

**An archaeological watching brief on
land at the rear of the Plaza Garage,
Winchester Road, Romsey, Hants**

NGR: SU 3574 2127

**by
Christopher K Currie
BA (Hons), MPhil, MIFM, MIFA
CKC Archaeology**

Report to Emlor Homes Ltd

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Summary statement

A programme of archaeological works was requested by the local planning authority, Test Valley Borough Council, on land to the rear of Winchester Road, Romsey, Hants (NGR: SU 3574 2127). This has been requested following a planning condition being imposed on the site (**planning application no TVS.04318/10**). It is proposed to build a block of residential flats on land that previously contained workshops at the rear of the Plaza (Winchester Road) Petrol Station. The condition is required to secure appropriate recording of the archaeological impact of the development. Following an archaeological evaluation (Currie 2001a), the District Archaeologist requested a watching brief to be carried out on the ensuing groundworks. The work was carried out by C K Currie and Neil Rushton of CKC Archaeology for Emlor Homes Ltd between 2nd and 18th April 2001.

A linear feature crossing the site on a WSW-ENE direction was thought to be a post-medieval drainage ditch. This may not have fallen out of use completely until the 19th century despite not being shown on early 19th-century maps. A series of very large pits found in the SE corner of the site were found to be full of demolition rubble and 19th-century ceramics. They were interpreted as being created to dispose of demolition material following the reduction in size of a complex of possible outbuildings on this part of the site between 1867 and 1909. Although slight traces were found in the previous evaluation for prehistoric and medieval activity, nothing further from these periods was found on the site.

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This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (Birmingham, 1994). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work. All work is carried out according to the *Code of Conduct* and By-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, of which CKC Archaeology is an IFA-registered archaeological organisation (reference: RAO no. 1).

1.0 Introduction (Fig. 1)

A programme of archaeological works was requested by the local planning authority, Test Valley Borough Council, on land to the rear of Winchester Road, Romsey, Hants (NGR: SU 3574 2127). This has been requested following a planning condition being imposed on the site (**planning application no TVS.04318/10**). It is proposed to build a block of residential flats on land that previously contained workshops at the rear of the Plaza (Winchester Road) Petrol Station. The condition is required to secure appropriate recording of the archaeological impact of the development. Following an archaeological evaluation (Currie 2001a), the District Archaeologist requested a watching brief to be carried out on the ensuing groundworks. The work was carried out by C K Currie and Neil Rushton of CKC Archaeology for Emlor Homes Ltd between 2nd and 18th April 2001.

2.0 Historical background (Figs. 5-7)

The development site is at the rear of Plaza Petrol Station in Winchester Road, and to the east of the Romsey Fire Station. It lies just outside of the historic core of the late Saxon and medieval market town, but within an area confined between parallel channels of the River Test. Until recently the site was covered by workshops at the rear of the petrol station, covering an area approximately 40m N-S by 60m E-W. The area has been heavily developed over the last hundred years or so, and is surrounded by residential housing.

Romsey was an important late Saxon and medieval market town, centred on what was one of the largest nunneries in England. This was founded around AD 907 by King Edward the Elder for his daughter, Elflada (Pevsner & Lloyd 1967, 477-88). At the time of Domesday Book (1086) the abbey was recorded as holding 'the whole village in which the Church itself lies'. This 'village' was obviously a considerable place as 43 villeins, 66 smallholders and four slaves are recorded living there (Munby 1982, 15.1). The abbey church survives entire as the parish church, and contains some of the finest Norman architecture in a parish church anywhere in the UK. The market town of Romsey grew up around the west gate of the nunnery between the main channel of the River Test, and a subsidiary channel known as Fishlake Stream. It was granted a market and a fair in the reign of Henry I, from which time its 'town' status probably derives (Hughes 1976, 126).

Although the development site is outside of the main historic core of the market town, it was clearly within a prime area for human activity from the prehistoric period onwards. Ribbon development along Winchester Road seems to have occurred from at least the late medieval period. Housing is shown on the north side of this road on both Taylor's county map of 1759 and the 1810 1st edition one-inch Ordnance Survey map (Margary 1976). A number of these properties disguise late medieval cores behind their Georgian and later fronts (Frank Green, District Archaeologist pers comm).

The development site seems to have been within the manor of Romsey Extra. This was held by Romsey Abbey until the Dissolution of that monastery in 1539 (Perry 1911, 454). Although much of this large manor quickly lost all its connections with the former abbey, the land on which the development site sits can still be identified as being former monastic land as late as 1845, when it appears on the Romsey tithe map as a blank area marked 'tithe free' (HRO 21M65/F7/197/1-2). Another early large-scale map made in 1807 shows the site as being within a large field numbered 575, and indicates that it was open land in agricultural use behind the back plots of the houses along Winchester Road (HRO 10M58/PO27).

By the time of the first edition large-scale Ordnance Survey map (at 1:500 scale) of 1867 (Fig. 5), a group of buildings had been put up in the far SE corner of the site. The site of the most northerly of these may be just clipped by the foundations of the proposed building. Alma Road first appears on this map, having been cut through a gap in the housing along Winchester Road, although the development area still remained a large field. By 1909 this field had been subdivided, the development site now falling into part of two unnumbered fields. The field to the north of these had been converted into a cricket pitch by this time (1909 OS 25" map, sheet 56.4; Fig. 6). This arrangement was still unchanged in 1944 (1944 OS 25" map, sheet 56.4; Fig. 7). It would appear that the fire station and much of the housing along the southern part of Alma Road was erected after the Second World War.

3.0 Strategy

The strategy for this work is outlined in the project design written for this project (Currie 2001b). Copies of this report were deposited with Test Valley Borough Council's Planning Department and in the project archive, to be held by Hampshire Museums Services (Accession number A2001.7).

The sequence of trenches continued on from the previous evaluation (Currie 2001a). Two trenches (trenches 1 and 2) were dug during that work. The first trench for this phase of the works being numbered trench 3. The context numbers also followed on from the evaluation. The first number in this phase of work being context number 22.

4.0 Results

Trench numbers continue on from the previous evaluation, starting at Trench 3. The general stratigraphy was the same for this trench as it was for the trenches cut during the previous evaluation. This changed little across the site, with only the thickness of modern hardcore and building rubble at the top of the section varying to any degree. The various layers making up these layers were given separate numbers in all the recorded trenches by Neil Rushton, who did most of the recording during this watching brief (trenches 3-10). Trenches 11 and 12 were recorded by this author following the procedure previously set. In this report the layers of the general stratigraphy are only described for trench 3, as they were repeated throughout the site for the most part.

4.1 Trenches 3 & 4

Trench 3 was aligned roughly N-S, making up the footing for the southern half of the eastern end of the building. It was 8m long by 0.7m wide. The uppermost layer comprised modern hardcore [context 22; same as context 01 in trench 1], following by a layer of gravel and ashy loam [context 23; same as context 02 in trench 1]. These modern layers varied between 0.2m and 0.4m deep. They were followed by a dark clay loam [context 24; same as context 03 in trench 1], interpreted as the former topsoil in the field before it was turned over to workshops after the Second World War.

The next layer was a deep clay loam [context 25; same as context 04 in trench 1], lighter in colour than context 24, but still showing signs of having been disturbed by the inclusion of occasional charcoal flecks, roof tile fragments or burnt flint. This averaged 0.4m in depth and was followed by a lighter brown loamy clay brickearth-type soil [context 26; same as context 08 in trench 1]. Usually this layer had the appearance of being undisturbed. It averaged between 0.2m and 0.3m thick and overlay undisturbed gravely clay [context 27; same as context 09 in trench 1], at which point excavation stopped. This was normally at a depth of between 1.1m and 1.2m below the present ground surface.

About 2m from the south end of this trench, a large cut [context 35] begun that continued southwards beyond the excavated area, and filled the entire length of trench 4. The first 1.5m of this fill comprised mainly redeposited clay loams, but near the south end of the trench, it became increasingly contaminated with dense brick rubble [context 34]. By the time this cut reached trench 4, it had cut down the full 1.2m into the top of the undisturbed gravel. It contained much pottery dating from the 19th and early 20th century. The pit was at least 8m wide on an E-W alignment, and continued southwards beyond the excavated area.

4.2 Trenches 5 & 6

These trenches were footings aligned N-S on the north side of evaluation trench 1. The only feature observed here was a cut [context 51] into the former topsoil layer that contained much brick rubble [context 46].

4.3 Trenches 7, 8, 10, 11, & 12

These were all N-S trenches, parallel to one another, and to the south of evaluation trench 1. They were cut through by a ditch-like linear feature first observed in evaluation trench 1. This cut averaged between 1.6m and 1.7m wide, and cut into brickearth and the undisturbed gravel below by between 0.2m and 0.4m. It was not possible to see if it cut into the disturbed layers above as the fill was often similar to these layers. On this occasion it was found that the fill contained mainly post-medieval ceramics and one fragment of clay pipe stem, thereby establishing a clear post-medieval date for the fill of this feature. Only one sherd of residual medieval pottery was recovered from this fill, that being in trench 12. This feature, and its fill, were given the following context numbers for the respective trenches:

Trench number	Context number for cut	Context number for fill
Trench 7	59	58
Trench 8	69	70
Trench 10	88	89
Trench 11	91	92
Trench 12	102	103

Trench 8 contained an dense layer of brick rubble [context 66] just below the modern hardcore layers. This was also seen in trench 9, to the north of evaluation trench 1.

5.0 Discussion

The only feature more than about 150 years old to be found during this watching brief was a linear feature, interpreted as a drainage ditch following a possible former field boundary. This feature had been identified in trench 1 during the previous evaluation (Currie 2001a). This work produced further information about this feature, and enabled it to be dated more precisely.

In the previous work, the environmental report mentioned a piece of 'Borderware' being located in the lower ditch fill. Now that this author has seen the sherd, it can be stated that it is not thought to be Borderware, but a sherd of badly abraded yellow-glazed Verwood pottery. Even if it was Borderware, the yellow glaze would have made it of 17th-century date rather than possible medieval, as stated in the earlier report (Pearson 2001). This reappraisal, tied in with other finds made in the fill of this feature, which were nearly all of post-medieval date. It is still possible that the ditch may have been dug in the medieval period, but it is now clear that its silting up occurred in the post-medieval period. It is even possible that it continued to exist in some form in the 19th century, even though it is not shown on early 19th-century maps.

The ditch did not take quite as pronounced a curving arc as thought from the earlier work. After leaving trench 1, it seems to have straightened up, heading roughly straight for the approach road to the site from Alma Road.

Elsewhere evidence for modern activity was found all across the site in the form of brick rubble. A deep pit was located in the SE corner of the site that contained much demolition rubble and 19th-century ceramics. These were found close to the buildings shown in that corner on 19th-century maps. Maps show a change of plan to these buildings between 1867 and 1909, suggesting that the larger complex shown at the earlier date had been demolished and partly replaced by 1909. It is thought the rubble found in these large pits represented the burial of demolition materials from this destruction.

No further worked flint debris, as found in the environmental samples taken during the previous evaluation, was identified. Reappraisal of the debris by this author suggests that much of the material was not man-made, but naturally occurring gravel chippings. Only a small percentage of this debris may have been caused by anthropogenic activity in prehistory.

6.0 Conclusions

A linear feature crossing the site on a WSW-ENE direction was thought to be a post-medieval drainage ditch. This may not have fallen out of use completely until the 19th century despite not being shown on early 19th-century maps. A series of very large pits found in the SE corner of the site were found to be full of demolition rubble and 19th-century ceramics. They were interpreted as being created to dispose of demolition materials following the reduction in size of a complex of possible outbuildings on this part of the site between 1867 and 1909. Although slight traces were found in the previous evaluation for prehistoric and medieval activity, nothing further of note from these periods was found on the site.

7.0 Finds

Finds were restricted to a few sherds of post-medieval pottery and one clay pipe stem found in the fill of a ditch-like feature that crossed the entire site. Mainly 19th-century ceramics from large late 19th- or early 20th-century pits in the SE corner of the site were observed and noted, but were not collected.

8.0 Copyright

C K Currie (trading as CKC Archaeology) shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports or other project documents written by himself or his agents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* of 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client, the local planning authority and the Hampshire County Council SMR for the use of such documents by them in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design, as well as for *bona fide* research purposes.

9.0 Archive

The archive for this work will be combined with that of the previous evaluation (Currie 2001a), and deposited as a single unit with the Hampshire Museum Services, Chilcombe House, Bar End, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 8RD (Accession number A2001/7). Copies of the report were lodged with the client, Test Valley Borough Council, the Hampshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are given to all those involved with this project. Carl Tunnicliffe, Design Manager for Emlor Homes, provided plans, and liaised with the various parties on site. The site groundworkers, from James and Son, are thanked for their co-operation and assistance. The staff of the Hampshire Record Office provided the author with access to historic maps of the area. Frank Green MPhil MIFA, Archaeological Officer for Test Valley Borough Council, monitored the site on behalf of the local planning authority.

Site recording was carried out by C K Currie (on the 2nd, 17th and 18th April) and Neil Rushton (on the 3rd-6th and 9th-12th April inclusive).

11.0 References

11.1 Original sources in the Hampshire Record Office (HRO):

HRO 10M58/PO27 Map of Romsey Extra manor (northern portion), surveyed 1807, corrected 1819

HRO 21M65/F7/197/1-2 Tithe map & award for Romsey, 1845-6

Ordnance Survey maps in HRO:

1st edition 1:500 scale sheet (1867 ed; sheet 56.4.13)

3rd edition 25" sheet (1909 ed; sheet 56.4)

4th edition 25" sheet (1944 ed, sheet 56.4)

11.2 Original sources in print

J Munby, *Domesday Book. Hampshire*, Chichester, 1982

11.3 Secondary sources

C K Currie, *An archaeological evaluation on land at the rear of the Plaza Garage, Winchester Road, Romsey, Hants*, unpublished client report to Emlor Homes Ltd, 2001a

C K Currie, Project design for an *archaeological watching brief on land at the rear of the Plaza Garage, Winchester Road, Romsey, Hants*, unpublished client report to Emlor Homes Ltd, 2001b

English Heritage, *The management of archaeological projects*, London, 1992, revised edition

M Hughes, *The small towns of Hampshire*, Winchester, 1976

Institute of Field Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations*, Birmingham, 1994

E Pearson, 'Environmental remains from an evaluation at the Plaza Garage, Winchester Road, Romsey, Hampshire' Appendix 4 in Currie 2001a, op cit

M Perry, 'Romsey Extra & Infra' in W Page (ed), *The Victoria history of the county of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*, vol 4, London, 1911, 452-69

N Pevsner & D Lloyd, *The buildings of England. Hampshire*, Harmondsworth, 1967

Appendix 1: key to contexts excavated

The context numbers for this phase of the work continue on from the previous evaluation. The numbers used for that earlier project were context numbers 01-21.

Context	Description	Munsell Colour
22	T/3, modern hardcore layer	7.5YR 6/4
23	T/3, ashy loam layer	2.5Y 2/0
24	T/3, clay loam layer	10YR 3/2
25	T/3, clay loam layer	10YR 4/3
26	T/3, sandy clay loam	10YR 5/4
27	T/3, silty sand	10YR 4/4
28	T/4, modern hardcore layer	7.5YR 6/4
29	T/4, ashy loam layer	2.5Y 2/0
30	T/4, clay loam layer	10YR 3/2
31	T/4, clay loam layer	10YR 4/3
32	T/4, sandy clay loam	10YR 5/4
33	T/4, silty sand	10YR 4/4
34	T/4, rubbly loam fill of 35	10YR 4/2
35	T/4, large cut	
36	T/5, ashy loam layer	2.5Y 2/0
37	T/5, rubbly fill of 38	10YR 2/2
38	T/5, cut	
39	T/5, clay loam layer	10YR 3/2
40	T/5, clay loam layer	10YR 4/3
41	T/5, sandy clay loam	10YR 5/4
42	T/5, silty sand	10YR 4/4
43	T/6, modern hardcore layer	7.5YR 6/4
44	T/6, ashy loam layer	2.5Y 2/0
45	T/6, clay loam layer	10YR 3/2
46	T/6, brick rubble fill	5YR 4/6
47	T/6, clay loam layer	10YR 4/2
48	T/6, sandy clay loam	10YR 5/4
49	T/6, silty sand	10YR 4/4
50	T/6, organic loam layer	2.5YR 2.5/0
51	T/6, cut	
52	T/7, modern hardcore layer	7.5YR 6/4
53	T/7, ashy loam layer	2.5Y 2/0
54	T/7, clay loam layer	10YR 3/2
25	T/7, clay loam layer	10YR 4/3
56	T/7, sandy clay loam	10YR 5/4
57	T/7, silty sand	10YR 4/4
58	T/7, silty loam fill of 59	10YR 4/3
59	T/7, linear cut	
60	T/7, modern plastic pipe (fill of 61)	

61	T/7, cut for plastic pipe	
62	T/8, modern hardcore layer	7.5YR 6/4
63	T/8, fill of modern pipe trench	5YR 3/2
64	T/8, linear cut	
65	T/8, plastic pipe	
66	T/8, brick rubble layer	5YR 4/6
67	T/8, silty clay loam	10YR 4/3
68	T/8, sandy clay loam layer	10YR 5/4
69	T/8, silty loam fill of 70	10YR 4/3
70	T/8, linear cut	
71	T/8, silty sand layer	10YR 4/4
72	T/8, silty sand gravel layer	10YR 5/6
73	T/8, silty sand gravel layer	10YR 5/6
74	T/8, clay loam layer	10YR 3/2
75	T/8, ashy loam layer	2.5Y 2/0
76	T/9, modern hardcore layer	7.5YR 6/4
77	T/9, ashy loam layer	2.5Y 2/0
78	T/9, ashy loam layer	2.5Y 2/0
79	T/9, brick rubble layer	5YR 4/6
80	T/9, silty clay loam layer	10YR 4/3
81	T/9, sandy clay loam layer	10YR 5/4
82	T/9, silty sand layer	10YR 4/4
83	T/10, modern hardcore layer	7.5YR 6/4
84	T/10, ashly loam layer	2.5Y 2/0
85	T/10, clay loam layer	10YR 3/2
86	T/10, clay loam layer	10YR 4/3
87	T/10, sandy clay loam layer	10YR 5/4
88	T/10, silty loam fill of 89	10YR 4/3
89	T/10, linear cut	
90	T/10, silty sand layer	10YR 4/4
91	T/11, linear cut	
92	T/11, silty clay loam fill of cut 91	10YR 4/2
93	T/11, modern hardcore layer	7.5YR 6/4
94	T/11, clay loam layer	10YR 3/2
95	T/11, clay loam layer	10YR 4/3
96	T/11, loamy clay layer	10YR 5/4
97	T/11, silty sand layer	10YR 4/4
98	T/12, modern hardcore layer	7.5YR 6/4
99	T/12, clay loam layer	10YR 3/2
100	T/12, clay loam layer	10YR 4/3
101	T/12, loamy clay layer	10YR 5/4
102	T/12, linear cut	
103	T/12, silty clay loam fill of 102	10YR 4/3
104	T/12, silty sand gravel layer	10YR 4/4

Appendix 2: catalogue of photographs taken

Photographs were taken in both colour slide and monochrome print. In the archive the colour slides are pre-fixed with the site code, followed by 'S' to indicate photograph type, eg PG/S/* (* indicating the photograph number). Monochrome prints are number PG/M/*, following the same procedure as for slides.

The photograph numbers continue on from the previous phase of work on this site. The numbers used for that earlier project were 1-10.

- 11 T/3, east facing section showing pit
 - 12 ditto
 - 13 T/4, south facing section showing brick rubble fill of large pit
 - 14 ditto
 - 15 T/5, west facing section
 - 16 ditto
 - 17 ditto (mono only)
 - 18 ditto (mono only)
 - 19 ditto (mono only)
 - 20 ditto (mono only)
 - 21 T/6, west facing section, showing brick rubble
 - 22 ditto
 - 23 T/7, west facing section showing linear cut 58
 - 24 ditto
 - 25 T/7 west facing section of entire trench
 - 26 ditto
 - 27 T/8, west facing section of ditch cut 70
 - 28 ditto
 - 29 T/8, west facing section of entire trench
 - 30 ditto
 - 31 T/9, south facing section showing brick rubble layer
 - 32 ditto
 - 33 T/10, west facing section showing ditch cut 89
 - 34 ditto
 - 35 T/11, east facing section showing linear cut 91
 - 36 ditto
 - 37 T/12, east facing section showing linear cut 102
 - 38 ditto
-

Appendix 3: glossary of archaeological terms

Archaeology: the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

Artefacts: any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

Baulk: an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

Burnt flint: in prehistoric times, before metal containers were available, water was often boiled in pottery or wooden containers by dropping stones/flints heated in a fire into the container. The process of suddenly cooling hot stone, particularly flint, causes the stone to crack, and form distinctive crazed markings all over its surface. Finds of large quantities of such stone are usually taken as a preliminary indication of past human presence nearby.

Context: a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

Cut: usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

Earthwork: bank of earth, hollow, or other earthen feature created by human activity.

Environmental evidence: evidence of the potential effect of environmental considerations on man's past activity. This can range from the remains of wood giving an insight into the type of trees available for building materials etc, through to evidence of crops grown, and food eaten, locally.

Evaluation: a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork (mainly test-trenching) which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified land unit or area. If they are present, this will define their character, extent, and relative quality, and allow an assessment of their worth in local, regional and national terms.

Munsell colour: an objective method of defining soil colour using a specially designed colour chart for soils. The reading defines hue (an objective description of colour; eg YR means yellow-red), value (darkness or lightness of the colour) and chroma (the greyness or purity of the colour). For example 10YR 3/2 is a dark grey-brown.

Natural [layer]: in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

Period: time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

Prehistoric c. 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC

Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC

Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

Roman AD 43-410

Saxon AD 410-1066

Medieval AD 1066-1540

Post-medieval AD 1540-present

Pottery sherds: small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

Project Design: a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Settlement: usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

Site: usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

Stratigraphy: sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

Worked flint or stone: usually taken to mean pieces of chipped stone or flint used to make prehistoric stone tools. A worked flint can comprise the tools themselves (arrowheads, blades etc.), or the waste material produced in their making (often called flint flakes, cores etc.).
