for this section were within the confines of the Portway. Trench 1 was excavated between 21- and 26 August 1993 and Trench 2 on 9 September 1993. Between these two dates there was a period of heavy rain and the surface of the easement became very muddy and disturbed by the contractor's machinery. A complete section was observed across the road in Trench 1 but only the northwestern edge in Trench 2.

Both trenches revealed a limey sand layer, 399, in Trench 1 (also recorded as 391, 392 and 393) and 417 in Trench 2, both of which corresponded to 381, which was seen in plan when the topsoil was stripped. Context 416 in Trench 2 was a construction or trample layer from the present project. The total width of 391, 392, 393 and 399 in Trench 2 was 21.2m, which corresponds well with the 18.9m width of the road as seen in plan. Contexts 399 and 417 were comparable in thickness being between 0.4m and 0.45m. A few large flint nodules were observed in the upper part of these contexts. Feature 386 and its fills 387 and 389 was of unknown function.

In Trench 1 there were two stained layers below 399 (400 and 401) but they did not extend across the whole extent of 399. Apart from layers 400 and 401 both 399 and 417 were directly above the natural London Clay/Bagshot Beds, which was allocated the number 402 in Trench 1 and 4 in Trench 2.

There was no sign of the features **383** and **384**, which appeared to be fosses either side of the road, that were seen in plan on either side of **381** in either of the sections of Trenches 1 and 2. To the northwest of **399** there were no more archaeological features in Trench 1, though in Trench 2 there were two small U-shaped features, **418** and **420**. **418** was 0.6m long and 0.5m deep but was very indistinct and may possibly be a land drain. **420** was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep and cut directly into the London Clay/Bagshot Beds.

The southeastern edge of the road was not observed in Trench 2. In Trench 1 where the edge was recorded there was a great deal of tree-root disturbance around contexts **386-390**.

The evidence from the sections confirmed the evidence from the topsoil stripping that the centre of the road is 8m to the south of the position marked on the OS map.

There were no finds from any of these contexts.

iii)The Portway was cut by eight smaller trenches for the replacement of land drains that had been severed by the cable trenches. Four (not shown on plan) in the northern part of the field exposed only natural London Clay/Bagshot Beds, but the other four in the southern part all produced sections of the road, or activity associated with it. These were observed on 24 June 1994 and in the intervening ten months between the excavation of these trenches and the main cable trenches there had been a great deal of rain so conditions were not ideal. Two of the trenches were flooded and two had a layer of spoil, 892, over the top of them.

Context 887 appeared in Land Drain Trenches A, B and C and from the soil description it seems to be the surface of the Portway and therefore the same as 399 and 417. Below this 888 appears to correspond to 400 and 889 to 402? the stained layers in Trench 1. There is the strange cut 890, shown below 888 on the section. However, Land Drain Trench B is very close to the Junction Bay for Trench 1 and it may be that the two overlap. The less than ideal conditions may have confused observation of the cut.

Layer 893 in Land Drain Trench D is possibly part of the base of the road.

No finds were recovered from any of the Land Drain Trenches.

iv) The southern edge of the road was then cut by two trenches for connection to re-sited link boxes associated with the junction bays, and were recorded on 2 September 1994. Both were within the limits of the Portway. Link box 2, on the northeastern side was too disturbed to recognise any stratigraphy.

Link box 1, on the west side of the field, produced a series of inter-cutting features. Context 934/935? appeared to be a Modern post-hole. Contexts 927/928, 929/930 and 931/932 were inter-cutting features that appeared in both sections. Below this were two layers, 933 and 926, neither of which were natural. Context 933 contained an impression of a piece of pottery. It had left a red and black stain in the section but the sherd itself was not found. It date is not known.

v) The area where the easement crossed the Portway was walked on 9 September 1994 after the topsoil had been re-instated. It was only then that finds were recovered. The redeposited topsoil was given the context number **936**. It contained 14 sherds of Mediaeval (12th/13th century) and Post-Mediaeval pottery, as well as Mediaeval roof tile (one glazed) and slag. It was also noted that there was abundant fine gravel in the topsoil over the area of the road.

#### iii) Conclusions

i) The Portway at this location is 8m south of the position shown on OS maps. This was confirmed by separate observation of the evidence both in plan and in the sections for the Cable Trenches.

ii) The base of the Portway is between 18.9m and 20.3m in width. It is of a mixed limey sand matrix, between 0.4m and 0.45m in thickness. Large flint nodules were noted lying on the surface when the topsoil was stripped and also in the upper parts of the base when observed in section. The nodules were taken directly from chalk, not from river gravel, and must therefore have been obtained from a quarry. Though we cannot know the exact origin of these flints, S.E. Winbolt<sup>23</sup> notes that there were Roman chalk pits at Sherborne St. John, which is only 4km to the south of the Portway at this location.

It seems likely that the flint nodules may have formed a hard layer above the base on which the surface of the road was laid. The flint nodules would therefore have been more extensive when the road was in existence, but been ploughed out or removed for building material.

Spread throughout the re-instated topsoil partly over the top of the flint nodules and the road base was fine gravel, this could have been produced by the grinding action of traffic on the road. This suggests that the surface of the Portway was composed of gravel. Like the flint nodules, the gravel could have been obtained locally. There is a Gravel Pit Copse in Pamber Forest, about 1km to the east of this location and the gravel could have been brought

along the road as it was being built from east to west. However, none of this gravel surface remains intact.

A single unstratified limestone fragment, context **394**, was recovered from the ditch between the field in which the Portway lies and that to the south. It was tabular in shape, being rough on one side and apparently worn smooth on the other. Its origin is unknown. At first it was thought that it might be a cobble from the road, but there is no other evidence that the Portway ever had such an elaborate surface.

To recap, from the evidence it seems that the Portway at this location had a base of limey sand topped with a layer of large flint nodules and capped with a surface of gravel. These are all materials that would have been locally obtainable and therefore likely to be the ones Roman engineers would have used.

There were no finds so no way of dating the road from the watching brief evidence.

There was very little evidence of a fosse either side of the Portway. On the northwest side in Trench 2 there were the two small features, **418** and **420**, neither of which seem large enough to be a fosse. Nothing corresponding to these was observed in Trench 1.

To the southeast there was extensive disturbance, as seen in the junction bay in Trench 1 and Link box 1. None of these contexts were dateable. They may be associated with the Roman Portway, but could be due to activity post dating it, or even pre-dating it. There does seem to be a significant amount of disturbance around the Portway for which there seems no explanation, though it may be associated with the construction of the road.

The recovery of 12th and 13th century Mediaeval pottery shows that the Portway was in use at least into Mediaeval times. It is the only Roman road of the three cut by the cable route that has a post-Roman name.

#### 9.6. SAXON

There was no evidence of any Saxon activity along the cable route.

#### 9.7. MEDIAEVAL

## 9.7.1. The Mediaeval Pottery Spread at Woodhouse Lane

(see figs. 2 and 18)

#### i) Introduction

The location of the spread of Mediaeval pottery was at SU 5484 6279 and at a height of 75m aOD on the gentle north-facing slope of the River Enborne. The river lies 450m to the north. It was situated on the edge of a large ploughed field on which there was a crop of broad beans. There was a footpath 5m to the east and beyond this a paddock.

The underlying geology was London Clay.

There are no known archaeological find spots in the immediate area.

#### ii) **Results**

While walking along the easement on 27 September 1994 a sherd of Mediaeval pottery was seen on the surface of the London Clay. It was an area that had been walked many times before and both cable trenches had already been dug and infilled. The surrounding area had been severely disturbed by the contractor's machinery. There had also been a period of heavy rain.

Two other pieces of Mediaeval pottery were seen on the surface and so it was decided to investigate further. It was decided to dig outwards from the location of the first pieces of pottery found to see if there were any edges or recognisable layers. The disturbed area was given the context number 947. A substantial amount of Mediaeval pottery (257 sherds) was recovered. No edges were found and excavation was halted as pottery ceased to be recovered. However, at a depth of 0.25m natural London Clay was exposed. At this interface, and below the Medieval pottery, a sherd of Early Modern/Modern yellow-glazed ware, a piece of broken land drain and a horseshoe were recovered. A posthole, context 949/950 was also observed, containing Modern looking wood.

This was at first confusing but the explanation was that 947 was in fact part of the spoil from the excavation of Trench 1. The spoil had been dumped on this side of the trench and, as had happened along the whole route, when the cable had been laid in the trench there was always an excess of spoil left which was then spread over the surface. This was the origin of 947. Thus the Modern finds and the posthole were on the stripped surface of the easement and had been subsequently covered by 947.

This points to the probability that the spoil containing Mediaeval pottery came from Trench 1, which was no more than 2m away. Trench 1 was not observed while was being dug in this area. It was, however, seen in section but only after the shoring had been removed when the area was very wet. No archaeological contexts were observed. It is therefore not known if the Mediaeval pottery came from a feature or a layer.

There were two further visits when more Mediaeval pottery was recovered; context **951** (six sherds) on 14 October 1994; and context **984** (18 sherds) on 21 April 1995. **951** covered the same area as **947**. On the latter occasion Mediaeval pottery was also recovered from a 10-15m radius to the south of the area (**985**, 13 sherds).

#### iii) Conclusions

As shown in the pottery report all the pieces are probably of local origin and mostly from the Newbury B coarseware tradition. They include cooking pots, which are sooted and therefore have been used for cooking over an open fire, as well as bowls and jugs. They represent a typical Mediaeval domestic assemblage, the majority of which date to between 1300-1400. For full details see pottery report in Volume 3. The Finds reports.

Interpretation of the assemblage is hampered by the fact that the pottery was not observed in its original context. We do not know for sure if it came from a feature, such as a rubbish pit which would have been specially dug for the purpose, or from a layer which could have several explanations. It is possible that they are from field marling, that is spread on fields to improve cultivation (many sherds were heavily abraded perhaps as a result of ploughing).

There was a small collection of 13th century Mediaeval pottery 150m to the north, context **902**. However, the pottery seems to be very localised, as large parts of several vessels survive and this would tend to suggest the dumping of household rubbish rather than agricultural activity. In this case it would suggest some sort of Mediaeval occupation in close proximity to the dump, though we have no other evidence along on the cable route. The dump would probably be far enough away from occupation not to cause health problems but within easy walking distance.

# 9.7.2. Evidence of Mediaeval activity in the area of St. Peter's Church, Tadley (see figs. 2, 8 and 9)

#### i) Introduction

St. Peter's Church Tadley is an isolated church located at SU 5880 5995 (SMR SU 55NE 11). The present day centre of Tadley village lies 1km to the northeast on the Aldermaston-Basingstoke road (A340). The church lies at a height of approximately 100m aOD. To the north is a small stream known as Church Brook, to the west pasture fields and to the east woods and coppices. The Portway runs northeast-southwest 100m to the south of the church. The exact date of the church is unknown but it is thought to have its origins in the Mediaeval period. It would be expected that there would have been some Mediaeval occupation in the vicinity of the church.

#### ii) **Results**

The line of the cable route cut the Portway 500m to the east of the church, then skirted the church to the east and north and cut through a very wet gully, **405**, (SU 5998 6028) where local legends tell of old roads, buildings and plague pits. It then cut Church Road 300m to the north of the church.

The stretch between the Portway and a point just west of Church Road exhibited an increase in activity and several of the features related to the Mediaeval period. This was especially evident because the previous stretch from the A340 to the Portway, a distance of some 600m, was devoid of any archaeology, and the area between Church Road and the Baughurst Road was low in archaeology.

The re-instated topsoil over the Portway, **397**, produced several pieces of Mediaeval floor and roof tile, and 13th pottery was recovered from gully 405. Mediaeval pottery and undiagnostic ceramic building material were recovered from the topsoil of field **404/488/923** to the east of Church Road and within the same field Mediaeval pottery was recovered from **430**, undated coarseware from **429**, and undated slag was recovered from **489**. In the field to the west of Church Road, Mediaeval pottery was recovered from feature **432/434**, though the topsoil produced only Post-Mediaeval to Modern finds There were also several undated features; **406**, the chalk-filled land drains **408**, **410** and **412**, and layers **403** and **431**.

#### iii) Conclusions

Though the evidence is slight it does appear that there is a increase in Mediaeval activity along the cable route near to St. Peter's Church. All the contexts that had Mediaeval finds were within 600m of the church, though no evidence of structures was noted. One would expect in the Mediaeval period that church and village would be in close proximity to each other and it may be that there is a deserted Mediaeval village (or some form of occupation) in the near vicinity. The fact that there were Mediaeval finds in the topsoil over the Portway suggests that the road was still in use in the Mediaeval period.

#### 9.8 POST-MEDIAEVAL

There was no direct evidence for features or layers dating to this period though there were individual finds of pottery and ceramic building material. It may be that the linear filled with burnt flint, 724, is associated with enclosure of Ashford Hill Common (though it is more likely to be of an older date and it is dealt with in section 9.4.1.). The landscaping in the small valley that contains **724** may also be evidence dating to the time of the enclosure of the common.

#### 9.9 EARLY MODERN/MODERN

 i) 1930s Rubbish Dump at Frog Lane (see figs. 2 and 5) A dump of 1930s ceramics was exposed at SU 6329 6026 in the grass verge between
Frog Lane and the garden of the house called Byways. A trial hole was dug, on 19 July 1993, to look for existing services. Later Trench 2 was cut through the location. The dump was given the context numbers 330 and 619.

The pottery included flower pot, porcelain and refined earthenware. There was also a complete salt-glazed inkpot and part of a pink ashtray with "Motor Ocean Policies" printed on it. There were also a number of glass bottles. Only a small selection was kept. The spoil from this area was dumped in a nearby field at SU 6257 6008.

It is not known if the artefacts came from one or more sources. Their nature suggests that they may come from a non-domestic source. Whether this was on the site or further afield is not known. The house Byways on the adjacent plot dates only from the 1970s.

#### ii) Victorian/Early 20th Century Rubbish Dump near Ashford Hill Church (see figs. 2 and 17)

A Victorian rubbish dump was uncovered at SU 5507 6203, 140m east of Ashford Hill Church. It was located immediately to the north of a small pond in an area which was under pasture. Many of the artefacts were recovered from the surface. The area was partly dug out to obtain a representative sample of the artefacts. Its full extent was not defined mainly because sufficient information had been obtained for dating but also because it was partially covered by the topsoil spoilheap, and because it continued into the pond.

The dump contained a great variety of domestic, and perhaps non-domestic rubbish. The context numbers allocated were **662** and **704**. The ceramics included stone ware jars, ink bottles, a "Dalton's Improved Foot Warmer", a mineral water jar with "E. Cox and Sons, Reading and Newbury" printed on it, and numerous refined earthenware vessels and red and yellow wares. There were many glass bottles, including those for Bovril, sauce, fizzy drinks, pâté, medicine and perfume. There was also a bone toothbrush, a small badge shaped like a sun made of copper alloy with a silver coating and several other clasps associated with clothing.

There was also demolition material including brick, roof tile, roof slate and various iron fittings such as a support for a small flue.

This is certainly a dump used by the inhabitants of Ashford Hill village. There is one cob cottage remaining on the eastern edge of the common though in the past there were several others around the periphery of the common and it may be that some of the rubbish comes from demolished buildings that were closer to the dump than the present village.

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#### iii) Other Modern Find Spots

The following two sewer/water pipes were seen in Trench 1 immediately east and west of Ash Lane.

Contexts 69/68. (SU 6349 6018) U-shaped linear. North/south axis. 0.8m x over 1.5m x 0.6m. Sewer trench and pipe on western edge of Ash Lane.

Contexts **79/80**. (SU 6349 6018) V-shaped linear. North/south axis. 0.6m x over 1.5m x 0.7m. Modern pipe (probably water) on eastern edge of Ash Lane.

Contexts **311/312**. (SU 6285 6019) V-shaped feature. Probable linear. Northeast/southwest axis.  $0.9m \ge 0.9m \ge 0.35m$ . Seen in both sections of Trench 1. Plastic drainage pipe.

Contexts **351/352-353**. (SU 6236 6027) U-shaped feature. Probable linear. North/south axis. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. Probably a drainage ditch

Context 636. (SU 5787 6048) Field boundary between fields SU 5660-5760 (LPs 0046 and 8444). The two fields have since been combined into one. The date of the boundary is not known and only Modern finds of earthenware, stoneware and brick were recovered.

Contexts 368/369 (SU6130 5988) Shallow linear of unknown function. Fill contains Early Modern roof tile.

Contexts 671/672, 673/674 and 675/676 (SU 6256 602). Modern service trenches. 1st crossing of Frog Lane.

Contexts **801/802** and 803/804 (SU 5511 6211). Water and BT service trenches. Ashford Hill Road crossing.

Context 831 (SU 5586 6095) Temporary rubble road laid down by the contractor on trackway by Cannon Stable Farm.

Contexts 677/678 (SU 5987 6029) Linear feature. North/south axis. Over 6m x 1.5m x over 1.1m. Seen in both trenches. Southampton to Aldermaston pipe line.

Context 829 (SU 5620 6061.) Earth embankment over unnamed stream to carry Wheathold Road. 60m x 18m x to valley bottom The top 1m, at least, was redeposited London Clay/Bagshot Beds. An 1895 halfpenny was found by a member of the groundworks team in one of the cable trenches across the embankment.

The following two are boundary/drainage ditches either side of the hedgerow between fields SU 5461-5561 (LPs 7427 and 8000) Date of origin unknown but both cleared out recently.

Contexts 848/849 (SU 5580 6120) To the Southeast. Squarish cut, filled with rotted vegetation. 0.4m x over 0.9m x 0.4m.

Contexts **850/851** (SU 5580 6120) To the Northwest. Shallow cut with flattish bottom. 1m x over 0.9m x 0.35m.

Contexts **881/882-883-884** (SU 5504 6197) 12m x 1.3m x 1.3m. Drainage/boundary ditch in strip of land SU 5461-5561 (LP 0695). It consisted of a large red ceramic pipe 0.18m diameter, and a culvert of unmortared bricks.

#### 9.10 UNDATED

The following is a list of undated contexts from the cable route. It may be that some of the linears relate to older field systems.

The Stakeholes near Violet Lane (see figs. 2, 12 and 131)

#### i) Introduction

The site lies on flat ground at SU 5762 6052, 40m north of Meadow Cottage. An old trackway runs between the two, from Violet Lane to the trackway known as Hook Lane. The underlying geology is London Clay/Bagshot Beds. The field was under cultivation at the time of the excavation.

Roman pottery was recovered some 800m to the northwest near Littleham Farm (SMR SU 56SE 7: SU55 62). There is an area of curvilinear cropmarks, seen in air photographs, 200m to the northwest at SU 574 606: (SMR SU 56SE 14). The entry says they are Modern but possibly based on a Mediaeval field system.

#### ii) **Results**

A pattern of features was observed on the surface of the easement on 26 October 1993. These were excavated and recorded on 29 October (contexts **494**, **497-538**) and 3 November 1993 (contexts **557-618**). All except **515**, **517**, **573**, **581** and **605** were stakeholes. The others were small round, or oval features. The area was trowelled back until no more features were observed and so the drawing seems to show the full extent of the features.

The area uncovered was roughly elliptical. All features were cut into the disturbed area of London Clay, **494**. There were no finds from any of the contexts. They are possibly associated with the field system to the north but there is no direct proof.

#### iii) Conclusions

Apart from the area being roughly elliptical there was no clear pattern in the distribution of the stakeholes, and as there were no finds the date and function of the features remains unclear.

List of other undated contexts:-

Contexts 10/9 (SU 6379 6030) U-shaped feature, probably linear. Northeast/southwest axis. Silted up. Only seen in Trench 1. 1.3m x over 0.8m x over 0.7m. Similar but indistinct feature 20m to the east. No finds.

The following three features were all grouped within 3m of the east of the present boundary between fields LP 1820 and LP 9922. The boundary is marked by a present day ditch which drains to the south. It should be noted that a cropmark (SMR SU 66SW 87) has a branch that runs southeastward on a line very close to that of the three features immediately below. It may be that they are related though there is no physical or artefactual evidence linking them. (see Section 9.4.4. and context 414 from this section).

Contexts 57/58-59 (SU 6311 6015) U-shaped feature. Probable linear. North/South axis. Silted up. Only seen in Trench 1. 1m x over 1m x 0.68m. No finds.

Contexts 81/82-83 (SU 6311 6015) U-shaped feature. Probable linear. North/South axis. Silted up. Only seen in Trench 1. 1.5m x over 0.6m x 0.7m. No finds.

Contexts 84/85-86-87 (SU 6311 6015) Irregular-shaped feature. Probable linear. North/South axis. Silted up. Possibly re-cut. Only seen in Trench 1. 2.2m x over 1m x 0.7m. No finds.

Contexts 60/61 (SU 6437 6019) V-shaped feature. Probable linear. East/West axis. Only seen in Trench 2. 0.65m x over 1m x 0.55m. No finds.

Context 66/67 (SU 6418 6032? Grid Ref. at centre of field).. Feature not recorded. Only seen in Trench 2. Brick in feature, probably Modern.

Contexts 71, 72,73 and 74 (SU 6349 6018) The first three are gravel layers and the last a silty clay loam layer beneath Ash Lane. Only seen in Trench 2.  $3.7m \times 1.5m \times 0.05m$  (71)/0.05m (72)/0.05m (73)/0.2m (74). Seal Roman foundations so later than Roman. No finds.

Contexts 281/282-283 (SU 6279 6201) U-shaped feature. Probable linear. Northeast/Southwest axis. Only seen in Trench 1. 3.0m x over 0.9m x 0.9m. No finds

Contexts **284/285** (SU 6276 6021) Shallow gently sloping sided feature. Probable linear. Northeast/Southwest axis. Only seen in Trench 1. 1.5m x over 0.9m x 0.3m. No finds.

Contexts 308/309-310-314 (SU 6285 6019) U-shaped feature. Linear. Northeast/Southwest axis. Seen in Trenches 1 and 2. 5m x over 0.9m x over 0.8m. Cut for ditch between fields SU 6260-6360 LP 9922 and LP 7534. No finds but probably Modern.

Contexts 331/332, 333/955, 334/956, 335/337 (SU 6177 5987) Shallow circular feature. Burnt London Clay and charcoal fills. 1.75m dia x 0.14m. Probable camp fire? Three holes (for tripod?). No finds but possibly Modern.

Contexts **346/347** (SU 6235 6027.) Irregular-shaped feature below the Silchester Road. Discrete. Only seen in south facing section of Trench 2.  $1.35m \times 2 \times 0.55m$ . No finds.

Context 348 (SU 6236 6027) Gravel layer beneath the Silchester Road. Could be several layers. Seen in Trench 2.  $10m \times 2 \times 0.55m$ . Also U-shaped feature 351 and fills 352 and 353. Older surface/base of road. No finds.

Contexts **373-374** (SU 6083 5994) An area of discoloured/redeposited London Clay with a scattering of chalk and burnt flint, immediately west of the Aldermaston Road (A340). No worked flint. Wet area of field. 53m x 29m.

Contexts 375/376 (SU 6145 5984) U-shaped feature. Discrete. Only seen in Northeast facing section of Trench 2. Natural silting. 0.5m x ? x 0.45m. No finds.

Contexts **378/379-380** (SU 6148 5983) Shallow feature with square bottom. Only seen in Southwest facing section of Trench 2. Context **380** appears to be burnt or discoloured sand. No charcoal.  $1.3m \times 2 \times 0.35m$ .

Contexts 403 (SU 5976 6029) Area of burnt London Clay with flecks of charcoal and common burnt flint. Possible camp fire? 1.65 m x 0.9 m x? No finds.

Contexts 406/407 (SU 5985 6029) U-shaped feature. Only seen in Trench 1. Probable linear. North/South axis. Indistinct. 1.5m x over 0.9m x 0.75m. No finds.

The following three features were all U-shaped and filled with chalk nodules. They are probably land drains. North/South axis. All in Trench 1.

Contexts 408/409 (SU 5981 6029) 0.2m x over 0.9m x 0.2m.

Contexts 410/411 (SU 5981 6029) 0.3m x over 0.9m x 0.2m.

Contexts 412/413 (SU 5980 6029) 0.3m x >over 0.9m x 0.3m.

Contexts 414/415 (SU 6285 6019) 14m? x 6m x >1.1m. Large, ill-defined feature with sandy fill that was cut by the Modern ditch marking the boundary between fields context 53 and context 54. This feature is directly on line with the dyke/earthwork that forms the eastern boundary of Early Bridge Copse and continues north towards Silchester. It is almost certain to be the continuation of the dyke/earthwork. The dykes may well be of Iron Age date. However, there were no finds from the feature and so it has been placed in the undated section. (see Section 9.4.4. and 57, 81 and 84 in this section).

Contexts 420/421 (SU 6032 6016) U-shaped feature near Portway. No finds.

Contexts 422/423-424 (SU 5976 6029.) U-shaped feature. Discrete. Only seen in South facing section of Trench 2. Context 424 possibly burnt. 0.6m x over 0.9m x 0.4m. No finds.

Contexts **431** (SU 5967 6030) Circular area of burnt flint. Few burnt, none worked. Some manganese staining. 2.0m dia x ? No finds.

Context **438** (SU 5945 6032) Disturbed area of stoney ground. Possible tree-fall hole. 1.8m x 1.5m x ? No finds.

Contexts **439/440** (SU 5945 6032) Rectangular feature with vertical sides, cut into **438**. 0.23m x 0.08m x 0.25m. No finds but probably Modern.

Contexts 442/443 (SU5936 6034) Shallow linear feature. Only seen in Trench 1. Possible burnt fill. 0.5m x over 1.08m x 0.2m. No finds.

The following six features were all found within 30m of each other. They may not be connected but there were no other features in the immediate vicinity. No finds were recovered from them but Bronze Age axes were found only 60m to the north (SU 6100 6000 SMR SU 66SW 13 and 14: SU 6071 6051 SMR SU 66SW 15).

Contexts **435/436** (SU 6097 5993) Vertical sides and flat-bottomed linear feature. Only seen in Trench 2. North/South axis. 0.74m x over 1.05m x 0.27m.

Contexts 444/445 (SU 6094 5993) U-shaped linear feature. Only seen in Trench 2. North/south axis. Natural silt 0.9m x over 0.9m x 0.45m.

**Contexts 446/447** (SU 6095 5993) Vertical sided linear feature. Only seen in Trench 2. North/South axis. 0.7m x over 0.9m x 0.4m.

Contexts 448/449 (SU 6096 5993) U-shaped feature. Only seen in Trench 2. Discrete. Natural silt. 0.25m x ? x 0.1m. Possible posthole.

Contexts **450/451** (SU 6096 5993) U-shaped feature. Only seen in Trench 2. Discrete. Natural silt. 0.64m x ? x 0.25m. Possible post hole.

Contexts **452/453** (SU 6097 5993) Vertical sided linear. Only seen in Trench 2. Natural silt. North/South axis. 1.5m x over 0.9m x 0.5m.

Context **454/455** (SU 6097 5993) U-shaped linear feature. Only seen in Trench 2. Natural silt. North/South axis. 0.4m x over 0.9m x 0.3m.

Contexts 457/458 (SU 5930 6035) Shallow linear feature. Only seen in Trench 1. North/South axis. Few chalk fragments. Probably ploughed out. 2.8m x 0.24m x 0.03m. No finds.

Context **459/460** (SU 6008 6027) Large linear feature. Gentle then steep sides to rounded bottom. Only seen in Trench 2. Northeast/Southwest axis. Natural silt. 2.65m x over 1.1m x 0.42m. No finds.

Contexts 463/464 (SU 5904 6047?) Linear feature. Only seen in Trench 1 Northwest/Southeast axis. Exact position lost. 1m x over 0.9m x 0.3m. No finds.

Contexts 465/466 and 467/468 (SU 5848 6058) Two linear features.  $4m \ge 0.39m \ge 0.15m$  and  $1.8m \ge 0.2m \ge 0.15m$ . East-west axes. Few brick and charcoal fragments. Probably Modern. Possible wheel ruts.

Context 473 (SU 5839 6058) Circular area of burnt clay. V-shaped profile. 0.3m dia x 0.1m. No finds.

Context 474 (SU 5837 6058) Circular area of burnt clay. 0.7m dia x 0.15m. No finds.

Contexts 475, 476, 477 (SU 5845 6058) Three layers (perhaps a feature). Context 475 is a layer of charcoal between two layers of burnt London Clay. All are 1.1 m x over 0.9 m x 0.05m (475) 0.2m (476) 0.1m (477). Few fragments of sedimentary rock.

Context 490 (SU 5781 6047) Two small patches of daub or burnt clay.

Context **491** (SU 5911 6042) Three layers of gravel beneath boundary of two fields. Only seen in Trench 2 4m x over 0.9m x 0.4m. Top is 1m below ground level Possibly old stream bed. No finds

Context **492/493** (SU 5917 6037) U-shaped feature. Discrete. Only seen in north-facing section of Trench 2. 1.5m x over 0.9m x 1m. No finds.

Contexts 541/542 (SU 5829 6055) U-shaped feature. Seen in Trenches 1 and 2. Linear. North/South axis. Fill of broken chalk.  $0.2m \ge 0.9m \ge 0.28m$ . Probably land drain. No finds.

Contexts 543/544 (SU 5828 6055) U-shaped linear feature. Seen in Trenches 1 and 2. North/South axis. Fill of broken chalk.  $0.25m \times over 0.9m \times 0.33m$ . Probably land drain. No finds.

Contexts 545-556 (SU 5727 6052) This was a group of features observed after the topsoil had been removed to form a working area immediately east of Hook Lane. Context 545 was a rectangular feature measuring  $6.80m \ge 1.25m \ge 0.1m$ . It had two fills 546 and 554 the former of which was composed partly of decomposed organic material. Feature 550 was circular and 547 and 552 were rectangular, the former cutting 545. There were no finds but the partly decomposed organic material suggests a Modern date. Function unknown.

Contexts 620/621 (SU 5777 6047?.) Probable chalk-filled drain. No other information. No finds.

Contexts 622, 623, 624 and 625 (SU 5776 6046) Overall number for Violet Lane. Probably road surfaces. No dating evidence.

The following are a group of five discrete features all within 21m of each other, near Violet Lane. There were no other features in the immediate area. Possibly Prehistoric.

Contexts 626/627 (SU 5797 6049) Shallow feature with a flattish bottom. Only seen in the south-facing section of Trench 1.  $2m \times ? \times 0.4m$ . Natural silting. Contained probable pot boilers.

Contexts 628/629 (SU 5796 6049) U-shaped feature. Only seen in south-facing section of Trench 1. Black fill with manganese staining.  $0.8m \times 2 \times 0.6m$ . No finds.

Contexts 630/632 (SU 5796 6049) U-shaped feature. Only seen in south-facing section of Trench 1. Natural silting.  $0.7m \times 2 \times 0.6m$ . Contained probable pot boilers.

Contexts 632/633 (SU5795 6049) U-shaped feature. Only seen in north-facing section of Trench 1. Natural silting.  $0.8m \times ? \times 0.6m$ . Contained probable pot boilers.

Contexts 634/635 (SU5795 6049) U-shaped feature. Only seen in south-facing section of Trench 1. Black fill.  $0.35m \times 2 \times 0.3m$ . Contained burnt flint and probable pot boilers.

Context 639 (SU 5755 6051) Layer. 2m x over 0.9m x 0.15m. One piece of peg tile.

Contexts 641/642 (SU 5683 6058.) Vertical sided feature with a rounded bottom. Only seen in south facing section of Trench 1. Fill of river gravel. 0.2m x ? x 0.48m.

Context 643 (SU 5726 6051) Hook Lane. Only a layer of root-rich humus was observed between the two banks either side of Hook Lane

The following four features were all grouped within 15m of each other.

Contexts 805/806 (SU 5641 6051.) U-shaped feature. Possible linear. Only seen in Trench 2 both sections.  $0.5m \times over 0.9m \times 0.4m$ . No finds.

Contexts **807/808** (SU 5642 6051) Shallow feature Discrete. Only seen in south facing section of Trench 2. Burnt flint and charcoal flecks. 1.1m x over 0.9m x 0.2m.

Contexts 809/810 (SU 5642 6051) Shallow feature. Discrete. Only seen in south facing section of Trench 2. 0.9m x over 0.9m x 0.2m. Ceramic burnt material, burnt flint and charcoal.

Contexts 811/812 (SU 5643 6050) U-shaped feature. Probably linear. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. 0.6m x over 0.9m x 0.35m. Burnt flint and iron staining.

Contexts **813/814** (SU5648 6048) Large U-shaped feature. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. 1.5m x over 0.9m x 1m. Natural silting. No finds.

Contexts **821/822** (SU 5601 6074) Irregular shaped feature. Discrete. Only seen in north facing section of Trench 1. Few flecks of charcoal. 2.1 m x? x over 0.76m.

Contexts 824/825 (SU 5602 60730 U-shaped feature. Discrete. Only seen in south facing section of Trench 2. 0.8m x ? x 0.5m. No finds.

Contexts 826/827 (SU 5608 6070) U-shaped feature. Probably linear. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. 1.4m x over 0.9m x 0.6m. No finds.

Contexts 828, 879/880 (SU 5523 6178) Boundary bank. Bank of London Clay between fields SU 5461-5561 LPs 3173 and 0005. 3.5m x over 15m x 0.5m. No finds.

Context 830 (SU 5860 6070) Trackway by Wheathold Road. 300m x 6m x?. No finds. It was not seen cut by the cable trenches. The surface consisted of gravel and Modern brick rubble.

Contexts 831 to 841 (SU 5586 6095) Trackway between fields SU 5460-5560 (LPs 8000 and 0004). No finds. 831 was the rubble laid down by the contractor. 841 was the gravel surface before this and 836 an earlier gravel surface. 834 and 839 were the existing ditches either side of the trackway. 832 was an indistinct feature, perhaps an earlier drainage ditch on the northeastern side of the trackway. 837 was a U-shaped linear feature that was sealed by the gravel layer 836, and must therefore pre-date it, but as there were no finds its date remains unknown.

The following seven features were all in fields SU 5461-5561 (LPs 7427 and 8000). They may not be connected but are grouped together because they are near the burnt flint feature **681** and there is a concentration of worked flint in the two fields. Possibly Prehistoric.

Contexts 842/843 (SU 5585 6102.) U-shaped feature. Linear. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. Northwest/Southeast axis. Natural silt.  $0.6m \times 0.9m \times 0.4m$ . No finds.

Contexts **844/845** (SU 5586 6099) U-shaped feature. Discrete. Only seen in Southwest facing section of Trench 1. ? x 0.75m x 0.4m. No finds.

Contexts 846/847 (SU 5582 6111) U-shaped feature. Discrete. Only seen in Southwest facing section of Trench 1. Few flecks of charcoal. Over 0.2m x 0.75m x 0.35m.

Contexts 852/853 (SU 5582 6111) Shallow feature. Discrete. Only seen in Southwest facing section of Trench 2.  $? \ge 0.5 \text{m} \ge 0.2 \text{m}$ . 100% fine charcoal.

Contexts **862/863** (SU5585 6102) Irregular feature. Possible linear. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. 1.2m x over 0.9m x 0.6m. No finds.

Contexts **864/865** (SU 5582 6113) Steep-sided feature. Possible linear. Seen in both sections on Trench 2. Few flecks of charcoal. 3m x over 0.9m x over 0.7m.

Contexts **866/867-868** (SU5575 6134) Obscure feature with uncertain cut. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. Few burnt flint, common charcoal and burnt clay. 0.8m x over 0.9m x 0.26m.

Contexts 875/876-877 (SU 5532 6167) Squarish cut, possible linear. North/south axis. Seen in both sections of Trench 1. Burnt flint and burnt clay. 1.7m x 0.43m x 0.48m.

The following three features are all within 10m of each other. They are probably tree-fall holes or clearance.

Contexts 910/911 (SU 5506 6204) Squarish cut. Probably discrete. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. 0.3m x over 0.9m x 0.24m. No finds.

Contexts 912/913-915 (SU 5506 6204.) Probably discrete. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. Burnt/decayed roots. 1.9m x over 0.9 x 0.6m.

Contexts **916/917** (SU 5506 6205) Probably discrete. Seen in both sections of Trench 2. Roots. 1.6m x over 0.9m x 0.4m.

#### SUMMARY REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132kV CABLE ROUTE. BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994

Context 960 (SU 6372 6025) Burnt layer.  $0.5-0.6m \ge 0.9m \ge 0.1m$ . No finds. A mystery.

Context 962 (SU 6349 6018) Overall number for the crossing of Ash Lane, comprising contexts 68-80. 68, 69, 79 and 80 are Modern services. 70 is the tarmac of the present road. 71-74 are older road surfaces. Though there were no finds, they seal the Roman features 75 and 77 and must therefore be Post-Roman.

Context 963 (SU 6253 6022) Overall number for the first crossing of Frog Lane, comprising of contexts 668-675. 668 is the tarmac of the present road. 671-675 are Modern services. 670 is natural gravel. 669 is probably an older road surface, but there were no finds to date it.

Context 964 (SU 6240 6026) Overall number for second crossing of Frog Lane comprising contexts 322, 323 and 986-988. 986-988 are the parts of the present road. 322 is probably an older road surface and sealed by 322 was feature 323. There were no finds to date any of the contexts.

Context 965 (SU 6085 5994) To alleviate possible traffic disruption the A340/Aldermaston Road crossing was thrust-bored and therefore no observations were possible.

Context 966 (SU5970 6030) The crossing of Church Road was not observed.

Context 967 (SU 5842 6057) Overall number for Baughurst Road, comprising contexts 957-959. 957 and 958 are the tarmac and gravel of the Modern road surface, 959 is an older road surface. There were no finds to date any of the contexts.

Context 968 (SU 5776 6046) Overall number for Violet Lane comprising, contexts 622 to 625. 622 to 624 are the tarmac and gravel of Modern surfaces, 625 is a probable older surface. There were no finds to date any of the contexts.

Context 969 (SU 5507 6203) Overall number for Ham Lane comprising contexts 655-661. 655, 656 and 657 are part of the Modern road surface, 658 and 659 are older surfaces, and 660/661 is a feature sealed by 659. There were no finds to date any of the contexts.

Context 970 (SU 5650 6203) Overall number for Wolverton Road comprising contexts 651 to 654. 651 and 652 are the tarmac and Modern gravel of the present road. 653 and 654 are probable older surfaces. There were no finds to date any of the contexts.

Context 971 (SU5548 6156) The crossing of the B3051 was not observed.

Context 972 (SU 5511 6211) Overall number for Ashford Hill Road comprising contexts 795 to 804. 795 to 798 are Modern gravel and road surfaces. 801 and 803 are cuts for Modern services. 799 and 800 are probable older surfaces. There were no finds to date any of the contexts.

Context 973 (SU 5495 6263) The crossing of Woodhouse Lane was not observed.

81

Context 974 (SU 6440 6022). Overall number given to Compound at Bramley Frith substation. Nothing observed except feature 60.

Context 975 (SU 6235 6027) Overall number for Silchester Road comprising contexts 346-351 and 367. 348 and 349 are the tarmac and base for the present road. 351 is a partly infilled ditch on the western side of the road. 346 was a feature sealed by the base for the Modern road. There were no finds to date any of the contexts. All unstratified finds, 367, were Early Modern or later.

Context 976 (SU 5488 6305) Overall number for the Ashford Hill Compound comprising contexts 484 and 713-715 all of which are natural. Context 478 is for unstratified finds, which contained Post-Mediaeval pottery and peg-tiles.

Context 978 (SU 5881 6060) Burnt flint scatter. Observed on the surface of the easement. Very wet conditions. No finds.

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# S O U T H E R N ARCHAEOLOGICAL S E R V I C E S L T D

SUMMARY REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTRIC 132kV CABLE ROUTE. BRAMLEY TO ASHFORD HILL, HAMPSHIRE. MAY 1993 TO AUTUMN 1994.

> SAS 7 HAMPSHIRE MUSEUMS ACCESSION No. A.1994.4

> > VOLUME 2 (OF 4) THE CONTEXT INDEX NOVEMBER 2001



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turber C	Decembrican	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fia. Nos.
	I Instratified finds from Field I P 5255	Unstratified finds	500 x 13	1	1	9
-2-	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 5255	Ploughed topsoil	500 x >13 x 0.30	1	8	3
3	Laver: gravel. SU 6424 6032	Natural plateau gravel	200 x >13 x >0.30	2	4	ß
4	Natural London Clay/Bagshot Beds along the whole route	Natural	12500 x 20 x >1.50	Route	155	All figs
5	Layer: light brownish grey sandy loam. SU 6401 6031	Alluvium	18 x >13 x ?	8	11	က
9	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 0040	Ploughed topsoil	100 × 12 × 0.30	ı	∞	с,
2	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 7031	Ploughed topsoil	440 × 12 × 0.30	. T	8	3,19,20
ø	Layer: brown silty clay loam	Old ploughsoil, disturbed	Cable route x >13 x 0.25	2#	÷,	3
	Extends from Bramley sub-station to Silchester Road	London clay				=
σ	Feature: linear, u-shaped. N/E - S/W axis. SU 6397 6030	Drainage ditch? Undated	>1.30 × 0.80 × >0.70	10	4	3
10	Fill of 9: prev clay	Fill of ditch	>1.30 × 0.80 × >0.70	8	6	As feature
1	Layer: gravel. SU 6397 6030	Probable river deposit	>4.50 x >2.00 x ?	5	4	e
12	Feature: linear, v-shaped. N/S axis. SU 6370 6024	Probably Roman poss. C1st	>1.00 × 2.20 × 0.50	13	15	As feature
13	Fill of 12: light grey loamy sand		>1.00 × 2.20 × 0.50	8	12	19,34,36
14	Feature: linear, irregular shaped. SU 6370 6024	1	>1.00 × 2.00 × 0.90	15	4	19,34,36
15	Fill of 14: vellowish brown silty clay loam	Ξ	>1.00 × 2.00 × 0.90	12, 16	14	As feature
16	Feature: linear, v-shaped. N/S axis, SU 6370 6024	Probably Roman	>1.00 × 0.50 × 0.40	17	15, 19	19,34,36
17	Fill of 16: light brownish grey loamy sand.	Ŧ	>1.00 × 0.50 × 0.40	8	16	As feature
18	Feature: linear. flat bottom. N/S axis. SU 6370 6024	=	>1.00 x 2.60 x 0.35	19	4	19,34,36
19	Fill of 19: brown loamy sand/grave	14	>1.00 × 2.60 × 0.35	16, 20	18	As feature
20	Feature: linear, v-shaped. N/S axis. SU 6370 6024	44	>1.00 × 0.35 × 0.35	21	19	19,34,36
21	Fill of 20: grevish brown silty clay loam		>1.00 × 0.35 × 0.35	8	20	As feature
22	Feature: steep-sided and flat-bottomed. SU 6369 6024	-	>1.00 × 3.60 × 0.80	23	4	19,34,36,38
23	Fill of 22: brown loamy sand	-	>1.00 × 3.60 × 0.80	24	22	As feature
24	Fill of 22: dark vellowish brown silty clay loam	-	>1.00 × 3.60 × 0.80	25	23	As feature
52	Feature: linear, v-shaped. N/S axis. SU 6369 6024	=	>1.00 × 0.80 × 0.57	26	24	19,34,38
50	Fill of 25: pale brown loamy sand/gravel	*	>1.00 × 0.80 × 0.57	8	25	As feature
27	Feature: linear, irregular-shaped. N/S axis. SU 6369 6024		>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	88	4	19,34,38
78	Fill of 27: brown loamy sand		>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	8	27	As feature
29	Feature: linear. u-shaped. N/S axis. SU 6369 6024	Cut for Modern land drain	>1.00 × 0.30 × 0.40	30	8	19,34,38
8	Fill of 29: ceramic land drain	Modern land drain	>1.00 × 0.30		29	As feature
3	Feature: linear. SU 6369 6024	Probably Roman	>1.00 × 0.70 × 0.40	32	35	19,34,38
32	Fill of 31: greyish brown loamy sand	E	>1.00 × 0.70 × 0.40	8	31	As feature
33	Feature: linear. SU 6369 6024	2	>1.00 × 2.80 × 0.70	ष्ठ	4	19,34,38,40
8	Fill of 33: brown loamy sand		>1.00 × 2.20 × 0.20	35	33	As feature
35	Fill of 33: brown silty clay loam		>1.00 × 2.80 × 0.40	31	8	As feature
36	Feature: linear. SU 6369 6024		>1.00 x 8.50 x 0.90	37	4	19,34,40,42

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Table 1: List of Contexts

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Contav	4 Description	Internatation	Dimanelone	Refore	After	Fig. Nos.
37	Fill of 36: brown loamy sand	Probably Roman	>1.00 × 7.50 × 0.20	38	36	As feature
8	Fill of 36: brown sitty clay loam	=	>1.00 x 8.50 x 0.70	8	37	As feature
ဓဗ္ဗ	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6368 6024 (same as 156)	Roman ditch C2nd or 3rd	>1.00 × 2.00 × 0.75	41	4	19,34,42
4	Fill of 39: pale brown loamy sand		>1.00 × 2.00 × 0.75	8	39	As feature
4	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6368 6024	Roman poss. C3rd	>1.00 x 2.00 x 0.50	42	40, 43	19,34,42
42	Fill of 41: pale brown loamy sand	=	>1.00 × 2.00 × 0.50	8	41	As feature
43	Layer: brown loamy sand/ gravel. SU 6368 6024	Poss. Roman pre-C3rd	21 x >1.00 x 1.00	41	42	19,34,42
4	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6365 6023	Poss. Roman	>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	45	4	19,45
45	Fill:of 44: light brownish grey silty clay loam	=	>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	8	44	As feature
46	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6365 6023		>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	47	4	19,46
47	Fill of 46: light brownish grey sitty clay loam	•	>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	8	46	As feature
48	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6364 6023	=	>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	49	4	19,47
49	Fill of 48: light brownish grey silty clay loam		>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	8	48	As feature
20	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 3516	Ploughed topsoil	75 x >12 x 0.30	1	8	19,20
51	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 3516	Ploughed topsoil	150 x >12 x 0.30	1	8	4,19,20
52	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 1820	Ploughed topsoil	137 x >12 x 0.30	-	8	4,19,20
53	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 9922	Ploughed topsoil	275 x >12 x 0.30	1	8	4
2	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 7534	Ploughed topsoil	300 x >12 x 0.30	1	8	4
55	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6363 6023	Poss. Roman	>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	56	4	19,48
56	Fill of 55: light brownish grey slity clay loam	=	>1.00 × 1.50 × 0.50	8	55	As feature
57	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6311 6015	Drainage ditch. Undated.	>1.00 × 1.00 × 0.68	58	4	4
58	Fill of 57: grey silty clay loam	=	>1.00 × 0.45 × 0.33	59	57	As feature
59	Fill of 57: pale brown silty clay loam	E	>1.00 × 1.00 × 0.50	8	58	As feature
8	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6437 6019	Uncertain. Undated	>0.65 x 1.00 x 0.55	61	4	3
61	Fill of 60: brownish yellow gravel/sand	E	>0.65 × 1.00 × 0.55	I	8	As feature
62	Finds from topsoil spoilheap east of Ash Lane.	Roman-Modern	20 × 6.00 × 2.00	•	ı	20
	SU 6350 6018	=	4	=	=	=
83	Finds from context 8 spoilheap east of Ash Lane	Roman C1st - 3rd	8.00 × 6.00 × 2.00	•	1	8
	SU 6350 6018			I	=	=
2	Fill of 65: light grey silty clay loam	Roman ditch. C3rd/4th	>0.50 x >2.00 x >0.75	2	65	As feature
65	Feature: linear, v-shaped. SU 6425 6032		>0.50 x >2.00 x >0.75	64	4	3,89,90
99	Feature: mystery. SU 6418 6032 centre of field	Undated	i	67	~	'n
67	Fill of 66:	*	1	1	99	As feature
88	Feature: linear, u-shaped. N/S axis. SU 6349 6018	Cut for Modern sewer	>1.50 × 0.80 × 0.60	69	20	19,44
69	Fill of 68: iron sewer pipe and infill	Modern sewer	>1.50 × 0.80 × 0.60	1	68	As feature
02	Layer: tarmac surface of Ash Lane SU 6349 6018	Modern road surface	>1.50 × 4.00 × 0.25	88	71	19,44
71	Layer: light brownish grey gravel/sand.	Post-Roman road surface	>1.50 × 3.70 × 0.05	70	72	19,44

Table 1: List of Contexts

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Contex	xt Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
72	Layer: yellowish brown gravel/sand.	Post-Roman road surface	>1.50 x 3.70 x 0.05	71	73	19,44
73	Layer: light brownish grey gravel/sand.		>1.50 x 3.70 x 0.05	72	74	19,44
74	Layer: dark grey silty clay loam.		>1.50 × 3.70 × 0.20	73	76, 78	19,44
75	Feature: linear, square-shaped. SU 6349 6018	Cut Roman wall foundation	>1.50 × 0.60 × 0.25	76	4	19,44
76	Fill of 75: large flint nodules in dg brown loamy sand	Roman wall. Date?	>1.50 × 0.60 × 0.25	74	75	As feature
11	Feature: linear, square-shaped. SU 6349 6018	Cut Roman wall foundation	>1.50 × 0.70 × 0.40	78	4	19,44
78	Fill of 77: large flint nodules in dg brown loamy sand	Roman wall. Date?	>1.50 × 0.70 × 0.40	74	17	As feature
62	Feature: linear, u-shaped cut. SU 6349 6018	Cut for Modern pipe trench	>1.50 × 0.60 × 0.70	80	4	19,44
80	Fill of 79: utility pipe and infill	Modern service pipe	>1.50 × 0.60 × 0.70	•	<u>7</u> 9	As feature
81	Feature: u-shaped feature. SU 6312 6015	Drainage ditch. Undated.	>1.00 × 0.65 × 0.50	82	4	4
82	Fill of 81: brownish yellow gravel/sand	E	>1.00 × 0.50 × 0.15	ß	81	As feature
83	Fill of 81: grey silty clay loam	E	>1.00 × 0.60 × 0.50	8	82	As feature
2	Feature: irregular feature. SU 6311 6015	=	>1.00 × 2.20 × 0.70	87	4	4
85	Fill of 84: brownish yellow gravel/sand	=	>1.00 × 2.20 × 0.20	86	87	As feature
88	Fill of 84: light grey clay		>1.00 × 2.20 × 0.15	æ	85	As feature
87	Fill of 84: yellowish brown sandy loam	=	>1.00 × 0.90 × 0.55	85	84	As feature
88	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 4500. Same as 371	Old ley	170 × 12 × 0.30	•	ω	പ
80	Finds from Frog Lane/Silchester Road junction. As 964	No finds	20 × 2.00 × 2.30	ı	•	5
6	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 2826	Paddock	120 x 15 x 0.30	-	8	5
9	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 002	Ploughed topsoil	480 x 29 x 0.30	J	æ	5,6
92	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 0061	Ploughed topsoil	20 x 15 x 0.30	-	8	9
8	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 4976	Paddock	55 x 12 x 0.30	U	æ	9
8	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 4181	Paddock	55 x 12 x 0.30	ı	æ	9
36	Finds from spoilheap between Ash Lane and Roman road	Roman C1st-late C3rd	40 x 6.00 x ?	•	-	20
	to Winchester. SU 6345 6018	=	Ŧ	=	=	=
8	Fill of 99: large flint nodules, CBM and pottery	Roman wall C3rd.	>5.00 × 1.80 × >0.30	67	50	As feature
67	Fill of 99: greyish brown silty clay loam with charcoal	Backfill of Roman wall. C3rd	>5.00 × 1.80 × >0.30	96	66	As feature
86	Finds from topsoil spoilheap to the sides of the Roman		5.00 × 6.00 × ?	•		20
	wall foundations 99. SU 6345 6018	1	H	=	44	=
<del>6</del> 6	Feature: cut for flint wall. SU 6345 6018	Roman wall C3rd.	>5.00 x 1.80 x > 0.30	26	4	19,28-31
100	Feature: linear, u-shaped. N/W-S/E axis. SU 6373 6025	Probably Roman	>1.00 x 1.80 x 0.40	10	4	19,91
101	Fill of 100: greyish brown silty clay loam. Human bone	4	>1.00 × 1.80 × 0.40	8	100	As feature
102	Finds from 4 spoil heap by the side of the Roman road	Roman mainly C4th	3.00 x ? x ?	•	•	20
	to Winchester. SU 6341 6018	49	T		2	HL.
103	Feature: circular, SU 6343 6018	Roman pit Mid C3rd.	> 1.00 x ? x ?	ć	6	19,25,28

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Contex	tt Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
104	Feature: probable feature or possible layer	Roman Mid C3rd	>1.00 × ? × ?	195	4	19,25,28,88
105	Feature: circular pit with steep sides and flattish bottom	Roman pit Early-Mid C3rd.	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.70	106	4	19,25,28,92
106	Fill of 105: black loamy sand with large amount of pottery	Roman pit Early-Mid C3rd.	1.00 × 1.00 × 0.70	20	105	As feature
107	Finds recovered by David Barrett 30m west of Ash Lane	Roman. C1st -late 3rd.	10 × 10 × 7	50	82	20,28
	from surface of easement. SU 6345 6018	=	=	2	E	=
108	Finds from spoilheap by side of Earthwork SU 6286 6019	Early Modern finds	16 × 6.00 × 7	]		4
109	Feature: square-shaped. SU 6370 6024	Roman. C3rd.	>0.90 × 0.76 × 0.28	110	4	19,25,35,37
110	Fill of 109: very pale brown sand	Ŧ	>0.90 × 0.76 × 0.28	8	109	As feature
111	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6370 6024	Probably Roman	>0.90 x 0.50 x 0.30	112	4	19,35,37
112	Fill of 111: very pale brown loamy sand	100	>0.90 × 0.50 × 0.30	8	111	As feature
113	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6370 6024	20	>0.90 × 0.30 × 0.25	114	4	19,35,37
114	Fill of 113: brown loamy sand		>0.90 x 0.30 x 0.25	8	113	As feature
115	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6370 6024	N N	>0.90 × 0.50 × 0.40	116	118	19,35,37
116	Fill of 115: light yellowish brown loamy sand	M	>0.90 × 0.50 × 0.40	8	115	As feature
117	Feature: flat-bottomed. SU 6370 6024	<b>\$</b>	>0.90 × 1.35 × 0.20	118	7	19,35,37
118	Fill of 117: very pale brown loamy sand	<b>4</b>	>0.90 × 1.30 × 0.25	115, 119	117	As feature
119	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 6370 6024		>0.90 × 1.30 × 0.50	120	7	19,35,37
120	Fill of 119: brownish yellow sand	1	>0.90 x 1.30 x 0.50	121	119	As feature
121	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6369 6024	88 1	>0.90 x 1.30 x 0.30	123	120	19,35,37
122	Fill of 121: brown loamy sand		>0.90 x 1.30 x 0.10	124	123	As feature
123	Fill of 121: pale brown loamy sand		.0.90 × 1.30 × 0.22	122	121	As feature
124	Feature: iregular-shaped. SU 6369 6024		>0.90 x 3.00 x 0.75	126	122	19,35,37,39
125	Fill of 124: pale brown silty clay loam		>0.90 × 3.00 × 0.75	æ	126	As feature
126	Fill of 124: brownish yellow loamy sand		>0.90 × 0.30 × 0.12	125	124	As feature
127	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6369 6024		>0.90 x 1.80 x 0.65	128	126	19,35,39
128	Fill of 127: light yellowish brown sand	4	>0.90 × 1.80 × 0.65	130, 134	127	As feature
129	Fill of 127: brown gravel (lens of gravel)	<b>84</b>	>0.90 × 0.80 × 0.05	lens within	128	As feature
130	Feature: cylindrical-shaped SU 6369 6024		0.15 x 7 x 0.53	131	128	19,35,39
131	Fill:of 130: brown loamy sand	64	0.15 x 7 x 0.53	ω	130	As feature
132	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6369 6024	4	>0.90 x 0.50 x 0.32	133	135	19,35,39
133	Fill of 132: very pale brown sand		>0.90 x 0.50 x 0.32	∞	132	As feature
134	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6369 6024	4	>0.90 x 1.52 x 0.65	136	128	19,35,39
135	Fill of 134: brownish yellow sand	1	>0.90 x 1.52 x 0.65?	132, 139	136	As feature
136	Fill of 134: not recorded		>0.90 × 1.33 × 0.20	135	134	As feature
137	Feature: linear, u-shaped. SU 6368 6024	Cut of Modern land drain	>0.90 × 0.47 × 0.60	138	140	19,35,39
138	Fill of 137: ceramic land drain	Modern land drain	>0.90 × 0.47 × 0.60		137	As feature

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Letter steep-sider     Description     Interpretation     Dimensions     Before     Afer     Fg. No.       Feature steep-sider file of 18: brown silv day log biolow     Probably Roman     >>0.90, x 0.40, x 0.65     140     135     193, 5.33     19, 355, 391     19, 355, 411     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 413     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     13, 544, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 414     19, 354, 4143     14, 346     14, 36
Description     Interpretation     Dimensions     Before     After After       Feature:     step=sided flact-holtmed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.09 x 0.40 x 0.65     140     135       Feature:     step=sided flact-holtmed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.09 x 130 x 0.25     142     143       Feature:     step=sided flact-holtmed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.09 x 110 x 0.47     144     143       Feature:     step=sided, flact-holtmed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.09 x 110 x 0.47     144     4       Feature:     step=sided, flact-holtmed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.09 x 110 x 0.47     144     4       Feature:     step=sided, flact-holtmed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.09 x 10 x 0.35     144     4       Feature:     step=sided, flact-holtmed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     Probably Roman     Probably Roman     Probably Roman     144     4       Fill of 143:     flag of 147.     flag of 147.     flag of 147.     144     4     145       Fill of 143:     flag of 148.     flag of 148.     flag of 148.     148.
Electron     Description     Interpretation     Dimensions     Before effore       Feature: steep-sided flat-bottomed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 0.40 x 0.65     140       Feature: us-haped, flat-bottomed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 1.30 x 0.25     142       Feature: us-haped, flat-bottomed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 1.10 x 0.47     144       Feature: us-haped, flat-bottomed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 1.10 x 0.47     144       Feature: us-haped, flat-bottomed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 1.10 x 0.47     144       Feature: us-haped, flat-bottomed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 1.10 x 0.47     144       Feature: us-haped, flat-bottomed: SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 1.10 x 0.47     146       Feature: us-haped, SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 0.48 x 0.35     149       Feature: us-haped, SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 0.03 x 0.03     150       Feature: us-haped, SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 0.03 x 0.03     161       Feature: us-haped, SU 6358 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 x 0.03 x 0.03     161       Feature: us-h
Image: Stepside flat-bottomed. SU 6368 6024     Interpretation     Dimensions       Feature: stepside flat-bottomed. SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.50 × 0.4 0 × 0.65       Feature: ustraped. flat-bottomed. SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.50 × 1.30 × 0.25       Feature: ustraped. flat-bottomed. SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 × 1.30 × 0.25       Feature: ustraped. flat-bottomed. SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 × 1.30 × 0.25       Feature: ustraped. flat-bottomed. SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 × 1.30 × 0.25       Fluid of 141; yellowish brown sand     Propably Roman     >0.90 × 1.40 × 0.35       Fluid of 147; greyish brown sand     Propably Roman     >0.90 × 0.46 × 0.35       Feature: integular stepsion     Propably Roman     >0.90 × 0.46 × 0.35       Feature: integular stepsion     Propably Roman     >0.90 × 0.46 × 0.35       Fluid of 147; greyish brown sand     Propably Roman     >0.90 × 0.46 × 0.35       Feature: integular stepsion slip 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 × 2.36 × 0.55       Feature: integular stepsion slip 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 × 2.36 × 0.55       Feature: usteped. SU 6368 6024     Probably Roman     >0.90 × 2.36 × 0.55       Fill of 1
Image:
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Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
174	Fill of 173: grey silty clay loam	=	1.40 × ? × 0.15	287	173	As feature
175	Feature: inverted bell-shaped. SU 6356 6021	Roman C1st-2nd.	>0.90 x 1.50 x >0.90	176	4	19,53
176	Fill of 175: grey silty clay	Z.	>0.90 × 1.50 × >0.90	8	175	As feature
177	Fill of 173: brown silty clay	Ξ	1.40 x ? x 0.10	8	287	As feature
178	Feature: saucer-shaped. SU 6367 6021	Probably Roman	1.70 × ? × 0.40	180	4	19,54
179	Fill of 178: light brownish grey silty clay	Probably Roman	$1.70 \times 7 \times 0.30$	8	180	As feature
180	Fill of 178: grey silty clay		1.50 x ? x 0.10	179	178	As feature
181	Feature: steep-sided and flat-bottomed. SU 6367 6021	8	1.50 x 7 x 0.40	182	4	19,55
182	Fill of 181: grey silty clay	=	1.50 x 7 x 0.40	80	181	As feature
183	Feature: steep-sided. SU 6354 6020	Roman. Early C3rd.	>0.90 × 1.52 × 0.45	184	4	19,25,56
184	Fill of 183: dark yellowish brown silty clay	=	>0.90 × 1.52 × 0.45	8	183	As feature
185	Feature: steep-sided flat-bottomed SU 6352 6019	Probably Roman	1.30 × ? × 0.25	186	4	19,57
186	Fill of 185: yellowish brown silty clay	2	1.30 x ? x 0.25	8	185	As feature
187	Feature: steep-sided, flat-bottomed. SU 6352 6019	Ŧ	0.94 x ? x 0.40	188	4	19,58
188	Fill of 187: yellowish brown ?	2	$0.94 \times 7 \times 0.40$	8	187	As feature
189	Feature: steep-sided flattish-bottomed. SU 6351 6019	=	0.94 × ? × 0.27	190	4	19,59
190	Fill of 189: dark yellowish brown silty clay	-	0.94 × 7 × 0.27	ω	189	As feature
191	Feature: shape not known. SU 6351 6019		0.75 x ? x 1.00	192	4	19
192	Fill of 191: dark greyish brown loamy sand		0.75 × ? × 1.00	8	191	As feature
193	Feature: shape uncertain. SU 6344 6018	Roman Early-Mid C3rd	>2.30 x > 0.60 x >0.15	194	200	19,25,28,33
194	Fill of 193: gritty sand	=	>2.30 x > 0.60 x >0.15	8	193	As feature
195	Fill of 104: grey clay	Roman. Mid C3rd.	>1.00 × ? × ?	245	104	As feature
196	Fill of 103: very dark grey sandy silt clay	1	>1.00 × 7 × 7	8	103	As feature
197	Feature: shape uncertain. SU 6344 6018	Roman. Late C3rd	>2.50 x >1.50 x > 0.40	198	4	19,26,28,33
198	Fill of 197; black loamy sand	=	>2.50 x >1.50 x > 0.40	8	199	As feature
199	Fill of 197: grey loamy sand		>2.50 x >1.50 x > 0.40	198	197?	As feature
200	Layer: dark brown silty clay. SU 6344 6018	ProB. Roman. C3rd/earlier	>5.00 x >2.00 x ?	193, 197	5	19,28,33
201	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 6347 6018	Early Roman	>0.70 × 1.55 × >0.58	4	202	19,60
202	Fill of 201: dark grey silty clay loam		>0.70 x 1.55 x >0.58	8	201	As feature
203	Feature: shallow u-shaped. SU 6346 6018	Probably Roman	Not known	204	4	19,28
204	Fill of 203: no description		Not known	-	203	As feature
205	Layer: light grey silty clay. SU 6345 6018	2	0.36 x 0.36 x >0.20	<b>6</b> 6	206	19,28-30
206	Layer: light grey silty clay. SU 6345 6018		>1.00 x >0.37 x ?	205	~	19,28-31
207	Layer: light brown sandy silt. SU 6345 6018	Contractor's wheel rut	2	æ	205	19,28-30
208	Number deleted.	•	•	•	•	•
209	Layer: greyish brown sandy silt loam. SU 6344 6018	Roman. AD100 - 150	7 x 7 x 0.55	211-214-225	210	19,28,61,62,66

Contex	t Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
210	Layer: light grey sandy silt. SU 6344 6018	Prob. Roman. C4th/earlier	2×2×0.14	211-214	4	19,28,61,62
211	Feature: steep-sided and flat-bottom. SU 6344 6018	Roman. C4th or later.	>0.90 × 2.00 × 0.50	212	209	19,26,28,61
212 212	Fill of 211: greyish brown sandy silt	61	>0.90 × 0.33 × 0.22	213	211	As feature
213	Fill of 211: greyish brown sandy silt	41	>0.90 x 2.00 x 0.3	æ	212	As feature
214	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6346 6018	Roman C1st	1.70 × ? × 0.68	216	209	19,21,62
215	Fill of 214: grey silty clay		1.70 × ? × 0.40	8	216	As feature
216	Fill of 214: grey silty clay	Roman C1st	0.76 × ? × 0.34	215	214	As feature
217	Feature: vertical sides and flat bottom. SU 6342 6018	Probably Roman	7 x 0.13 x 0.28	218	4	19,28,63
218	Fill of 217: greyish brown silty clay	8	7 × 0.13 × 0.28	ω	217	As feature
219	Feature: vertical sides and pointed bottom. SU 6342 6018	4	7 × 0.11 × 0.23	220	4	19,28,64
220	Fill of 219: greyish brown silty clay	1	? x 0.11 x 0.23	æ	219	As feature
23	Feature: linear, u-shaped. SU 6341 6018	Roman. AD150 - 200	>0.90 × 1.00 × 0.38	224	4	19,24,65
222	Fill of 221: light brownish grey sandy silt	18	>0.90 × 0.54 × 0.38	æ	224	As feature
223	Unstratified finds from area of Roman foundations 96	Roman C1st-late C3rd	30 × 6.00 × -	1		20
224	Fill of 221: pale brown silty clay	Roman. AD150 - 200	> 0.90 × 1.00 × 0.38	222	221	As feature
225	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6342 6018	Roman C2nd	1.25 x ? x > 0.64	226	209	19,28,66
226	Fill of 225: dark grey sandy silt clay	-	1.25 x ? x > 0.64	ω	225	As feature
227	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 6341 6018	Roman. AD100 - 150	2.10 × ? × > 0.60	228	4	19,23,67
228	Fill of 227: greyish brown silty clay		2.10 x ? x > 0.60	æ	227	As feature
229	Layer: pale brown silty clay. SU 6338 6017	Roman. AD150 - 200	7.80 x >0.90 x 0.25	233	232	19,24,69
230	Layer: greyish brown silty clay. SU 6338 6017	84	8.70 x >0.90 x 0.38	231	4	19,24,68
231	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6338 6107	Prob. Roman. Post-150 - 200	0.12 x 7 x 0.15	232	230	19,68
232	Fill of 231: pale brown silty clay		0.12 x 7 x 0.15	229	231	As feature
233	Feature: steep-sided flat bottom. SU 6338 6017	4	0.20 × ? × 0.17	234	229	19,69
234	Fill of 233: yellowish brown ?	E	0.20 × ? × 0.17	ω	233	As feature
235	Layer: no description	Roman AD150 - 200	No dimensions	236	4	19,24,70
236	Feature: concave-sided. SU 6337 6017	E	>0.90 x 2.40 x >0.45	237	235	19,24,70
237	Fill of 236: no description		>0.90 x 2.40 x >0.45	∞	236	As feature
238	Feature: concave-sided. SU 6332 6017	Roman. C3rd -4th	>0.90 x 1.30 x >0.50	239	4	19,71
239	Fill of 238: light yellowish brown silty clay		>0.90 x 1.30 x >0.50	8	238	As feature
240	Feature: square-shaped. SU 6347 6018	Roman. Early-Mid C3rd.	0.50 × ? × 0.70	241	4	19,25,72
241	Fill of 240: very dark grey sandy silt loam	8	$0.50 \times ? \times 0.70$	8	240	As feature
242	Layer: greyish brown silty clay. SU 6344 6018	Roman. ?C3rd	2 x 2 x 0.22	8?	4?	19,28
243	Layer: greyish brown silty clay. SU 6346 6018	Roman. AD150 - 200	7 x 7 x 0.22	87	4?	19,28,93
244	Fill of 104: no description	Roman. Mid C3rd.	0.20 × ? × 0.30	245	195	As feature

Context	t Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fia. Nos.
245	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 6344 6018	Prob. Modern disturbance	0.87 x 7 x 0.25	246	244	19,28,88
246	Fill of 245: dark brown ?	*	0.87 x ? x 0.25	•	245	As feature
247	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6343 6018	Roman. AD150 - 200	>0.90 x ?3.75 x 0.90	248	249	19,23,28,83
248	Fill of 247: very dark grey sandy silt	=	>0.90 x ?3.75 x 0.90	∞	247	As feature
249	Layer: light grey silty clay. SU 6343 6018	Prob. Roman pre AD100-150	No dimensions	247, 250	4	19,28,73,83
250	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6343 6018	Probably Roman	1.25 x ? x 0.46	251	249	19,28,73
251	Fill of 250: grey silty clay	8	1.25 × ? × 0.46	8	250	As feature
252	Feature: steep-sided, flat-bottomed. SU 6342 6018	Roman. C3rd	2.20 x ? x 0.20	253	4	19,28,74
253	Fill of 252: dark grey silty clay	Roman. C3rd	2.20 x ? x 0.20	8	252	As feature
254	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 6342 6018	Roman. C2nd or later	1.00 x ? x 0.38	255	4	19,28,75
255	Fill of 254: dark brown silty clay	E	1.00 x ? x 0.38	8	254	As feature
256	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6340 6018	Roman. AD43 - 70	0.50 x 7 x 0.32	257	4	19,21,76
257	Fill of 256: greyish brown	-	0.50 × 7 × 0.32	8	256	As feature
258	Feature: steep-sided, flat-bottomed. SU 6338 6018	Roman. AD150 - 200	2.50 x 7 x 0.42	259	4	19,24,77
259	Fill of 258: dark greyish brown silty clay loam	-	2.50 × 7 × 0.42	8	258	As feature
<b>2</b> 60	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6338 6017	Roman. C2nd	0.60 × 7 × 0.35	261	4	19,78
261	Fill of 260: very dark grey silt loam	=	0.60 × ? × 0.35	8	260	As feature
<b>5</b> 62	Layer: greyish brown sandy silt loam. SU 6337 6018	Undated. Prob. Roman	>0.90 x 6.75 x 0.40	8	4	19,80
<b>5</b> 63	Feature: steep-sided, flat-bottomed. SU 6336 6017	Roman. C2nd	0.90 x 7 x 0.26	264	4	19,79
264	Fill of 263: dark grey silty clay loam	=	0.90 × 7 × 0.26	8	263	As feature
265	Feature: linear, irregular-shaped. SU 6334 6017	Roman. AD150 - 200	>0.90 × 1.90 × 0.65	266	4	19,23,81
<b>2</b> 66	Fill of 265: greyish brown silty clay	æ.	>0.90 x 1.90 x 0.65	8	265	As feature
267	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6332 6017	Probably Roman	>0.90 x 1.10 x 0.70	269	4	19,82
268	Fill of 267: light brownish grey sandy silt	=	>0.90 × 1.10 × 0.35	8	269	As feature
269	Fill of 267: light greyish brown sandy silt		>0.90 x 1.10 x 0.30	268	267	As feature
270	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6332 6017	=	>0.90 x 1.00 x 0.70	271	4	19,82
271	Fill of 270: greyish brown silty clay	*	>0.90 × 1.00 × 0.70	8	270	As feature
272	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6331 6017	=	>0.90 x 0.86 x 0.30	273	4	19,84
273	Fill of 272: light brownish grey sandy silt	=	>0.90 × 0.86 × 0.30	8	272	As feature
274	Feature: steep-sided, flat-bottomed. SU 6329 6017	н	>0.90 × 1.00 × 0.50	277	4	19,85
275	Fill of 274: light brownish grey sandy silt	E.	>0.90 x 1.00 x 0.40	8	276	As feature
276	Fill of 274: brown silty clay	I	>0.90 × 1.00 × 0.05	275	277	As feature
277	Fill of 274: brownish yellow silty clay	=	>0.90 × 0.60 × 0.05	276	274	As feature
278	Feature: steep-sided, flat-bottomed. SU 6326 6016	Roman. C2nd	>0.90 x 1.56 x 0.44	279	4	4,19,86
279	Fill of 278: light brownish grey sandy silt	=	>0.90 x 1.56 x 0.44	8	278	As feature

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Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
<b>5</b> 80	Layer: light brownish grey sand. SU 6285 6019	Natural sand	110 x >0.90 x ?	52	4	4
281	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6279 6201	Undated	>0.90 × 3.00 × 0.90	282	280	As feature
282	Fill of 281: brownish yellow loamy sand	Undated	>0.90 x 3.00 x 0.90	283	281	As feature
283	Fill of 281: light grey loamy sand	Undated	>0.90 x 1.20 x 0.90	54	282	4
284	Feature: saucer-shaped. SU 6276 6021	Undated	>0.90 x 1.50 x 0.30	285	280	4
285	Fill of 284: light yellowish brown silty clay loam	Undated	>0.90 x 1.50 x 0.30	54	284	As feature
286	Unstratified finds spoilheap 1st Frog Lane. SU 6255 6022	Modern	1	I	ı	a
287	Fill of 173: black charcoal	Roman. Pre-AD250	1.40 x ? x 0.50	177	174	As feature
288	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 6249 6022	Poss. IA/Early Roman	>0.90 x 1.30 x 0.50	289	4	5,94,95
289	Fill of 288: light yellowish brown silty clay loam	An and a second s	>0.90 × 1.30 × 0.50	æ	288	As feature
290	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6248 6022	Poss. IA/Early Roman	>0.90 x 2.00 x 0.60	291	4	5,94,96
291	Fill of 290: very pale brown silty clay loam		>0.90 x 2.00 x 0.60	œ	290	As feature
292	Feature: steep sides and flat bottom. SU 6246 6023	R	>0.90 x 1.90 x 0.50	294	4	5,94,97
293	Fill of 292: light yellowish brown sandy loam	#	>0.90 × 1.90 × 0.50	ω	294	As feature
294	Fill of 292: light yellowish brown sandy loam		>0.90 × 1.50 × 0.20	293	292	As feature
295	Feature: rectangular-shaped. SU 6241 6024	Bł	0.30 × ? × 0.50	296	4	5,98
296	Fill of 295: black silt loam. SU 6241 6024	-	0.30 × 7 × 0.50	æ	295	As feature
297	Feature: flat-bottomed. SU 6230 6025	H4	2.00 x ? x 0.80	298	4	5,99
298	Fill of 297: very pale brown loamy sand	a la	2.00 × ? × 0.80	8	297	As feature
299	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6229 6024	н	>0.90 × 0.50 × 0.50	300	Þ	5,94,100
90 000	Fill of 299: light grey loamy sand	H	>0.90 × 0.50 × 0.50	8	299	As feature
301	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6229 6024	H	0.50 x 7 x 0.60	302	4	5,101
302	Fill of 301: light grey loamy sand		0.50 × 7 × 0.60	8	301	As feature
303	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6227 6022	Late I/A -Early Roman	2.00x ? x 0.85	304	4	5,102
304	Fill of 303: pale brown sandy loam	8	2.00 × ? × 0.85	8	303	As feature
305	Feature: steep-sided. SU 6225 6022	Probably Natural	20 x >0.90 x >0.90	306	4	5,94,103
306	Fill of 305: yellowish brown silty clay loam	H	20 x >0.90 x >0.90	8	305	As feature
307	Layer: no description	Modern trample	>5.20 x >0.90 x 0.12	5	312	4
308	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6285 6019	Drainage ditch. Undated	>0.90 × 5.00 × >0.80	310	415 prob.	4
309	Fill of 308: grey loamy sand		>0.90 × 3.60 × 0.20	314	310	As feature
310	Fill of 308: dark brown loamy sand		>0.90 × 3.60 × 0.20	309	308?	As feature
311	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6285 6019	Modern	>0.90 × 0.90 × 0.35	312	314	4
312	Fill of 311: very dark grey silty clay loam	<b>1</b>	>0.90 × 0.90 × 0.35	307	311	As feature
313	Layer: very pale brown. SU 6260 6023	Natural sand	700 x >3.00 x 1.00	308, 414	n/e	4
314	Fill of 308: no description	Ч	>0.90 × 3.60 × 0.45	311	309	As feature
315	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6241 6024	Poss. IA/Early Roman	0.70 × ? × 0.60	316	318	5,104

					A 12.	
Contex	t Description	Interpretation	DIMENSIONS	Detore	Arcer	LIG. NOS.
316	Fill of 315: brownish yellow loamy sand	-	0.70 ×? × 0.60	80	315	As teature
317	Feature: indistinct. SU 6241 6024	Late IA/Pre-Flavian	0.55 x ? x 0.20	318	319	5,104
318	Fill of 317: brown silty clay loam		0.55 × ? × 0.20	315	317	As feature
319	Laver: light grey loamy sand. SU 6241 6024	Natural sand	0.30 × 2 × 0.20	31, 320	4	5,104
320	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6241 6024	Poss. IA/Early Roman	0.50 x ? x 0.40	321	319	5,104
321	Fill of 320: very pale brown loamy sand		0.50 × ? × 0.40	8	320	As feature
322	Laver: very dark grey silty clay loam. SU 6240 6026	I	6.00 × 1.20 × 0.30	987	324	5,105
323	Feature: u-shaped SU 6240 6026	=	>1.20 x 1.00 x 0.30	324	4	5,94,105
324	Fill of 323: strong brown clay loam		>1.20 × 1.00 × 0.30	322	323	As feature
325	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6254 6021		3.00 x ? x 1.00	326	313	5,106
326	Fill of 325: very pale brown sandy loam	84	3.00 × 2 × 1.00	327	325	As feature
327	Fill of 325: yellowish brown loamy sand	Poss. IA/Early Roman	1.30 × ? × 0.40	8	326	As feature
328	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6254 6021	<b>8</b>	1.00 x ? x 0.50	329	313	5,107
329	Fill of 328: very pale brown sandy loam		1.00 × ? × 0.50	88	328	As feature
330	Feature: square-shaped. SU 6239 6026	Modern rubbish deposit	2.00 × 2.00 × 1.00	619	4?	Q
331	Feature: shallow circular. SU 6177 5987	Undated	1.75 x 0.14	336	4	9
332	Fill of 331: black charcoal	=	1.75 × 0.14	337, 955, 956	331	As feature
333	Feature: roundish with pointed bottom. SU 6177 5987	-	0.05 x 0.05	955	332	9
334	Feature: roundish with pointed bottom. SU 6177 5987	В	0.05 x 0.05	956	332	9
335	Feature: oval with pointed bottom. SU 6177 5987	9	$0.07 \times 0.03 \times 0.04$	337	332	9
336	Fill of 331: dark brown clay	4	1.75 x 0.02	332	331	As feature
337	Fill of 335: yellowish brown silty clay loam		$0.07 \times 0.03 \times 0.04$	8	335	As feature
338	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6255 6024	Poss. IA/Early Roman	>0.90 × 1.00 × 0.40	339	313	5,108
339	Fill of 338; pale brown loamy sand	-	>0.90 x 1.00 x 0.40	8	338	5,108
340	Layer: black charcoal. SU 6255 6026	4	1.20 x >0.90 x 0.05	ω	341	As feature
341	Layer: brownish yellow loamy sand. SU 6263 6026	Natural gravel	150 x 3.00 x >0.30	340	3137	5
342	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6255 6026	Poss. IA/Early Roman	>0.90 × 1.00 × 0.40	343	313	5,94,109
343	Fill of 342: light grey loamy sand	×	>0.90 × 1.00 × 0.40	ω	342	As feature
344	Fill of 992: SU 6345 6018. Same as 96	Roman. C3rd	1.607 × 0.40 × 2	8?	345	19,28
345	Fill of 992: brown silty clay loam. SU 6345 6018. Same 97	E	2.00 × 1.00 × ?	344	992?	19,28
346	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 6235 6027	Undated	1.35 x ? x 0.55	347	4	5,110
347	Fill of 346: pale brown loamy sand		1.35 x ? x 0.55	348	346	As feature
348	Layer: yellowish brown loamy sand. SU 6236 6027		10 x 7 x 0.25	349	347	5,110
349	Layer: black tarmac. SU 6236 6027	Surface of Silchester Road	10 x >1.00 x 0.13		348	5,110
350	Unstratified finds from Silchester Road	Modern CBM	I	-	•	2

Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
254	Easture: flattened v.shaned, SIJ 6236 6207	Prob. Modern drainage ditch	>0.90 x 1.90 x 0.70	352	4	Ð
353	Fill of 351. black sitty clav from		>0.90 × 1.75 × 0.30	353	351	As feature
25.2	Fill of 351. brown silv clav loam		>0.90 x 1.90 x 0.40	8	352	As feature
254	I m of 301, prownich may load to SII 6200 6023	Probably colluvial	8.00 x >0.90 x 0.40	91	4	5
355	Leyor, iight drowning groy round day 21 6200 6023 approx.	Unweathered London Clay	>0.90 x ? x ?	1	•	വ
25.6	Instratified finds from immediately west of Ash I ane	Mostly Roman C1st-C3rd		I	1	20
357	Instratified finds from redenosited topsoil above 96	2		1	1	20
Sco.	Instratified finds from redenosited toosoil above 96	Mostly Roman metal		•	•	20
250	Continue in the most solution when the solution in the solutio	Poss. IA/Early Roman	>0.90 × 1.90 × >0.40	360	4	5,94,111
260	Feature: u-straped: 30 0221 0021 Fill of 350- grey sitty clay from		>0.90 x 1.90 x >0.40	8	359	As feature
361	I Instratified finds from redenosited topsoil above 96	Most Roman. Late C3rd-C4th			1	20
200	I hotentified finds from shoilhean east of Ash   ane	=	<b>*</b>	I	•	20
202	Ulisuatimed links more sporting value of the 2185	Garden soil	55 x 5.00 x -	•	8	6,7
202	Topson and finds from topson sponnage. Field I P 1986	Pasture	60 x 5.00 x -	•	8	7
	Topool and finds from topool sporthoup. From	Pasture	40 x 5.00 x -		œ	7
200	Topsoil and finds from topsoil spoilbean   Ps 9191/9300	Pasture	110 x 5.00 x -	1	8	7
000	I upboli di u ili ub il uli upboli pouli redp. El o recentore I instrutte d'Endo from Ond amorina of Erod I and	Early Mod-Mod finds	20 × 20 × -	I	1	വ
205		Modern? CBM	>0 90 x 3 90 x 0 40	369	4	9
202	Feature, linear Shallow, 30 0130 3300 Eili of 369: arow eilty clay loam		>0.90 × 3.90 × 0.40	8	368	As feature
200	I not out grey any day roam	Natural sand	37 × 11 × 1.10	87	4	6
274	Layer. IIght Unive grey same: 30 0101 0010 I Instructified finds from reinstated tonsoil Field I P 4500	Early Mod-Mod finds	90 x 15 x -		•	5
110	Unstratilied in the fight remeated to poon. There is a poor	Pasture	110×19×2		373	7
272	I priori di la linita itali i lica di 11700 I priori oravi sility clavi Irami SI I 6083 5004	Undated	29.40 x 18 x 0.20	372	374	7
010	Layer, yet siny day roam, oo ooo ooo	=	53 x 29 x -	373	4	7
375	Easture Lehaned St 16145 5984		0.50 x 7 x 0.45	376	4	9
376	Fill of 375. light area loamy sand	=	0.50 x 7 x 0.45	8	375	As feature
377	Einds from surface of 1 ondon Clav. Field LP 7400	Post Med-Mod finds	110 × 19 × 0.30	371	4	7
378	Eastire: IL-shaned SII 6148 5983	Undated	1.30 x 7 x 0.35	380	4	9
270	Eill of 378, pale brown homy cand	-	0.95 x ? x 0.35	8	380	As feature
000	Fill of 378: your dark drav eithy clay ham	<b>*</b>	0.60 x ? x 0.35	379	378	As feature
200	I in 01 37 93, Very dam group any out room.	Surface of Portwav	19 x 7.40 x ?	397	\$	8,112,113
	Eill of 303: note howing loamy cand	Associated with the Portwav	19 x 5.60 x ?	397	383	As feature
202	Facture: 2 CI 6024 6015		19 x 5.60 x ?	382	7	8,112,113
200		Ţ	19 × 5.00 × ?	385	ć	8,112,113
	Etaluite. 1 30 0034 00 13 Etil af 2011 and brown homy cond	=	19 x 5.00 x ?	397	384	As feature
200	FIII 01 304. Date Di UNIT IVAILIY SALIN					

		Internetation	Dimensione	Refore	After	Fig. Nos
Context	Description			2007	2000 2000	0 11 4
386	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6034 6015	Undated	3.1U / X >2.UU X U./U	201	3031, 333	0,114
387	Fill of 386: black silty clay loam	=	3.10 x >2.00 x 0.20	388	386	As teature
388	Fill of 386: crevish brown loamv sand	E	3.10? x >2.00 x 0.70	397	387	As feature
389	Laver: vellowish brown silty clay loam. SU 6034 6015	Undated	1.70 x 7 x 0.60	386	390	8,114
390	Laver: light brownish grev silty clay loam. SU 6034 6015	T	1.40 X ? X 1.40	387	4	8,114
391	Feature: shallow, flat-bottom, SU 6034 6015	z	2.00 x >0.90 x 0.20	392	393	8,114
392	Fill of 391: light vellowish brown sand	T	2.00 x >0.90 x 0.20	397	391	As feature
393	Laver: light brownish grey silty clay loam. SU 6035 6015	Z	? x >0.90 x 0.20	391	4	8,114
394	Unstratified: one frag. limestone SU 6035 6014	Undated		•	1	8
395	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 4900	Pasture	90 x 18 x 0.30	1	æ	8
396	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 4013	Pasture	65 x 18 x 0.30	-	8	8,112
397	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 3320	Pasture	40 x 18 x 0.30	-	4*	8,112,113
398	Toosoil and finds from Field LP 1827	Pasture	135 x 18 x 0.30	•	8	8,112,113
399	Laver: light vellowish brown fine sand. SU 6035 6015	Prob. Roman	22 x 15.65 x 0.36	397	402	8,115-117
400	Laver: light grev silty sand. SU 6035 6015	=	6.20 x 7 x 0.24	397	401	8,115,116
401	Laver: light grevish brown silty clay sand. SU 6035 6015	Prob. Roman	1.70 x ? x 0.07	400	402	8,116
402	Laver: brownish yellow silty clay. SU 6035 6015	London Clay. Same as 4	? x ? x >0.50	399, 400, 401	\$	8,115-117
403	Laver: dark grevish brown silty clay loam. SU 5976 6029	Undated	1.65 x 0.90 x ?	404	4	6
404	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 8131. Same as 488-923	Pasture	135 x 18 x 0.30		æ	8,9
405	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 0028	Gully/trackway	20 x 18 x 0.30	1	ø	8
406	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5985 6029	Undated	>0.90 x 1.50 x 0.75	407	4	6
407	Fill of 406: light brownish grey loamy sand	E	>0.90 x 1.50 x 0.75	ø	406	As feature
408	Feature: u-shaped, SU 5981 6029	=	>0.90 × 0.20 × 0.20	409	4	6
409	Fill of 408: chaik nodules	Ξ	>0.90 x 0.20 x 0.20	404	408	As feature
410	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5981 6029	=	>0.90 × 0.30 × 0.20	411	4	6
411	Fill. of 410: chalk nodules	-	>0.90 × 0.30 × 0.20	404	410	As feature
412	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5980 6029	-	0.30 x 7 x 0.30	413	4	6
413	Fill of 412: chalk nodules	4	0.30 x ? x 0.30	404	412	As feature
414	Feature: linear. steep-sided. SU 6285 6019	=	147 x 6.00 x >1.10	415	313	4
415	Fill of 414: brownish vellow sand	=	14? x 6.00 x >1.10	308 prob.	414	As feature
416	Laver: light brownish grey sand. SU 6032 6016	Part of Portway.Roman?	>3.70 x >0.90 x 0.25	397	417	8,118
417	Laver: light grey loamy sand. SU 6032 6016		>6.30 x 0.90 x 0.4	416, 419	4	8,118,119
418	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6032 6016	Undated. Poss. Roman	0.60 x ? x 0.45	419	417	8,119
419	Fill of 418: light grey clay loam	2	0.60 × ? × 0.45	397	418	As feature
420	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6032 6016	Undated	0.70 × 7 × 0.40	421	4	8,120

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Contex	t Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
421	Fill of 420: light grey loamy sand	I	0.70 × ? × 0.40	397	420	As feature
422	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5976 6029	×.	0.60 x ? x 0.4	424	425	6
423	Fill of 422: yellowish brown loamy sand	2	0.60 × ? × 0.40	404	424	As feature
424	Fill of 422: black silty clay loam	-	0.50 × ? × 0.15	423	421	As feature
425	Layer: pale yellow loamy sand. SU 5971 6029	Natural sand	350 × 18? × 1.00	438?	437	6
426	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 5928	Pasture	110 × 18 × 0.30	1	*9	6
427	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 4230	Pasture	45 × 18 × 0.30	•	438	σ
428	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 3537	Pasture	75 × 18 × 0.30	•	440	5
429	Collection of pottery found at SU 5973 6029	Undated coarsewares		1		6
430	Sherd of pottery found at SU 5994 6030	Mediaeval jug handle		I	•	ω
431	Layer: pale brown silty clay loam. SU 5967 6030	Undated	2.00 x 2.00 x ?	426	425	6
432	Feature: saucer-shaped. SU 5961 6030	Poss. Mediaeval	1.00? × 1.00? × 0.05?	434	425	5
433	Unstratified finds recovered by F. Wimble SU 6351 6019	Peg tile	t	ı	I	20
434	Fill of 432: dark brown silty clay loam	Poss. Mediaeval	1.007 × 1.007 × 0.052	426	432	As feature
435	Feature: vertical-sided and flat-bottomed. SU 6097 5993	Undated	0.74 × 1.05 × 0.27	436	4	7
436	Fill of 435: very dark grey silty clay	4	0.74 × 1.05 × 0.27	366	435	As feature
437	Layer: greenish grey clay. SU 5942 6033	Natural	70 × 12 × ?	425	n/e	6
438	Layer: dark grey sitty clay. SU 5945 6032	Undated	1.80 × 1.50 × ?	439	425	0
439	Feature: irregular vertical-sided. SU 5934 6032		0.23 × 0.08 × >0.25	440	425	6
440	Fill of 439; yellowish brown gravel	Σ	0.23 × 0.08 × >0.25	427/428	439	As feature
441	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 2550/1233	2	70 × 18 × 0.30	1	æ	9,10
442	Feature: linear vertical-sided, flat-bottomed. SU 5936 6034	8	0.50 × 1.08 × 0.20	443	4	6
443	Fill of 442: reddish brown silty clay		0.50 × 1.08 × 0.20	428	442	As feature
444	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6094 5993		>0.90 × 0.90 × 0.45	445	4	7
445	Fill of 444: dark grey silty clay	4	>0.90 × 0.90 × 0.45	366	444	As feature
446	Feature: v-shaped SU 6095 5993	2	>0.90 × 0.70 × 0.40	447	4	7
447	Fill of 446: brown silty clay	t t	>0.90 × 0.70 × 0.40	366	446	As feature
448	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6096 5993	44	0.25 × 7 × 0.10	449	4	~
449	Fill of 448: very dark grey silty clay	88	0.25 x 7 x 0.10	366	448	As feature
450	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6096 5993	н	0.64 × 7 × 0.25	451	4	7
451	Fill of 450: very dark grey silty clay	н	$0.64 \times ? \times 0.25$	366	450	As feature
452	Feature: linear, steep sides. SU 6097 5993	I	>0.90 × 1.50 × 0.50	453	4	7
453	Fill of 452: greyish brown silty clay		>0.90 x 1.50 x 0.50	366	452	As feature
454	Feature: linear, u-shaped. SU 6097 5993	E.	>0.90 × 0.40 × 0.30	455	4	7
455	Fill of 454: greyish brown silty clay	2	>0.90 × 0.40 × 0.30	366	454	As feature
Contact	Daecrimtion	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fia. Nos.
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456	Laver: vellowish brown silty clav. SU 5964 6030. As 4	Natural London Clay		426	1	9
457	Feature: linear, shallow, SU 5930 6035	Undated	2.80 × 0.24 × 0.03	458	456	6
458	Fill of 457: vellowish brown sifty clay	E	2.80 × 0.24 × 0.03	428	457	As feature
459	Feature: linear irregular-shaped. SU 6008 6027	=	>1.10 × 2.65 × 0.42	460	4	8
460	Fill of 459: dark grey silty clay	2	>1.10 x 2.65 x 0.42	398	459	As feature
461	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 8366	Pasture	75 x 18 x 0.30	1	978	10
462	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 9951	Pasture	160 x 18 x 0.30	1	464/491	10
463	Feature: linear. SU 5904 6047?	Undated	>0.90 x 1.00 x 0.30	464	4	10
464	Fill of 463; very dark greyish brown silty clay loam	44	>0.90 × 1.00 × 0.30	462	463	As feature
465	Feature: linear, square-shaped. SU 5848 6058	Undated. Prob. Post-Med	4.00 x 0.39 x 0.15	466	4	11
466	Fill of 465: very dark grey silty clay loam	84	4.00 x 0.39 x 0.15	480	465	As feature
467	Feature: linear, square-shaped, SU 5848 6058	4	1.80 × 0.20 × 0.10	468	4	11
468	Fill of 467: very dark grey silty clay loam	-	1.80 x 0.20 x 0.10	480	467	As feature
469	Feature: linear, irregular -shaped. SU 5852 6058	Undated. Prob. Early M-Mod	6.00 × 0.31 × 0.13	470	4	11
470	Fill of 469: very dark grey silty clay loam	=	6.00 × 0.31 × 0.13	480	469	As feature
471	Feature: linear, irregular-shaped. SU 5852 6058	=	4.00 x 0.31 x 0.14	472	4	11
472	Fill of 471: very dark grey silty clay loam		4.00 × 0.31 × 0.14	480	471	As feature
473	Laver: no description. SU 5839 6058	Undated	0.30 x 0.1	481	4	11
474	Laver: no description. SU 5837 6058	1	0.70 x 0.15	481	4	11
475	Laver: black silty clay. SU 5845 6058	Undated	1.10 >0.90 × 0.05	476	477	11
476	Laver: red silty clay. SU 5845 6058	4	1.10 >0.90 × 0.20	480	475	11
477	Layer: red silty clay. SU 5845 6058	44	1.10 x >0.90 x 0.10	475	4	11
478	Unstratified from Ashford Hill Compound. SU 5487 6304	Ploughed topsoil	44.60 x 26.70 x 0.20	1	ŀ	18
479	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 6348	Pasture	70 x 18 x 0.30	T	8	10
480	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 5070	Pasture	65 x 18 x 0.30	ı	8	11
481	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 3465	Pasture	45 x 18 x 0.30	1	œ	11
482	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 2262	Pasture	40 x 18 x 0.30		æ	11
483	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 1848-0046 and 8444	Pasture/later ploughed	215 x 18 x 0.30	1	ø	11,12
484	Laver: brown sitty clay. SU 5487 6304	Natural	44.60 x 26.70 x 1.70	478	713	18
485	Unstratified finds from Baughurst Road. SU 5842 6057	C17th pottery	10 x >1.50 x 2.00	1	1	11
486	Topsoil and finds from Junction bays in Field L.P. 2053	Pasture/later ploughed	52 80 x 31.70 x 0.30	1	Ø	12
487	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 3160/5761	Ploughed topsoil	185 x 18 x 0.30	I	Ø	12
488	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 8131. Same as 404/923	Pasture	135 x 18 x 0.30	T	ω	8,9
489	Unstratified finds from SU 5979 6029	Undated slag		ŧ	١	ດ
490	Two small patches of daub found at SU 5781 6047	Undated	-	1	1	12

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Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Deloie	JIAI .	- Invo.
491	Laver: or lavers of grev and orange gravels. SU 5911 6042	Old stream bed	>0.90 × 10? × 0.40	2	4	10
492	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5917 6037	Undated	1.50 x ? x 1.00	493	4	10
493	Fill of 492: no description		1.50 x ? x 1.00	462	492	As feature
404	I aver vellowish brown silty clav loam. SU 5762 6052	Disturbed London Clay	>5.00 x> 4.00 x ?	495 to 617	•	12,131
495	Feature: elliptical. pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.08 × 0.06 × 0.05	496	494	12,131
496	Fill of 495: brown silty clav loam	=	$0.08 \times 0.06 \times 0.05$	487	495	As feature
407	Feature: Allintical pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.09 × 0.07 × 0.06	498	494	12,131
498	Fill of 497: brown silty clav loam	*	0.09 × 0.07 × 0.06	487	497	As feature
499	Feature: elliptical pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 × 0.06 × 0.08	500	494	12,131
2009	Fill of 499: brown silty clav loam	=	0.07 × 0.06 × 0.08	487	499	As feature
501	Feature: elliptical pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.08 × 0.07 × 0.04	502	494	12,131
503	Eill of 501. hrown silty clav loam		0.08 × 0.07 × 0.04	487	501	As feature
203	Feature: circular, nointed-bottom, SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 × 0.05	504	494	12,131
504	Fill of 503 hrown silty clay loam	-	$0.07 \times 0.05$	487	503	As feature
505	Feature ellintical minted-bottom SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.40 × 0.30 × 0.05	506	494	12,131
209	Fill of 505: brown silty clav loam	2	0.40 × 0.30 × 0.05	487	505	As feature
507	Feature: elliptical pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.08 × 0.07 × 0.05	508	494	12,131
508	Fill of 507 hrown silty clav loam		0.08 × 0.07 × 0.05	487	507	As feature
509	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom, SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.08 x 0.09	510	494	12,131
510	Fill of 509: brown silty clav loam	E	0.08 x 0.09	487	509	As feature
511	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom, SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 x 0.09	512	494	12,131
512	Fill of 511: brown silty clav loam	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 x 0.09	487	511	As feature
513	Number not used				1	12,131
514 514	Number not used	L			1	12,131
515	Feature: shallow circular. SU 5762 6052	Feature. Unknown date	0.30 × 0.28 × 0.05	516	494	12,131
516	Fill of 515: brown silty clay loam		0.30 x 0.28 x 0.05	487	515	As feature
517	Feature: linear shallow. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.48 x 0.15 x 0.05	538	494	12,131
518	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.09 x 0.05	540	494	12,131
519	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom, SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.05 × 0.03	520	494	12,131
520	Fill of 519: brown silty clav loam	2	$0.05 \times 0.03$	487	519	As feature
521	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom, SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 x 0.04	522	494	12,131
522	Fill of 521: brown silty clav loam		0.06 x 0.04	487	521	As feature
523	Feature: elliptical, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.05 x 0.04 x 0.02	524	494	12,131
524	Fill of 523: brown silty clay loam	<b>2</b> .	0.05 x 0.04 x 0.02	487	523	As feature
525	Feature: elliptical, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 × 0.05 × 0.04	526	494	12,131

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Fig. Nos	As feature	12,131	As feature	12,131	As feature	12,131	As feature	12,131	As feature	12,131	As feature	12,131	As feature	As feature	As feature	11	As feature	11	As feature	12	As feature	12	As feature	12	12	As feature	12	As feature	As feature	12	As feature	12,131	As feature	12,131	As feature	12,131
After	525	494	527	494	529	494	531	494	533	494	535	494	537	517	518	4	541	4	543	4	554	554	547	-	4	550	4	552	545	4	555	494	557	494	559	494
Before	487	528	487	530	487	532	487	534	487	536	487	538	487	487	487	542	482	544	482	554	487	548	487	•	551	487	553	487	546, 547	556	487	558	487	560	487	562
Dimensions	0.06 × 0.05 × 0.04	0.11 × 0.06 × 0.04	0.11 × 0.06 × 0.04	0.08 × 0.07	0.08 × 0.07	0.05 x 0.05	0.05 × 0.05	0.10 × 0.08 × 0.06	0.10 × 0.08 × 0.06	0.09 x 0.08 x 0.08	0.09 × 0.08 × 0.08	0.06 × 0.05	0.06 x 0.05	0.48 × 0.15 × 0.05	0.09 × 0.05	>0.90 × 0.20 × 0.28	>0.90 × 0.20 × 0.28	>0.90 x 0.25 x 0.33	>0.90 × 0.25 × 0.33	6.80 x 1.25 x 0.10	6.80 x 1.25 x 0.06	1.60 × 0.60 × 0.08	1.60 × 0.60 × 0.08	29 x 25.20 x 0.30	0.40 x 0.07	0.40 × 0.07	2.65 x 0.35 x 0.04	2.65 × 0.35 × 0.04	6.80 × 1.25 × 0.10	0.35 x 0.08	0.35 x 0.08	0.06 x 0.10	0.06 × 0.10	0.07 × 0.08	0.07 × 0.08	0.09 x 0.06
Interpretation		Stakehole. Unknown date		Stakehole. Unknown date		Stakehole. Unknown date		Stakehole. Unknown date		Stakehole. Unknown date	E	Stakehole. Unknown date	2	4	-	Chalk drain. Unknown date	I	Chalk drain. Unknown date	-	Function uncertain. Undated	=	2	-	Function uncertain. Undated	=		×	2	2		F	Stakehole. Unknown date	=	Stakehole. Unknown date	2	Stakehole. Unknown date
Description	Fill of 525: brown silty clay loam	Feature: elliptical, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Fill of 527: brown silty clay loam	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Fill of 529: brown silty clay toam	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Fill of 531: brown silty clay loam	Feature: elliptical, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Fill of 533: brown silty clay loam	Feature: elliptical, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Fill of 535: brown silty clay loam	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Fill of 537: brown silty clay loam	Fill of 517: brown silty clay loam	Fill of 518: brown silty clay loam	Feature: linear, u-shaped. SU 5829 6055	Fill of 541: chaik nodules	Feature: linear, u-shaped. SU 5828 6055	Fill of 543: chalk nodules	Feature: linear, shallow with flat-bottom. SU 5727 6052	Fill of 545: greyish brown silty clay loam	Feature: elliptical shallow. SU 5727 6052	Fill of 547: brown silty clay loam	Unstratified finds in cleared area Hook Lane. SU 5727 6052	Feature: circular shallow. SU 5727 6052	Fill of 550: dark brown silty clay loam	Feature: linear shallow. SU 5727 6052	Fill of 552: greyish brown silty clay toam	Fill of 545: greyish brown sitty clay loam	Feature: circular shallow. SU 5727 6052	Fill of 555: greyish brown silty clay loam	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Fill of 557: brown silty clay loam	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Fill of 559: brown silty clay loam	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052
Context	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	54	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	260	561

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Table 1: List of Contexts

Contex	xt Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
562	Fill of 561: brown sitty clay loam	8	0.09 x 0.06	487	561	As feature
563	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 x 0.09	564	494	12,131
564	Fill of 563: brown silty clay loam	4	0.07 × 0.09	487	563	As feature
565	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 x 0.02	566	494	12,131
566	Fill of 651: brown silty clay loam	ан	0.06 × 0.02	487	565	As feature
567	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 × 0.07	568	494	12,131
568	Fill of 567: brown silty clay loam		0.07 x 0.07	487	567	As feature
569	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 x 0.09	570	494	12,131
570	Fill of 569: brown silty clay loam	E	0.07 × 0.09	487	<del>2</del> 69	As feature
571	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 x 0.04	572	494	12,131
572	Fill of 571: brown silty clay loam	Ŧ	0.07 × 0.04	487	571	As feature
573	Feature: circular, flattish-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Feature. Unknown date	0.35 x 0.03	574	494	12,131
574	Fill of 573: brown silty clay loam	2	0.35 x 0.03	487	573	As feature
575	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 x 0.09	576	494	12,131
576	Fill of 575: brown silty clay loam	2	0.06 × 0.09	487	575	As feature
577	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 × 0.03	578	494	12,131
578	Fill of 577: brown silty clay loam		0.06 x 0.03	487	577	As feature
579	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 × 0.05	580	494	12,131
580	Fill of 579: brown silty clay loam	2	0.07 × 0.05	487	579	As feature
581	Feature: circular, flattish-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Feature. Unknown date	0.30 x 0.02	582	494	12,131
582	Fill of 581: brown silty clay loam	=	0.30 × 0.02	487	581	As feature
583	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.12 x 0.09 x 0.05	584	494	12,131
584	Fill of 583: brown silty clay loam	-	0.12 × 0.09 × 0.05	487	583	As feature
585	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 × 0.08	586	494	12,131
586	Fill of 585: brown silty clay loam	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 × 0.08	487	585	As feature
587	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 x 0.09	588	494	12,131
588	Fill of 587: brown silty clay loam	14	0.06 x 0.09	487	587	As feature
589	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Feature. Unknown date	0.15 x 0.03	590	494	12,131
590	Fill of 589: brown silty clay loam	14	$0.15 \times 0.03$	487	589	As feature
591	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 x 0.07	592	494	12,131
592	Fill of 591: brown silty clay loam		0.06 × 0.07	487	591	As feature
593	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 x 0.04	594	494	12,131
<b>2</b> 94	Fill of 593: brown silty clay loam		0.06 x 0.04	487	593	As feature
595	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 x 0.05	596	494	12,131
596	Fill of 595: brown silty clay loam		0.06 x 0.05	487	595	As feature
597	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 × 0.11	598	494	12,131

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Contex	d Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
598	Fill of 597: brown siity clay loam	Ŧ	0.06 × 0.11	487	597	As feature
599	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	$0.06 \times 0.90$	600	494	12,131
<b>600</b>	Fill of 599: brown silty clay loam	=	0.06 × 0.90	487	599	As feature
601	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 x 0.08	602	494	12,131
602	Fill of 601: brown silty clay loam	*	0.06 × 0.08	487	601	As feature
603	Feature: elliptical, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.10 × 0.07 × 0.06	604	494	12,131
604	Fill of 603: brown silty clay loam	2	0.10 × 0.07 × 0.06	487	603	As feature
605	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.08 x 0.06	909	494	12,131
909	Fill of 605: brown silty clay loam		0.08 × 0.06	487	605	As feature
607	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 × 0.10	608	494	12,131
608	Fill of 607: brown silty clay loam	E	$0.07 \times 0.10$	487	607	As feature
609	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 x 0.03	610	494	12,131
610	Fill of 609: brown silty clay loam	2	0.06 × 0.03	487	609	As feature
611	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.07 x 0.10	612	464	12,131
612	Fill of 611: brown silty clay loam	-	0.07 x 0.10	487	611	As feature
613	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.06 × 0.08	614	494	12,131
614	Fill of 613: brown silty clay toam	2	0.06 × 0.08	487	613	As feature
615	Feature: elliptical, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.09 x 0.06 x 0.10	616	494	12,131
616	Fill of 615: brown sitty clay loam	£	0.09 × 0.06 × 0.10	487	615	As feature
617	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5762 6052	Stakehole. Unknown date	0.08 x 0.06	618	494	12,131
618	Fill of 617: brown silty clay loam		0.08 × 0.06	487	617	As feature
619	Fill of 330: no description	Modern rubbish deposit	2.00 x 2.00 x 1.00		330	5
620	Feature: linear, u-shaped. SU 5777 6047	Chalk drain. Unknown date	No dimensions	621	4	12
621	Fill of 620: chalk nodules	64	ŧ	486	620	As feature
622	Layer: black tarmac. SU 5776 6046	Surface of Violet Lane. Mod	3.10 x >1.70 x 0.20	-	623	12
623	Layer: olive loamy sand. SU 5776 6046	Modern road surface	3.10 x >1.70 x 0.05	622	624	12
624	Layer: black tarmac. SU 5776 6046		3.10 x >1.70 x 0.05	623	625	12
625	Layer: pale yellow gravel. SU 5776 6046	Undated road surface	3.10 x >1.70 x 0.40	624	4	12
626	Feature: shallow -sided ,flat-bottom. SU 5797 6049	Undated. Poss. Prehistoric	2.00 x ? x 0.40	627	4	11
627	Fill of 626: light grey loamy sand	84	2.00 × 7 × 0.40	483	626	As feature
628	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5796 6049		0.80 x ? x 0.60	629	4	11
629	Fill of 628: black loamy sand	-	0.80 × ? × 0.60	483	628	As feature
630	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5796 6049		0.70 x ? x 0.60	631	4	11
631	Fill of 630: yellow silty clay loam	#	0.70 x 7 x 0.60	483	630	As feature
632	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5795 6049	2	0.80 x ? x 0.45	633	Þ	11

		Intervetation	Dimaneione	Refore	After	Fig. Nos.
CONTEXT	Eill of 630: vallow loamy sand		0.80 × 7 × 0.45	483	632	As feature
634	Finite Contraction		0.35 x 7 x 0.30	635	4	11
635	Fill of 634: black silty clav ham		0.35 x 7 x 0.30	483	634	As feature
929	Finds above old field boundary. SU 5787 6048	Undated boundary ditch	50 x 20 x ?	Ŀ	42	11
637	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 7260	Ploughed topsoil	85 x 18 x 0.30	4	642, 716	13
638	Tonsoil and finds from Field LP 3400	Ploughed topsoil	85 x 18 x 0.30		4	13
830	l aver nale brown silty clav. SU 5755 6051	Med-Mod	2.00 x >0.90 x 0.15	487	4	12
640	Laver: grevish brown silty clav. SU 5683 6058	Undated	3.80 × 7 × 0.34	641	4	13
641	Feature: cylinder-shaped_SU 5683 6058	Undated	0.20 x 0.48	642	640	13
642	Fill of 641: flint	=	0.20 x 0.48	637	641	As feature
643	Laver: vellowish brown sandy silt loam. SU 5726 6051		9.00 × 18 × 0.46	T	4?	12
644	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 4855	Paddock	45 x 18 x 0.30		8	13
645	Tonsoil and finds from Field LP 3763 (Eastern part)	Pasture/paddock	36 x 24 x 0.30	•	8	14
646	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 3763	Pasture/paddock	95 x 18 x 0.30	I	8	14
647	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 1455	Pasture	120 x 18 x 0.30	ş	4	12,13
648	Tonsoil and finds from Field LP 9664	Pasture	70 × 18 × 0.30	1	4	13
649	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 8466	Grassed slope	20 x 18 x 0.30	1	4	13
650	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 2078. Same as 664	Ploughed topsoil	65 x 18 x 0.30	1	8	14
651	Laver: black tarmac. SU 5650 6047	Surface of Wolverton Road	3.50 x >1.40 x 0.40	ı	652	13
652	Laver: strong brown loamy sand. SU 5650 6047	Road surface. Undated	3.50 x > 1.40x 0.18	651	653	13
853	I aver light vellowish brown loamy sand. SU 5650 6047	5	1.50 x >1.40 x 0.18	652	654	13
654	l aver: orev sith clav Inam SU 5650 6047	=	3.50 x >1.40 x 0.28	653	4	13
655	Laver black tarmac. SU 5667 6052	Surface of Ham Lane.	3.40 x >1.40 x 0.20	1	656	13
656	Laver: vellowish brown sandv clav. SU 5667 6052	Road surface. Undated	3.40 x >1.40 x 0.06	655	657	13
657	Laver: black tarmac. SU 5677 6052		3.40 x >1.40 x 0.04	656	658	13
658	Laver: olive brown loamy sand. SU 5667 6052	Ξ	3.40 x >1.40 x 0.38	657	659	13
659	Laver: dark brown sandy clay. SU 5667 6052	Undated	2.20 x >1.4 0 x 0.40	658	661	13
660	Feature: u-shaped SU 5667 6052	Undated	0.80 × 1.40 × 0.50	661	4	13
661	Fill of 660: light brownish grev sandy clay		0.80 × 1.40 × 0.50	629	660	As feature
662	Finds near pond at Ashford Hill Church. SU 5507 6203	Same as 704 Early Mod/Mod	10 x 5.00 x >0.70	T	,	17
663	Number given to cob cottage . SU 5547 6161	1	•	•	,	1
664	Finds from Field L.P. 2078. Same as 650	Ploughed topsoil	65 x 18 x 0.30	•	œ	14
665	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 0004	Plouged topsoil	175 x 18 x 0.30	1	822, 827	14,15
<u>666</u>	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 8000	Ploughed topsoil	125 x 19 x 0.30	ŧ	œ	15

Postor C	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
CONIEXI	Tonsoil and finds from Field ( P 7427	Ploughed topsoil	110 × 19 × 0.30	.   .	8	15
668	l aver black tarmac. St I 6256 6022	Surface of Frog Lane Modern	7 x 3.00 x 0.15	671	669	വ
869 660	Laver · very dark crev silty clav loam SU 6256 6022	Road surface. Undated	2 × 3.00 × 0.30	668	670	a
670	Laver: licht vellowish hrown gravel SU 6256 6022	=	? x >4.00 x 0.20	699	4	5
671	Feature linear u-shaned SU 6256 6022	Modern pipe trench	? x 0.25 x 0.45	672	668	Q
629	Fill of 671: service pipe SU 6256 6022	=	7 × 0.25 × 0.45	1	671	As feature
673	Feature linear u-shaped SU 6256 6022	Modern pipe trench	? x 0.25 x 0.30	674	670	Ð
674	Fill of 673: service pipe SU 6256 6022		? x 0.25 x 0.30	671	673	As feature
675	Feature: linear. u-shaped. SU 6256 6022	Modern pipe trench	? x >0.10 x 0.50	c.	~	5
676	Laver: no description. SU 6035 6015	Undated	4	386	4	8,114
677	Feature: u-shaped? SU 5987 6029	Soton-Aldermaston pipeline	>6.00 x 1.50 x >1.10	678	4	6
678	Fill of 677: no description of soil but was London Clav	14	>6.00 x 1.50 x >1.10	404	677	As feature
629	Finds reinstated topsoil west of Ash Lane. SU 6347 6018	Mostly Roman C1st-lateC3rd	50 x 18 x -	ŧ	,	20
680	Finds reinstated tonsoil east of Ash Lane. SU 6351 6019		30 × 18 × -	,	 1	20
89	Finds reinstated tronsoil east of Ash Lane. SU 6355 6019	Ŧ	70 × 18 × -	-	•	20
89	Feature 1 inear steen-sided flat-bottom. SU 5582 6111	Undated. Poss. Bronze Age	2.60 x 0.92 x 0.21	684	686	15,129,130
83	Fill of 682 <sup>-</sup> brown silty clav	3	2.60 × 0.80 × 0.10	690	684	As feature
684	Fill of 682 very dark grey loamy sand with burnt flint		2.60 × 0.80 × 0.14	683	682	As feature
685	Feature: souare-shaped, shallow, SU 5582 6111	Ξ	0.92 x 0.35 x 0.05	686	689	15,129
686	Fill of 685: vellowish brown silty clav	T	0.92 × 0.35 × 0.05	682	685	As feature
687	Feature linear shallow St15582 6111	Modern ploughmark	>8.30 × 0.13 × 0.04	688	689	15,129
889	Fill of 687: pale brown sandv sitt	=	>8.30 x 0.13 x 0.04	666	687	As feature
889	l aver: brownish vellow silty clav	Undated. Poss. Bronze Age	>5,00 x >3.50 x ?	685, 687	4?	15,129
690	Feature: steep-sided. flat-bottom. SU 5582 6111	Undated	0.70 x 0.60 x 0.18	691	683	15,129,130
69	Fill of 690: pale brown silty clay loam	2	0.70 × 0.60 × 0.18	æ	069	As feature
692	Feature: v-shaped, SU 6363 6023	Undated	>0.90 × 0.50 × 0.50	693	4	19,87
693	Fill of 692: no description	#	>0.90 × 0.50 × 0.50	80	692	As feature
694	Finds from stripped area at SU 5588 6095	No finds	15 x 15x 0.30	•		15
695	Tonsoil and finds from Field LP 6747	Pasture	10 × 10 × 0.30	•	ω	15
969	Trackway south of Holt Cottages. SU 5565 6156	Undated	155 x 4.00 x ?	1	1	15
697	Finds. stripped area south of Holt Cottages. SU 5549 6155	Ploughed topsoil	30 x 30 x 0.30	ſ	æ	15
869	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 4154	Pasture	100 × 18 × 0.30	1	869	15,16
669	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 3964	Grassed valley bottom	15 x 18 x 0.10	•	886	16
00/	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 3173	Pasture	95 x 13 x 0.30	•	877	16
701	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 0005	Pasture	95 x 13 x 0.30	1	4	16

Contact	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
	Contractorie temporary ruhble road. SU 5535 6180	Modern	180 x 3.00 x ?	•		16
203	Tronsoil and finds from Field LP 0185	Pasture	40 x 15 x 0.30	1	4	16
204	Finds from rubbish dumo. SU 5507 6203. Same as 662	Victorian/ Early Modern	10 x 5 x >0.70	1	1	17
202	Tronsoil and finds from Field LP 0400	Pasture	25 x 18 x 0.30	1	4	17
206	Tonsoil and finds from Field LP 1024	Pasture	130 x 18 x 0.30	-	4	17
	Toneoil and finds from Field LP 9843	Pasture	100 x 18 x 0.30	•	4	17
	Tonsoil and finds from Field I P 0356	Pasture	40 × 18 × 0.30		4	17,18
002	Tonsoil and finds from Field LP 7374 (Part)	Ploughed topsoil	145 x 12 x 0.30		ø	18
710	Toosoil and finds from Field LP 7374 (Part)	Ploughed topsoil	55 x 12 x 0.30	1	8	18
711	Tonsoil and finds from Field LP 7100	Ploughed topsoil	30 x 12 x 0.30	-	ø	18
712	Toosoil and finds from Field LP 8100	Ploughed topsoil	50 x 13 x 0.30	715	484	18
713	Laver: dark vellowish brown silty clay. SU 5487 6304	Natural gravel	3.00 × 3.00 × 2.10	484	714	18
714	Laver dark nive mev clav. SU 5487 6304	Natural clay	3.00 x 3.00 x >0.60	713		18
715	Layer drawel surface. SU 5487 6304	Modern construction surface	26.70 x 24.60 x 0.20	1	712	18
716	Laver: vallowish hrown sandy slit loam. SU 5670 6053	Natural gravel	130 x >20 x 0.44	637	4	13
	Layor: dark vellowish brown silty clav from SII 5534 6164	Redeposited natural	>22 x 12 x 0.57		718	16
718	Layer hrown silty clav loam. SU 5534 6164	T.	22 × 12 × 0.70	717	719	16
710	Laver: valionish hrown silty clav loam. SU 5534 6164	Natural London Clay	22 × 12 × ?	718	\$	16
004	Layer brownin brown and val was the SI 5537 6160	=	10 x 6.00 x 0.96	722	721-790	16,127,128
121	Early of 724: very dark grev silt loam with abundant burnt flint	Prob. Prehistoric. Iron Age?	>2.60 x 1.35 x 0.32	720	724	As feature
121	l aver Toneoil in field west of R3051	Pasture	$100 \times 10 \times 0.20$	1	720	16
772	Layer. Hopeon at more was or 2000	Proh Prehistoric Iron Age?	0.50 x 0.50 x ?	724-860	1	16,127,128
724	Feature: linear. u-shaped. SU 5537 6160. Same as 872	=	>2.60 x 1.35 x 0.32	721	723	16,127,128
725	Number deleted	•	1	1	ŀ	1
726	l aver: vellowish brown silty clay. SU 5537 6160	C17th	>0.50 x >0.50 x 0.13	720	791	16
7.77	Feature: round. SU 5537 6160	Prob. Prehistoric. Iron Age?	0.06 × 0.30	728	723	16,127
728	Fill of 727: dark vellowish brown silty clav loam		0.06 × 0.30	720	727	As reature
220	Feature: round. SU 5537 6160	-	0.05 x 0.30	730	723	16,127
730	Fill of 729: dark vellowish brown silty clav loam	=	0.05 × 0.30	720	729	As feature
731	Feature trianciular concave-sided. SU 5537 6160	#	0.30 × 0.30 × 0.15	732	723	16,127
732	Fill of 731 vellowish brown silty clay	=	0.30 x 0.30 x 0.15	720	731	As feature
733	Feature: oval SIJ 5537 6160	E	0.15 x 0.10 x 0.13	734	723	16,127
734	Fill of 733: vellowish brown silty clay	Prob. Prehistoric. Iron Age?	0.15 x 0.10 x 0.13	720	733	As feature
735	Feature: round. steep-sided. flat-bottom. SU 5537 6160	1	0.15 × 0.06	736	723	16,127
736	Fill of 735: very dark grev silt loam	8	0.15 × 0.06	720	735	As feature

Description Interpretation Dimensions Before After Fig. Mos.   Failure void Discription 0 230 153 161/27   Failure void Discription 0 230 161/27 161/27   Failure void Discription 0 14 × 0.20 733 161/17   Failure void Discription 0 0 14 × 0.20 733 161/17   Failure void Discription 0 0 0 14 × 0.20 161/17 161/17   Failure void Discription 0 0 14 × 0.20 733 161/17   Failure void Discription 0 0 14 × 0.2	Г		<u> </u>			T	1	<u> </u>	1	<del>.</del> –		<b>r</b>	_	<b>r</b>		-	-	, <b></b>	<del>,                                     </del>	T	,		·			<b>.</b>										—
Description Interpretation Dimensions Before After   Feature: ovel, Dirition SU 5537 6160 - - 0.22 x 0.16 x 0.08 738 723   Feature: ovel, SU 5537 6160 - 0.22 x 0.16 x 0.08 738 723   Feature: ovel, SU 5537 6160 - 0.22 x 0.16 x 0.08 738 723   Feature: ovel, SU 5537 6160 - 0.25 x 0.16 x 0.08 739 723   Feature: ovel, SU 5537 6160 - 0.16 x 0.08 x 0.04 720 733   Feature: ovel, SU 5537 6160 - 0.16 x 0.07 x 0.08 746 723   Feature: ovel, pointed-bottom: SU 5537 6160 - 0.14 x 0.20 720 733   Feature: ovel, pointed-bottom: SU 5537 6160 - - 0.16 x 0.07 720 733   Feature: ovel, pointed-bottom: SU 5537 6160 - - 0.14 x 0.20 720 733   Feature: ovel, pointed-bottom: SU 5537 6160 - - 0.14 x 0.20 720 733   Feature: ovel, pointed-bottom: SU 5537 6160 - - 0.13 x 0.06 720		Fig. Nos.	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	16,127	As feature	•	J	16,127	As feature
Description Interpretation Dimensions Before   Feature: ovel, pointed-bottom: SU 5537 6160 " 0.22 × 0.16 × 0.08 730   Feature: ovel, SU 5537 6160 " 0.22 × 0.13 × 0.06 740   Feature: ovel, SU 5537 6160 " 0.22 × 0.13 × 0.06 740   Fill of 737: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.22 × 0.13 × 0.06 740   Fill of 737: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.15 × 0.09 × 0.04 720   Fill of 73: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.15 × 0.09 × 0.04 720   Fill of 73: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.14 × 0.20 744   Fill of 73: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.14 × 0.20 720   Fieldure: ovel, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 " 0.14 × 0.20 720   Fieldure: ovel, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 " 0.13 × 0.06 720   Fieldure: ovel, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 " 0.13 × 0.06 720   Fieldure: ovel, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 " 0.13 × 0.06 720   Fieldure: ovel, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160		After	723	737	723	739	723	741	723	743	723	745	723	747	723	749	723	751	723	753	723	755	723	757	723	759	723	761	723	763	723	765	,	•	723	769
Description Interpretation Dimensions   Feature: oral, pointed-bottom: SU 5537 6160 " 0.222 × 0.16 × 0.08   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.222 × 0.16 × 0.08   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.222 × 0.13 × 0.08   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.220 × 0.13 × 0.08   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.15 × 0.09 × 0.04   Fill of 741: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.14 × 0.20   Feature: orcular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 " 0.14 × 0.20   Feature: orcular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 " 0.14 × 0.20   Fill of 745: yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.10 × 0.07 × 0.08   Feature: orcular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 " 0.10 × 0.02   Fill of 747: yellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.10 × 0.02   Feature: orcular, factor bottom. SU 5537 6160 " 0.12 × 0.08 × 0.06   Fill of 747: vellowish brown silty clay loam " 0.10 × 0.02   Feature: orcular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 " 0.11 × 0.20   Feature: orcular, point		Before	738	720	740	720	742	720	744	720	746	720	748	720	750	720	752	720	754	720	756	720	758	720	760	720	762	720	764	720	766	720	1	•	770	062
Description Interpretation   Feature: oval. Bubish brown silty clay loam interpretation   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam interpretation   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam interpretation   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam interpretation   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam interpretation   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam interpretation   Feature: oval. SU 5537 6160 interpretation   Fill of 743: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam interpretation   Feature: oval. Dinited-bottom. SU 5537 6160 interpretation   Fill of 745: yellowish brown silty clay loam interpretation   Feature: oval. pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 interpretation   Fill of 745: yellowish brown silty clay loam interpretation   Feature: oreal.ar, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 interpretation   Fill of 753: brown silty clay loam interpretation   Feature: oreal.ar, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 interpretation   Feature: oreal.ar, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 interpretation   Feature: oreal.ar, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160 interorererererererererererererererererere		Dimensions	0.22 × 0.16 × 0.08	0.22 × 0.16 × 0.08	0.20 × 0.13 × 0.06	0.20 × 0.13 × 0.06	0.15 x 0.09 x 0.04	0.15 x 0.09 x 0.04	0.14 × 0.20	0.14 × 0.20	0.10 × 0.07 × 0.08	0.10 × 0.07 × 0.08	0.20 × 0.13 × 0.06	0.20 × 0.13 × 0.06	0.12 × 0.09 × 0.04	0.12 × 0.09 × 0.04	0.06 x 0.05	0.06 × 0.05	0.13 × 0.06	0.13 x 0.06	0.08 × 0.05	0.08 x 0.05	0.09 x 0.06 x 0.08	0.09 × 0.06 × 0.08	0.13 x 0.08 x 0.02	0.13 x 0.08 x 0.02	0.09 × 0.07 × 0.04	0.09 × 0.07 × 0.04	0.09 x 0.05	0.09 x 0.05	0.30 × 0.17 × 0.25	0.30 × 0.17 × 0.25	ŀ	,	0.13 x 0.09 x 0.04	0 12 ~ 0 00 ~ 0 04
Description   Ereature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 737: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: oval. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: oval. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 741: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: oval. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 743: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 745: yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 747: yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 747: yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 747: yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: circular, fart-bottom. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 753: brown silty clay loam   Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 755: yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 755: yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160   Fill of 755: yellowish brown silty clay loam   Feature: oval, fat-bottom. SU 5537 6160		Interpretation	-	48	=		2	=		=	F	<b>B</b>	E	E		7	=		Ξ	14	14	н	10	, and the second s	и	E .		И	H		9	2			Prob. Prehistoric. Iron Age?	2
		Description	sature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	ill of 737: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: oval. SU 5537 6160	ill of 739: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: oval. SU 5537 6160	ill of 741: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	ill of 743: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	ill of 745: yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	ill of 747: yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: oval. SU 5537 6160	ill of 749: yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	iil of 751: yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: circular, flat-bottom. SU 5537 6160	ill of 753: brown silty clay loam	eature: circular. SU 5537 6160	ill of 755: yellowish brown slity clay loam	eature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	ill of 757: brown silty clay loam	eature: oval, fat-bottom. SU 5537 6160	ill of 759: yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	ill of 761: yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	ill of 763: yellowish brown silty clay loam	eature: oval, rregular profile. SU 5537 6160	ill of 765: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	lumber cancelled	lumber cancelled	eature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	<u>-11 of 760- vellowich krown eith dav loom</u>

		Internretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
Context			0.17 x 0.13 x 0.13	720	771	As feature
772	Fill of //1: dark yellowish prown siny day loan	=	0.12 × 0.09 × 0.08	774	723	16,127
773	Feature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 553/ 6160	Ŧ	0.12 x 0.09 x 0.08	720	773	As feature
774	Fill of 773: pale brown silty clay loam	=	0.40 × 0.13	776	723	16,127
775	Feature: circular, flat-bottom. SU 5537 6160		0.40 × 0.13	720	775	As feature
776	Fill of 775: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	=	0.38 x 0.18	778	723	16,127
777	Feature: sub-circular. SU 5537 6160	=	0.38 x 0.18	720	111	As feature
778	Fill of 777: back slity clay loam					1
627	Number cancelled	-			•	ı
780	Number cancelled	1				
781	Number cancelled		•		,	
782	Number cancelled	- Bark Brahistoria Ison Are?	0.08 × 0.09	784	723	16,127
783	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	Prob. Preiliskuik. II uli Paci	0.08 × 0.09	720	783	As feature
784	Fill of 783: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	=	0.10 × 0.04	786	723	16,127
785	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 553/ 6160		0.10 × 0.04	720	785	As feature
786	Fill of 785: yellowish brown slity clay loam	=	0.07 × 0.07	788	723	16,127
787	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 3337 0100		0.07 × 0.07	720	787	As feature
788	Fill of 787.: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	=	0 11 × 0 07 × 0 08	062	723	16,127
789	Feature: oval, pointed-bottom. SU 553/ 6160	2	0.11 × 0.07 × 0.08	720	789	As feature
290	Fill of 789: dark yellowish brown slifty clay loam	Indated Doet-Mad?	>0.50 x >0.50 x 0.18	725	792	16
191	Layer: yellowish brown silty clay. SU 2037 6160	Uldered. 1 Oscimos	>0.50 x >0.50 x 0.08	791	793	16
792	Layer: light yellowish brown slity clay. SU 333/ 0 100	I	>0.50 x >0.50 x 0.22	792	794	16
793	Layer: yellowish brown clay silt. SU 553/ 6160		>0.50 x >0.50 x ?	793	5	16
794	Layer: light brownish grey. SU 5537 6160	Surface of Achford Hill Broad	6 10 x >1 40 x 0.12	801, 803	796	17
795	Layer: black tarmac. SU 5511 6211	Dood curface Modern	6.10 x >1.40 x 0.08	795	797	17
296	Layer: back tarmac + chippings. SU 3311 0/11		6.10 x >1.40 x 0.11	796	798	17
262	Layer: light olive brown sandy slit. SU 3311 0211	=	6.10 x >1.40 x 0.04	262	662	17
298	Layer: black tarmac. SU 3011 0211	Road surface Undated	6.10 x >1.40 x 0.13	798	800	17
667	Layer: light olive brown sandy silt. SU 3311 9211	Doce natural	6.10 x >1.40 x 0.21	662	4	17
800	Layer: grey 7 SU 3511 6211	Modora convice tranch	2 × 0.58 × 1.25	802	262	17
801	Feature: linear, square-shaped. SU 5011 0211	Water nine	2 × 0.58 × 0.45	•	802	As feature
802	Fill of 801: chippings	Modern cervice trench	2 x >0.50 x 0.53	804	800	17
8 <u>0</u> 3	Feature: linear, square-shaped. SU 3311 9211		7 x >0.50 x 0.45	•	803	As feature
804	Fill of 803: chippings	1 Indated	>0.90 × 0.50 × 0.40	806	4	14
805	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5641 6051		>0.90 × 0.50 × 0.40	æ	805	As feature
908 800	Fill of 805: yellowish brown slity clay loam					

Contex	kt Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
807	Feature: shallow, saucer-shaped. SU 5642 6051	H	>0.90 × 1.10 × 0.20	808	4	14
808 808	Fill of 807: dark greyish brown silty clay loam	Undated	>0.90 × 1.10 × 0.20	8	807	As feature
608	Feature: shallow, saucer-shaped. SU 5642 6051	8	>0.90 × 0.90 × 0.20	810	4	14
810	Fill of 809: dark grey silt toam	=	>0.90 × 0.90 × 0.20	æ	808	As feature
811	Feature: linear, u-shaped. SU 5643 6050	2	>0.90 x 0.60 x 0.35	812	4	14
812	Fill of 811: pale brown sandy clay loam	H	>0.90 × 0.60 × 0.35	∞	811	As feature
813	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5648 6048		>0.90 × 1.50 × 1.00	814	4	13
814	Fill of 813: light grey clay loam	Ξ	>0.90 × 1.50 × 1.00	ω	813	As feature
815	Unstratified finds from stripped off area at SU 5682 6057	No finds	22 x 22 x 0.30			13
816	Layer: strong brown silty clay loam. SU 5590 6080	Natural	175 x >0.90 x 0.65	823	4	14
817	Layer: light yellowish brown sand. SU 5590 6080	64	175 x >0.90 x 0.4	821, 826	823	14
818	Number not used	•		J	ı	•
819	Unstratified finds to west of Ash Lane. SU 6347 6019	Roman. C1st-C3rd	80 x 18 x -	•	•	20
820	Unstratified finds to east of Ash Lane. SU 6351 6019	R.	30 x 18 x -	•		20
821	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 5601 6074	Undated	2.10 x ? x >0.76	822	817	14
822	Fill of 821: light grey sand	B	2.10 × 7 × >0.76	665	821	As feature
823	Layer: light olive grey sand. SU 5600 6074	Natural sand	90 x 15 x 0.50	817	816	14
824	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5613 6073	Undated	0.80 x ? x 0.50	825	4	14
825	Fill of 824: light grey sand	5	$0.80 \times ? \times 0.50$	ω	824	As feature
826	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5608 6070	=	>0.90 × 1.40 × 0.60	827	817	14
827	Fill of 826: very dark greyish brown silty clay loam		>0.90 x 1.40 x 0.60	665	826	As feature
828	Feature: boundary bank. SU 5523 6178	Ŧ	>18 x 3.50 x 0.50	ł	4	16
829	Feature: brownish yellow silty clay loam. SU 5620 6061	E/Mod. road embankment	60 x 18 x ?	•	ć	14
830	Layer: trackway, SU 5608 6070	Trackway. Unknown date.	300 × 6.00 × 7	1	¢.	14
831	Layer: temporary rubble road. SU 5586 6095	Contractor's rubble road	140 x 13 x 0.30	,	833, 835, 840	15
832	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5586 6095	Undated	1.30 x >1.40 x 0.40	833	816	15
833	Fill of 832: yellowish brown silty clay loam		1.30 x >1.40 x 0.40	831	832	As feature
834	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5586 6095	8	1.40 × 1.20 × 0.40	835	841	15
835	Fill of 834: very dark brown silty clay loam		1.40 × 1.20 × 0.40	831	834	As feature
836	Layer: yellowish brown loamy sand. SU 5586 6095	•	10.50 x >1.40 x 0.40	841	838	15
837	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5586 6095	=	1.30 x >1.40 x 0.40	838	816	15
838	Fill of 837: pale brown loamy sand	1	1.30 x >1.40 x 0.40	836	837	As feature
839	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5586 6095	-	1.30 x >1.40 x 0.50	840	841	15
840	Fill of 839: very dark grey silty clay loam	8	1.30 x >1.40 x 0.50	831	839	As feature
841	Layer: very dark grey silty clay loam. SU 5586 6095	Ŧ	10 x >1.40 x 0.20	834, 839	836	15

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Contex	d Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
842	Feature: linear, u-shaped. SU 5585 6102	+	0.60 x >0.90 x 0.40	843	816	15
843	Fill of 842: pale brown loamy sand	4	0.60 x >0.90 x 0.40	8	842	As feature
844	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5586 6099	=	? x 0.75 x 0.40	845	816	15
845	Fill of 844: pale brown loamy sand	Undated	? x 0.75 x 0.40	œ	844	As feature
846	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5582 6111	-	>0.20 × 0.75 × 0.35	847	816	15
847	Fill of 846: pale brown loamy sand	•	>0.20 x 0.75 x 0.35	8	846	As feature
848 848	Feature: square-shaped. SU 5580 6120	Modern drainage ditch	>0.90 × 0.40 × 0.40	849	816	15
849	Fill of 848: black silty clay loam		>0.90 x 0.40 x 0.40	8	848	As feature
850	Feature: shallow, saucer-shaped. SU 5580 6120		1.00 x >0.90 x 0.35	851	816	15
851	Fill of 850: very dark brown silty clay loam		1.00 x >0.90 x 0.35	æ	850	As feature
852	Feature: shallow,saucer-shaped. SU 5582 6111		7 x 0.50 x 0.20	853	816	15
853	Fill of 852: black fine charcoal	•	2 x 0.50 x 0.20	8	852	As feature
854	Feature: elliptical, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	Prob. Prehistoric. Iron Age?	0.05 × 0.04 × 0.04	855	723	16,127
855	Fill of 854: dark yellowish brown clay loam	1	0.05 × 0.04 × 0.04	720	854	As feature
856	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	н	0.05 x 0.04	857	723	16,127
857	Fill of 856: dark yellowish brown clay loam	E.	0.05 × 0.04	720	856	As feature
858	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160	=	0.05 x 0.02	859	723	16,127
859	Fill of 858: dark yellowish brown	8	0.05 x 0.02	720	858	As feature
860	Feature: circular, pointed-bottom. SU 5537 6160		0.07 x 0.05	861	723	16,127
861	Fill of 860: dark yellowish brown	=	0.07 x 0.05	720	860	As feature
862	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 5585 6102	Undated	1.20 x >0.90 x 0.60	863	816	15
863	Fill of 862: light yellowish brown silt loam	\$	1.20 x >0.90 x 0.60	8	862	As feature
864	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 5582 6113	-	3.00 x >0.90 x >0.70	865	816	15
865	Fill of 864: light yellowish brown loamy sand		3.00 x >0.90 x >0.70	æ	864	As feature
866	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 5575 6134	H	0.80 x >0.90 x 0.26	868	4	15
867	Fill of 866: dark grey silty clay loam	=	0.80 x >0.90 x 0.21	993	868	As feature
868	Fill of 866: reddish brown silt loam	Ξ	2 x 0.30 x 0.05	867	866	As feature
869	Layer: yellow silty clay loam. SU 5546 6157	Natural gravel	20 x >0.90 x 0.50	698	4	15
870	Layer: grey silty clay loam. SU 5536 6162	Stream bed	3.00 × 1.40 × 0.40	886	4	16
871	Layer: grey loamy sand. SU 5538 6160	Redeposited natural	3.00 x 1.40 x 1.20	720? 794?	873	16
872	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5538 6160. Same as 724	Prob. Prehistoric. Iron Age?	2.10 x >1.40 x 0.30	873	723	16
873	Fill of 872: very dark grey silty clay loam. Same as 721	=	2.10 x >1.40 x 0.30	871	872	As feature
874	Topsoil and finds from Field LP 0400	Pasture	80 x 18 x 0.30		æ	16,17
875	Feature: vertical-sided, flat-bottom. SU 5532 6167	Undated	0.43 x ? x 0.48	876	878	16
876	Fill of 875: dark reddesh brown silt loam	=	0.35 x 7 x 0.06	877	875	As feature

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ill of	375: vellowish red silt loam		0.43 x 7 x 0.42	2007	876	As feature
ayer:	yellowish brown silty clay loam. SU 5532 6167	Redeposited natural	>6.00 x 7 x 0.50	875	4	16
eatu	re: u-shaped. SU 5523 6178	Undated drainage ditch	1.06 x ? x 0.54	880	4	16
∎of	879: dark greyish brown silty clay	=	1.06 × ? × 0.54	200	879	As feature
eatu	re: u-shaped . SU 5504 6197	Early Modern drainage ditch	10 × 1.30 × 1.30	883	4	16
ill of	881: black sitty clay	Early Modern drainage ditch	10 × 1.30 × 1.30	874	884	As feature
ill of	881: light red ceramic drain pipe		10 x 0.18dia	884	881	As feature
-ill:of	881: brick culvert	<b>a</b>	10 × 0.50 × 0.80	882	883	As feature
J-sha	ped land drain. SU 5505 6199	=	0.34 × 0.14 × 0.11	~	~	16
ayer	no description but organic and bluish. SU 5536 6162	Alluvium	7 x 7 x 1.20	669	870	16
ayer	very pale brown loamy sand. SU 6034 6015	Undated. Poss. Roman	>4.00 x >0.50 x 0.31	892	888	8,122,124-126
ayer	light grey silty (clay) sand. SU 6034 6015		>4.00 x >0.50 x 0.17	887	891	8,122,124-126
ayer	: yellowish brown silty clay. SU 6034 6015		No dimensions	890	4	8,124-126
eatu	re: vertical-sided. SU 6034 6015	2	4.70 x >0.50 x 0.33	891	889	8,125
e e	890: light grey silty sand	=	4.70 x >0.50 x 0.33	888	890	As feature
ayer	: no description. SU 6034 6015	Topsoil and spoil	6	Ŧ	887,893,894	8,122,123
ayer	: pale brown sitty sand. SU 6034 6015	Undated. Poss. Roman	c.	892	4	8,123
ayer	: yellowish brown silty clay. SU 6034 6015	Undated	7 X 7 X 0.80	892	4	8
ayer	: very pale brown. SU 5480 6297	Mortar layer. Modern	7.50 x 2.10 x 0.10	710	898(890)	18, 132, 135
ill of	904: dark greyish brown silty clay loam	Fill of Modern feature	>1.30 x >0.60 x 0.40	006	901	As feature
ayer	: yellowish brown. SU 5480 6297	Modern	2.10 × 1.00 × ?	985?	006	18
ill of	903: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. As 922	Mod infill of field boundary	7.30 × 2.40 × ?	606	903	As feature
ill of	904: yellowish brown silt loam	Fill of Modern feature	>0.60 × 0.3 0× 0.10	ż	006	As feature
ill of	904: dark yellowish brown silt loam	14	>0.60 × 0.40 × 0.05	899	896	As feature
ill of	904: very dark greyish brown silty clay loam		1.40 x >0.60 x 0.20	896	905	As feature
wo s	herds of pottery. SU 5481 6293	Mediaeval C13th	•	710	4	18
eatu	re: u-shaped SU 5480 6297. Same as 919 and 939	Cut for field boundary	8.00 x >1.10 x 0.57	606	4?	18,132
eatu	re: shape uncertain. SU 5480 6297	Modern	>1.32 x >0.60 x 0.80	906	908	18
ill of	904: very dark grey sandy clay	Fill of Modern feature	>1.00 x >0.60 x 0.10	901	906	As feature
ill of	904: very dark grey silty clay loam	н	>1.00 x >0.60 x >0.40	905	904	As feature
ayer	: dark grey silt loam. SU 5480 6297	Natural layer. Stained	>0.70x >0.60 x 0.10	904	ć	18,133
ill of	903: yellowish brown silty clay loam	Mod infill of field boundary	? x >0.6 x 0.20	895	606	As feature
ill of	9037: yellowish brown silty clay loam	Ta a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	? x >0.60 x 0.30	<b>80</b> 8	903?	As feature
eatu	re: square-cut. SU 5506 6204	Undated	0.30 x 7 x 0.24	911	4	17
ill of	910: dark grey silty clay loam	11	0.30 x ? x 0.24	874	910	As feature

		Internatation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
Context	E		1 90 x >0 90 x 0.60	913	4	17
812	Fediule. Irregular-silapeu. 30 3000 0207 Fill of 010: Aark grav silt Inam	E	1.90 x >0.90 x 0.40	914	912	As feature
210	Fill of 012: Vallowich brown silty clav loam	E Contraction of the second seco	1.90 x >0.90 x 0.18	915	913	As feature
015	Fill of 912- very dark mey silty clav loam	Ξ	0.80 x >0.90 x 0.30	874	914	As feature
916	Feature: saucer-shaped. SU 5506 6205	=	1.60 x >0.90 x 0.40	917	4	17
917	Fill of 916: dark grevish brown silty clay loam	H	1.60 x >0.90 x 0.40	874	916	As feature
918	Number cancelled		I	ı	•	1
919	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5480 6297. Same as 903 and 939	Cut for field boundary	4.70 x >0.90 x >0.65	922	4	18,135
920	Fill of 919: vellowish brown slity clay loam. SU 5480 6297	Mod infill of field boundary	2.80 x >0.9 x 0.17	895	921	As feature
921	Fill of 919: vellowish brown slity clay loam. SU 5480 6297	=	2.80 x >0.90 x 0.64	920	922	As feature
922	Fill of 919: d vellowish brown silty c. loam. SU 5480 6297	10	4.70 x >0.90 x >0.65	921	9197	As feature
623	Tronsoil and finds from Field LP 8131. Same as 404/488	Pasture	135 × 18 × 0.30		œ	8,9
924	Tonsoil and finds from Field LP 7739	Pasture	65 x 15 x 0.30	1	8	12
925	l aver: dark grevish brown sandy loam. SU 6035 6015	Reinstated topsoil, Portway	5.00 × 5.00 × 0.20	934	928	8,121
0.06	Laver: vellowish hrown sandy clay. SU 6035 6015	Natural London Clay	5.00 x 5.00 x >0.25	933	I	8,121
927	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6035 6015	Undated. Poss. Roman	1.00 x >1.00 x 0.40	928	9307	8,121
826	Fill of 927: brown sandy loam	Ŧ	1.00 x >1.00 x 0.40	925	927	As feature
626	Feature: u-shaped. SU 6035 6015	=	1.00 x >1.00 x 0.50	930	9327/933	8,121
930	Fill of 929: yellowish brown loam	=	1.00 x >1.00 x 0.50	927	929	As feature
931	Feature: irregular-shaped. SU 6035 6015	Ŧ	1.00 x >0.50 x 0.30	932	933	8,121
932	Fill of 931: vellowish brown clavev loam	=	1.00 x >0.50 x 0.30	925/929	931	As feature
933	Laver: brownish vellow sandy clay. SU 6035 6015	*	2.20 x >0.90 x 0.30	929/931	926	8,121
934	Feature: souare-shaped. SU 6035 6015	Prob. Modern post-hole	0.20 x 7 x 0.25	935	925	8,121
935	Fill of 934: dark brown clav sand	2	0.20 × 7 × 0.5	1	934	As feature
936	Laver: re-instated topsoil over Portway. SU 6032 6016	Roman-Mediaeval pottery	30 x 21 x 0.30	•	•	ω
937	Laver; dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. SU 5480 6297	Contractor's trample	10 × 21 × 0.20	1	938	18,134
938	Laver: white sandy loam. SU 5480 6297. Same as 895	Mortar layer. Modern	1.00 x >0.90 x 0.10	937	940	18,134
939	Feature: u-shaped. SU 5480 6297	Cut for field boundary	1.25 x >0.90 x 0.50	941	943	18,134
040	Fill of 939: crevish brown silty clay loam	Mod infill of field boundary	1.25 x >0.90 x 0.30	938	941	As feature
8	Fill of 939: grevish brown silty clay loam	EF.	1.25 x >0.90 x 0.40	940	939	As feature
942	Laver: grev sandy loam. SU 5481 6294	Natural gravel	50 x >0.90 x >0.20	943	•	18,134
943	Laver: brown silty clav loam. SU 5481 6294	Natural London Clay	>2.00 x >0.90 x 0.50	<b>3</b> 39	942	18
944	Laver: dark yellowish brown sandy loam. SU 5481 6293	Natural gravel	60 x >0.90 x >0.30	946	4	18
945	Number not used	1	U	1	•	1
946	Layer: light grey sandy loam. SU 5479 6299	Natural sand	6.00 x >0.90 x 0.20	711	944	18

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Context	Description	Interpretation	Dímensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
947	Layer: yellowish brown sandy clay. SU 5484 6279	Redeposited Mediaeval layer	3.00 × 1.00 × 0.25	709	950	18
948	Layer: no description. SU 5484 6279 Same as 4	Natural London Clay	3.00 x 1.00 x ?	949	•	18
949	Feature: circular, u-shaped. SU 5484 6279	Prob. Modern post-hole	0.10 x 0.10	950	948	18
950	Fill of 949: very dark greyish brown silty clay loam	ŧ	0.10 × 0.10	947	949	As feature
951	Unstratified finds from area of 947. SU 5484 6279	Mediaeval pottery	3.00 x 1.00 x -	602	948	18
<del>8</del> 52	Number given to unstratified finds from feature 682.	Burnt quartzite		ſ	4	15
953	Unstratified finds from west of Ash Lane. SU 6346 6018	Roman pottery	•	1		20
954	Unstratified finds from area of 947. SU 5484 6279	Mediaeval pottery	1	ł	1	18
955	Fill of 333: no description	Undated	0.05 × 0.05	œ	333	As feature
926	Fill of 334: no description	Undated	0.05 × 0.05	80	334	As feature
957	Layer: black tarmac. SU 5842 6057	Surface of Baughurst Road	4.00 x >1.5 0x 0.20	•	958	11
958 958	Layer: gravel. SU 5842 6057	Modern hoggin	4.00 x >1.50 x 0.20	957	959	11
959	Layer: gravel. SU 5842 6057	Poss. road surface	4.00 x >1.50 x 0.15	958	4	11
096	Layer: black, burnt? SU 6372 6023 ?	Unknown. Undated	0.60 x >0.9 0 x 0.10	ċ	2	19
961	Number deleted		*	,		
962	Overall number for Ash Lane. SU 6349 6018	Post-Roman road	>6.00 x 2.00 x 0.30	•	•	19
963	Overall number for 1st Frog Lane. SU 6253 6022	Tarmac road	>6.00 x 3.00 x 0.50	I	I	Ð
964	Overall number for 2nd Frog Lane. SU 6240 6026	Tarmac road	>6.00 x 3.00 x 0.50	1		Ð
965	Overall number for A340. SU 6085 5993	Tarmac road	7 x 5.00 x ?	1	,	7
966	Overall number for Church Road. SU 5970 6030	Tarmac road	7 x 3.00 x ?	ı	•	6
967	Overall number for Baughurst Road. SU 5841 6058	Tarmac road	>6.00 x 4.00 x 0.55	•	•	11
<del>9</del> 68	Overall number for Violet Lane. SU 5776 6046	Tarmac road	>1.70 × 3.10 × 0.70		1	12
<b>6</b> 96	Overall number for Ham Lane. SU 5667 6052	Tarmac road	>1.40 × 3.40 × 1.20	F	1	13
970	Overall number for Wolverton Road. SU 5650 6047	Tarmac road	>1.40 x 3.50 x 0.90	ı	ı	13
971	Overall number for B3051. SU 5547 6157	Tarmac road	? × 7.00 × ?	P	D	15
972	Overall number for Ashford Hill Road. SU 5511 6210	Tarmac road	>1.40 × 6.10 × 0.55	1	1	17
973	Overall number for Woodhouse Lane. SU 5495 6263	Tarmac road	? × 4.00 × ?	-	ŧ	17
974	Compound at Bramley. SU 6440 6022	Sub-station	80 x 65 x ?	ł	1	e
975	Overall number for Silchester road. SU 6235 6027	Tarmac road	>1.50 × 10 × 0.50	ı	ı	e
976	Compound at Ashford Hill Compound. SU 5488 6305	Sub-station	50 x 30 x -	-	J	18
226	Unstratified finds originally numbered 68. SU 6349 6018	Roman pot and cbm	1	-	1	19,20
978	Layer: burnt flint scatter. SU 5881 6060	Undated	ن ن	461	4	10
626	Layer: gravel. SU 6367 6022	2	2.50 x >0.90 x 1.10	80	4	19
980 080	Layer: gravel. SU 6367 6022	4	1.60 x >0.90 x 1.10	œ	4	19

Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Before	After	Fig. Nos.
981	Laver: pravel_SU 6367 6022	5	2.05 x >0.90 x 1.10	8	4	19
6	Laver gravel SU 6367 6022	=	5.60 x >0.90 x 1.10	8	4	19
983	Laver: oravel. SU 6367 6022	-	7.20 x >0.90 x 1.10	8	4	19
786	Unstratified finds from area of 947. SU 5484 6279	Mediaeval pottery	8	709	948	18
985	Unstratified finds from area sw of 947. SU 5483 6277	=	15dia	709	948	18
986	Laver: black tarmac. SU 6240 6026	Surface of Frog Lane (2nd)	6.00 x >0.90 x 0.28	1	988	5,105
280	Feature: souare-shaped. SU 6240 6026	Modern	1.50 x 1.05 x 0.40	988	322	5,105
886	Fill of 987: Tarmac.		1.50 x 1.05 x 0.40	986	987	As feature
686	Unstratified finds from Field LP 6614	Roman C1st-C3rd	50 x 15 x -	I	I	20
066	Disturbance by contractor's machinery. SU 6344 6018	Disturbance	8.40 x 1.60 x -	•	I	19,28
66	Feature: v-shaped. SU 6368 6024	Probably Roman	1.00 × 0.90 × 0.33	152	153	19,35
992	Feature: cut for flint wall. SU 6347 6018	Roman wall C3rd	2.00 x 1.00 x ?	345	د	19,28