# ARCHIVE REPORT FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT THE CORNER OF PORTCHESTER ROAD AND SHEARWATER AVENUE, CAMS HILL, FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE.

Accession Number**: A 1999.5**

National Grid Reference**: SU 5947 5096**

By**: AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP**

**NOVEMBER 2006**

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| **On behalf of:** | Thameswey Homes Ltd. |
| **National Grid Reference:** | SU 5947 5096 |
| **AOC Archaeology project no:** | 5760 |
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| **Timing:** | Excavation: March 1999 – January 2000<br>Reporting: February – March 2006 |
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# 1 ABSTRACT

*An archaeological excavation was conducted by AOC Archaeology Group on land at the corner of Portchester Road and Shearwater Avenue, on behalf of Thameswey Homes Ltd. The excavation was conducted intermittently over eleven months in 1999 and 2000.*

*The earliest evidence for activity within the general area of the site was from a few stray finds of Neolithic worked flint tools and waste flint.*

*Three small, isolated Middle Bronze Age pits, which contained pottery sherds from bucket urns, were located in the south west part of the site. All of these Bronze Age features appear to be the remnants of cremation burials or ritual funerary deposits.*

*In the late Iron Age a series of field boundaries and post built timber structures were established on the site, which remained in use with little change through the early Roman period. A well defined northern enclosure was delineated by a series of ditches and a less well defined southern enclosure consisted of smaller ditches and a fence line.*

*By the late Roman period much of the field system appears to have fallen out of use. It was replaced by a much smaller enclosure at the northern end of the site. A wider range of features were recorded in this phase of activity. As well as a number of working hollows, a 'Germanic-style' sunken-featured building was recorded in the late Roman phase. Throughout the late Iron Age and Roman periods the lack of domestic structures on the site suggest the main focus of the settlement was located elsewhere. The presence of demolition debris on site suggests a there may have been a Roman masonry building nearby.*

*Sparse evidence of Early Saxon activity was recorded but the focus of activity appears to shift away from the site at the end of the Roman period.*

# 2 INTRODUCTION

## 2.1 Site Location (Fig. 1)

2.1.1 The site occupies a broadly rectangular plot of land measuring approximately 160 by 110 metres and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 5947 5096. It is bounded to the north by Portchester Road and to the west by Shearwater Avenue. Residential developments bound the site to the east and south (Figure 1). Prior to the development the site remained an undeveloped plot of land comprised of grassland.

## 2.2 Planning Background

2.2.1 Outline planning permission was granted by Fareham Borough Council for the development of the site with 34 residential units. A condition of this permission required that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken prior to the commencement of the development.

2.2.2 This work was to be undertaken in two stages. The first stage of works consisted of the hand excavation of 15 test pits, measuring 2.00m by 1.00m, to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site.

2.2.3 The second stage of works consisted of a watching brief in order to monitor topsoil stripping and record any archaeological features present. Limited excavation was undertaken in order to better characterise and date the features. During this second phase of works it became apparent that the site covered the location of a multi-period settlement of some status, with features ranging in date from the Bronze Age to Early Saxon periods.

# 3 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site occupies an area of glacial deposits comprised of alluvial ‘brickearth’ over terrace gravels which overlie the sandstone of the Reading beds formation. The whole area takes the form of a roughly level peninsula at approximately 13.0m above Ordnance Datum (OD) with evidence of the former coastline to be found to the southeast of the site.

# 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The peninsula upon which the site lies is an area that has long been favoured for occupation. The discovery of a number of flint hand axes and flakes, presumably derived from the terrace gravels, attest to Palaeolithic (500,000 – 10,000 B.C.) occupation in the area, possibly related to the raised beach with associated Pleistocene deposits recorded to the north and east of the subject site.

4.2 Similarly, both Mesolithic (10,000 - 4,300 B.C.) and Neolithic (4,300 - 2,100 B.C.) is represented by a number of finds in the vicinity, including axes, blades and other flakes, though much of this evidence takes the form of isolated surface finds. Bronze Age (2,100 - 750 B.C.) cultural activity is perhaps better represented, with a considerable number of pottery and flint finds having been made in the area. Although occupational evidence is scant, the discovery of a pit of Bronze Age date directly to the south of the subject site is of considerable interest.

4.3 The Iron Age (750 B.C. A.D 43) and Roman (A.D. 43 - 450) periods are also well represented in the vicinity and attest to extensive occupation along the whole coastal zone. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the Cams Hall housing development directly to the south of the site. This recorded two ditches probably relating to an Iron Age or Roman field system. Excavations approximately 1km to the north of the site have recorded a number of features, including ditched enclosures and roundhouses, which appear to be associated with an Iron Age settlement.

4.4 The most significant a settlement of Roman date in the immediate area is Portchester Castle, though a settlement was also located within central Fareham. The fort at Portchester was established in the third century as part of a system of coastal defences, now called the 'Saxon Shore Forts,' intended to protect the country against Saxon raids from the continent. In AD286 Carausius, having led a successful and profitable campaign against the Saxon channel pirates, declared the independence of Britain, and himself joint Emperor. Carausius established himself at Portchester and ruled until his murder at the hand of his assistant Allectus in AD293. The imperial forces of Rome finally put down the rebellion in AD296, defeating Allectus' forces in battle and finally hunting down and killing Allectus himself (Johnston, 1981).

4.4 The Saxon occupation of Hampshire is well known, however the reliable dating of early Anglo Saxon objects is often difficult. This is in part due to the fact the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* and other records fail to give a reliable chronology for the area. It is therefore not possible to say with any certainty whether Portchester Castle was occupied continuously or if it was briefly abandoned at the end of the Roman period. The rise of Saxon Southampton at the beginning of the 7$^{th}$ century is associated with the stability King Ine brought to the region. From this point on documentary sources, such as Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* provide information lacking for the preceding centuries. In the late 7$^{th}$ century the fort of Portchester appears to have been given to Bishop Wilfrid for use as a mission centre. Portchester remained in the ownership of the Bishop of Winchester until the early 10$^{th}$ century.

4.5 Mention of Fareham in the Domesday book suggests that the town of Fareham was of some status during the medieval period and a reference to a second holding at Fareham may indicate the existence of an early manor at Cams Hall, though the earliest building on the site is of early 17th century date.

# 5 RESEARCH AIMS

The date, nature, extent and character of archaeological remains on the site have been established. The revised research aims, as contained within the Post Excavation Assessment (AOC, 2000), outline the further works that are necessary not only to formulate a detailed chronology of the development of the site but also to enable publication of those results.

## 5.1 Neolithic

- *The residual lithic component of the finds assemblage attests to mid-late Neolithic domestic activity on the site.*
  The spatial distribution of this material should be examined in order to identify any possible patterning of material. A publication report should be prepared on the basis of this and work already done.

## 5.2 Bronze Age

- *No clear evidence of early Bronze Age activity was encountered*

- *Middle Bronze Age placed deposits were encountered.*
  Further work on the pottery is required in order to develop a more complete understanding of the assemblage. Comparison with other sites in the vicinity is needed to place these findings within a local and regional context with a view to the preparation of a publication report.

- *No clear evidence of late Bronze Age activity was encountered.*

## 5.3 Iron Age and Roman

- *No evidence of early Iron Age activity was encountered.*

- *The presence of a large enclosure or boundary ditch of middle Iron Age date indicates a major change in land use from that of the preceding middle Bronze Age.*
  Comparison with other contemporary sites in the region is required in order to establish these findings within a local and regional context. A publication report of the pottery of this date should be prepared.

- *The late Iron Age enclosure system denotes a relatively small agricultural settlement, the character of which can be demonstrated to have changed little throughout the subsequent Roman occupation.*
  Detailed examination of the artefactual evidence is required in order to refine our understanding of the development of the enclosure system and associated pits and postholes. Comparison with other contemporary site in the vicinity should be made in order to fully understand these findings within the local and regional context. The middle and late Iron Age pottery assemblages should be published.
  The early Roman pottery assemblage should be published in detail and quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalents in order to characterise pottery

supply to the site during this period.

- *No dwelling structures of late Iron/early Roman date were identified*
  Detailed examination of posthole clusters in relation to the artefactual evidence is required in order to identify any potential dwellings.

- *Industrial features of late Roman date such as sunken-featured buildings, working hollows and tanning pits in conjunction with the evidence for a masonry building in the vicinity imply a more developed economy than that of previous periods.*
  Detailed stratigraphic analysis of these features in combination with the processing of environmental samples is needed to fully understand the nature and function of these potential industrial features. Comparison with other sites in the locality, particularly Portchester Castle, is required to formulate a detailed understanding of the site within a socio economic context.

- *The late Roman/Early Saxon transition again indicates a strong element of continuity. The finding of a 4th century sunken-featured building of Germanic type in association with late Roman pottery is of considerable significance.*
  The late Roman pottery, in particular that from the Sunken Featured Building, should be published in detail. Comparison with other contemporary sites is needed to improve our understanding of the site and its function during this important period.

# 6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 A suitable mitigation strategy and subsequent scheme of investigation was designed by AOC Archaeology and agreed with Ian Wykes of Hampshire county Council Environment Group. In the first instance this involved the hand excavation of test pits through the topsoil and subsoil to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

6.2 Following test pitting, all topsoil stripping was undertaken by an appropriate machine fitted with a toothless bucket and monitored by an archaeologist. Any archaeological features encountered were recorded by drawn, written and photographic record. Features were subject to sample or full excavation according to their significance. Sadly time constraints and project design meant that only limited excavation could be undertaken.

6.3 Prior to commencing work a unique code for the project (**FSA 99**) was assigned and an accession number (**A1999.5**) requested from the Hampshire Museums Service.

6.4 The work was carried out in accordance with the standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994) and was monitored by Ian Wykes of Hampshire County Council Environment Group.

6.5 Standard AOC Archaeology techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of written context sheets for each deposit, cut and structural element encountered, with scale plans and/or section drawings recorded where appropriate. Levels for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum, using a survey point with an established height of 12.86m OD located immediately outside the entrance to Cams Hill School. A full photographic record was produced, using black and white and colour film.

6.6 The initial topsoil sampling was undertaken from 22nd-31st March 1999 and was followed by the excavation of all areas directly under threat from the proposed development. The timing of the work was linked to the development schedule and was thus executed in several stages over a period of approximately 11 months.

# 7 RESULTS

## 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A total of nine areas were investigated during the course of the watching brief (Figure 2). Area 0 was undertaken in advance of building of the access road, Areas 1 to 8 covered the footprint of the new build. The size of each area varied greatly in size, dependent on the number of houses that they encompassed.

7.1.2 Topsoil stripping across all these areas revealed a considerable number of features of wide ranging date and type. Flint artefacts of Neolithic date were retrieved from a number of features, though these occurred entirely as a residual component within later features. A small number of Bronze Age pits were probably related to funerary ritual and were restricted to the southwest corner of the site. More or less uninterrupted occupation from the late Iron Age through the Roman period was of a predominantly agricultural nature with a continuously evolving enclosure system and associated post-built structures and pits. In the later Roman period a number of working hollows suggest a wider range of activities were being undertaken on the site, while a sunken-featured building indicates a Germanic presence on site. Occupation of the site appeared to continue briefly after the Roman withdrawal from Britain; however soon after the site is abandoned. Occasional post-medieval finds were noted within the topsoil but no medieval features were recorded on the site.

## 7.2 Phase 1: The Neolithic (4500 – 2300 BC)

7.2.1 Neolithic activity is represented solely as a residual artefactual component. A total of 83 pieces of worked flint were recovered from various features during the excavation and the abraded nature of much of the material confirmed the pattern of post depositional disturbance. Generally, the assemblage is dominated by debitage, with a handful of retouched forms. Flakes constitute a high proportion of the debitage component, though there is little evidence for the production of blanks for particular tools. Two multi-platform cores and one partially prepared discoidal core were recovered from the site. Two further fragments of cores were also recovered, at least one of which is a discoidal type.

7.2.3 Of the retouched forms only one - a chisel arrowhead - may be dated in terms of typology. The other forms are, on the whole, consistent with the mid-late Neolithic date indicated by the arrowhead, a date supported by the technological traits evident within the rest of the assemblage. Overall the assemblage suggests domestic activity occurring on or near to the site in the Neolithic period.

## 7.3 Phase 2: The Bronze Age (2300-700BC) (Figure 3)

7.3.1 Bronze Age pottery was recovered from four discreet pits, all in the southwest area of the site. All the pottery is of middle Bronze Age date. Pit [054] contained a single Bronze Age base sherd, made from a sandy fabric tempered with flint. This is similar to pottery recovered from pit [203] however appears to be a residual sherd in a Late Roman context.

7.3.2 The pottery recovered from within cuts [050], [137] and [203] all appears to be *in-situ* ritually placed material. The pottery from [050] and [137] is very similar in form, consisting of fragments of the base and lower walls of what appear to be middle Bronze Age barrel, or more likely, bucket urns.

**Pit cut [050]**

7.3.3 Pit cut [050] comprised of a circular steep sided cut filled by a dark brown black clay silt (049). The deposit had a burnt appearance and contained a large proportion of fire cracked flint. The fill also contained two large fragments from the lower walls of a relatively large, thick-walled Deverel Rimbury bucket or barrel urn, with a diameter of 220mm. The pottery consists of a coarse, flint-tempered fabric with an oxidised reddish or yellowish brown exterior. The upper portion of the vessel appears to have been truncated, probably by ploughing. However, the absence of the base of the vessel suggests it was deliberately buried with the base already missing. The good condition of the pottery, with little sign of abrasion, is consistent with rapid, deliberate burial of the vessel.

**Pit cut [137]**

7.3.4 Recovered from the base of pit cut [137] were 18 sherds of vessel (141). These consisted of a coarse, flint-tempered fabric identical to that found in pit [050]. Again the sherds were mostly from the lower walls of a vessel, but included a small proportion of the outer base circumference. Several of the body fragments retained traces of a charred residue on the interior surface. These were sealed by a primary dark grey ashy fill (140) which contained charcoal and burnt flints. Over this a second pottery assemblage, (136) was recorded. The sherds are made from the same fabric as (141) and the lower wall fragments share an identical profile. This second pottery second pottery assemblage was sealed by fill (135), a soft mid grey silty clay which again contained a high proportion of burnt flint.

7.3.5 It is almost certain that the pottery recovered from pit [137] represent portions of a single vessel, although this cannot be demonstrated unequivocally since edge damage has precluded cross-context re-fitting. The evidence therefore strongly suggests the breakage of a single urn before or during deposition and the deliberate burial of the vessel fragments. The fills associated with [137] contained both burnt flint and charcoal. The controlled excavation of urn (136) did yield a single fragment of burnt bone although species identification remains undetermined.

**Pit cut [203]**

7.3.6 Slightly to the south pit [203] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.80m by 0.75m and 0.20m deep. It was filled with a mid-yellow brown silty clay (202). The fill contained a Bronze Age pottery assemblage quite different in character to those described above. The assemblage consisted of 52 sherds in variable conditions which are derived from at least seven vessels. These are made from six different fabrics, four of which are represented by featured sherds, providing sufficient information about vessel type to date the deposit to the end of the middle Bronze Age.

7.3.7 The assemblage included a tub-shaped vessel made from a coarse flint and sand tempered fabric with prominent traces of vertical finger-smearing on the exterior. The sherds are in fresh condition or show light abrasion and one of the rim fragments retains traces of charred food residue.

7.3.8 A second vessel with a similar profile and surface treatment, but in a finer flint and sand tempered fabric, is represented by a single rim sherd. Seven additional body and base fragments in an identical fabric are also present. The base profiles indicate that these are derived from at least two different vessels. One of the bases has very common flint grits of up to 2mm in size on the exterior, which is again a characteristic typical of the late Bronze Age.

7.3.9 A final vessel is represented by a tiny rim fragment made from a fine sand and flint tempered fabric. The only other diagnostic sherd is a pinched-out horizontal cordon made from a sandy fabric tempered with medium sized flint with charred food residue.

## 7.4 Phase 3: Late Iron Age (200BC – AD43) (Figure 4)

7.4.1 The lack of evidence for late Bronze Age or early Iron Age activity suggests an occupational hiatus, with the site unoccupied for half a millennium. By the time of the final quarter of the Iron Age, at some point after 200BC that there is evidence for the establishment of an agricultural enclosure system and associated structures and storage pits.

**Northern Enclosure**

7.4.2 An enclosure was established in the northern half of the site, defined by north-south ditches [507] and [56] and east-west ditches [443] and [573]. The presence of pottery dated to the first or second centuries BC in the fills of these ditches (Figure 11) indicates that the enclosure was established towards the end of the Iron Age. A single piece of human bone was retrieved from (446), filling ditch [443]. The bone is residual and its inclusion in the ditch fill appears to be accidental. Human bone was not necessarily regarded with reverence and is commonly found among occupation debris within settlements in Iron Age. (Cunliffe, 1993). A fragment of loomweight was recovered from (449) the primary fill of ditch [443].

7.4.3 Ditch [443] was a relatively substantial feature, measuring 1.90m wide and 0.82m deep with steep sides, a flattish base and a terminus at the western end. Ditch [573] to the north measured 1.40m in width and 0.70m deep with a

rounded profile and a fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (574). Ditch [443] contained animal bone which show signs of weathering, indicating the ditch was open for a long period of time. Ditch [507] measured 1.40m wide and 0.70m deep with a rounded profile and single fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (574). Ditch [56] was smaller, measuring c.1.00m wide with a maximum depth of 0.45m, with a rounded base. Ditch [056] contained a single undifferentiated fill of mid yellowish brown sandy clay (055). This was cut by three postholes [060], [062] and [064]. These appear be fence line which replaced ditch [056] as it silted up and fell out of use over time.

**Southern Enclosures**

7.4.4 Directly to south of ditch [443], using this ditch as its northern boundary, was a second, less well defined enclosure. The eastern side of this enclosure appears to have moved slightly through the Iron Age period. Ditches [377] and [383] are orientated north-south and aligned with the eastern edge of the northern enclosure. To the east of these ditches a fence line consisting of six sub-circular postholes [390], [392], [394], [396], [398] and [340] had an identical north-south alignment. There is no stratigraphic relationship between the ditches and the fence and the pottery is of a similar late Iron Age date. However, the fact a fence line replaced the north-south ditch [056] in the northern enclosure suggests a similar change may have occurred here as well.

7.4.5 An ephemeral east-west boundary is represented by gullies [306] and [337], suggesting a third enclosure extended to the south of the investigation area. The only evidence of a western boundary in this area is a shallow, poorly defined, linear feature [139]. It is possible this represents a hedge line however extensive truncation by ploughing make interpretation difficult.

**Four Post Structures**

7.4.6 Several four-post structures are associated with the late Iron Age occupation of the site. These are relatively common features on Iron Age sites and are often interpreted as grain stores, attesting to the agricultural nature of the site.

*Structure 1*

7.4.7 Structure 1 was located on the western side of the site and initially consisted of postholes [104], [106], [133] and [143]. These formed a rectangle structure measuring 2.3m wide and 3.8m long. The southern side of the structure showed signs of repair or alteration with post [143] being replaced by [108] and [133] by [110]. Despite these alterations the shape and size of the structure remained constant. This may suggest the structure was in use for a considerable period of time, and hence required repair. Posthole [145] may also be associated with this structure. Pottery recovered from postholes [104], [106] and [108] all dates to the last two centuries BC.

*Structure 2*

7.4.8 Directly to the east of Structure 1 was a second similar four post structure. Structure 2 consisted of postholes [112], [114], [116] and [118] and measured approximately 2.5m by 2.5m. No datable material was recovered from the postholes. Although the orientation of Structure 2 differs slightly from Structure

1 their similarity and proximity strongly suggest a contemporary late Iron Age date.

*Structure 3*

7.4.9 Structure 3 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site and consisted of postholes [369], [371], [373] and [379]. Structure 3 had a rectangular plan and measured 2.9m by 1.8m. Pottery recovered from posthole [373] was of late Iron Age date, contemporary with that recovered from Structure 1.

*Structure 4*

7.4.10 Also in the south-eastern part of the site Structure 4 measured 1.50m by 1.40m and was defined by postholes [310], [312], [314] and [316]. The pottery recovered from postholes [310], [312] and [316] was mainly of late Iron Age date with a single intrusive early Roman sherd. An undated posthole [308] directly to the east of Structure 4 may be associated however its function is unclear.

*Structure 5*

7.4.11 The final four post structure, Structure 5, is considerably smaller than the other four, measuring 0.75m by 0.50m. Structure 5 consists of a similar rectangle of posts, [348], [350], [352] and [354], however its diminutive size may indicate a different function to the other four post structures on the site.

**Two Post Alignments**

*Structures 6 and 7*

7.4.12 Directly to the south of Structures 1 and 2 two pairs of posts with a parallel east-west alignment were recorded. Structure 6 consisted posts [120] and [122], and [124] and [126]. These pairs of posts were 4.8m apart from each other. This type of two post alignment is another common feature of Iron Age sites and is often interpreted as some form of drying frame.

**Pits**

7.4.13 To the south of Structures 1 and 2, pit [128] measured 2.70m by 2.50m with very steeply sloping sides. The feature was filled with a firm mid yellow brown silty clay (127), which contained late Iron Age pottery (Figure 11). The pit was lined with clay and was probably a storage pit.

7.4.14 To the north of Structures 1 and 2, pit [102] was filled backfilled with a dark ashy silt (101) which contained burnt flint, charcoal and ash. Pit [324], located at the southern end of site adjacent to Structure 5 contained a series of fills. The primary fill (335) contained a high proportion of redeposited natural silty gravel. The three subsequent fills (325), (326) and (327) all contained a high proportion of burnt flint. Similar in appearance to pit [102] these pits appeared to have had a specific function which resulted in the accumulation of charcoal and burnt material, suggesting a variety of activities were occurring on site.

7.4.15 Four other pits were recorded in the southern part of the site. A shallow pit of unclear function [302] was filled with a greyish brown clayey silt (303) which contained charcoal flecks and pottery. An irregular cut [329] was probably a tree bole however a single sherd of late Iron Age pottery was recovered from its

fill. A small shallow pit [440] was filled with a dark grey brown silty clay (439) A possible small fire pit was recorded as a shallow cut [442] which was filled with a dark blackish brown clayey silt (441). This contained a great deal of burnt flint and charcoal.

7.4.16 Within the northern enclosure a large shallow pit [600] was filled with a mid yellow brown sandy silt (601). A slightly smaller pit [598] was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (599). The function of both these pits is unclear.

**Other cut features**

7.4.17 An irregular linear feature [614] approximately 2.50m in length and 0.70m wide was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (615). This may represent a structural element such as a beam slot, however no associated features were recorded.

5.4.18 Several isolated postholes [014], [022], [052], [527] and [578] contained pottery dated to the late Iron Age, however the lack of associated postholes or structures makes interpretation problematic.

## 7.5 Phase 4: Early Roman (AD43 – 250) (Figure 5)

**Northern Enclosure**

7.5.1 Despite the Roman occupation of Britain the site layout, established in the late Iron Age, appears to have remained constant during this phase. The northern boundary ditch [573] was re-cut as ditch [576] at some point in the second half of the first century (Figure 10). The re-cut ditch had a rounded profile and was filled with a mid yellowish brown clayey silt (575) which contained three fragments of a very corroded bow brooch with a hinged pin, dated to the mid 1st century AD.

7.5.2 Ditch [058] replaced ditch [056] on an identical north-south orientation but 3.00m to the east. It had a sharp V-shaped profile and a single fill (057) of dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch [443] appears to have been maintained throughout the early Roman period demarking the southern extent of the northern enclosure. Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fills of the ditch. (Figure 11)

7.5.3 Boundary ditch [529] defined the western limit of the enclosure for the first time. Ditch [529], encountered both in the test pitting and the subsequent excavation, was 45.00m long, 1.32m wide and up to 0.60m deep. In profile the ditch had steep sides and flat base and was filled by a dark grey brown clay silt, recorded as (528) and (12/003). These ditch fills contained residual Iron Age as well as Roman pottery (Figure 12). It is possible that the ditch is in fact a re-cut of an earlier Iron Age feature which it entirely truncated. A degree of cleaning and re-cutting of the ditches must have occurred if the same boundaries were maintained for several hundreds years.

7.5.4 Two ditches, [703] and [705], to the east of the northern enclosure were dated to the early Roman period by the pottery they contained. These suggest the field

system may have continued for some distance to the east. If contemporary the ditches my represent a trackway or droveway.

**Southern Enclosure**

7.5.5 The poorly defined southern enclosures of the late Iron Age were replaced in the early Roman period by a single enclosure defined by a series of boundary ditches. Ditch [443] still divided this area from the northern enclosure discussed above. The eastern boundary consisted of north-south orientated ditches [030] and [374]. The northern extent of ditch [030] had been truncated by heavy ploughing. It was 0.52m wide and had an irregular rounded profile, with only really the base of the feature surviving, to a depth of 0.15m. It was filled with dark grey brown clayey silt (029). To the south, ditch [374] had a similar, but not identical alignment and may have been a continuation of [030]. It was re-cut by ditch [380], which had a terminus at the northern end, suggesting that the enclosure continued to the south and that there was an entrance into the enclosure directly to the north of [380] (Figure 10).

7.5.6 The eastern boundary of the enclosure was defined by ditches [018]/ [452] and, [026]. Ditch [452]/ [018] measured 0.85m wide and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch had a primary fill of dark greyish brown-brownish yellow silty clay with frequent burnt flint (451) and an upper fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (450). This latter fill contained two semi-complete vessels; a central Gaulish Samian bowl and a jar in grey Rowlands Castle ware (Figure 12), both indicating a date somewhere in the latter half of the 2$^{nd}$ century A.D. The ditch continued to the south where the rounded terminus was recorded as [018]. The ditch appears to have continued to the south as ditch [026]. No southern boundary to enclosure was recorded, suggesting it continued to the south beyond the boundaries of the site.

7.5.7 Two small ditch termini [020] and [034], measuring 0.45m wide and 1.70m long, may represent the truncated remains of internal divisions within the southern enclosure. The termini of ditches [452]/[018] and [020] both contained small quantities of briquetage. This is normally associated with the salt industry, which is know to have existed along this stretch of coast, and is the only evidence of salt production from the site.

7.5.8 Although the southern enclosure is better defined and enlarged in the early Roman period, the boundary ditches are generally less substantial than those to the north. This is possibly related to a higher degree of truncation across the south of the site, or may represent a different function of the southern enclosure.

**Cut features**

7.5.9 Few other features were dated to the early Roman period, as in the preceding period the site appears to be primarily of an agricultural nature with no occupation on site. Pit [627] measured 4.0m by 3.0m and had vertical sides. It cut through the glacial deposits and well into the bedrock chalk. The feature was not fully excavated due to its depth however probing suggested a depth in excess of 2.70m. The pit was filled with a mixed sit deposit (626) which appeared to have contained domestic refuse. The size of the feature and the lack

of any lining suggests it may have been a quarry pit or possibly a well which was then later filled with domestic waste.

7.5.10 To the north and west a poorly defined irregular oval pit [616] was filled with mid greyish brown silty gravel (617) that contained a number of sherds of pottery dating to the early Roman period however the function of the pit is unclear. To the south, a smaller shallow pit [331] was filled with a mid yellow brown silty clay (330). A single posthole [310], at the southern end of the site, contained second century pottery. However no relationship to other posts or structures could be established.

## 7.6 Phase 5: Late Roman (AD250 – 410) (Figure 6)

### Boundary Ditches

7.6.1 By the mid 3rd century much of the enclosure system that characterised the preceding Iron Age and early Roman period appears to have largely gone out of use although the western edge of the earlier southern enclosure appears to have been redefined in this period. Ditch cut [332] had a north south alignment and was 1.2m wide, 15.00m long and 0.50m deep. It was filled with a firm grey brown clay silt (323) which accumulated throughout the 3rd century. To the north ditch [454] had a similar alignment but was narrower, measuring 0.76m wide and 0.17m deep, with a terminus at the southern end. A shallow gully [434] situated towards the south of the site was filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (433) and is likely to have functioned as a small drainage ditch.

7.6.2 A small portion of a truncated ditch [068] was recorded in the centre of the site. It extended beyond the limit of excavation and too little of the ditch was exposed to interpret its function. However as well as late Roman pottery, the ditch also contained an antler pick (Figure 15). These tools are generally thought to be of prehistoric date and it is not immediately obvious why this pick should be found in a Roman feature, however it may suggest a continuity of tool use throughout the Iron Age and even into the Roman period.

7.6.3 To the north, a small rectilinear enclosure was defined by a shallow gully [550] measuring 0.30m across and 0.12m deep, with rounded profile This was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (549) and (551).

### Sunken-featured Building (Figure 9)

7.6.4 A sunken-featured building (Structure 8) represents the most complex structure on the site. This structure is of considerable interest as the pottery associated with it dates to the 4th century, giving an unusually early date for this type of building. The initial cut [662] was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 5.0m by 3.0m with a sub-circular depression in the centre. Postholes [664] and [665] were observed in the two opposing corners of the building which were excavated. These were filled with crushed chalk in a light brown silt matrix recorded as (659) an (660) respectively, these probably represent post packing and suggest the original posts may have been removed and the building dismantled.

7.6.5 The cut was lined with coarsely-built flint walls (656), (666) and (667), the void in between which was backfilled with a mixture of crushed chalk and silt (658). Burnt re-deposited gravel (661) within the central depression may represent the remains of a hearth. This was sealed by a deposit of light whitish brown crushed chalk and silt (654) which formed the makeup for the remains of a thin beaten clay floor (653).

7.6.6 At some point after the construction of structure 8 an additional flint feature was built directly on makeup (654). The function of this feature is unclear however it appears to be associated with a hearth of burnt flint (657) which capped it. An additional makeup of crushed chalk and silt (652), which contained an iron key, and a beaten clay floor (651) post date its construction. The whole structure was sealed by dark grey accumulated silts (501).

7.6.7 The fills of this structure contained a variety of fourth century pottery. The assemblage is small however more than half of the sherds are from New Forest products and most of the rest are from Hampshire Grog-Tempered ware vessels (Figure 13), similar to those found in [502] to the north. The fills of Structure 8 contained a number of animal bones. These were predominantly cow bones, many of which showed signs of butchery. Samples from both the fill (501) and floor (653) of the building contained limited quantities of cereals fragments.

**Other Possible Structural Remains**

*Structure 9*

7.6.8 At the northern end of site postholes [066], [517], [519], [523] and [571] appear to be associated with post pad [521] to form structure 9. This group of postholes all contained similar fills of dark greyish brown silty clay and several of them contained flint packing and. Post pad [521] extended beyond the excavation area and had a diameter of 0.65m. It had vertical sides and was filled by deliberately placed flint nodules in a dark greyish brown silty clay (520). The shape and function of Structure 9 is not clear, however these postholes contained a number of pottery sherds all dated to the late 3rd and 4th centuries and most were of the same New Forest greyware. Posthole [519] also contained fragments of a Roman razor. (Figure 14)

7.9.9 Located in the south-east corner of site pit [054] measured 3.50m by 1.50m and was an irregular rectangular shape in plan with vertical sides. It was filled with a compact silty clay (053) that contained a high proportion of large flint nodules. It is possible that this feature was some form of foundation or hard standing, possible intended to act as a working platform.

**Working Hollows**

7.6.10 Several working hollows were identified to the north of the sunken-featured building [662]. The most northern of these comprised a shallow irregular cut [502] with the base of the cut was lined with a compacted mid reddish brown clayey silt (504). This contained 4th century pottery (Figure 13) and was probably intended to act as a working surface. The feature was filled with a dark grey brown silty clay (503) which contained animal bone and an iron knife which is thought to be intrusive. A small cut [505] appears to be an addition to the south eastern side of the working hollow.

7.6.11 A southern working hollow consisted of a similar irregular shallow cut [620] filled with a dark greyish brown silt (621) containing pottery, bone and a whetstone.

7.6.12 A large irregular spread of mid grey brown sandy silt (591) may represent an accumulation of material associated with activity around these working hollows. This layer was cut by a shallow irregular feature [596], filled with dark grey silt (597). This may be a third working hollow, though considerably smaller and less well defined than [502] and [620].

7.6.13 The exact function of these working hollows is not clear however they clearly represent activity areas. It is possible that the hollows were associated with ephemeral structures that have not left any mark on the archaeological record. The presence of the Hampshire grog-tempered ware 'wasters' from the fill of [502] and [620] suggests the manufacture of this pottery at or near the site. The sherds are grossly over-fired and bloated, some have soil fused, all of which indicate they are ‘wasters’ and not accidentally re-fired sherds. The sherds are grossly over-fired and bloated, some have soil fused, all of which indicate they are ‘wasters’ not accidentally re-fired sherds.

**Storage Pits**

7.6.14 Directly to the north-east of Structure 8 was a sub-circular, clay lined pit [513]. The cut was lined with a mottled light yellowish grey sandy clay (561) (Figure 10). Circular depressions in the corners of the cut, surrounded by large flint cobbles, appear to represent corner posts and associated stone packing. In the base of the pit a marked overhang of the clay also suggests a timber structure set into the lining of the pit. This may have taken the form of a floor and boarded sides held in place by vertical corner posts. The pit was filled with a primary fill of dark brownish black silt (512) sealed by dark greyish brown clayey silt (511). The feature appears to be a relatively complex storage pit, probably intended to store grain and is probably associated with Structure 8. A small pit cut [650] contained post packing, including a quern stone, and may represent a repair to south eastern corner of [513].

7.6.15 The interpretation of [513] as grain storage pit is further supported by the analysis of the charred plant remains recovered from the primary fill (512). The pit contained a relatively large quantity of charred botanical remains with virtually equal quantities of cereal grains and chaff as well as a smaller quantity of weed seeds. The presence of chaff fragments in a storage pit is not unusual because cereals could have been stored in their husks to protect the grains from insect infestation and fungus. The weed seeds consisted mainly of grasses and included the large grass seed brome; this is often found in stored Roman grain deposits because as it is a similar size to cereal grains it is difficult to remove. The assemblage represents the residues from an almost fully processed crop however the presence of smaller weed seeds suggests some mixing of residues from different activities.

7.6.16 A group of three pits located to the north of pit [513] are also probably storage pits. The largest of these comprised a circular vertical sided and flat bottomed

cut [646], with a lining of mid greyish green clay (645). The pit was filled with a dump of flint nodules (644), sealed by mid yellowish brown clayey silt containing frequent pebbles (556). Immediately to the south, a further circular pit with similar profile [642] also contained a dark yellowish brown clay lining (641) and fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (554). A smaller pit [602] filled with mid greyish brown sandy clay (555) was much more irregular in both plan and profile and exhibited no evidence of such a lining. Once abandoned all of the pits were probably re-used as rubbish pits.

**Other late Roman Features**

7.6.17 Two pits were cut into the fill of the Iron Age enclosure ditch [507]. The most northern of these was a large irregular steep-sided cut [588] filled with a dark grey brown clayey silt (586). The pit measured 3.60m by 2.80m and, although not fully excavated, probing established that the feature was 1.60m deep. The size of the pit suggests that it was a quarry pit dug into the underlying chalk bedrock. The dark organic fill (586) suggests a secondary function as a rubbish pit. To the south, pit [622] also had an irregular shape and profile and was filled with a similar dark greyish brown silt (623). The original function of the feature is unclear however it appears to have been used as a rubbish pit. Pit cut [588] also truncated the small enclosure ditch [550] suggesting the enclosure had fallen out of use at some point during this phase of occupation.

7.6.18 In the south east corner of site a small truncated pit [070] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 1.30m. This pit contained a fragment of a curved bladed knife with of socketed handle (Figure 14). A large oval pit [024] cut pits [054] and [070], and was perhaps originally dug as a quarry to extract brickearth and gravel (Figure 10). The primary fill (077) was composed of bands of dark grey and black silt, sealed by a thin deposit of re-deposited natural, both of which suggest the pit was open for some time. Above these are a series of dumps of demolition debris derived from a masonry structure. The earliest of these (076) was a dark blackish grey silt from which a number of iron objects including door fittings and an iron jacketed lead weight (Figure 14). This was sealed by a thick dump of mid brownish yellow clayey silt (074) containing frequent large flint nodules, Roman roof tile (tegula), briquetage and fragments of worked stone door threshold. Overlying this dump were two slumped deposits (073) and (072) of material which was washed into the pit. These were sealed by (071), a dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate large flint nodules, again possibly derived from demolition debris. The latest fill (023) was quite different, comprising of a dark blackish brown clayey silt with bone and burnt flint. This may represent a final domestic refuse deposit rather than demolition material. The pit cut the possible foundation [054] and the quantity of demolition debris pit contained within the pit suggests there may have been a Roman building to the south or east of this area and that the building was demolished towards the end of the Roman period.

7.6.19 Pit [300] in the southern part of the site extended beyond the limits of excavation but enough of this feature was excavated to establish a circular shape in plan with a rounded profile and a fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (301). Several large spreads of dark greyish brown silty clay (465), (463) and (344) probably accumulated naturally however it contained pottery of mid 3rd-late 4th

century date. Layer (344) sealed posthole [346]. A small gully [538] in the centre of the site contained late Roman pottery (Figure 13) and may be the remnants of a beam slot.

7.6.20 A shallow circular feature [425] measured 2.40m in diameter but only 0.08m deep. It was filled with dark grey brown silty clay (426) which contained late Roman pottery (Figure 13). This feature was probably a hollow filled by naturally accumulated material.

**Postholes**

7.6.21 Postholes [515], [531] and [582] were located within the enclosure defined by ditch [550]. The remaining postholes, [590], [541], [539], [565], [404], [418], [405], [416], [436], [312], [348] and [346] were spread across the central and southern areas of the site with no clear pattern. Most contained late Roman pottery with a coin dated to the reign of Magnentius (AD 350–351) recovered from [404], a radiate from the mid to late 3rd century from [541] and a poorly preserved coin from [565] dated the 1st to 3rd centuries.

## 7.7 Phase 6: Early Saxon (410 – 600) (Figure 7)

7.7.1 Early Saxon activity on the site was sparse and consisted of three postholes in the southern half of the site. Posthole [004] was of shallow sub-circular in plan and filled by a dark yellow brown clay silt (003). Posthole [420] was also sub-circular cut and filled with a dark yellow brown clayey silts (419). Finally posthole [438] was filled with a dark grey brown clayey silt (437). The postholes are on an east west alignment and may represent a single fence line. The posts contained low quantities of Saxon pottery.

## 7.8 Phase 7: Undated (but pre-Phase 8) Archaeological Features (Figure 8)

7.8.1 A number of features encountered during the excavation could not be phased as a result of either a lack of dating evidence or the presence of non-diagnostic or poorly datable finds such as daub, briquetage and building materials.

7.8.2 Pit cut [130] was steep sided and flat bottomed and although its shape was hard to ascertain as part of it lay beyond the limits of the excavation, it seems likely that it was sub-rectangular in plan. The nature of the fill (129) suggests deliberate backfilling with a lower dumped deposit of reddish yellow clay sealed by a dump of chalk rubble.

7.8.3 In the south-western corner of the site a circular pit [207] with a fill of dark blackish grey silty clay (206) was cut by a small terminating linear [205] on an east-west orientation and with a fill of brownish yellow silty clay (204). In the centre of site [612] was filled with mid yellowish brown sandy silt (613) much of this feature extended beyond the limits of the excavation. Cuts [304] and [423] all had burnt fills and may constitute the truncated remains of fire pits or hearths. A number of other shallow undated features, [343], [341], [429], [405] and [618] may represent naturally silted up hollows or tree boles

7.8.4 At the southern end of site was a cluster of postholes [358], [360], [362], [364] and [366], all of which were filled with a similar mid-dark greyish brown silty clay. The remaining postholes, [006], [008], [010], [012], [016], [032], [308], [319], [322], [410], [412], [422], [402], [414], [459], [461], [475], [533], [536] [543], [545], [547], [557], [563], [567], [580], [584], [604], [605], [607], [610], [624], [629], [632], [635], [636], [639], [647], [648], [569] and [592] were distributed across the site with no discernable pattern.

## 7.9 Phase 8: Post Medieval / Modern Deposits

7.9.1 The archaeological features discussed in the preceding sections were sealed by a layer of plough disturbed topsoil recorded as (100) and (201).

# 8 DISCUSSION

## 8.1 Phase 1: The Neolithic (4500 – 2300 BC)

8.1.1 No Neolithic features were identified on the site but a small assemblage of residual lithic material of this date was recovered. The few dateable artefacts indicate a mid to late Neolithic date and it is likely the entire assemblage dates to this period. This nature of the worked flint assemblage suggests domestic activity. It is likely a range of activities were being carried out on, or close to, the site. These would have included hide and food preparation, knapping.

8.1.2 The material is not from primary contexts, and is recovered from features across the site. There is no obvious clustering of lithic finds that would suggest specific activity areas. The presence of an antler pick in a ditch dated to the second half of the third century BC illustrates the potential for residual prehistoric material but may also suggest a continuity of prehistoric tool use into the Roman period.

8.1.3 The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) records two similar scatters of Neolithic flints to the north and south of the site (SMR Ref. 20074, 20107) (Figure 16). Evidence of Neolithic occupation in Hampshire is sparse and flint concentrations are often the only indication of Neolithic activity (Fasham and Schadla-Hall, (1981). There are a number of Neolithic long barrows in Hampshire however these are exclusive located inland on the chalk.

## 8.2 Phase 2: The Bronze Age (2300-700BC)

8.2.1 Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from four pits, one of which was a single residual sherd in a later feature. The three features identified as of Bronze Age date all appear to be of a ritual, probably relating to funerary activity. Two of the Bronze Age features [50] and [137] appear to have contained deliberately broken vessels, possibly with parts of the same vessels buried at different times. The final pit [203] contained a relatively large number of sherds derived from at least seven vessels.

8.2.2 The majority of the middle Bronze Age fabrics identified are soft and have a hackly fracture. A restricted range of inclusions comprising crushed burnt flint, mica, sand and iron minerals are represented. All of which would have been available locally. The iron minerals and mica are almost certainly natural components of the clay being exploited, but it is not possible to determine whether the sand was a deliberate addition. By contrast, the crushed burnt flint would have been added as tempering and, as is typical of the period, occurs in moderate to abundant amounts.

8.2.3 The placement of incomplete vessels or sherds as part of the funerary ritual is reminiscent of similar practices elsewhere in southern England (Barrett, Bradley and Green 1991: 174, 216-219). In Hampshire, this mode of deposition seems to have taken place during the middle Bronze Age at Daneshill, Basingstoke (Millett and Schadla-Hall 1991: 90; Barrett 1991, 91), but is illustrated most clearly at Kimpton near Andover, where slabs of pottery, not necessarily accompanying a cremation, were placed below flint cairns (Dacre and Ellison

1981: 159-165). The absence of all but the outer circumference of the base of the vessel or vessels in pit 137 is also paralleled at Kimpton, where most of the early Middle Bronze Age urns lacked bases (ibid, 159-162). It was suggested that this may have occurred during funerary practices involving the removal of hot pyre material into other urns selected for burial (ibid, 162).

8.2.4 The presence of Bronze Age funerary activity on the site suggests a Bronze Age settlement in the vicinity. It has been suggested that downland cemeteries of this period are normally situated within a few hundred metres of occupation sites. (Bradley 1981). A lack of Bronze Age settlement sites, compared to the number of cemeteries and barrows, is however a common phenomenon in Hampshire (Fasham and Schadla-Hall 1981).

8.2.5 A find of Bronze Age pit containing pottery and burnt flint 0.5 km to the south-west (SMR Ref. 35857) suggests the cemetery continues in this direction (Figure 16). Rubbish pits containing a Bronze Age arrow head and pottery less than 1 km to the west (SMR Ref. 20033 and 20034) may relate to a contemporary settlement.

### 8.3 Phase 3: Late Iron Age (200BC – AD43)

8.3.1 In the late Iron Age period, a field system is established that remains unchanged for the next four centuries. A well-defined northern enclosure is delineated by a series of ditches. A less well defined southern enclosure consists of smaller ditches and a fence line.

8.3.2 Although little understood Iron Age society in Hampshire appears to have undergone radical changes in the centuries leading up to the Roman invasion. At Danebury there is evidence of an attack and the burning of both the hillfort gates in c.300BC. Wider changes to society are seen in the restructuring of other hillforts, with a number falling out of use (Cunliffe, 1996). Around 100BC further dislocation occurs with the old hillfort centred settlement pattern giving way to new defended settlements. At this time complex systems of ditched enclosures and also established (ibid). The creation of the field system on this site may therefore be seen against a backdrop of change across the region.

8.3.3 A series of four and two post structures (Structure 1 – 5) were identified as being associated with the late Iron Age field system. These are traditionally identified as granaries, however as P.J. Fasham (1985) points out at Winnall Down ‘this most utilitarian pattern of postholes….could easily be used as a chicken coop, an animal pen, a small shed or a support for logs.’ Whatever the purpose of these structures there function was obviously linked to the agricultural nature of the site.

8.3.4 Structures 6 and 7 consisted of a thin rectangular area defined by two pairs of posts on a parallel east-west alignment. These have been interpreted as drying frames, however with little supporting evidence or clear parallels this interpretation remains tentative. A number of pits of Iron Age date were identified including a clay-lined storage pit [128], possible fire pits [324] and [442] as well as several other pits of unclear function.

8.3.5 The late Iron Age remains at Cams Hill represent part of a well-developed agricultural landscape, utilising the lowland gravel terraces of the Wallington River. The fertile soils of the coastal plain are a location favoured for settlements in this period. Such locations were well-suited to an economy based on wheat and barley and provided rough grassland and woodland for the grazing of cattle, sheep and pigs (Pile, 1989). Approximately 1 km to the north of the site the SMR records a possible late Iron Age settlement consisting of ditched and fenced enclosures and round houses (SMR Ref. 20001, 20005, 20007, 2011, 2057, 20058, 20059 and 22674). Excavations targeted on rectangular crop marks in this area confirmed a late Iron Age date (Archaeology in Hampshire Annual Report, 1981: 10, 1983: 3). This suggests a well populated Iron Age landscape, dominated by small nucleated groups of round houses surrounded by farmland. This implies that there could be similar round houses close to the Cams Hill site. The location of the site under, 1 km from the coast is also significant, with the potential for trade that the Channel offered.

8.3.6 Excavations of an Iron Age enclosure at Danebury (Howell and Durden 2005) identified a number of enclosure ditches, pits and postholes not dissimilar to the features recorded at Cams Hill. A field system typical of the late Iron Age was established on both sites, although neither contained direct evidence of occupation. At Danebury the presence of slag and loom weights suggest a more specialised use of the enclosures, beyond just stock control. There is little evidence of such specialisation in the late Iron Age at Cams Hill, however changes in the later Roman period may indicate a more varied use of the site.

## 8.4 Phase 4: Early Roman (AD43 – 250)

8.4.1 Superficially at least, the arrival of Romans to Hampshire, in the form of the II$^{nd}$ Legion under the command of Vespasian, made little difference to the inhabitants of this site. The field system established at the end of the Iron Age continues to be used throughout the early Roman period.

8.4.2 The continued use of Iron Age rural sites into the Roman period is common in the archaeological record of Hampshire and can be seen both at Winnall Down (Fasham 1985) and Gussage All Saints (Cunliffe 1993). This pattern is clearly repeated at Cams Hill with some of the field boundaries containing late Iron Age pottery in their primary fills and early Roman pottery in the later fills.

8.4.3 The presence of small quantities of briquetage in the termini of two early Roman ditches, [452]/[018] and [020], pit [074] and posthole [362] may suggest salt production was occurring near the site. Salt production is known to have take place on the Hampshire coast from prehistoric times. The limited quantities of briquetage recovered from the site may represent the movement/trade and use of salt, possibly in food preparation or preservtion.

8.4.4 As with the preceding period there is limited direct evidence for occupation on site. A substantial pit [627] was over 2.70m.deep and may have been a quarry pit or possibly a well, which was then later filled with domestic waste. The Iron Age settlement associated with the field system may have continued with little

change as a 'village' into the Roman period. The lack of a sizeable settlement or Villa in the vicinity of the Cams Hill site would have meant there was no market available where surplus goods could be traded. As a result a subsistence economy would have continued into the Roman period despite dramatic changes to the elite levels of society.

8.4.5 Our knowledge of the range of settlement in the local area, and hence this sites position within that, is far from complete. However, the agricultural activities conduced on the site, such as grain processing and storage, suggest a settlement nearby even if the site itself is not occupied.

8.4.6 Cereals were well represented on the site by grains and chaff fragments and the few cereal coleoptiles. The overwhelming majority of the identifiable grains belonged to wheat with a significantly smaller amount of barley and oats. Spelt wheat appears to be the main wheat grain used by the Roman period on rural and urban sites throughout the country (Grieg 1991). The low quantaties of Barley is less typical. Oat grains are usually only found in low numbers in Romano-British deposits and probably represent cereal weeds rather than crops on the site. In the Roman period historical evidence suggests that oats were better known in their wild form. The cereal grains may have been used for bread, porridge, gruel and cakes. Spelt wheat, the main cereal on the site, and barley, were used for gruel, known as *puls* or *pulmentus*, which was roasted, pounded, and cooked in water to make a porridge, similar to Italian polenta. Free-threshing wheat may have been used for making a light leavened bread Roman bread known as *artophites*. Roman bread was also used in the preparation of other dishes as shown in the recipes of Apicius. (Appendix K)

8.4.7 The presence of small weed seeds, from the earlier stages of crop-processing, suggests that the site was probably cultivating its own crops. Wheat was probably used exclusively for human food and while barley was probably the favoured grain for brewing. The low quantities of barley on site, and the fact no sprouted cereal grains were recovered, suggests brewing was not occurring on site. Barley was also used for animal fodder, particularly for horses, the lack of barley may indicate arable based agriculture.

8.4.8 The animal bone assemblage is small and therefore only a limited amount can be said about the animal usage on site. Remains of horse, cow, pig and sheep/goat were recovered. Much of the material has been chopped or bears cut marks. Although dog bones are not found the presence of dogs on site is indicated by the gnawing marks seen on some bones of ungulates. Red deer is represented by an antler pick.

## 8.5 Phase 5: Late Roman (AD250 – 410)

8.5.1 The late Roman period sees a dramatic change to the site. Much of field system fell out of use and was replaced by a much smaller enclosure at the northern end of the site. A number of features were recorded in this phase of activity, suggesting a range of activities were being undertaken on site.

8.5.2 These changes coincide with the introduction of a system of coastal defences, now called the 'Saxon Shore Forts,' intended to protect the country against Saxon raids from the continent. It is also important to note that in AD286 Carausius, following his rebellion against Rome, established a base at Portchester. The construction of the defences at Portchester Castle would have had a huge impact on the economy of the area, creating a demand for a wide range goods and services. The militarization of the area would also have had a substantial impact on the wider society, the most noticeable change archaeologically being the introduction of foreign soldiers, and their associated material culture, to the area.

8.5.3 Potentially the most interesting structure on the Cams Hill site was a Germanic style sunken-featured building (Structure 8) dated to between AD330 and AD370. This building consisted of a pit measuring 5.0m by 3.0m with a sub-circular depression in the centre. Vertical corner posts would have supported the structure with the bases of the walls constructed on flint foundations. Pottery recovered from the occupation layers of the building included a high proportion of Hampshire grog-tempered wares, which may be another indication of an immigrant population settling the Hampshire coast.

8.5.4 The presence of Germanic cultural influences in the late Roman period is not a new phenomenon on the Hampshire coast. The mid 4$^{th}$ century saw a period of change in nearby Portchester. As well as repairs to the fort, sunken-featured buildings and a shoe made in a distinctive Germanic manner are recorded (Cunliffe, 1975). In this period a non-Roman garrison of mercenary troops was established at Portchester (Johnston, 1981). This may well coincide with the establishment of the command of the *Comes Litoris Saxonici,* later recorded in the *Notitia Dignitatum.* The phrase *Saxon Shore* has been the subject of much debate. Usually interpreted as a shore attacked by Saxons Cunliffe (1975) has suggested, in light of his excavations at Portchester, that the phrase may equally refer to a shore defended by Saxons.

8.5.5 Germanic *laeti* were employed as mercenaries during the last century of the Roman occupation of Britain. The presence of these Germanic folk is evident in the establishment of ‘Romano-Saxon’ pottery types with clear Germanic influences (Myres, 1969: 68). The presence of Hampshire grog-tempered ware 'wasters' in the sunken-featured building at Cams Hill may be an indication of increasing poverty, due to Roman taxation, and a need for cheaper utilitarian vessels. However the introduction of grog-tempered pottery coincides with an expansion of domestic and industrial activity on the site, neither of which suggests economic hardship. A more likely explanation of the change is a preference for handmade pottery by immigrant groups as it was superficially similar to that which they were used to. It is worth noting that East Kent, East Sussex and the Hampshire coast are the areas where the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the earliest settlement by the Jutes, South and West Saxons and also the areas of production and use of grog tempered wares.

8.5.6 Resent excavations by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at Monkton, Kent, in advance of construction of a new section of the A253, has revealed a multi period site and includes Beaker burials, Bronze Age barrow cemeteries, an Iron

Age hut, a Romano-British village, a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery and a medieval farmstead. The Roman settlement is of particular interest as it included two dozen sunken featured buildings. Large quantities of local and imported Roman pottery were found throughout the settlement, and the finds suggest agricultural and domestic activities. The sunken featured buildings would have originally consisted of turf walls, capped by a simple roof. These building appear slightly different in design to those at Cams Hill however the similar costal setting is of interest. While this may suggest a functional similarity, for example to shelter from costal winds, it strongly suggests a 'Germanic' presence, similar to that seen at Cams Hill, along the coastline of Hampshire and Kent, and implies further sites may exist along the Sussex coast.

8.5.8 The diminutive size of the sunken-featured building at Cams Hill does not suggest permanent occupation. It is possible the structure offered temporary shelter to herdsmen or may have been used for more specialised craft activities. As in the preceding periods there is no evidence for occupation on the site; however the presence of building debris, enclosures for animals and other possible craft activities all suggest a settlement in the vicinity.

8.5.9 The possibility of a late Roman masonry structures is indicated by the large quantities of demolition debris recovered from some of the pits of this period. A group of stone packed potholes at he northern end of the site may represent timber building. Further evidence of domesticate occupation of the site was provided by clay lined storage pits and domestic waste filling a number of pit cuts. Evidence of more industrial activity is suggested by the presence of a number of working hollows dated to this period.

8.5.10 The expansion of Roman influence in the area, along with a presumed increase in population can be seen by the establishment of a Roman settlement in Fareham. Evidence is limited but 4$^{th}$ century pottery have been identified in pits and ditches on the High Street (Britannia, 1977) and the Crown Offices site (Britannia, 1974) along with other surface finds in the area. Surfaces and hearths of a similar late Roman date were also recorded during the construction of the M27 motorway in 1973. (Hughes, 1989) (Figure 16)

## 8.6 Phase 6: Early Saxon

8.6.1 Despite the early Germanic influences discussed above, activity in the Early Saxon period is limited a few postholes. Excavations at Portchester Castle have shown the site was occupied extensively by the Saxons from 5th the centuries, probably due to security provided by its substantial defences. The Cams Hill site however appears to be abandoned shortly after the Romans departed Portchester Castle. This is possibly due to both a reduced population in the area combined with a need to move within, or closer to Portchester Castle as defence against maritime raiders.

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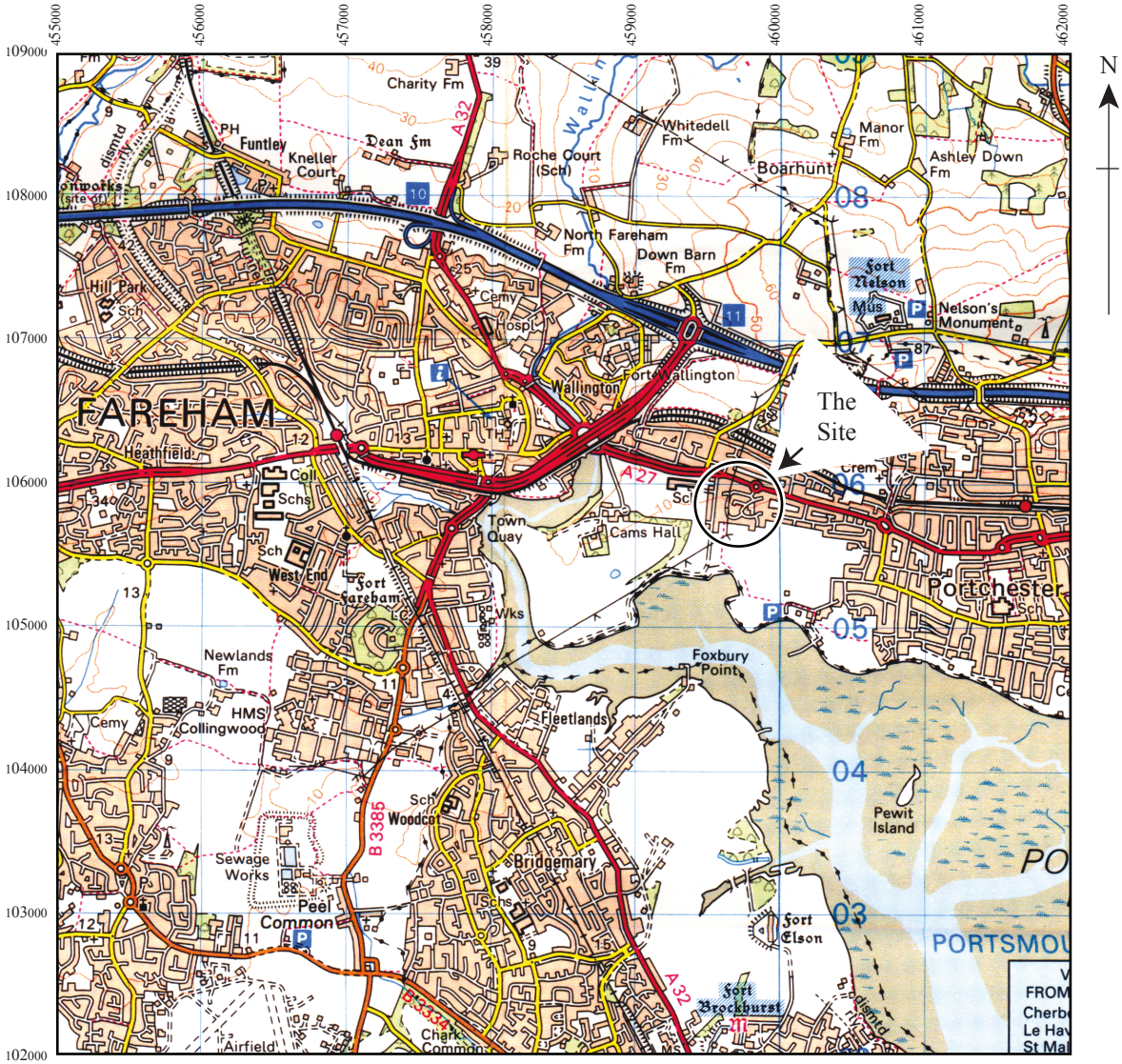




**Figure 1:** Site Location

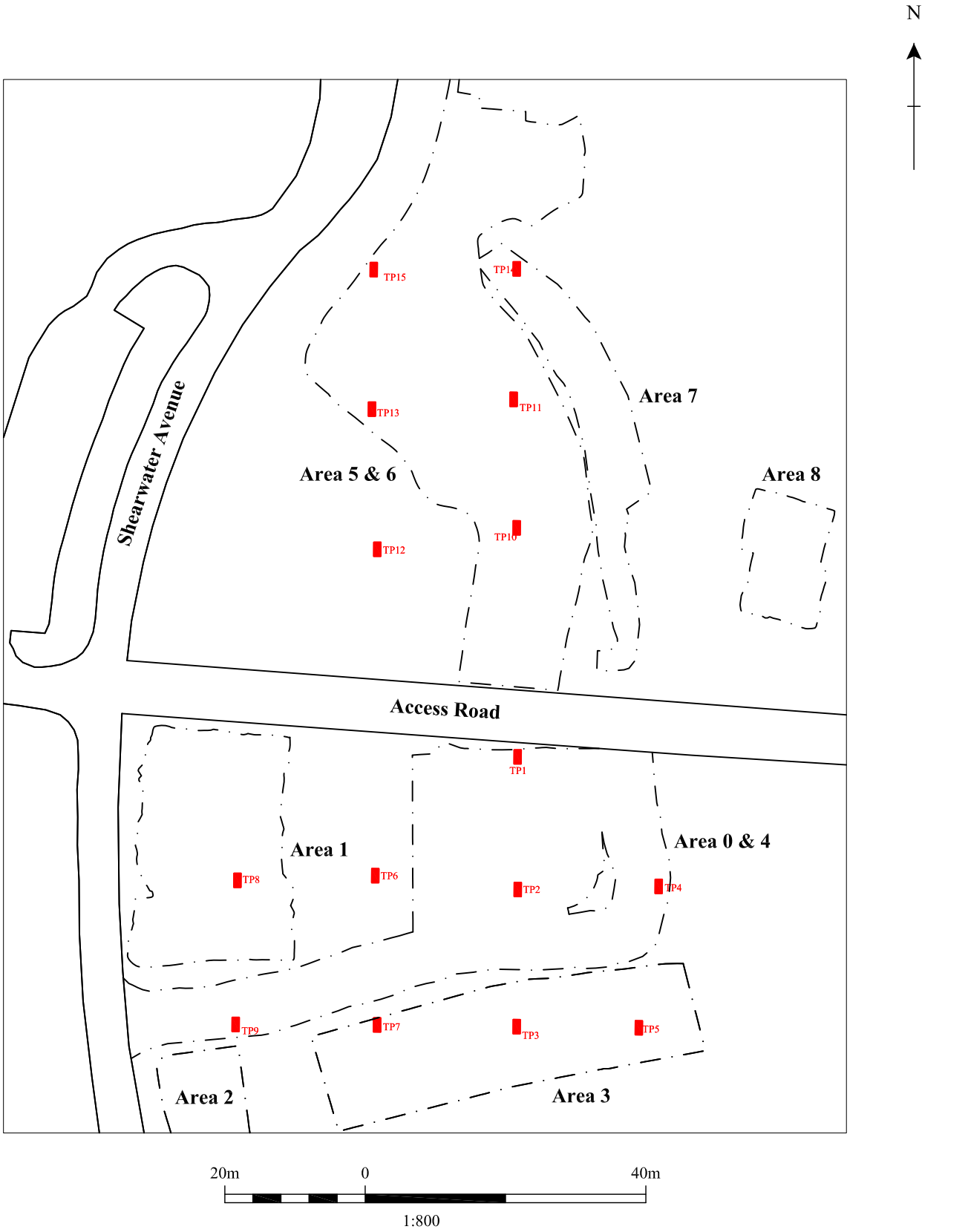


**Figure 2:** Detailed Location

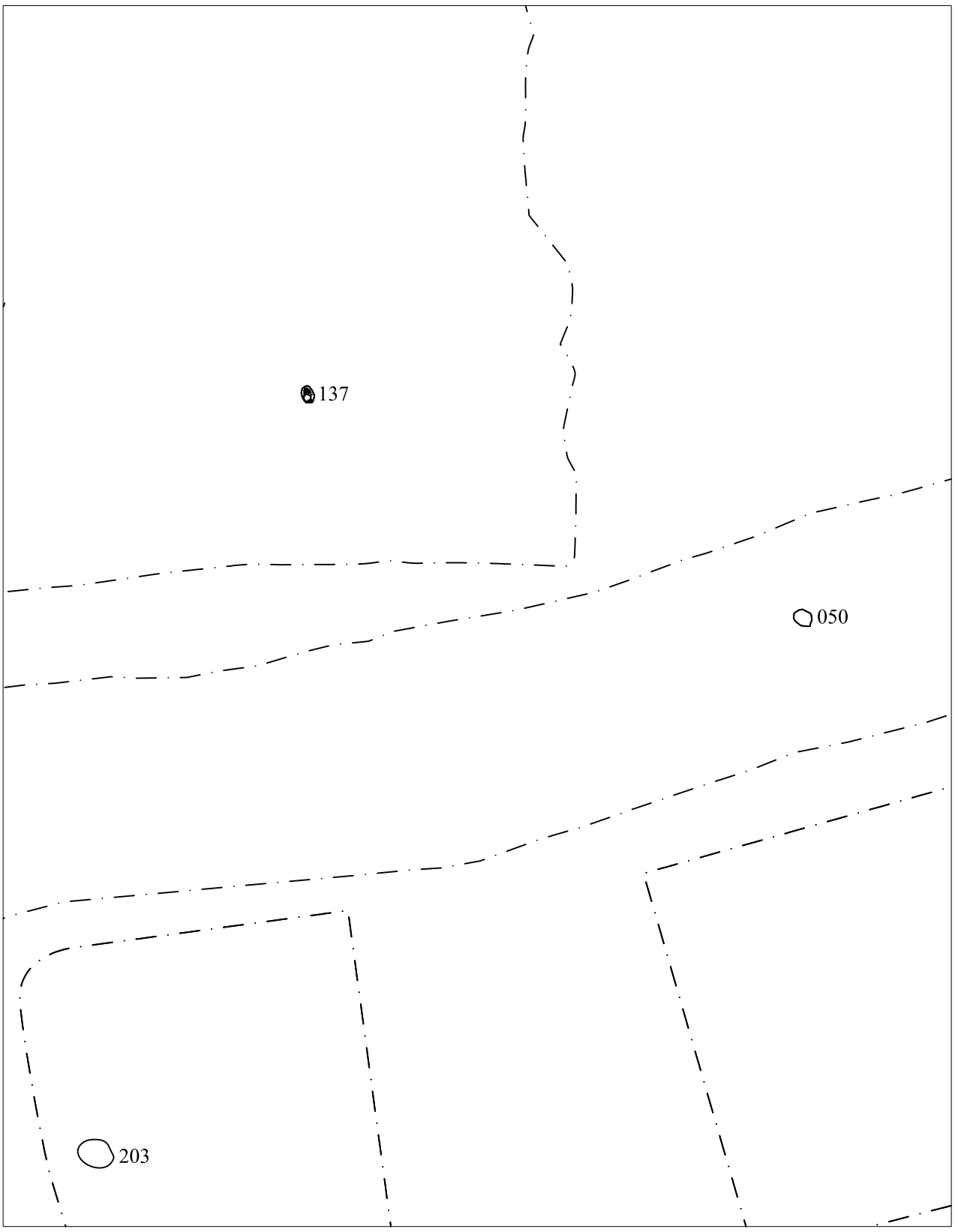


**Figure 3:** Plan of Phase 2 Bronze Age Features

5m 0 10m

1:200



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**Figure 4:** Plan of Phase 3 Late Iron Age Features

10m 0 20m

1:400



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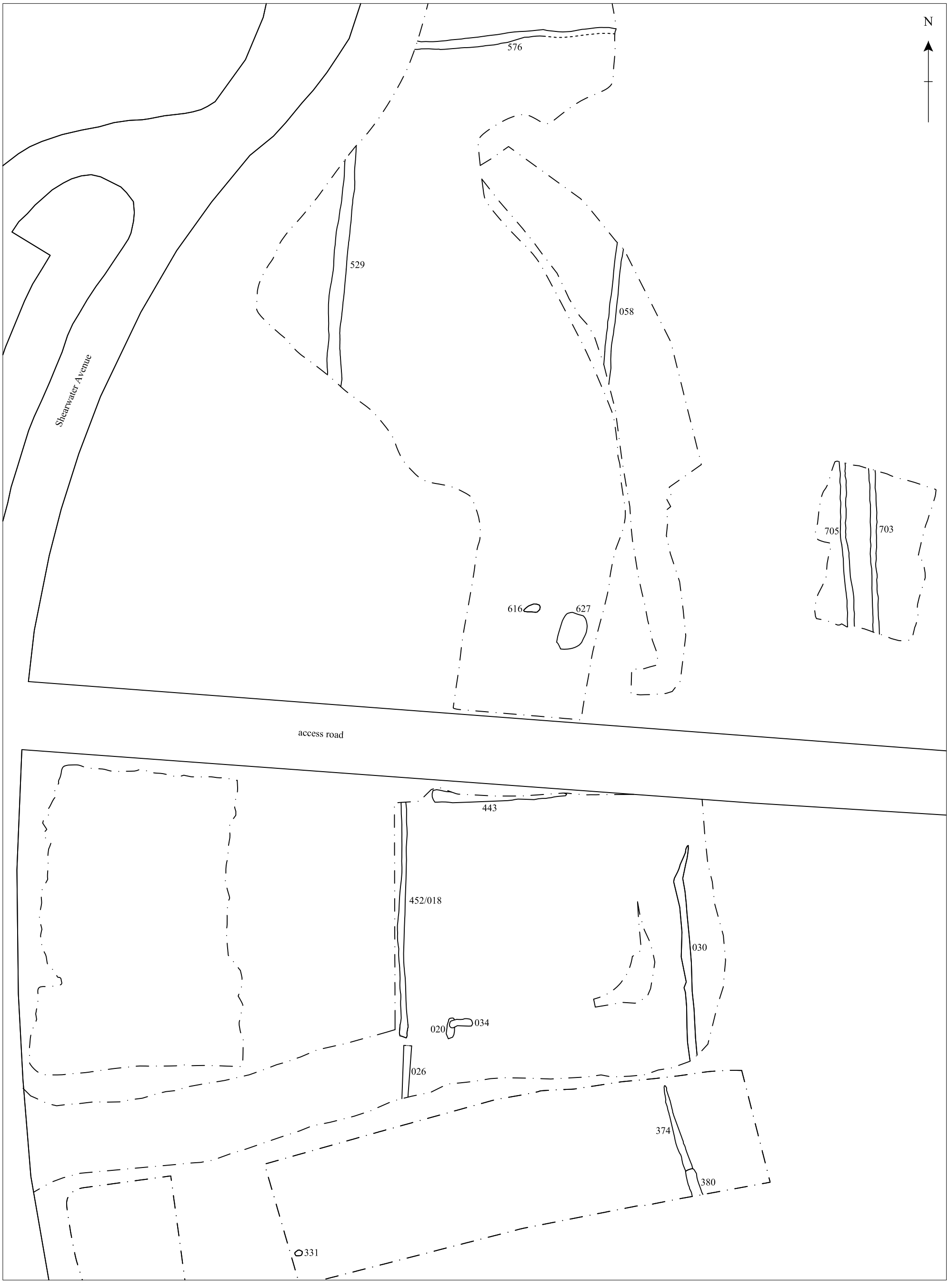


**Figure 5:** Plan of Phase 4 Early Roman Features

10m 0 20m

1:400



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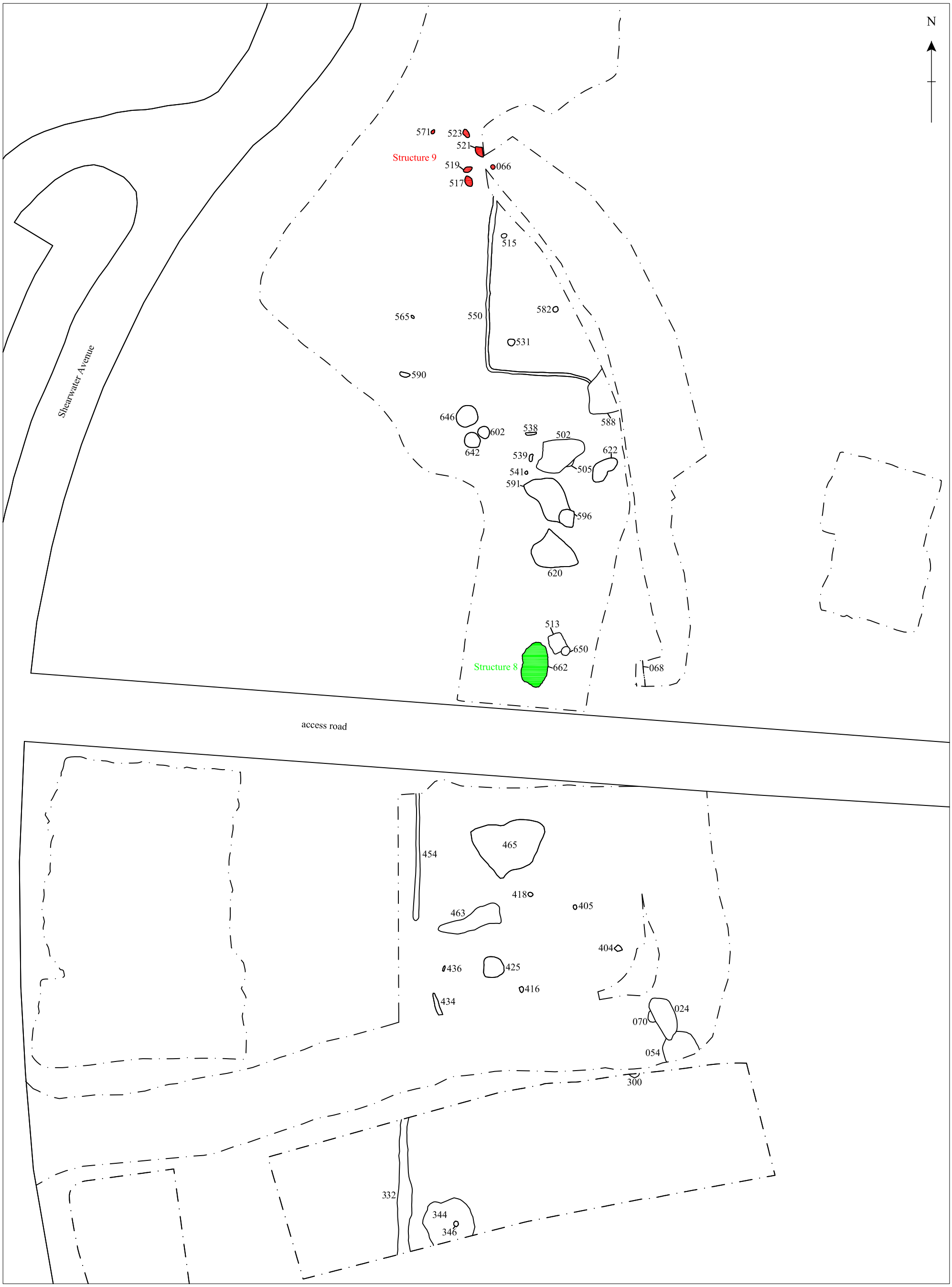


**Figure 6:** Plan of Phase 5 Late Roman Features

10m 0 20m

1:400



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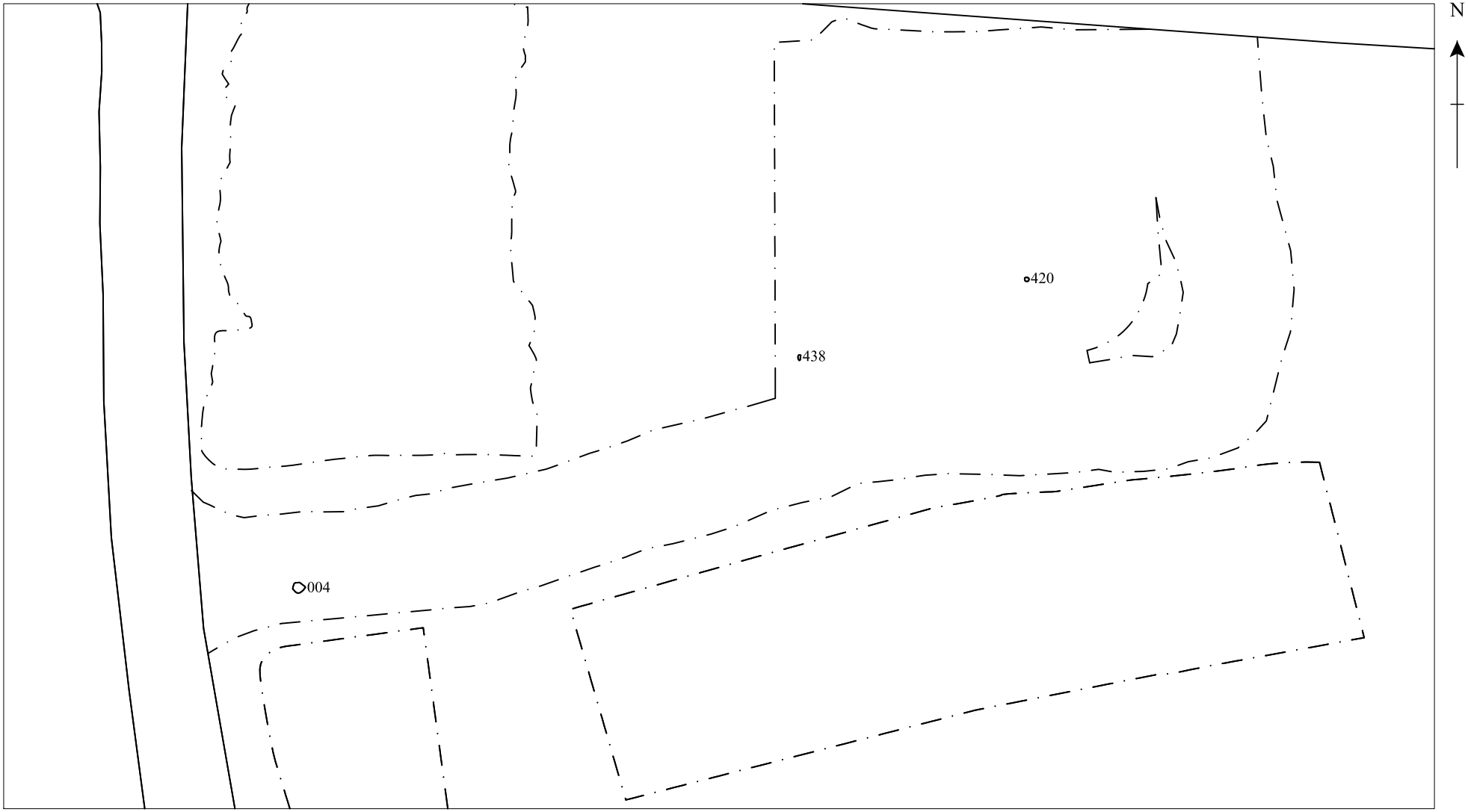


**Figure 7:** Plan of Phase 6 Saxon Features

10m 0 20m

1:400



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**Figure 8:** Plan of Undated Features

10m 0 20m

1:400



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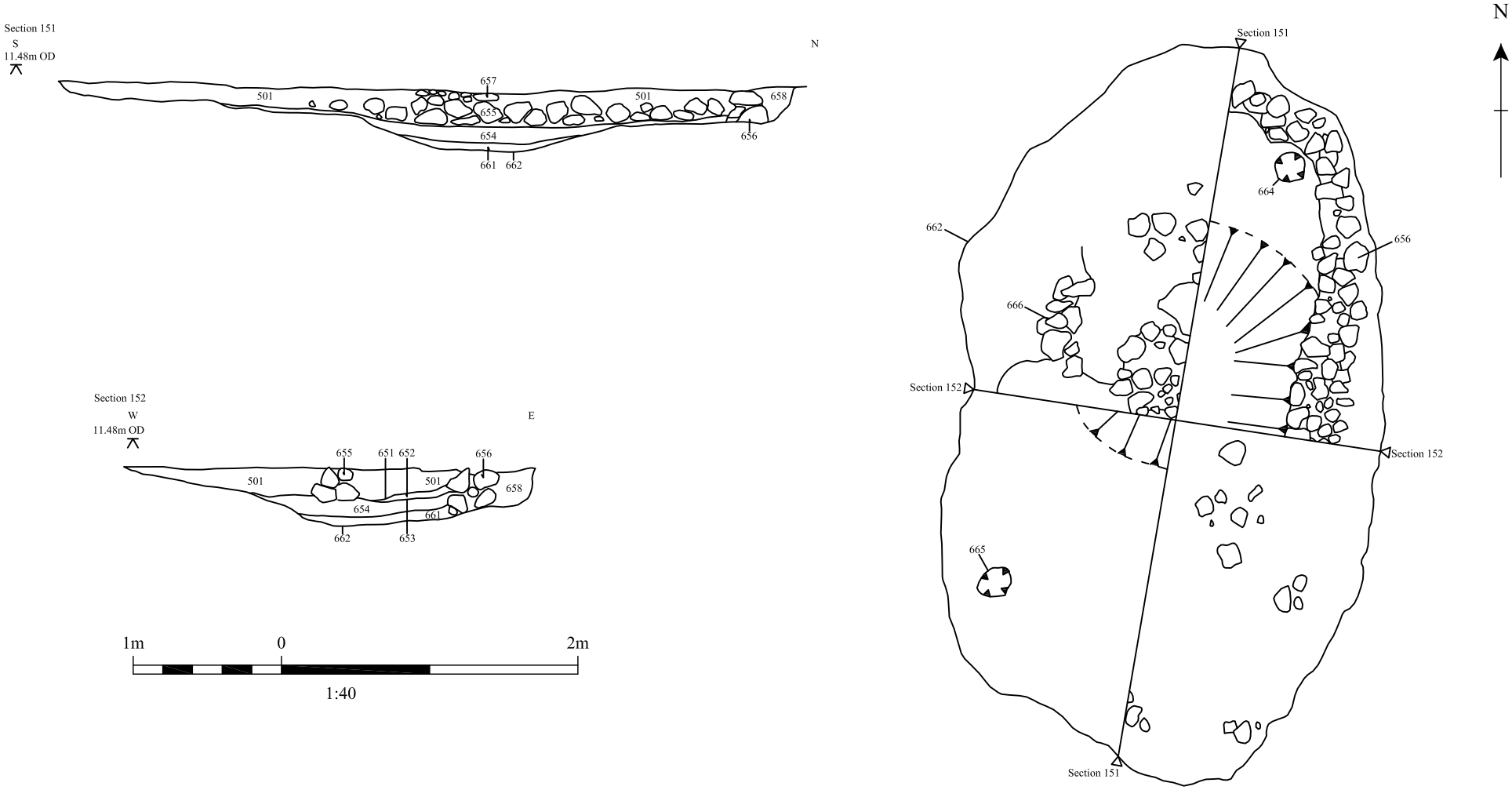
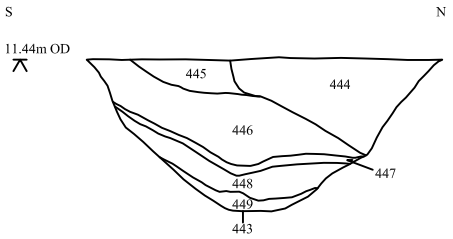
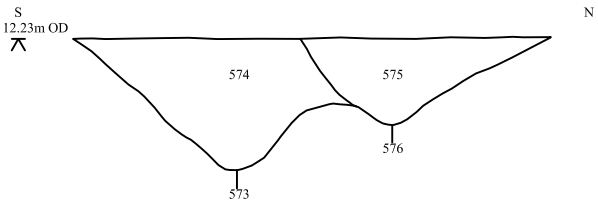


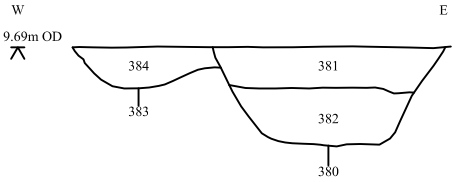

**Figure 9:** Post-excavation Plan and Sections of Sunken Featured Building (Structure 8)



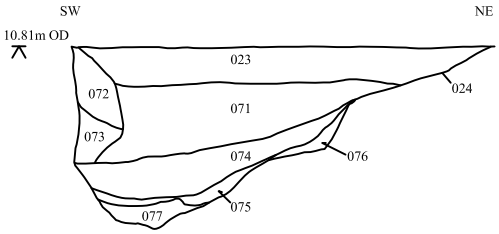

**East Facing Section through Ditch 443**



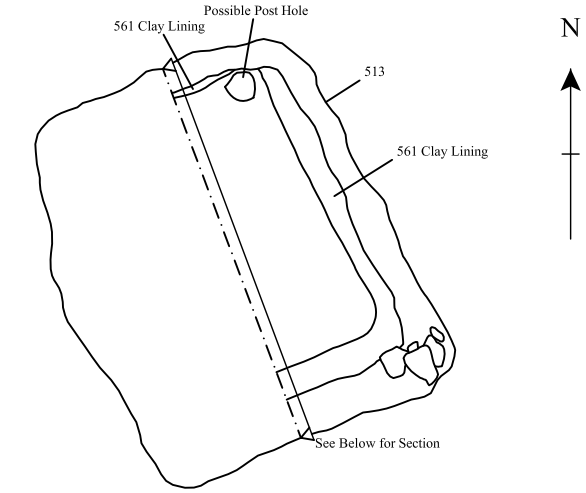

**East Facing Section through Ditches 573 and 576**

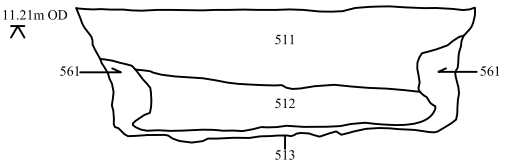



**South Facing Section through Ditches 383 and 380**




**Northwest Facing Section through Pit 024**




**Section and Plan Pit 513**

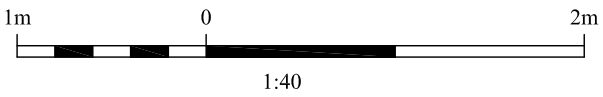
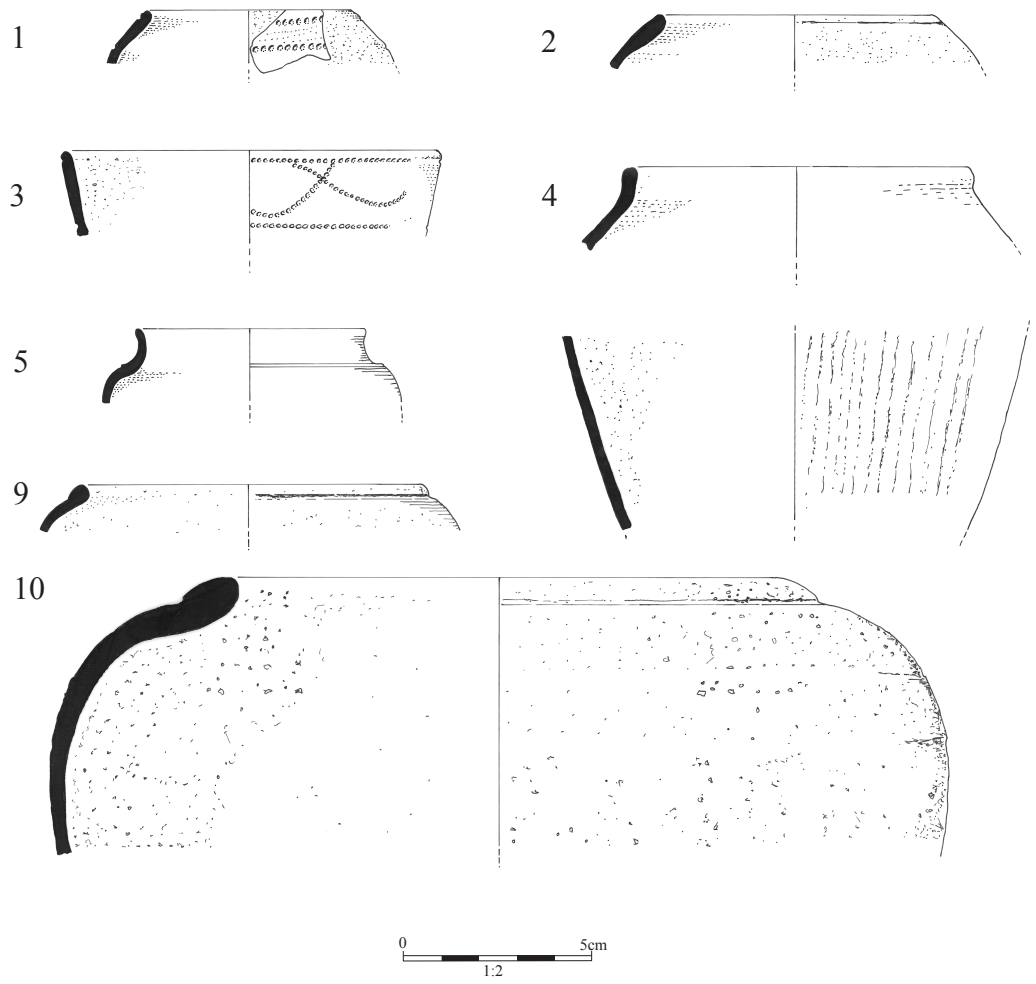



**Figure 10:** Sections




Pit 128 (Context 127)

1: Bead-rim jar in polished grey-black fabria MIA.1 decorated with a row of impressed dots above horizontal lines

2: Bead-rim jar in soapy black fabric MIA.3.

Ditch Cut 443 (Context 449)

3: Saucepan pot in soot-soaked fabric MIA.1 with overall polish and impressed dot decoration

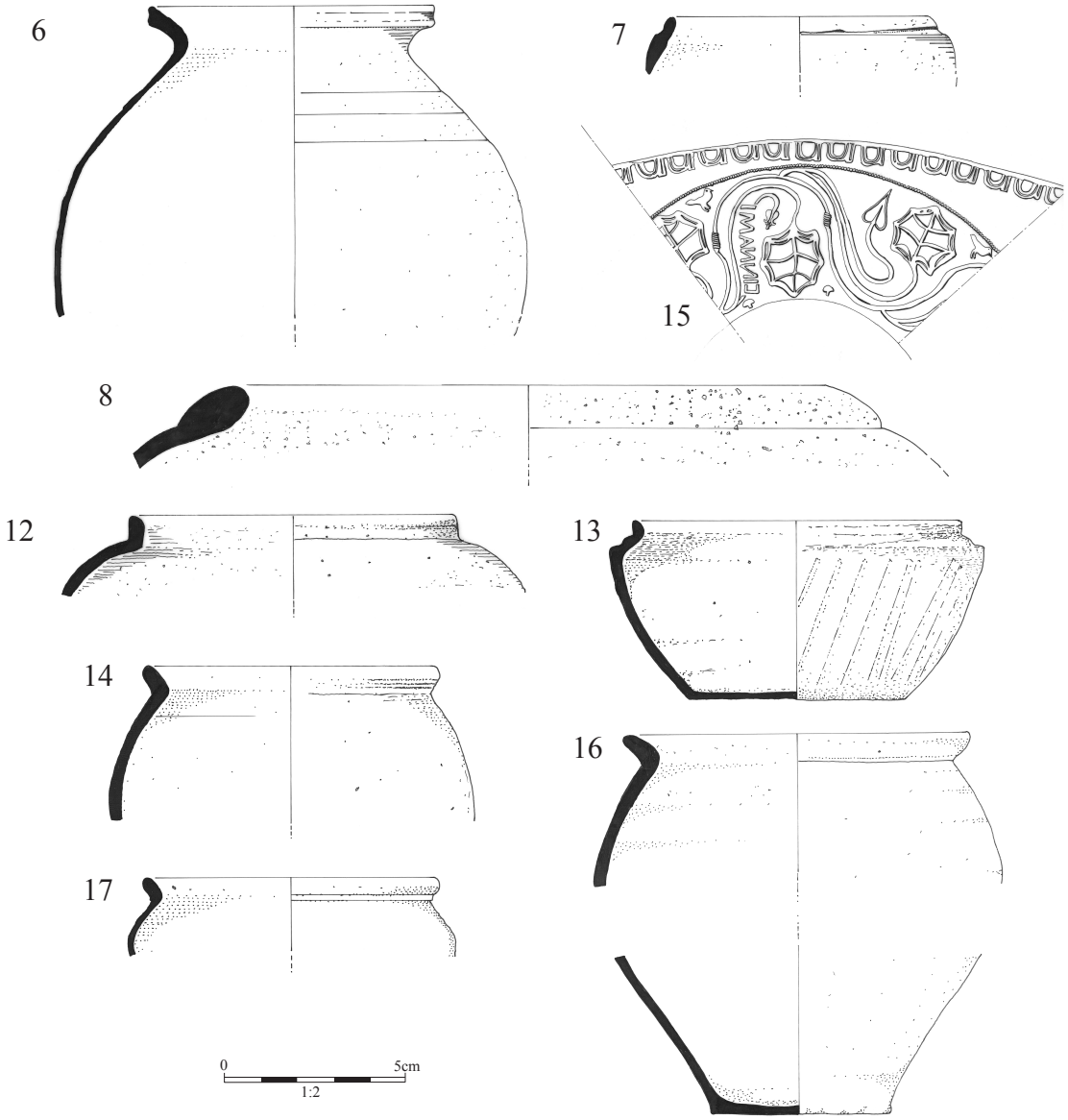
Ditch Cut 507 (Context 508)

4: Slack-profiled bead-rim jar in polished black fabric MIA.1 with vertical rippling on the body

Gully 337 (Context 336)

5: Necked and cordoned bowl in polished buff/black fabric IAR.4 b
9: Bead-rim jar in friable soot-soaked fabric IAR.4A with polished exterior
10: Bead-rim storage jar in patchy brown/grey fabric IAR.11

**Figure 11:** Pottery from Iron Age Features




Fills of 380 (Context 374, 375, 381, 382)

6: Everted rim jar in patchy black/grey Rowlands Castle fabric IAR.15c
7: Small bead-rim jar in friable grey fabric IAR. 4b
8: Bead-rim storage jar in handmade reddish-brown fabric IAR.2

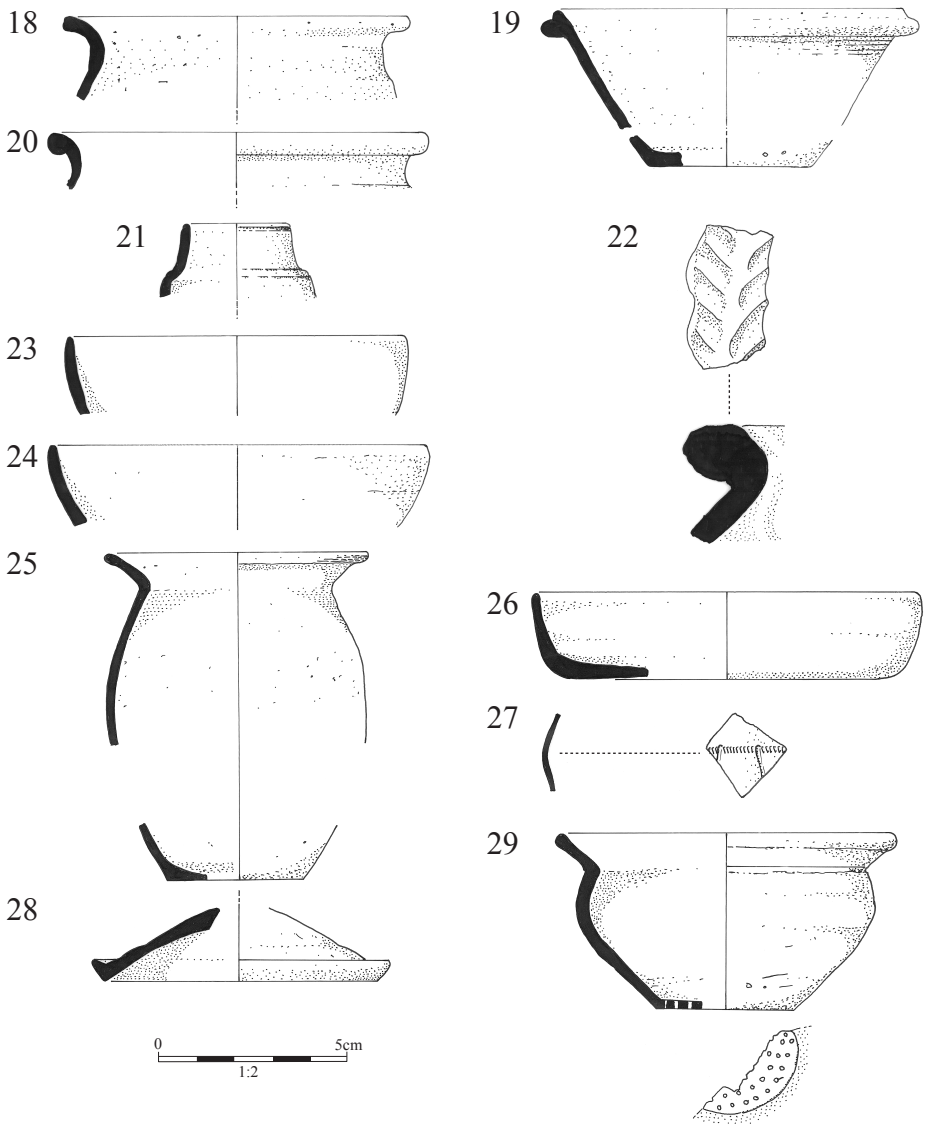
Ditch Cut 529 (Context 528)

12: Bead-rim jar in polished soot-soaked patchy brown black fabric IAR.3
13: Carinated bead-rim bowl of Fishbourne type 221 in tournetted Rowlands Castle greyware fabric IAR.15a
14: Jar with stubby everted rim in Rowlands Castle greyware fabric fired grey

Ditch Cut 452

15: Central Gaulish Samian Dr.37 bowl with retrograde CINNAMI stamp within decoration
16: Jar with stubby everted rim in polished grey Rowlands Castle fabric IAR.15a
17: Pear-shaped jar with semi-carinated shoulder in Rowlands Castle fabric IAR.15a

**Figure 12:** Pottery from Early Roman Features




Fill of Working Hollow 620

18: Slack-profiled jar with everted rim in grey fabric IAR.19b

Fill of Working Hollow 502

19: Developed beaded-and-flanged greyware bowl of Portchester type 85.3 with internal black slip
20: Jar of Portchester type 133.1 in New Forest greyware
21: New Forest purplw colour-coat beaker od Fulford type 27.14

Fill of Structure 8

22: Storage jar in oxidised grog-tempered fabric with finger-impressed rim
23: Straight-sided dish in black grog-tempered fabric
24: Convex-sided dish in black grog-tempered fabric

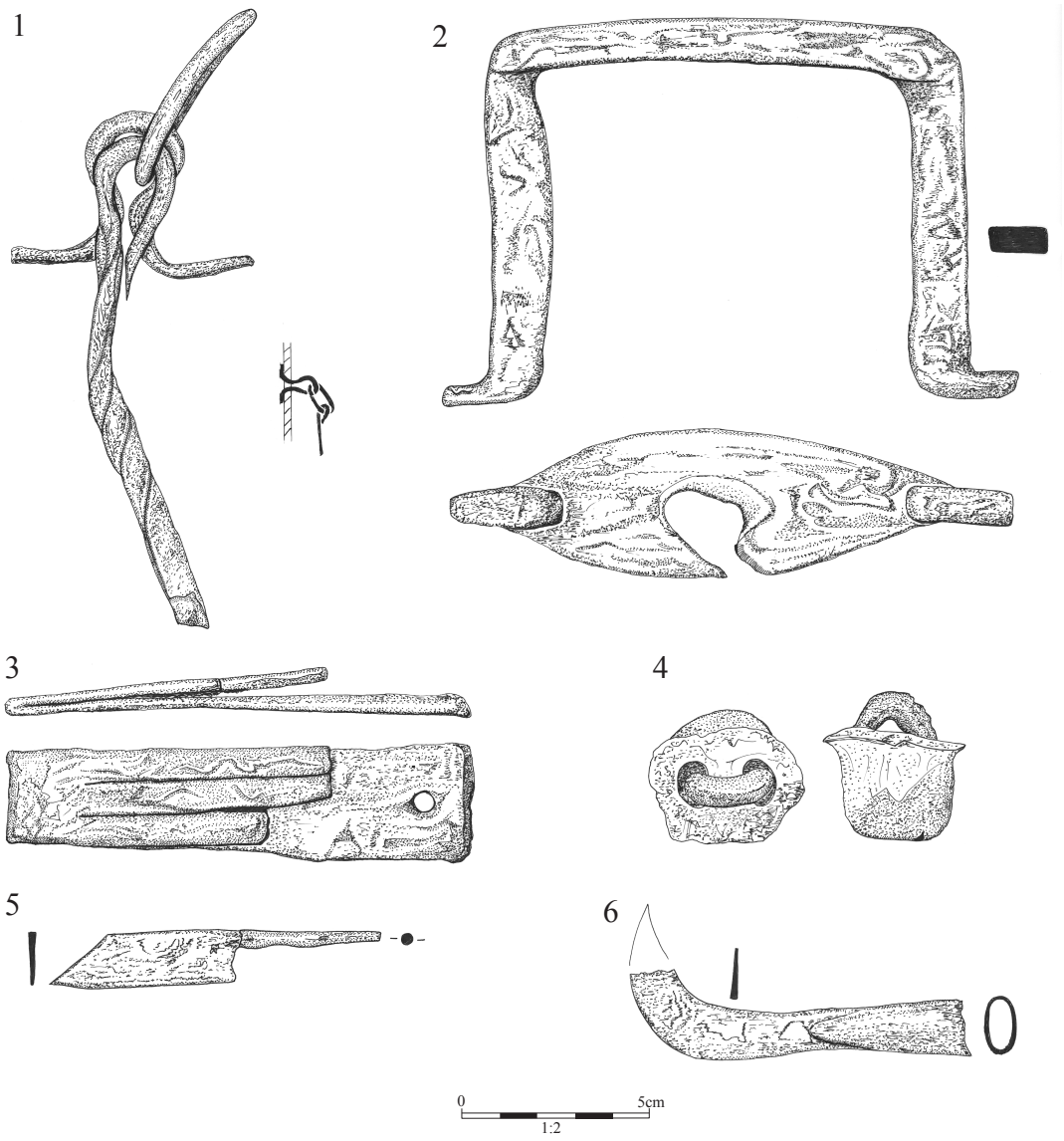
Fill of Gully 538

25: Imitation BB1 cooking-pot in patchy brown-black fabric
26: Straight-sided dish in rough grey fabric
27: Fragments from a thin-walled Moselkeramik beaker with slit indentations
28: Lid of Fulford type 23.2 (1975A) in New Forest fabric

Fill of Pit 425

29: Strainer in polished black grog-tempered ware fabric

**Figure 13:** Pottery from Late Roman Features




Fill of Pit 024

1: Iron Fitting. Complex fitting comprising an oval iron ring to which is attached a double spiked loop

2: Iron Fitting. Stout oval plate with a rectangular-sectioned arm rising from each end

3: Iron Lock Bolt. Rectangular plate with three springs on one face and a circular perforation at the upper end

4: Iron and Lead Weight. Crudely-made, roughly cylindrical lump of lead with an irregular flange at the top and a loop of iron inserted into the upper surface

Fill of Posthole 519

5: Iron Knife. two joining fragments of a parallel-sided knife or razor, with straight cutting edge

Fill of Pit 070

6: Iron Knife. Fragment of curved blade with trace of socketed handle

**Figure 14:** Metalwork from Late Roman Features

# APPENDIX A – CONTEXT REGISTER

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| **Test Pits** | | | | | |
| 1/001 | Turf/topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.12m | |
| 1/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.20m | |
| 1/003 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.15m | |
| 1/004 | Possible fill? | 1.00m | 0.18-0.40m | 0.23m | |
| 1/005 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 2/001 | Turf/topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.13m | |
| 2/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.27m | |
| 2/003 | Fill | - | 0.43m | 0.24m | |
| 2/004 | Cut | - | 0.43m | 0.24m | |
| 2/005 | Deposit | 0.50m | Unknown | 0.10m | |
| 2/006 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.22m | |
| 2/007 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 3/001 | Turf | Tr. | Tr. | 0.10m | |
| 3/002 | Topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.40m | |
| 3/003 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 4/001 | Turf | Tr. | Tr. | 0.10m | |
| 4/002 | Topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.30m | |
| 4/003 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 4/004 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 5/001 | Turf/topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.12m | |
| 5/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.30m | |
| 5/003 | Ditch fill | Tr. | 0.58m max. | 0.46m | |
| 5/004 | Ditch cut | Tr. | 0.58m max. | 0.46m | |
| 5/005 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 5/006 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 6/001 | Turf/topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.10m | |
| 6/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.35m | |
| 6/003 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 7/001 | Turf/ topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.10m | |
| 7/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.20m | |
| 7/003 | Natural brickearth | Tr. | Tr. | 0.50m | |
| 7/004 | Natural gravel | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 8/001 | Turf/topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.10m | |
| 8/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.30m | |
| 8/003 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.18m | |
| 8/004 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 9/001 | Turf/topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.10m | |
| 9/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.20m | |
| 9/003 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.28m | |
| 9/004 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 10/001 | Topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.13m | |
| 10/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.24m | |
| 10/003 | Poss. Palaeozoic | Tr. | Tr. | 0.09m | |
| 10/004 | Fill of 10/005 | 0.95m | 0.60m | 0.37m | |
| 10/005 | Uncertain cut | 0.95m | 0.60m | 0.37m | |
| 10/006 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 11/001 | Topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.13m | |
| 11/002 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.28m | |
| 11/003 | Palaeozoic | Tr. | Tr. | 0.09m | |
| 11/004 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 12/001 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.08 | |
| 12/002 | Ditch fill | 2.00m | 1.00m | 0.40m | |

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12/003 | Ditch fill | 0.75m | 0.40m | 0.18m | |
| 12/004 | Ditch cut | 2.00m | 1.00m | 0.60m | |
| 12/005 | Palaeozoic | 1.60m | 0.40m | 0.12m | |
| 12/006 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 13/001 | Topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.10m | |
| 13/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.40m | |
| 13/003 | Ditch fill | 1.80m | 0.38m | 0.25m | |
| 13/004 | Ditch cut | 1.80m | 0.38m | 0.25m | |
| 13/005 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 14/001 | Topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.10m | |
| 14/002 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.31m | |
| 14/003 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 15/001 | Topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.12m | |
| 15/002 | Agricultural soil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.40m | |
| 15/003 | Ditch fill | 2.00m | 0.60m | 0.40m | |
| 15/004 | Ditch cut | 2.00m | 0.60m | 0.40m | |
| 15/005 | Subsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.15m | |
| 15/006 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| | | | | | |
| **Access Road** | | | | | |
| 001 | Fill | 0.50m | 0.40m | 0.10m | |
| 002 | Posthole cut | 0.50m | 0.40m | 0.10m | |
| 003 | Fill | 0.70m | 0.65m | 0.08m | |
| 004 | Pit cut | 0.70m | 0.65m | 0.08m | |
| 005 | Fill | 0.30m | 0.25m | 0.10m | |
| 006 | Posthole cut | 0.30m | 0.25m | 0.10m | |
| 007 | Fill | 0.40m | 0.40m | 0.12m | |
| 008 | Posthole cut | 0.40m | 0.40m | 0.12m | |
| 009 | Fill | 0.70m | 0.28m | 0.10m | |
| 010 | Cut (natural?) | 0.70m | 0.28m | 0.10m | |
| 011 | Fill | 0.30m | 0.28m | 0.05m | |
| 012 | Posthole cut | 0.30m | 0.28m | 0.05m | |
| 013 | Fill | 0.15m | 0.15m | 0.07m | |
| 014 | Posthole cut | 0.15m | 0.15m | 0.07m | |
| 015 | Fill | 0.40m | 0.30m | 0.18m | |
| 016 | Posthole | 0.40m | 0.30m | 0.18m | |
| 017 | Fill | 0.80m | 0.72m | 0.30m | |
| 018 | Ditch cut | 0.80m | 0.72m | 0.30m | |
| 019 | Fill | 1.70m | 0.80m | 0.10m | |
| 020 | Ditch cut | 1.70m | 0.80m | 0.10m | |
| 021 | Fill | 0.30m | 0.25m | 0.08m | |
| 022 | Posthole cut | 0.30m | 0.25m | 0.08m | |
| 023 | Fill | 1.84m | 0.74m | 0.37m | |
| 024 | Pit cut | 1.84m | 0.74m | 0.37m | |
| 025 | Fill | 0.70m | 0.72m | 0.27m | |
| 026 | Ditch cut | 0.70m | 0.72m | 0.27m | |
| 027 | Fill | 1.00m | 0.80m | 0.12m | |
| 028 | Cut | 1.00m | 0.80m | 0.12m | Same as [030] |
| 029 | Fill | 1.00m | 0.52m | 0.15m | |
| 030 | Cut | 1.00m | 0.52m | 0.15m | |
| 031 | Fill | 0.45m | 0.40m | 0.16m | |
| 032 | Posthole cut | 0.45m | 0.40m | 0.16m | |
| 033 | Fill | 1.70m | 0.45m | 0.05m | |
| 034 | Ditch cut | 1.70m | 0.45m | 0.05m | |
| 035-048 | **VOID** | - | - | - | |
| 049 | Fill | 0.28m | 0.28m | 0.25m | |
| 050 | Cut (for vessel) | 0.28m | 0.28m | 0.25m | |

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 051 | Fill | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.14m | |
| 052 | Posthole cut | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.14m | |
| 053 | Fill | 3.50m | 1.50m | 0.60m min. | |
| 054 | Foundation cut | 3.50m | 1.50m | 0.60m min. | |
| 055 | Fill | | | | |
| 056 | Ditch cut | | | | |
| 057 | Fill | | | | |
| 058 | Ditch cut | | | | |
| 059 | Fill | | | | |
| 060 | Ditch cut | | | | |
| 061 | Fill | | | | |
| 062 | Ditch cut | | | | |
| 063 | Fill | | | | |
| 064 | Ditch cut | | | | |
| 065 | Fill | | | | |
| 066 | Posthole cut | | | | |
| 067 | Fill | | | | |
| 068 | Ditch cut? | | | | |
| 069 | Pit / tree bole fill | 1.3m | 0.7m | 0.22m | |
| 070 | Pit / tree bole | 1.3m | 0.7m | 0.22m | |
| 071 | Pit? fill | 1.60m | - | 0.4m | |
| 072 | Pit? fill | - | 0.23m | 0.43m | |
| 073 | Pit? fill | - | 0.24m | 0.3m | |
| 074 | Pit? fill | - | 1.45m | 0.24m | |
| 075 | Pit? fill | - | 1.00m | 0.01-0.07m | |
| 076 | Pit? fill | - | 0.45m | 0.07m | |
| 077 | Pit? fill | - | 0.60m | 0.02-0.12m | |
| | | | | | |
| **Area 1** | | | | | |
| 100 | Topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.1-0.3m | |
| 101 | Pit fill | 1.9m | 1.9m | 0.4m | |
| 102 | Pit | 1.9m | 1.9m | 0.4m | |
| 103 | Posthole fill | 0.55m | 0.4m | 0.23m | |
| 104 | Posthole cut | 0.55m | 0.4m | 0.23m | |
| 105 | Posthole fill | 0.95m | 0.5m | 0.35m | |
| 106 | Posthole cut | 0.95m | 0.5m | 0.35m | |
| 107 | Posthole fill | 1.1m | 0.8m | 0.38m | |
| 108 | Posthole cut | 1.1m | 0.8m | 0.38m | |
| 109 | Posthole fill | 0.8m | 0.7m | 0.31m | |
| 110 | Posthole cut | 0.8m | 0.7m | 0.31m | |
| 111 | Posthole fill | 0.65m | 0.65m | 0.28m | |
| 112 | Posthole cut | 0.65m | 0.65m | 0.28m | |
| 113 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.26m | |
| 114 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.26m | |
| 115 | Posthole fill | 0.6m | 0.6m | 0.15m | |
| 116 | Posthole cut | 0.6m | 0.6m | 0.15m | |
| 117 | Posthole fill | 0.7m | 0.7m | 0.23m | |
| 118 | Posthole cut | 0.7m | 0.7m | 0.23m | |
| 119 | Posthole fill | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.21m | |
| 120 | Posthole cut | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.21m | |
| 121 | Posthole? fill | 0.4m | 0.3m | 0.07m | |
| 122 | Posthole? cut | 0.4m | 0.3m | 0.07m | |
| 123 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.2m | |
| 124 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.2m | |
| 125 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.19m | |
| 126 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.19m | |
| 127 | Pit fill | 2.7m | 2.5m | 1.0m min. | |

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 128 | Pit cut | 2.7m | 2.5m | 1.0m min. | |
| 129 | Pit fill | 2.7m | 1.45m | 0.52m | |
| 130 | Pit cut | 2.7m | 1.45m | 0.52m | |
| 131 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| 132 | Posthole fill | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.11m | |
| 133 | Posthole cut | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.11m | |
| 134 | Cremation backfill | 0.6m | 0.35m | 0.32m max. | |
| 135 | Cremation | 0.27m | 0.23m | 0.18m | |
| 136 | Cremation urn | 0.28m | 0.24m | 0.18m | |
| 137 | Cremation cut | 0.6m | 0.35m | 0.32m | |
| 138 | Fill | 3.5m | 0.3m | 0.05m | |
| 139 | Linear cut | 3.5m | 0.3m | 0.05m | |
| 140 | Pot fill | 0.23m | 0.23m | 0.08m | |
| 141 | Pot | 0.23m | 0.23m | 0.08m | |
| 142 | Posthole fill | 0.76m | 0.4m+ | 0.34m | |
| 143 | Posthole cut | 0.76m | 0.4m+ | 0.34m | |
| 144 | Stakehole fill | 0.2m | 0.2m | 0.1m | |
| 145 | Stakehole cut | 0.2m | 0.2m | 0.1m | |
| 146 | Stakehole fill | 0.1m | 0.1m | 0.06m | |
| 147 | Stakehole cut | 0.1m | 0.1m | 0.06m | |
| | | | | | |
| **Area 2** | | | | | |
| 201 | Topsoil | Tr. | Tr. | 0.3-0.45m | |
| 202 | Pit fill | 0.8m | 0.75m | 0.2m | |
| 203 | Pit cut | 0.8m | 0.75m | 0.2m | |
| 204 | Fill | 0.85m | 0.35m | 0.08m | |
| 205 | Linear cut | 0.85m | 0.35m | 0.08m | |
| 206 | Pit fill | 0.8m | 0.6m | 0.1m | |
| 207 | Pit cut | 0.8m | 0.6m | 0.1m | |
| 208 | Natural | Tr. | Tr. | - | |
| | | | | | |
| **Area 3** | | | | | |
| 300 | Pit cut | 0.95m | 0.36m | 0.36m | |
| 301 | Pit fill | 0.95m | 0.36m | 0.36m | |
| 302 | Pit? cut | 0.86m | 0.86m | 0.06m | |
| 303 | Pit? fill | 0.86m | 0.86m | 0.06m | |
| 304 | Pit cut | 1.12m | 0.8m | 0.07m | |
| 305 | Pit fill | 1.12m | 0.8m | 0.07m | |
| 306 | Gully cut | 6.5m | 0.47m | 0.08m | |
| 307 | Gully fill | 6.5m | 0.47m | 0.08m | |
| 308 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.11m | |
| 309 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.11m | |
| 310 | Posthole cut | 0.39m | 0.39m | 0.19m | |
| 311 | Posthole fill | 0.39m | 0.39m | 0.19m | |
| 312 | Posthole cut | 0.43m | 0.43m | 0.16m | |
| 313 | Posthole fill | 0.43m | 0.43m | 0.16m | |
| 314 | Posthole cut | 0.42m | 0.42m | 0.14m | |
| 315 | Posthole fill | 0.42m | 0.42m | 0.14m | |
| 316 | Posthole cut | 0.6m | 0.6m | 0.16m | |
| 317 | Posthole fill | 0.6m | 0.6m | 0.16m | |
| 318 | Posthole? fill | 0.67m | 0.67m | 0.11m max. | |
| 319 | Posthole? cut | 0.67m | 0.67m | 0.11m max. | |
| 320 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.08m | |
| 321 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.08m | |
| 322 | Stakehole | 0.26m | 0.26m | 0.08m | |
| 323 | Ditch infilling | 15m+ | 1.2m | 0.5m max. | |
| 324 | Pit cut | 1.95m | 1.95m | 0.58m | |

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 325 | Pit fill | 1.65m | 1.65m | 0.22m | |
| 326 | Pit fill | 1.7m | - | 0.23m | |
| 327 | Pit fill | 1.35m | - | 0.25m | |
| 328 | backfill of 329 | 1.5m | 1.1m | 0.4-0.6m | |
| 329 | treebole | 1.5m | 1.1m | 0.4-0.6m | |
| 330 | Pit fill | 0.7m | 0.65m | 0.15m | |
| 331 | Pit cut | 0.7m | 0.65m | 0.15m | |
| 332 | Ditch cut | 15m | 1.0-1.2m | 0.5m min. | |
| 333 | Posthole cut | | 0.44m | 0.2m | |
| 334 | Posthole fill | | 0.44m | 0.2m | |
| 335 | Pit fill | 0.56m | 0.56m? | 0.1m | |
| 336 | Gully fill | 5.4m? | 0.66m | 0.2-0.25m | |
| 337 | Gully cut | 5.4m | 0.66m | 0.2-0.25m | |
| 338 | ?fill / ?layer | ? | ? | 0.16-0.22m | |
| 339 | ?cut | - | - | 0.16-0.22m? | |
| 340 | ?natural fill | 0.8m | 0.8m | 0.16-0.18m | |
| 341 | Silt hollow? | 0.8m | 0.8m | 0.16-0.18m | |
| 342 | ?natural fill | 1.0m | 0.6m | 0.08m | |
| 343 | ?natural feature | 1.0m | 0.6m | 0.08m | |
| 344 | Humic deposit | 5.5m | 5.0m | 0.05-0.08m | |
| 345 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.3m | 0.35m | |
| 346 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.3m | 0.35m | |
| 347 | Posthole fill | 0.3m | 0.3m | 0.1m | |
| 348 | Posthole cut | 0.3m | 0.3m | 0.1m | |
| 349 | Posthole? fill | 0.44m | 0.34m | 0.05m | |
| 350 | Posthole cut? | 0.44m | 0.34m | 0.05m | |
| 351 | Posthole? fill | 0.2m | 0.16m | 0.05m | |
| 352 | Posthole cut? | 0.2m | 0.16m | 0.05m | |
| 353 | Posthole? fill | 0.24m | 0.2m | 0.12m | |
| 354 | Posthole cut? | 0.24m | 0.2m | 0.12m | |
| 355 | Natural deposit? | | 4.9m | 0.11m max. | |
| 356 | Ditch cut | 15m+ | 1.6m | 0.49m | |
| 357 | Ditch fill | 0.7m+ | 1.6m | 0.49m | |
| 358 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.2m | |
| 359 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.2m | |
| 360 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.26m | 0.15m | |
| 361 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.26m | 0.15m | |
| 362 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.2m | |
| 363 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.2m | |
| 364 | Posthole cut | 0.38m | 0.34m | 0.1m | |
| 365 | Posthole fill | 0.38m | 0.34m | 0.1m | |
| 366 | Posthole cut | 0.36m | 0.36m | 0.1m | |
| 367 | Posthole fill | 0.36m | 0.36m | 0.1m | |
| 368 | Posthole fill | 0.36m | 0.35m | 0.14m | |
| 369 | Posthole cut | 0.36m | 0.35m | 0.14m | |
| 370 | Posthole fill | 0.6m | 0.5m | 0.08-0.10m | |
| 371 | Posthole cut | 0.6m | 0.5m | 0.08-0.10m | |
| 372 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.1m | |
| 373 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.1m | |
| 374 | Gully fill | 9.7m? | 0.8m | 0.14m max. | |
| 375 | Gully cut | 9.7m | 0.8m max. | 0.14m ? | |
| 376 | Gully fill | 6.6m+? | 0.61m | 0.11m max. | |
| 377 | Gully cut | 6.6m+ | 0.61m | 0.11m+? | |
| 378 | Fill of 379 | 0.7m | 0.7m | 0.14m | |
| 379 | Treebole / post pit | 0.7m | 0.7m | 0.14m | |
| 380 | Ditch cut | 3m+ | 1.24m | 0.5m | |
| 381 | Ditch fill | 3m+ | 1.24m | 0.25m | |

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 382 | Ditch fill | 3m+ | 1.0m | 0.3m | |
| 383 | Ditch/gully cut | 1.5m+ | 0.8m | 0.2m | |
| 384 | Ditch/gully fill | 1.5m+ | 0.8m | 0.2m | |
| 385 | **Feature group – posthole run** | | | | |
| 386 | Ditch cut | | 1.2m | 0.4m | |
| 387 | Ditch fill | | 1.2m | 0.3m | |
| 388 | Ditch fill | | 0.78m | 0.1m | |
| 389 | Fill | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| 390 | Posthole | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| 391 | Fill | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| 392 | Posthole | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| 393 | Fill | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| 394 | Posthole | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| 395 | Fill | 0.08 | 0.08 | | Feature group 385 |
| 396 | Posthole | 0.08 | 0.08 | | Feature group 385 |
| 397 | Fill | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| 398 | Posthole | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| 399 | Fill | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| 400 | Posthole | 0.06 | 0.06 | | Feature group 385 |
| | | | | | |
| **Area 4** | | | | | |
| 401 | Pit fill | 0.65m | 0.65m | 0.16m | |
| 402 | Pit cut | 0.65m | 0.65m | 0.16m | |
| 403 | Fill of 404 | 0.8m | 0.75m | 0.12m | |
| 404 | Posthole/root bole | 0.8m | 0.75m | 0.12m | |
| 405 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.06m | |
| 406 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.06m | |
| 407 | Fill of 408 | 0.98m | 0.98m | 0.1m | |
| 408 | Pit / posthole cut | 0.98m | 0.98m | 0.1m | |
| 409 | Pit / posthole fill | 0.78m | 0.78m | 0.12m | |
| 410 | Pit / posthole cut | 0.78m | 0.78m | 0.12m | |
| 411 | Pit / posthole fill | 0.52m | 0.52m | 0.24m | |
| 412 | Pit / posthole cut | 0.52m | 0.52m | 0.24m | |
| 413 | Fill of 414 | 0.62m | 0.62m | 0.04m | |
| 414 | Pit? cut | 0.62m | 0.62m | 0.04m | |
| 415 | Pit fill | 0.57m | 0.55m | 0.13m | |
| 416 | Pit | 0.57m | 0.55m | 0.13m | |
| 417 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.14m | |
| 418 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.14m | |
| 419 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.1m | |
| 420 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.1m | |
| 421 | Posthole fill | 0.28m | 0.28m | 0.06m | |
| 422 | Posthole cut | 0.28m | 0.28m | 0.06m | |
| 423 | ?Pit | 1.25m | 0.6m | 0.06m | |
| 424 | Fill of 423 | 1.25m | 0.6m | 0.06m | |
| 425 | Cut | 2.4m | 2.4m | 0.08m | |
| 426 | Fill | 2.4m | 2.4m | 0.08m | |
| 427 | Ditch cut/gully | 17.5m+ | 1.7m+ | 0.16m | |
| 428 | Ditch/gully fill | 0.5m+ | 0.4m+ | 0.16m | |
| 429 | Fill of 430 | 0.9m | 0.9m | 0.06m | |
| 430 | Cut? | 0.9m | 0.9m | 0.06m | |
| 431 | Fill of 432 | 0.5m | 0.24m | 0.22m | |
| 432 | Cut | 0.5m | 0.24m | 0.22m | |
| 433 | Fill of 434 | 2.5m | 0.7m | 0.09m | |
| 434 | Gully? | 2.5m | 0.7m | 0.09m | |
| 435 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.28m | 0.3m | |
| 436 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.28m | 0.3m | |

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 437 | Posthole fill | 0.3m | 0.2m | 0.15m | |
| 438 | Posthole cut | 0.3m | 0.2m | 0.15m | |
| 439 | Fill of 440 | 0.78m | 0.6m | | |
| 440 | Cut | 0.78m | 0.6m | | |
| 441 | Pit fill | 1.2m | 0.9m | 0.16m | |
| 442 | Pit fill | 1.2m | 0.9m | 0.16m | |
| 443 | Ditch cut | 0.6m+ | 1.9m | 0.82m | Same as [427] |
| 444 | Ditch fill | 0.6m+ | 1.12m | 0.5m | |
| 445 | Ditch fill | 0.6m+ | 0.52m | 0.18m | |
| 446 | Ditch fill | 0.6m+ | 1.5m | 0.5m | |
| 447 | Ditch fill | 0.6m+ | 1.32m | 0.05m | |
| 448 | Ditch fill | 0.6m+ | 1.2m | 0.48m | |
| 449 | Ditch fill | 0.6m+ | 0.82m | 0.38m | |
| 450 | Ditch fill | 1m+ | 0.85m | 0.28m | |
| 451 | Ditch fill | 1m+ | 0.66m | 0.12m | |
| 452 | Ditch cut | 25m+ | 0.85m | 0.49m | |
| 453 | Ditch fill | 0.43m+ | 0.76m | 0.17m | |
| 454 | Ditch cut | 14m+ | 0.76m | 0.17m | |
| 455 | Ditch fill | 0.8m+ | 0.7m | 0.25m | |
| 456 | Ditch fill | 1m+ | 0.52m | 0.27m | |
| 457 | Posthole cut | 0.7m | 0.7m | 0.08m | |
| 458 | Posthole fill | 0.7m | 0.7m | 0.08m | |
| 459 | Posthole/pit cut | 0.65m | 0.65m | 0.12m | |
| 460 | Fill of 459 | 0.65m | 0.65m | 0.12m | |
| 461 | Posthole cut | 0.3m | 0.3m | 0.12m | |
| 462 | Posthole fill | 0.3m | 0.3m | 0.12m | |
| 463 | Cut | c.8.5m | 2.5m | 0.08m | |
| 464 | Fill of 463 | c.8.5m | 2.5m | 0.08m | |
| 465 | Silt spread | 8m | 6.5m | 0.05m | |
| | | | | | |
| **Area 5** | | | | | |
| 501 | SFB fill | | | | |
| 502 | SFB cut | 3.7m | 2.8m | 0.14m | |
| 503 | SFB fill | 3.7m | 2.8m | 0.1m | |
| 504 | Surface? | 3.7m | 2.8m | 0.04m | |
| 505 | Pit? | 1.25m | 1.25m | 0.13m | |
| 506 | Fill of 505 | 1.25m | 1.25m | 0.13m | |
| 507 | Ditch cut | 15.5m | 0.85m | 0.23m | |
| 508 | Ditch fill | 1m+ | 0.85m | 0.23m | |
| 509 | Ditch cut | 15.5m | 1.05m | 0.36m | Same as [507] |
| 510 | Ditch fill | 1m+ | 1.05m | 0.36m | |
| 511 | Pit fill | 2.1m | 1.8m | 0.4m | |
| 512 | Pit fill | 1.55m | 0.6m | 0.2-0.3m | |
| 513 | Pit cut | 2.1m | 1.75-1.8m | 0.7m | |
| 514 | Posthole fill | 0.46m | 0.42m | 0.3m | |
| 515 | Posthole cut | 0.46m | 0.42m | 0.3m | |
| 516 | Fill of 517 | 1.07m | 0.8m | 0.07-0.10m | |
| 517 | Cut | 1.07m | 0.8m | 0.07-0.10m | |
| 518 | Fill of 519 | 1.0m | 0.68m | 0.13m | |
| 519 | Pad pit? | 1.0m | 0.68m | 0.13m | |
| 520 | Fill of 521 | 0.67m | 0.6m | 0.25m | |
| 521 | Pad pit? | 0.67m | 0.6m | 0.25m | |
| 522 | Fill of 523 | 1.0m | 0.48-0.7m | 0.17m | |
| 523 | Irregular cut | 1.0m | 0.48-0.7m | 0.17m | |
| 524 | Fill of 525 | 1.06m | 0.64m max. | 0.2m max. | |
| 525 | Post pit? | 1.06m | 0.64m max. | 0.2m max. | |
| 526 | Posthole fill | 0.46m | 0.4m | 0.15m | |

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 527 | Posthole cut | 0.46m | 0.4m | 0.15m | |
| 528 | Ditch fill | 0.7m+ | 1.32m | 0.32m | |
| 529 | Ditch cut | 18m+ | 1.32m | 0.32m | |
| 530 | Fill of 531 | 0.9m | 0.8m | 0.09m max. | |
| 531 | Shallow cut | 0.9m | 0.8m | 0.09m max. | |
| 532 | Fill of 533 | 1.0m | 0.8m | 0.09m max. | |
| 533 | Shallow cut | 1.0m | 0.8m | 0.09m max. | |
| 534 | Fill of 535 | 1.1m | 0.83m | 0.1m max. | |
| 535 | Shallow cut | 1.1m | 0.83m | 0.1m max. | |
| 536 | Stakehole | 0.14m | 0.11m | 0.27m | |
| 537 | Gully? fill | 1.3m | 0.25m | 0.1m | |
| 538 | Gully? | 1.3m | 0.25m | 0.1m | |
| 539 | Posthole cut | 0.33m | 0.33m | 0.04m | |
| 540 | Posthole fill | 0.33m | 0.33m | 0.04m | |
| 541 | Posthole cut | 0.32m | 0.32m | 0.11m | |
| 542 | Posthole fill | 0.32m | 0.32m | 0.11m | |
| 543 | Posthole cut | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.05m | |
| 544 | Posthole fill | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.05m | |
| 545 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.04m | |
| 546 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.04m | |
| 547 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.05m | |
| 548 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.05m | |
| 549 | Fill of 550 | 1m+ | 0.3m | 0.12m | |
| 550 | Gully/ditch | c.30m+ | 0.3m | 0.12m | |
| 551 | Fill of 550 | 0.8m+ | 0.6m | 0.15m | |
| 552 | Fill of 553 | 0.8m | 0.2m max. | 0.09m max. | |
| 553 | Curved linear | 0.8m | 0.2m max | 0.09m max. | |
| 554 | Pit fill | 1.8m | 1.6m | 0.5-0.55m | |
| 555 | Pit fill | 1.7m | 1.6m | 0.5m | |
| 556 | Pit fill | 2.5m | 2.15m | 0.11-0.22m | |
| 557 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.3m | 0.1m | |
| 558 | Posthole fill | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.2m | |
| 559 | Pit fill | 0.8m | 0.45m | 0.15m | |
| 560 | Pit | 0.8m | 0.45m | 0.15m | |
| 561 | Pit lining | 1.8m | 0.65m | 0.03-0.2m | |
| 562 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.25m | 0.1m | |
| 563 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.25m | 0.1m | |
| 564 | Posthole fill | 0.35m | 0.2m | 0.08m | |
| 565 | Posthole cut | 0.35m | 0.2m | 0.08m | |
| 566 | Pit fill | 0.8m | 0.5m | 0.16m | |
| 567 | Pit cut | 0.8m | 0.5m | 0.16m | |
| 568 | Posthole fill | 0.3m | 0.26m | 0.22m | |
| 569 | Posthole cut | 0.3m | 0.26m | 0.22m | |
| 570 | Posthole fill | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.1m | |
| 571 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.4m | 0.1m | |
| 572 | Ditch fill | 22.5m | 2.5m | 0.7m | |
| 573 | Ditch cut | 22.5m+ | 1.4m | 0.7m | |
| 574 | Ditch fill | 22.5m+ | 1.4m | 0.7m | |
| 575 | Ditch fill | 22.5m+ | 1.15m | 0.48-0.5m | |
| 576 | Ditch re-cut | 22.5m+ | 1.15m | 0.48-0.5m | |
| 577 | Pit fill | 0.8m | 0.72m | 0.28m | |
| 578 | Pit cut | 0.8m | 0.72m | 0.28m | |
| 579 | Posthole fill | 0.78m | 0.5m | 0.21m | |
| 580 | Posthole cut | 0.78m | 0.5m | 0.21m | |
| 581 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.1m | |
| 582 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.5m | 0.1m | |
| 583 | Posthole fill | 0.35m | 0.35m | 0.08m | |

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 584 | Posthole cut | 0.35m | 0.35m | 0.08m | |
| 585 | Fill of 586 | c.7m | 0.8-1.0m | 0.45m | |
| 586 | Linear cut | c.7m | 0.8-1.0m | 0.45m | Same as [507] |
| 587 | Pit fill | 3.6m | 2.8m | c.1.6m | |
| 588 | Pit cut | 3.6m | 2.8m | c.1.6m | |
| 589 | Posthole fill | 0.6m | ? | 0.12m | |
| 590 | Posthole cut | 0.6m | ? | 0.12m | |
| 591 | Silt spread | c.7m | c.3m | 0.09m | |
| 592 | Posthole cut | 0.35m | 0.3m | 0.16m | |
| 593 | Posthole fill | 0.35m | 0.3m | 0.16m | |
| 594 | Posthole cut | 0.38m | 0.16m | 0.08m | |
| 595 | Posthole fill | 0.38m | 0.16m | 0.08m | |
| 596 | Shallow cut | 2.3m | 1.4m | 0.1m | |
| 597 | Fill of 596 | 2.3m | 1.4m | 0.1m | |
| 598 | Pit cut | 1.0m | 0.95m | 0.2m | |
| 599 | Pit fill | 1.0m | 0.95m | 0.2m | |
| 600 | Pit/ ditch terminus | 1.5m | 1.5m | 0.2m | |
| 601 | Fill of 600 | 1.5m | 1.5m | 0.2m | |
| 602 | Pit cut | 1.7m | 1.6m | 0.5m | |
| 603 | Posthole cut | 0.4m | 0.3m | 0.1m | |
| 604 | Posthole cut | 0.45m | 0.45m | 0.2m | |
| 605 | Posthole cut | 0.5m | 0.3m | 0.1m | |
| 606 | Posthole fill | 0.5m | 0.3m | 0.1m | |
| 607 | Posthole cut | 0.64m | 0.58m | 0.25m | |
| 608 | Postpipe | 0.25m | 0.25m | 0.25m | |
| 609 | Post packing | 0.39m | 0.33m | 0.25m | |
| 610 | Posthole cut | 0.58m | 0.55m | 0.16m | |
| 611 | Posthole fill | 0.58m | 0.55m | 0.16m | |
| 612 | Pit cut | 3.0m | 0.75m | 0.45m | |
| 613 | Pit fill | 3.0m | 0.75m | 0.45m | |
| 614 | Linear | 2.5m | 0.7m | 0.08m | |
| 615 | Fill of 614 | 2.5m | 0.7m | 0.08m | |
| 616 | Linear? | 1.8m | 0.5m | 0.12m | |
| 617 | Fill of 616 | 1.8m | 0.5m | 0.12m | |
| 618 | Fill of 619 | | | | |
| 619 | Natural hollow | | | | |
| 620 | SFB cut | 4.5m | 4.0m | 0.1m | |
| 621 | SFB fill | 4.5m | 4.0m | 0.1m | |
| 622 | Pit cut | 1.7m | 1.6m | 0.35m | |
| 623 | Pit fill | 1.7m | 1.6m | 0.35m | |
| 624 | Pit cut | 0.7m | 0.7m | 0.1m | |
| 625 | Pit fill | 0.7m | 0.7m | 0.1m | |
| 626 | Pit fill | 2.0m | 1.15m | 1.3m+ | |
| 627 | Pit cut | 2.0m | 1.15m | 2.7m+ | |
| 628 | Posthole fill | 0.32m | 0.26m | 0.09m | |
| 629 | Posthole cut | 0.32m | 0.26m | 0.09m | |
| 630 | Fill of 631 | 1.4m | 0.8m | 0.07m | |
| 631 | Shallow cut | 1.4m | 0.8m | 0.07m | |
| 632 | Posthole fill | 0.28m | 0.24m | 0.07m | |
| 633 | Posthole cut | 0.28m | 0.24m | 0.07m | |
| 634 | Fill of 635 | 0.65m | 0.5m | 0.1m | |
| 635 | Posthole ? | 0.65m | 0.5m | 0.1m | |
| 636 | Posthole fill | 0.3m | 0.3m | 0.04m | |
| 637 | Posthole cut | 0.3m | 0.3m | 0.04m | |
| 638 | Posthole fill | 0.45m | 0.4m | 0.06m | |
| 639 | Posthole cut? | 0.45m | 0.4m | 0.06m | |
| 640 | Pit lining | | | 0.06-0.1m | |

| Context | Type | Length | Width | Depth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 641 | Pit lining | 1.7m | 1.56m | 0.04m | |
| 642 | Pit cut | 1.7m | 1.56m | 0.52m | |
| 643 | Pit fill | | | 0.2m max. | |
| 644 | Pit fill | | | 0.09m max. | |
| 645 | Pit fill | | | 0.03-0.22m | |
| 646 | Pit cut | 2.4m | 2.2m | 0.45m | |
| 647 | Posthole cut | 0.33m | 0.25m | 0.17m | |
| 648 | Posthole cut | 0.36m | 0.26m | 0.17m | |
| 649 | VOID | | | | |
| 650 | Feature | | | | |
| 651 | Floor | 1.1m | 0.5m | 0.02m | |
| 652 | Floor make-up? | 1.1m | 0.5m | 0.04-0.06m | |
| 653 | Floor | 0.85m | 0.4m | 0.04-0.06m | |
| 654 | Floor make-up? | 2.16m | 0.8m | 0.1m | |
| 655 | Flint wall | 2.4m | 0.3-0.35m | 0.2-0.25m | |
| 656 | Flint wall | c.1.5m | 0.4m max. | | |
| 657 | Hearth | 0.7m | 0.6m | 0.1m | |
| 658 | Backfill | c.1.5m | 0.2-0.25m | 0.22-0.25m | |
| 659 | Posthole fill | 0.2m | 0.2m | 0.18m | |
| 660 | Posthole fill | c.0.2m | c.0.2m | unexc. | |
| 661 | Hearth? | 0.6m | 0.6m | - | |
| 662 | Cut of SFB | 4.9m | 2.8m | 0.28m | |
| 663 | Tree throw | 2.7m | 2.5 | - | |
| 664 | Posthole cut | 0.2m | 0.2m | 0.18m | |
| 665 | Posthole cut | c.0.2m | c.0.2m | unexc. | |
| 666 | Wall footing? | 0.7m | 0.3m | unexc. | |
| 667 | SFB wall | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Area 7** | | | | | |
| 701 | Ditch fill | 9m+ | 0.55-0.6m | 0.1m | |
| 702 | Ditch fill | 1m++ | 0.65m | 0.12-0.14m | |
| 703 | Ditch cut | 9m+ | 0.65m | 0.24m | |
| 704 | Ditch fill | c.9m | 0.5m | 0.15m | |
| 705 | Ditch cut | c.9m | 0.5m | 0.15m | |
| 706 | Natural | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Area 8** | | | | | |
| 801 | Ditch fill | 10m+ | 0.8m | 0.1m | |
| 802 | Ditch fill | 1m+ | 0.8m | 0.1m | |
| 803 | Ditch cut | 10m+ | 0.8m | 0.2m | Same as [705] |
| 804 | Ditch fill | 10m+ | 0.65m | 0.16m | |
| 805 | Ditch cut | 10m+ | 0.65m | 0.16m | Same as [703] |

## APPENDIX B – FINDS REGISTER

| box no. | Ctxt. No. | Material | Object Name | Period | Reg. Find No. | Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| 1 | 001 | Ceramic | pot | Bronze Age | bulk | N |
| 1 | 050 | Ceramic | pot | Bronze Age | bulk | N |
| 1 | 053 | Ceramic | pot | Bronze Age | bulk | N |
| 1 | 141 | Ceramic | pot | Bronze Age | bulk | N |
| 1 | 153 | Ceramic | pot | Bronze Age | bulk | N |
| 1 | 202 | Ceramic | pot | Bronze Age | bulk | N |
| 2 | u/s | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 1/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 1/004 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 2/003 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 3/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 4/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 5/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 5/003 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 6/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 7/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 10/001 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 10/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 2 | 10/003 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 3 | 11/003 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 3 | 12/001 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 3 | 12/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 3 | 13/003 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 3 | 14/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 3 | 15/002 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 3 | 15/003 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 4 | 003 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 4 | 013 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 4 | 015 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 4 | 019 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 4 | 021 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 4 | 023 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 4 | 025 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 4 | 027 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 4 | 029 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 051 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 053 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 055 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 057 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 061 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 065 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 067 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 069 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 074 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 5 | 076 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 6 | 101 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 6 | 105 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 6 | 197 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 6 | 109 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 6 | 123 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 6 | 127 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 6 | 138 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |

| box no. | Ctxt. No. | Material | Object Name | Period | Reg. Find No. | Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 301 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 303 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 307 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 311 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 313 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 317 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 318 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 323 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 325 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 326 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 327 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 328 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 330 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 336 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 7 | 338 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 344 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 345 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 347 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 349 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 351 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 355 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 357 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 363 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 372 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 374 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 375 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 376 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 381 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 382 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 384 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 385 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 387 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 8 | 388 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 405 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 415 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 417 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 418 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 419 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 426 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 431 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 433 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 435 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 437 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 439 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 441 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 444 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 448 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 449 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 450 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 451 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 453 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 455 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 456 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 464 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 9 | 465 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 10 | 501 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |

| box no. | Ctxt. No. | Material | Object Name | Period | Reg. Find No. | Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 503 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 10 | 504 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 10 | 506 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 10 | 508 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 10 | 510 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 10 | 511 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 10 | 512 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 514 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 516 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 518 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 520 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 522 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 524 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 526 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 528 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 529 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 530 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 537 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 538 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 542 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 11 | 549 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 554 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 555 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 556 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 559 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 562 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 570 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 572 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 574 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 575 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 577 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 581 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 587 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 589 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 591 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 597 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 12 | 599 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 601 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 615 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 617 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 621 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 623 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 626 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 643 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 649 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 650 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 704 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 801 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 802 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 13 | 804 | Ceramic | pot | Romano-British | bulk | N |
| 14 | 1/001 | Ceramic | pot | Medieval & Post Medieval | bulk | N |
| 14 | 1/002 | Ceramic | pot | Medieval & Post Medieval | bulk | N |
| 14 | 2/001 | Ceramic | pot | Medieval & Post Medieval | bulk | N |

| box no. | Ctxt. No. | Material | Object Name | Period | Reg. Find No. | Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 3/002 | Ceramic | pot | Medieval & Post Medieval | bulk | N |
| 14 | 4/003 | Ceramic | pot | Medieval & Post Medieval | bulk | N |
| 14 | 11/001 | Ceramic | pot | Medieval & Post Medieval | bulk | N |
| 14 | 11/002 | Ceramic | pot | Medieval & Post Medieval | bulk | N |
| 14 | 13/002 | Ceramic | pot | Medieval & Post Medieval | bulk | N |
| 14 | 14/002 | Ceramic | pot | Medieval & Post Medieval | bulk | N |
| 15 | 1/001 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 1/002 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 5/003 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 10/001 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 12/001 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 12/002 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 15/002 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 019 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 023 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 025 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 053 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 063 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 067 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 074 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 330 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 382 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 503 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 510 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 514 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 516 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 520 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 551 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 556 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 559 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 575 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | 650 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 15 | u/s | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 074 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 111 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 444 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 501 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 504 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 511 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 512 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 556 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 587 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 589 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 623 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 801 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 1/001 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 11/002 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 13/002 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 14/002 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |
| 16 | 15/001 | Ceramic | BM | | bulk | N |

| box no. | Ctxt. No. | Material | Object Name | Period | Reg. Find No. | Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 023 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 057 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 063 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 067 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 127 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 303 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 307 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 323 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 325 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 326 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 336 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 338 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 382 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 426 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 428 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 444 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 446 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 449 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 501 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 503 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 510 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 511 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 555 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 556 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 587 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 591 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 597 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 621 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 626 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 10/003 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 17 | 12/002 | Bone | animal remains | | bulk | N |
| 18 | 067 | Bone | antler pick | | bulk | N |
| 19 | 015 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 019 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 023 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 057 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 113 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 202 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 303 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 323 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 325 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 328 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 330 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 338 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 344 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 376 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 441 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 444 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 449 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 450 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 528 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 553 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 556 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 568 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 587 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 626 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |

| box no. | Ctxt. No. | Material | Object Name | Period | Reg. Find No. | Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 1/001 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 1/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 10/001 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 10/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 11/001 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 11/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 12/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 13/001 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 13/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 13/003 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 15/001 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 15/003 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 2/006 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 3/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 4/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 4/003 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 5/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 5/003 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 6/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 7/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | 9/002 | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 19 | u/s | flint | flint | neolithic | bulk | N |
| 20 | 109 | glass | vessel | | bulk | N |
| 20 | 621 | glass | vessel | | bulk | N |
| 20 | 1/001 | slag | slag | | bulk | N |
| 20 | 10/001 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 20 | 10/002 | sandstone | whetstone | | bulk | N |
| 21 | 067 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 21 | 074 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 21 | 318 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 21 | 446 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 21 | 501 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 21 | 510 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 21 | 512 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 21 | 516 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 21 | 554 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 22 | 555 | stone | quernstone | | bulk | N |
| 23 | 556 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 23 | 589 | stone | | | bulk | N |
| 24 | 626 | bone | human remains | | bulk | N |
| | 069 | copper alloy | | | bulk | N |
| | 076 | iron | multiple | Roman | bulk | N |
| | 323 | iron | key | Roman | bulk | N |
| | 503 | iron | knife,? | | bulk | N |
| | 518 | iron | knife | | bulk | N |
| | 575 | iron | knife | Roman | bulk | N |
| | 652 | iron | ? | | bulk | N |
| | 5/001 | iron | horseshoe | Post-medieval | bulk | N |
| | 323 | iron | small axe head | | bulk | N |
| | 518 | iron | horseshoe | | bulk | N |
| | 5/001 | iron | ? | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 065 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 074 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 301 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 415 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |

| box no. | Ctxt. No. | Material | Object Name | Period | Reg. Find No. | Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nails | 426 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 430 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 464 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 465 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 501 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 503 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 504 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 506 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 511 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 514 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 520 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 532 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 544 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 555 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 556 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 575 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 587 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 597 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 623 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 649 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 10/002 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 11/002 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 11/003 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 12/001 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 12/002 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 13/002 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 2/003 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | 4/002 | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| Nails | u/s | iron | nails | | bulk | N |
| coins | 403 | copper alloy | coin | | bulk | N |
| coins | 540 | copper alloy | coin | | bulk | N |
| coins | 564 | copper alloy | coin | | bulk | N |

# APPENDIX C – BRONZE AGE POTTERY ANALYSIS

By Frances Raymond

## Introduction

A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery comprising 115 sherds, weighing 1626 grams, was recovered from the site. Ninety-five percent of this material (109 sherds, weighing 1561 grams) is of middle Bronze Age date and with the exception of a single sherd (053), was derived from three pits in the south-western part of the site (050, 137, and 203). Two of the features contained the remains of large Deverel Rimbury urns (050 and 137), likely to represent funerary deposits, while the third incorporated fragments from at least seven vessels (203).

The remaining six sherds of prehistoric pottery (weighing 65 grams) were produced during the middle Iron Age. This later assemblage is derived from two contexts (001 and 5/003) and includes the remains of a decorated high shouldered jar with a proto-bead rim (5/003), which could have been produced at any time between approximately 300 and 50 BC.

## Methodology

The analysis of the pottery was carried out according to the guidelines published by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). The variables recorded included fabric, form, decoration, surface treatment, colour, wall thickness, sherd size, condition and residues.

The sherds were sorted into fabric groups with the aid of binocular microscope set at a magnification of X20, while each of the wares was described using a higher resolution of X40. Much of the pottery is in fragmentary condition, while the soft character of the middle Bronze Age fabrics has resulted in edge damage preventing reconstruction or the identification of cross-context joins. This has also meant that featured sherds provide only limited information about vessel profiles and in all cases the identification of the forms is necessarily tentative.

## The Middle Bronze Age Pottery

### *The Urns from 050 and 137*

Two of the pits each contained fragments from the lower walls and outer edge of the base of a relatively large, thick-walled (9-12 mm.) Deverel Rimbury bucket or barrel urn. These are made from the same coarse, flint-tempered fabric (FS/1), have oxidised reddish or yellowish brown exteriors and crude or non-existent surface treatments. In each case so little of the profile survives that it is not possible to determine the vessel type, although the fabric and surface treatment are more typical of bucket urns.

The pottery from the pits is in fresh condition, consistent with rapid burial. However, the true character of the original deposits is difficult to assess, since the features had been truncated by subsequent cultivation. Even allowing for this, the surviving pottery is somewhat anomalous if the vessels had been complete when buried. Pit 050 produced two sherds, weighing 132 grams, which only represent 18% of the outer edge of the base of a vessel with a diameter of 22 centimetres. Although it is conceivable that the rest of the base was dragged from the feature during ploughing,

this explanation does not account for the character of the material in pit 137. Here, pottery was found at two different levels within the feature, but the most deeply stratified was the more incomplete (141). This deposit comprised 18 sherds, weighing 238 grams, mostly from the lower walls of a vessel, including less than 10% of the outer base circumference. Several of the body fragments retained traces of a charred residue on the interior surface. The overlying assemblage (136) is composed of 36 sherds, weighing 444 grams, also from the lower part of an urn, including between 20 and 30% of the outer edge of the base.

The sherds in both stratigraphic positions (136 and 141) are made from the same fabric (FS/1) and the lower wall fragments share an identical profile. It is almost certain that they represent portions of a single vessel, although this cannot be demonstrated unequivocally since edge damage has precluded cross-context re-fitting. In combination, the evidence either suggests the breakage of a single urn before or during deposition, or points to the burial of part of one vessel below another.

This is reminiscent of similar practices elsewhere in southern England, involving the placement of incomplete vessels or sherds as part of the funerary ritual (cf. Barrett, Bradley and Green 1991, 174, 216-219). In Hampshire, this mode of deposition seems to have taken place during the middle Bronze Age at Daneshill, Basingstoke (Millett and Schadla-Hall 1991, 90; Barrett 1991, 91), but is illustrated most clearly at Kimpton near Andover, where slabs of pottery, not necessarily accompanying a cremation, were placed below flint cairns (Dacre and Ellison 1981, 159-165). Here, the rite was largely a feature of the early Middle Bronze Age, but seemed also to be reflected in a single burial of later Middle Bronze Age date (ibid., 169-170, urn E30). The absence of all but the outer circumference of the base of the vessel or vessels in pit 137 is also paralleled at Kimpton, where most of the early Middle Bronze Age urns lacked bases (ibid., 159-162). It was suggested that this may have occurred during funerary practices involving the removal of hot pyre material into other urns selected for burial (ibid., 162).

***The Pottery from 203***

The assemblage from pit 203 is quite different in character, being composed of 52 sherds, weighing 732 grams, in variable condition which are derived from at least seven vessels. These are made from six different fabrics (Ffe/1, FfeS/1, FS/2, FS/3, FS/4 and FS/5) and four are represented by featured sherds, providing sufficient information about vessel type to suggest a date at the end of the middle Bronze Age for the deposit.

The most complete vessel is represented by three sherds, weighing 97 grams, which comprise 24% of its rim. An additional 31 body sherds, weighing 388 grams, are probably also from this vessel, which is tub-shaped with a wall thickness of 5 to 8 millimetres and has an incurving rim with a diameter of 16 centimetres. It is made from a coarse flint and sand tempered fabric (FS/2) and has prominent traces of vertical finger-smearing on the exterior. The vessel profile is typically middle Bronze Age, but the angle of the rim and the surface treatment pre-figure late Bronze Age developments. The sherds are in fresh condition or exhibit signs of light abrasion and one of the rim fragments retains traces of charred food residue.

A second vessel with a similar profile and surface treatment, but in a finer flint and sand tempered fabric (FfeS/1) and with a wall thickness of 5 to 6 millimetres, is represented by a single rim sherd weighing 12 grams. Seven additional body and base fragments, weighing 53 grams, in an identical fabric are also present. The base profiles indicate that these are derived from at least two different vessels. One of the bases has very common flint grits of up to 2 millimetres in size on the exterior, which is again a characteristic typical of the late Bronze Age.

The third vessel is represented by a tiny rim fragment, weighing 3 grams, with a wall thickness of 5 millimetres, and is made from a fine sand and flint tempered fabric (FS/3). The only other diagnostic sherd is a pinched-out horizontal cordon from a vessel with a wall thickness of 8 millimetres. The sherd has a charred food residue and is made from a sandy fabric tempered with medium sized flint (FS/4). Both featured sherds may be derived from tub-shaped vessels, but could also be from globular urns.

***The Pottery from 053***

A single base sherd, weighing 15 grams, is derived from 053 where it may have been residual. The fragment is made from a sandy fabric tempered with flint (FS/6) which is similar to the wares from pit 203.

***The Fabrics***

Eight of the fabrics identified during the analysis can be attributed to the middle Bronze Age. Apart from the ware from 053 which is hard (FS/6), all are soft and have a hackly fracture. A restricted range of inclusions comprising crushed burnt flint, mica, sand and iron minerals are represented, all of which would have been available locally. The iron minerals and mica are almost certainly natural components of the clay being exploited, but it is not possible to determine whether the sand was a deliberate addition. By contrast, the crushed burnt flint would have been added as tempering and, as is typical of the period, occurs in moderate to abundant amounts.

The majority of inclusions in each of the wares are evenly distributed apart from the flint in FfeS/1, FS/2, FS/4 and FS/5 which has a tendency to cluster. The proportions and size ranges of the inclusions in each of the wares is presented below in Table 00.

| Fabric | Flint | | Iron Minerals | | Mica | | Sand | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Size mm. | Amount | Size mm. | Amount | Size mm. | Amount | Size mm. |
| Ffe/1 | abundant | up to 4 | sparse | <0.1-1.0 | - | - | - | - |
| FfeS/1 | moderate | up to 3 | moderate | <0.1-0.3 | rare | <0.1 | common | <0.1-0.25 |
| FS/1 | abundant | up to 10 | rare | <0.1 | rare | <0.1 | sparse | <0.1 |
| FS/2 | moderate | up to 7 | rare | <0.1 | - | - | common | 0.25-1.0 |
| FS/3 | moderate | up to 2 | - | - | - | - | abundant | 0.25-0.5 |
| FS/4 | common | up to 4 | - | - | rare | <0.1 | common | <0.1 |
| FS/5 | common | up to 4 | - | - | rare | <0.1 | common | <0.1 |
| FS/6 | moderate | up to 4 | - | - | - | - | common | 0.25-1.0 |

Table 00: The proportions and size ranges of the inclusions in the middle Bronze Age wares

**The Middle Iron Age Pottery**

Six fragments of middle Iron Age pottery, weighing 65 grams, were recovered from two contexts (001 and 5/003). Although this material is in good condition, the sherd

numbers are too low to provide a secure date for either context. Context 001 produced two featureless body fragments, weighing 18 grams, made from the same sandy fabric (FS/7). Context 5/003 yielded four sherds, weighing 47 grams, from a high shouldered jar with a proto-bead rim. This is made from a fine flint tempered fabric (FfeS/2), has burnished surfaces and a black exterior. Two shallow tooled horizontal lines, bordered with deeply impressed dots, occur just below the rim. These are positioned immediately above identical motifs on a diagonal axis, which decorate the upper part of the shoulder.

***The Fabrics***

The two middle Iron Age fabrics, comprising a sandy (FS/7) and a flint tempered ware (FfeS/2), are typical products of the period in this part of Hampshire and indeed, are common components of Iron Age assemblages across southern England. Both fabrics are soft, have hackly fractures and evenly distributed inclusions which would have been available locally. The proportions and size ranges of the inclusions are presented below in Table 00.

| Fabric | Flint | | Iron Minerals | | Sand | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Amount** | **Size mm.** | **Amount** | **Size mm.** | **Amount** | **Size mm.** |
| FfeS/2 | common | up to 2 | sparse | <0.1-0.2 | sparse | 0.1-0.5 |
| FS/7 | sparse | up to 5 | - | - | abundant | 0.1-0.5 |

Table 00: The proportions and size ranges of the inclusions in the middle Iron Age wares

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# APPENDIX D – IRON AGE, ROMAN AND SAXON POTTERY ANALYSIS

By Malcolm Lyne

## 1 Introduction

The trial trenches yielded 476 sherds (5084 gm.) of pottery: the access road clearance and eight excavation areas produced a further 2050 fragments (35585 gm.). The sherds range in date from the Middle Iron Age to Saxon, with an emphasis on the Late Iron Age and Roman periods.

## 2 Methodology

All of the pottery assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weight per fabric. Fabrics were classified with the aid of a x8 lens with built-in metric scale for determining the nature, size, form and frequency of inclusions. Finer fabrics were additionally examined using a x30 pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source. No assemblages were large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

## 3 The Fabrics

Three separate numbered fabric series were drawn up, with the prefixes MIA for Middle to Late Iron Age 1 (c.200BC - 0), IAR for Late Iron Age 2 to Roman (c.0 - AD.400+) and S for Early Saxon fabrics (c.AD.450-650).

### 3.1 Middle to Late Iron Age

**MIA.1.** Hand-finished soot-soaked fabric with very-profuse up-to 3.00 mm. calcined flint filler (most less than 0.50 mm.) and polished surfaces.
**MIA.2.** Lumpy soot-soaked fabric with moderate coarse up to 2.00 mm.calcined flint filler
**MIA.3.** Soapy black fabric with grog and sparse ill-sorted up-to 2.00 mm. calcined flint filler.

### 3.2 Late Iron Age to Roman

**IAR.1.** 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware
**IAR.2.** Handmade fabric with sparse ill-sorted up-to 3.00 mm. calcined-flint filler
**IAR.3.** Very-fine sanded grey to black hand-finished fabric with profuse up-to 0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz and sparse to moderate up-to 2.00 mm. calcined flint filler.
**Belgic/Atrebatic Overlap soot-soaked, sand-tempered fabrics.**
These handmade and tournette-finished wares appeared twenty to thirty years before the Roman invasion and continued to be made until c.AD.60, before being replaced by wheel-turned Romanised grey wares. Three common and two rare variants can be distinguished (IAR.4A, B and C and IAR.5 and 6 respectively):
**IAR.4A.** Very-fine polished brown-black fabric with profuse up-to 0.10 mm. multi-coloured quartz sand filler.
**IAR.4B.** Similar but coarser, with profuse up-to 0.30 mm. quartz filler.
**IAR.4C.** Similar but coarser still, with profuse up-to 0.50 mm. quartz filler

**IAR.5.** Similar but with iron-stained quartz. A very-rare IAR.4 fabric variant with a similar date range

**IAR.6.** Similar but with profuse up-to 0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz and occasional shell filler

**IAR.7.** Handmade fabric with profuse very-fine quartz sand and sparse up-to 2.00 mm. angular alluvial flint grit filler.

**IAR.8.** Oxidised hand-finished fabric with profuse grog and sparse ill-sorted up-to 3.00 mm. chalk filler. Only one sherd, from the Late Iron Age/Pre-Flavian Context 338, is known in this fabric.

**IAR.9.** Vectis ware (Tomalin 1987). Handmade fabric with very-fine multi-coloured quartz filler fired grey to brown with reddish-brown margins and patchy brown/black surfaces. These wares were made on the Isle of Wight from the Late Iron Age until the Early Fourth century and the few examples from Fareham probably arrived on site through limited trade with Vectensian fishermen.

**IAR.10A.** Hampshire Grog-Tempered ware with profuse up-to 3.00 mm. crushed off-white and orange grog filler (Lyne 1994, Industry 6A). Limited repertoires of forms in this handmade fabric were made on coastal sites around Portsmouth Harbour, Southampton Water and in the north of the Isle of Wight between c.AD.270 and 400+. Extreme wasters from Sunken Floored Building 502 indicate production at Fareham.

**IAR.10B.** Handmade oxidised grog-tempered storage-jar fabric from the same sources as fabric IAR.10A

**IAR.11.** Handmade reddish-brown to buff storage-jar fabric with profuse quartz sand and sparse up to 3.00 mm. calcined flint filler. An Early Roman Shedfield kilns fabric.

**IAR.12A.** Durotrigian Black-Burnished ware/BB1 (Farrar 1973). Handmade soot-soaked fabric with profuse white and colourless quartz filler and sparse shale, chert and ironstone inclusions. These wares were traded by sea out of Poole Harbour to coastal sites in Hampshire and Sussex as part of an expanding trading pattern driven by salt supply, military contracts and other factors during the Roman period.

**IAR.12B.** Imitative BB1 fabric fired patchy brown/black with profuse ill-sorted up-to 0.50 mm. irregular white and colourless quartz and sparse to moderate up-to 5.00 mm. buff grog. A third century product of local kilns in the? Wickham area (Lyne Forthcoming).

**IAR.13.** Handmade soot-soaked fabric with profuse up-to 0.10 mm.quartz, fired smooth patchy reddish-brown/black externally and polished black internally. Another third-century fabric of unknown origin but reminiscent of later Early Saxon wares. A few jar bodysherds are known

**IAR.14.** Handmade very-fine-sanded grey ware with additional up-to 1.00 mm. white grog filler.

**IAR.15A.** Rowlands Castle ware. High-fired wheel-turned fabric with profuse fine quartz filler and a scatter of black to brown ferrous and white siltstone inclusions. The fabric is fired buff to grey (sometimes with black surfaces) with a hackly break. Most of the wares from the kilns north of Havant were sent east to Chichester and West Sussex but some were supplied to Fareham between c.AD.70 and 300.

**IAR.15B.** Similar fabric but with a tendency to be white to pale-grey cored and having more black ferrous inclusions. From the Wickham area

**IAR.15C.** Rowlands Castle storage-jar fabric with additional occasional calcined flint inclusion.

**IAR.15D.** Similar but white-cored or patchy white/grey/black. From the Wickham area

**IAR.15E.** Rowlands Castle type fabric but with profuse up-to 0.30 mm. glauconitic and quartz sand and sparse up-to 2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler. Represented by a single sherd from Posthole 527.
**IAR.16.** Verulamium Region Whitewares. These wares were made at a group of kilns spread over a wide area south and south-east of St Albans. Flagons and mortaria in this fabric fired from white through buff-orange to brown with profuse multi-coloured quartz filler were traded in small quantities across the south-east of Britain during the period c.AD.70-150 and are represented by a few flagon sherds at Fareham.
**IAR.17.** New Forest greyware (Fulford 1975A,89). Vessels in this rather variable very-fine-sanded greyware, sometimes with white/black slip decoration were supplied to Fareham in large quantities during the period c.AD.270-400.
**IAR.18.** Alice Holt/Farnham ware (Lyne and Jefferies 1979). These wares were manufactured on the Hampshire/Surrey border from the Late Iron Age until the Early Fifth century. Vessels in the very-fine-sanded grey Late Roman fabric with black/white slip decoration begin to replace New Forest greywares at Portchester during the period c.AD.370-400+ and a few sherds are found at Fareham in similarly dated assemblages.
**IAR.19A.** Overwey/Portchester D fabric (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Fulford 1975B). Horizontally-rilled jars, beaded-and-flanged bowls and convex-sided dishes in this sandy buff to cream fabric were widely distributed in South-East Britain after c.AD.330 and are most common after AD.370. Jar sherds are present in the late fourth-century assemblages from Pits 024, 416 and 554 and Sunken-Floored-Building 500.
**IAR.19B.** Rough pale-orange fabric with grey coring and profuse up-to 0.20 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler. Three sherds from a jar in this fabric are present in the assemblage from Sunken-Floored Building 620.
**IAR.20.** Miscellaneous greywares.
**IAR.21.** Miscellaneous oxidised wares.
**IAR.22A.** South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian.
**IAR.22B.** Central-Gaulish Samian.
**IAR.22C.** Rheinzabern Samian.
**IAR.23.** Pale orange fabric with profuse up-to 2.00 mm. soft cream inclusions, sparse up-to 0.20 mm. quartz and occasional red-brown ferrous inclusions. Butt-beaker sherds in this rare fabric are present in the first-century assemblages from ditch fill contexts 572 and 575.
**IAR.24.** Hardham 'London' ware. Bowls, dishes, bottles and beakers in this sandfree red to grey fabric with micaceous black surfaces were distributed across Sussex in large quantities as far west as Fishbourne Palace during the period c.AD.50-130. One solitary closed form sherd came from ditch fill context 575.
**IAR.25.** Sandfree greyware
**IAR.26A.** New Forest grey semi-stoneware with black to purple colour-coat (Fulford 1975A,Fabric 1A reduced). Beakers and bottles in this fabric are present in c.AD.270-400 dated assemblages from Fareham.
**IAR.26B.** New Forest sandfree cream fabric with brown to red colourcoat (Fulford 1975A,Fabric IA oxidised). Beakers, bowls and dishes in this fabric were supplied to Fareham during the same period.
**IAR.26C.** New Forest parchment ware (Fulford 1975A,Fabric 2A). A mortarium rim in this sandy off-white fabric was present in the fill of Pit 513.
**IAR.27A.** Oxfordshire Red and Brown Colour-Coated wares (Young 1977,123). A few sherds from open forms are present in Late Roman assemblages from Fareham.

**IAR.27B.** Oxfordshire Whitewares (Young 1977,56). There are two mortarium bodysherds from the fill of Pit 024.
**IAR.28.** Ceramique a l'eponge. Small quantities of pottery in this creamy-yellow fabric with marbled orange-brown colour-coat were imported into Southern Britain from South-West Gaul during the fourth-century. Two body sherds from an indeterminate form are present in the assemblage from Context 464.
**IAR.29.** Hard sandfree red fabric fired smooth, matt, leaden grey. Fragments from a single third-century indented beaker, either copying a Moselkeramik form or a kiln 'second' in that fabric, came from the fills of Gully 538.
**IAR.30.** Miscellaneous finewares.

### 3.3 Early to Middle Saxon
**S.1.** Very-fine-sanded black fabric fired brown.
**S.2.** Grass/Chaff-tempered ware

## 4 The Assemblages

### 4.1 Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age 1 (c. 200.BC - 0).

Small assemblages belonging to this phase came from 15 contexts (Ditch cuts 028/030,449,453,507 and 509,Postholes 014,104,106,108, 110,124,373 and 375, Linear Cut 139 and Pit 128). Most of these assemblages consist only of bodysherds but the following more significant ones are also present:

**Assemblage 1.** From the fill of Pit 128 (Context 127).
This feature produced five sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, including two rim fragments.
Fig. 1: Bead-rim jar in polished grey-black fabric MIA.1 decorated in the St.Catherine's Hill/Worthy Down style with a row of impressed dots above horizontal lines (Cunliffe 1991, Fig.A - 15.9,10). c.200BC-0.
Fig. 2: Similar but plain example in soapy black fabric MIA.3.

**Assemblage 2.** From the lowest fill of Ditch Cut 443 (Context 449).
This context produced a clay loomweight fragment and nine fresh sherds from the following vessel:
Fig. 3: Saucepan pot in soot-soaked fabric MIA.1 with over all polish and impressed dot decoration in the St.Catherine's Hill/Worthy Down tradition. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.200BC-0

**Assemblage 3.** From the fills of Ditch 507/509 (Contexts 508 and 510).
These two contexts produced 37 sherds (760 gm.) of Middle Iron Age pottery between them, as well as a small fragment of fired clay. One small saucepan-pot rim sherd was present in the assemblage from Cut 507: the 35 fresh sherds from Cut 509 all came from the following vessel:
Fig. 4: Slack-profiled bead-rim jar in polished black fabric MIA.1 with vertical rippling on the body. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. Fragments from a similar form are present in the assemblage from Cut 507. Rim fragments from two further jars similar in both form and fabric came from the fill of Ditch 028 further to the south.

## 4.2 Late Iron Age 2 to c. AD.70

Features of this date (Gullies 306,337,377 and Ditch 380) are concentrated in Areas 3 and 4. Enclosure Ditches 056/62/64,428, 529/12004/15004,573 and 805 were also dug during the last decades of the Late Iron Age to the north of this area of settlement.
Pottery assemblages are generally very small and for the most part made up of soot-soaked handmade wares with either quartz-sand or quartz-sand and calcined flint filler: it is unfortunate that the only large bodies of material were either unstratified in subsoil context 12/001 or residual within the fourth-century Pit 557.
The forms include bead-rim jars with high carinated shoulders, necked-jars and dishes similar to those manufactured at the Shedfield kilns only eight kilometres to the north-west (Cunliffe 1961 and Holmes 1989,Figs.5-9,10 and 6-1,11): it is likely that nearly all of the pottery of this phase comes from those kilns. A few sherds of Durotrigian pottery are also present; presumably imported by sea with traded salt and other commodities. A lack of Gallo-Belgic imports suggests a low-status site, despite the presence of a few CAM.186 wine amphora sherds.

**Assemblage 4.** From the fill of Gully 337 (Context 336)
The fill of this feature produced 30 sherds (224 gm.) of c.AD.0-60 dated pottery, comprising seven in the soot-soaked sand and calcined-flint tempered fabric IAR.3 and 23 in the similarly soot-soaked sandy fabrics IAR.4B and 4C. The fragments include the following:
Fig.-.5. Necked and cordoned bowl in polished patchy buff/black fabric IAR.4B and similar to Hengistbury Form BD3.11 (Brown 1987). Ext.rim diameter 120 mm. c.AD.0-60

**Assemblage 5.** From the fills of Gully 375A/375B/380 (Contexts 374,375,381 and 382)
The various cuts across this feature yielded 102 sherds (1144 gm.) of pottery, much of which comes from the following two vessels:
Fig.-.6. Unusual everted rim jar in patchy black/grey Rowlands Castle fabric IAR.15C. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. Context 374
7. Small bead-rim jar in friable grey fabric IAR.4B fired polished black with orange margins. c.AD.0-60. Context 382
Other sherds include:
Fig.-.8. Bead-rim storage-jar in handmade reddish-brown fabric IAR.2 fired lumpy facet-burnished black. Ext.rim diameter 320 mm.

**Assemblage 6.** From the fills of Gully 377 (Context 376)
The 113 sherds (1296 gm.) of pottery from this feature are of broadly similar date to that from the adjacent Gully 375/380 and include 100 sherds (220 gm.) from the following vessel:
Fig.-.9. Bead-rim jar in friable soot-soaked fabric IAR.4A with polished exterior. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm.
The remaining material is largely made up of sherds from two dry storage vessels:
Fig.-.10. Bead-rim storage-jar in patchy buff/brown/grey fabric
IAR.11. Ext.rim diameter 340 gm.
11. Everted-rim storage-jar in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm.
**3.4. c.AD.70-250**

**Assemblage 7.** From the fills of Ditch 529/12004/15004 (Contexts 528, 12/002 and 15/003)
The various ditch sections yielded 148 sherds (2376 gm.) of mainly first century pottery but including sherds as late as the early-third-century in date. The soil over ditch section 12/004 (12/001) produced large quantities c.AD.0-70 dated coarse pottery (217 sherds,1832 gm.) including several rims from bead-rim and necked jars: the ditch fill beneath also yielded sherds of similar date, but in smaller quantities and with very few rim sherds. It seems probable that the early material from over the ditch was dumped from somewhere else at a later date; particularly as the fills beneath yielded large fresh sherds of somewhat later Roman pottery. Nevertheless, it seems likely that the ditch was dug during the Late Iron Age as 24 large fresh sherds (524 gm.) from the following vessel came from it:
Fig.-.12. Bead-rim jar in polished soot-soaked fabric IAR.3 fired patchy brown-black. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.0 - AD.50.
Other early pieces include a pedestal base from a jar in similar fabric and rim sherds from another bead-rim jar and a necked-bowl. The later material includes large portions of the following vessels:
Fig.-.13. Carinated bead-rim bowl of Fishbourne Type 221 (Cunliffe 1971) in tournetted Rowlands Castle greyware fabric IAR.15A fired black. c.AD.70-100. Context 12/002
14. Jar with stubby everted rim in similar fabric fired grey.
Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. c.AD.180-270. One of two examples. Context 528.
A large fragment from a Central Gaulish Samian Dr.31 dish (c.AD.150-200) is also present Ditches 058 and 705/803 appear to be of similar date but have more second-century pottery in their somewhat smaller assemblages.

**Assemblage 8.** From the fills of Ditch 018/452 (Contexts 017 and 450).
Context 17 lacked pottery, other than two fragments of salt-container briquetage but fill 450 yielded 37 sherds (1512 gm.): the overwhelming bulk of this material comes from two semi-complete vessels:
Fig.-.15. Central Gaulish Samian Dr.37 bowl with retrograde CINNAMI stamp within decoration. Ext.rim diameter 230 mm. c.AD.140-160.
16. Jar with stubby everted rim in polished grey Rowlands Castle fabric IAR.15A with black patch on exterior. Ext.rim diameter 190 mm. c.AD.180-270. Two fragments from the following vessel are also present:
Fig.-.17. Pear-shaped jar with semi-carinated shoulder in similar fabric fired orange-brown with polished black exterior.As Fishbourne Type 316 the type is dated imprecisely to the second and third centuries (Cunliffe 1971) but this author's observations suggest a more precise second century date.
There are no contemporary pit, posthole or building assemblages belonging to this period and it is probable that the main focus of occupation lay outside the area excavated.
The few second-century vessels suggest a switch in coarse-ware pottery supply from the Shedfield kilns to those at Rowlands Castle at some time after c.AD.70.

### 3.5. c.AD.250-400+

**The pottery from the sunken-floored buildings.**
The assemblages from these three structures are of considerable importance in that sunken-floored buildings or grubenhauser are generally associated with Early Anglo-

Saxon occupation.

**Assemblage 9.** From the fill of SFB 620 (Context 621).
The 64 sherds (1014 gm.) of pottery from this feature have a marked predominance of New Forest Greywares (67%) but no colour-coat wares from the same source. The greywares include a developed-beaded-and-flanged bowl of Portchester Type 85.4 with black surface slip (c.260-400), a similarly slipped straight-sided dish and a jar of Type 137 with smooth surfaces (c.AD.260-325).
The presence of four fragments from BB1 vessels, a sherd from a Rowlands Castle carinated-bowl (c.AD.100-200) and three fragments from Central Gaulish Samian vessels (c.AD.120-200), coupled with the poor showing of Hampshire Grog-Tempered wares (12%), indicates a probable late-third-century date for this structure. The BB1 sherds include fragments from a straight-sided dish (c.AD.220-350+), a developed-beaded-and-flanged bowl (c.AD.270-350) and an everted-rim cooking-pot (c.AD.180-270).
A sherd from the following vessel is also present in the assemblage:
Fig.-.18. Slack-profiled jar with everted rim in grey fabric IAR.19B fired flecky rough yellow-grey. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm.

**Assemblage 10.** From the fill of SFB 502 to the north of SFB 500 (Context 503).
The 78 sherds (1008 gm.) of pottery from this feature are dominated by Hampshire Grog-tempered ware (67%): some of this material comes from a grossly-bloated waster, indicating production of these wares in the immediate vicinity. These sherds also include 14 oxidised fragments from an everted-rim storage-jar of Lyne Type 6A.27 (1994, c.AD.250-370). The New Forest material makes up a further 32% of the assemblage and includes the following:
Fig.-.19. Developed beaded-and-flanged greyware bowl of Portchester
Type 85.3 with internal black slip. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.270-400. Much of this vessel was present.
20. Jar of Portchester Type 133.1 in New Forest Greyware.
21. New Forest Purple Colour-coat beaker of Fulford Type 27.14 (1975A). c.AD.270-340.
The indications are that this sunken-floored building was occupied during the early-fourth century.

**Assemblage 11.** From the fill of SFB 500 (Context 501).
This context produced 53 sherds (978 gm.) of fourth century pottery including rim sherds from a New Forest purple-colour-coated beaker of Fulford's Type 30 (c.AD.325-400) and an Alice Holt dish of Lyne and Jefferies Type 6A.13 (c.AD.370-400), as well as a fragment from a jar in buff Overwey/Portchester D fabric (c.AD.330-400+). These indicate occupation during the Late Fourth century but the presence of a large Vectis ware jar sherd from one of the last products of that industry (c.AD.270-330) and sherds from two New Forest red-colour-coated dishes of Fulford Type 67 (c.AD.300-370) suggests that this occupation may have commenced somewhat nearer AD.300.
The assemblage is too small for any accurate form of quantification but more than half of the sherds (58%) are from New Forest products and most of the rest (34%) from Hampshire Grog-Tempered ware vessels:
Fig.-.22. Storage jar of Portchester Type 179.1 (Fulford 1975B) in
oxidised grog-tempered fabric IAR.10B with finger-impressed rim. Jars of this type

and in this fabric have a limited c.AD.325-345 date range at Portchester.
23. Straight-sided dish in black grog-tempered fabric IAR.10A.Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.270-370

24. Convex-sided dish in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 160mm. c.AD.350-400+Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.270-345+

**Miscellaneous Late Roman assemblages**
The old east-west Late Iron Age enclosure ditch at the northern end of the site had been recut as 576 during the Late-First century and continued to receive rubbish after AD.270, as did Ditch 332 at the southern end of the excavated area.
There are a large number of small pottery assemblages of Late Roman date from a series of hollows, pits and postholes in Area 5/6 and extending south into Area 4. Many of these assemblages lack diagnostic forms and are too small for any dating more precise than c.AD.250-400. There are, however, several somewhat more precisely datable groups, including the following:

**Assemblage 12.** From the fill of Gully 538 (Context 537)
The 148 sherds (1463 gm.) of pottery from this feature includes 103 sherds (912 gm.) making up the greater part of the following vessel:
Fig.-.25. Imitation BB1 cooking-pot in patchy brown-black fabric IAR.12B with a bulbous body and flaring everted rim but no obtuse latticing on the body. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. c.AD.220-290.
Other forms include:
Fig.-.26. Straight-sided dish in similar fabric fired rough grey-buff. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm.The source of these two vessels was probably in the Wickham area as other imitation BB1 forms in a very similar fabric are known from third century contexts there (Lyne Forthcoming).
Fig.-.27. Fragments from a thin-walled Moselkeramik beaker with slit indentations. The surface is matt leaden-grey rather than the usual metallic black but this is probably due to mis-firing rather than indicating another Continental source. c.AD.200-276
28. Lid of Fulford type 23.2 (1975A) in grey New Forest fabric IAR.17. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.260-400 The dating of these forms, taken in conjunction with six sherds of Hampshire Grog-Tempered ware (c.AD.250-400), suggest a c.AD.250-275 date for this assemblage, which also includes fragments from a Rheinzabern Samian beaker of uncertain form but probable Early Third century date.

**Assemblage 13.** From the fill of Pit 425 (Context 426)
The 16 sherds (330 gm.) of pottery from this feature includes a handle fragment from a New Forest greyware flagon (c.AD.260-400) and a rim sherd from a BB1 developed beaded and flanged bowl (c.AD.270-350). The bulk of the sherds do,however, come from the following unusual vessel:
Fig.-.29. Strainer in polished black grog-tempered ware fabric IAR.10A. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. No parallels are known for this vessel, which lies outside the normal, restricted, range of forms in this fabric. The date of this assemblage is uncertain but the BB1 fragment suggests c.AD.270-300.

### 3.6. Early Saxon

A number of contexts (5/003, the fill of Pit 416 (415) and the fills of Postholes 418,420 and 438) produced a total of six featureless bodysherds in both fine-sanded and chaff/grass tempered handmade wares (Fabrics S.1 and S.2). These fabrics have the appearance of being Early Saxon but a lack of diagnostic fragments, such as rim sherds, leaves the attribution of some of the smaller pieces slightly questionable.
Nevertheless, it would appear that some kind of activity was taking place on the site during the period c.AD.450-650 only three kilometres west of the much more intense contemporary occupation within the walls of the Roman fort at Portchester (Cunliffe 1976).

## 4. The significance of the Hampshire Grog-tempered ware 'wasters'

The Late Third century saw a revival in the manufacture of handmade grog-tempered wares in coastal areas of South-East Britain. These were made in East Kent, East Sussex and coastal areas of the Hampshire Basin and became steadily more significant during the fourth century. They eventually came to account for as much as 80% of the pottery circulating in East Kent after 370, 60% of that in East Sussex and up-to 50% of that in Southern Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. It is thought that these wares were made on brine boiling sites as an adjunct to salt-production, incorporating ground-up briquetage as filler.

The Hampshire Grog-tempered ware 'wasters' from SFB 502 are important in suggesting manufacture of this kind of pottery at or near the site. The sherds are grossly overfired and bloated: some have soil fused to them and one fragment is so full of air bubbles that it floated on the surface of the water used to wash it.

These bloated sherds are unlikely to have been brought about by subjecting an already fired pot to re-firing in some kind of industrial process, as their grey-black colour is still that of normally fired Hampshire Grog-Tempered ware and not the patchy or oxidised colour normally associated with sherds accidentally refired.

Percentage distributions of Hampshire Grog-Tempered ware with white siltstone grog filler (Lyne 1994,Industry 6A), during the periods c.AD.300-370 and 370-400+ (Ibid.Figs.40 and 42) strongly indicate coastal production in the north of the Isle of Wight, along Southampton Water and around Portsmouth Harbour. The three sites with the highest percentages of such wares during the late fourth century were, until now, Portsdown Peak (27%), Paradise Lane,Wallington (20%) and Portchester,Late occupation (19%): all within five kilometres of the Fareham site. These figures are all less than the 34% of all wares from Sunken Floored Building 500 at Fareham and much less than the 67% from the early-fourth-century Building 502.

The rise in popularity of such crude pottery during the fourth century has been thought to indicate increasing poverty within the areas where it circulated and where the comparative cheapness of such wares made them attractive to an impoverished population (Peacock 1982,88). This increased poverty may have been due to the local populations having to supply an annona in the form of grain and livestock to the the newly constructed shore forts at Portchester, Pevensey, Lympne, Dover, Richborough and Reculver.

Another or alternative factor in the rise in popularity of such wares may have been the settlement of groups of people from outside the Roman Empire and their preference for handmade pottery superficially similar to that which they were used to. It may be no coincidence that East Kent, East Sussex and the Hampshire coast are the very areas where the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the earliest settlement by the Jutes, South and West Saxons during the mid-fifth century. The finding of Late Third and Fourth century grubenhauser of Germanic type at Fareham in association with Hampshire Grog-tempered ware wasters and other Roman pottery is therefore of considerable significance. It may be that the folk migrations of the mid fifth century were initially attracted to areas where related people had already been settled up-to 180 years earlier.

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## Catalogue.

**TEST PITS**

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DATE RANGE | NO. SHERDS | WT (g) | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL U/S | IAR10A | CLOSED | C.AD.270-400 | 1 | 18 | |
| | IAR11 | BEAD-RIM STORE-JAR | LIA-AD70 | 1 | 64 | |
| NORTH FIELD U/S | MISC | ROMAN | LIA-AD200 | 29 | 440 | |
| 1/001 | POST-MED | | 18TH-19TH C | 3 | 78 | |
| 1/002 | IAR20 | CLOSED | | 3 | 14 | |
| | PM GLAZED | | C.17TH-19TH C | 1 | 4 | |
| 1/004 | MISC | | | 9 | 42 | |
| 2/001 2/002 | GLAZED | | C.17TH C | 1 | 8 | |
| 2/003 | IAR 17 | INC STORE JAR | C.AD260-400 | 11 | 208 | |
| | IAR26A | FLAGON | C.AD260-400 | 3 | 56 | |
| | IAR27A | DRESSEL 38 | C.AD240-400 | | | |
| | C75 | BOWL | C.AD325-400 | 5 | 90 | |
| 3/002 | MISC | | | 17 | 64 | |
| 4/002 | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 3 | 16 | |
| | IAR19A | JAR | C.AD330-400+ | 1 | 14 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 5 | 10 | |
| 4/003 | | | POST-MED | 3 | 6 | |
| 5/002 | IAR26C | | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 16 | Basal sherd |
| 5/003 | MIA1 | JAR | | 1 | 14 | |
| | S1 | CLOSED | C.AD450-650 | 1 | 4 | |
| | S2 | | C.AD450-650 | 1 | 4 | |
| | WHITEWASHED DAUB | | | 12 | 96 | |
| 6/002 | MISC | | | 6 | 72 | |
| 7/002 | | | ?PREH | 1 | 2 | |
| | PMED | | 17TH C | 3 | 32 | |
| 10/001 | MISC | | | 2 | 14 | |
| 10/002 | IAR20 | JAR | | 1 | 18 | |
| | | ROOFTILE | PMED | 1 | 20 | |
| 10/003 | IAR26B | INDENTED BEAKER | C.AD270-400 | 18 | 100 | |
| 11/001 | PMED | | 18TH-19TH C | 1 | 6 | |
| 11/002 | TIN GLAZE | | 18TH C | 1 | 2 | |
| | | TILE | PMED | 3 | 34 | |
| 11/003 | IAR15A | JAR | | 4 | 14 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 2 | 12 | |
| | IAR21 | EVERTED RIM | | 1 | 4 | |
| | MISC | | | 3 | 14 | |
| 12/001 | MISC | BEAD-RIM JARS | LIA-AD80 | 217 | 1832 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 1 | 16 | |
| 12/002 | IAR1 | CLOSED | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 4 | Abraded |
| | IAR3 | BEAD-RIM | LIA-AD50 | 3 | 28 | |
| | | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 3 | 56 | |
| | | BEAD-RIM | LIA-AD50 | 2 | 52 | |
| | | PEDESTAL BASE | LIA-AD50 | | | |
| | IAR4B | NECKED JAR | LIA-AD60 | 26 | 214 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IAR11 | STORE JAR | | 2 | 146 | |
| | IAR15A | DISH | C.AD70-200 | 12 | 192 | |
| | IAR15A | BEAD-RIM BOWL | C.AD70-100 | 18 | 386 | Fishbourne 221; all one pot |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 2 | 10 | |
| | IAR21 | EVERTED RIM JAR | LATE 1ST C | 2 | 36 | |
| | IAR25 | BEAD-RIM BOWL | LATE 1ST C | 1 | 26 | |
| | GAUL | AMPHORA | | 2 | 112 | |
| 13/002 | PMED | | 17TH-18TH C | 4 | 78 | |
| 13/003 | MIA3 | CLOSED | | 1 | 8 | |
| | MISC | | | 1 | 2 | Shell-tempered |
| | | SALT CONTAINER | | 1 | 8 | |
| | DAUB | | | 1 | 8 | |
| 14/002 | EARTHENWARE | | 18TH-19TH C | 6 | 86 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 1 | 8 | |
| 15/001 | EARTHENWARE | | 18TH-19TH C | 1 | 14 | |
| 15/002 | IAR20 | JAR | | 5 | 38 | |
| | EARTHENWARE | | 18TH-19TH C | 2 | 38 | |
| 15/003 | IAR1 | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR4B | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 2 | 24 | |
| | IAR9 | EVERTED RIM | ?3RD C | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | | 4 | 26 | |
| | IAR15A | JARS | | 4 | 36 | |
| | IAR20 | CLOSED | | 4 | 30 | |
| | IAR22B | DRESSEL 31 | C.AD150-200 | 1 | 48 | |

## *ACCESS ROAD*

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DATE RANGE | NO. SHERDS | WEIGHT | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 003 | S2 | JAR | C.AD450-650 | 1 | 12 | |
| 013 | MIA2 | JAR | C.300-100BC | 2 | 46 | |
| 017 | SALT BRIQUETAGE | | | 2 | 4 | |
| 019 | IAR3 | BEAD-RIM STORE JAR | C.AD50-70 | 7 | 80 | |
| | IAR4 | CLOSED | C.0-AD50 | 2 | 26 | |
| | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | C.AD43-70 | 11 | 516 | |
| | | BEAD-RIM STORE-JAR | | 19 | 1230 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR BASE | | 1 | 4 | |
| | MISC | CLOSED | | 2 | 46 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 14 | 112 | |
| | BRIQUETAGE | | | 2 | 4 | |
| 021 | IAR12A | CLOSED | | 1 | 36 | Abraded |
| 023 | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400+ | 17 | 338 | |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400 | 3 | 30 | |
| | IAR12A | DEV B+FL BOWL | C.AD270-350 | 2 | 26 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | C.AD180-270 | 2 | 42 | Batch-mark |
| | IAR17 | JARS | C.AD260-400 | 6 | 60 | Refired |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STR-SIDED DISH | C.AD260-370 | 1 | 10 | |
| | | JAR | C.AD260-370 | 9 | 44 | W/s |
| | IAR19 | CLOSED | | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR26B | BOWL | C.AD300-370 | 2 | 22 | Form 67 |
| | | BOTTLE | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 18 | |
| | IAR27A | BOWL | C.AD240-400+ | 1 | 2 | |
| | IAR27B | MORTARIUM | C.AD240-400+ | 2 | 12 | |
| 027 | MIA1 | CLOSED | | 27 | 90 | |
| | | EVERTED RIM JAR | | 4 | 52 | |
| 029 | IAR4C | JAR | | 5 | 36 | Small thick-walled vessel |
| 051 | IAR3 | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | | 1 | 4 | |
| 053 | IAR4B | | LIA-AD70 | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 4 | |
| 055 | IAR2 | STORE-JAR | LIA | 4 | 104 | |
| | IAR3 | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD50 | 23 | 372 | |
| | | CLOSED | LIA | 3 | 50 | Profuse flint |
| | MISC | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA | 2 | 40 | Grog+quartz |
| 057 | MIA1 | CLOSED | | 6 | 106 | |
| | IAR4B | PLATTER | C.AD43-70 | 5 | 104 | |
| | | JAR | C.AD43-70 | 7 | 72 | |
| | IAR9 | EVERTED RIM JAR | C.AD100-200 | 1 | 30 | |
| | IAR12A | FL DISH | C.AD120-180 | 1 | 20 | |
| | IAR15A | JARS | | 11 | 128 | |
| | | DISH | C.AD70-200+ | 1 | 32 | Fishbourne 203 |
| | IAR15B | BEAD-RIM | C.AD70-150 | 1 | 50 | |
| | IAR20 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 130 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 4 | 62 | |
| 065 | IAR10B | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 3 | 76 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR18 | JAR | C.AD370-400+ | 1 | 10 | |
| 067 | IAR9 | DOG-DISH | 3RD C | 2 | 12 | |
| | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR12A | OPEN FORM | | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR15A | BEEHIVE | C.AD150-300 | 13 | 282 | |
| | | JAR | C.AD150-270 | 6 | 160 | |
| | | JAR | C.AD180-300 | 3 | 342 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 6 | 62 | |
| | | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 3 | 22 | Obtuse lattice |
| | CAM186 | AMPHORA | C.AD50-150 | 4 | 722 | |
| 069 | IAR20 | EVERTED RIM JAR | | 4 | 28 | |
| | ? | | | 1 | 14 | |
| 074 | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 22 | |
| | IAR12A | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | C.AD350-400 | 4 | 54 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | | 1 | 24 | |
| | IAR20 | LID | 2ND C | 8 | 96 | |
| | | JAR | C.AD140-300+ | 2 | 108 | |
| | AMPH | AMPHORA | | 1 | 70 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BRIQUETAGE | | | 1 | 16 | Shell-tempered |
| 076 | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 38 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 1 | 20 | |

***AREA 1***

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DATE RANGE | NO. SHERDS | WEIGHT | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | IA11 | STORE-JAR | C.AD30-70 | 1 | 24 | |
| 103 | MIA1 | CLOSED | | 1 | 16 | |
| 105 | MIA1 | JAR | | 1 | 10 | Oxidised |
| 107 | MIA1 | JAR | | 1 | 4 | |
| 109 | MIA1 | JAR | | 1 | 12 | |
| 123 | MIA1 | JAR | | 1 | 6 | |
| 127 | MIA1 | BEAD-RIM | C.200-0BC | 2 | 26 | Worthy Down style decoration |
| | MIA2 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 36 | |
| | MIA3 | BEAD-RIM | C.200-0BC | 2 | 42 | |
| 138 | MIA2 | | | 2 | 8 | Abraded |

***AREA 3***

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DATE RANGE | NO. SHERDS | WEIGHT | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | IAR20 | JAR | LATE ROMAN | 6 | 94 | Fresh |
| | IAR30 | BEAKER | | 1 | 36 | Abraded |
| 303 | IAR4B | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 4 | 10 | One jar |
| 307 | IAR3 | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD50 | 7 | 50 | One jar |
| 311 | IAR3 | ? | LIA-AD50 | 2 | 8 | |
| | IAR15B | JAR | C.AD50-150 | 1 | 58 | |
| 313 | IAR4B | JAR | | 2 | 20 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | | 4 | 30 | |
| 317 | IAR4B | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD70 | 1 | 8 | |
| 318 | FIRED CLAY | | | 14 | 118 | |
| 323 | IAR3 | CLOSED | LIA-AD50 | 2 | 20 | |
| | IAR9 | BEAKER | | 1 | 18 | Tomalin form 10 |
| | IAR10A | ?BOWL | C.AD270-400 | 3 | 68 | |
| | IAR12A | EVERTED RIM JAR | C.AD220-270 | 8 | 122 | |
| | | STRAIGHT SIDED DISH | 3RD C | | | |
| | | CAVETTO RIM | C.AD220-290 | 7 | 60 | |
| | IAR12B | OPEN FORM | C.AD250-300 | 7 | 714 | Fresh |
| | IAR15A | CARINATED BOWL | C.AD100-200 | 28 | 1006 | Fishbourne 209 |
| | | EVERTED RIM JAR | 2ND-3RD C | | | Large, fresh |
| | IAR15B | | | 1 | 16 | |
| | IAR15C | BEEHIVE | C.AD150-300 | 1 | 274 | |
| | IAR17 | LARGE BOWL | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 84 | Refired. Not in fulford |
| | | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 10 | 100 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BEADED+FL BOWL | C.AD270-400 | 37 | 542 | |
| | | ROLLL-OVER RIM JAR | C.AD270-400 | | | |
| | IAR18 | CL2 BEAKER | C.AD200-270 | 15 | 174 | One pot |
| | IAR20 | | | 6 | 38 | |
| 325 | IAR3 | JARS | LIA-AD50 | 11 | 114 | |
| | IAR12A | BEAD-RIM BOWL | LIA-AD70 | 2 | 25 | Hengistbury bc3.51 |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 2 | 16 | |
| 326 | IAR3 | EVERTED RIM JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 30 | Fresh |
| | IAR4B | JAR | LIA-AD70 | 1 | 56 | |
| | IAR4C | JAR | LIA-AD70 | 3 | 92 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 1 | 28 | Handmade |
| 327 | IAR3 | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD50 | 5 | 132 | |
| | IAR4B | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD70 | 2 | 90 | |
| | | JAR | LIA-AD70 | 2 | 28 | |
| | LOOMWEIGHT FRAG | | | 1 | 98 | |
| 328 | IAR2 | | LIA | 1 | 6 | |
| 330 | IAR2 | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA | 6 | 54 | |
| | CAM186 | AMPHORA | 50BC-AD150 | 3 | 124 | |
| 336 | IAR3 | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 7 | 70 | |
| | IAR4A | CORDONED BOWL | LIA-AD50 | 4 | 34 | Hengistbury bd3.11 |
| | IAR4B | JARS | LIA-AD60 | 19 | 120 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 3 | 90 | |
| 338 | IAR3 | CLOSED | LIA-AD50 | 4 | 8 | |
| | IAR4B | JARS | LIA-AD60 | 23 | 114 | |
| | IAR8 | EVERTED RIM JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 10 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 7 | 34 | |
| 344 | IAR3 | JARS | LIA-AD50 | 6 | 70 | |
| | IAR4B | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD60 | 41 | 438 | |
| | IAR5 | OPEN FORM | | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR7 | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD50 | 2 | 26 | |
| | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR15A | JARS | | 5 | 48 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 5 | 56 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 6 | 30 | |
| 345 | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400+ | 3 | 8 | |
| 347 | IAR12A | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | C.AD350-400+ | 1 | 62 | |
| | | TILE | | 6 | 164 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 349 | IAR4B | | LIA-AD60 | 1 | 2 | |
| 351 | IAR3 | | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 4 | |
| 355 | IAR21 | JAR | | 1 | 2 | |
| 357 | IAR4B | PEDESTAL BASE | LIA-AD50 | 5 | 16 | |
| | IAR30 | MORTARIUM | C.AD50-150 | 2 | 8 | Sand-free cream |
| 363 | BRIQUETAGE | | | 1 | 16 | |
| 372 | MIA2 | BASAL SHERD | | 1 | 16 | |
| 374 | IAR15C | JAR | C.AD100-200 | 23 | 386 | Fresh, one pot |
| 375 | MIA3 | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 3 | 96 | Large, fresh |
| | IAR2 | BEAD-RIM STORE-JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 148 | Surface |
| | IAR3 | CLOSED | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 28 | Surface |
| | IAR4B | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 1 | 4 | Slot a |
| | IAR3 | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 8 | Slot b |
| 376 | IAR4A | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD60 | 10 | 220 | One pot |
| 376B | IAR2 | | LIA | 1 | 6 | |
| | IAR11 | BEAD-RIM STORE-JAR | AD30-60 | 1 | 538 | Large sherd |
| | | EVERTED RIM STORE-JAR | AD30-60 | 10 | 530 | |
| | IAR21 | JAR | | 1 | 2 | |
| 381 | IAR2 | JAR | LIA | 2 | 36 | |
| | IAR3 | CLOSED | LIA-AD50 | 12 | 168 | |
| | IAR4B | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 4 | 28 | |
| | LIAR15C | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 7 | 92 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 2 | 22 | |
| 382 | IAR4A | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD60 | 47 | 150 | One jar |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 2 | 12 | |
| 384 | IAR4B | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 2 | 28 | |
| | IAR5 | BEAD-RIM STORE-JAR | C.AD30-60 | 2 | 156 | +Calcined flint |
| 385 | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | C.AD30-60 | 2 | 20 | Posthole run |
| | ?IAR15A | JAR | | 3 | 24 | |
| 387 | MIA1 | HOLE-MOUTHED POT | C.100-0BC | 1 | 38 | |
| | IAR2 | JAR | LIA | 2 | 26 | |
| | IAR4B | JAR | C.LIA | 1 | 12 | |
| | IAR15C | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 1 | 22 | |
| 388 | MIA1 | JAR | | 4 | 36 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 1 | 18 | |

***AREA 4***

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DATE RANGE | NO. SHERDS | WEIGHT | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 405 | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 14 | |
| 415 | IAR10A | B+FL BOWL | C.AD250-330 | 1 | 22 | Lyne 1994, 6a.13 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IAR12A | JAR | | 1 | 6 | |
| | IAR17 | JARS | C.AD260-400 | 29 | 310 | |
| | IAR19A | RILLED JAR | C.AD330-400+ | 2 | 20 | |
| | IAR26A | CLOSED | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 32 | |
| | IAR27A | DRESSEL 38 | C.AD270-400 | 9 | 78 | |
| | ?S1 | JAR | C.AD450-650 | 1 | 12 | |
| | | TILE | | 14 | 422 | Grog-tempered |
| 417 | IAR15A | JAR | | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 2 | 6 | |
| 418 | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400+ | 1 | 16 | |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD370-400+ | 9 | 118 | One jar |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400+ | 1 | 6 | |
| | S1 | JAR | C.AD450-650 | 1 | 6 | |
| 419 | S1 | CLOSED | C.AD450-650 | 2 | 8 | |
| 426 | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 14 | |
| | | COLANDER | C.AD270-400 | 9 | 262 | Fresh, one vessel |
| | IAR12A | B+FL BOWL | C.AD270-350 | 3 | 16 | Conjoining |
| | IAR17 | LID | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 16 | Fulford 23.2 |
| | | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 12 | Refired |
| | IAR18 | FLAGON | C.AD370-400+ | 1 | 10 | Handle |
| 428 | IAR3 | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA | 1 | 44 | |
| | IAR12A | EVERTED RIM JAR | LIA | 2 | 30 | |
| 431 | IAR3 | BEAD-RIM STORE-JAR | AD30-60 | 4 | 132 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | | 2 | 36 | |
| 433 | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 24 | |
| | ?IAR17 | | | 1 | 8 | Refired |
| 435 | IAR11 VAR | STORE-JAR | EARLY 5$^{TH}$ C | 15 | 154 | See batten hanger |
| 437 | S1 | JAR | C.AD450-650 | 1 | 4 | Thick walled |
| 439 | IAR6 | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 6 | 44 | |
| 441 | IAR12A | CLOSED | | 2 | 34 | |
| 444 | IAR2 | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA | 7 | 164 | One jar |
| | BRICK | | | 1 | 86 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 1 | 26 | |
| 448 | TILE | | ROMAN | 6 | 64 | |
| 449 | MIA1 | SAUCEPAN POT | C.AD200 | 9 | 126 | Worthy down |
| | LOOMWEIGHT FRAG | | | 2 | 68 | |
| 450 | IAR2 | | LIA | 2 | 16 | |
| | IAR4B | BEAD-RIM | LIA-AD60 | 8 | 24 | |
| | IAR15A | EVERTED RIM JAR | C.AD150-200 | 22 | 706 | Large, fresh |
| | IAR15D | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD70 | 1 | 44 | |
| | IAR20 | EVERTED RIM JAR | C.AD70-200 | 3 | 26 | |
| | IAR22B | DRESSEL 37 | C.AD150-195 | 1 | 696 | Large, fresh; cinnamus |
| | TILE | | | 2 | 10 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 2 | 10 | |
| 451 | IAR15A | JAR | | 13 | 384 | Fresh, no rim |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 453 | MIA1 | JAR | | 1 | 6 | |
| 455 | IAR1 | NECKED JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 20 | |
| | IAR3 | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR4B | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 3 | 10 | |
| | IAR4C | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR22B | DRESSEL 18/31 | C.AD120-150 | 1 | 10 | |
| 456 | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 124 | |
| | AMPH | AMPHORA | | 1 | 16 | |
| 464 | IAR12A | JAR | | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | | 1 | 18 | |
| | IAR28 | CLOSED | | 2 | 18 | |
| | IAR30 | CLOSED | | 1 | 6 | |
| | DR20 | AMPHORA | | 1 | 94 | |
| | TILE | | | 1 | 64 | |
| 465 | IAR17 | CLOSED | C.AD260-400 | 10 | 126 | Refired |

***AREA 5/6***

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DATE RANGE | NO. SHERDS | WEIGHT | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 501 | IAR9 | EVERTED RIM JAR | C.AD200-330 | 1 | 56 | |
| | IAR10A | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | C.AD270-370 | 12 | 218 | |
| | | CONVEX-SIDED DISH | C.AD350-400+ | | | |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD300-350 | 6 | 244 | Lyne 1994 Form 32 |
| | IAR17 | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | C.AD260-400 | 22 | 274 | |
| | | EVERTED-RIM JAR | C.AD260-400 | | | |
| | | LID | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 22 | |
| | IAR18 | DISH | C.AD370-400+ | 1 | 16 | 6a.13 |
| | IAR19A | JAR | C.AD330-400+ | 1 | 22 | |
| | IAR25 | JAR | | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR26A | BEAKER | C.AD325-400 | 1 | 10 | Fulford Type 30 |
| | IAR26B | BOWL | C.AD300-370 | 7 | 108 | Type 67x2 |
| | | DR38 COPY | C.AD260-400 | | | Type 63 |
| | TILE | | | 3 | 126 | |
| 503 | IAR10A | JARS | C.AD270-400 | 38 | 426 | Inc bloated waster |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD250-370 | 14 | 222 | Lyne 1994, Type 6a27 |
| | IAR17 | JARS | C.AD260-400 | 18 | 292 | X2 |
| | | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | C.AD260-400 | | | |
| | | B+FL BOWL | C.AD270-400 | | | |
| | IAR21 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 42 | Handmade rippled |
| | IAR26A | BEAKER | C.AD270-340 | 6 | 22 | |
| | IAR26B | CLOSED | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 4 | |
| | TILE | | | 4 | 114 | |
| 504 | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400 | 3 | 44 | |
| | DR20 | AMPHORA | | 1 | 12 | |
| | TILE | | | 3 | 244 | |
| 506 | IAR19B | JAR | | 1 | 14 | |
| | TILE | | | 1 | 20 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 508 | MIA1 | SAUCEPAN POT | | 1 | 4 | |
| | MIA2 | JAR | | 1 | 22 | |
| 510 | MIA1 | JAR | | 35 | 734 | One vessel fresh |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 1 | 4 | |
| 511 | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 6 | 126 | |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR12A | DEV B+FL BOWL | C.AD270-350 | 2 | 66 | |
| | IAR15A | JARS | | 2 | 38 | |
| | IAR17 | JARS | C.260-400 | 14 | 268 | X3 |
| | | JAR | C.260-370 | | | X2 slipped |
| | IAR21 | COLANDER | | 1 | 30 | |
| | IAR26A | BEAKER | C.AD320-350 | 1 | 8 | |
| | TILE | | | 2 | 284 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 1 | 128 | |
| 512 | IAR12A | C'POT | | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR15A | JARS | C.AD180-300+ | 2 | 182 | Two jars |
| | IAR17 | JARS | C.AD260-400 | 18 | 522 | Four jars |
| | | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISHES | C.AD260-400 | | | Two vessels |
| | | BEEHIVE | C.AD260-400 | | | |
| | | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-350 | | | |
| | IAR26C | MORTARIUM | C.AD270-350 | 1 | 84 | |
| | TILE | | | 2 | 474 | |
| 514 | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 10 | |
| 516 | IAR17 | EVERTED RIM JAR | C.AD260-400 | 3 | 50 | Fresh |
| 518 | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 88 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 4 | 12 | One pot |
| 520 | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 6 | |
| | IAR22B | DR31 | C.AD150-200 | 1 | 24 | Rivetted |
| 522 | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR20 | CLOSED | | 1 | 1 | |
| 524 | IAR3 | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 2 | 12 | |
| | IAR17A | JAR | C.AD180-270 | 2 | 104 | Large fresh |
| 526 | IAR15E | JAR | LIA | 1 | 20 | |
| 528 | MIA2 | BEAD-RIM | LIA | 4 | 44 | |
| | IAR2 | STORE-JAR | LIA | 1 | 16 | |
| | IAR3 | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 6 | |
| | IAR4B | CLOSED | LIA-AD60 | 5 | 22 | |
| | IAR15B | JAR | C.AD50-70 | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD180-270 | 20 | 288 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 1 | 22 | |
| 529 | IAR3 | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD50 | 24 | 524 | One pot |
| 530 | IAR19a | RILLED JAR | C.AD330-400+ | 4 | 32 | |
| | TILE | | | 2 | 78 | |
| 537 | IAR5 | JAR | | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR12B | CAVETTO-RIM JAR | C.AD270-350 | 31 | 320 | |
| | | STRAIGHT- | C.AD270-350 | 2 | 54 | Fresh |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SIDED DISH | | | | |
| | IAR13 | CLOSED | | 4 | 28 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 8 | 148 | Large fresh |
| | | JAR | C.AD200-270 | 1 | 14 | |
| | IAR21 | DR38 | FLANGE | 1 | 12 | |
| | IAR22C | BEAKER | C.AD220-260 | 4 | 4 | |
| | IAR26B | INDENTED BEAKER | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR29 | BEAKER | C.AD200-276 | 2 | 6 | |
| 538 | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 6 | 90 | |
| | IAR12B | CAVETTO-RIM JAR | C.AD270-350 | 72 | 592 | Same pot as 537 |
| | IAR13 | JAR | | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | | 3 | 46 | |
| | IAR17 | LID | C.AD260-400 | 2 | 86 | |
| | IAR21 | DR38 FLANGE | | 4 | 28 | |
| | IAR22C | BEAKER | C.AD220-260 | 1 | 1 | |
| | IAR29 | BEAKER | C.AD200-276 | 3 | 12 | As in 537 |
| 542 | IAR12A | CLOSED | | 1 | 6 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 2 | |
| | | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | C.AD260-400 | 4 | 32 | |
| | IAR26A | BOTTLE | C.AD300-350 | 1 | 18 | Fulford type 12 |
| 549 | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 1 | 26 | |
| 554 | IAR10A | JARS | C.AD270-400 | 6 | 50 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 2 | 42 | |
| | | COLANDER | C.AD260-400 | 2 | 66 | |
| | IAR18 | EVERTED RIM | C.AD370-400 | 1 | 20 | |
| | IAR19A | RILLED JAR | C.AD330-400+ | 2 | 20 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 1 | 4 | Abraded |
| | IAR26B | BOTTLE BASE | C.AD260-400 | 3 | 92 | |
| | | INDENTED BEAKER | C.AD260-400 | | | |
| | | DR38 BOWL | C.AD260-400 | | | |
| | IAR27A | BOWL | C.AD300-400 | 2 | 6 | C.81 |
| 555 | IAR4B | BEAD-RIM JARS | LIA-AD60 | 7 | 60 | Abraded |
| | IAR10A | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | C.AD270-370 | 2 | 20 | |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 6 | |
| | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR12A | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | C.AD220-350 | 3 | 28 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | C.AD180-300+ | 12 | 176 | |
| | IAR15B | JAR | | 2 | 22 | |
| | IAR17 | JARS | C.AD260-400 | 15 | 108 | Lead rivetted |
| | IAR19A | JAR BASE | C.AD330-400+ | 1 | 22 | |
| | IAR20 | | | 15 | 104 | |
| | IAR21 | STORE-JAR | | 2 | 26 | |
| | | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | | 1 | 14 | |
| | IAR26A | BEAKER | C.AD260-400 | 2 | 12 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 556 | IAR3 | CLOSED | LIA-AD50 | 14 | 134 | |
| | IAR4B | BEAD-RIM | LIA-AD60 | 40 | 380 | X7 |
| | IAR12A | DEV B+FL BOWL | C.AD270-350 | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR15A | EVERTED RIM JAR | C.AD180-300+ | 6 | 56 | |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400 | 2 | 12 | |
| | IAR14 | JAR | | 6 | 94 | |
| | IAR15B | BEAD-RIM | LIA-AD70 | 5 | 38 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 18 | 212 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 1 | 6 | |
| | IAR26A | BOTTLE | C.AD300-350 | 5 | 156 | |
| | IAR26B | BOWL | C.AD345-380 | 1 | 56 | |
| 559 | IAR11 VAR | STORE-JAR | ?E 5TH C | 22 | 1042 | One pot. See batten hanger |
| 562 | IAR20 | EVERTED RIM JAR | | 2 | 10 | |
| 570 | IAR25 | CLOSED | | 3 | 6 | |
| 572? | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 34 | |
| | IAR17B | JAR | C.AD100-200 | 3 | 92 | |
| | IAR23 | BUTT-BEAKER | C.AD43-70 | 3 | 14 | |
| 574 | IAR2 | JAR | LIA | 8 | 38 | |
| | IAR4B | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD60 | 3 | 40 | |
| | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | | 2 | 38 | |
| | IAR20 | BEAKER | | 1 | 1 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 1 | 4 | |
| 575 | IAR3 | CLOSED | LIA-AD50 | 5 | 45 | |
| | IAR4B | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIAD-AD60 | 5 | 52 | |
| | IAR5 | JAR | | 2 | 34 | |
| | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR20 | CLOSED | | 3 | 21 | |
| | IAR21 | JAR | | 4 | 24 | Handmade |
| | IAR23 | BUTT-BEAKER | C.AD43-70 | 3 | 14 | |
| | IAR24 | CLOSED | C.AD50-150 | 1 | 4 | |
| 577 | IAR4B | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 1 | 1 | |
| 581 | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400 | 9 | 52 | |
| 587 | IAR10A | B+FL BOWL | C.AD270-330 | 3 | 126 | |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 14 | |
| | IAR12A | C'POT | C.AD240-300+ | 2 | 26 | |
| | IAR15A | EVERTED RIM JAR | C.AD180-300+ | 1 | 18 | |
| | IAR17 | JAR | C.AD260-400 | 16 | 92 | |
| | IAR20 | | | 3 | 32 | |
| | IAR22B | | C.AD120-200 | 1 | 1 | |
| | IAR27A | DR38 | C.AD240-400 | 2 | 10 | |
| | DR20 | AMPHORA | | 2 | 20 | |
| 589 | IAR20 | CLOSED | | 2 | 6 | |
| 591 | IAR10A | JAR | C.AD270-400 | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR17 | EVERTED RIM | C.AD260-400 | 10 | 62 | |
| | IAR21 | JAR | | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR26B | BEAKER | C.AD300-400 | 1 | 4 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 597 | IAR15B | EVERTED RIM JAR | C.AD70-150 | 36 | 580 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | C.AD70-150 | 6 | 74 | |
| | IAR21 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 12 | |
| | IAR22B | DR18/31 | C.AD90-120 | 1 | 4 | Rivetted |
| 599 | MIA1 | | | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR2 | CLOSED | LIA | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR3 | CLOSED | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR4B | CLOSED | LIA-AD60 | 1 | 8 | |
| | FIRED CLAY | | | 1 | 4 | |
| 601 | IAR3 | BEAD-RIM JAR | LIA-AD50 | 2 | 18 | |
| | IAR4B | JAR | LIA-AD60 | 4 | 46 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | | 1 | 10 | |
| | IAR21 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 615 | IAR1 | CORDONED JAR | LIA-AD50 | 1 | 4 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | | 1 | 6 | |
| | IAR15B | JAR | | 1 | 6 | |
| 617 | IAR15A | JAR | AD70-150 | 15 | 306 | |
| | IAR22A | DR30 | AD43-110 | 1 | 10 | |
| 621 | IAR4B | JAR | | 2 | 52 | |
| | IAR10A | JAR | AD270-400 | 7 | 136 | |
| | IAR10B | STORE-JAR | AD270-400 | 1 | 8 | |
| | IAR12A | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | AD220-300+ | 4 | 88 | |
| | | EVERTED RIM JAR | AD200-290 | | | |
| | | DEV B+FL BOWL | AD270-350 | | | |
| | IAR15A | CARINATED BOWL | AD100-200 | 1 | 36 | |
| | IAR17 | JARS | AD260-400 | 43 | 588 | |
| | | STRAIGHT-SIDED DISH | AD260-370 | | | |
| | | DEV B+FL BOWL | AD270-400 | | | |
| | IAR19B | JAR | | 3 | 82 | |
| | IAR22B | DR38 | AD140-200 | 3 | 24 | |
| | | TILE | | 3 | 58 | |
| 623 | IAR27A | BOWL | AD240-400 | 2 | 14 | |
| | TEGULA | | | 6 | 538 | |
| 626 | MIA1 | JAR | 200BC-0 | 1 | 40 | |
| | IAR3 | JAR | LIA-AD50 | 4 | 172 | |
| | IAR4B | PEDESTAL BASE | LIA-AD60 | 8 | 181 | |
| | | CARINATED DISH | LIA-AD60 | | | |
| | | DISH | AD70-200 | 8 | 128 | X2 |
| | IAR4C | JARS | LIA-AD60 | 8 | 146 | |
| | IAR15A | JARS | AD70-150 | 11 | 344 | |
| | IAR16 | CLOSED | AD70-150 | 1 | 14 | |
| | IAR20 | BEAKER | | 1 | 24 | |
| | IAR25 | JAR | | 1 | 52 | |
| | | LOOMWEIG | | 1 | 58 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HT FRAG | | | | |
| 643 | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 202 | |
| | | TILE | | 1 | 38 | |
| 649? | IAR22B | CURLE 15 | AD120-150 | 2 | 38 | |
| | IAR26B | BOWL | AD300-370 | 1 | 14 | |
| 650 | IAR10A | | AD270-400 | 1 | 1 | |
| | IAR15A | JAR | | 2 | 30 | |
| | IAR26B | BOWL | AD300-370 | 1 | 16 | |

***AREA 7***

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DATE RANGE | NO. SHERDS | WEIGHT | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 704 | IAR16 | FLAGON | AD70-150 | 3 | 28 | |

***AREA 8***

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DATE RANGE | NO. SHERDS | WEIGHT | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 801 | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | | 2 | 138 | |
| 802 | IAR15A | EVERTED-RIM JAR | AD70-200 | 9 | 172 | Fresh |
| | IAR15D | BEAD-RIM | AD50-100 | 1 | 30 | |
| | IAR20 | JAR | AD70-200 | 2 | 44 | |
| 804 | IAR11 | STORE-JAR | | 1 | 10 | |

## APPENDIX E – ANIMAL BONE ANALYSIS

By Sylvia Warman

### Introduction
The assemblage had been assessed and was recommended that catalogue of the material be made to allow a limited analysis of the assemblage. This report presents that catalogue and a limited discussion of results.

### Material
The animal bone was recovered during an excavation at Cams Hill Fareham during 1999. The contexts from which animal bone was recovered are listed below. The context are grouped by phase based on the dating evidence supply by ceramic finds.

| Phases | Contexts |
|---|---|
| Middle Iron age | 449 |
| Late Iron - mid 1st Century AD | 127, 303, 307, 325, 336, 338, 428, 444, 326, 446 |
| AD 70-250 | 12/002, 057, 382 |
| AD 250-400+ | 023, 067, 323,426, 501, 503, 555, 556, 587, 597, 621, 10/003 511 |
| Early Saxon | 510, 591, |
| undated | 063 |

### Methods
The material was examined and wherever possible identified to element (which bone) and taxon (which species). However some specimens were too fragments to enable this and were recorded at a less detailed level e.g. cow-sized long bone. Apart from sheep-size (ss) and cow sized (cs) a third category was used for elements not identifiable to species but from animals smaller than sheep (sa - small animal) this covers smaller dogs, cats hares rabbits etc. The side, part, age and sex of specimens were also recorded where possible. Details of the condition of the bone in terms of pathology burning butchery and weathering were also recorded.

### Results
The results are presented in Tables 1-6 and will be discussed by phase. For further details of contexts see the context appendix.

Middle Iron Age Table 1
Only one context (449) from this phase produced animal bone. The only species positively identified was cow (*Bos taurus*) the reminder was cow sized but too fragmented to identify to species level. Two of the specimens had been chopped indicating butchery.

Late Iron Age- Roman mid 1st Century AD (Table 2)
The species identified from this phase were horse (*Equus caballus*), cow (*Bos taurus*) pig (*Sus scrofa*), and sheep/goat (these species are very similar skeletally). The remainder of the material was classified by size as it was too fragmentary to identify to species. The size classes present were cow sized and sheep sized. Of the identified

species cow was the most numerous followed by pig. Horse was represented by a single bone.

Much of the material has been chopped indicating that it was butchered. Some bones show signs of weathering particularly those from context 446 this indicates that for part of there history they would have been exposed on the ground surface. The species present and proportions of each are consistent with that expected for domestic waste of a Roman date.

AD 70 –250 (Table 3)
Only a small quantity of animal bone was recovered from this phase. The species identified were cow (*Bos taurus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). The remainder of the material was of cow size. Little can be said of this phase as the sample is so small the bone has been chopped indicting butchery and gnawing marks suggest that dogs may have been present on site at this time.

AD 250-400+ (Table 4)
The species identified from contexts in this phase were horse (*Equus caballus*), cow (*Bos taurus*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus* ) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). Cow-sized and sheep-sized material was also found. Cow was the most numerous of the identified specimens. Many of the bone had been chopped through weathering was seen in some specimens and gnawing by dog was also noted. The red deer was represented by a fragment of antler it is not possible to determine if this is derived from a shed antler or from one still attached to the deer thus this doesn't constitute evidence of the presence of red deer on site only the presence of reed deer antler. The antler pick recovered from context 067 was also identified as red deer and this is a shed antler.

Early Saxon (Table 5)
The sample from this phase is very small and only 2 species were identified horse (*Equus caballus*) and cow (*Bos taurus*) the more fragmented material was classified as cow sized. Some bones had been chopped and a few showed signs of weathering.

Context 063 undated (Table 6)
A single fragment of mandible of cow size was found which bore three parallel cut marks.

**Discussion/Conclusion**
This assemblage is small and once subdivided by phrase very small indeed. This limited what can be said about the animal usage on site. The main domestic species horse, cow, pig and sheep/goat. Much of the material has been chopped or bears cut marks. Although dog bones are not found the presence of dogs on site is indicated by the gnawing marks seen on some bones of ungulates. The red deer antler fragment and the pick do not prove the presence of this species on site but only of the shed antler which could be transported by humans particularly as this was a useful material for tools. With such small samples it is difficult to see any trends through time although the phases with the largest sample and possibly greatest human activity are the late Iron age to mid 1st Century AD, and the AD250-400+ phase

Table 1 Middle Iron Age

| No. | context | element | taxon | part | comp | side | age | fusion | butchery | weathering | comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73 | 449 | scapula | bos | distal + neck | chipped | L | a | fused distal | chopped | | chip is modern |
| 74 | 449 | radius/ulna | cs | shaft | frag | | | | chopped | surface cracked | modern break quite small could be red deer |
| 75 | 449 | long bone | cs | shaft | 4 frags | | | | | | modern break |

Table 2 Late Iron Age - Roman

| No. | context | element | taxon | part | comp | side | age | sex | fusion | tooth wear | butchery | gnaw | weathering | comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 127 | mandible + P4 | bos | mid section | frag | L | a | | | worn | chopped | | surface cracked | |
| 28 | 127 | P3 lower | bos | most | roots snapped | L | a | | | worn | | | | may be from same ind as no 27 |
| 29 | 127 | mand | cs | ant | frag of symp | ? | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 127 | scapula | sus | blade + spine | frag | R | a | | | | chopped | | | also modern break |
| 31 | 127 | long bone | ss | shaft | 4 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | |
| 32 | 303 | long bone | ss | shaft | 5 frag | | | | | | chopped | | | could be something smaller than |
| 33 | 307 | M3 lower | s/g | most | in 2 pieces no | R | a | | | worm | | | | |
| 35 | 325 | molar lower | bos | crown | chipped | ? | a | | | very worn | | | | |
| 36 | 325 | molar lower | bos | crown | roots snapped | | a | | | very worn | | | | |
| 37 | 325 | molar lower | bos | crown | roots snapped | | a | | | worn | | | | might be M3 |
| 38 | 325 | premolar | bos | crown | frag | | a | | | worn | | | | frag of P3 or4 |
| 39 | 325 | long bone | cs | shaft | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | |
| 45 | 336 | canine lower | sus | crown | 2 frags | ? | a | M | | | | | | pg tusk spilt in 1/2 longitudinally |
| 46 | 338 | molar lower | sus | all | good | R | a | | | worn | | | | either M1 or M2 |
| 47 | 338 | M3 lower | sus | crown | roots not | R? | a | | | unerupted | | | | |
| 48 | 338 | mand | sus | alveolar | 4 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | modern breaks |
| 49 | 338 | long bone | cs | shaft | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | modern break |
| 50 | 338 | long bone | ss | shaft | frag | | | | | | | | | modern break |
| 59 | 428 | humerus | cs | distal shaft | frag | ? | | | | | chopped | | | modern break |
| 60 | 428 | long bone | cs | shaft | 4 frags | ? | | | | | chopped | | | modern break too |
| 61 | 444 | 1st phalange | equus | prox | good | | | | prox fused | | | distal dog | | distal end broken and gnawed |
| 62 | 444 | canine lower | sus | crown | frag | | | | | | | | surface flaking off | enamel cracked/ fallen off |
| 63 | 444 | long bone | cs | shaft | 14 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | also modern breaks |

Table 2 Continued

| No. | context | element | taxon | part | comp | side | age | fusion | tooth wear | butchery | weathering | comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | 326 | radius | bos | prox | chipped lateral | R | a | fused prox | | chopped | | radius which fits with ulna no 41 |
| 41 | 326 | ulna | bos | radius artic | frag | R | a | | | | | fits with radius no 40 |
| 42 | 326 | vert | cs | body | frag | | | unfused | | | | |
| 43 | 326 | mand | cs | cranial | frag | ? | | | | | | modern break |
| 44 | 326 | long bone | ss | shaft | frag | | | | | chopped | | |
| 64 | 446 | scapula | bos | dist frag | proc miss | L | a | fused dist | | | | modern break |
| 65 | 446 | scapula | cs | blade + spine | frag | ? | | | | | surface cracked | |
| 66 | 446 | 1st phalange | bos | all | good | ? | a | fused | | | | |
| 67 | 446 | molar lower | bos | all | chipped | | a | | worn | | | M1 or 2 |
| 68 | 446 | molar lower | bos | all | good | | a | | worn | | | M1 or 2 |
| 69 | 446 | molar lower | bos | all | good | | a | | worn | | | M1 or 2 |
| 70 | 446 | mandible | cs | ramus | frag | | | | | chopped | surface cracked | |
| 71 | 446 | mandible | bos | alveolus | 4 frags | | | | | chopped | surface cracked | also modern breaks |
| 72 | 446 | long bone | cs | shaft | 14 frags | | | | | | surface cracked | modern breaks |

Table 3 70-250AD

| No. | context | element | taxon | part | comp | side | age | fusion | tooth wear | butchery | gnaw | weathering | comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 057 | humerus | bos | distal | chipped | R | a | fused dist | | | dog | | modern break |
| 15 | 057 | molar upper | bos | most | roots snapped | R | a | | worn | | | | |
| 16 | 057 | M3 lower | bos | most | roots miss | L | a | | worn | | | | |
| 17 | 057 | molar lower | bos | most | root snapped | ? | a | | very worn | | | | M1 or2 mand |
| 18 | 057 | P3 lower | bos | all | good | R | a | | worn | | | | from same ind as no 19 |
| 19 | 057 | P4 lower | bos | most | root snapped | R | a | | worn | | | | from same ind as no 18 |
| 20 | 057 | mand/max | cs | alveolus | frag | | | | | | | | small frag of cow sized tooth socket |
| 21 | 057 | long bone | cs | shaft | 4 frags | | | | | | | weathered | modern break |
| 51 | 382 | humerus | sus | distal + shaft | troc chipped | R | a | fused dist | | chopped | | | modern break |
| 52 | 382 | atlas | cs | body | frag | | a | fused cran caud | | chopped | | | either horse or cow too damage to id |
| 53 | 382 | atlas | cs | process | frag | R? | s/a | unfused medial | | chopped | | | |
| 54 | 382 | atlas | cs | process | frag | L | s/a | unfused medial | | | | | fits with unfused surface of 53 |
| 55 | 382 | skull | sus | frontal | 2 frags | R | | | | chopped | | | modern break |
| 56 | 382 | vertebra | cs | body | cranial end | | | fused cran | | | | | |
| 137 | 12/002 | molar upper | bos | crown | chipped | R | a | | worn | | | | M1 or 2 |
| 138 | 12/002 | molar upper | bos | crown | chipped | R | a | | worn | | | | M1 or 2 |
| 139 | 12/002 | molar | bos | crown | 4 frags | | | | | | | | modern breaks |

Table 4 250-400+ AD

| No. | context | element | taxon | part | comp | side | age | sex | fusion | tooth wear | butchery | gnaw | weathering | comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 023 | mandible | sus | anterior P2-4 +C | frag 1/2 P2 | R | a | M? | | all in wear | chopped | | | canine small but morph is male |
| 2 | 023 | humerus | sus | distal + distal shft | troc miss | R | a | | | | chopped | | | |
| 3 | 023 | molar lower | bos | all | chipped | ? | a | | | worn | | | | cow M1 or M2 |
| 4 | 023 | M3 lower | bos | most | in 3 pieces | L | a | | | worn | | | | modern break |
| 5 | 023 | mandible | cs | alveolus | 3 frags | | | | | | | | | modern break |
| 6 | 023 | rib | cs | shaft | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | modern break |
| 7 | 023 | rib | ss | shaft | 2 frags | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 023 | long bone | cs | shaft | 11 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | also modern breaks |
| 9 | 023 | vertebra | cs | process | frag | | | | | | | | | frag of vertebra |
| 10 | 023 | vertebra | cs | process frag | | | | | | | chopped | dog | | mod break |
| 11 | 023 | humerus | ss | distal shaft | frag | | | | | | chopped | dog | | |
| 12 | 023 | vertebra | cs | facets | 2 frags | | | | | | | | | mod breaks |
| 13 | 023 | long bone | cs | shaft | 6 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | also modern breaks |
| 23 | 067 | t-vertebra | cs | neural spine | top miss | | | | | | chopped | | surface cracked | |
| 24 | 067 | vertebra | cs | body | damaged | | | | unfused cran | | chopped | | | |
| 25 | 067 | vertebra | cs | process | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | |
| 26 | 067 | long bone | ss | shaft | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | |
| 34 | 323 | long bone | cs | shaft | 2 frags | | | | | | | | very weathered | not sure which element |
| 57 | 426 | molar upper | bos | crown | chipped | ? | a | | | very worn | | | | check with deer |
| 58 | 426 | molar upper | bos | crown | chipped | ? | a | | | very worn | | | | check with deer |
| 76 | 501 | metacarpal | bos | prox | chipped | R | a | | fused prox | | chopped | | surface cracked | |
| 77 | 501 | 1st | bos | most | damaged | | a | | fused | | | | | chipped |
| 78 | 501 | metatarsal | bos | prox | frag | ? | a | | fused prox | | | | | mod break can't side |
| 79 | 501 | scapula | cs | blade + spine | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | modern break |
| 80 | 501 | scapula | cs | spine | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | modern break |
| 81 | 501 | long bone | bos | shaft | 12 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | also modern breaks |
| 140 | 501 | long bone | ss | shaft | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | |
| 82 | 503 | metatarsal | bos | most | distal chipped | L | a | | fused | | | | surface cracked | modern damage lateral condyle |
| 83 | 503 | tibia | bos | shaft + dist | chipped | L | a | | fused dist | | chopped | | surface cracked | modern damage too |
| 106 | 555 | long bone | cs | shaft | 9 frags | | | | | | | | | modern breaks |
| 107 | 556 | antler | cervus | beam/tine | 8 frags | | | | | | | | | Red deer antler, modern breaks |
| 108 | 556 | long bone | cs | shaft | 4 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | modern breaks too |
| 109 | 556 | molar lower | ss | crown | 9 frags | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | 587 | molar | cs | crown | 3 frags | | | | | | | | | |
| 111 | 587 | long bone | cs | shaft | 4 frags | | | | | | | | surface cracked | modern breaks |
| 112 | 587 | flat bone | cs | frag | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | possibly mandible |

Table 4 continued

| No. | context | element | taxon | part | comp | side | age | sex | fusion | tooth wear | butchery | gnaw | weathering | comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | 597 | flat bone | cs | frags | 3 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | modern breaks |
| 115 | 597 | long bone | cs | end | frag | | | | | unfused | | | | frag of unfused end of diaphysis |
| 116 | 597 | molar lower | bos | all | root snapped | | a | | | worn | | | | root snapped off but fits M1 or 2 |
| 117 | 597 | molar lower | bos | crown | in 1/2 | | a | | | worn | | | | M1 or 2 |
| 118 | 597 | P3 lower | bos | all | good | L | a | | | worn | | | | |
| 119 | 597 | mandible | cs | alveolus | 5 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | |
| 120 | 597 | bone | cs | articular surf | 3 frags | | | | | | | | | modern breaks can't id element |
| 121 | 597 | bone | ? | frags | 2 frags | | | | | | | | | |
| 122 | 621 | cheek tooth | equus | most | chipped | R | a | | | worn | | | | |
| 123 | 621 | metapodial | bos | distal | chipped | ? | a | | fused dist | | chopped | dog | | |
| 124 | 621 | long bone | cs | shaft | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | |
| 125 | 621 | long bone | ss | shaft | 3 frags | | | | | | chopped | | | also modern breaks |
| 136 | 10/003 | rib | cs | shaft | frag | | | | | | chopped | | | |
| 101 | 511 | mandible | cs | middle + root frags | in 3 pieces | | | | | | | | | modern breaks |
| 102 | 511 | molar lower | bos | most | chipped | | | | | worn | | | | |
| 103 | 511 | P4 lower | bos | crown + roots | roots in 3 pieces | R | a | | | in wear | | | | |
| 104 | 511 | mandible | cs | alveolus | 4 frags | | | | | | | | | modern breaks |
| 105 | 511 | long bone | cs | shaft | 2 frags | | | | | | | | | modern breaks |

Table 5 Early Saxon

| No. | context | element | taxon | part | comp | side | age | tooth wear | butchery | weathering | comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 84 | 510 | M3 lower | bos | all + bone frag | good | R | a | worn | | | |
| 85 | 510 | M1/2 lower | bos | all + bone frag | good | R? | a | worn | | | prob from same ind as 84 |
| 86 | 510 | M1/2 lower | bos | all | chipped | R? | a | very worn | | | probably M1 from same ind as 84 and 85 |
| 87 | 510 | P4 lower | bos | all | good | R | a | worn | | | prob from same ind as 84 85 86 |
| 88 | 510 | P3 lower | bos | all | good | R | a | worn | | | prob from same ind as 84 85 86 87 |
| 89 | 510 | tooth | cs | root frag | frag | | | | | | looks like part of an unerupted tooth |
| 90 | 510 | mandible | bos | alveolus | 4 frags | | | | | | modern break |
| 91 | 510 | long bone | cs | shaft | 12 frags | | | | chopped | | |
| 92 | 510 | long bone | cs | shaft | mid shaft | ? | | | chopped | weathered | possibly radius |
| 93 | 510 | mandible | cs | ramus | frag | ? | | | | weathered | |
| 94 | 510 | mandible | cs | condyle +coronoid | chipped | ? | | | chopped | surface cracked | either horse or cow |
| 95 | 510 | mandible | equus | frag M3 M2 | good | L | a | all worn | | surface cracked | modern break |
| 96 | 510 | molar lower | bos | crown | roots snapped | ? | | just in wear | | | cow M1 or 2 |
| 97 | 510 | tooth | cs | root | frag | | | | | | |

Table 5 continued

| No. | context | element | taxon | part | comp | side | age | tooth wear | butchery | weathering | comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98 | 510 | molar | cs | base crown /root | frag | | | | | | root still open possibly unerupted |
| 99 | 510 | mandible | cs | alveolus | 6 frags | | | | | | modern breaks |
| 100 | 510 | long bone | cs | shaft | 15 frags | | | | chopped | | |
| 113 | 591 | long bone | cs | shaft | 16 frags | | | | | | modern breaks |

Table 6 undated contexts

| No. | context | element | taxon | part | comp | side | butchery | weathering | comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 063 | mand | cs | ramus | frag | ? | cut marks | weathered | 3 parallel cut marks |

**Key to abbreviations/ terms in tables**

Taxon – species
Equus – horse
Bos – cow
Sus – pig Cervus – red deer
S/g Sheep/Goat
Cs = cow sized
Ss = sheep sized
**Positional terms**
P or prox = proximal towards the head
D or dist = distal towards extremities
Shaft = central part of long bone (when unfused called diaphysis)
Epiph = epiphysis the ends of a long bone
Cran = cranial – towards the skull
**Caud = caudal –towards the tail**

## APPENDIX F – HUMAN BONE ANALYSIS

by Andy Smith

A single piece of disarticulated human bone was retrieved from deposit (446). It is the shaft from a left femur. The bone was too fragmentary to determine sex, age or to measure.

## APPENDIX G – WORKED FLIINT ANALYSIS

by Philippa Bradley

### Introduction

Eighty-three pieces of worked flint were recovered from various contexts from the excavation. Diagnostic retouched forms indicate a mid-late Neolithic date for at least some of the material, and the general technological traits of the remainder would confirm this dating. A single piece of grey chert was recovered from context 556. The flint was generally evenly spread across the features with few contexts containing more than five pieces of flint. The composition of the assemblage is summarised in Table 1 by context. A quantity of natural flint was recovered from the site, which was discarded at the assessment stage.

### Method

The flint was recorded using MoLSS standard methods; typological and technological attributes were recorded along with general comments on condition of the material and type of flint used.

### Description

The flint was generally quite worn and abraded with later edge damage suggesting that much of it was not recovered from primary contexts. Very little of the material was burnt but many pieces were broken, again indicating post-depositional disturbance. Cortication varied from light to quite heavy. The raw material was generally good quality brown flint with good flaking properties. A little poorer quality material of varying colours was also recovered, and a single piece of grey flint was recovered from context 556.

The material is dominated by debitage with a few retouched forms (Table 1). The chisel arrowhead from context 1/001 is the only datable piece in terms of typology. The other retouched forms are generally consistent with the mid to late Neolithic date that the arrowhead provides; serrated and retouched flakes tend to occur throughout the Neolithic and early Bronze Age. Similarly scarpers can be difficult to date (*cf* Riley 1990) although the large, extensively worked example from context 323 is entirely consistent with a mid-late Neolithic date. The rod/fabricator from context 528 is an unusually broad example but has worn ends and would again accord with a later Neolithic or possibly early Bronze Age date.

Only two chips (pieces with a maximum dimension of less that 10 mm) were recovered; this may reflect collection methods rather than the activities occurring on the site. Flakes dominate the debitage component of the assemblage although a few blade-like were recovered. There is no evidence for the consistent production of particular blanks

for certain artefacts although the serrated flake from context 450 has been made on a blade-like flake. There is little evidence for platform preparation or maintenance during knapping; and hard hammers have predominantly been used to remove flakes. Hinge fractures and other knapping mis-hits were commonly recorded. Such technological traits are consistent with a later Neolithic date. The cores recovered consist of two multi platform examples, a partially prepared discoidal core and two core fragments, one of which is from a discoidal core. Discoidal cores tend to be more common in later Neolithic assemblages (eg Healy 1985) and have been linked to the production of suitable sized flakes for transverse arrowheads (Green 1980).

**Discussion**

This small largely redeposited assemblage of worked flint suggests domestic activity. The few dateable artefacts indicate a mid to later Neolithic date, and there is no reason to suggest that the remaining material is of any other date given its technological traits. Although the material is not from primary contexts there would seem to be a general distribution of material across the site. The flint suggests that a range of activities were being carried out on site, these include hide and food preparation, knapping and hunting may also have been occurring.

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*Table 1: Summary of flint by context*

| Context | Flakes, blades etc | Chips | Cores, core fragments | Retouched forms | Total | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/001 | | | | 1 (chisel arrowhead) | 1 | Crudely worked, pebbly type flint, steep retouch along tang. Mid-late Neolithic |
| 1/002 | 5 | | | 2 (retouched flakes) | 7 | One flake is burnt, retouched flakes are minimally retouched, both have later damage |
| 2/00 6 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 3/002 | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| 4/002 | 3 | | | | 3 | All hard hammer |
| 4/003 | 4 | | | | 3 | 1 Possibly natural, 1 very worn |
| 5/002 | | | | 1 (retouched flake) | 1 | ?Piercer, much later damage |
| 5/003 | 4 | | 1 core fragment | | 5 | 1 flake is from a discoidal core, core fragment is burnt |
| 6/002 | 7 | | | | 7 | Several broken, 1 burnt, one possibly chert |
| 7/002 | | | 1 multi-platform core | | 1 | Small core well worked |
| 9/002 | 1 | | | | 1 | Very worn |
| 10/002 | | 2 | | | 2 | Possibly natural |
| 11/001 | 1 | | | | 1 | Very hard hammer-struck, hinge fracture |
| 11/002 | 1 | | | | 1 | Hard-hammer struck, possibly natural |
| 12/002 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 12/002 | | | | 1 (misc retouched flake) | 1 | On thermal flake |
| 13/002 | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| 13/003 | 1 | | | | 1 | Possibly from a prepared discoidal core |
| 015 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 15/001 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 15/003 | 3 | | 1 core fragment | | 4 | |
| 019 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 57 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 113 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 303 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 323 | 1 | | | 1 (end and side scraper) | 2 | Scraper is very large |
| 325 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 328 | 1 | | | | 1 | ?Worn edge |
| 330 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 338 | 1 | | | 1 (?end scraper) | 2 | Scraper worn and broken edge |
| 344 | 1 | | | | 1 | Very hard hammer-struck |
| 376 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 441 | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| 444 | | | 1 (large partially prepared discoidal core | | 1 | ?Mid to late Neolithic |
| 449 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 450 | | | | 1 (serrated flake with edge gloss) | 1 | On slightly blade-like flake, hinge fracture |
| 528 | 3 | | | 1 (Rod/fabricator) | 4 | Rod/fabricator is a broad example but with worn edges |
| 553 | | | | 1 (misc retouched piece) | 1 | ?Possibly a scaper |
| 556 | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 is grey chert |
| 568 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 587 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 626 | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| U/S | 2 | | 1 (multi-platform core) | 1 (retouched flake) | 4 | Core is large with some platform abrasion |
| Total | 65 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 83 | |

## APPENDIX H – COIN ANALYSIS

By Kim Stabler

A total of three coins were recovered during excavations at Cams Hill, Fareham. All of these were recovered from stratified deposits, and all date from the Roman period.

Only one coin was of a sufficient state of preservation to allow for confident identification. This is coin 1, from context 403, and dates to the reign of Magnentius, from AD 350 – 351. The two remaining coins are too poorly preserved to allow for precise dating, but it is likely that coin 2, from context 540, is a radiate from the mid to late 3rd century. Coin 3 (context 564) is of a size and weight that could place it from the 1st to 3rd centuries, and given the extreme state of wear, may be residual.

The assemblage as a whole is unremarkable, and no further work is required. The coins should be included in the site archive as deposited with the Museum of London.

## CATALOGUE

Catalogue references are to *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*.

The condition of the coins is indicated by the degree of wear visible on the surface of the coin at the time of loss, which is a rough indication of the amount of time that the coin remained in circulation. This is a separate phenomenon from corrosion, which occurs only after the coin has been deposited. While the presence of corrosion does not directly affect the degree of wear of the coin, it can damage or mask the coin surface, making the degree of wear impossible to ascertain. The condition of the coins is indicated by the following abbreviations:

| | |
|---|---|
| UW | unworn, as new |
| SW | slightly worn, minimal loss of the highest relief |
| W | worn, loss of detail but images and legends visible |
| VW | very worn, images and legends visible but difficult to determine |
| EW | extremely worn, most typological elements lost, flat surface |
| C | corroded; degree of wear prior to coin loss impossible to ascertain |
| F | fragmentary; coin only partially preserved |

| No. | | Ruler | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1, context 403 | | MAGNENTIUS | |
| Obv [DN MAGNENTIVS P] F AVG/A | | | |
| Rev [GLORIA] ROMANO[RVM] | | | |
| den: AE | diam: 18 mm | wt: 2.0 g | cond: W/W |
| cat: as LRBC 214 | date: 350 - 351 | | |
| 2, context 540 | | UNKNOWN | |
| Obv - | | | |
| Rev - | | | |
| den: AE | diam: 12 mm | wt: 0.8 g | cond: W,F/W,F |
| cat: - | date: ?3rd cent | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3, context 564 | | UNKNOWN | |
| Obv - | | | |
| Rev - | | | |
| den: ?DUP | diam: 26 mm | wt: 10.5 g | cond: EW,C/EW,C |
| cat: - | date: 1st – 3rd cent | | |

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## APPENDIX J – METAL ANALYSIS

By Angela Wardle

### Introduction

One copper-alloy and thirteen iron objects were submitted for examination. With the exception of three iron objects, all have been x-radiographed and conserved. The artefacts have been examined with the aid of x-rays where available, and are described in detail below with a brief discussion. No small find numbers were assigned to the objects on site (-it is assumed that the SF numbers in the conservation report are actually context numbers) and it is proposed that the catalogue numbers could be used for this purpose, to fulfil archive requirements. The selection criteria for x-ray are unclear and it is recommended that all the ironwork should be radiographed for archive. A list of the outstanding items follows the illustration list below.

### Discussion

This is a small assemblage, but individual artefacts and one group are of interest within the site context. The only copper-alloy object (Cat 1) a hinged bow brooch is poorly preserved and residual in its context, a Phase 5 fill of the northern boundary ditch, but it could have been in use in the middle part of the 1st century AD, fitting well within the site sequence which covers the late Iron Age and early Roman periods.

The iron is comparatively well preserved and the group from Phase 6 Context (076) remarkably so. The group of five objects (Cat 2-7) come from the fill of a pit and appear to be from a demolished building in the vicinity. The function of two of the fittings is uncertain, although Cat 2, which was clearly affixed to a wooden object, perhaps a beam or plank, could be part of a hook arrangement. A sprung lock bolt (Cat 4) is a type used on large chests. Nails and strapping were also found, together with a lead and iron weight (Cat 6), a rather clumsily-made but probably quite functional object. The group may be from a single building but the possibility that the ironwork was collected for future recycling should be considered.

The remaining iron objects comprise three knives. One has a hooked blade and may be a small pruning knife (Cat 11). One is a Roman type (Cat 9) and one post-medieval (Cat 10). The latter appears to be from a Phase 6 context and is therefore intrusive. Context (652), floor make up, also Phase 6, produced a very corroded fragment of Roman key.

### Catalogue

***Copper alloy***

1 Copper-alloy brooch
FSA99 Context (575), fill of northern boundary ditch.
Incomplete; overall length approx 52 mm; width of head approx 10 mm; length of pin 44.5 mm. Three fragments of a very corroded bow brooch with a hinged pin. One half of the head survives and is rolled over, upwards, to hold the axial bar, made of iron, which secured the pin. Trace of this bar remains, its knobbed end protruding slightly. The bow, which is in two pieces, is slightly curved in profile and has a central rib. There are traces of further decoration at the incomplete foot, but it is now impossible to establish its true width. Corrosion has destroyed any details of decoration on the head,

which is certainly wider than the bow. At the lower end of the brooch are the remains of a solid catchplate. By contrast to the main part of the brooch, the pin is well preserved.
This form of head mechanism was used on both Aucissa and Hod Hill type brooches, imported to Britain around the time of the conquest and is seen on variants of the forms. The bow on this example is insufficiently deep for it to be an Aucissa and it is likely that it belongs to one of the many Hod Hill variants, which include British copies. Its condition, however, precludes giving a date closer than the mid 1st century AD.

***Iron***

2 Iron fitting
FSA99 Context (076)
Almost complete; overall length 154 mm; with of ring 44 mm; length of loop 46 mm; length of rod 134.5 mm. Complex fitting comprising an oval iron ring to which is attached a double spiked loop, the clenched arms indicating that this was driven into wood, thus securing the ring. The distance between the loop and the arms suggest that the wooden plank or other object was approximately 10mm thick. A square-sectioned bar is permanently attached to the ring; the looped head hammered down. The bar has the characteristic twisted section of many Roman implements, flesh hooks, ladles and early cauldron hooks, for example (Manning 1985, 101) and it may indeed be a form of hook. The lower end is damaged, but as conserved and as seen on x-ray, it appears to narrow to a broad hook. There are parallels for hooks which were nailed to beams in the Roman period (ibid 129, R21, pl 59) and this could be such an arrangement, made more flexible by the provision of a hanging ring.

3 Iron fitting
FSA99 Context (076)
Almost complete; length 124 mm; width 40mm; height 102 mm; thickness of plate 10mm. Stout oval plate with a rectangular-sectioned arm rising from each end. Each arm is flattened at the top and bent over at right angles, forming an L-shaped terminal. It is unclear if the terminals are complete but each is of a similar length (25 mm), making it probable that the object is almost complete. The oval plate is pierced with a slot at the mid point. It is likely that this was originally a circular perforation, which has been damaged or worn through on one side and the two sides of the plate on the open side are not now in alignment. Three nails corroded to the side of the plate are unlikely to have been connected with the object.

The function of this fitting is uncertain. If, as is presumed, the oval plate had a circular perforation, it may have acted as a swivel, perhaps for a substantial chain or hanger, but in their present form the arms would not have provided secure suspension and there is no obvious method of attaching them to a beam or other support.

4 Iron lock bolt
FSA99 Context (076)
Almost complete; length 123 mm; width 29.5 mm. Rectangular plate with three springs on one face and a circular perforation at the upper end. Bolts of this type were widely used in padlocks of the Roman period (Manning 1985, 95) but this example comes from a box or chest, as at Baldock (Manning & Scott 1986, 157, no.557, figure 68). The circular perforation on the Fareham bolt suggests that, as on the Baldock bolt, it was fixed to the chest. As the bolt entered the lock the springs were compressed and

when in place, opened to prevent withdrawal. A key was used to compress the springs to allow the box to be unlocked.
The type of mechanism is shown on a reconstruction of a lock bolt from a second wooden box at Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986, 68, figure 30; 70 figure 31;Burial 6). This bolt was not however permanently attached to the lid as on the first Baldock and the Fareham examples. Fixed bolts are not common in the Roman period, occurring more widely on the continent and in Britain in the late Iron Age, but Manning also cites Roman examples from Silchester and Woodcuts (ibid).

5 Iron strap
FSA99 Context (076)
Indeterminate; length 72 mm; width 26 mm. Two joining fragments of strapping with one square-headed nail remaining. No other nail holes are visible.

6 Iron and lead ?weight
FSA99 Context (076) Phase 6
Complete; height 43 mm; diameter 33 mm; weight 176gm. Crudely-made, roughly cylindrical lump of lead with an irregular flange at the top and a loop of iron inserted into the upper surface, presumably for suspension. This appears to be an improvised weight, perhaps used on a steelyard.

7 Iron nails
FSA99 Context (076)
Fragments of six nails of standard Roman form, three with flat circular heads, the others fragments of shank.

8 Iron key
FSA99 Context (652)
Incomplete; length 72 mm; width 18 mm. Fragment of heavy rectangular-sectioned bar, thinner at one end, curving slightly and with the remains of two lateral projections. Probably part of a tumbler-lock slide key with an L, Z or U-shaped bit Manning type 1 (1985, 92).

9 Iron knife
FSA99 Context (518) Phase uncertain
Complete; overall length 83 mm; length of blade 50 mm; length of tang 38 mm. Two joining fragments of a parallel-sided knife or razor, with straight cutting edge, the back falling sharply towards the tip. This is similar in form to many Roman razors, although it has a tanged rather than an integral handle.

10 Iron knife
FSA99 Context (503)
Incomplete; length 130.5 mm; length of tang 66 mm. Tanged knife with parallel sided blade, separated by a thicker bolster from the circular-sectioned tang, which is flattened at the far end. The bolster, an integral thickening of iron between the blade and tang was introduced in the middle of the 16th century, as seen on examples from Norwich (Goodall 1993, 130-131, figure 96). Post medieval, probably 17th century.

11 Iron knife
FSA99 Context (069) Access road, tree bole Phase uncertain

Indeterminate; length 105mm. Two joining fragments of small?pruning knife. Fragment of curved blade with trace of socketed handle. The blade appears to have a thicker back with an edge on the inside of the curve, but is badly corroded. There is trace of a socketed handle at the end of the blade and a second, very encrusted fragment appears to be a?closed socket. X-ray required for further identification.

12 Iron object
FSA99 Context (323) Phase 5, 3rd century ditch fill
Indeterminate; length 80 mm. Fragment of?strapping, expanding at one end. Soil encrusted. Requires x-ray for identification and archive.

13 Iron object
FSA99 Context (518) Phase uncertain
Indeterminate; length 30 mm. Curved fragment, possibly from a hook or ring terminal. Requires x-ray for identification and archive.

14 Iron horseshoe
FSA99 Context (5/001) ?Unstratified
Complete; length 120 mm; width 110 mm. Plain branches without calkins, details of nail holes cannot be seen without x-ray. Probably post-medieval.

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# APPENDIX K – BOTANICAL ANALYSIS

By John Giorgi

## The Charred Plant remains from Fareham, Hampshire

### Introduction
Excavations at the rural site of Fareham in Hampshire, uncovered archaeological deposits ranging from the Neolithic to the early Saxon period. A small number of environmental soil samples were collected from mid to late Roman features from the site for the potential recovery of biological material. This report is concerned with the charred plant remains recovered from these samples. Such material may provide information on a number of levels from the range of crop plants used at the site, to aspects of crop processing activities and crop husbandry on the basis of cereal by-products such as weeds.

### Sampling and processing methods
The four samples were collected from mid to late Roman contexts: two were from pit fills, the upper fill [325] of a large pit [324] and the primary fill [512] of a large rectilinear and probably timber-lined possible storage pit [513]. The other two samples were from an occupation surface [653] and general infilling [501] of a sunken floored building.

The size of the soil samples ranged from ten to 30 litres, with individual sample sizes shown in Table 1. The processing was carried out at AOC by Alys Vaughn Williams using a flotation tank and sieve sizes of 0.3mm and 1mm for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively The residues were dried and sorted for biological and artefactual remains. The flots were also dried and bagged and presented to the author for analysis.

### Analysis and identification
The botanical remains in the flots consisted predominantly of charred plant remains. These were divided by size through a stack of sieves for ease of sorting and then extracted from the flots with the exception of small cereal fragments (less than 2mm) and charcoal. A binocular microscope was used together with modern and charred reference material housed at MoLSS and reference manuals for the identification of the botanical material. The one exceptionally rich sample from the fill [512] of the possible storage pit [513] was sub-divided using a riffle box with a 50% sub-sample being sorted from the smaller fraction (less than 2mm). The remaining fraction of this flot was nevertheless, scanned for the presence of additional species.

All the identifiable charred plant items were counted except for material that was difficult to quantify such as cereal fragments smaller than 2mm, indeterminate items and charcoal fragments. The frequencies of these remains, however, were estimated using the following codes: + = 1-10; ++ = 11-100; +++ = 101-250; ++++ = 251-500 items.

### Results
The results are shown in Table 1. All four samples produced identifiable and quantifiable charred plant remains with 1,580 plant items being counted. The vast

majority of the quantified plant material was recovered from the fill [512] of pit [513], which produced 1,476 items or just over 93% of all the quantified material. 6% of the remains was recovered from the infilling [501] of the sunken floor building, while the remaining two samples from [325] and [653] produced just three and eleven quantified items respectively.

Cereal grains and chaff fragments made up most of the charred material accounting for almost 39% (610 grains) and 42% (663 items) respectively of the quantified remains. There were also a very small number (11) of loose cereal coleoptiles. The rest (19%) of the remaining material consisted of weed seeds. The smaller plant items (small weed seeds and chaff fragments) may be under represented because only 50% of the plant remains under 2mm in the rich assemblage from pit fill [512] were sorted. On the other hand cereal fragments, under 2mm, from the same sample were also not counted. Charcoal was present in variable quantities in all the samples.

Virtually all the analysed samples contained a low level of intrusive activity represented mainly by rootlets and small numbers of uncharred seeds. These seeds were mainly from high seed producing plants of waste places and disturbed (including cultivated) ground with uncharred seeds of goosefoots/oraches etc. (*Chenopodium/Atriplex* spp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Only oraches were also represented as charred remains although the association of the charred seeds with the cereal grain suggests that these are probably contemporary with the deposits rather than contaminants.
The charred plant remains will be discussed in more detail under the following headings - cereals, other possible economic plants, wild plants.

Cereals
Cereals were well represented on the site by grains and chaff fragments and the few cereal coleoptiles. The condition of the cereal grains was generally poor and almost 84% could not be identified. The overwhelming majority (91%) of the identifiable grains belonged to wheat (*Triticum* spp.). There were significantly smaller amounts of barley (*Hordeum sativum*) and oats (*Avena* spp.) represented by just 6% and 3% of the identifiable grains respectively. Virtually all the chaff fragments also belonged to wheat, mainly glume bases, some spikelet forks and a few rachis fragments.

*Wheats*
Wheat was identified in three of the four samples on the basis of grain and chaff fragments. Grains are difficult to identify on the basis of morphology alone and over half of the wheat grains could not be reduced to species. The morphological characteristics of the remaining well preserved grains suggests that well over half (66%) could be attributed to the glume wheat, spelt (*Triticum spelta*), identified on the basis of a flat ventral surface, the absence of a dorsal ridge and a blunt apex. Just five grains were identified as another glume wheat, emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) with a dorsal ridge and a flat or concave ventral surface and the thickest point of the grain being immediately above the embryo. Some of the well-preserved wheat grains, however, could only be classified as either emmer or spelt.

The predominance of spelt wheat on the site was confirmed by the presence of large quantities of diagnostic spelt chaff. Spelt glumes were identified on the basis of a strong

veination pattern on the dorsal side. None of the wheat chaff could be definitely identified as emmer.

A small number (eight) of very rounded wheat grains with the widest point immediately above the embryo were identified as free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.). There is an overlap, however, in morphology between these grains and spelt and therefore a small number of grains was put in an intermediate category of spelt/bread wheat.

*Other cereals*
Barley was identified on the basis of just six grains and a single rachis fragment. The material included twisted and hulled grains indicating that six-row hulled barley was present. Three oat grains were also identified although the absence of oat floret bases made it impossible to establish whether these were wild (*Avena fatua*) or cultivated (*A. sativa*) oats. One oat awn fragment was also present.

*Discussion of the cereals*
The predominance of spelt wheat on the site reflects previous archaeobotanical results from Romano-British sites. Spelt wheat appears to be the main wheat grain used by this period on rural and urban sites throughout the country (Grieg 1991). Emmer wheat tends to decline in the Roman period with the emergence of spelt and could have been growing as a relic of previous harvests. Free-threshing wheat is less common on Romano-British sites and abundant at very few sites (Greig 1991, 309) although this cereal may be under represented because it is a free-threshing grain.

Barley is also usually well represented on Romano-British sites although this does not appear to be the case at Fareham. Oat grains are usually only found in low numbers in Romano-British deposits and probably represent cereal weeds rather than crops on the site. In the Roman period historical evidence suggests that oats were better known in their wild form (Spurr 1986, 61).

The cereal grains may have been used for bread, porridge, gruel and cakes (Wilson 1991, 234). Spelt wheat, the main cereal on the site, and barley, were used for a gruel, known as *puls* or *pulmentus*, which was roasted, pounded, and cooked in water to make a porridge, similar to Italian polenta (Renfrew 1985, 22). Free-threshing wheat may have been used for making a light leavened bread Roman bread known as *artophites*. Roman bread was also used in the preparation of other dishes as shown in the recipes of Apicius (Wilson 1991, 234).

Wheat was probably used exclusively for human food and while barley was probably the favoured grain for brewing, spelt wheat may have also been used for malting (Wilson 1991, 366), for example at Catsgrove in Somerset (Hillman 1982). However, no sprouted cereal grains, suggesting brewing, were found in the Fareham samples and the very small number of coleoptiles (indicative of germinated grain) could be attributed to accidental rather than deliberate germination as part of the brewing process. Barley was also used for animal fodder, particularly for horses.

Wild plants
The other botanical material in the charred plant assemblages represented a small range of wild plants, which made up 19% of the other remains. The following ecological

information is taken from *The Flora of the British Isles* (Clapham *et al* 1987). The wild plants represented in the assemblages consisted mainly of weeds of disturbed (including arable) ground and waste places. The majority of the weed seeds could not be reduced to species, which limits ecological interpretation because species within a genus may grow in significantly different habitats. Even some of the plants from the site that could be reduced to species may grow in more than one habitat, eg. sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* gp.), which grows on heaths and grassland as well as on arable ground. The association of most of the charred weed seeds with cereal grains, however, suggests that they are probably mostly cereal weeds, imported onto the site incidentally with the harvested grain rather than growing wild in the vicinity of the site.

The best represented species in terms of item frequency and occurrence were the grasses, which represented almost 82% of the identifiable weed seeds. The vast majority of grasses were represented by small seeds, which could not be identified further with the exception of poa (*Poa* spp.). The larger grass seeds included bromes (*Bromus* spp), ?rye-grass (cf. *Lolium* spp.) and rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium*/*Festuca* spp.). Docks (*Rumex* spp.), which included sheep's sorrel, were relatively well represented along with a smaller number of seeds of vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.). It is not possible to establish whether the legume seeds represent cultivated or wild pulses but the small size of the seeds suggests that they may be from wild species, imported onto the site as cereal weeds. The remaining weeds were represented by just one or several seeds. These included characteristic arable weed seeds – oraches (*Atriplex* spp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convulvulus*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospemum maritimum* ssp*. inodorum*).

**Contextual variation**

The internal composition of the individual plant assemblages may provide information on the activities that produced the material and the function of the sampled feature. Other biological remains or artefacts from the samples may provide additional supporting information on the possible function of sampled features/areas although no other remains were recovered from the Fareham sample residues.

The vast majority of the charred plant material from the site was from pit fill [512] with virtually equal quantities of cereal grains (40%) and chaff (41%) and a smaller quantity of weed seeds (19%). It produced a quantified item frequency of 73.8 per litre of soil bearing in mind that only 50% of the smaller flot fraction was sorted. The provisional interpretation of pit [513] was that of a storage context. The sample was fairly well cleaned, consisting predominantly of cereals, represented by grains and chaff fragments. The presence of chaff fragments is not unusual because glume wheats could have been stored in their husks to protect the grains from insect infestation and funghi. The weed seeds consisted mainly of grasses which included the large grass seed brome, which is often found in stored Roman grain deposits because being of a similar size to the grains it is difficult to recover other than by hand-sorting. Most of the grasses, however, were represented by small seeds while the other weeds in the sample, for example, docks, were also small-seeded plants. This material would have usually been removed at an earlier stage of processing. Thus, most of the assemblage represents the residues from an almost fully processed crop (the grains being accidentally charred during the final cleaning, during cooking or possibly through a small conflagration), although the presence of smaller weed seeds (and a significant amount of charcoal) suggests some mixing of residues from different activities.

The sample from the infilling [501] of the sunken floor building produced a moderate plant assemblage of 90 quantified items (4.5 per litre of soil) with a fairly similar composition to sampled pit fill [512]. Thus, mainly cereal grains and chaff fragments and a much smaller number of weed seeds, representing the residues from an almost fully processed crop.

The samples from pit fill [325] and occupation deposit [653] contained just three and 11 quantified items (0.1 and 1.1 items per litre of soil) plus very fragmented charcoal. Little comment may be made on the basis of the paucity of these plant remains which probably represent material blowing around the site.

**Crop husbandry**

Charred crop-processing by-products, particularly the weed seeds found in association with the cereals, may provide information on aspects of crop husbandry, for example the soil types being cultivated around a site. The seed frequency and species diversity of weeds represented in the assemblages, however, was fairly low and most of the wild plants represented in the samples could not be reduced to species and may have grown in a range of soils. Of the few seeds that could be reduced to species, only two were typical of particular soils, sheep's sorrel, which is common on acid but infrequent on calcareous soils and stinking mayweed, which is typical of heavy calcareous soils. Both of these plants, however, were only represented by a couple of seeds. In any event, the main cereal represented on the site, spelt wheat, is a particularly hardy grain and could have been grown in a wide range of both heavy and light soils.

**The nature of the settlement**

The charred plant remains from excavations are often used to differentiate consumer from producer sites with producer sites are characterised by the presence of products and by-products from the early stages of crop-processing (Hillman 1984). The small amount of samples from Fareham makes it difficult to establish whether it was a producer or simply a consumer site. The presence of small weed seeds from the earlier stages of crop-processing and the location of the site, however, suggests that it was probably cultivating its own crops.

**Concluding remarks**

The charred plant remains from Fareham provides some insight into the arable agricultural economy of the site although the poor preservation and small quantities of material in most of the samples does not allow definite comments to be made on more detailed aspects of crop husbandry. Spelt wheat was the main cereal cultivated at the site while barley along with free-threshing wheat was also grown. The relative importance of the different cereals, however, is difficult to gauge on the basis of just four samples. Emmer and oats were probably cereal weeds. Wheat would have been used exclusively for human food while barley could have been for both human and animal consumption. The individual charred plant assemblages consist mainly of fully processed cereal grains with only a small quantity of weed seeds, none of which can provide any significant information on crop husbandry practices.

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## Table 1: The charred plant remains from FSA99

| | Feature | PF | PF | FILL | OCC | **total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | context | 325 | 512 | 501 | 653 | |
| | sample | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | |
| | vol.soil (l) | 30 | 20 | 20 | 10 | |
| | flot vol (ml) | 22 | 60 | 25 | 10 | |
| Species | | | | | | |
| Cereal grains | | | | | | |
| *Triticum dicoccum* L. | emmer wheat | | 1 | | | **1** |
| *T.* cf. *dicoccum* | ?emmer wheat | | 2 | | | **2** |
| *T. dicoccum/spelta* | emmer/spelt wheat | | 5 | | | **5** |
| *T. spelta* L. | spelt wheat | | 11 | | | **11** |
| *T.* cf. *spelta* | ?spelt wheat | | 10 | | | **10** |
| *T. aestivum/spelta* | bread/spelt wheat | | 5 | | | **5** |
| *T. aestivum* s.l.. | free-threshing wheat | | 1 | | | **1** |
| cf. *T. aestivum* s.l.. | ?free-threshing wheat | | 4 | | | **4** |
| *Triticum* sp(p). | wheat | | 49 | 2 | 1 | **52** |
| *Hordeum sativum* L. | barley | | 6 | | | **6** |
| *Avena* sp(p). | oat | | 1 | | | **1** |
| cf. *Avena* spp. | ?oat | | 2 | | | **2** |
| indeterminate cereals | large grains >2mm (est.) | 2 | 481 | 24 | 3 | **510** |
| indeterminate cereals | large grains <2mm (est.) | | +++ | ++ | | +++ |
| | *subtotal* | *(2)* | *(578)* | *(26)* | *(4)* | ***(610)*** |
| | | | | | | |
| loose cereal coleoptiles | | | 11 | | | **11** |
| | | | | | | |
| Cereal chaff | | | | | | |
| *Triticum spelta* L. | spelt glume bases | | 227 | 18 | | **245** |
| *T.* cf *spelta* L. | ?spelt glume bases | | | | 1 | **1** |
| *T. spelta* L. | spelt spikelet forks/bases | | 15 | | | **15** |
| *T. spelta* L. | spelt rachis frags | | 4 | 1 | | **5** |
| *Triticum* sp(p). | wheat glume bases | | 326 | 34 | 1 | **361** |
| *Triticum* spp. | wheat spikelet forks/bases | | 32 | | 2 | **34** |
| *Triticum* spp. | wheat rachis frags | | | | 1 | **1** |
| *Hordeum sativum* L. | barley rachsi fragments | | 1 | | | **1** |
| *Avena* sp. | oat awn | | 1 | | | |
| | *subtotal* | | *(606)* | *(53)* | *(5)* | ***(664)*** |
| Other plants | | | | | | |
| *Atriplex* spp. | oraches | | 2 | | | **2** |
| *Vicia*/*Lathyrus* spp. | vetch/vetchling | | 8 | 2 | | **10** |
| *Fallopia convulvulus* (L.)A.Love | black bindweed | | 2 | | | **2** |
| *Rumex acetosella* gp. | sheep's sorrel | | 2 | | | **2** |
| *Rumex* sp(p). | docks | 1 | 31 | 2 | 1 | **35** |
| *Anthemis cotula* L. | stinking mayweed | | | 1 | | **1** |
| *Tripleurospermum maritimum* ssp. *inodorum* (L.) Koch | scentless mayweed | | 1 | | 1 | **2** |
| cf. *Lolium* spp | ?rye-grass | | 5 | | | **5** |
| *Lolium/Festuca* spp. | rye-grass/fescue | | 29 | | | **29** |
| *Poa* spp. | poa | | 2 | | | **2** |
| *Bromus* spp. | brome | | 17 | 6 | | **23** |
| Avena/*Bromus* spp. | oat/brome | | 5 | | | **5** |
| Poaceae indet. | grasses(small seeds) | | 178 | | | **178** |
| indet seeds | - | | ++ | + | + | |
| charcoal fragments | | +++ | ++++ | +++ | ++ | |
| | *subtotal* | *(1)* | *(282)* | *(11)* | *(2)* | ***(296)*** |
| total number plant items | | 3 | 1477 | 90 | 11 | **1581** |
| density of quantified items per litre | | 0.1 | 73.8 | 4.5 | 1.1 | |

**Key**

Features: PF=pit fill; FILL=infilling; OCC = occupation deposit.
Charcoal and cereal fragments, indet seeds: + = 1-10; ++ = 11-100; +++= 101-250; ++++ = 251-500
Context 512: 50% subsample quantified from flot <2mm; remainder scanned

## APPENDIX L – CONSERVATION ANALYSIS

**Summary**
The assemblage consisted of various iron alloys, copper alloy, lead and sandstone finds. Radiography of the objects was carried out by A Clydesdale. Investigative air-abrasion was carried out by L Gilchrist and A Flinn

**Work requested**
Radiography and investigative cleaning of the objects.

***Object List:***

| Code | Context no. | Find no. | Description | X-Ray No. | Exposure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FSA 99 | | 575 | 3x Copper alloy clasp & pin fragments | 1 | 50 KeV 2.5 mins |
| FSA 99 | 076 | | Iron alloy and lead object | 2 | 70 KeV 3 mins |
| FSA 99 | | 652 | Iron alloy fragment | 5 | 40 KeV 2.5 mins |
| FSA 99 | | 518 | Iron alloy blade fragments | 5 | 40 KeV 2.5 mins |
| FSA 99 | | 503 | Iron alloy blade | 2 | 70 KeV 3 mins |
| FSA 99 | 076 | | Iron alloy object (possible spring) | 3 | 80 KeV 3 mins |
| FSA 99 | | 621 | Whetstone | | |
| FSA 99 | 076 | | Iron alloy link with rod attachments | 4 | 100 KeV 3 mins |
| FSA 99 | | | Iron alloy strap with rivet | 3 | 80 KeV 3 mins |
| FSA 99 | | | Iron alloy object with iron alloy nail inclusions | 4 | 100 KeV 3 mins |
| FSA 99 | | | Iron alloy nail fragments | | |

***Overall condition***
*Iron:*
The selected iron artefacts were encrusted and disfigured with burial detritus and corrosion products with stone inclusions. The appearance of the iron suggests its excavation from a damp aerated site creating iron oxides and carbonates. The corrosion products however seem relatively stable but had occasional patches of active corrosion.

*Copper alloy:*
The copper alloy objects selected for treatment were encrusted with disfiguring corrosion products. Areas of active corrosion were apparent.

***Conservation summary***
All of the objects were appropriately re-packed. The objects were placed in perforated bags and placed within a sealed polypropylene container with silica gel and a humidity indicator strip. The bags were perforated to allow air circulation and prevent the trapping of any moisture.

*Iron:*
The iron artefacts were air abraded using a fine aluminium oxide powder to remove the disfiguring corrosion products and stone inclusions. The objects were left unlacquered -

the gloss finish produced was deemed unnecessary and afforded no significant protection to the items.

*Copper alloy:*
The copper alloy objects were mechanically cleaned using a scalpel and varying grades of glass bristle brushes to remove and/or limit the areas of active corrosion. The objects were then vacuum impregnated with a copper corrosion inhibitor - Benzotriazole (BTA) 3% wt/volume in IMS, rinsed with IMS and then lacquered with Incralac™ in acetone.

**Handling and storage requirements**

**Copper alloy**
Copper alloy salts are mildly toxic, so care must be taken not to inhale or ingest the dust. This risk can be minimised by ensuring that food, drink and cigarettes are not consumed where the metal is being handled. Wear gloves when handling the artefacts - this protects both handler
and artefacts.
Copper alloy with active corrosion as a result of chlorides must be kept very dry in an environment with an RH less than 30%: deterioration can be very rapid in the presence of moisture. Copper alloy artefacts, which are not actively corroding, should be kept at an RH of less than 40%. Keep all the artefacts in airtight re-sealable polythene box, with an adequate supply of dry silica gel. The indicator strip should be checked once a month to ensure that the
correct environmental conditions are maintained. If artefacts are removed from the box for examination, they should be handled with gloves, and only set down on a padded surface, to minimise impact and abrasion damage. They must be returned to the box immediately - not left out overnight, for example. If there are any surface colour changes, or any losses, contact a conservator.

*Iron*
Iron is susceptible to rapid corrosion in the presence of air and moisture (i.e. if the Relative Humidity is greater than 25%). Keep iron objects in a re-sealable container with silica gel, and an indicator strip with percentage divisions: if the RH goes above 45%, replace the silica gel with a dry batch. If artefacts are removed from the dry environment for study or photography, they must be handled with clean gloves, and set down with care on a padded surface, to avoid damage to the surface. They must be replaced in the box immediately - do not leave out any longer than is absolutely necessary, and do not leave the box open except to remove or replace artefacts. Any alteration in the surface of the object - splits, cracks, orange corrosion or beads of moisture/corrosion - must be reported at once to a conservator.
The iron almost certainly contains chlorides absorbed during burial; after excavation some of the corrosion products (notably the ferrous chloride solution found in pores in the corrosion) continue to react if the RH is more than 18%, forming beta-FeOOH (akaganeite) in the presence of iron metal (Knight, B 1990). Akaganeite is unstable in the long term. The best way to ensure preservation of the piece is to keep the RH below 18%, and to exclude oxygen as far as possible. This can be done by keeping in air-tight conditions: and by the use of "Ageless" to remove oxygen, or flooding the container with nitrogen prior to sealing (Spriggs, J 1985).
Metallic iron must not be touched by bare hands, which will leave minute deposits of

sweat and oils on the metal surface: accelerated corrosion will occur on the iron immediately beneath the deposit.

**Health and safety considerations**

After handling archaeological material, wash hands immediately. Do not allow food, drink or food preparation areas to become contaminated with soil, metal corrosion products, or other debris.

Most iron corrosion products have relatively low toxicity, apart from iron chloride, which is toxic by inhalation and ingestion; it can also enter the body via open cuts etc. Wear a mask to prevent inhalation of corrosion products, and gloves to protect both operator and artefact.

Do not eat, drink or smoke in an area where contamination from iron corrosion products can occur.

Copper alloy: Benzotriazole has been used as a corrosion inhibitor: this may be a carcinogen, but the quantities involved are extremely small, and unlikely to be a risk if the appropriate precautions (above) are taken. The benzotriazole forms an inert layer on the surface of the artefact; any excess is removed from the artefacts by rinsing in alcohol, so any risk to a handler (especially with the surfaces lacquered) is negligible (Koob, 1999 and Knight, 1999). Care should be taken not to disrupt the fragile protective layers by abrasion or high RH.

**Bibliography**

Knight, Barry 1990 "A review of the corrosion of iron from terrestrial sites and the problem of post excavation corrosion" The *Conservator* Number 14 1990 p. 37 –43

Knight, Barry Toxicity of benzotriazole: myth and reality. Conservation News No. 70, November 1999 (summarises Koob, see below)

Koob, Stephen 1999 BTA residues on archaeological material. ConsDist List Instance 12.92.

Spriggs, James1985 "The Coppergate helmet: a holding operation." *in* Keene, S (ed) "*Corrosion inhibitors in conservation*." Occasional Papers No. 4, UKIC 1985 p 33-34.

## APPENDIX L – SMR DATA

### *Neolithic*

**Ref. No:** **20,074** **Record Type** FINDSPOT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 56 **Additional Info held ?**Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59570 06940

**EVENT** FINDSPOT Unassigned
Early Neolithic
to Late Neolithic - -4000 to -22
(1)Two scrapers, almost certainly post-mesolithic recovered during salvage excavations during the construction of the M27. The flint is from fills of so-called 'solution pipes' and the general surface of the Pleistocene deposits.

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation
Modern - 1977

**FIND** SCRAPER (TOOL) FLINT

**Ref. No:** **20,107** **Record Type** FINDSPOT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 6 **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59600 05500

**EVENT** FINDSPOT Unassigned
Early Neolithic
to Late Neolithic - -4000 to -22
(1)A scatter of Neolithic flints found throughout this area. Mesolithic (SU50NE6) also in the area.
(2)Rough out axe, made from a flint nodule, naturally wasted and tapering to a squarish butt in Barnett (Herts) Museum. Labelled '1933 Cams, Fareham'.

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Stray Finds - Non verified
Modern - 1986

**FIND** AXEHEAD ROUGHOUT FLINT

**FIND** DEBITAGE FLINT

**SOURCE** Ordnance Survey Archaeology Branch Ordnance Survey

## *Bronze Age*

**Ref. No:** **20,033** **Record Type** FINDSPOT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 42 **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 58800 06200

**EVENT** FINDSPOT Unassigned

Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - -2200 t

(1)Pottery recovered from rubbish pits on north side of the new road between Cams and Down End. On Hants. Co. Planning Dept. Record card it is not clear if pottery is Bronze Age or not. Confused report. (JB 1986).

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1986

**FIND** POTTERY CLAY

**SOURCE** Hampshire County Planning Departmen

**Ref. No:** **20,034** **Record Type** FINDSPOT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 43 **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 58800 06200

**EVENT** FINDSPOT Unassigned

Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - -2200 t

(1)Bronze Age arrowhead from rubbish pits on north side of new road between Cams and Down End. 2 scrapers also found - one in footings trench for new bridge over River Wallington at Down End. Other finds from the area also.

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1986

**FIND** ARROWHEAD FLINT

**FIND** SCRAPER (TOOL) FLINT

**SOURCE** Hampshire County Planning Departmen

**Ref. No:** **35,857** **Record Type** MONUMENT

**Site Name:** CAMS HALL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

**SMR No:** SU50NE 125 A **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59310 05500

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation Modern - 1996

**EVENT** PIT Unassigned Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - -2200 t

1) A small pit 0.6m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep was found during a watching brief. The pit contained unworked burnt flint and Late Bronze Age pottery.

**FIND** BURNT FLINT FLINT

**FIND** LITHIC IMPLEMENT FLINT

**FIND** POTTERY CLAY

### *Iron Age*

**Ref. No:** **20,001** **Record Type** MONUMENT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 77 Q **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59750 07000

**EVENT** HEARTH Unassigned

Early Iron Age

to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42
(1)Hearth features excavated on site, including one within possible circular structure.

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1972

**Ref. No:** **20,005** **Record Type** MONUMENT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 77 C **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59750 07000

**EVENT** GULLY Unassigned

Early Iron Age

to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42
(1)Small curving gulley c. 0.40m wide at surface and 0.10 - 0.14m deep. Possible associated palisade fence evidence from post-holes.
This gulley succeeds linear boundary and follows the same alignment. A second gulley, 1.0m - 1.6m wide and between 0.2 - 0.45m deep in a later phase of occupation. Three other gulley-like features are suggestive of rectangular or square enclosure gullies. All features may have had some sort of palisade fence set into them.

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1984

**Ref. No:** **20,007** **Record Type** MONUMENT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 77 F **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59750 07000

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1984

**EVENT** POST HOLE Unassigned

Early Iron Age

to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42

(1)Post-holes, indicating possible structures and fence lines. Various miscellaneous other post-holes also.

**Ref. No:** **20,011** **Record Type** MONUMENT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 77 D **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59750 07000

**EVENT** HUT CIRCLE Unassigned

Early Iron Age

to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42

(1)Possible building structures. Gulley and post-holes plausibly suggest part of a circular structure of original diameter 11.0m.

Framework of small posts set in gully. From post-hole evidence the roof was probably supported by a ring of internal posts. Remains also of a circular post-hole construction of approximately 7.0m in diameter. There is a 3rd possible structure where post-hole features would appear to conform to some of circular pattern c.12m in diameter. This is a tentative interpretation though.

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1972

**Ref. No:** **20,057** **Record Type** MONUMENT

**Site Name:** Iron Age settlement at Wallington Military Road

**SMR No:** SU50NE 77 A **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59750 07000

**EVENT** DITCHED ENCLOSURE Unassigned

Late Iron Age - -

400 to 42

A V-shaped ditch running along much of the site was interpreted as being an enclosure ditch for the settlement. In one section where the ditch was excavated, it measured 2.2m wide by 1.0m deep.

**EVENT** HEARTH Unassigned

Late Iron Age - -

400 to 42

Two of the round houses had hearths within them.

**EVENT** HUT CIRCLE Unassigned

Late Iron Age - -

400 to 42

Three probable round houses were observed during the excavations with stake holes surrounding them suggesting a drip gully. One of the round houses measured 11.5m in diameter.

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Salvage Excavation

Modern - 1972

A salvage excavation was undertaken over each weekend from February to June 1972 by members of the South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group (SHARG), directed by Mike Hughes. The excavation was taken following a topsoil stripping for the construction of the M27 motorway.

**EVENT** PIT Unassigned

Late Iron Age - -

400 to 42

Six pits or pit-like features were recorded during the excavations. One was interpreted as possibly being a truncated strorage pit of typical beehive type.

**EVENT** SETTLEMENT Unassigned

Late Iron Age - -

400 to 42

Iron Age settlement site with associated stratified material situated just north of Wallington Military Road. Salvage excavations took place on the site in 1972. Ditches, gullies, possible building structures, pits, hearths, post-holes/ stakeholes and associated finds recovered. Features and finds indicated the presence of a 3 phase settlement with a mixed economy over the total period of the settlement - one of sheep rearing and arable farming. Pottery and metal work provide the only guide to the time span of settlement which is tentatively placed at 5th-1st C BC.

**EVENT** STRUCTURE Unassigned

Late Iron Age - -

400 to 42

A two post structure was identified during excavations.

**FIND** ANIMAL REMAINS BONE

**FIND** AWL IRON

**FIND** BEAD CLAY

**FIND** BOW BROOCH BRONZE

**FIND** BRIQUETAGE CLAY

**FIND** HARNESS FITTING IRON

**FIND** LOOMWEIGHT CLAY

**FIND** MOLLUSCA REMAINS SHELL

**FIND** NAIL IRON

**FIND** POTTERY CLAY

**FIND** ROTARY QUERN STONE

**FIND** SADDLE QUERN STONE

**FIND** SICKLE IRON

**FIND** STAPLE IRON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FIND** | UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT | CLAY |
| **FIND** | UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT | IRON |
| **FIND** | WEAVING COMB | BONE |
| **FIND** | WHETSTONE | SANDSTONE |
| **SOURCE** | Hampshire Field Club and Archaeologi | Various |
| **SOURCE** | Hampshire Field Club and Archaeolog | Various |
| **SOURCE** | M27 - South Coast Motorway - rescue e | Hughes, Michael |
| **SOURCE** | Ordnance Survey Archaeology Branch | Ordnance Survey |

**Ref. No:** **20,058** **Record Type** MONUMENT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 77 B **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59750 07000

**EVENT** LINEAR EARTHWORK Unassigned

Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42

(1)Linear boundary ditch and bank, possibly enclosing an area of downland. 200 - 300 metres long, the ditch appears to have had 3 entrances. The linear boundary ditch belonged to first phase of the site and was later superseded by a gully with a possible associated palisade fence (C).

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Air Photo Survey

Modern - 1972

**Ref. No:** **20,059** **Record Type** MONUMENT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 77 G **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59750 07000

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1972

**EVENT** PIT Unassigned

Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42

(1)Several pits excavated from site. They contained various finds including pottery, burnt clay and bone.

**Ref. No:** **20,097** **Record Type** FINDSPOT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 45 **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 58800 06200

**EVENT** FINDSPOT Unassigned

Early Iron Age

to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42
(1)Iron Age pottery from River Wallington area.

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1986

**FIND** POTTERY CLAY

**SOURCE** Hampshire County Planning Departmen

**Ref. No:** **22,674** **Record Type** MONUMENT

**Site Name:**

**SMR No:** SU50NE 77 E **Additional Info held ?** Y

**Address**

**Parish** Fareham (unparished) **National Grid Ref** SU 59750 07000

**EVENT** MODERN EVENT Excavation

Modern - 1984

**EVENT** STRUCTURE Unassigned

Early Iron Age

to Late Iron Age - - 800 to 42
1) Four post square and rectangular structures suggested from post-hole evidence.

### *Other documented Finds*

| Number | Site | Grid Ref | Finds | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| 05 | Paradise Lane | SU5945 0715 | Mid 3rd-4th century settlement | Archaeology in Hampshire 1989:11-14 |
| 04 | High Street | SU 5820 0648 | One pit of 4th century date and one of Saxon date | Britannia 8 (1977): 418 |
| 03 | Crown Offices | SU 5706 | Ditch containing 4th century pottery | Britannia 5 |
| 02 | | SU5915 0760 | Iron age pallisaded enclosure | Archaeology in Hampshire Annual Report for 1981: 10 |
| 01 | | SU 597 075 | Late Iron Age enclosure | Archaeology in Hampshire Annual Report for 1983: 3 |