

**Land At Enborne Road
Newbury
West Berkshire**

Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

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FIGURES

Cover:

Figure 1: Site location.

Figure 2: Trench location showing archaeological features.

Figure 3: Plan of roundhouse 1428 showing placed deposits.

Figure 4: Section through pit 1411.

Figure 5; Sections across ditch 1359.

Figure 6: Four post structures 1434 and 1435: Plans and sections.

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Laing Homes Strategic Land, to undertake an archaeological excavation prior to development of an area of land to the west of Newbury, West Berkshire centred on NGR 448500 166550.

Particular attention was given to the post-medieval period as the site lies within the area of the first battle of Newbury (1643), as defined by the English Heritage *Battlefields Register*. Consequently, a metal-detector survey was carried out before excavation commenced.

A single musket ball, possibly dating to the civil war period, was the only object recovered which may relate to the first battle of Newbury.

A range of archaeological features was recorded showing a general sequence of activity across the site, ranging from the late Bronze Age to the post medieval.

An isolated Middle Iron Age (4th to 2nd century BC) roundhouse was discovered in the central part of the site near to a cluster of postholes of the same date. A scatter of pits, one dating to the late Bronze / early Iron Age but mostly of middle Iron Age date were recorded across the site. Five parallel ditches representing relict field systems were found, two dating to the middle Iron Age and three to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

Sub soil deposits sealed all archaeological features and the subsoil itself did not contain any features or finds of archaeological significance. In particular there was no evidence for any land surface relating to the first battle of Newbury.

It is proposed to publish a short article in a local journal on the results of the excavation as the evidence produced of Middle Iron Age occupation is uncommon in the Kennet valley.

Acknowledgements

CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Laing Homes Strategic Land commissioned the excavation. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs and Veronica Fiorato of West Berkshire District Council for their assistance during the project.

Paul Falcini managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. Paul Gajos directed the fieldwork and was assisted by Hannah Marriott, Dave Norcott, Gary Whale and Gareth Owen. Paul Gajos compiled this report. The finds were assessed by R Every and L Mepham. The illustrations were prepared by S E James.

**LAND AT ENBORNE ROAD,
NEWBURY, WEST BERKSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Laing Homes Strategic Land, to undertake an archaeological excavation. This followed an earlier archaeological evaluation and preceded the intended development of land to the west of Newbury, West Berkshire, centred on (NGR) 445850 166550, hereafter referred to as the “Site”. The area is proposed for new residential development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken following the advice of the Archaeological Officer for West Berkshire District Council (WBDC) that archaeological remains would be disturbed by the proposed development.

1.1.3 The excavation was aimed at mitigating the archaeological impacts arising from the proposed developments through a process of preservation by record. CgMs (Hawkins 2002) prepared a detailed specification.

1.1.4 The excavation was undertaken during the period 18th February to 15th March 2002. Full details of work are available in the project archive, which is currently held by Wessex Archaeology and will be deposited when all work is completed with a suitable local museum.

1.1.5 This assessment report outlines the results of the archaeological fieldwork, and presents proposals for post-excavation analysis and subsequent report production.

1.2 Topographic and Geological Background

1.2.1 The Site is located between the western fringe of Newbury and the A34. It comprises a 2.1ha rectangular parcel of land bounded to the north by the mainline railway between Reading and Taunton and to the south by Enborne Road. The Site is flanked to the east by a school playing field and to the west by the lane to Enborne House.

1.2.2 The Site slopes down gradually from south to north towards the River Kennet and adjacent Kennet and Avon Canal that lie *c.* 0.5km to the north. Maximum heights across the site range from *c.* 83.70m aOD in the southwest corner falling to *c.* 82.89m aOD in the north. At the time of the excavation the Site was under rough pasture.

1.2.3 The basal geology of the area comprises extensive drift deposits of river and valley lower terrace gravel associated with the Kennet River valley (*Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:63,360 Drift Series, Sheet 267*). Parts

of the lowest gravel terraces have been sealed by flood loams and marls of the floodplain (Lobb and Rose 1996).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The river terrace gravels of the Kennet Valley are of established archaeological potential although former agricultural activity and cultivation may have affected the survival of buried remains. A desk based assessment of the Site undertaken by CgMs (Hawkins 2001) notes that there are numerous Sites and Monument Record (SMR) findspots of all periods within a 1km-study area of the Site.
- 1.3.2 An evaluation undertaken in 1986 at Enborne Gate Farm to the immediate south of the Site identified ditches and pits dating to the Early Iron Age and Romano-British periods, although small quantities of worked flint indicated occupation in the prehistoric period in the near vicinity (Wessex Archaeology 1986).
- 1.3.3 Evidence of Roman occupation in the vicinity was found in 1907 during building works in Salcombe Road, 0.3km to the southeast of the Site (Peake 1931). Investigations revealed the extensive remains of a villa covering three to four acres as well as a cremation cemetery (SMR 2888). A third century coin of Carausius was found here in 1933.
- 1.3.4 Several sherds of Saxon pottery from a pit at Enborne Gate gravel pit may date to the sixth century with Enborne Gate being noted as a Saxon settlement site (Lobb and Rose 1996, 93).
- 1.3.5 The English Heritage Battlefields Register designates the Site as being within the battlefield area of the first Battle of Newbury, September 20th 1643. A late nineteenth century reconstructed plan of the battle places a unit of Royalist Cavalry within the Site. The desk based assessment concluded that the 'site may have formed part of the area in which the Royalist Army deployed' (Hawkins 2001).
- 1.3.6 Cartographic regression has demonstrated that the Site has remained as undeveloped farmland since the publication of Rocque's map of Berkshire in 1761, although a pair of extant semi-detached cottages in the extreme south-east of the Site were built between the publication of the 1911 and 1936 OS maps.
- 1.3.7 A recent metal detector survey undertaken on behalf of CgMs within the Site identified a significant number of responses for ironwork as well as responses for lead and copper alloy including a possible Charles I Rose Farthing.

- 1.3.8 An evaluation was undertaken during the period 23rd to 27th July 2001 by Wessex Archaeology. Full details of the work are available in the project report and archive.
- 1.3.9 The earliest feature identified during the evaluation was an oval pit filled with a quantity of burnt flint and probably of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date. This was located towards the northwest corner of the Site. The pit is unlikely to indicate permanent settlement but may represent an isolated activity site within view of the River Kennet (Lobb and Rose 1996, pg17).
- 1.3.10 A series of north-west/south-east aligned ditches or drainage channels likely to be relict field systems associated with the former estate of the Roman villa was found. The ditches are obliquely aligned to extant boundary patterns, and therefore are indicative of a former land-use pattern. They are of local significance.
- 1.3.11 A homogeneous subsoil layer that varied in depth across the site but not in consistency sealed all archaeological features. No features or stratified finds were identified within the subsoil thus indicating that there is no battle period land-surface associated with the first Battle of Newbury across the site.
- 1.3.12 All finds recovered during the metal detecting were from topsoil deposits. Although there was no direct evidence of ploughing across the site all of the finds can be considered as being residual within the topsoil rather than *in situ*. The Charles I farthing and a lead shot suitable for a cavalry weapon were found in the metal detecting that may be associated with the first Battle of Newbury.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The principal objective of the project was to investigate and thus preserve by record any archaeological remains of local importance and to identify and define any archaeological remains of national or regional importance, which may require preservation, *in situ* (Hawkins 2002).
- 2.1.2 Specific Objectives were:
- Investigation and interpretation of the Roman field system thought to be associated with the nearby villa.
 - Identification of any evidence as to the use and state of the site at the time of the first battle of Newbury
 - Gathering by metal detection of metal objects, stratified or otherwise, that may relate to the first battle of Newbury.
- 2.1.3 The area of excavation was targeted on the area containing the main concentration of features as identified in the evaluation. The smaller area to the north of the main site was positioned in order to locate the northwestern limit of ditch **1359** (Fig 2).

3 METHODS

- 3.1.1 The Specification indicated that before machine excavation, a metal-detector survey was to be undertaken. This occurred in two phases. Phase I was a pre-disturbance survey to detect metalwork within the turf, while Phase II necessitated the removal of the turf and ‘scrub’ by a 360° excavator in order to survey the lower horizons of topsoil and the top of any subsoil deposits.
- 3.1.2 The metal-detection was carried out using a Laser Power Max metal-detector, set initially at the lowest discrimination setting in order to locate *all* metalwork followed by a sweep set at a higher discrimination intended to identify copper alloy and lead objects. Locations of all metalwork were recorded and concentrations of iron and isolated copper alloy and lead objects were investigated. All metalwork was retained unless it was proven to be an identifiably modern object.
- 3.1.3 The areas of excavation were then stripped of remaining topsoil and any obviously modern overburden using a 360° excavator using a toothless bucket under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 3.1.4 Machining was undertaken in spits down to the top of undisturbed natural or archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.5 Surfaces containing archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand, where appropriate, in order to define the form and extent of the deposits.
- 3.1.6 Exposed archaeological/palaeoenvironmental features/deposits were investigated and stratigraphically sample-excavated by hand. The percentage of any feature or group of features to be excavated was dependent on a number of factors including the achievement of the Project’s objectives, the significance of the archaeological deposit, the percentage of the feature exposed by the topsoil stripping, its stratigraphic relationship to other archaeological features and health and safety considerations.
- 3.1.7 Features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology’s *pro forma* recording system, including scale drawings and a full photographic record. In addition to this a digital plan of the site and features was produced using a total station and site datum was established by traverse from the 84.80m aOD benchmark located at number 112 Enborne Lane.
- 3.1.8 All written, graphic and photographic records and finds are currently retained at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury, under the project code 50852. In due course the paper archive will be submitted to the West Berkshire District Museums Service for storage in perpetuity. Subject to the permission of the landowner, it is hoped that the finds will be deposited along with the paper archive.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The results of the archaeological fieldwork have been described in chronological order, where possible. Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site.

4.2 Excavated Features

4.2.1 A total of 82 features were uncovered, (Fig.2) consisting of 5 ditches, 1 roundhouse drip gully and 73 pits/post-holes. As a minimum a 10% sample of each ditch (by length), approximately 75% of the roundhouse drip gully and 49 of the 76 pits/post-holes were excavated.

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age

4.2.2 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from three features (roundhouse gully **1428**, ditch **1359** and posthole **1249**), however, only one feature (posthole **1249**) contained no later material. This posthole was in amongst a cluster of postholes dating to the Middle Iron Age and may have just contained residual LBA/EIA pottery.

Middle Iron Age

4.2.3 The majority of features on the site date to the Middle Iron Age (c.400-100 BC). These features consist of two ditches, a roundhouse, two four post structures and various pits and postholes.

The Roundhouse (Fig.3)

4.2.4 The roundhouse (**1428**) comprised of a circular drip gully and six associated post-holes. The drip gully was approximately 0.5m wide, 12m in diameter and, on average, 0.2m deep, though in one small section is only 0.03m deep. Two terminal ends approximately 4m apart provide an entrance facing to the east. The northeastern part of the gully was clearly cut in two places by ditch **1429**.

4.2.5 Within the gully on either side of the entranceway were apparently deliberately placed deposits of material. On the north side (**1360**), 1.6m from the terminus were three triangular loom weights lying on top of a broken pottery vessel. The deposit to the south (**1372**), 2.5m from the terminus, consisted of broken pottery, possibly from the same vessel as that in the northern terminal. Both deposits were above the primary fill of the gully and within the lower part of the secondary fill. This may indicate that they were deposited around the time that the structure was abandoned (Hill 1993, 34).

4.2.6 The interpretation of the deposits in the gully terminals as being “placed” rather than merely discarded hinge on several factors. The mean sherd size and the quantity of the pottery from the “placed” deposits is much greater than those from other feature types and from the rest of the roundhouse gully. The same argument can be applied to the loomweights that are part of **1360**. Although it has not been conclusively demonstrated, the two deposits of pottery on either side of the entrance appear to be from the same vessel. The apparent deliberate deposition of pottery in the terminal of a Late Iron Age

ring gully has been seen at Lea Farm, Hurst Berks (Wessex Archaeology 1998). It has been suggested that pottery and other artefacts found in or close to entrances in an Iron Age context have more significance than merely the disposal of rubbish (Hill 1993); (Parker Pearson 1996).

- 4.2.7 Environmental samples taken from the roundhouse gully produced quantities of charred grain and chaff (Table 2). The material was notably in greater quantities near to the entranceway and somewhat more prolific to the southwest of the southern terminal (**1372**).
- 4.2.8 Internal features of the roundhouse consisted of six post-holes. Of these **1315** and **1330** were situated c 2.5m apart just inside the entranceway and are thought to show the position of the doorposts. Post-hole **1374** was situated directly opposite the entranceway at the far side of the structure and **1317** was to the south-west of the entranceway. The two remaining post-holes (**1390** and **1368**) were cut into the inside edge of the drip gully. **1368** quite clearly cut the primary fill of the gully but not the secondary fill. It was not possible to ascertain the stratigraphic relationship between the gully and **1390**.

Pits/Postholes

- 4.2.9 To the east of the roundhouse a cluster of 36 features was seen within an area of approximately 10m by 16m. Many had distinct post pipes and often, burnt flint and fired clay was used as packing. Dating evidence in the form of pottery was recovered from 9 of the 28 excavated postholes. The undated postholes are assumed to also date to the middle iron age due to their proximity to and similarities in form and fill with the dated examples.
- 4.2.10 Eight of these postholes have been identified as forming two four post structures (Fig.6), **1434** (composed of **1244**, **1251**, **1298** and **1343**) and **1435** (composed of **1257**, **1258**, **1278** and **1296**). This interpretation is made on the basis that the sets of postholes are of similar shape and size, have a similar sequence of fills and are evenly spaced in a rough square. These “four posters” are commonly interpreted as granaries (Cunliffe 1991, pg. 169).
- 4.2.11 The first of these four posters”, **1434**, was located approximately 13m ESE of the roundhouse entrance. The postholes form an approximate square with sides of between 2.88m and 3m in length. The postholes range in diameter from 0.8m to 1.0m and in depth from 0.27m to 0.48m. All have flint packing with a high proportion of burnt flint. Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from three of the four postholes.
- 4.2.12 The second “four poster”, **1435**, partially overlapped the WNW side of **1434**, though no intercutting took place. Again the postholes formed an approximate square with sides of between 2.6m and 2.84m in length. The postholes in this group range in diameter from 0.21m to 0.48m and in depth from 0.28m to 0.37m. All have sparse flint inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the postholes. The western most posthole in this group, **1257** was cut by ditch **1429** which has been dated to the first to second century AD.

- 4.2.13 To the north of the Middle Iron Age ditch (**1359**), in the small area to the north of the main site was pit **1411** (Fig.4). This pit was c1.2m in diameter and 1.1m deep with undercutting sides. Middle Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and fired clay with wattle impressions were recovered from the fills of this pit. Small amounts of charred grain were retrieved from environmental samples of two layers in this pit. The original function of this pit was probably for grain storage (Cunliffe 1991, pg.169). Later it was used as a dump for material, possibly representing waste from crop processing as evidenced by the presence of charred grain and burnt flint (Cunliffe 1991, pg.168).
- 4.2.14 Pit **1420**, located 3m WNW of **1411**, was 1.83m in length and 0.7m in width, though the full extent was not seen due to the pit extending beyond the limits of excavation. **1420** was somewhat irregular in plan and profile with a maximum depth of 0.43m. The function of this pit is unclear, the lower fill consisted of re-deposited clay whilst the upper fills were dumps of waste containing large quantities of burnt flint. This pit has been tentatively dated to the Middle Iron Age due to similarities in the fills with other datable features and the presence of fired clay, which is likely to date to this period.

Ditches

- 4.2.15 Two ditches were found to date to the Middle Iron Age, both are aligned from northwest to southeast and extend beyond the limits of excavation in both directions.
- 4.2.16 Ditch **1241** was approximately 80m in length with a maximum width of 0.8m and a maximum depth of 0.32m. Each of the four slots put through this ditch revealed a single fill formed by the gradual silting up of the feature. Four sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered along its length.
- 4.2.17 Ditch **1359** was not fully uncovered, being seen in three separate places. Aligned from southeast to northwest with a slight turn to the north at its western extremity, the alignment and similarities in dimensions and fill sequence, however would suggest one ditch. **1359** was approximately 103m in length with a maximum width of 2.34m and a maximum depth of 1.03m. Three sections were excavated through this ditch and a similar sequence of events could be seen throughout (Fig.5). All had upper fills containing large quantities of burnt flint. Shown in each section was a lower fill of re-deposited natural slumping in from the southwest. This shows that the upcast from the construction of the ditch was used to form a bank on the southern side. The presence of a bank suggests either some defensive purpose or at least a significant boundary in the landscape. Twentyeight sherds of pottery along with pieces of fired clay, animal bone, burnt and worked flint were recovered from the fills.

Romano-British

- 4.2.18 Four features were found to date to the Romano-British period. These comprised of a single pit and three ditches. Of the ditches, however, two only produced Romano-British pottery in the evaluation. The ditches are all

aligned from north-west to south-east, extending beyond the limits of excavation in either direction and represent either relict field systems or drainage ditches either side of a drove-way, associated with the estate of the Roman villa known to be located to the south-east of the site. The southernmost of these ditches, **1429**, cuts the roundhouse gully. The three ditches are also on the same alignment as two ditches to the north, which have been dated to the Middle Iron Age implying some level of continuity in land use.

Pits

- 4.2.19 A single pit **1215**, located about 6m north of the roundhouse, was found to contain Romano British pottery. It had dimensions of 0.6m by 0.56m by 0.22m deep with a regular well-defined cut. The function of this pit is unclear.

Ditches

- 4.2.20 Ditch **1429** is the southern most of the ditches encountered on site and was seen in the evaluation as ditch **1103**. **1429** is c.59m long 1m wide and 0.4m deep and can clearly be seen to cut the gully of roundhouse **1428**. Three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from this ditch.
- 4.2.21 Approximately 9m to the northeast of **1429** run ditches **1430** and **1431**. These ditches run closely together for about 25m from the southeast, before joining and continuing across the site. It is likely that one is a re-cut of the other but due to the similarities in the fills it was not possible to determine the stratigraphic relationship. Romano British pottery was recovered from both these ditches in the evaluation.

Post Medieval

- 4.2.22 A single post-medieval feature was located in the central part of the site, 11m south of the roundhouse. This feature **1405**, a well 1.5m in diameter contained pieces of post medieval CBM and a clay pipe stem. It was excavated to a depth of 1.2m and augered to a combined depth of 2.4m without natural being encountered. The excavated deposits would all appear to be deliberately placed backfill.

Undated

- 4.2.23 A number of post holes in the group mentioned in the Middle Iron Age phase produced no dating material but have been placed in that phase due to similarities with and close proximity to other datable features.
- 4.2.24 A second cluster of postholes, 20 in total (7 excavated) occur to the Northwest of the roundhouse in an area approximately 14m by 14m. These mostly have homogenous silty fills with little packing and no clear post pipes. With the exception of 1215, no dating evidence was recovered.

- 4.2.25 Eight of the postholes in this cluster are found in two roughly parallel lines consisting of four postholes apiece (Fig.6). These lines are approximately 3m apart and extending for approximately 9.5m on a WSW-ENE axis. The postholes, however, are not all evenly spaced and do not necessarily relate to the same structure. Only two of the features in this group were excavated one, **1210**, producing no finds, the other being **1215** from which Roman pottery was recovered.
- 4.2.26 The remaining undated features comprise four pits at the southern extremity of the site. All are of roughly similar proportions, c1m in diameter and range in depth from 0.1m to 0.24m. All contain dumps of burnt flint and may be associated with hot stone cooking activity. Similar features are known from other sites in the area dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Lobb and Rose 1996).

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 All finds recovered during the excavation have been cleaned (with the exception of metalwork), and quantified by material type within each context. Quantified data are summarised in **Table 1**. The assemblage is mainly of later prehistoric date, with small quantities of Romano-British and post-medieval material. The finds assemblage also includes a group of metalwork (mainly iron) recovered during the pre excavation metal detector survey of the site, all probably of post-medieval date.

5.1.2

Table 1: All finds by feature (number / weight in grammes)

NB Weight only given for burnt flint; Fe = iron; Pb = lead; CBM = ceramic building material

Description	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Burnt Stone	CBM	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Prehist Pottery	RB pottery	Post-med pottery	Other Finds
Roundhouse 1428		8585		1/11	23/2290	10/97	331/4223			
Ditch 1241		333				2/12	6/29			
Ditch 1359	4/1	5102			11/209	1/18	28/156			
Ditch 1429		1613				5/31	5/19	3/19		
Ditch 1430		83		1/64		2/23	1/3			
Misc. pits	4/2	15744		1/11	47/554	2/8	26/155	1/1		
Misc. postholes		5512	3/264		19/389	4/24	18/134			
Well 1405	3/43			3/93			2/2			1 clay pipe stem
Subsoil						8/92				
Topsoil				1/44					2/13	95 Fe; 1 Pb; 1 glass; 1 clay pipe stem
TOTAL	11/46	36972	3/264	7/223	100/3442	34/305	417/4721	4/20	2/13	

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site. The majority of the assemblage comprises sherds of Middle Iron Age date, with small quantities of earlier (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) and later (Romano-British and post-medieval) date.
- 5.2.2 The earliest material comprises six sherds in coarse flint-tempered fabrics. None is diagnostic, but such fabrics are characteristic of the post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Only one of these sherds occurred singly in a context unaccompanied by later material (post-hole **1249**); the other five were all found with later (Middle Iron Age) sherds.
- 5.2.3 The bulk of the assemblage (411 sherds) comprises sherds in a limited range of fabric types. These fabrics are mostly sandy, and most are obviously glauconitic, the glauconite pellets giving a visibly ‘speckled’ appearance. Some of the fabrics also contain sparse flint inclusions, and some sparse organic inclusions. There is also a smaller proportion (30 sherds) of organic-tempered wares, and one sherd in an unusual, coarse, grog-tempered fabric (gully terminal of roundhouse **1428**). This is a plainware assemblage – there are no decorated sherds, although there does appear to be some distinction between coarsewares and some finer sandy wares, some of which are burnished.
- 5.2.4 There are no complete profiles but rim sherds suggest a restricted range of medium-sized vessel forms, rounded or slightly convex-sided. These forms find parallels within the regional Middle Iron Age tradition of straight- or convex-sided ‘saucepan pots’ accompanied by rounded jars (cf Cunliffe 1991, fig. A:17). There are few local assemblages within which to find parallels for the Enborne Road material, but comparable forms (although more commonly in flint-tempered fabrics) were found at Aldermaston Wharf (Cowell, Fulford and Lobb 1978, fig. 13), and at Park Farm, Binfield, in sandy fabrics (Booth 1995).
- 5.2.5 Significant deposits of Middle Iron Age pottery came from the drip gully of the roundhouse (**1428**), mainly from the southern terminal (111 sherds), and from two other slots either side of the entrance (slot 1360: 127 sherds; slot 1372: 65 sherds). The sherds from slot **1360** (adjacent to the northern terminal) appear to derive largely from a single vessel (Obj No 196: a rounded jar), which formed part of a ‘placed deposit’ with three ceramic loomweights (see below). Sherds from slot **1372** again appear to derive mainly from a single vessel, possibly the same vessel as that from slot **1360** (very similar fabric and vessel form).
- 5.2.6 Other feature types (ditches, pits and postholes) seems to have been used only sparingly for the deposition of pottery, and there is a distinct difference in mean sherd size between the round house (12.8 g) and the ditches (5.2 g), pits (6.0 g) and postholes (7.4 g), (Table 1), suggesting the differential deposition of primary and secondary refuse.

- 5.2.7 Only six sherds are of later date: four Romano-British coarsewares (pit **1215**, upper fill of ditch **1429**), and two post-medieval sherds from the topsoil.

5.3 Fired Clay

- 5.3.1 The fired clay includes three triangular loomweights (one complete and two partial), found as part of a 'placed deposit' (with pottery: see above) within the drip gully of roundhouse **1428** (**1360**). Other fragments of fired clay with surviving surfaces from posthole **1298** and ditch **1359** could represent further loomweights, while a small group from pit **1411** includes fragments with wattle impressions. The remainder of the fired clay (mainly from the roundhouse drip gully but also from pit **1275** and post-hole **1305**) comprises small, featureless and undiagnostic fragments. All of this material, however, is likely to be of Middle Iron Age date.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.4.1 The ceramic building material comprises one post-medieval brick fragment (well **1405**), and six pieces of medieval/post-medieval roof tile (one from topsoil, two from well **1405** and the remainder apparently intrusive in Middle Iron Age features)

5.5 Burnt and Worked Flint

- 5.5.1 The small worked flint assemblage consists entirely of waste material (flakes and one ?core fragment) utilising the locally available gravel-derived flint. Most of the pieces are unpatinated, but have suffered significant edge damage. In the absence of tools and other utilised pieces, this small group can only be dated broadly to the Neolithic/Bronze Age.
- 5.5.2 The burnt flint is of uncertain date and origin. It occurred in varying quantities in features across the site, but some spatial patterning was observed. Approximately half the total weight came from pits, of which three are notable for the size of the deposit: pits **1267** (5262 g), **1411** (3879 g) and **1398** (3673 g). In all three cases the burnt flint seems to have been dumped in a single episode, and was unassociated with other artefacts. Approximately 8.5 kg of burnt flint was deposited within Middle Iron Age round house **1428**, mainly in the drip gully, including 4496 g fairly equally divided between the two terminals. Ditches produced c.7 kg of burnt flint, of which the majority came from ditch **1359** (5102 g), again associated with Middle Iron Age pottery. The remaining burnt flint (c.5.5 kg) came from post-holes.

5.6 Other Finds

- 5.6.1 Other finds comprise one piece of modern vessel glass (topsoil) and two clay pipe stems (well **1405** and topsoil respectively), one iron object from well **1405**, and a substantial group of metal objects (95 iron and one lead)

recovered during the initial metal detector survey of the site. With the exception of a single lead musket ball, none of these metal objects (which include nails, horseshoe and boot heel fragments, chain links and structural brackets) is chronologically distinctive, and most if not all are likely to be relatively recent in origin.

5.7 Conservation requirements

5.7.1 There are no conservation requirements.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Aims

6.1.1 The sampling strategy aimed at recovering charred remains to aid in determining the nature of the Romano-British field system (see project aims). Subsequent excavation of later Bronze Age and Iron Age features including a roundhouse, aimed at recovering material that would help define a number of activities and practices that occurred on site with which to characterise the site, and to provide evidence of prehistoric arable practices. Previous work in the general area (e.g. Birbeck 2000) revealed few prehistoric sites, and fewer assemblages of charred remains suitable for analysis (see Allen *et al.* 2000).

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 Fourteen bulk samples of generally 10 litres but varying between seven and 10 litres were processed from a range of feature types for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. All belonged to the Middle Iron Age phase.

Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

6.2.2 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.

6.2.3 The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (Table 3), to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains and assess their potential.

6.3 Assessment Results

Charred plant remains

- 6.3.1 The flots were of varying quantities (average flot size for a 10 litre sample is 60 ml) with between 15 and 80% rooty material and high numbers of uncharred weed seeds, which can be indicative of stratigraphic movement.
- 6.3.2 Charred grain fragments were recorded in 11 samples, with large amounts in four of them (Table 2). Small quantities of charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments, were observed in 13 samples. Charred chaff fragments were retrieved from three samples, in a high number from one of them. Small mammal bones were present in a single sample.

Charcoal

- 6.3.3 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table 2. Charcoal fragments of greater than 5.6 mm were retrieved in large quantities from four of the samples. The charcoal was mainly large wood fragments.

6.4 Palaeo-environmental Summary

- 6.4.1 This small suit of samples provides some important evidence for the Iron Age of the area, and can be compared with that recovered from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sites in Berkshire such as Bray and Dunstan (Barnes *et al.* 1995). Spatial examination of the quantity of remains from the assessment data may provide some indication of the spatial distribution of activities.

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature type/ No	Context	Sample	size litres	Flot							Residue
				flot ml	size	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds uncharred charred	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm
Iron Age											
Round house drip gully											
1360	1361	1	10	40 ¹⁶	A	C	a	C(h)	C	-	-
1360	1361	2	10	40 ³⁰	B	C	a	C	C	-	-
1291	1295	3	8	120 ³⁰	A	A	b	C	A	-	-
1372	1373	4	7	60 ²⁰	A	-	a	C(h)	A	-	-
1365	1366	5	10	30 ²⁰	B	-	a	-	-	-	-
1386	1387	6	10	50 ³⁵	-	-	a	C	-	-	-
1378	1379	7	10	50 ³⁵	C	-	b	C	-	-	-
1381	1382	8	10	50 ⁴⁰	C	-	a	C	C	-	-
Ditch											
1227	1235	9	10	20 ⁵	B	-	a	C	C	-	-
1227	1236	10	10	100 ²⁵	A	-	a	B	A	-	-
Pit											
1267	1268	11	10	50 ^{12.5}	-	-	a	C	-	-	-
1398	1400	12	8	50 ³⁰	-	-	a	C	A	-	-
1411	1412	13	10	50 ^{7.5}	C	-	a	C(h)	B	smb (C)	-
1411	1418	14	10	40 ²⁰	C	-	a	C(h)	C	-	-

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. ²Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

7 THE ARCHIVE

The archive is currently stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the site code **50852** prior to deposition with the appropriate museum.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The specific objectives of the project were;

- Investigation of the Roman field system thought to be associated with the nearby villa
- Identification of any evidence as to the use and state of the site at the time of the first battle of Newbury
- Gathering by metal detection of objects, stratified or otherwise, that may relate to the first battle of Newbury.

8.1.2 A single musket ball was the only object recovered from the metal detector survey, which may relate to the first battle of Newbury. This may be taken to support the theory that the site was on the extreme periphery of the battle.

8.1.3 No features or stratified finds/deposits were discovered to indicate a battle period land surface associated with the first battle of Newbury.

8.1.4 The Roman ditches recorded in the evaluation were seen to carry on across the site without any change in alignment. Though it is most likely that they represent shifting field boundaries it may be the case that they are ditches on either side of a drove way aligned on the nearby villa. It is also interesting to note that they are on the same alignment as two ditches dating to the Middle Iron Age. It may be that the Middle Iron Age bank and ditch were still visible into the Roman period.

8.1.5 In addition to fulfilling these initial objectives an isolated Middle Iron Age farmstead with several associated features was discovered.

9 POTENTIAL

9.1 Excavated features

9.1.1 Of the excavated features on the site the main area of potential lies with farmstead and associated features dating to the Middle Iron Age, which is of local significance as sites of this date appear from excavated evidence to be rare in the lower reaches of the Kennet valley.

9.2 Finds Evidence

9.2.1 This is a small artefactual assemblage comprising a very limited range of types (pottery vessels, clay loomweights, and burnt flint) with a restricted date range (Middle Iron Age). It is nevertheless of some interest since assemblages of this date are rare within the lower reaches of the Kennet

Valley, where occupation seems to have been much more intensive during the preceding Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period. The pottery assemblage, for example, finds few parallels within the local area. Although the site falls close to the periphery of Cunliffe's 'saucepan pot continuum' (1991, fig. 4:10), this small assemblage is insufficiently diagnostic of any of Cunliffe's ceramic 'style zones' to add greatly to an understanding of the regional ceramic sequence.

- 9.2.2 There is the potential for a limited investigation of differential deposition on the site. The evidence follows the pattern observed for other Iron Age sites, involving the differential deposition of primary and secondary refuse, the former deposited largely within specific zones of the round house drip gully, and including deliberately placed deposits, and the latter in ditches, pits and postholes.

9.3 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

- 9.3.1 Charred plant remains were present in three Iron Age context types; the drip gully of the roundhouse, the enclosure ditch, and pits. Remains from pits, which can be directly related to dumped material, provide direct evidence of waste discarded from specific activities. Therefore information on crop processing and storage may be determined. Remains from both the drip gully and ditch, excepting specific isolated dumps, provide a more general overview as these remains are blown in and only have a casual relationship with these features. Overall, however, there is the potential to determine the nature of the crops grown (grain), the presence of winter sown crops (weed seeds), and the type of soils cultivated (weed seeds). In terms of activities the stage of crop processing may be determined (chaff) to indicate whether processing was for consumption, storage or market, and thus aid in determining the function of the site.
- 9.3.2 Charcoal discarded in pits or found in the drip gully and ditch originate from the burning on site. This probably includes both firewood and artefactual material. Wood for domestic fires is probably collected locally, thus providing the potential to examine the nature and composition of the local woodlands (landscape evidence), and of its management (coppicing, pollarding etc).

10 PROPOSALS FOR POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSES AND PUBLICATION

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The findings of the excavations at Enborne road have local significance in advancing our understanding of the development of the landscape in the lower reaches of the Kennet valley, particularly relating to the Middle Iron Age.

10.2 Aims

10.2.1 The principle aims of the proposed post-excavation works are:

10.2.2 to produce a fully ordered and indexed archive of a sufficient standard to be deposited with the relevant local museum

10.2.3 to produce an integrated and synthesised report of the excavation for dissemination via an academic publication (probably the Berkshire Archaeological Journal), through the analysis of the excavation data to the appropriate level to meet with the project objectives outlined below, and in accordance with the English Heritage guidelines laid down in the 1991 document *Management of Archaeological Projects*.

10.3 Objectives

10.3.1 The objectives are therefore defined as follows:

- To analyse the structural evidence of the Middle Iron Age activity on the site as revealed during excavation to improve understanding of the organisation of the dwelling site
- To analyse the artefactual evidence, examining each artefact type to an appropriate level to assisting in creation of an integrated report of the archaeological investigation
- To analyse fully the environmental data that was recovered from securely dated contexts relating to the Middle Iron Age.
- To place the results of the excavation within the context of other archaeological work in the area.

11 METHOD STATEMENT

11.1 Documentary Survey

11.1.1 The results of the excavation will be placed in context by a brief review of existing archaeological work within the region. The work will concentrate on identifying known activities associated with the Iron Age and Roman periods.

11.2 Finds Analysis

- 11.2.1 Of the artefactual assemblage, only the prehistoric pottery warrants further detailed analysis. This will be subjected to full fabric and form analysis, following the standard Wessex Archaeology recording system (Morris 1994) which conforms to nationally recommended guidelines (PCRG 1997). The pottery will be described in terms of the range of wares and vessel forms present, and discussed within its local and regional context, with particular reference to the scarcity of comparable material within the local area. The report will be supported by selective illustration (maximum six vessels). The evidence for differential deposition will also be discussed, bringing in the evidence from other material types (eg. ceramic loomweights, burnt flint).
- 11.2.2 Other material types do not warrant further detailed analysis, but will be briefly described and discussed, utilising the data summarised in this report. One loomweight will be illustrated.

11.3 Palaeo-environmental Analysis

- 11.3.1 Analysis of ten samples, five of charred plant remains and five of charcoal are proposed in order to provide information on, the nature of crops grown, the presence of winter sown crops, the type of soils cultivated, stages of crop processing and storage, and composition and management of local woodlands.

11.4 Structural Analysis

- 11.4.1 The preliminary site phasing will be revised if necessary following detailed finds and environmental analysis. Additional structural analysis, typically involving comparison with other excavation records, may be necessary in order to fully understand the form and function of the excavated features.
- 11.4.2 Ultimately the phasing and structural interpretation will form the framework for an illustrated report, which will outline the principal site developments in chronological order.

11.5 Publication

- 11.5.1 It is currently proposed to submit a final report (c.9 pages) on the results of the archaeological excavations at Enborne Road for publication in the Berkshire Archaeological Journal or other appropriate local journal. The proposed format of the report is outlined below. Precise details of word lengths and illustration titles have not been attempted since additional and unforeseen information may necessitate some revision of the content and layout of the final report.

11.5.2

Section heading	Pages (c.800 words/page)	Figures
Summary	0.25	
Introduction	0.25	
Project background (site location, geology, topography, site description and methodology)	0.5	1
Archaeological background	0.5	1
The Middle Iron Age Roundhouse	5.25	4
The Roman Landscape	1	
Acknowledgements	0.25	
Bibliography	1	
Total	9	

11.5.3 Proposed staffing:

11.5.4 Author- Paul Gajos

11.5.5 Finds – Rachel Every

11.5.6 Finds management – Lorraine Mepham

11.5.7 Environmental management – Mike Allen

11.5.8 Project management – Paul Falcini

11.5.9 Illustrator - TBA

Task	Staff	Time
Stratigraphic analysis		
Amend the Site database and stratigraphic analysis	Paul Gajos	1 day
Finds Analysis		
Prehistoric Pottery	Rachel Every	3.5 days
Other finds	Rachel Every	.5 days
Illustrations	Drawing Office	1.5 days
Environmental analysis		
Extraction of charred plants and charcoal 10 samples	Environmental Supervisor	1.5 days
Preparation of file for specialists charcoal &	Environmental Supervisor	.25 days

charred, mineralised, waterlogged plants, insects and snails		
Charred plants 5 samples	External specialist TBA	5 days
Charcoal 5 samples	External specialist Rowena Gale	2 days
Report Preparation and Archiving		
Integrated text	Paul Gajos	4 days
Site Illustrations	Drawing Office	3 days
Internal editing, final revisions, proof reading and publication	Project Manager Reports Manager Project Officer Finds and Archives Manager Environmental Manager	1.5 day
Archive deposition	Environmental Supervisor Project Officer Finds and Archives Manager	.5 day
Project management and liaison	Project Manager	2 days
Publication grant @ £50 per page	c. 9 pages max.	£450

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13 APPENDICES

CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Description	Group
1200	Layer	Turf and topsoil	
1201	Cut	Pit	
1202	Fill	Fill of pit 1201	
1203	Layer	Natural gravel	
1204	Layer	Natural silt	
1205	Cut	Ditch	1430
1206	Fill	Fill of ditch 1205	1430
1207	Layer	Subsoil	
1208	Cut	Ditch	1241
1209	Fill	Fill of ditch 1209	1241
1210	Cut	Pit	
1211	Fill	Fill of 1210	
1212	Cut	Ditch	1241
1213	Fill	Fill of ditch 1212	1241
1214	Fill	Fill of pit 1215	
1215	Cut	Pit	
1216	Fill	Fill of pit 1217	
1217	Cut	Pit	
1218	Cut	Ditch	1430
1219	Fill	Fill of ditch 1218	1430
1220	Cut	Posthole	
1221	Fill	Packing in posthole 1220	
1222	Fill	Postpipe in posthole 1220	
1223	Cut	Posthole	
1224	Fill	Fill of posthole 1223	
1225	Cut	Ditch	1241
1226	Fill	Fill of ditch 1225	1241
1227	Cut	Ditch	1359
1228	Fill	Fill in ditch 1227	1359
1229	Fill	Fill in ditch 1227	1359
1230	Fill	Fill in ditch 1227	1359
1231	Fill	Fill in ditch 1227	1359
1232	Fill	Fill in ditch 1227	1359
1233	Fill	Fill in ditch 1227	1359
1234	Fill	Fill in ditch 1227	1359
1235	Fill	Fill in ditch 1227	1359
1236	Fill	Fill in ditch 1227	1359
1237	Cut	Posthole	
1238	Fill	Fill of posthole 1237	
1239	Cut	Ditch	1241
1240	Fill	Fill of ditch 1239	1241

1241	Group	Ditch (Composed of 1208 , 1209, 1212 , 1213, 1225 , 1226, 1239 , 1240)	
1242	Cut	Posthole	
1243	Fill	Fill of posthole 1242	
1244	Cut	Posthole	1434
1245	Fill	Fill in posthole 1244	1434
1246	Cut	Pit of posthole	
1247	Fill	Fill of pit or posthole 1246	
1248	Fill	Fill in posthole 1244	1434
1249	Cut	Posthole	
1250	Fill	Fill of posthole 1249	
1251	Cut	Posthole	1434
1252	Fill	Fill in posthole 1251	1434
1253	Fill	Fill in posthole 1251	1434
1254	Fill	Fill in posthole 1251	1434
1255	Cut	Ditch	1429
1256	Cut	Pit	
1257	Cut	Pit	1435
1258	Cut	Posthole	1435
1259	Fill	Fill in posthole 1258	1435
1260	Fill	Fill in posthole 1258	1435
1261	Fill	Fill in ditch 1255	1429
1262	Fill	Fill in ditch 1255	1429
1263	Fill	Fill in ditch 1255	1429
1264	Fill	Fill of pit 1256	
1265	Fill	Fill in pit 1257	1435
1266	Fill	Fill in pit 1257	1435
1267	Cut	Pit	
1268	Fill	Fill of pit 1267	
1269	Cut	Pit	
1270	Fill	Fill of pit 1269	
1271	Cut	Pit	
1272	Fill	Fill of pit 1271	
1273	Cut	Pit	
1274	Fill	Fill of pit 1273	
1275	Cut	Pit	
1276	Fill	Fill in pit 1275	
1277	Fill	Fill in pit 1275	
1278	Cut	Posthole	1435
1279	Fill	Fill of posthole 1278	1435
1280	Cut	Ditch	1431
1281	Fill	Fill of ditch 1280	1431
1282	Cut	Ditch	1430
1283	Fill	Fill of ditch 1282	1430
1284	Cut	Posthole	
1285	Fill	Fill of posthole 1284	
1286	Cut	Ditch	1359
1287	Fill	Fill in ditch 1286	1359

1288	Fill	Fill in ditch 1286	1359
1289	Fill	Fill in ditch 1286	1359
1290	Fill	Fill in ditch 1286	1359
1291	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	1428
1292	Fill	Fill in ditch terminus 1291	1428
1293	Fill	Fill in ditch terminus 1291	1428
1294	Fill	Fill in ditch terminus 1291	1428
1295	Fill	Fill in ditch terminus 1291	1428
1296	Cut	Posthole	1435
1297	Fill	Fill of posthole 1296	1435
1298	Cut	Posthole	1434
1299	Fill	Fill in posthole 1298	1434
1300	Fill	Fill in posthole 1298	1434
1301	Cut	Posthole	
1302	Fill	Fill of posthole 1301	
1303	Cut	Posthole	
1304	Fill	Fill of posthole 1303	
1305	Cut	Posthole	
1306	Fill	Fill of posthole 1305	
1307	Cut	Posthole	
1308	Fill	Fill of posthole 1307	
1309	Cut	Ditch	1430
1310	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1309	1430
1311	Cut	Ditch	1431
1312	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1311	1431
1313	Cut	Posthole	1428
1314	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1313	1428
1315	Cut	Posthole	1428
1316	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1315	1428
1317	Cut	Posthole	
1318	Fill	Fill of posthole 1317	
1319	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1317	
1320	Cut	Ditch	1429
1321	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1320	1429
1322	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1320	1429
1323	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1324	Fill	Fill of Drip Gull 1323	1428
1325	Cut	Ditch	1429
1326	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1325	1429
1327	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1325	1429
1328	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1329	Fill	Fill of Drip Gull 1328	1428
1330	Cut	Posthole	1428
1331	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1330	1428
1332	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1325	1429
1333	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1328	1428
1334	Cut	Ditch	1359
1335	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1334	1359

1336	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1334	1359
1337	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1334	1359
1338	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1334	1359
1339	Cut	Ditch	1430
1340	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1339	1430
1341	Cut	Posthole	
1342	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1341	
1343	Cut	Posthole	1434
1344	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1343	1434
1345	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1343	1434
1346	Cut	Posthole	
1347	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1346	
1348	Cut	Posthole	
1349	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1348	
1350	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1351	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1350	1428
1352	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1353	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1352	1428
1354	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1352	1428
1355	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1356	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1355	1428
1357	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1358	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1357	1428
1359	Group	Ditch (Composed of 1227 , 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1286 , 1287, 1289, 1290, 1334 , 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338)	
1360	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1361	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1360	1428
1362	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1363	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1362	1428
1364	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1362	1428
1365	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1366	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1365	1428
1367	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1365	1428
1368	Cut	Posthole	1428
1369	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1368	1428
1370	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1371	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1370	1428
1372	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1373	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1372	1428
1374	Cut	Posthole	1428
1375	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1374	1428
1376	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1370	1428
1377	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1372	1428
1378	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1379	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1378	1428
1380	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1378	1428

1381	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1382	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1381	1428
1383	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1384	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1383	1428
1385	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1383	1428
1386	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1387	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1386	1428
1388	Cut	Drip Gully	1428
1389	Fill	Fill of Drip Gully 1388	1428
1390	Cut	Posthole	1428
1391	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1390	1428
1392	Cut	Posthole	
1393	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1392	
1394	Cut	Posthole	
1395	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1394	
1396	Cut	Posthole	
1397	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1396	
1398	Cut	Pit	
1399	Fill	Fill of Pit 1399	
1400	Fill	Fill of Pit 1399	
1401	Cut	Pit	
1402	Fill	Fill of Pit 1401	
1403	Cut	Posthole	
1404	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1403	
1405	Cut	Well	
1406	Fill	Fill of Well 1405	
1407	Fill	Fill of Well 1405	
1408	Fill	Fill of Well 1405	
1409	Cut	Posthole	
1410	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1409	
1411	Cut	Pit	
1412	Fill	Fill of Pit 1411	
1413	Fill	Fill of Pit 1411	
1414	Fill	Fill of Pit 1411	
1415	Fill	Fill of Pit 1411	
1416	Fill	Fill of Pit 1411	
1417	Fill	Fill of Pit 1411	
1418	Fill	Fill of Pit 1411	
1419	Fill	Fill of Pit 1411	
1420	Cut	Pit	
1421	Fill	Fill of Pit 1420	
1422	Fill	Fill of Pit 1420	
1423	Fill	Fill of Pit 1420	
1424	Fill	Fill of Pit 1420	
1425	Fill	Fill of Pit 1420	
1426	Cut	Posthole	
1427	Fill	Fill of Posthole 1426	
1428	Group	Round House (Composed of 1291 , 1292, 1293,	

		1294, 1295, 1323 , 1324, 1328 , 1329, 1333, 1350 , 1351, 1352 , 1353, 1354, 1357 , 1358, 1360 , 1361, 1362 , 1363, 1364, 1365 , 1366, 1367, 1370 , 1371, 1372 , 1373, 1376, 1377, 1378 , 1379, 1380, 1381 , 1382, 1383 , 1384, 1385, 1386 , 1387, 1388 , 1389, 1355 , 1356, 1313 , 1314, 1315 , 1316, 1330 , 1331, 1368 , 1369, 1374 , 1375, 1390 , 1391	
1429	Group	Ditch (Composed of 1255 , 1261, 1262, 1263, 1325 , 1326, 1327, 1332, 1320 , 1321, 1322)	
1430	Group	Ditch (Composed of 1205 , 1206, 1218 , 1219, 1282 , 1283, 1309 , 1310, 1339 , 1340)	
1431	Group	Ditch (Composed of 1280 , 1281, 1311 , 1312, 1432 , 1433)	
1432	Cut	Ditch	1431
1433	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1432	1431
1434	Group	Four post grannary (Composed of 1244 , 1245, 1248, 1251 , 1252, 1253, 1254, 1298 , 1299, 1300, 1343 , 1344, 1345)	
1435	Group	Four post grannary (Composed of 1257 , 1265, 1266, 1258 , 1259, 1260, 1278 , 1279, 1296 , 1297)	

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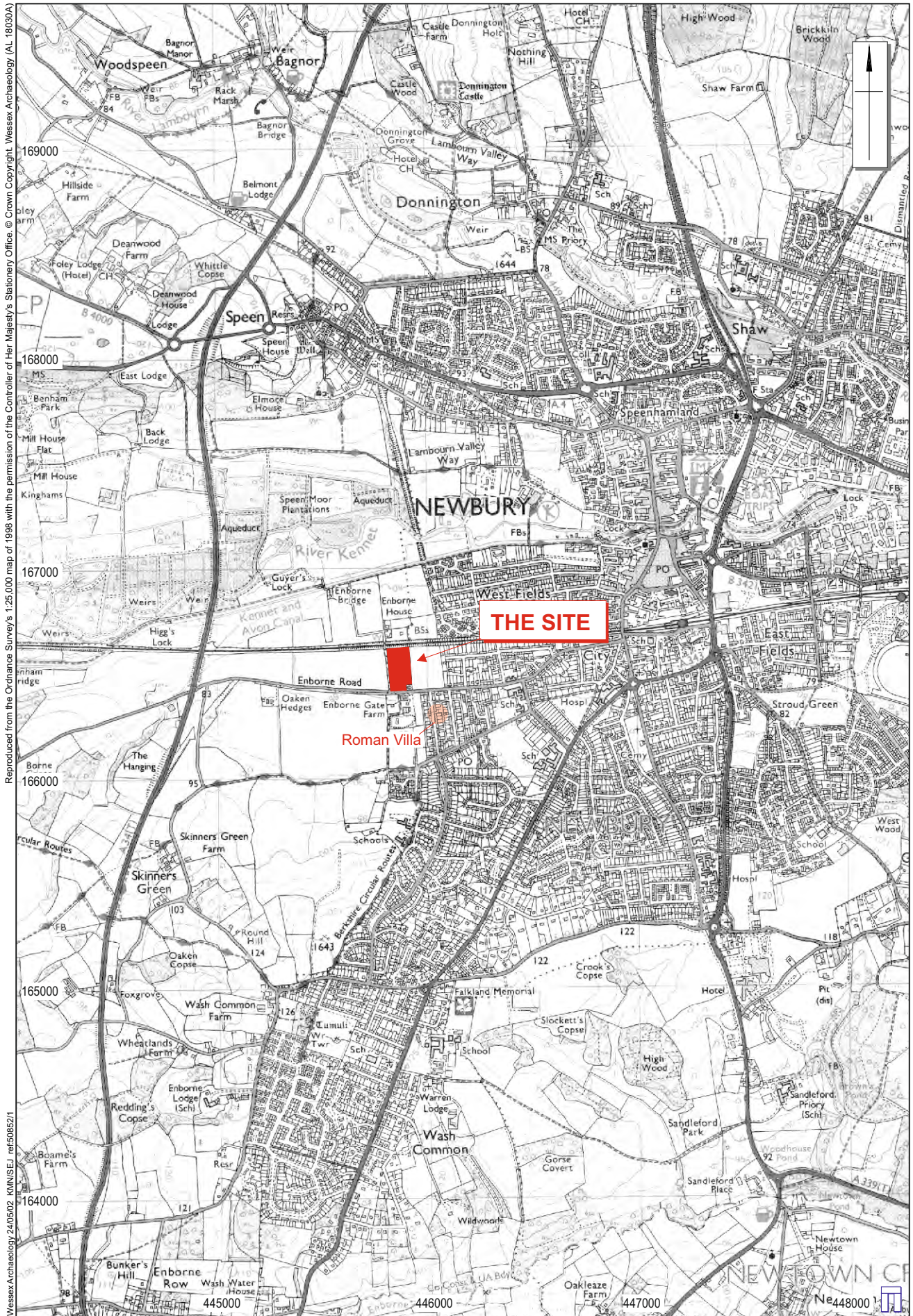
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2	B	A4 Graphics	A4	40
2	B	A3 Graphics	A3	12
3	B	A1 Graphics	A1	3
1	C	Context Finds Records	A4	68
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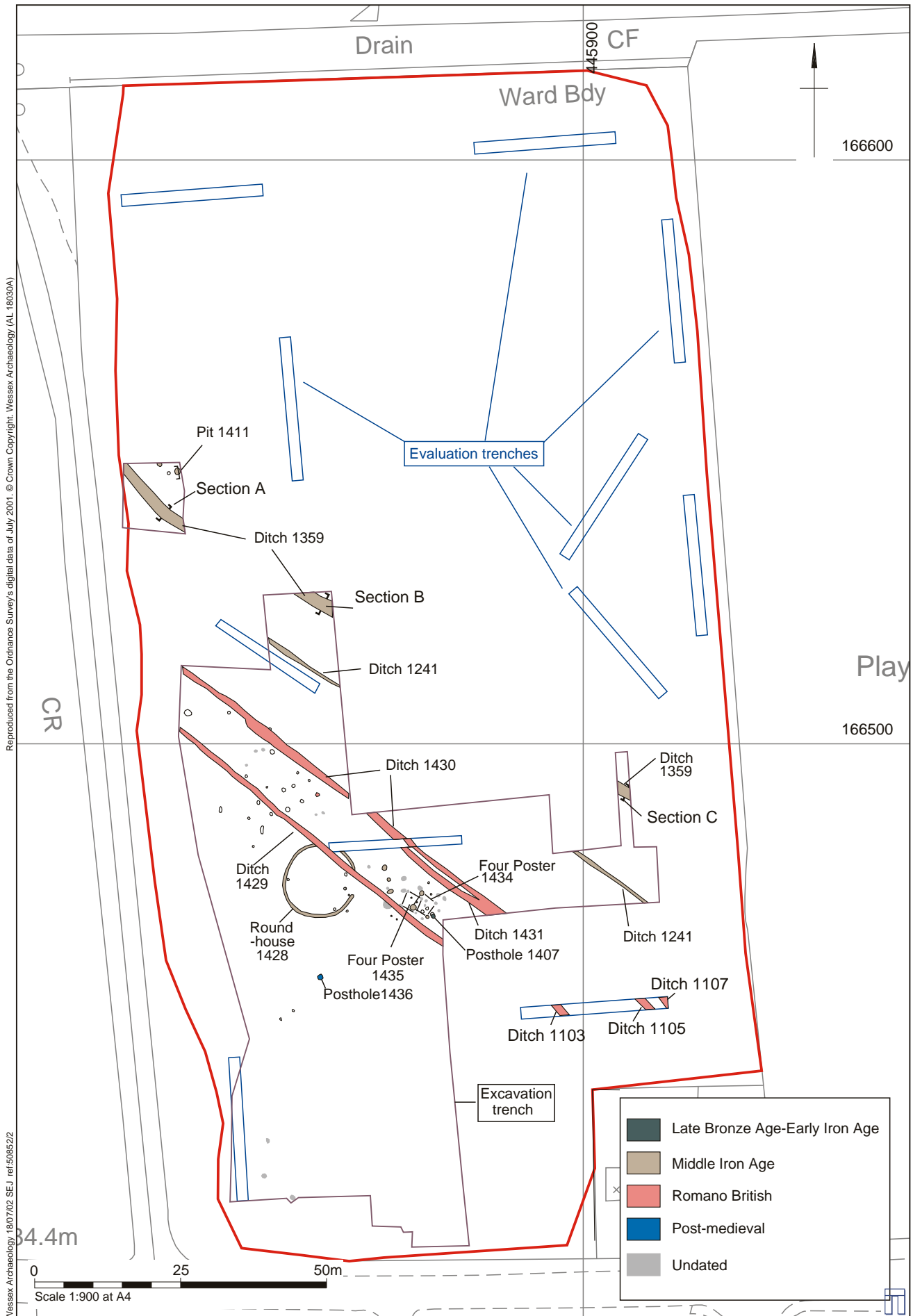


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Site location

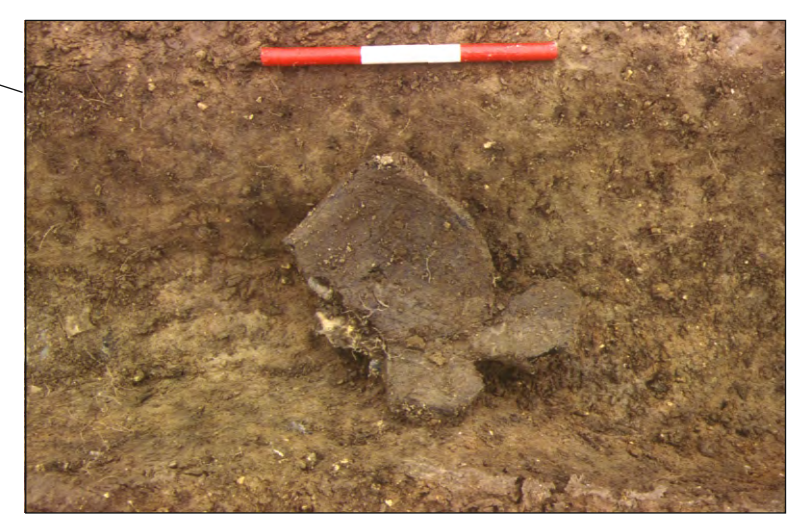
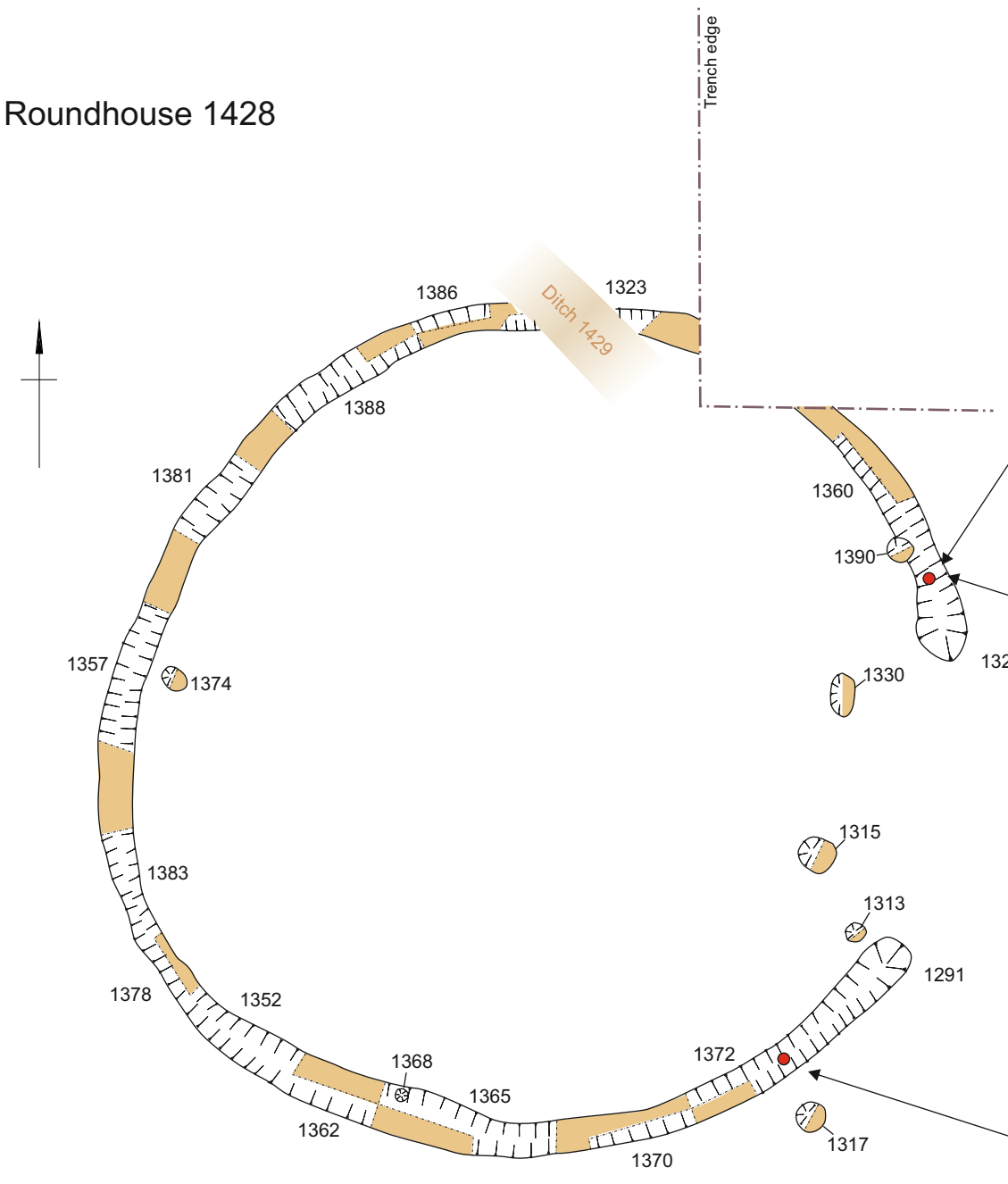
Figure 1



Trench location showing archaeological features.

Figure 2

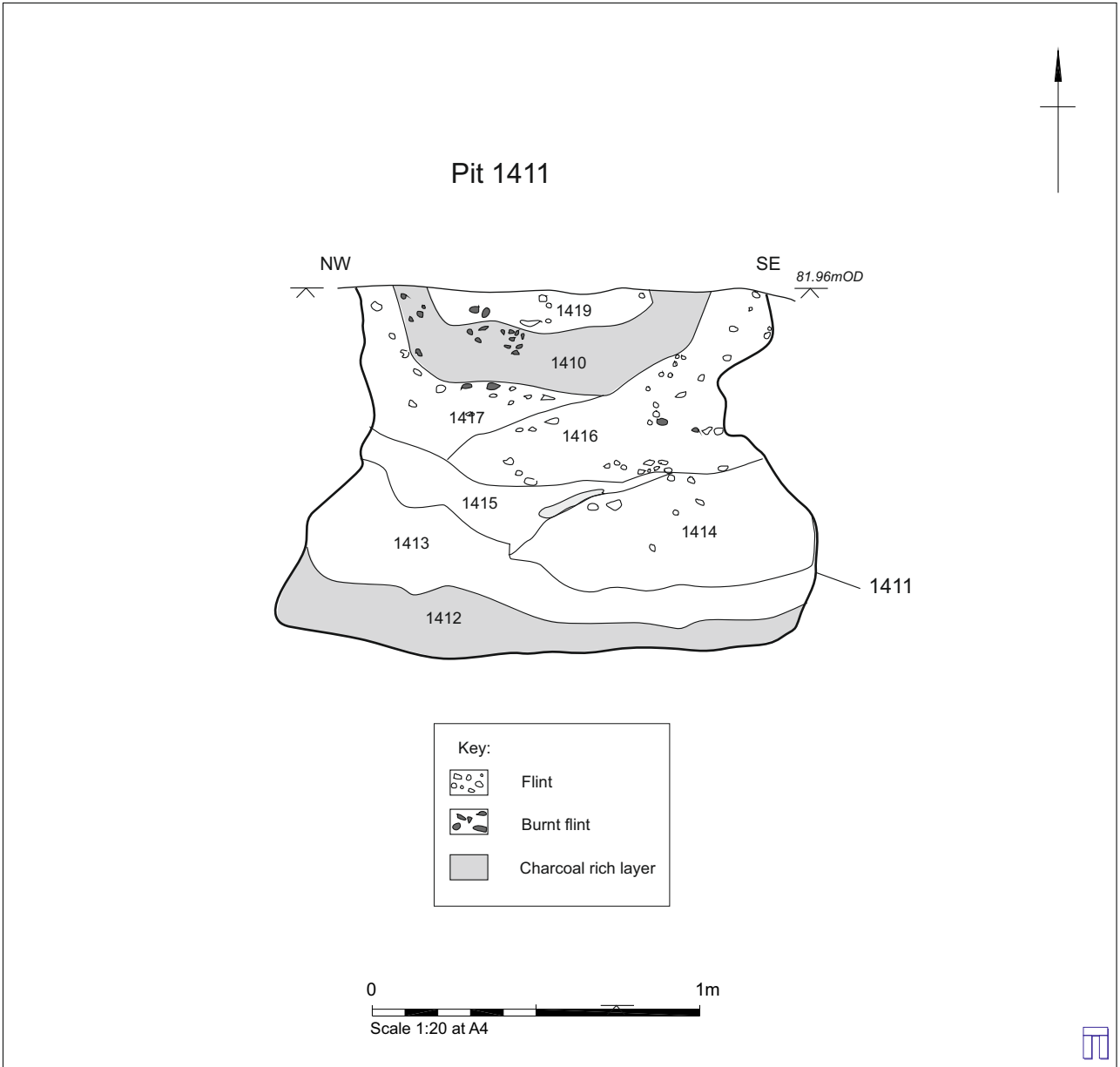
Roundhouse 1428



0 5 10m
Scale 1:100 at A3

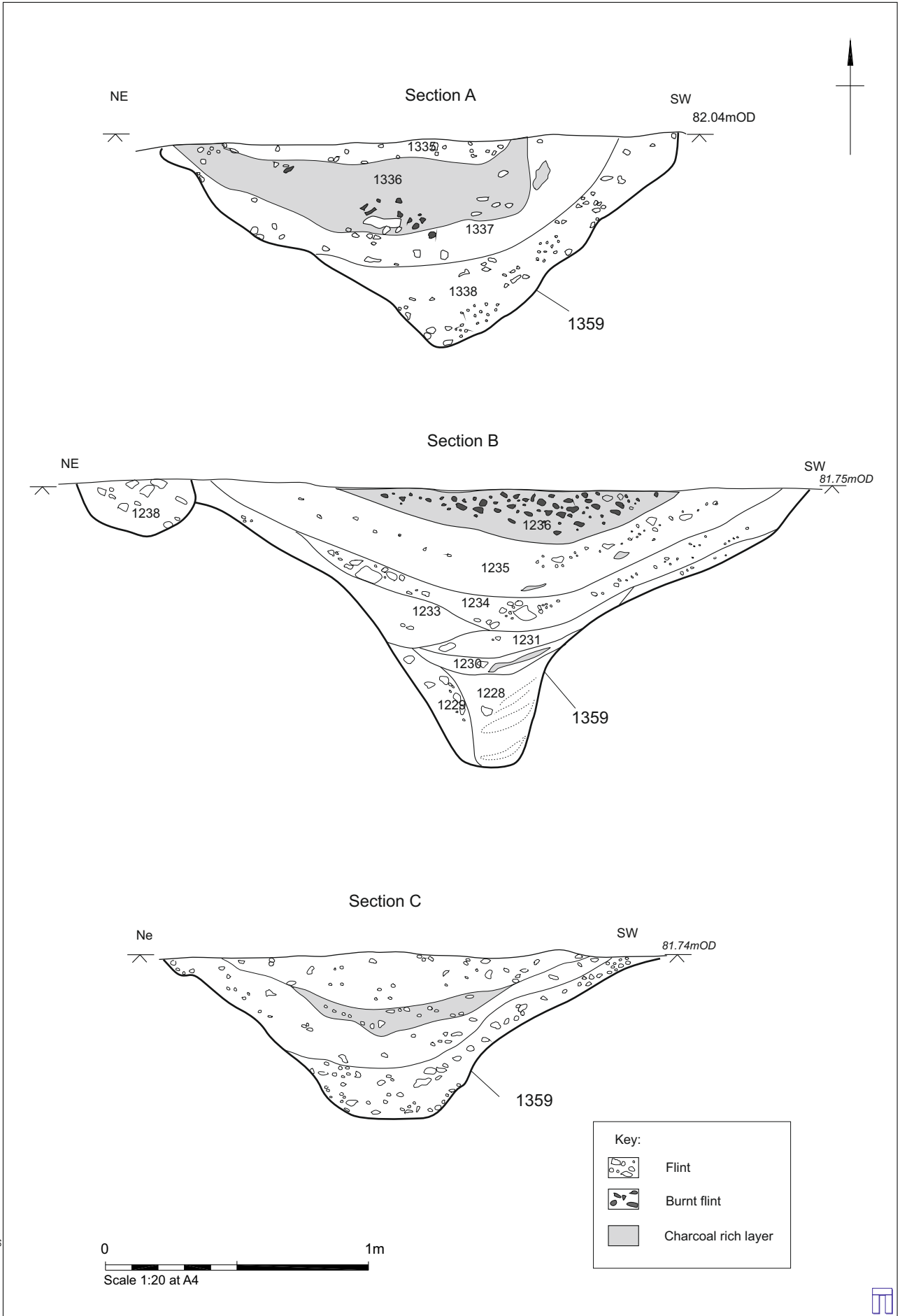
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Plan of Roundhouse 1428 showing placed deposits.



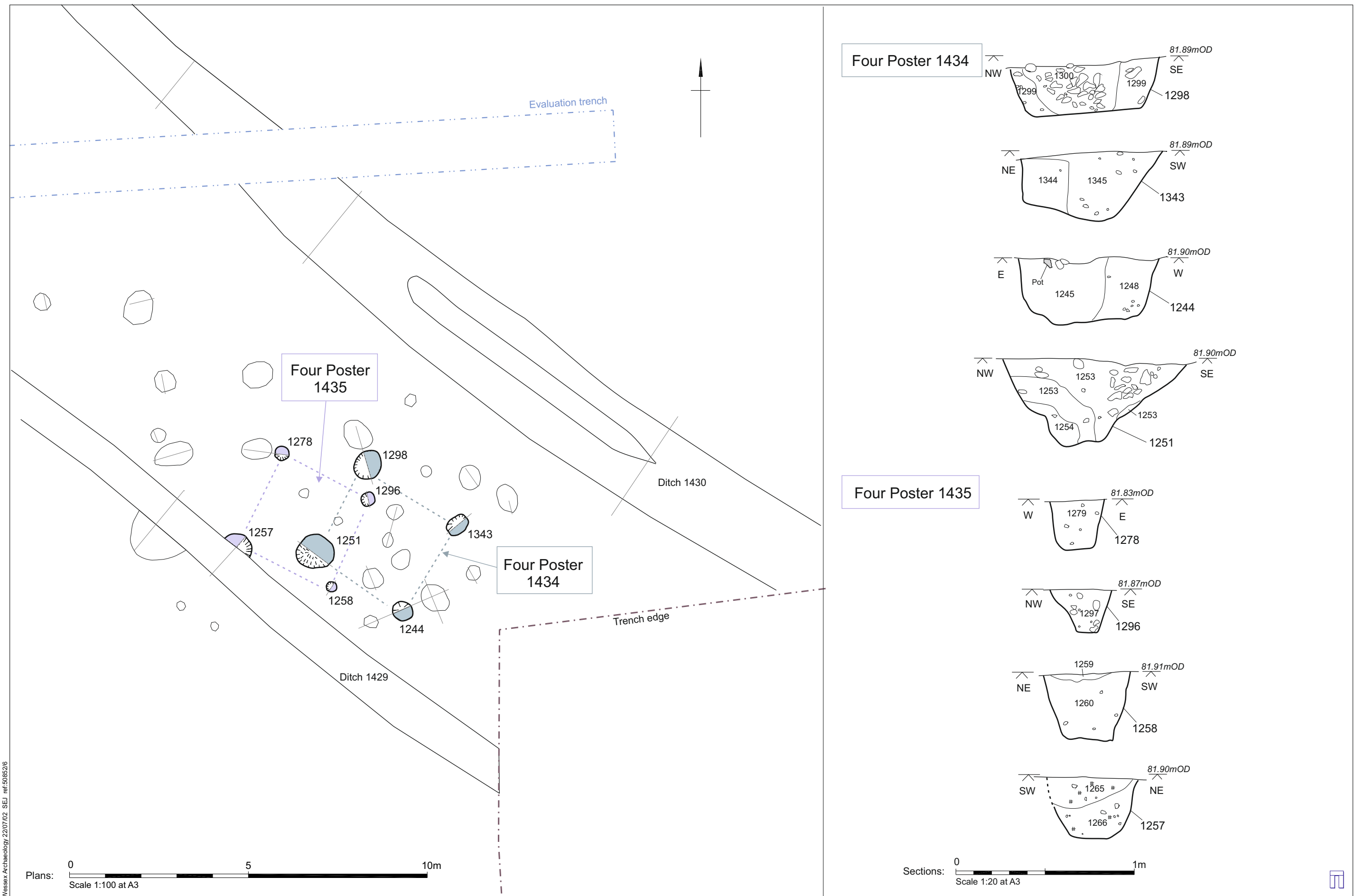
Section through Pit 1411.

Figure 4



Sections across Ditch 1359.

Figure 5



Four posters 1434 and 1435: Plans and sections.

Figure 6