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## **Southampton Archaeology Unit**

**Archaeological Watching Brief at 360-364 Shirley Road,  
Southampton.**

J I Russel MIfA & A Fedorowicz

2013

Report 1123

Client: Orchard Homes



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## **Archaeological Watching Brief at 360 – 364 Shirley Road, Southampton.**

By JI Russel MIfA, & A Fedorowicz

Site code	SOU 1577
Archaeology Unit report	1123
Planning number	10/01020/FUL
Ordnance Survey grid reference	SU 401134
Accession No	2013.4

### **1. SUMMARY**

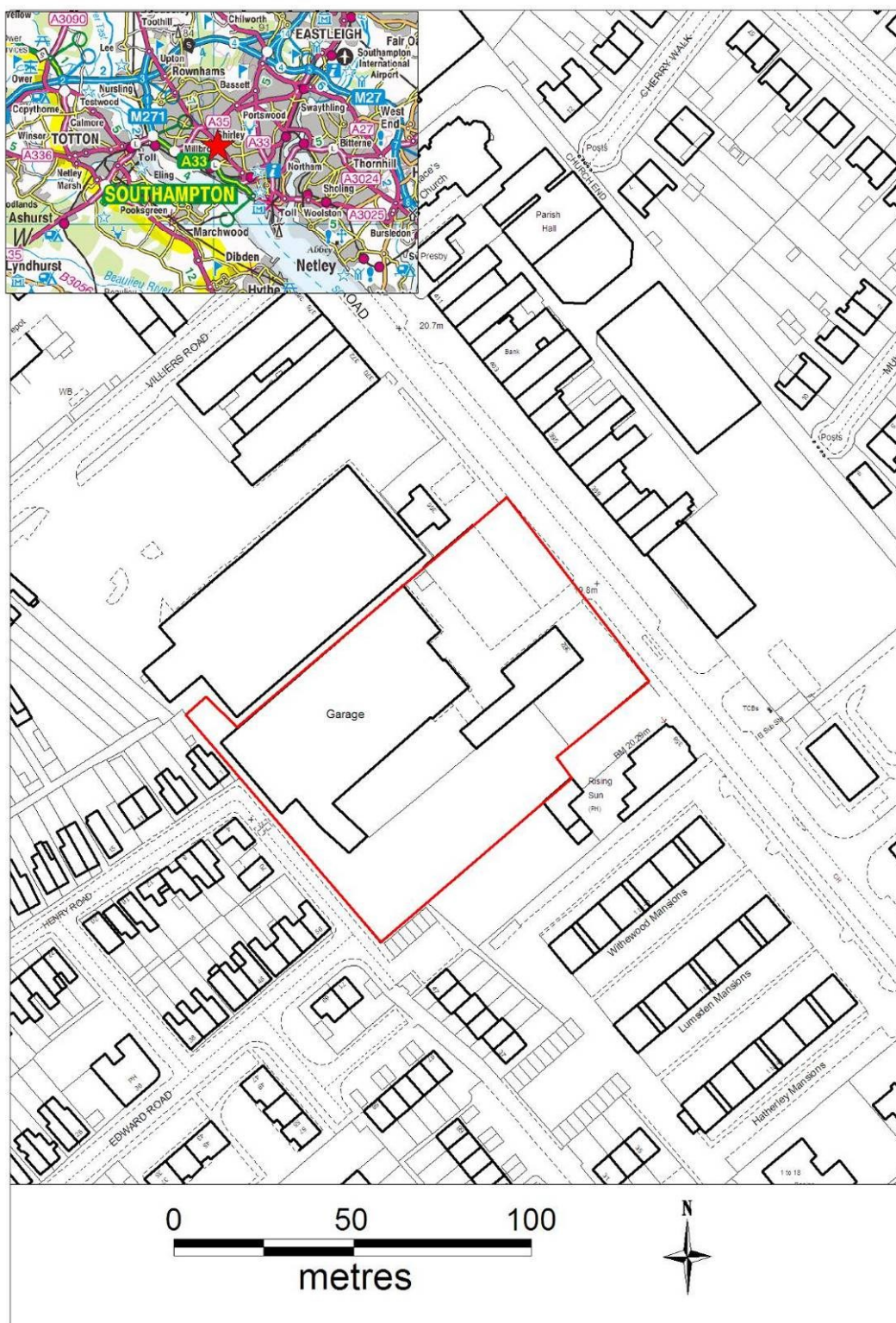
Orchard Homes was granted planning approval for the redevelopment of land at 360–364 Shirley Road, Southampton. A condition for an archaeological watching brief was placed on the approval. The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the archaeological work.

The earliest phase of occupation was a late Iron Age enclosure with a splayed, ditched entrance. Within the enclosure was evidence of a structure, internal ditches and pits. The ditches and pits contained pottery in sand-, flint-, grog- and organic-tempered fabrics, briquetage, daub and burnt flints. A few grains of charred wheat were recovered, together with large amounts of charcoal from oak, hazel, buckthorn, gorse, birch and lime. Radiocarbon dates of 370-170 BC and 390-200 BC were obtained from samples of roundwood charcoal.

After the enclosure ditches had filled, a posthole structure of late Iron Age/early Roman date was built over the site of the splayed entrance. The postholes produced charred wheat, barley and oats, grog-tempered pottery, and a fragment of iron slag.

The final phase of occupation was marked by a rectilinear field system. The fills of the ditches included sherds from Gaulish flagons and mortaria of the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, together with local copies of Gallo-Belgic pottery vessels. The upper fills included Dorset Black Burnished wares and Vectis ware from the Isle of Wight. Evidence of agricultural activity was provided by charred wheat and oats together with weed seeds of buttercup, vetch, nettle and bindweed. Some of the wheat had been malted suggesting production of beer. The charred wheat produced a radiocarbon date of AD 120-200.

The site showed no sign of occupation after the mid-Roman period and by the medieval period the area had become common land within the parish of Shirley, which it remained until built over in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.



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Fig 1: Site location plan, site in red.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

Orchard Homes was granted planning approval for the redevelopment of the former Hendy Ford site at 360–364 Shirley Road, Southampton by the demolition of the existing buildings and the erection of two, three and four-storey buildings to provide 18 houses and 78 flats with associated parking and vehicular access. A condition for an archaeological watching brief was placed on the approval. The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the archaeological work. The observations and excavations were carried out by A Fedorowicz, G Elliott BA MPhil, A Welch BA MA, M Garner BA MIfA, Dr A D Russel BA PhD MIfA, and E Anderson BA MA between the 25/01/2012 and the 05/10/2012. The project was managed by JI Russel MIfA. Worked flint was identified by M Garner, and the pottery and the other finds were identified by Dr A Russel. The site archive will be deposited with Southampton City Council Collections on completion of the project under Accession Number 2013.4

## **3. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY**

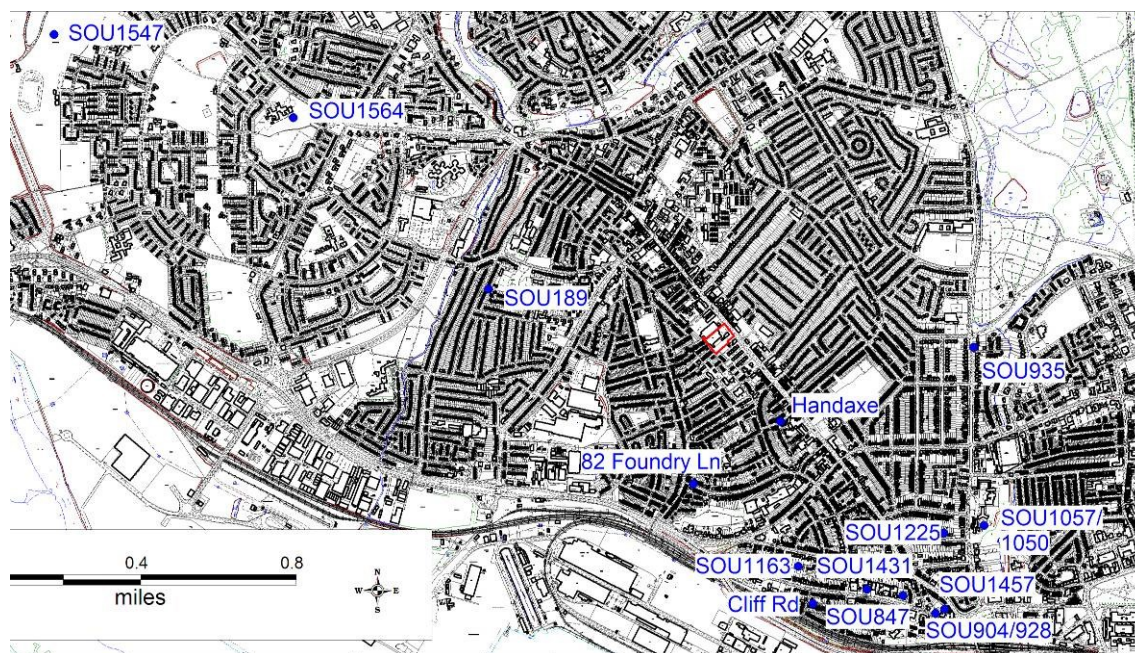
The development site is located on the west side of Shirley Road, south of Villiers Road, at OS grid reference SU 401134 (fig 1). The geology of the site is Wittering formation, River Terrace Deposits 1 (mainly gravel) covered by brickearth (Ordnance Survey 1987).

## **4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The site lies within area 4 of Local Area of Archaeological Potential as defined in Policy CS 14 of the Southampton City Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan document (Adopted 2010). This area and its surrounding area have produced finds and sites of all periods (fig 2).

The site lies in an area of scattered prehistoric finds dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Late Iron Age. Palaeolithic hand axes have been found in Foundry Lane and Dyer Road and seventeen were found near Shirley Road during gravel extraction in the 19th and early 20th century (Cottrell P 2008).





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Fig 2: Archaeological Sites in the vicinity of SOU 1577, which is outlined in red.

Mesolithic flints have been found in the Whithedswood area of Shirley to the east of the site. Further east again evidence of prehistoric activity has been found near the southern end of Hill Lane where worked flints, some dated to the Mesolithic period, were recovered at 44-46 Hill Lane (SOU 1225) (Smith, 2002); and at Nazareth House in Hill Lane worked flints, a sherd of possibly prehistoric pottery and undated but possibly prehistoric features were discovered at SOU 1050 and SOU 105 (Russel & Smith, 2000; Smith, 2003).

To the south-west of the site a retouched flake from a Neolithic polished axe was found at 82 Foundry Lane. To the southeast of the site a probable Neolithic or Mesolithic mace head was found at an unknown location in Freemantle in the 19th century and a Neolithic flint tool was found in Cliff Road, Freemantle. To the east of the site at SOU 935 a feature containing Neolithic pottery was found at 145 Hill Lane (Kavanagh, 1998).

A Bronze Age feature was observed in a watching brief at SOU 1163 in Bridgewater Court, south of Waterloo Road (Garner, 2002). Finds included a pottery sherd, four flint scrapers, flint-working waste, and burnt flints.

To the north-west a watching brief at Test Park Community Sports Facility SOU 1547 found prehistoric ditches with Bronze Age pottery as well as features of Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval date (Russel & McDonald 2011). Prehistoric activity was marked by ditches, pits and a post-hole. A few sherds of Beakers pointed to late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity. The most significant feature was a pit which contained a carefully placed deposit of sherds from a Middle Bronze Age decorated barrel urn/jar. Carbonised residue on the inner surface of the pot gave a radiocarbon assay of 1260-1020 cal BC at 95%. An Early Iron Age bowl was dated to the fifth and fourth century BC with parallels at the Danebury hillfort. Later Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were also present in small quantities.

A watching brief at SOU 1431, 67-71 Millbrook Road East, to the east of SOU 1163, revealed two post-holes and a small pit containing prehistoric pottery, daub, charcoal, worked flint, burnt flints and evidence of iron-working. These features were sealed by a soil layer that contained worked flints, burnt flints, iron slag, prehistoric pottery and medieval pottery. The prehistoric pottery was dated to the early Iron Age (Cottrell 2008).

To the west of the site at SOU 189 at 80 Prince of Wales Avenue, Regent's Park, two pits were discovered containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pots together with a large deposit of carbonised sprouted barley (Cottrell 1986).

Further west at Newlands School (SOU 1564) features of Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date were found. The Iron Age activity was marked by ditches, pits, post-holes, stake-holes and a hearth. A curved line of post-holes probably formed a circular building. A second building of a less regular form was also found. Fragments of prehistoric pottery, burnt flints and worked flint were recovered. A radiocarbon date of 390-410BC was obtained from charcoal in one feature. Saxon activity on this site was marked by three shallow features containing charcoal and burnt flint, and a ditch. Three radiocarbon dates spanned the period AD 420 to AD 770 (Russel, Kruk and McDonald, 2011).



## **5. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The aims of the investigation were principally to determine the presence or absence of human use of the area, and the date, type, state of preservation, and extent of that use; to recover associated objects; and to record such evidence as survived. In addition the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits were to be noted and recorded (SCCAU 2011).

## **6. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY**

A watching brief was kept on groundworks, including level reductions, foundation trenches and service trenches. All archaeological records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. The colours of deposits were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and these are used in this report (Munsell Color 2000). A total of 11 trenches were observed (fig 3).

Trench 1 was a level reduction in the west of the site; it was between 0.3m and 1.1m deep and was 21.0m long by 7.0m wide. Trench 1 included the foundation trenches for 11 houses excavated after the level reduction. The footings were approximately 0.6 m wide and 1.0m deeper than the level reduction.

Trench 2 consisted of foundation trenches dug for 6 houses. The trenches were approximately 1.5m deep and 0.6m wide. The excavated plots measured 26.6m in length by 10.3m in width and were located in the north-west of the site.

Trench 3 consisted of 13 manholes and trenches dug for services. The excavated manholes were approximately 2.5m square and were between 2.0m and 4.0m deep. The trenches connecting the manholes were approximately 0.6m wide and between 1.0m and 3.5m deep, and were a combined length of 270m. The trenches were dug across the centre of the site, going mostly in a northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest direction.



Fig 3: Trench location plan.

Trench 4 consisted of the foundation trenches dug for foundations in the centre of the site. The trench measured approximately 20.5m long by 18.1m wide. The trenches were 0.6m wide and 1.8m to 2.0m deep.

Trench 5 consisted of 6 soakaways located in the southwest of the site. The trenches varied from 2.5m square to 3.8m by 3.0m, and were approximately 2.5m to 3.0m deep.

Trench 6 consisted of trenches dug for services, situated southwest of trench 1. The excavations were approximately 52m long, 0.2m to 0.8 m deep and 0.5m wide.

Trench 7 consisted of foundations in the south of the site. The trench covered an area approximately 26.0m by 2.01m. The trenches were 0.6m wide and 1.6m to 1.9m deep.

Trench 8 consisted of foundation trenches in the east of the site. The trench measured approximately 38.0m by 31.0m. The trenches were 0.6m to 1.2m wide and 1.6m to 2.8m deep.

Trench 9 was dug for a large soakaway situated in the courtyard area in the middle of trench 8. It was 6.3m long, 2.7m wide and 3.0m deep.

Trench 10 consisted of foundations in the north-east of the site. The trench covered an area approximately 37.5m long by 25.0m wide. The trenches were 0.6m to 1.5 m wide and 1.4m to 1.8m deep.

Trench 11 was a large soakaway in the northwest of the trench 10. It was 3.5m square and 3.2m deep.

## **7. RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF**

### ***7.1 Introduction***

The phases of activity will be described in chronological order, starting with the earliest.

### ***7.2 Natural***

The natural consisted of clays of the Bracklesham Formation, contexts 17 and 210, covered by gravels mixed with silty clay, contexts 16 and 244, themselves covered by a layer of brickearth, context 2.

### ***7.3 Phase 1: Prehistoric***

Above the natural brickearth were deposits categorised as 'dirty brickearth', and allocated context numbers 25, 33, 167, 187, 188, 209, 216 and 220. These were

probably formed by a combination of bioturbation and human activity. They may well have continued to develop from the prehistoric period onwards; at least one layer, 33, was cut by a Roman feature (fig 4).

Layer 25, in trench 3, lay above layer 2 and below 30. It was severely truncated and in some cases removed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings that had occupied the site. It was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay, some 0.12m thick and contained a few burnt flints.

Layer 33/167/188/209 was found in trenches 1, 3, 5, 7, and 8. It was a grey – pale brown (10YR6/1 – 10YR6/3) sandy clay loam some 0.1 to 0.3m thick and contained burnt flints.

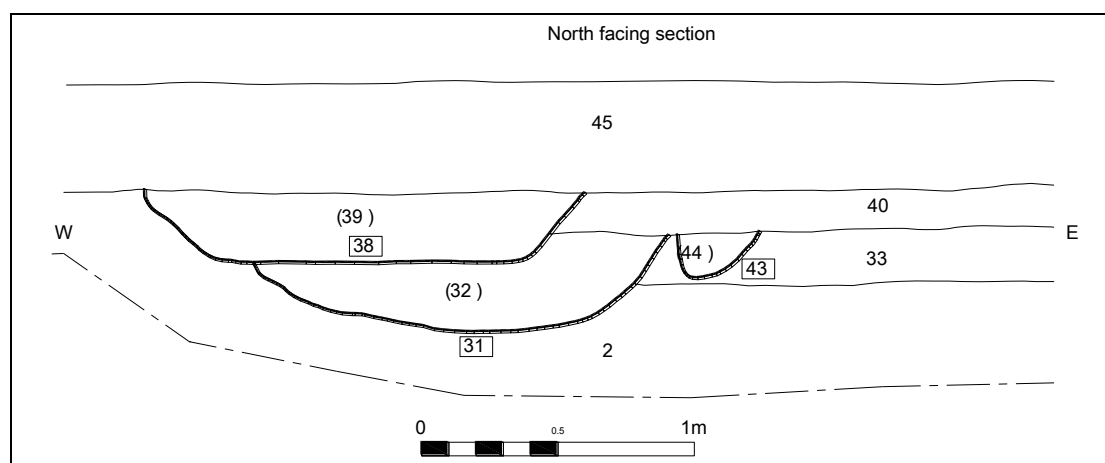


Fig 4: Layer 33 cut by Roman ditch 31 & modern feature 43.

Layer 187 was situated in the southeast end of trench 5 below demolition layer 170 and above the natural. It was at least 1.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.38m thick. It was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay. It contained no finds.

Layer 216 was found in the south-east of trench 8, above layer 209 and natural brickearth 2 and below layer 203. It was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam, some 0.25m thick and contained burnt flints.

Layer 220 was situated in the south-west of trench 8, above layer 209 and below 293. It was at least 2.0m long and 1.0m wide. It was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay, some 0.2m thick, and also contained burnt flints.

## 7.4 Phase 2: Late Iron Age ditch

### 7.4.1 Late Iron Age Ditch 124/139

The earliest feature on the site was ditch 124/139, which was found in the north-west corner of the site. It was aligned north north-east—south south-west, and was traced for some 12.0m. It was cut by ditch 120/69, a Late Iron Age ditch forming part of the entrance to the late Iron Age enclosure. The ditch was approximately 0.65m wide and 0.4m deep. Its base was concave and the sides sloped moderately. The northern end was filled with context 125, a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam that contained one fragment of burnt flint. The southern end was filled with, in chronological order, fills 140, 141 and 142. Fill 140 was a brown (10YR5/3) compacted silty clay. It contained burnt flint and two fragments of late Iron Age pottery, one each of Fabric F1 and G1. Context 141 was a very thin, brown (10YR4/3) silty clay. Fill 142 was a brown silty clay (10YR5/3).

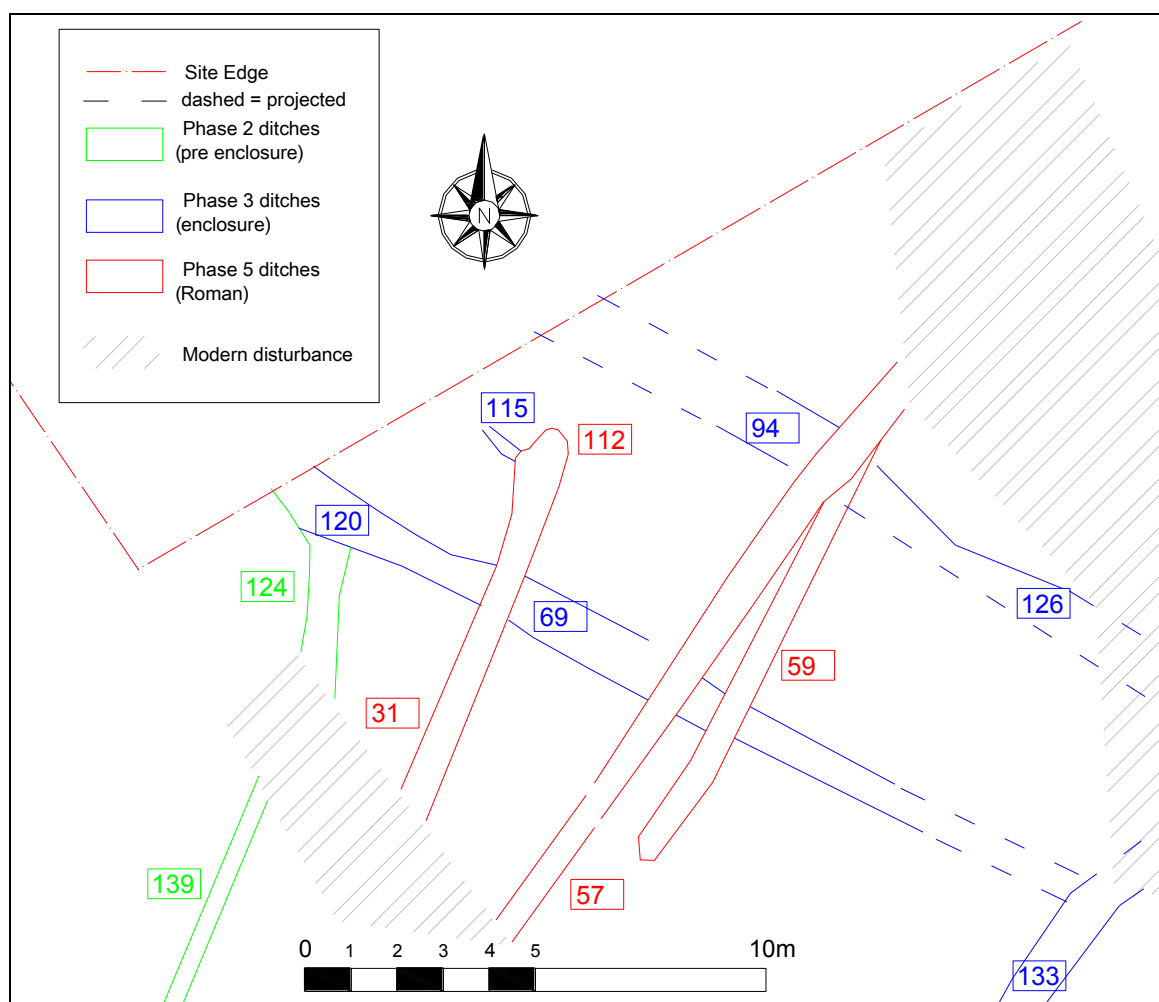


Fig 5: Late Iron Age ditches 124/139, 69/120, 94/126 & Roman ditches 31/112, 59 & 57.



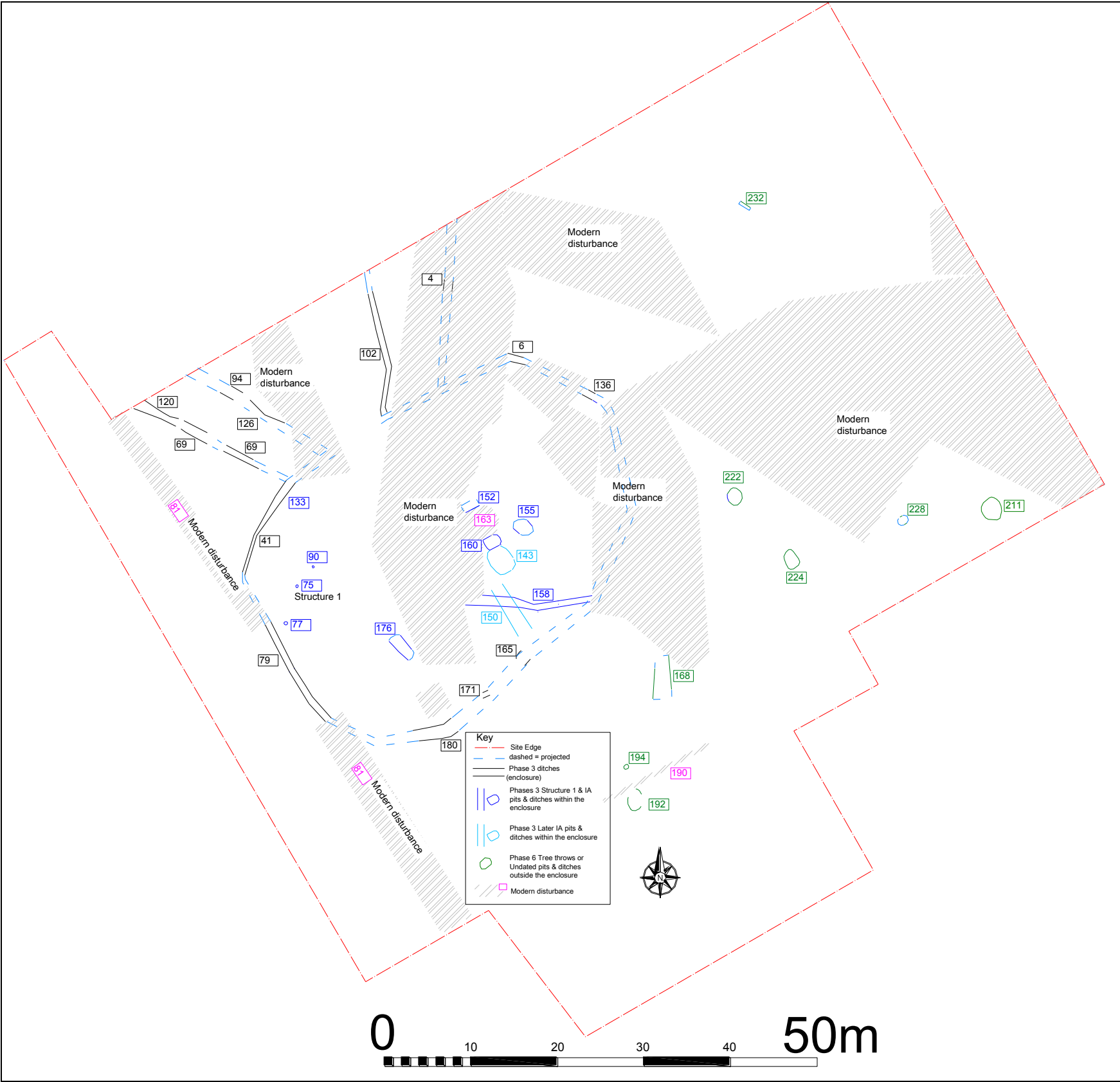


Fig 6: Plan of the Late Iron Age enclosure.

### **7.5 Phase 3: Late Iron Age Enclosure**

Ditches 6, 136 and 171, 41, 165, 79, and 133 and 180 formed a large oval enclosure, measuring 46m by 33m. Ditches 102 and 4 and 94/126 and 120/69 were double 'antennae' ditches forming an entrance (fig 6). It is not known if all four entrance ditches were open at the same time or whether the entrance was widened or narrowed. The different ditches that made up the enclosure will be described in an anti-clockwise direction starting from the north of the enclosure, followed by the ditches that made up the entrance.

#### **7.5.1 Enclosure Ditch 6**

Ditch 6 (figs 6 & 7) was aligned southeast-northwest. It was heavily truncated by modern service trenches, but a length 3.0m long, 1.05m wide and 0.6m deep was observed. The sides were moderately sloping and the base was concave. It was filled with contexts 10 and 7. Context 10, the bottom fill, was a brown (10YR5/3), compact, silty clay with abundant burnt flint. Context 7, the upper fill, was a compact, light grey (10YR7/2), silty clay, which produced four burnt flints.



Fig 7: The north-east facing section of ditch 6.

### 7.5.2 Enclosure Ditch 41/133

Ditch 41/133 was approximately 28m to the west of ditch 6 (fig 6). A length of at least 13.0m was observed.

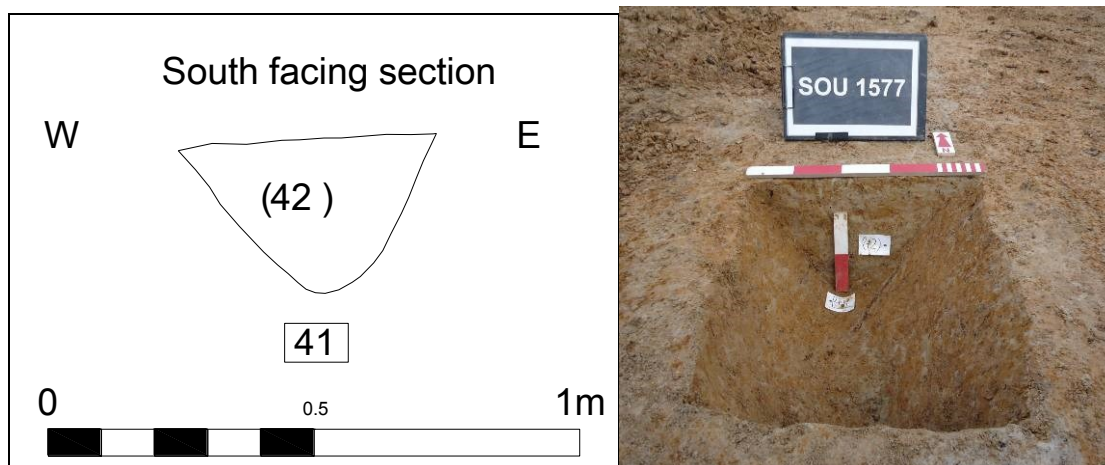


Fig 8: Section & photograph through ditch 41.

Ditch 41 was 0.5m wide, 0.28m deep and had steep sides with a concave base. It was filled with a pale brown (10YR6/3) silty clay loam with patches of yellowish brown (10YR5/8), context 42 (fig 8). It contained 47 fragments of Late Iron Age pottery in Fabric Q1 together with 32 burnt flints and a fragment of flint that was possibly waste from flint-working. A sample of soil was processed to retrieve environmental evidence. It produced charcoal including oak (*Quercus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), and buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*). The buckthorn charcoal came from twiggy fragments rather than heartwood and a sample was sent for radiocarbon dating. The sample gave a date of  $2190 \pm 30$ BP indicating an actual date of 370-170 BC.

Ditch 133 was 1.0m wide, and 0.84m deep, the sides sloped steeply and the base was rounded. It contained two fills, 134 and 135 (fig 9). Fill 134 was at the base of the ditch. It was a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) clay loam with patches of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4). Fill 135 was above it. It was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay loam, 400mm thick. No finds were recovered from this part of the ditch.

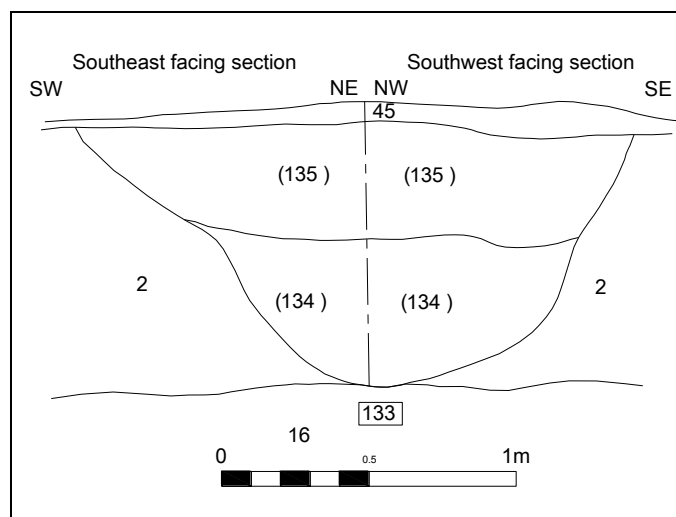


Fig 9: Section through ditch 133.

### 7.5.3 Enclosure Ditch 79

Ditch 79 was aligned roughly north-west—south-east (fig 6). A length of 14.0m was seen. It was heavily truncated and the surviving part was 0.63m wide and 0.15m deep. The sides sloped gently and the base was concave (fig 10). It was filled with silty clay loam 80, greyish brown (10YR5/2) in colour, which contained seven burnt flints.

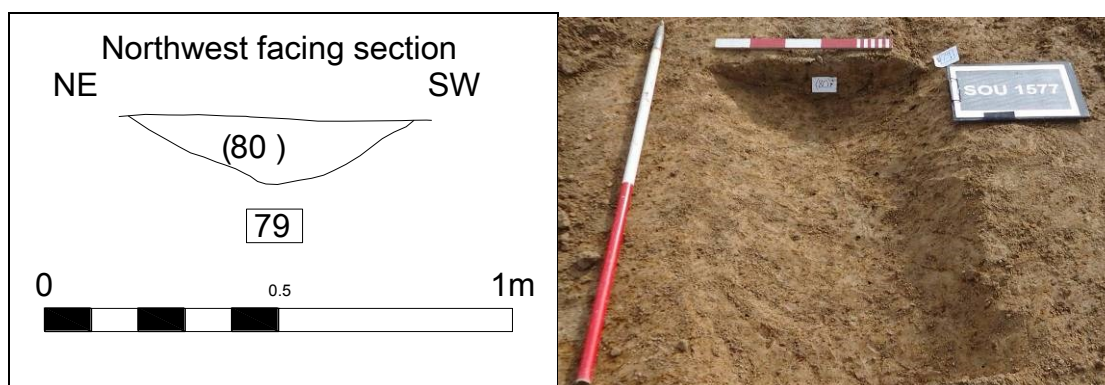


Fig 10: Ditch 79.

### 7.5.4 Enclosure Ditch 180

Ditch 180 was situated 12.0m east of ditch 79 (fig 6). It was at least 0.6m long by 1.85m wide and 0.6m deep. The base was concave and the sides sloped steeply. It contained fills 181 and 186. Fill 181 was situated at the base of the feature, and was a very pale brown (10YR7/4) silty clay, some 0.32m thick. Above it was fill 186, a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay, up to 0.4m thick. No finds were recovered from this part of the ditch.

### 7.5.5 Enclosure Ditch 171

Ditch 171 was some 4.5m east of ditch 180 (fig 6). This section ran east–west and was 0.57m wide, 0.45m deep and 2.0m long. It was 'V' shaped with steep sides. Fill 173 was situated at the bottom of the feature, and was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay some 0.3m thick. Above it was fill 172, a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay some 0.2m thick. No finds were recovered.

### 7.5.6 Enclosure Ditch 165

Ditch 165 was some 4.7m to the north-east of 171 (fig 6). The sides sloped at a 25° angle from vertical. It was 1m long, at least 0.6m wide and at least 0.4m deep but its southern edge was not observed and its base was not reached. It was filled with 166, a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam which contained two burnt flints (fig 11).

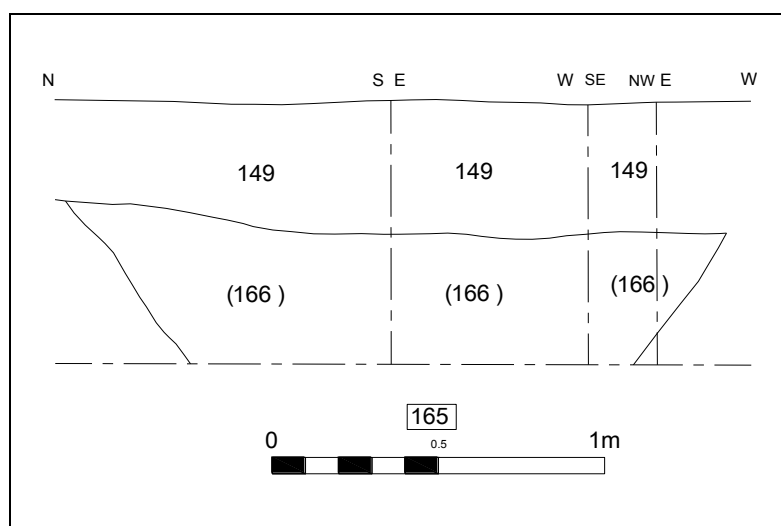


Fig 11: Section through ditch 165

### 7.5.7 Enclosure Ditch 136

Ditch 136 was situated 8.5m east of ditch 6 (fig 6). It measured at least 0.6m in length by 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained fills 137 and 138 (fig 12). At the base of the ditch was 138, a yellowish brown (10YR5/6), compact, silty clay, very similar to the natural brickearth. Above it was 137, very similar to fill 10 in ditch 6, being a very light brownish grey (10YR6/2), compacted silty clay with burnt flints.





Fig 12: East-facing section through ditch 136.

#### 7.5.8 Entrance Ditch 102

Ditch 102 ran roughly north-south (fig 6). Only the very bottom of this ditch survived; it was heavily truncated by modern disturbances and its southern end had been completely destroyed. Overall a length 19.0 m long was observed. Three 1.0m lengths of this ditch were excavated. It was 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep and had a rounded base (fig 13). It was filled with context 103, a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay loam which contained one fragment of worked flint.

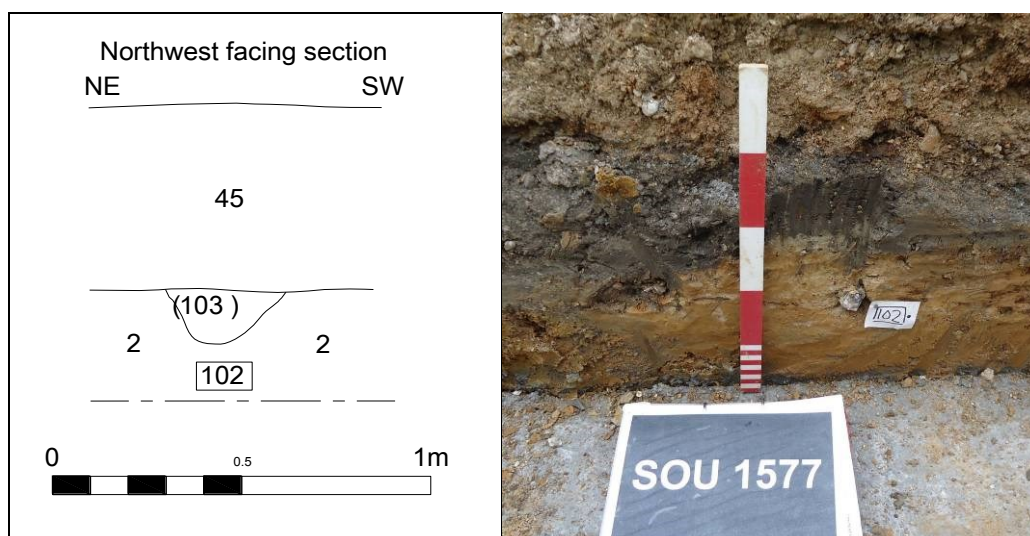


Fig 13: North-west facing section of ditch 102

#### 7.5.9 Entrance Ditch 4

Ditch 4 was some 7.0m to the east of and roughly parallel with ditch 102 (fig 6). A length of more than 2.0m long by 1.15m wide and 0.37m deep was exposed. The base was concave and sides were moderately sloped (fig 14). It was filled by a compact silty clay context 5, light grey (10YR7/2) in colour, that produced one burnt flint.



Fig 14: South-facing section of ditch 4.

#### 7.5.10 Entrance Ditch 94

Ditch 94 was at least 2.0m long, 1.0m wide and 0.6m deep. The sides sloped at a 25° angle from vertical and the base was concave. It contained fill 95, a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay loam which contained seven sherds of pottery in Fabric Q1, 10 sherds of Fabric G2, four fragments of burnt flint and six fragments of ceramic loomweight. Ditch 126 was a better preserved length of ditch and survived much higher in the ground. It was 1.2m to 1.4m wide and 0.8m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The ditch was filled, in chronological order, with contexts 127, 128, 132, 131, 129 and 130 (fig 16). Context 127, a firm yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay was the bottom fill. Above it was fill 128, a greyish brown (10YR5/2), firm, silty clay loam with common burnt flints and abundant charcoal flecks. It produced 23 fragments of burnt clay. A sample of the fill was taken for environmental analysis. It produced two wheat grains and much charcoal. Fifty fragments of charcoal were identified, most being of oak heartwood, with a single fragment of oak roundwood. Other taxa identified included Leguminosae (possibly gorse (*Ulex* sp.)), Maloideae



(apple/pear/whitebeam/hawthorn), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), hazel (*Corylus*) heartwood and roundwood, birch (*Betula* sp.) and lime. A single fragment of bark was also recorded. A fragment of the hazel roundwood was sent for radiocarbon dating and it gave a date of  $2230 \pm 30$ BP giving a calibrated date of 390-200 BC. Above 128 was fill 132, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) firm silty clay. Above that was 131, a firm, silty clay, dark brown (10YR3/3) in colour, and probably a deliberate dump of material as 70% of the fill was burnt clay fragments, possibly daub from a nearby structure. Burnt flints were also present. Above it was fill 129, a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay. Context 130 was the top fill of the feature. It was a firm, silty clay, light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) in colour.



Fig 15: Photographs of north-west & north-east facing sections of ditch 126.

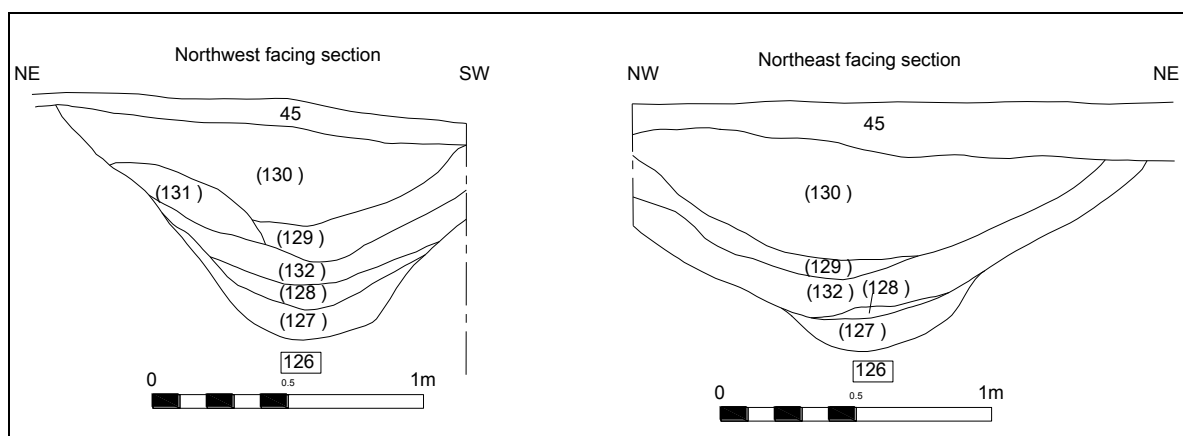


Fig 16: Sections through ditch 126.

#### 7.5.11 Entrance Ditch 120/69

Ditch 120 was approximately 1.3m wide, 0.5m deep and at least 5.1m long. Its base was concave and the sides sloped moderately. It was filled with contexts 121, 122, and 123 and it cut ditch 124 (fig 17). The bottom fill, 121, was a dark

greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam with charcoal inclusions. Context 122, found directly above context 121, was a lens of partly burnt silty clay which varied in colour from grey to red, to brown to yellow. It contained burnt flint, four fragments of burnt clay, seven fragments of pottery in Fabric O1 and one fragment of Fabric F4. Fill 123 was the topmost fill and was a yellowish brown (10YR5/9) silty clay loam with some flecks of charcoal and contained some burnt flints.

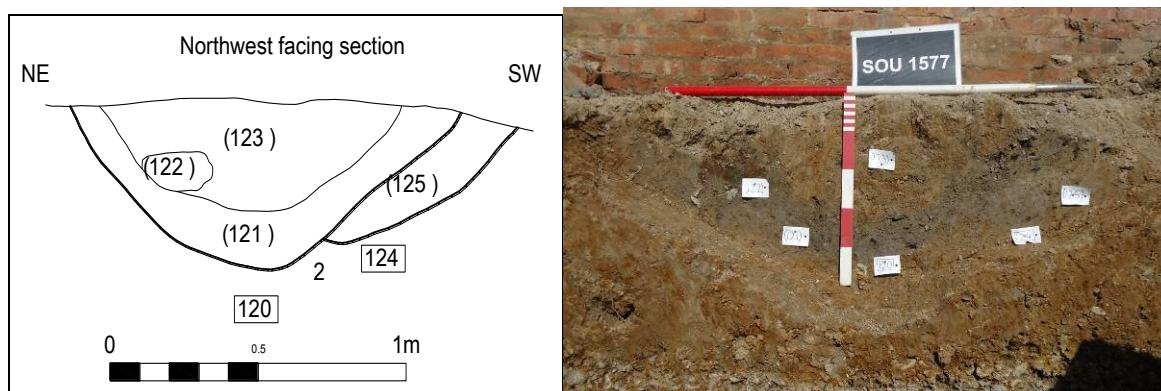


Fig 17: Section through ditches 120 and 124.

Ditch 69 was V- shaped, and was 1.15m wide and 0.65m deep. A length of 13.8m was observed. It was filled with contexts, 72, 71, and 70 (fig 18). Fill 72 represents the first stage of silting of this feature. It was a firm silty brown (10YR5/3) clay loam. It contained 17 fragments of burnt flint, one sherd of Fabric F1 pottery and three sherds of Fabric G2. Fill 71 lay above 72 and was a dark brown, (10YR3/3) silty clay loam with charcoal which contained 111 fragments of burnt flint, 33 fragments of loom weights, three fragments of flint-tempered pottery (one of Fabric F1 and two of Fabric F3), and 21 fragments of a jar in Fabric Q1. A sample of soil was taken for environmental analysis. Despite being a charcoal rich deposit most of the charcoal was dust and only two identifiable fragments of charcoal were recovered, one oak heartwood and one lime (*Tilia* sp.) roundwood. Above this was fill 70, a greyish brown, (10YR5/2), silty clay loam. This was a secondary fill, probably caused by erosion of the feature's edges and the surrounding ground. It contained seven fragments of jar in Fabric F1, two sherds of Fabric O1, one fragment of ceramic and 29 burnt flints.

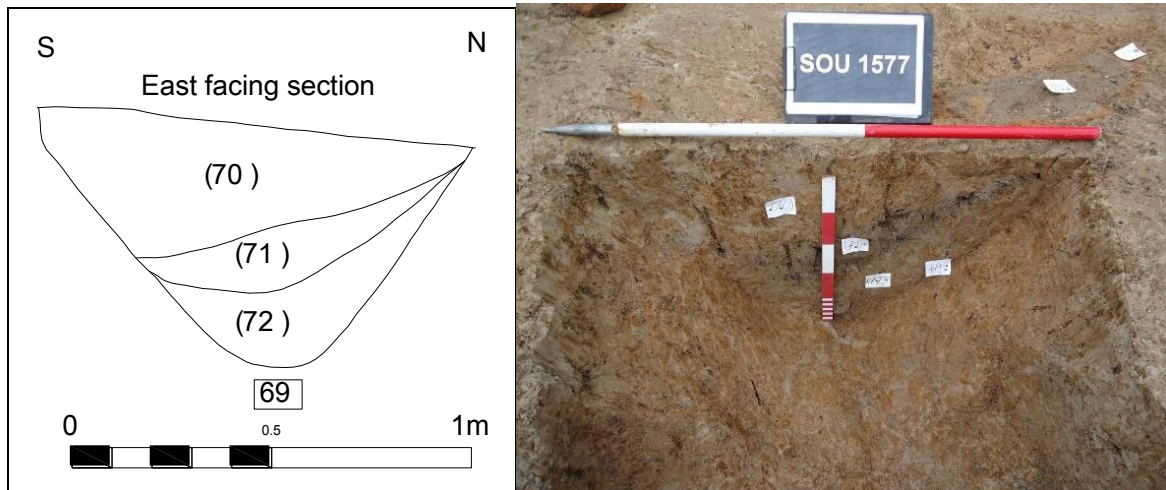


Fig 18: East-facing section through ditch 69.

### 7.5.12 Features inside the enclosure

#### 7.5.12.1 Structure 1

A group of three post-holes 75, 77, and 90 in the west of the enclosure formed a curved line approximately 7.33m long (fig 6).

Post-hole 75 was 'U' shaped, and was 0.35m long, 0.32m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled with a grey (10YR5/1) silty clay loam, fill 76. The fill contained one burnt flint. Post-hole 77 was circular in plan with a concave base, was 0.42m in diameter and 0.09m deep, and was filled with 78, a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam (fig 19) with charcoal, which contained a fragment of pig bone.



Fig 19: West-facing section of post-hole 77.





Fig 20: South-facing section of post-hole 90.

Post-hole 90 was the most substantial of the three post-holes. It was sub-circular in plan, 'U' shaped in section, and was 0.38m by 0.28m in plan by 0.44m deep (fig 20). It was filled with a pale brown (10YR6/3) silty clay loam, context 91, which contained 5 burnt flints and a fragment of ceramic loomweight.

#### 7.5.12.2 Ditch 158

In the south-east part of the enclosure, ditch 158 ran east–west for 14.0m towards the east side of the enclosure (fig 6). It was at least 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep and had a rounded base. Its southern side sloped and its northern side was stepped (fig 21). It was filled with a light- brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay loam, context 159, which contained two burnt flints and one fragment of briquetage.

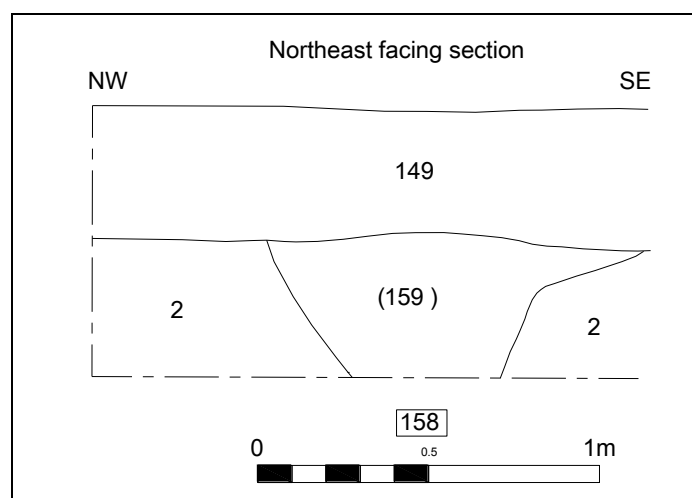


Fig 21: North-east facing section of ditch 158

#### 7.5.12.3 Pits 143, 152, 155, 160 and 176

Five pits (143, 152, 155, 160 and 176) were found within the southern part of the enclosure (fig 6).

Pit 152 was badly disturbed by modern disturbance 163 and was only partially exposed in one section (fig 22). It was at least 1.0m long, 1.0m wide and survived to a depth of 0.4m. One of the surviving edges was sloping gently, the base was destroyed and its shape in plan was uncertain. It was filled with contexts 154 and 153, neither contained finds. Fill 154 was a compacted, white (10YR8/1) silty clay (fig 23) at the bottom of the feature. Context 153 was the top fill. It was a very compacted, brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay.



Fig 22: North-east facing section of Pit 152.

Pit 155 lay to the east of pit 160 (fig 6). Its full extent was not observed, but it was at least 1.3m long, 1.0m wide and 0.55m deep. The base was concave and the sides sloped moderately. It was filled with contexts 156 and 157. Fill 156 was a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay some 330mm thick. Above it was fill 157, a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay, some 0.22m thick, sealed below layer 148 (fig 24). No finds were recovered from this feature.

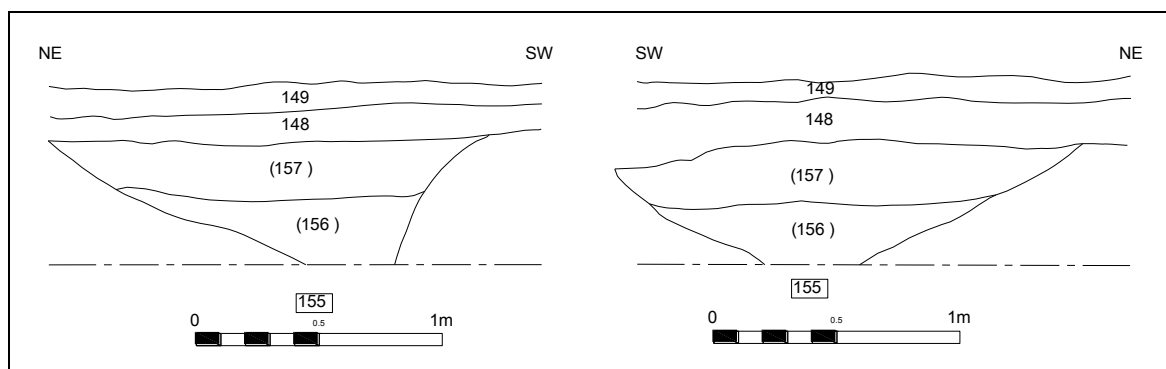


Fig 23: Sections through Pit 155.

Pit 160 was oval in shape, at least 0.5m deep, 1.0m long and 1.35m wide. It was filled with contexts 162 and 161. The bottom fill, 162, was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) compact silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. The upper fill 161 was a compact, light yellowish brown/yellowish brown (10YR6/4 mottled with 10YR5/6), silty clay.

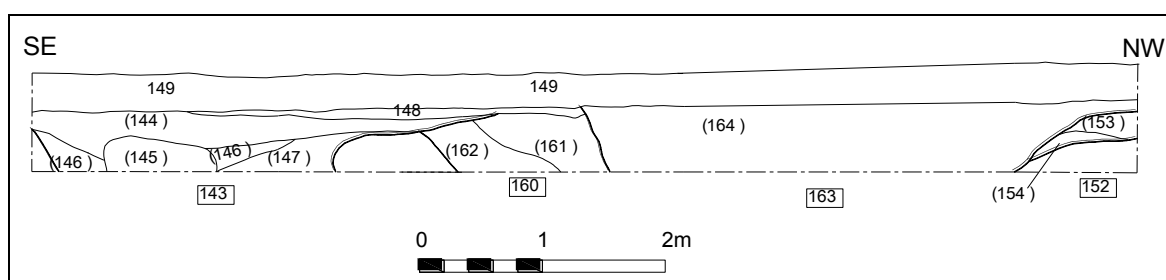


Fig 24: Section through features 143, 160, 163 & 162.

The full extent of pit 176 was not observed but it was at least 3.0m long, 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep (fig 6). The base was concave and the sides sloped gently. It was filled with contexts 177, 178 and 179. Fill 177, at the bottom of the feature, was a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay, some 0.12m thick. Above it was fill 178, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay, some 0.03m thick, which contained large amounts of charcoal and burnt flints. The top fill, 179, was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay, some 0.36m thick.

Pit 143 was a large pit, oval in shape, and 3.5m wide, at least 3.0m long, and 1.3m deep (reaching the natural gravel). Its sides sloped gently from the surface, becoming steeper towards the base which was concave. It cut the south-east end

of pit 160 (fig 24). It was filled, in chronological order, with contexts 147, 146, 145 and 144. Fill 147, the bottom fill, was very pale brown (10YR7/3) silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions and some burnt flints. Fill 146 above it was a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam with occasional flecks of charcoal, that contained one burnt flint, 230 fragments of pottery in Fabric Q1, and three fragments of briquettage. Above it was fill 145, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4), silty clay with occasional charcoal. It produced 10 fragments of pottery (six in fabric Q1 and four in fabric Q10), two fragments of ceramic loomweight and two burnt flints. Fill 144 was the final filling of pit 143. It was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) compact silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. Twenty-three sherds of pottery in Fabric G1 and two burnt flints were recovered.

#### 7.5.12.4 Ditch 150

Ditch 150 ran northwest-southeast, cutting ditch 158 (fig 6) It was 1.8m wide, at least 0.45m deep (fig 25), and at least 7.4m long. It was filled with 151, a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay loam, which contained five burnt flints.

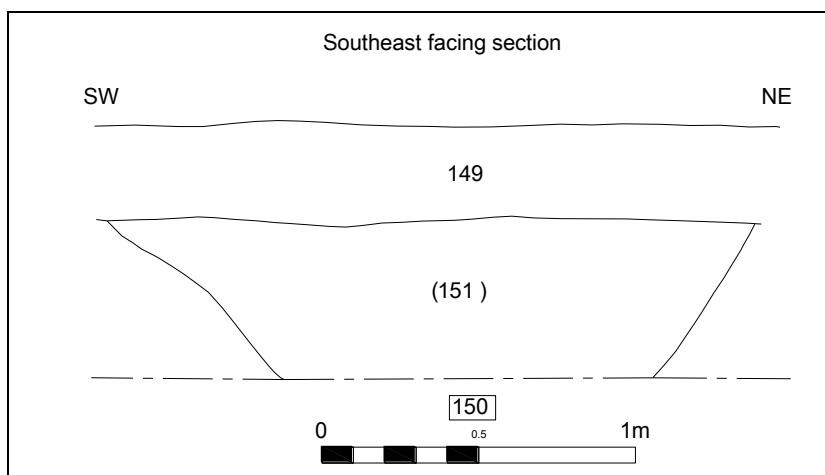


Fig 25: South-east facing section of ditch 150

### **7.6 Phase 4: Late Iron Age/Early Roman structural features post-dating the enclosure (Structure 2)**

7.6.1 A group of post-holes and a slot occupying an area at least 9.8m by 8.5m was observed in the area of the enclosure entrance. These may have represented one or more buildings (fig 26). The date of these structures is uncertain but their arrangement and the finds they contained suggests they were erected after the

enclosure ditches had filled up, and after the structures went out of use ditches dated to the Roman period cut through the area they had occupied.

### 7.6.2 Slot 115

Slot 115 was at least 0.9m long, 0.26m wide and 0.11m deep (fig 26). It was 'V' shaped in profile with steep sides, and may have held a horizontal timber. It was filled with 116, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay, containing occasional fragments of charcoal.

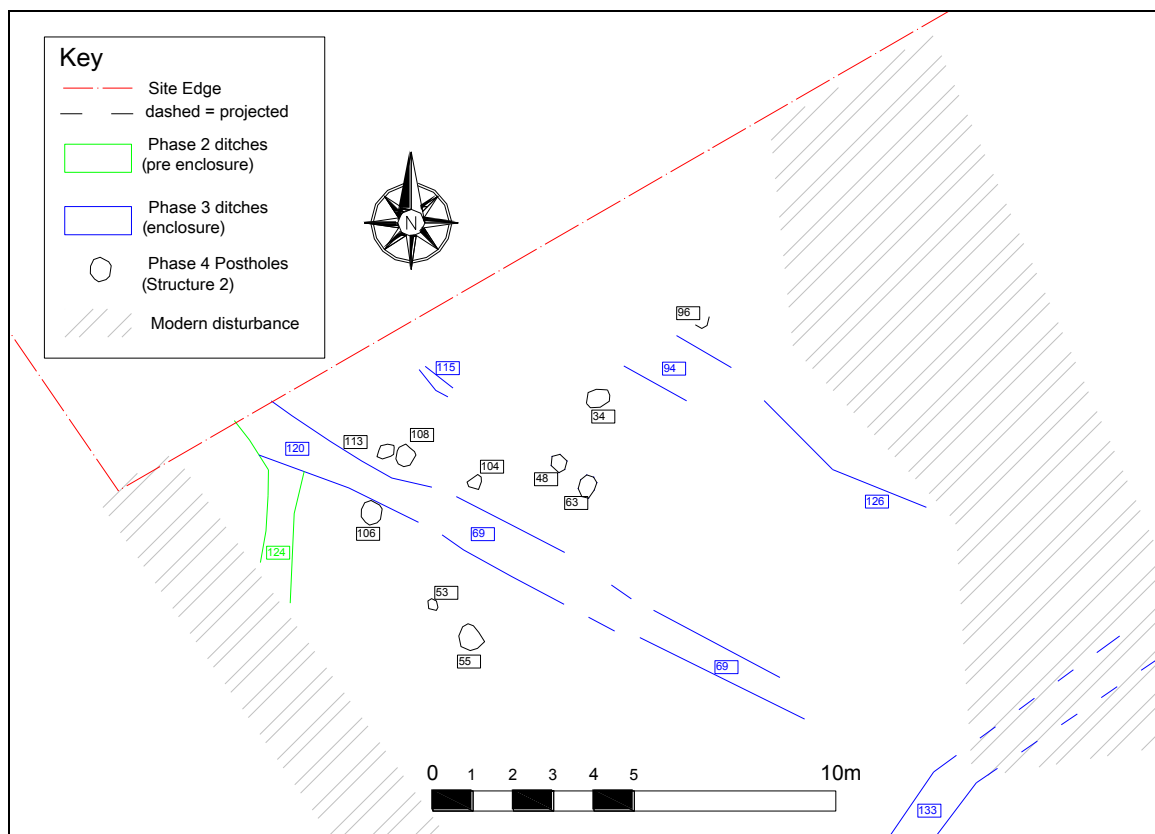


Fig 26: Structure 2 north of the enclosure.

### 7.6.3 Post-hole 34

Post-hole 34 lay 2.75m west of post-hole 96 at the northern end of trench one some 0.75m west of ditch 94 (fig 26). It was a shallow post-hole with a rounded base; 0.46m long, 0.30m wide and 0.05m deep. It was filled with a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay, fill 35 which contained three burnt flints.



#### 7.6.4 Post-hole 48

Post-hole 48 was 1.4m southwest of post-hole 34 and 0.50m northwest of post-hole 63 (figs 26 & 27). It was 0.4m in diameter and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled with 49, a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam. The fill contained 20% charcoal flecks and one burnt flint. A sample of the fill was taken for analysis, and it contained charred glumed wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), indeterminate cereal grain fragments and oat grains (*Avena* sp.). The wood charcoal consisted of six fragments of oak heartwood. Small fragments of coal and iron slag are considered to be intrusive.

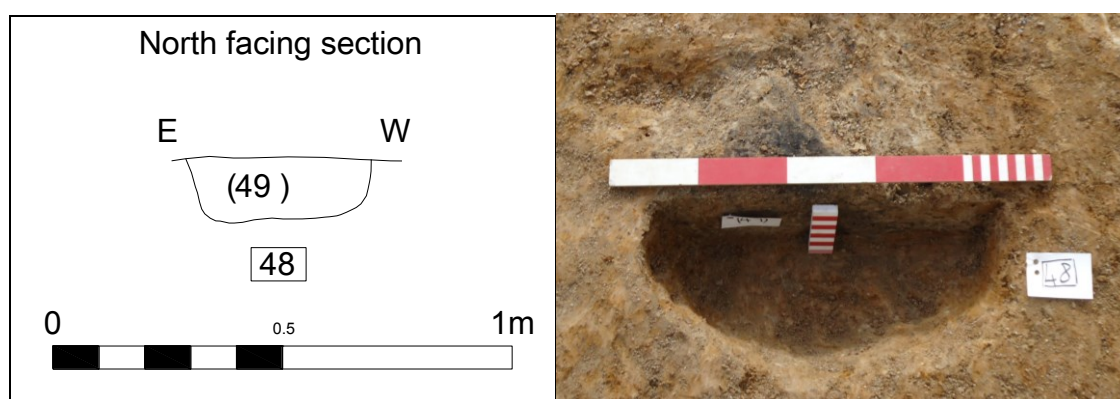


Fig 27: Section through & photograph of post-hole 48

#### 7.6.5 Post-hole 53

Post-hole 53 (fig 26) was very shallow due to truncation by modern foundation 81. It was 0.32m long, 0.31m wide and 0.02m deep and filled with 54, a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam which contained some charcoal, two fragments of pottery of Fabric G1, and two burnt flints.

#### 7.6.6 Feature 55

Feature 55 was a shallow feature 0.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.13 m deep (figs 26 & 28). The sides sloped at a 20° angle from vertical and the base was nearly flat. It was filled with 56, a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam which contained 21

burnt flints, a fragment of iron slag, a fragment of pottery in Fabric G1, and another in Fabric G1F.

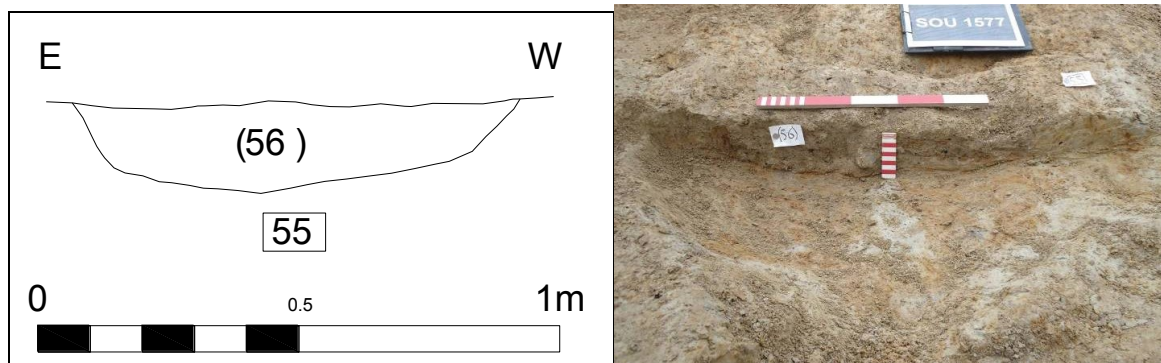


Fig 28: Section through & photograph of feature 55

#### 7.6.7 Post-hole 63

Post-hole 63 was 0.65m long, 0.53m wide and 0.09m deep (figs 26 & 29), with a nearly flat base. It contained a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam, context 64, which contained one fragment of burnt flint.

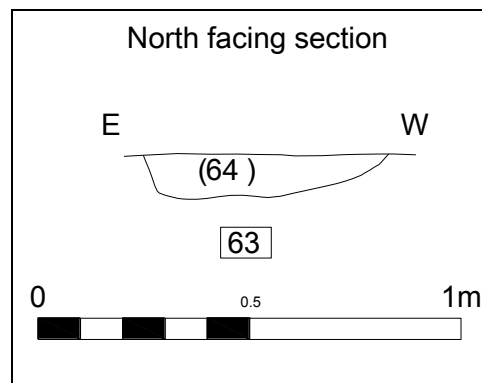


Fig 29: Section through post-hole 63

#### 7.6.8 Post-hole 96

Post-hole 96 was the most easterly of this group of features (fig 26 & 30). It was 0.9m long, at least 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. It was sub-circular in plan, with an irregular base, with a central depression. It contained a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay loam, context 97, which contained seven burnt flints.

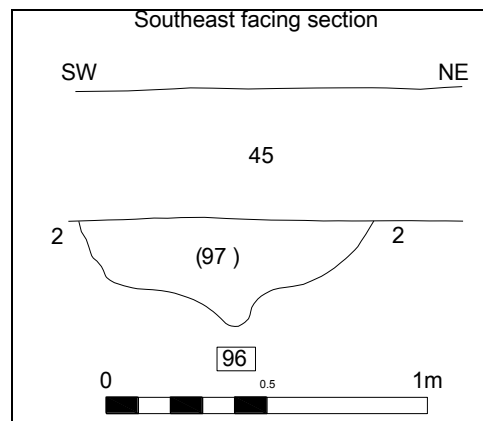


Fig 30: Photograph & section through post-hole 96.

#### 7.6.9 Post-hole 104

Post-hole 104 was 0.62m long, 0.3m wide and 0.21m deep (fig 26). It was circular in plan, with a concave base. It was filled with 105 and 110. Fill 110 at the base of the feature was a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay, some 0.1m thick containing flecks of charcoal. Above it was fill 105, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay, some 0.11m thick which contained flecks of charcoal and one worked flint flake.

#### 7.6.10 Post-hole 108

Post-hole 108 was sub-circular in plan, 0.55m long, 0.52m wide and 0.12m deep. It had steep sides, a near flat base and it cut post-hole 113 (figs 26 & 31). It was filled with context 109, a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay that contained seven fragments of burnt flint.

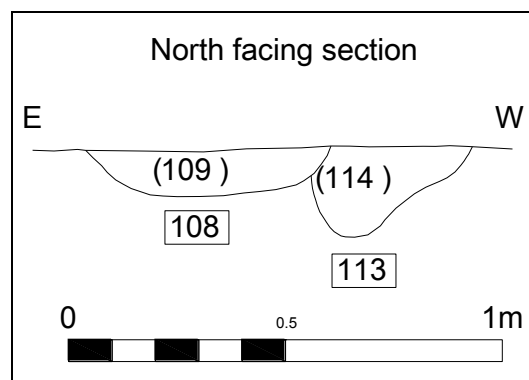


Fig 31: Section through post-holes 108 and 113.

#### 7.6.11 Post-hole 113

Post-hole 113 was just to the north-west of, and cut by, post-hole 108 (figs 26 & 31). It was oval in plan and had a rounded base. It was 0.45m long, 0.4m wide and 0.2mm deep, and contained fill 114, a yellowish brown (10YR5/6), silty clay, which produced four burnt flints.

#### 7.6.12 Post-hole 106

Post-hole 106 was 0.4m in diameter and 0.34m deep with a concave base and steep sides (figs 26 & 32). It contained two fills. Bottom fill 111 was a very natural looking brownish yellow (10YR6/6), silty clay loam some 0.25m thick. Above it was fill 107, a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay, 90mm thick. No finds were recovered from this feature.

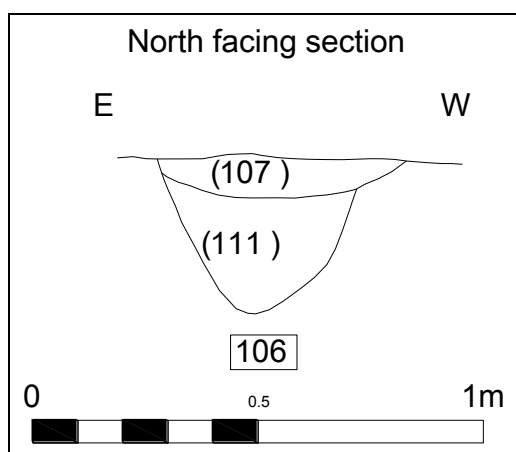


Fig 32: Section through post-hole 106.

### 7.7 Phase 5: Roman field system and features

7.7.1 In the north-west of the site three Roman ditches cut the Late Iron Age enclosure entrance ditches and the post-holes of Structure 2, while in the north-east part of the site a pair of parallel ditches, which may have delineated a trackway, were found (fig 33).

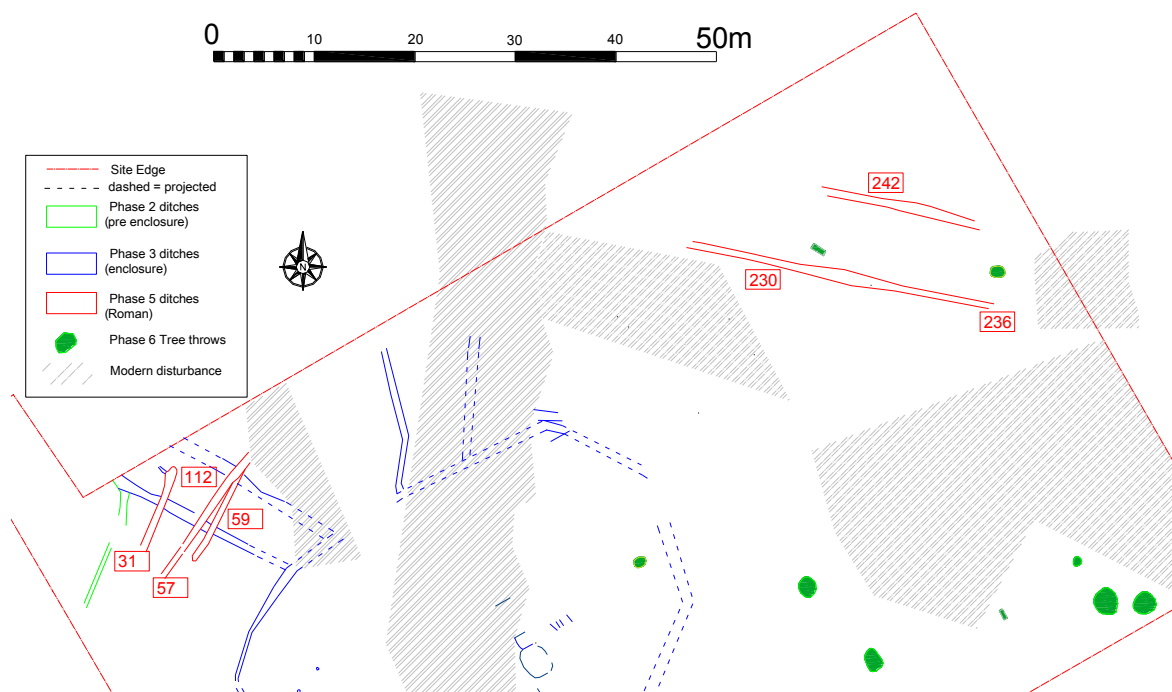


Fig 33: Roman ditches in relation to other phases.

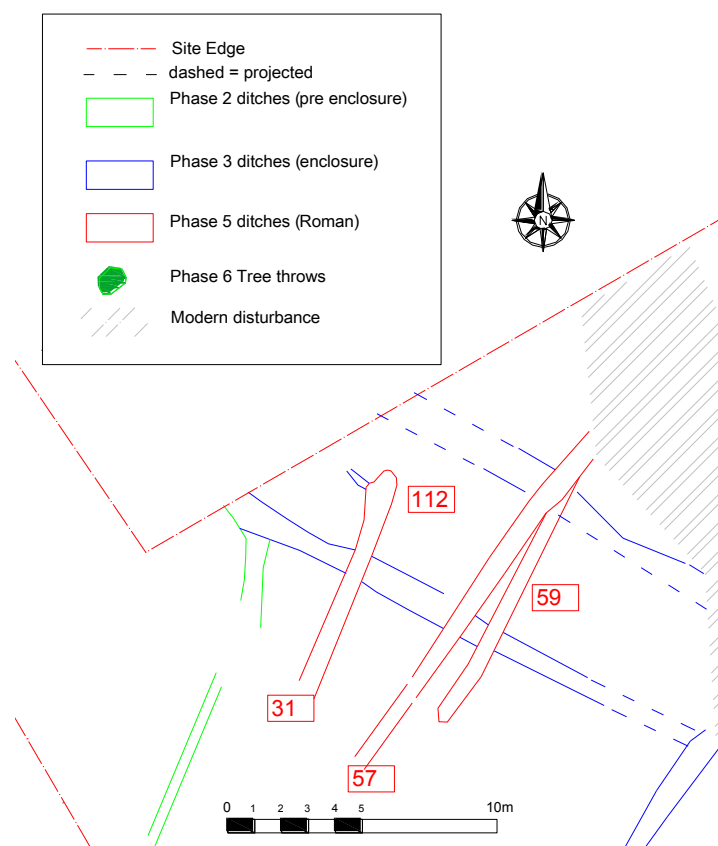


Fig 34: Roman Ditches cutting the Late Iron Age entrance ditches.

### 7.7.2 Ditch 31/112

Roman ditch 31/112 was found near the west corner of the site (figs 33, 34 & 35). It cut Late Iron Age ditches 115 and 69/120, and ran in a north-east–south-west direction, parallel to Roman ditch 59. It was 1.0m wide, 0.5m deep and at least 8.8m long. The base of the ditch was concave and the sides sloped. At its southern end it was filled with 32, a light brownish grey (10YR6/2), silty clay loam with charcoal and some daub inclusions (fig 38), which contained 53 burnt flints, one fragment of ceramic, two fragments of flint-tempered pottery (F3 & F1), two fragments of organic-tempered pottery (O1) and one fragment of silty grog-tempered pottery (G2). The pottery is all of late Iron Age date and must be residual from the preceding Late Iron Age phase. A sample of context 32 was processed to retrieve environmental evidence. It contained a single small charred grass caryopsis, six fragments of oak heartwood charcoal and two fragments of oak roundwood charcoal.



Fig 35: South-west facing section of ditch 31.

The northern terminus of the ditch was recorded as feature 112 which was filled with 119, 118 and 117 (fig 36). The lower fill, 119, was a firm yellowish brown (10YR5/3) silty clay. Above 119 lay fill 118 which consisted of approximately 90% brown (10YR5/3) gravel and 10% silty clay loam. The top fill 117 was a firm, brown (10YR5/3) silty clay with flecks of charcoal. It contained two fragments of flint-tempered pottery in Fabric F1, two sherds of grog-tempered pottery in Fabric G1

and 3 burnt flints. The pottery is all of Late Iron Age date and must be residual from the preceding Late Iron Age phase.

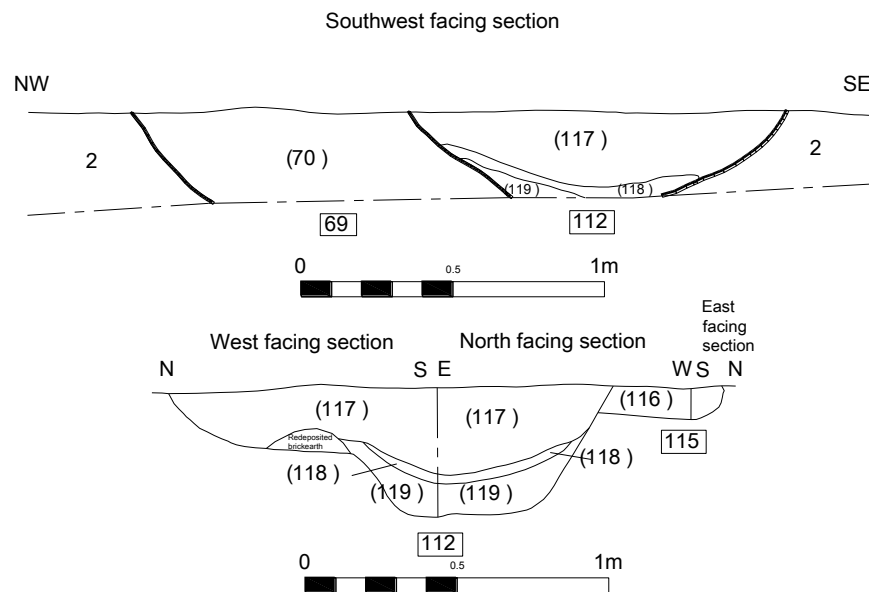


Fig 36: Sections through feature 112

### 7.7.3 Ditch 59

Ditch 59 ran roughly northeast-southwest. Its northern end was cut by Roman ditch 57 and it cut Late Iron Age ditches 126 and 69/120. The sides were steep and the base was concave. It contained two fills, 60 and 68 (figs 34 & 37). The primary fill 68, was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay loam, some 0.28m thick that contained 91 burnt flints and a fragment of quern stone.

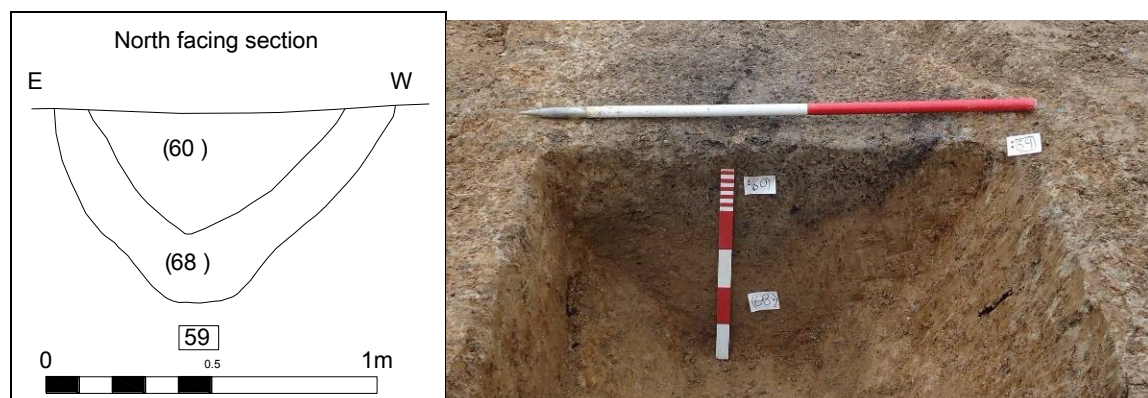


Fig 37: Section & photograph of section through feature 59

Above fill 68 was 60, a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam. It was some 0.34m thick containing abundant charcoal fragments, burnt flints, a flint flake, a



small fragment of burnt bone, two iron nails, and a piece of Bembridge limestone. A fragment of coal is regarded as intrusive. Fragments of burnt clay may have been from a loomweight. The pottery included much late Iron Age residual pottery but included sherds of Gaulish Flagon, greyware, Samian, and Dorset Black Burnished ware, suggesting a late first/early second century date.

A sample of context 60 was processed to retrieve environmental material. Cereal remains included charred wheat and oat grains. Two of the wheat grains had sprouted. A sample of the sprouted wheat was sent for radiocarbon dating and it produced a date of AD 120-200. Charred weed seeds were also present and included buttercup, vetch/pea, small nettle, black bindweed, dock, orache, nipplewort, scentless mayweed, dandelion and small grasses. These species are normally found on disturbed or cultivated ground and therefore are most likely associated with the cereal remains. The charcoal was oak heartwood.

#### 7.7.4. Ditch 57

Ditch 57 ran northeast-southwest (figs 34 & 38). It cut Roman ditch 59, and Late Iron Age ditches 94/126 and 69/120. It was 'V' shaped in profile with fairly steep sides, and was 0.80m wide, 0.75m deep and at least 14.6m long. Two portions of the ditch were subject to archaeological excavation, one at the southern end and one at the northern end. The fills in the southern end of ditch 57 were given the numbers 58, 73, and 74, the fills in the northern end were 98, 99, and 100.



Fig 38: Photograph of south facing section of ditch 57.

In the south portion the primary fill was 74, a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay loam some 0.2m thick. Above fill 74 was fill 73, a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay loam some 0.45m thick. This fill contained two fragments of briquettage, three fragments of loom weight, 57 burnt flints, two worked flint flakes and 259 fragments of pottery. The majority of the pottery was in late Iron Age fabrics tempered with grog and flint but the assemblage included sherds of North Gaulish flagons, Vectis Ware, and a Romano-British copy of a Gallo-Belgic platter, suggesting a late first/early second century date.

The top most fill, context 58, was a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam some 0.40m thick. It contained charcoal, three fragments of loom weight, 84 burnt flints, a fragment of burnt quern stone, a retouched flake, a fragment of Roman glass, iron slag and 123 fragments of pottery. Most of the pottery was in late Iron Age grog and flint tempered fabrics, but included Dorset Black Burnished ware and a near complete mortaria from North Gaul (fig 40), suggesting a late first/early second century date.

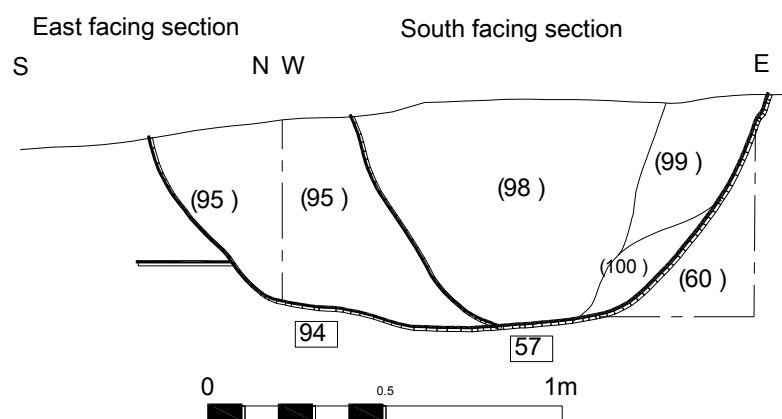


Fig 39: Section through features 57 & 94



Fig 40: View looking south of pottery in context 58, ditch 57.

The fills in the northern end of the ditch were given the context numbers 98, 99 and 100 (fig 39). The primary fill at this end of the ditch was context 100, a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam some 0.15m thick. Above this lay fill 99, a pale brown (10YR6/3) silty clay loam, some 0.4m thick. It contained more fragments of North Gaulish mortaria, three fragments of grog-tempered pottery in Fabric G1, and three fragments of sandy pottery in fabric Q1. The top-most fill was context 98, a pale brown (10YR6/3) silty clay loam, 0.65m thick. It contained a fragment of loom weight, 25 burnt flints, a fragment of hearth lining, a piece of iron slag and 60 fragments of pottery. The pottery was mostly grog-tempered, including a storage jar, but included sand-tempered and flint-tempered wares. Sherds of a sandy platter with a foot ring suggest a late first century date.

#### 7.7.5 Ditch 230/236

Ditch 230/236 ran east-west, parallel to ditch 242 (figs 33 & 41). This ditch was at least 30.7m long, between 0.9m and 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. Its base was concave, with moderately sloping sides. It was silted at the bottom with context 234/238, a greyish brown (10YR5/2), compact, silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. A sample was processed to recover environmental remains but only a single charred wheat grain was recovered, along with small fragments of modern coal and iron slag. Fill 238 was present only in the eastern part of the ditch (fig 42). Fill 235 was at the western end of the ditch, and was a well compacted, very pale brown (10YR7/3), silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill 237 was found

directly above 238, and was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) compact, silty clay mottled with yellow and grey patches of silty clay loam.

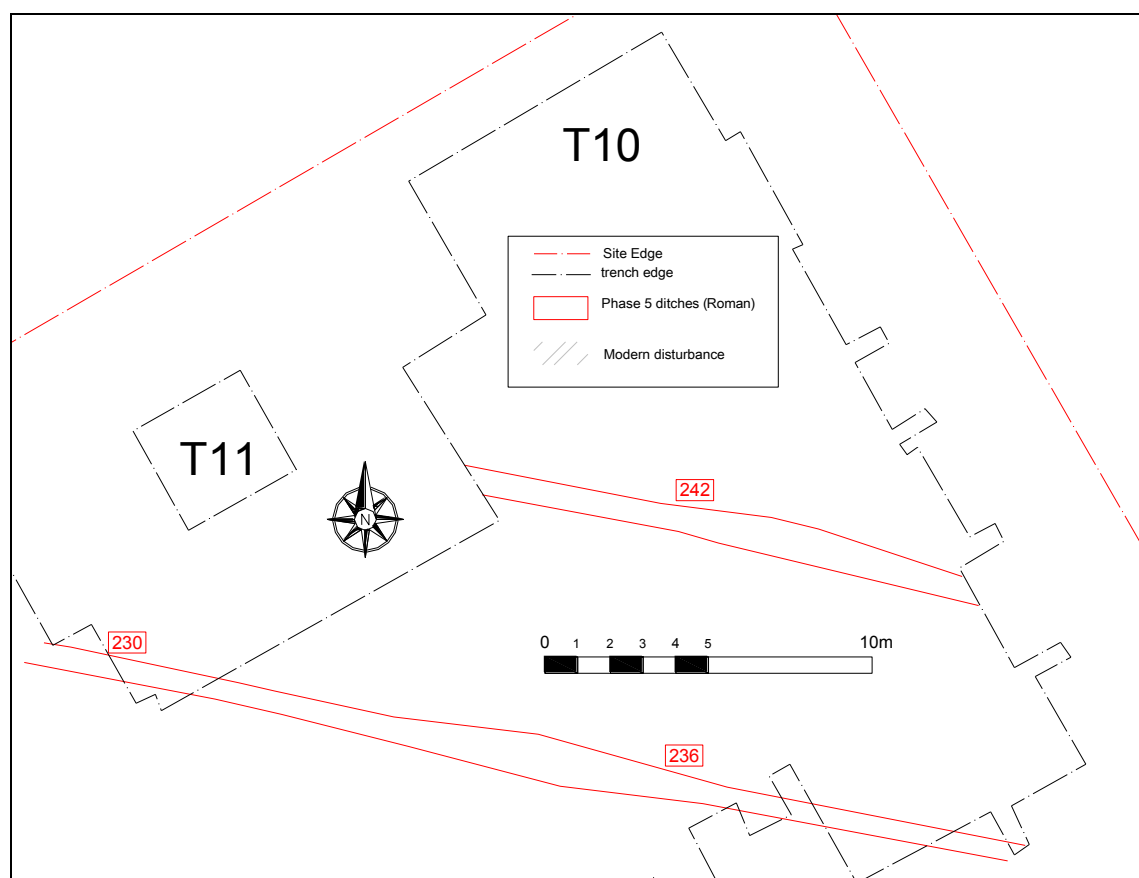


Fig 41: The ditches of the Roman trackway.



Fig 42: Photograph of section through ditch 236



#### 7.7.6 Ditch 242

Ditch 242 was north of, and parallel, to ditch 230/236 (figs 33 & 41) and was at least 16.0m long, approximately 1.3m wide and 0.62m deep. The base was concave and the sides sloped moderately. The ditch was filled, in chronological order, with contexts 243, 245, 246 (fig 43). Fill 243 was a light brownish grey 10YR6/2, fairly compacted silty clay loam. It contained occasional flecks of charcoal, 12 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery of fabric G1 and three sherds of a Roman greyware base in Fabric Q14. Fill 245 lay directly above context 243, and below 246. It was a greyish brown (10YR5/2) compacted silty clay loam with occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill 246 was pale brown (10YR6/3) compacted, silty clay loam.



Fig 43: South-west facing section through ditch 242

#### 7.7.7 Post-hole 61

Post-hole 61 cut the south edge of Roman ditch 59 (fig 47). It was sub-circular in plan, 0.76m long, 0.39m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled with a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, context 62. This fill contained one fragment of burnt flint, one fragment of tobacco pipe, considered to be intrusive, and two fragments of Late Iron Age pottery in fabric G1.



### 7.7.8 Pit 92

Pit 92 also cut the top fill of Roman ditch 59 (fig 47). It was 1.3m long, 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep. It was circular in plan with a rounded base and sides that sloped at a 15° angle from vertical (Fig 44). It was filled with contexts 93 and 101. Fill 101, situated at the bottom of the pit, was a dark grey (10YR4/1) silty clay loam with charcoal inclusions. Above it was fill 93, a grey (10YR6/1) silty clay loam, with charcoal, burnt flints, five fragments of Late Iron Age pottery, four in Fabric G1, and one in Fabric F3, and two sherds of Roman greyware in Fabric Q14.

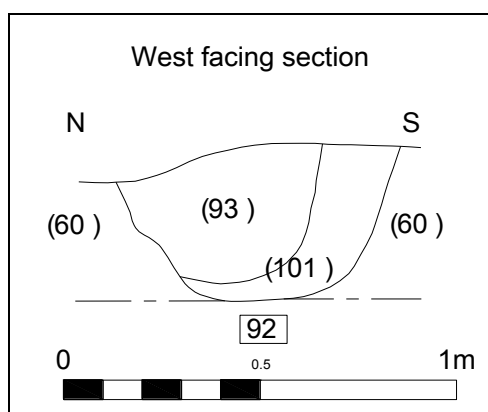


Fig 44: Section through feature 92.

## 7.8 Phase 6: Tree throws

Seventeen indistinct features were found. Most did not contain finds although a few contained burnt flints or modern material in their upper levels. They have been interpreted as tree throws, and are evidence of a phase of woodland. Many of the fills of the tree throws were pale silty soils similar to those in the Late Iron Age and Roman features so a date in antiquity is likely.

7.8.1 Tree throw 21 was found in the centre of trench 3. Its base was concave and the edges were not very clear. It was 0.35m deep and 1.2m wide. It was backfilled with a light grey (10YR 7/1) silty clay, 22.

7.8.2 Feature 26 was a possible root hole. It was oval in shape, with concave base and steep edges (fig 47). It was approximately 0.44m wide and 0.3m deep. It was silted up with context 27, a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay. Some burnt flints were recovered from this feature.

7.8.3 Tree throw 28 was a possible tree throw, circular/irregular in shape. It was 0.4m wide, 0.57m deep and was filled with context 29 (fig 47). The fill was a very organic silty clay pale brown (10YR6/3) in colour.

7.8.4 Tree throw 168 was situated in the southeast end of trench 3 (fig 47). Its edges were very indistinct and its full extent was not observed, but it was at least 2.0m long, 2.0m wide and 0.8m deep. It was filled with context 169, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay, containing some burnt flints.

7.8.5 Tree throw 182 was situated northwest of ditch 180 in trench 5. It was only observed in section. It was 1.0m wide, 0.36m deep and at least 0.6m long. It had a concave base and its sides sloped gently. It contained fill 183, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

7.8.6 Tree throw 184 was situated southeast of ditch 180 in trench 5. It was only observed in section. It was 1.2m wide, 0.4m deep and at least 0.6m deep. It had a concave base and its sides sloped gently. It was filled with context 185, a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

7.8.7 Tree throw 192 was observed in the middle of trench 7 (fig 47). It was badly disturbed by tree roots, so it was difficult to see its full extent, but it was at least 2.5m long, 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. The base appeared bowl-shaped in section (fig 49). It was filled with a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay, context 193. No finds were recovered from this feature.

7.8.8 Tree throw 194 was situated 2.5 north of tree throw 192, in trench 7 (fig 47). It was bowl-shaped in section and was approximately 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep. It was filled with a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, context 195. No finds were recovered.

7.8.9 Tree throw 198 was situated in the north of trench 7. It was filled with a pale brown (10YR6/3) silty clay, context 199.

7.8.10 Tree throw 206 was situated in the east of trench 8, 4m northwest of pit 211. It was very indistinct but it was at least 1.3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled with contexts 207 and 208. Fill 207 was a light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) silty clay, some 220mm thick. Above it was fill 208, a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, some 0.18m thick (fig 45). One fragment of post-medieval brick was recovered from this feature.



Fig 45: Photograph showing section through tree throw 206

7.8.11 Tree throw 211 was very indistinct (fig 47). It was situated 4m southeast of tree-throw 206 and 2.0m west of tree-throw 214. Its edges were not clear but it was at least 2.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep. Its base appeared fairly flat (fig 48). It was filled with a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay some 0.25m thick, context 212. Above this was fill 213, a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay, some 0.3m thick. No finds were recovered from this feature.

7.8.12 Tree throw 214 was situated 1m east of feature 211, in the east corner of trench 8. It was 2.3m long, 1.8m wide and 0.9m deep. It was filled with a dark greenish grey (GLE Y1, 5GY 4/1) clay loam, context 215. It contained fragments of modern building materials.

7.8.13 Tree throw 222 was situated in the west of trench 8 (fig 47). Its edges were not clear but it appeared to be bowl-shaped in section and circular in plan. It was approximately 1.5m in diameter and 1.0m deep. It was filled with a pale brown (10YR6/3) silty clay loam, context 223, and contained burnt flint.

7.8.14 Tree throw 224 was situated in the west of trench 8 (fig 47), 8m northwest of pit 217. It appeared to be bowl-shaped in section and was approximately 1.8m long, 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep. It was filled with a pale brown (10YR6/3) silty clay loam, context 225. It contained some fragments of burnt flint.

7.8.15 Tree throw 228 was situated in the north-eastern end of trench 9. Its full extent was not observed but it was 1.0m in length and 0.5m deep. Its base was concave, the northwest edge slopes at a  $10^{\circ}$  angle from vertical and the southeast edge slope at a  $25^{\circ}$  angle from vertical. It was filled with a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay loam, context 229. No finds were recovered from this feature.

7.8.16 Tree throw 232 lay in the northeast area of the site (fig 47). It was at least 0.6m wide and approx 0.45m deep. Its base was concave and the sides were moderately sloped (Fig 46). It was filled by contexts 241 and 233. Fill 241 was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6), compacted silty clay at the bottom of the feature. Context 233 was a light brownish grey (10YR6/2), compacted silty clay, above it.



Fig 46: Photograph of section through feature 232



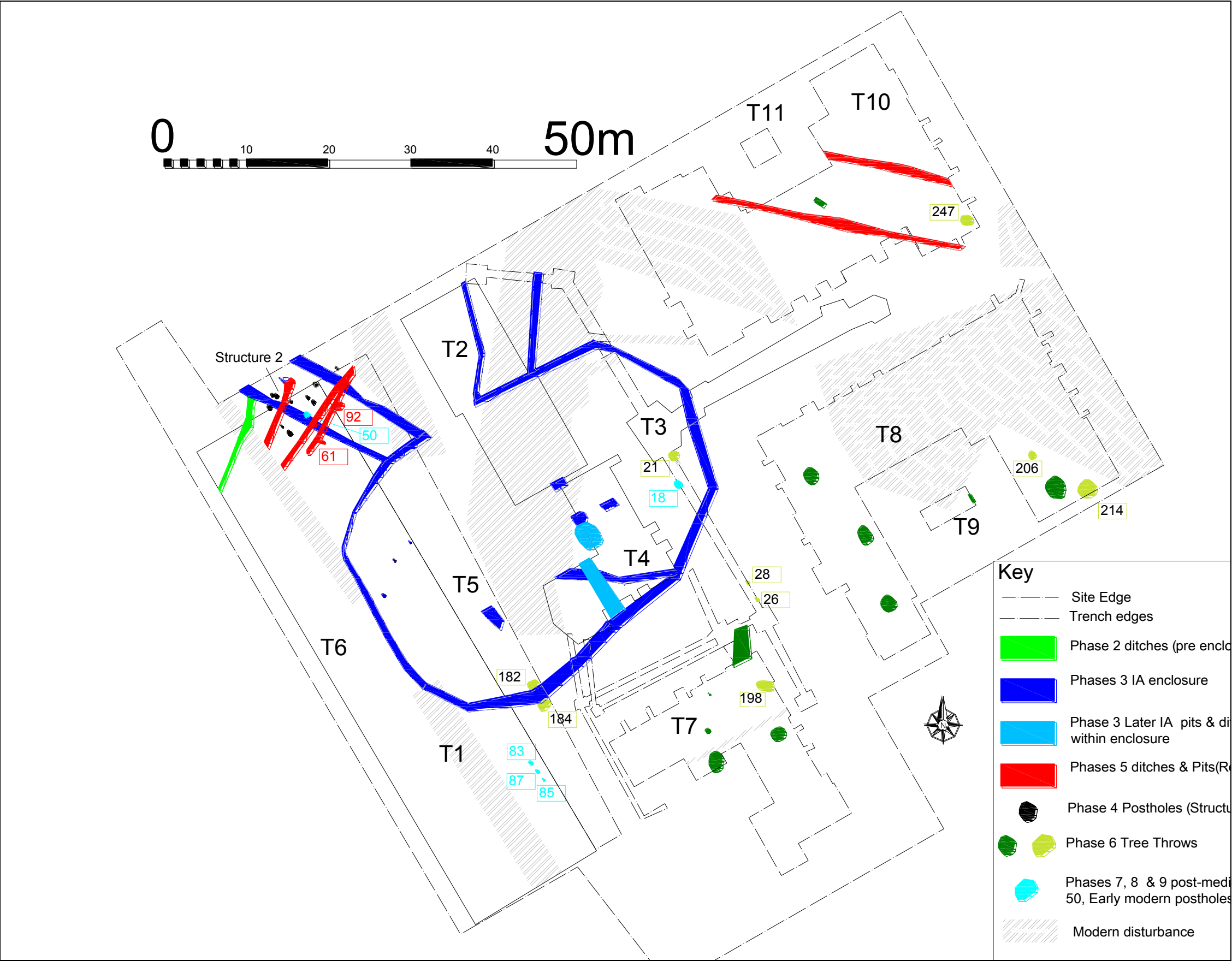


Fig 47: Plan showing all phases including tree throws & post-medieval features



7.8.17 Feature 247 was found in the east corner of the trench 10 between the two parallel ditches (fig 47). It was rather irregular in plan, approximately 1.0m wide and 0.42m deep. Its full length was not observed. The southeast edge was sloping steeply; the northwest edge was sloping moderately and the base was concave. It was silted up with context 248, a light grey (10YR7/1) compacted silty clay.

## 7.9 Phase 7 Post-Medieval

### 7.9.1 Hearth 50

Hearth 50 was situated in the north of trench 1 (fig 47), cutting ditch 69/120. The sides sloped and it had a rounded base (fig 48). It was 0.77m long, 0.63m wide and 0.09m deep. It had two fills, contexts 51 and 52. Fill 51 was a reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) clay loam, containing large amounts of burnt clay, iron slag, burnt flint and fragments of coal. Above it was fill 52, a grey (10YR5/1) silty clay loam. It contained burnt flints, one fragment of sand-tempered pottery in fabric Q11, possibly roman in date, one fragment of clinker, and a small fragment of post-medieval brick.

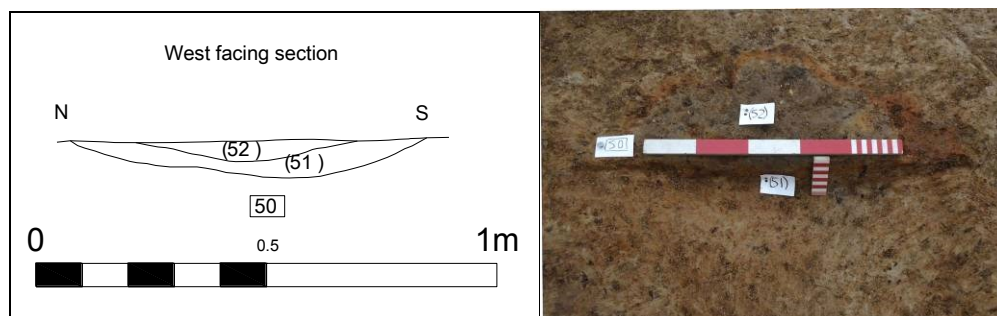


Fig 48: Section & photograph through hearth 50

## 7.10 Phase 8 Undated deposits

A small area of re-deposited natural brickearth, layer 14, was seen in trench 3 below 19<sup>th</sup> century layer 11 and above the enclosure ditch fill 7 and the natural 2. It was 0.1m thick and 0.67m long. It was a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay loam. Layer 226 was situated in the southwest of trench 8, above

prehistoric layer 209 and below modern gravel layer 227. It was at least 4.0m long, 2.0m wide and 0.2m thick. It was a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, which contained some burnt flints.

### ***7.11 Phase 9 Early modern & Modern disturbances***

Feature 8 was a modern water service trench, some 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep. It was found in the northwest side of trench 3. It contained a ceramic pipe and was backfilled with a rubble material. Feature 8 cut ditch 6.

Feature 12 was a probably Victorian service trench. It was highly disturbed by ground works and the foundations of previous buildings. It was at least 0.75m deep and 0.6m wide. It contained a ceramic pipe some 0.31m in diameter. It was then backfilled with a dark yellowish brown (120YR4/6) silty clay loam and rubble material that contained a fragment of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Feature 12 cut ditch 6.

Feature 18 was the cut of a Victorian well, found in the middle of trench 3. It was build with bricks, context 19, and was backfilled with context 20.

Service trench 23 was a modern feature found in trench 3. Its orientation and dimensions are not clear. It was backfilled with context 24 and was cutting feature 21.

Drain 36 ran east-west across the western end of trench 1. It cut fill 35. It was at least 7.0m long, 0.1m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled with a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay loam, containing a ceramic pipe, context 37.

Possible pit 38 ran north-south in the west corner of trench 1. It cut layers 33, 40 and fill 32. It was at least 2.0m long, 1.6m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled with a grey (10YR5/1) clay loam (39), that contained small fragments of brick.

Possible pit 43 was situated in the west of trench 1. It was at least 0.4m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled with a very dark grey (10YR3/1) silty clay loam, containing fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and coal.

Drain 46/65 ran north–south in the north end of trench 1, across the area with the concentration of ditches and post-holes. It cut ditches 57 and 69/120. It was 0.5m wide, 0.4m deep and at least 12.0m long. It was filled with a ceramic pipe encased in concrete, context 47/66.

Area of disturbance 81 was situated in the southwest side of trench one. It was the area where housing used to be on the site, and had severely truncated the natural brickearth, cutting ditches 31, 41/133, 57 and 124. Most of the archaeology had been destroyed by the disturbance, but the bottom of ditch 79 survived between the foundations. Context 81 was filled with concrete and brick foundations and clay drainage pipes for the drains, context 82.

Three post-holes 83, 85 and 87 were situated in a row in the southeast of trench 1 (figs 47 & 49). They all contained very loose fills and may have been associated. Post-hole 83 was the most northern of the three, situated 1.0m northwest of post-hole 87. It was 0.43m in diameter and 0.12m deep. It was filled with a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, context 84. Fill 84 contained one fragment of clinker, three burnt flints and one fragment of charcoal. Post-hole 85 was situated 1.0m southeast of post-hole 87. It was 'U' shaped in section 0.29m long, 0.27m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled with a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, context 86. Post-hole 87 was between post-holes 83 and 85. It was sub-circular in plan and 'U' shaped in section, 0.39m long, 0.36m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled with a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, context 88. It contained some flecks of chalk and one small fragment of charcoal.



Fig 49: Photograph of south-west facing sections through post-holes 83, 87, & 85.

Feature 163 was situated in the northwest of trench 4. It was at least 3.6 m long, 2.0m wide and more than 0.6m deep. It was filled with modern demolition material 164 and cut contexts 160,161,152,153,154.

Pipe trench 190 ran northeast – southwest across trench 7. It was at last 15.0m long, 0.5m wide and 1.1m deep. It was filled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay loam, context 191, which contained a 19<sup>th</sup> century unglazed pipe.

Feature 196 was situated in the northwest end of trench 7. It was at least 0.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.3m thick. It was filled with 197, a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam, containing coal fragments, some burnt flints, one flint flake and fragments of animal bone.

Pit 201 was situated in the northeast of trench 7, 8m northeast of pit 192. It was 1.8m long, 1.5m wide and 1.8m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) clay loam, context 202. It contained fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and sewer pipe.

Pit 217 was situated in the south end of trench 8. It was 2.5m long, at least 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep and was sub-circular in plan. It was filled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam, context 218 (fig 47), which contained post-medieval bricks and some burnt flints.

Layer 189 was observed in trench 7. It was above layer 188 and below layer 200. It was 200mm thick and was a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam. It contained fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic, clay tobacco pipe and bricks.

Lens 219 was situated in the south of trench 8 situated above 209 and below layer 203. It was at least 2.3m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m thick. It was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam, and contained fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick, coal and Welsh slate.

Gravel layer 227 was situated in the southeast of the site. It was above layer 226 and below 204 and was some 0.1m thick. It was dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) in colour and may have been associated with the Victorian buildings.

Layer 203 was situated in trench 8, above layer 209 and below layer 204. It was a dark grey (5Y 4/1) silty clay loam, some 0.2m thick. It contained fragments of coal, 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and pottery and some burnt flint.

Layer 205 was situated in the south corner of trench 8, above layer 204. It was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay loam, some 0.2m thick. It contained abundant 19<sup>th</sup> century brick fragments.

Layer 30 was observed in trench as 1 and 3. It was a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay, some 0.14m thick. It was situated above natural 2 and layer 25 and was below layer 11. It contained fragments of coal and 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and clay pipe fragments.

Layer 11/174 was situated in trench 3 above layers 2, 14 and 30 and was below demolition layer 149. It varied in colour from a very dark grey to a



yellowish brown (10YR3/1-10YR5/4). It was a silty clay loam some 0.19m to 0.25m thick. It contained fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and may have been a topsoil layer associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings that had been on the site.

Layer 40 was situated in trench 1 below demolition layer 45. It was a greyish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam, some 0.2m thick. It contained fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick.

Layer 148/170/200/204 was situated in trenches 3, 4, 7 and 8. It was above 189/203 and below layer 45/149/205. It was a mixed layer of sandy loam some 0.08m to 0.2m thick, ranging from brownish yellow to dark greyish brown (10YR6/6-10YR4/2).. It contained fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks, tile, glass, pottery and some burnt flints.

Layer 89 was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay loam, some 0.2m thick. It contained fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks.

Layer 231 was situated above ditch fill 235. It was a grey (10YR5/1) silty clay, some 0.29m thick. It contained fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and fire-brick.

Demolition layer 45/149/205/240 was found across much of the site. It was deeper in the southwest of trench 1, and was situated above layers 40, 33 and 2. It was a dark grey (10YR4/1) silty clay loam, some 0.4m to 1.0m thick. It contained large amounts of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and concrete fragments and probably came from the demolition of the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings that stood on the site.

Modern make-up layer 3 was across much of the site. It was 0.2m thick and was above natural 2 and below concrete 1. It was probably hard standing for the Hendy Ford garage.

Concrete 1 was situated over the majority of the site. It was 0.15m thick and was above layer 3. It was associated with the Hendy Ford garage.

Re-deposited lens of natural gravel, context 15, was situated in trench 3 in the middle of the site. It was situated above layer 1. It was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) gravel some 0.25m thick.

Modern demolition layer 239 was situated in trench 10. It was 0.35m thick and contained large amounts of late 20<sup>th</sup> century bricks, tarmac, and concrete. It was possibly associated with the demolition of the Hendy Ford garage.

### **7.13. Unstratified finds**

Contexts 67 and 175 were the numbers issued for the unstratified finds found in trench 1 and 221 was the number used for unstratified in trench 8.

## **8. CONCLUSIONS**

The site produced important new evidence relating to the history of Southampton and the Shirley district. Until now the areas of open land that formed Shirley common to the south of the old settlement of Shirley were not considered to have much archaeological potential, but this site has shown that the area was being used for settlement and agriculture in the Late Iron Age.

The oval enclosure with splayed entrance way is the first such site to be found in the city. Within the enclosure was evidence of a structure, internal ditches and pits. The ditches and pits contained pottery in sand-, flint-, grog- and organic-tempered fabrics, briquetage, daub and burnt flints. A few grains of charred wheat were recovered, together with large amounts of charcoal from oak, hazel, buckthorn, gorse, birch and lime. Radiocarbon dates of 370-170 BC and 390-200 BC were obtained from samples of roundwood charcoal. The presence of loomweights shows that sheep were being raised for wool, and textiles were being produced on the site.

After the enclosure ditches had filled, a posthole structure of late Iron Age/early Roman date was built over the site of the splayed entrance. The postholes produced charred wheat, barley and oats, grog-tempered pottery,

and a fragment of iron slag. These few traces suggest the settlement continued, but with its focus off the present site.

The final phase of occupation was marked by a rectilinear field system. The fills of the ditches included sherds from Gaulish flagons and mortaria of the late 1st century AD, together with local copies of Gallo-Belgic pottery vessels. The upper fills included Dorset Black Burnished wares and Vectis ware from the Isle of Wight. Evidence of agricultural activity was provided by charred wheat and oats together with weed seeds of buttercup, vetch, nettle and bindweed. Some of the wheat had been malted suggesting production of beer. The charred wheat produced a radiocarbon date of AD 120-200.

The site showed no sign of occupation after the mid-Roman period and by the medieval period the area had become common land within the parish of Shirley, which it remained until built over in the mid-19th century.

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due Nick Eagle of Orchard Homes who co-ordinated the site work and provided facilities on site; and to Stephen Appleby of Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team.

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## APPENDIX 1 RADIOCARBON RESULTS

by Michael J. Allen

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Three contexts were selected by the excavator for radiocarbon dating. All contained moderate quantities of the charcoal and were thought to be single-event deposits within Late Iron Age and Romano-British ditches. The selected contexts included fills of the Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 41, and one of the 'antenna' ditches (ditch 126) attached to the enclosure, and Romano-British ditch 59. The charcoal and charred plant remains were scanned by M. Allen and A. Clapham, and short-lived items were identified by Alan Clapham and selected for submission. All of the charcoal selected were short-lived species and were round-wood fragments. The identified samples were dated by AMS radiocarbon dating and the results are given in table 1 and are quoted in accordance with the international standard known as the Trodheim convention (Stuiver & Kra 1986). They are conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver & Polach 1977). Calibration of the results has been performed using the data set published by Reimer *et al.* (2004) and performed using the programme OxCal v4.1.7 ([www.flaha.ox.ac.uk/](http://www.flaha.ox.ac.uk/)). Details of the algorithms employed by this program are available from the on-line manual or in Bronk Ramsey (1995; 1998; 2001). The calibrated date ranges in text are cited are those with 95% confidence and have been rounded out to the nearest 10 years (Mook 1986)

Feature	Context	Sample	Material	Lab no	Result	δ‰	Cal
Ditch 59	60	007	<i>Triticum</i> spp. sprouted	Beta-345166	1820±30	-21.8	AD 120-200
Ditch 41	42	001	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Beta-345165	2190±30	-25.0	370-170 BC
Ditch 126	128	008	<i>Corylus</i>	Beta-345167	2230±30	-24.0	390-200 BC

Table 1. Radiocarbon results

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## APPENDIX 2 CHARRED PLANT AND CHARCOAL REMAINS

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### Summary

*Analysis of environmental samples from an excavation at Hendry Ford Site was undertaken on behalf of Allen Environmental Archaeology. Samples from seven deposits of Late Iron Age/Roman date were selected for analysis. Charred plant remains and charcoal were found in the majority of samples. The charred plant remains were present in small quantities and consisted of cereal and weed remains. Charcoal was present in most samples and in the majority of cases was identifiable. Oak was the most common taxon. Other taxa included hazel (*Corylus avellana*), lime (*Tilia* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.) and *Maloideae* (apple/pear/whitebeam/hawthorn). The presence of cereal remains and weed seeds, although low in number, indicate that cereal cultivation was practised in the area.*

Samples were taken by the excavator from deposits considered to be of high potential for the recovery of environmental remains. Samples were processed by SOU using standard methods, and the flots and the charred material from the residues were presented for analysis. A total of seven samples from Late Iron Age and Romano-British contexts were supplied by Allen Environmental Archaeology (Tables 1 and 2). The aims of the analysis were to provide information about past agricultural activity, the economy, fuel usage and woodland management at the site.

### Methods

The samples were analysed using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Worcestershire Archaeology and Archive Service, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al.* 2006). Nomenclature for the non-cereal plant remains follows Stace (2010). The cell structure of all the non-oak identification samples was examined in three planes under a high power microscope and identifications were carried out using reference texts (Hather 2000) and reference slides housed at the Worcestershire Archaeology and Archive Service.

### Results

A total of seven samples were analysed for charred plant remains and charcoal (Tables 1 and 2); all of the plant remains were preserved by charring. The charcoal, in general was poorly preserved and very crumbly making identification difficult. In many cases the charcoal was either encrusted in clay or partially mineralised.

### Charred Plant remains

Four of the seven samples produced charred plant remains (Table 1).

#### *Late Iron Age*

The charred plant remains from the sample (3) from a possible Late Iron Age posthole (48) were dominated by glumed wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains (27 caryopses); the other remains consisted of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), indeterminate cereal grain fragments and oat grains (*Avena* sp.). Due to the lack of oat floret bases it was not possible to determine whether the oat grains were of a cultivated or wild species. Two glumed wheat grains were recorded from the fill of the Late Iron Age 'antenna' ditch 126 to the enclosure (context 128, sample 8).

### *Roman*

The sample (7) from Romano-British ditch 59 (context 60) and was the richest sample in terms of charred plant remains. Cereals were identified in the form of glumed wheat grains, including tail grains, and oats. Wheat chaff remains in the form of wheat glume bases and rachis fragments were present and some of these could be identified as belonging to spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). Two of the wheat grains had sprouted. Awn fragments of oat were also recorded. Weed seeds were also present and included buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), vetch/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), small nettle (*Urtica urens*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), dandelion (*Lolium temulentum*) and small grasses. These species are normally found on disturbed or cultivated ground and therefore are most likely associated with the cereal remains.

A sample (2) from Romano-British ditch 31 contained only a single small grass caryopsis, and that from Romano-British trackway ditch 230 (context 234) consisted of a single wheat grain.

### **Charcoal**

In general, the charcoal was poorly preserved and in many cases was encrusted in clay and partially mineralised. The crumbly nature of the charcoal hindered identification of many of the fragments.

### *Late Iron Age*

Context 128 from Late Iron Age 'antenna' ditch 126 to the enclosure was dominated by charcoal. Due to the poor preservation of the charcoal the number of fragments identified was limited. Fifty fragments of charcoal were identified and the dominant taxon was of oak heartwood, with a single fragment of oak roundwood. Other taxa identified included Leguminosae (possibly gorse (*Ulex* sp.)), Maloideae (apple/pear/whitebeam/hawthorn), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), hazel heartwood and roundwood, birch (*Betula* sp.) and lime. A single fragment of bark was also recorded. Context 42 from a Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 41 had only two pieces of charcoal of a size that permitted accurate identification; they were heartwood of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Two fragments of charcoal were identifiable from context 71 of ditch 69 and consisted of one oak heartwood fragment and one fragment of lime (*Tilia* sp.) roundwood. The wood charcoal from the possible Late Iron Age posthole 48 (context 49, sample 3) consisted of six fragments of oak heartwood.

### *Roman*

The small amount of identifiable charcoal from Romano-British ditch 31 (context 32, sample 2) consisted of six fragments of oak heartwood and two fragments of oak roundwood each consisting of approximately five annual growth rings. Context 60 from Romano-British ditch 59 was also dominated by oak heartwood, and contained a single fragment of unidentifiable parenchyma.

### **Discussion**

The charred plant remains were present in small numbers. The samples from Late Iron Age and Romano-British features demonstrate very little difference between the two periods.

The charred plant remains from the Late Iron feature (posthole 48) consisted of wheat grains and indicates that crop cultivation occurred locally. The lack of chaff remains suggests that crop processing occurred elsewhere and not on the excavated site. No weed seeds were present. The charcoal from the Iron Age features is

dominated by oak, although there is a greater diversity from enclosure ditch 126 (context 128). This is probably a reflection on the greater amount of charcoal present in this context. The presence of possible gorse charcoal suggests that heathland may well have been present in the area this is supported by the presence of birch charcoal. Apart from this open heathland, the rest of the charcoal suggests a well wooded area dominated by oak with some lime trees, and on the woodland periphery hazel, Maloideae and common buckthorn could be found.

In the Roman period there is more evidence for agricultural activity, especially from fill the ditch 59 (context 60). The dominant cereal is wheat but the presence of identifiable chaff remains indicate that spelt wheat was grown. Hulled barley was also cultivated and possibly oats. The presence of chaff remains, although in small amounts, suggests that the wheat was stored in spikelets and the presence of weed seeds of a similar size to wheat grains suggests that it was stored in a semi-cleaned state. Before being consumed the spikelets were pounded to release the grains and the weed seeds removed by hand-picking.

Some of the wheat grains appeared to have sprouted, whether this was intentional or caused by spoilage is difficult to determine. Sprouted wheat grains were also found locally at Regent's Park (A. Russel pers. comm.). It is a possibility that the grain was allowed to sprout deliberately. If this is the case, it is likely that the spelt wheat grains were malted in order to produce beer as has been previously identified at Roman Catsgore (Hillman 1982).

The charcoal from this period consisted of oak only. It may be suggested that the woodlands in the area had been significantly reduced and their diversity along with it. But this may just be a reflection of the lack of charcoal in comparison with that from the Iron Age samples. No evidence for woodland management was identified from the samples.

### **Archive**

The archive consists of seven AS21 flot record sheets, and the charred remains.

### **Acknowledgements**

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		feature context sample	Habitat	Iron Age	Romano-British		
				p/hole	Ditches		
				48	31	59	230
				49	32	60	234
				3	2	7	9
Latin name	Common name						
<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base	spelt wheat	F	-	-	7	-	
<i>Triticum spelta</i> rachis	spelt wheat	F	-	-	9	-	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain	wheat	F	27	-	17	1	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. tail grain	wheat	F	-	-	4	-	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base	wheat	F	-	-	9	-	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (hulled)	barley	F	3	-		-	
Cereal sp. indet grain (fragment)	cereal	F	6	-	9	-	
<i>Avena</i> sp. grain	oat	AF	4	-	5	-	
<i>Avena</i> sp. grain fragment	oat	AF	2	-	2	-	
<i>Avena</i> sp. awn fragment	oat	AF	-	-	2	-	
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i> frag.	buttercup	CD	-	-	1	-	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	vetch/pea	ABCD	-	-	2	-	
<i>Urtica urens</i>	small nettle	AB	-	-	1	-	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	black bindweed	AB	-	-	2	-	
<i>Rumex</i> sp. (nutlets)	dock	ABCD	-	-	1	-	
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	orache	AB	-	-	2	-	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	nipplewort	BCD	-	-	1	-	
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	scentless mayweed	AB	-	-	8	-	
<i>Lolium temulentum</i> grain	darnel	AB	-	-	4	-	
Poaceae sp. indet grain (small)	grass	AF	-	1	4	-	

**Table 1. Identified charred plant remains****Habitat**

A= cultivated ground

B= disturbed ground

C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc

D = grasslands, meadows and heathland

E = aquatic/wet habitats

F = cultivar

		Late Iron Age				Roman	
		ditch	ditch	ditch	p/hole	ditch	ditch
		41	69	126	48	31	59
		42	71	128	49	32	60
feature context sample		1	6	8	3	2	7
Taxon	Common name						
Leguminosae	gorse etc	-	-	1rw	-	-	-
Maloideae	apple/pear/whitebeam/ hawthorn	-	-	3hw	-	-	-
<i>Rhamnus</i> sp.	common buckthorn	-	-	1rw	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak	1hw	1hw	30hw, 1rw	6hw	6hw, 2rw	19hw
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	1hw	-	5hw, 6rw	-	-	-
<i>Betula</i> sp.	birch	-	-	1hw	-	-	-
<i>Tilia</i> sp.	lime	-	1rw	2hw	-	-	-
Parenchyma		-	-	-	-	-	1
Bark		-	-	1	-	-	-

**Table 2. Identified charcoal (hw = heartwood; rw = roundwood)**



## APPENDIX 3 THE POTTERY

*by Dr Andrew D Russel BA PhD MIfA*

A total of 1059 sherds weighing 8,453g was recovered from the site. The sherds were sorted into 25 fabrics under a binocular microscope at X10 and x30 magnification (Table 1). The majority of the pottery was handmade in a Late Iron Age tradition, but the later phases of the site produced distinctive forms or fabrics that could be dated to the Roman period.

Period	Fabric code	Fabric type	Weight	No of sherds
Late Iron Age	G1	Grog temper	3256	480
Late Iron Age	Q1	Sand temper	1447	342
Late Iron Age	G2	Grog temper	787	29
Late Iron Age	F1	Flint temper	305	21
Late Iron Age	G3	Grog temper	173	21
Late Iron Age	F3	Flint temper	72	5
Late Iron Age	O1	Organic temper	36	11
Late Iron Age	F4	Flint temper	7	1
Late Iron Age	Q10	Sand temper	6	4
Roman	NOGWH	North Gaulish whiteware	938	64
Roman	G2	Grog temper	787	29
Roman	G1F	Grog/flint temper	194	12
Roman	Q2	Sand temper	139	7
Roman	Q3	Sand temper	100	9
Roman	Q14	Sand temper	49	7
Roman	Q6	Sand temper	44	3
Roman	Q4	Sand temper	29	1
Roman	Q9	Sand temper	20	2
Roman	Q7	Sand temper	14	3
Roman	Q12	Sand temper	14	1
Roman	TS	Central Gaulish Samian	10	1
Roman	Q11	Sand temper	9	1
Roman	Q13	Sand temper	5	1
Roman	BB1	Dorset shale/quartz	5	2
Roman	Q5	Sand temper	4	1
Roman	Q8	Sand temper	3	1
		Totals	8453	1059

Table 1: Pottery fabrics and quantities

### ***The Late Iron Age pottery***

There were nine fabrics of this period, all handmade and tempered variously with grog, flint, quartz, or organic material. These wares are similar in form to the pottery from the later phases of the Danebury hillfort, in particular Ceramic Phases 6 and 7, dated to 300-100BC (Cunliffe 1984, 231-331). Although the forms are similar there is little similarity in terms of fabric with Danebury; for instance grog-temper is rare at Danebury but common at SOU 1577,

suggesting the inhabitants of the Southampton site shared a culture affinity with a larger group but made their own pottery locally.

### *Flint-tempered*

#### Fabric F1

Silty clay with abundant, calcined flint temper up to 5mm in size, but mostly below 0.5mm. All the sherds are reduced grey apart from two sherds from context 117 which are a dull orange colour. The vessels are all hand-made jars. One flat base is present in context 73, an everted bead rim is present in context 58 (fig 50.1), and an upright bead rim is present in context 70 (fig 50.2). Most sherds are 8mm thick but range from 6mm to 13mm, so perhaps represent a range of storage jars, cooking pots, and serving vessels.

#### F3

A sandy clay with common clear quartz grains up to 0.3mm in diameter, to which has been added calcined flint temper up to 5mm in size, but mostly below 0.5mm. Most of the sherds are reduced grey but oxidised sherds are present from contexts 32 and 58. The vessels are all hand-made. An upright oval bead rim is present in context 93 (fig 50.3). Sherd thickness ranges from 6mm to 16mm, so a range of vessel forms was probably present.

#### F4

A sandy clay with abundant clear quartz grains up to 0.1mm in diameter, to which has been added a small amount of calcined flint temper up to 1mm in size, but mostly below 0.5mm. Only one sherd is present; a reduced, slightly inturned, plain rim from context 122 (fig 50.4).

### *Organic-tempered*

#### O1

Fine clay with abundant voids from small fragments of vegetation, probably due to addition of animal dung. Similar fabrics have been linked to heavy duty vessels used in salt-making at coastal sites but the sherds are thin, ranging from 5mm to 7mm in thickness and therefore more likely to be from vessels, and possibly used to transport salt. Present in contexts 32, 70, and 122.

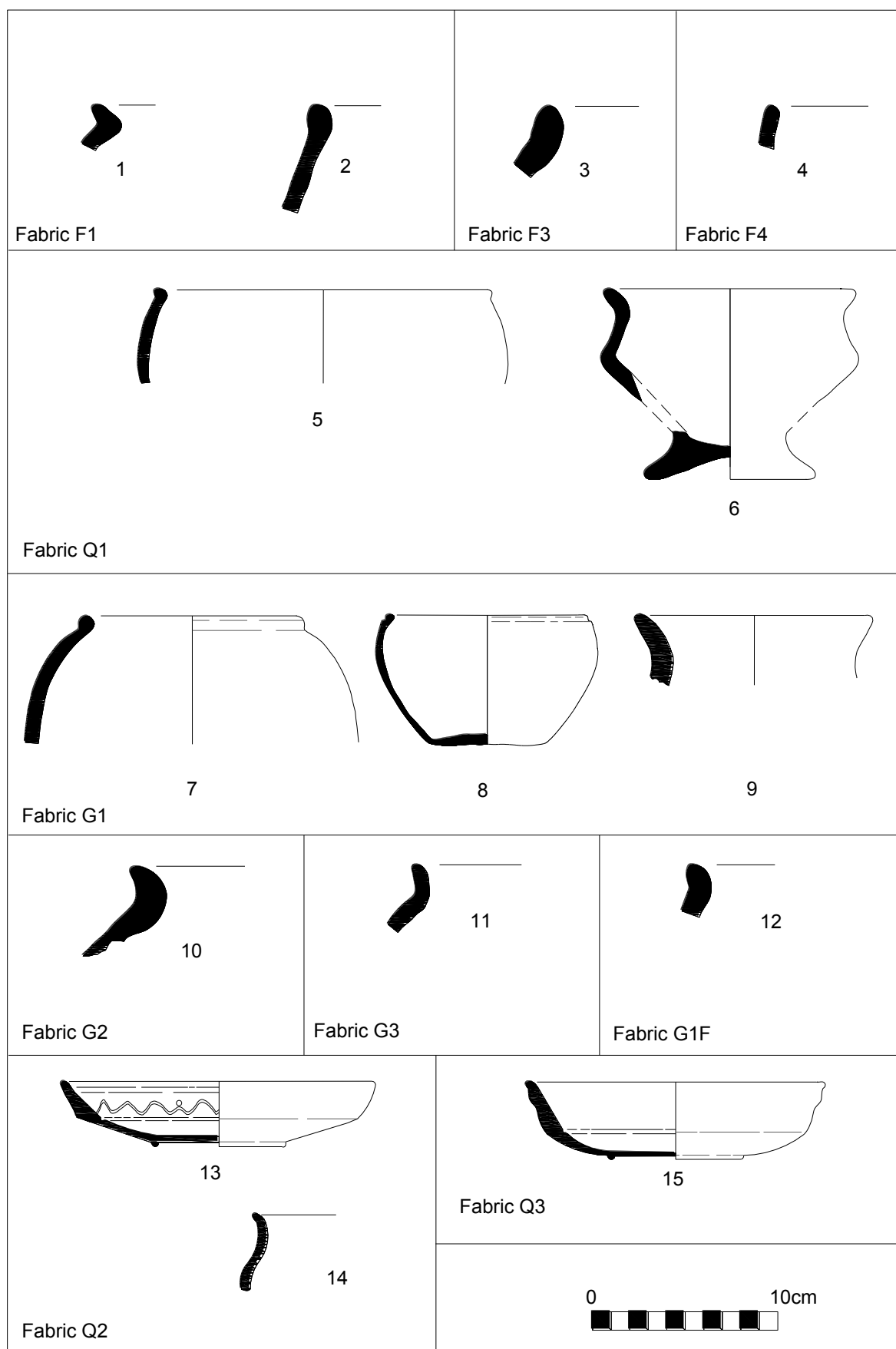
### *Quartz-tempered*

#### Q1

Clay tempered with well-sorted, clear, sub-angular quartz grains mostly .0.2mm in size, together with rounded grains of glauconite. Also present are very rare small particles of grog and voids due to burnt-out organic matter. Bead rim jars were recovered from contexts 73 and 98 (fig 50.5) and much of a pedestal-base jar was recovered from context 146 (fig 50.6).

#### Q10

Clay tempered with abundant well-sorted fine (0.09mm) clear quartz sand. The fabric is reduced and handmade. Also present in the fabric are a small



**Figure 50: The Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery.**

amount of grog, and organic matter, including plant material and charcoal. There is sooting present on the outer surface.

### *Grog-tempered*

#### G1

Clay tempered with clear, sub-angular quartz sand up to 1.4mm in size, common grog fragments up to 2mm in size, and rare fragments of organic matter, either as voids or small fragments of charcoal. Most sherds seem to have come from reduced, globular, bead-rim jars with flat bases (fig 50.7). A small, near-complete bead-rim example was recovered from context 98 (fig 50.8), but at least one narrow-mouthed, everted-rim jar is present (fig 50.9).

#### G2

Silty clay with abundant orange grog up to 5mm in size. Mostly thick, oxidised sherds, up to 22mm thick, presumably from large storage jars. A flat base was found in context 175 and a slightly out-turned rim in context 58 (fig 50.10).

#### G3

Silty clay with abundant grog up to 3mm in size. The grog is near vitrified fragments of clay both grey, white, and black in colour. This fabric is only present in context 98 where 21 sherds may all have come from one reduced and low-fired vessel. The sherds vary from 7mm to 9mm thick, and the pot had a simple upright rim and a rounded shoulder (fig 50.11).

### ***The Early Roman handmade pottery fabrics***

The early Roman phases were dominated by wares in the Late Iron Age tradition, but it is not clear if these were still in use or were residual material redeposited from earlier features.

### *Grog and flint-tempered*

#### G1F

Silty clay with grog, identical to Late Iron Age fabric G1, but with added calcined flint temper up to 4mm in size, but mostly below 0.5mm. Most of the sherds are reduced grey but oxidised sherds are present from contexts 73 and 117. The vessels are all hand-made. An upright bead rim is present in context 60 (fig 50.12). Sherd thickness ranges from 6mm to 17mm, so this fabric was probably used for a range of vessel forms.

### *Quartz-tempered*

#### Q2

A fine sandy clay tempered with sub-angular to rounded clear quartz sand mostly 0.3mm in size, with rare rounded polished clear and white quartz grains up to 1.4mm. Context 73 produced a small platter, copying a 1<sup>st</sup> century Gallo-Belgic terra nigra form with a well-formed bead rim with internal

groove, and basal foot ring (fig 50.13). The exterior is a well-burnished, uniform black colour; the interior is less well finished. Before firing the upper vessel wall was perforated with a hole 4mm in diameter, then decorated with a burnished zigzag line that was adjusted to miss the hole. There are a number of post-firing scratches around the hole on the interior and exterior of the holed area and the outer edge of the hole has been chipped away. Context 98 produced a rim sherd from a jar, again with a well-burnished outer surface; the short neck is concave, with a convex shoulder, and a short out-turned rim (fig 50.14).

### Q3

Clay tempered with well-sorted clear and pinkish, sub-angular to rounded, quartz 0.3mm in size. Context 98 produced a well-fired platter/bowl copying a continental form with foot ring (fig 50.15).

## ***The Roman wheel-thrown pottery fabrics***

### *Products of well-known industries*

#### Samian (TS)

Typical South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian fabric, dull pink with white flecks. Only one sherd is present, a piece of a pad-like foot rim from context 60, probably from a bowl of Dragendorf type 30 or 37. A date of production between 50AD and 100AD is likely.

#### North Gaulish Whiteware (NOGWH)

A typical North Gaulish whiteware fabric. Cream-coloured, although mud stained, fine sandy fabric with small black and red iron inclusions. Present as a mortaria in context 58 and as globular flagons in contexts 60, 73, and 99.

#### Black Burnished Ware (BB1)

A typical Poole Harbour product in a fine clay with small shale inclusions tempered with abundant quartz sand. Only present in contexts 58 and 60. The sherd from context 60 is from a cooking pot with a lattice decoration of thin burnished lines. The acute angle of the lattice suggests a date before AD 200.

#### Vectis Ware

##### Q7

Clay tempered with abundant, well sorted, sub-angular, clear and white quartz grains. A well-fired example, probably Vectis ware from the Isle of Wight. Only present in context 73.

##### Q8

Clay tempered with abundant, well-sorted, mostly 0.6mm, sub-angular, clear and white quartz sand. Possibly Vectis ware. One sherd from context 98.



## New Forest

(Q13)

Clay tempered with fine quartz sand up to 0.1mm in size, with occasional larger quartz grains and iron particles. Highly fired and partly vitrified and reduced to a uniform dark grey. A typical New Forest greyware, probably 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century. One sherd from context 60.

### *Products of unknown kilns*

Q4

Clay tempered with well-sorted clear quartz sand 0.5mm in size. The fabric contains common rounded grains of glauconite, a mineral that is commonly associated with greensand deposits and the tertiary clays of the New Forest area. Only present as a base sherd from a well-fired, wheel-thrown jar. Roman. Only found in context 60.

Q5

Similar to Q4 but with higher proportion of quartz sand, and from a lower-fired vessel. Only found in context 60.

Q6

Clay tempered with well-sorted medium quartz 0.7mm in size. Similar to Q4 and Q5 but with larger quartz grains and no glauconite.

Q9

Clay tempered with abundant, well-sorted, mostly 1mm, well-fired sub-angular, clear and white quartz sand. Two well-fired sherds from context 608.

Q11

Clay tempered with fine, ill-sorted, clear quartz sand up to 0.2mm in size. The fabric contains rounded grains of glauconite. Only found in context 52.

Q12

Clay tempered with abundant clear quartz sand up to 0.25mm in size. Only present as a single oxidised sherd in context 73.

Q14

A catch-all fabric group for other wheel-thrown Roman greywares, all low-fired examples in sandy clays. Found in contexts 60, 73 (everted rim jar), 93, and 243 (beaker base).

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#### **APPENDIX 4 THE ROMAN GLASS**

*by Dr Andrew D Russel BA PhD MIfA*

A sherd of bluish, slightly curved, glass was recovered from context 58, a fill of ditch 57. The piece is typical bottle glass of Roman date.

#### **APPENDIX 5 THE STONE**

*by Dr Andrew D Russel BA PhD MIfA*

A fragment of greensand quern was recovered from fill 58 of Roman ditch 57. Greensand querns were common across much of Hampshire in the late Iron Age and Roman periods. This fragment seems to be from a thin stone with parallel top and bottom, suggesting a Roman date; Iron Age querns were of a more tapered form.

A fragment of gritstone was recovered from context 68, a fill of Roman ditch 59. It is likely to come from a quern, imported from some distance, possibly Derbyshire.

#### **APPENDIX 6 THE LOOMWEIGHTS**

*by Dr Andrew D Russel BA PhD MIfA*

Sixty-six fragments of loomweight, weighing 933g were recovered. All were of low-fired clay and most were small formless fragments, but fill 71 in enclosure entrance ditch 69 produced 33 fragments that could be reconstructed as a triangular pierced loomweight. Two-thirds of the fragments came from fills of the Late Iron Age enclosure ditch with one third coming from Roman ditches, all of which cut Late Iron Age ditches, suggesting the material in the Roman ditches was residual.

#### **APPENDIX 7 THE ROMAN BUILDING MATERIAL**

*by Dr Andrew D Russel BA PhD MIfA*

Four fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from the site. All were recovered from the northwest corner of the site, two from ditch 38, a modern feature that cut through Roman ditch 31, and two were unstratified finds from context 67.

The fragments represent two large roof tiles of the standard roman tegula design, a box flue tile, and a brick/tile. All are made from a variegated red and white clay, probably derived from the Reading Beds on the edge of the Hampshire Basin, and are closely matched at the Roman settlement of Clausentum, at Bitterne Manor, Southampton.

The material presumably derived from a fairly high status Roman building, as the box flue tile would form part of an underfloor heating system or come from a bathhouse.