

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Holbury Infants School, Holbury,  
Southampton, Hampshire**

**HAMPSHIRE: Fawley**

**Planning Ref: 07/89892**

**NGR 443200 103355**

**ASE Project No. 2977**

**Site Code: HIS 07**

**ASE Report No. 2008058  
OASIS id: archaeol6-43872**

**By Michelle Collings MA, AIFA  
*With Contributions by Anna Doherty, Susan Pringle, Chris Butler,  
Lucy Allott and Elke Raemen***

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**Abstract**

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Cadlands Primary School, formerly Holbury Infants School, Holbury, Southampton, Hampshire. The work was undertaken between the 24<sup>th</sup> July and 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2007 on behalf of Hampshire County Council. The watching brief was maintained during all ground reduction carried out by Oliver Construction on behalf of Mansell Construction Services Limited. An area totalling 1947 square meters was stripped to allow for the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the existing school buildings. In addition a drainage trench extending across the access roadway into the school grounds to the southeast corner of the development site was monitored during the latter stages of fieldwork between the 15<sup>th</sup> August and 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2007.*

*The underlying natural was encountered at varying heights between a maximum height of 50.67m OD and 49.21m OD.*

*Eleven features were recorded, most notably three large probable quarry pits and two possible hearths, with three smaller discreet features comprising a pit and two smaller pits or postholes located to the immediate east of the hearths. All nine discreet features appeared to be partly 'enclosed' by two linear features, the full extents of which were not visible but the revealed plan shows that they possibly intersected just outside the area excavated forming part of an enclosed or a partially enclosed area. A quantity of Roman pottery and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was recovered from the excavated features; the pottery dating to AD 270 – 325/350.*

*The drainage trench revealed depths of made ground and no archaeological features were observed. It is likely that former ground reduction and development has had a detrimental effect on the survival of archaeological remains within this area.*

*Whilst a relatively small area was investigated the results of the watching brief provided significant evidence for Roman activity further suggesting the likely presence of a fairly developed settlement within the immediate vicinity. The SMR data and results of the fieldwork indicate that the site formed part of a more complex Romano-British landscape in association with sites in the immediate surrounding area.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of an extension to the existing school buildings at Cadlands Primary School, formerly Holbury Infants School, Holbury, Southampton, Hampshire NGR 443200,103355 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The proposed development is located within the grounds of Cadlands Primary School in Holbury, Southampton. The school is situated off Whitefield Road, within the centre of a housing estate located to the southwest of Fawley Road and is bound on all sides by residential properties.
- 1.3 The site lies within an archaeologically sensitive area and Stephen Appleby, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council (HCC), recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be maintained during all construction groundworks.
- 1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the requirements of the evaluation was prepared (Sygrave 2007). The WSI was submitted and duly approved by Stephen Appleby Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council (HCC) prior to the archaeological works taking place.
- 1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken by Michelle Collings from the 24<sup>th</sup> July to 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2007. On-site assistance was provided by Tom Collie on the 26<sup>th</sup> July 2007 and Anna Doherty and Liane Peyre on the 27<sup>th</sup> July 2007 and Leigh James, Rob Davis, Gemma Norburn and Rachael Billson during the course of the work.
- 1.6 The underlying geology consists of Plateau Gravel Deposits (British Geological Survey Solid and Drift sheet 330).
- 1.7 A site TBM of 50.104m OD was set up using an existing station of 50.304m OD located on the tarmac play-court to the southwest of the area investigated as illustrated on Figure 2. The excavation area and monitored service trench were located in relation to existing site plans of the school (Figure 2).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development is located within the grounds of Cadlands Primary School, formerly Holbury Infants School in Holbury, Southampton, within an archaeologically sensitive area.
- 2.2 Holbury Manor lies c.500m to the northwest of the site and a Medieval settlement is recorded to the south of the site at Rollestone Farm which was first documented in 1331 as Rolveston (Hrothaulf's Farm) (SMR Reference SU40SW 70; Figure 1, Point 1).
- 2.3 The earliest record of Holbury Manor dates to 1312 when the land was granted to the abbots of Beaulieu and documentary sources suggest that a former 'grange' existed on the site. The manor remained under monastic control until the Dissolution. In 1542 Henry VIII exchanged Holbury with Robert Whyte for a manor estate in Middlesex. Following which Holbury is last mentioned as a whole manor when Nicholas Pescod granted a lease of the estate to Adam de Cardonell, subsequently it was divided, with one half being passed to Lady Mary Talbot and later to the Hon. Robert Drummond as part of the Cadlands Estate in 1772. From 1693 the other half was owned by William Stanley of Paultons and remained with his descendants (Moyler *et al* 2007).
- 2.4 The moat at Holbury Manor comprised of a medieval grange made up of a rectangular moat with a ditch measuring c.10m wide enclosing an island roughly 45m by 45m and possible fishponds. Documentary sources suggest that the site was one of the smaller granges of Beaulieu Abbey but by approximately the 16<sup>th</sup> century had become impoverished and was leased out (SMR site number 22012). The manor lands, including an extant fishpond; a moated site (which is known to have contained at least three buildings) and upstanding earthworks now form part of an area of open public land.
- 2.5 An excavation at Holbury Manor carried out by Wessex Archaeology (WA) in 1987 produced negative evidence for medieval remains. However, there was evidence of Roman activity within the manor grounds in the form of the foundations of wattle and daub structures in association with the recovery of tile and pottery.
- 2.6 The Black Water Valley Research Project (Moyler *et al* 2007) has recently been instigated by charity Waterside Heritage and the first season of fieldwork was undertaken by the Archaeology Department at the University of Southampton with the objective of investigating the development of Holbury. More specifically the project aims to examine the area of the medieval Abbey Grange and later manor. The project also seeks to evaluate the Iron Age and Romano-British landscape especially with respect to the route of the road from Tatchbury to Stone and any associated occupation site. Further, to investigate three sets of banks and ditches that aim towards the site of Holbury Manor, two of which have been labelled Roman roads. However, they may be banks and ditches placed by the Abbey of Beaulieu in 1324 (Moyler *et al* 2007). This ongoing fieldwork could allow for further interpretation of the results detailed below.
- 2.7 Roman roads usually comprised of an embankment, *or agger* between two centre ditches. The agger was a well drained base consisting of a bank of

earth or other layered material such as local stone. If earth was used this would have necessitated the excavation of ditches or quarry pits. The road would have comprised a metalled surface (pebbles or gravel) on a solid foundation of earth or stone (Birmingham Roman Roads Project n.d).

- 2.8 A Roman Road running from Applemore Hill at Purlieu to Lepe, to the west of Fawley (Saunders 1927) is thought to have passed directly through the school grounds (Sygrave 2007), aligned southeast-northwest to the southwest of the existing school buildings (Figure 1). The road was first recorded in 1217 in the New Forest perambulation where it was marked as *magnum viam* 'great road' (Clarke 2003) and Margary recorded it as a Roman road in 1973. However, its provenance has been questioned in the past, for example by Haverfield (1900), and it is only shown as an earthwork on the present Ordnance Survey map. The Lepe to Purlieu road was the subject of a recent re-investigation by Clarke (2003), examining a series of Roman roads and sight-lines across the landscape to demonstrate that it was probably an important part of a network of roads within the region. Clarke traced it further northwest to Shorn Hill at which juncture it joined the road from Otterbourne to Stoney Cross, passing close to Tatchbury (2003) and another road joined it at Applemore Hill running to Old Sarum. It has been suggested that it was constructed in the very early phase of the Roman invasion, possibly by Legio II Augusta and was probably key to their operation for the capture of the Isle of Wight, under Vespasian (Clarke 2003). The course of the road is obscured at Holbury by the housing estate surrounding the school but the remains of an agger have been identified at several junctures along the route either side of this, representing the construction process and effort that would have been necessary.
- 2.9 Evidence of Roman remains in the vicinity of the site were first recorded in the 1950's when the remains of wattle and daub structures were uncovered in association with a quantity of Roman pottery. An additional assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered in 1971 during the construction of the modern housing estate surrounding the school, at which time varied evidence for Roman activity was observed to the immediate northwest of the site. However, little archaeological investigation was undertaken due to the speed of development (SMR Reference SU40SW 74; Figure 1, Point 2).
- 2.10 Details of the wattle and daub structures were recorded during the building works in 1971 but no clear plan was obtained and all the remains were apparently destroyed by the development (SMR Reference SU40SW 48B; Figure 1, Point 3). A number of separate artificially gravelled areas were observed, in association with debris of wattle and daub and pottery, possibly representing the remains of hut circles. A large amount of occupation debris was noted in over 12 points of the field suggesting the presence of a possible Romano-British settlement site (SMR Reference SU40SW 74; Figure 1, Point 2). A quantity of Roman tile fragments were found indicating the possible presence of a fairly substantial structure (SMR Reference SU40SW 48D; Figure 1, Point 4). A large assemblage of pottery was recovered, adding to that recorded in the 1950's, comprising of samian and coarse wares, both locally made and imported, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century. However, none of this is recorded from securely stratified contexts (SMR Reference SU40SW 48A; Figure 1, Point 5). A rough sandstone knife mould dating to the Roman period was also recovered (SMR Reference SU40SW 48E; Figure 1, Point 6). Significant to the results detailed below, several hearth areas containing

charcoal and metal waste were noted at various points around the site (SMR Reference SU40SW 74; Figure 1, Point 2). A number of hearths were observed in association with the remains of wattle and daub and Roman pottery but no further details are available about their construction (SMR Reference SU40SW 48C; Figure 1, Point 7).

- 2.11 Iron Age pottery was recovered during an excavation to the southwest of the site (SMR Reference SU40SW 72A; Figure 1, Point 8) along with Roman pottery (SMR Reference SU40SW 72B; Figure 1, Point 9) including sherds possibly dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (SMR Reference SU40SW 73; Figure 1, Point 10) and two coins of probable 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date (SMR Reference SU40SW 72C; Figure 1, Point 11).
- 2.12 Prehistoric activity is known in the vicinity of the site from a number of Early Bronze Age barrows recorded at Holbury Purlieu, to the northwest of the site, comprising of a round barrow recorded as an undisturbed tumulus in the 1930's, in an area subject to extensive gravel working. A further three bowl barrows have been noted, two of which were recorded in 1954 (and later confirmed in 1969), all three of which have been damaged by modern activity such as the construction of cattle tracks. A twin barrow has also been observed at Holbury Purlieu comprising of two overlapping Early Bronze Age Bowl Barrows, this too has been damaged by modern activity and animal burrowing. A Neolithic leaf shaped arrow head was recovered to the southeast of the site from the surface of a field after ploughing in 1969 (SMR Reference SU40SW 14; Figure 1, Point 12). Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools, including a Mesolithic tranchet axe, sharpening flakes, two cores and twenty nine unretouched blades and flakes along with other worked pieces and a quantity of Neolithic worked flint were recovered during excavations at Holbury Manor from the area between the moated site and the manor house.
- 2.13 In the wider vicinity of the site, across Hampshire there were a number of key sites during the Roman period. A small town developed at Bitterne adjacent to the River Itchen and slightly further a field Venta Belgarum (Winchester) was an important Roman city. A number of rural industries developed in Hampshire, namely that of coarse pottery and the manufacture of bricks and tiles. Pottery kilns are known throughout the county, particularly to the east and west and brick and tile manufacture is known throughout the region (Johnston 1981, 51). The New Forest industry, where there were three major pottery kiln sites, has been well studied since the early 20th century (Fulford 1996, 32). Hampshire based Roman kiln sites are of major significance to studies of the industry and those at the New Forest and Alice Holt are of regional and national importance, with products from the New Forest reaching as far as Wales (Fulford 1996, 33). There have been two approaches to studies: the kiln structures themselves and the distribution of the pottery wares. It is important to consider the wider landscape setting and associated settlements (Fulford 1996, 33) this in turn facilitating a better understanding of Roman occupation and evidence such as that recorded during the watching brief.



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 An area totalling 1947 square meters was stripped across the development area (Figure 2) in preparation for the excavation of the foundation trenches (Figure 3). The footprint for the foundation trenches was stripped to the level of undisturbed natural. Additional areas were stripped including an access road into the site which was stripped to the level of made ground (Figures 4 and 5) and a compound area for parking and storage; this was only stripped to natural in part, the remainder being stripped to the level of subsoil (Figures 4 and 5). The watching brief was maintained throughout the excavation of the development area (Figure 4). The excavation of a drainage trench extending across the access roadway into the school grounds to the southeast corner of the development site was also monitored during the latter course of the fieldwork (Figure 2). Further service trenches were to be excavated however after consultation with David Hopkins (HCC) it was deemed that no further monitoring was required.
- 3.2 The strip area was accurately located in relation to the existing school buildings (Figure 4). The general objective of the fieldwork was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the development (Sygrave 2007).
- 3.3 The strip area was excavated under constant archaeological supervision by a 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket. The service trenches were excavated by a 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a 0.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Exposures were hand cleaned as necessary to clarify the presence/absence and nature of any archaeological features. The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the service trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The spoil from all the excavations was inspected for the presence of any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.4 The methodology was further developed during the course of the fieldwork based on the level and nature of the archaeological remains exposed and was subject to consultation with Stephen Appleby and David Hopkins, HCC. In general, 50% of all discrete features and between 10% and 25% of all linear features were sampled enabling any archaeological deposits and features, disturbed during the proposed works, to be adequately recorded in line with the advice given in PPG16 (Guidance for Archaeology and Planning). Where archaeological remains were identified, the intrusive ground works were halted to allow for the necessary archaeological excavation and recording. The excavation strategy was further developed during the course of the watching brief with particular regards to three large pit features [1004], [1009] and [1010] encountered in the north-western corner of the site. To allow for investigation in keeping with health and safety measures, 50% of two of the pits [1004] and [1009] were excavated to a depth of 1.20m and the sections fully recorded; the other half-sections were then removed to a depth of 1.20m. Once fully excavated to a depth of 1.20m auger sampling was undertaken to ascertain the potential maximum depth of

the two pits. The third pit [1010] was located outside the footprint of the proposed extension and was to be preserved in-situ.

- 3.5 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:100 and a general site plan was kept at 1:250. Sections and profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. A total of 27 environmental samples were taken from suitable contexts.
- 3.6 A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local repository.

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Overview of Results**

- 4.1.1 A full register of contexts can be found in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 The topsoil [1001] was a mid greyish brown clayey silt [1001] overlying subsoil [1002], a mid brown silty clay. The underlying natural [1003] was a variable orangey brown clayey sand with gravel and orangey brown gravel. There were areas of mixed made ground [1131] underlying the topsoil [1001], most notably along the southern edge and in the southwest corner of the area monitored. The made ground [1131] was a mixed yellowish brown silty clay with moderate fragments of modern Ceramic Building Material (CBM). Post-medieval peg tile dated to approximately 1700-1900 was recovered from the topsoil [1001] along with Roman brick and one sherd of Roman pottery.
- 4.1.3 A drainage trench extending across the access roadway into the school grounds to the southeast corner of the development site, across the school access road and car park (Figure 2) was monitored. This revealed a depth of made ground (Appendix 1) comprising of a tarmac surface [1132] with underlying gravel make up deposit [1133] and concrete and gravel layer [1138] towards the westernmost end of the trench. Underlying [1133] and [1138] there was a light orangey brown to orangey greyish brown gravel [1134] above a blackish grey to grey clay [1135] overlying a grey gravel [1136] above natural [1137]. Grey clay [1135] directly overlay natural [1137] towards the westernmost end of the trench. Natural [1137] was encountered at a depth of 0.55m- 0.80m below the ground surface along the length of the trench. No archaeological deposits or features were observed and it is likely that former ground reduction and development has had a detrimental effect on the survival of archaeological remains within this area. Further service trenches were to be excavated however after consultation with David Hopkins (HCC) it was deemed that no further monitoring was required.
- 4.1.4 Eleven features were recorded within the main strip area comprising of nine discreet features and two linear features (Figure 5). Most notable were three large pits, probably quarries, [1004], [1009] and [1010], the latter of which was not excavated, and two possible hearths/large pits with burnt fills [1051] and [1057], which were truncated by a probable tree throw [1050]. Three smaller discreet features, a pit [1047] and two smaller pits or postholes [1045] and [1043], were located to the immediate east of the probable hearths of which pit [1047] and pit/posthole [1045] also had partially burnt fills.
- 4.1.5 Two of the three possible quarry pits [1004] and [1009] were half sectioned to a depth of 1.20m and recorded in section to this depth. Following which they were fully excavated to a depth of 1.20m and the profiles were recorded. Subsequently, auger sampling was undertaken to investigate the potential maximum depth of the features. The two possible hearths [1051] and [1057] and inter-cutting tree throw [1050] were half sectioned as were pit [1047] and the two smaller pits or postholes [1045] and [1043]. All nine discreet features appeared to be partly 'enclosed' by two linear features, the full extents of which were not visible but the revealed plan shows that they

could possibly have intersected just outside the area excavated forming part of an enclosed or a partially enclosed area. Linear A ([1012], [1075], [1079], [1086] and [1094]) was situated to the northeast of the area, aligned northwest-southeast and east of the discrete features. Linear B ([1073], [1082], [1084] and [1091]) was situated to the southeast of the area investigated, aligned northeast-southwest to the south of the discrete features. The three possible quarry pits [1004], [1009] and [1010] (Figs. 5 and 11) were located to the northwest of the area investigated, to the southwest of linear A. The two possible hearth features [1051] and [1057], and inter-cutting feature [1050] (Figure 11) were located to the northwest of linear B. The pit [1047] and two smaller pits or postholes [1045] and [1043] were situated to the north of this.

- 4.1.6 A large number of trees (Figure 10) were removed during site clearance work prior to the start of archaeological works. The tree coverage extended over much of the southern part of the excavation area and the associated root disturbance had a detrimental effect; the edges of several features in the southern half of the site were diffuse due to root damage, in particular possible hearths [1051] and [1057] and linear B, most notably within section [1073].

#### 4.2 Linear A (Figure 7, Sections 1-5)

- 4.2.1 The full extent of linear A was not visible within the excavation area; it continued to the north towards the direction of the housing estate and to the south, towards linear B. The maximum visible length measured 35m. Five sections [1012], [1075], [1079], [1086] and [1094] (Figure 7, Sections 1-5) measuring between 1m and 1.20m each were excavated. The linear had a broadly U-shaped profile, measuring between 1.11m and 1.30m in width and 0.40m to 0.67m in depth. Two fills were recorded in three of the sections: [1075], [1079] and [1094]. One section [1086], showing evidence of natural slumping, contained three fills. The remaining section [1012] was badly damaged by root disturbance and only one fill was observed.
- 4.2.2 Section [1012], (Figure 7, Section 1) was broadly U-shaped in profile, the south-western edge sloping more steeply. There was evidence of severe root disturbance and the edges were diffuse. It was filled by a light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional stones, and produced a small group of pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century [1013].
- 4.2.3 Section [1075] (Figure 7, Section 2) had a broadly U-shaped profile, with a fairly flat base. The primary fill [1076] was an orangey greyish brown clayey sand with occasional small gravel inclusions which contained a fragment of rotary quern stone [1076]. The secondary fill [1077] was a greyish yellowish brown silty sand with lenses of silty clay and occasional small stones and gravel inclusions, which produced pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century and a single piece of worked flint. This was a small honey-coloured flint nodule with buff cortex, which has been utilised as a core of probable Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date and is considered to be residual in this context.
- 4.2.4 Section [1079] (Figure 7, Section 3) had a broadly U-shaped profile. The primary fill [1080] was a light brown clayey sand with moderate gravel inclusions. The secondary fill was a mottled light yellowish brown and

orangey brown clayey sand with occasional small stones [1081]. Neither fill produced any artefacts.

- 4.2.5 Section [1086] (Figure 7, Section 4) had a U-shaped profile and contained three fills. The primary fill [1087] was comprised of a light orangey brown sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions, which produced no artefacts and is interpreted as slumped natural. The secondary fill [1088] was a yellowish light brown sandy clay with occasional small stones. The tertiary fill [1089] was light orangey brown clayey sand with occasional small stones. It contained a small group of pottery dated to AD170-200+, including a semi-complete vessel; as the majority of the pottery recovered from linear A is dated to AD 270+, this material is likely to be residual.
- 4.2.6 Section [1094] (Figure 7, Section 5) had a broadly U-shaped profile. The primary fill [1095] was a light brown sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions. The secondary fill [1096] was a light yellowish brown clayey sand with occasional small stones and contained pottery dated to AD 270 to early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.3 Linear B** (Fig 5 & 7, Sections 6-9 inclusive)
- 4.3.1 The full extent of linear B was not visible within the excavation area; it continued to the northeast towards linear A and to the southwest towards the existing school building. The maximum visible length measured 22m. Four sections [1073], [1082], [1084] and [1091] (Figure 7, Sections 6-9) measuring between 1m and 1.30m each were excavated. The linear had an irregular U-shaped profile, measuring between 1.16m and 1.68m in width and 0.40m to 0.70m in depth. Two fills were recorded in three of the sections: [1082], [1084] and [1091]. One section [1073] was very badly damaged by root disturbance and only one fill was observed.
- 4.3.2 Section [1073] (Figure 7, Section 6) had a U-shaped profile; the edges were diffuse due to very severe root disturbance. It was filled by a mid orangish brown clayey silt with gravel inclusions [1074] and contained pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century and Roman brick.
- 4.3.3 Section 2 [1082] (Figure 7, Section 7) had a broadly U-shaped profile. The primary fill [1097] was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal [1097]. The secondary fill [1083] was a mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions, and contained pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century along with a residual fragment of triangular loom weight of Iron Age date (RF <1>).
- 4.3.4 Section 3 [1084] (Figure 7, Section 8) had an irregular U-shaped profile. The primary fill [1090] was a mid greyish brown clayey sand [1090]. The secondary fill [1085] was a mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions, containing bodysherds of Roman pottery that could not be closely dated and CBM [1085].
- 4.3.5 Section 4 [1091] (Figure 7, Section 9) had an irregular U-shaped profile. The primary fill [1092] was a mid greyish brown clayey sand which contained one abraded sherd of pottery, dated to AD 120-200+. The secondary fill [1093] was a mid orangey brown clayey silt with gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal and contained pottery dated to

AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. Whilst the pottery recovered from the lower fill [1092] was abraded and is possibly residual, especially as two other sections produced pottery only of later AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century date, it may represent an earlier phase of activity and reflect the period of time over which the linear was open and in use.

- 4.3.6 The revealed plan shows that the two linear features could intersect to the south-eastern end of linear A and the northeastern end of linear B, to the immediate northeast of the limit of excavation (Figure 5). It is possible that the two linear features formed part of an enclosure or partially enclosed area and accordingly that the two linear features are contemporary. Six of the fill deposits from the linear features produced pottery dated to AD 270 to the early mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, whilst four fills produced earlier material; the prehistoric flint and Iron Age loom weight are clearly residual. It is also likely that the abraded sherd of pottery dated to AD 120-200+ recovered from a lower fill of linear B and the assemblage of pottery dating to AD 170-200+ collected from the tertiary fill of linear A are residual. The sections through the two linear features were fairly uniform, suggesting that both of the linear features were kept fairly clean during use and were intentionally in-filled over a fairly short period of time further indicating the probability that earlier material is residual

#### 4.4 Possible Hearths/ Pits (Figure 9, Sections 15 and 16 and Figure 11)

- 4.4.1 The two possible hearths, [1051] and [1057], had multiple fills, the formation of which seemed similar and was comprised of burnt material between cleaner fills with less burning. It is not clear if there is a relationship between [1057] and [1051] due to severe root damage across the surface of the area, both having been truncated by probable tree throw [1050] (Figure 5 and 9, Sections 15 and 16). There was a dense group of trees located directly over the area of [1051] and [1057] and the associated root disturbance has clearly had a detrimental effect, rendering it difficult to determine a direct relationship, if any. The resulting damage is further evidenced by the environmental samples, which contained modern weed seeds and produced a lack of archaeobotanical remains indicating that modern rooting has probably caused contamination and disturbance within the fills. However, samples taken from [1057] were dominated by burnt clay and support the interpretation of the feature as a hearth.
- 4.4.2 Hearth/large pit [1057] (Figure 9, Section 15) was an irregular sub-oval shape in plan. It had an irregular elongated D-shaped profile and an uneven irregular base. This area had been badly disturbed by root damage and [1057] had diffuse edges. It was truncated on its eastern edge by probable tree throw [1050]. Hearth/large pit [1057] contained 14 fills: [1129], [1127], [1128], [1121], [1126], [1105], [1124], [1125], [1108], [1059], [1107], [1122], [1106] and [1058]. The primary fill [1129] was comprised of re-deposited natural and was a greyish orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal. The secondary fill [1127] was a greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional small pebbles and fairly frequent flecks of charcoal. The tertiary fill [1128] was a yellowish greyish brown gravelly silt with frequent small pebbles and gravel inclusions. The fourth fill [1121] was a greyish black silty sand with frequent burning and flecks of charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions. Pottery was recovered comprising a large group dated from AD 300 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup>

century and Roman tile. The fifth fill [1126] was a yellowish greyish brown silty gravel with frequent gravel inclusions. The sixth fill [1105] was a yellowish greyish brown slightly gravelly clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal and contained pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. The seventh fill [1124] was an orangey brown clayey sand with frequent flecks of CBM, burnt clay and charcoal. The eighth fill [1125] was a greyish brown gravelly silt with moderate small gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The ninth fill [1108] was comprised of burnt clay mixed with a mottled reddish orange and mid greyish brown silty clay and contained pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. The tenth fill [1059] was a blackish grey slightly gravelly silty sand with occasional small stones and contained pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century along with fragments of pale green Roman glass. The eleventh fill [1107] was a black clayey silt with occasional small pebbles and occasional larger stones with moderate flecks of charcoal and frequent lenses of denser charcoal and containing pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, heavy duty Roman nails and a piece of pale blue Roman glass. The twelfth fill [1122] was comprised of re-deposited natural and was a light orangey grey sandy clay with occasional small stones and flecks of CBM and charcoal and produced pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. The thirteenth fill [1106] was a yellowish greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles and flecks of charcoal. The fourteenth fill [1058] was a black silty coarse sand with occasional small pebbles, larger stones and flecks of charcoal. Pottery was recovered along with Roman tegula and imbrex, heavy duty nails and strip fragments and a piece of burnt clay with a wattle impression and others with flat surfaces. The pottery collected from [1058] can be dated to AD 270- early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century however it is possibly early within this range as it is a very large well-dated assemblage with diagnostic fine wares but none that have to be dated later than the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Almost half of the total pottery assemblage (over 40%) collected during the archaeological fieldwork was recovered from the fills of pit/hearth [1057] comprising a high proportion of sherds with sooting, presumably reflecting a domestic assemblage primarily used for the cooking and serving of food. The sherds from the group also tend to be quite large with fresh breaks, indicating occasional primary deposition of domestic refuse.

- 4.4.3 The pottery recovered suggests that the feature was filled over a fairly short period of time as the 4<sup>th</sup> fill [1121], the earliest containing pottery has the same date range of AD 270-325/350 as the 14<sup>th</sup> and uppermost fill [1058]. The majority of the contexts on site are given this date range but those containing closely datable New Forest wares can usually be dated into the 4<sup>th</sup> century whereas [1058] only contains New Forest wares which were produced from the outset of the industry in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, possibly indicating that [1057] was filled slightly earlier than other features on site. This suggests that if [1051] and [1057] were intercutting that [1051] potentially cut [1057] and continued to be used for the same purpose. A greater density of burnt material was observed within [1057] and the environmental samples taken from this feature were dominated by burnt clay. It is possible that [1057] represents a period of more intense burning with [1051] continuing in use for a less intense period or process.
- 4.4.4 Hearth/pit [1051] (Figure 9, Section 16) was an irregular sub-circular shape in plan. It had an irregular elongated D-shaped profile and an undulating

irregular base. This area had been badly disturbed by root damage and [1051] had diffuse edges. It was truncated on its western edge by probable tree throw [1050] (Figure 9, Section 16). Hearth/pit [1051] contained 9 fills: [1104], [1103], [1102], [1101], [1100], [1099], [1098], [1052] and [1123], the latter probably the result of root disturbance within [1052]. The primary fill [1104] is interpreted as re-deposited natural and was a mid orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional flint nodules and contained pottery dating to AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century and CBM. The secondary fill [1103] was a dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent burning and occasional gravel inclusions, which produced pottery dating from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. The tertiary fill [1102] was a light brownish grey sandy silt. The fourth fill [1101], interpreted as re-deposited natural, was a mid orangey brown slightly clayish sandy silt with gravel inclusions [1101]. The fifth fill [1100] was a light grey silty sand [1100]. The sixth fill [1099] was a dark greyish brown silty sand with gravel inclusions and frequent flecks of charcoal [1099]. The seventh fill [1098] was a mixed greyish mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent lenses of re-deposited natural. The eighth fill [1052] was a mixed blackish dark brown and dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions, which contained pottery dated to AD 300-360, Roman tegula and a piece of pale green Roman glass [1052]. The ninth fill [1123] probably represents root disturbance within the fill, it was comprised of mixed re-deposited natural producing no artefacts.

- 4.4.5 Hearth/pit [1051] was truncated on its westernmost edge by probable tree throw [1050], (Figure 9, Section 16), which also inter-cut hearth/pit [1057] (Figure 9, Section 15) on its eastern edge. Probable tree throw [1050] was located in an area of heavy rooting; it was an irregular shape in plan with diffuse edges. It was filled by a mid greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt and contained pottery of AD 270-early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century date, CBM and metal [1049].

#### **4.5 Pits/postholes** (Figure 9, Sections 12-14 inclusive)

- 4.5.1 Pit [1047] (Figure 9, Section 14) was an irregular sub-oval shape in plan. It had an irregular elongated D-shaped profile and an irregular uneven base. The primary fill [1078] was a light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions and containing pottery. The secondary fill [1048] was a mid brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent flecks of charcoal which produced a small group of pottery dating to AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.5.2 Pit or posthole [1045] (Figure 9, Section 13) was sub-oval in plan with a broadly U-shaped profile. The edges of the pit showed evidence of slight root disturbance. It was filled by a dark brown silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal but produced no artefacts [1046].
- 4.5.3 Pit or posthole [1043] (Figure 9, Section 12) was sub-circular in plan with an irregular profile; the northern edge sloping gradually and the southern edge sloping more steeply and tapering inwards slightly towards the base. The edges of the pit showed evidence of slight root disturbance. It was filled by a mid brown silty clay with frequent burnt patches [1044]. One sherd of abraded pottery dating to AD120-200+ was recovered along with Roman brick, burnt clay and metal.



- 4.6 Pits** (Figure 8, Sections 10 and 11 and Figure 6, Profile 1 and Figure 9, Profile 2 and Figure 6 Plan to show wood within [1009] and Figure 11)
- 4.6.1 Three large pits [1004], [1009] and [1010] (Figure 11), possibly rubbish pits or possibly relating to quarrying were located to the northwest corner of the site. As previously detailed pit [1010] was located outside the area to be impacted during the development and was not excavated. Two of the pits, [1004] and [1009], were fully excavated to a depth of 1.20m. Initially both were half sectioned and fully recorded in section (Figure 8, Sections 10 and 11). Following which the second halves were excavated to a depth of 1.20m and the profiles were recorded (Figure 6, Profile 1 and Figure 9, Profile 2). This was lower than the maximum depth to be affected by the groundworks, accordingly it was not deemed necessary by David Hopkins, HCC to undertake further work to establish the complete section and stratigraphic sequence as the bases of the pits were in effect preserved in-situ. Instead investigation by hand-auger was carried out from the depth of 1.20m to establish the possible maximum depth of the pits further allowing for some very basic recording of context changes within the lower fills. The location of the auger holes is shown in relation to the section drawings (Figure 8) and the hypothetical continuation of the edges of the pit are represented to show the possible complete profiles (Figure 8). Tables showing the lower fills recorded during augering have been included on Figure 8 to aid a complete reading of the section drawings (Figure 8, Sections 10 and 11).
- 4.6.2 Auguring established the approximate depth of the pits: [1004] was c.2.47m deep and [1009] was c.2.35m deep as shown in Figure 8. Any changes in context visible within the samples were noted and context numbers were assigned accordingly (Figure 8). However, as only one auger hole was examined within each pit it is entirely possible that there were more fills than that recorded, particularly if there was natural slumping along the edges or any recuts. Furthermore as the complete section was not revealed, it is difficult to fully understand the stratigraphic sequence for the fills recorded in section to a depth of 1.20m. Whilst the hypothetical continuation of the edges of pit [1004] and [1009] are shown in the section drawings (Figure 8) to indicate the overall size and proportions of the two pit features a similar attempt to represent the lower fills would be fairly ambiguous. It is possible, for example, that the fills slumped along the edges of the pits are the same and would join below the level recorded in section but this could not be observed.
- 4.6.3 The pit fills are described and discussed from the lower to uppermost fills recorded in section to a depth of 1.20m in stratigraphic sequence as far as is possible. This is more complex for the lower fills where the relationship between fills slumped along the edges of the pits were not established. Following which the results of auguring are detailed.
- 4.6.4 Pit [1004] (Figure 8, Section 10 and Figure 9, Profile 2) was circular in plan with fairly steeply sloping sides to a depth of 1.20m, its western edge sloping more gently and tapering inwards slightly at a depth of approximately 0.62m then sloping to 1.20m. It contained 25 fills: [1066], [1065], [1064], [1070], [1069], [1072], [1068], [1040], [1039], [1005], [1063], [1062], [1071], [1038], [1037], [1042], [1067], [1061], [1033], [1034], [1060], [1036], [1035], [1006] and [1007], to the depth of 1.20m. It is possible that

the material slumped on both sides of the pit, [1066] and [1070], are the same context but this cannot be definitively concluded making interpretation complex. Further, the artefacts recovered from the pit provide a similar date range for all contexts, not facilitating the interpretation of the stratigraphic relationships between the fills.

- 4.6.5 Fill [1066] was a mid orangey brown silty clay containing pottery, CBM, fire cracked flint, stone, metal and burnt clay. Fill [1065] was a light orangey brown silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions, 4-8mm in size, which produced pottery of AD 270 to early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century date. Fill [1064] was a dark grey clay. Fill [1070] was an orangey brown silty clay, with lenses of redeposited natural containing pottery dated to AD 270 to early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. Fill [1069] was a greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles and gravel containing one bodysherd of pottery. Fill [1072] was a grey clay with very occasional gravel inclusions, 1-2mm in size, which produced bodysherds of pottery dating from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. Fill [1068] was a greyish brown with orangey mottles silty clay with occasional small pebbles and gravel inclusions. Fill [1040] was a light orangey brown silty clay with occasional small pebble and gravel inclusions. Fill [1039] was a greyish brown clay with very occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [1005] was a light orangey brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. Pottery dated to AD 300-360 was recovered from [1005] including a New Forest beaker sherd with white painted decoration, more common around AD 340-360 along with Roman tegula, burnt flint and a possible fragment of quern stone. Fill [1063] was a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, 5-10mm in size. Fill [1062] was a grey gravel with frequent gravel inclusions, 10-60mm in size. Fill [1071] was a greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 5-10mm in size. Fill [1038] was a light orangey brown silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions which contained one sherd of pottery dated to AD 50-250, most probably to the latter end of this range. Fill [1038] contained a lense of lightly burnt material [1015] identified in plan at the surface of the pit but not visible (or recorded) in section; it was a greyish black gravelly silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, producing pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century and Roman brick and tile. Fill [1037] was a greyish brown silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions, 2-6mm in size, which contained pottery. Fill [1042] was a mid grey silty clay. Pottery bodysherds of AD 270 to early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century date, Roman brick and tegula were recovered from [1042] along with fragments of burnt clay with a flat surface including a piece of possible flooring, three fragments of rotary quern stone and a medium grain sandstone whetstone. Fill [1067] was a mid greyish brown clay with occasional gravel inclusions 10-20mm in size. Fill [1061] was a mid brown with orange mottles silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [1033] was a light orangey brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill [1034] was a light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions 5-30mm in size. Fill [1060] was a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions 10-60mm in size. Fill [1036] was a very dark brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions 10-40mm in size and flecks of burnt clay, which produced pottery dated from AD 270 to early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, Roman tegula and imbrex and metal. Fill [1035] was a dark brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions 10-30mm in size, which contained pottery dated from AD 270 to early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, Roman brick and tegula, metal and a fragment of rotary quern stone. Fill [1006] was a mid brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions 10-40mm

in size. Pottery of AD 300-330/340 date, Roman brick and tegula were recovered along with burnt clay, metal and a fragment of rotary quern stone. Fill [1007], the uppermost fill was a mid brown silty clay with gravel inclusions 10-30mm in size, which produced pottery dating to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, Roman brick and imbrex, burnt flint and metal.

- 4.6.6 A further six fills: [1109], [1110], [1111], [1112], [1113] and [1114] were identified during auguring (Figure 8). Fill [1109] was a light grey mottled with reddish brown clayey sand with small gravel inclusions and moderate flecks of charcoal. Fill [1110] was a brownish orange clay. Fill [1111] was a mixed greyish orange brown clay with small gravel inclusions that produced a bodysherd of Roman pottery that was not more closely dateable. Fill [1112] was a greyish brown sandy clay with small gravel inclusions; this was very loose and very wet and also contained a sherd of Roman pottery which was not closely dateable. Fill [1113] was a slightly orangey brown clay with small gravel inclusions. Fill [1114] was an orangey brown clay.
- 4.6.7 Pit [1009] (Figure 6 and Figure 8, Section 11) was circular in plan with fairly steeply sloping sides to a depth of 1.20m, the eastern side being almost vertical. It contained 19 fills: [1027], [1026], [1025], [1024], [1028], [1023], [1022], [1030], [1029], [1021], [1032], [1018], [1020], [1016], [1019], [1017], [1031], [1014], and [1008] to the depth of 1.20m. It appears that the pit was recut, [1041], with the fills described from [1032] onwards filling the recut but a full interpretation of this and any other possible recuts is ambiguous.
- 4.6.8 Fill [1027] was a mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional gravel inclusions 10mm in size. Fill [1026] was a light grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 5mm in size. Fill [1025] was a mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional gravel inclusions 10mm in size, which contained brick and tegula. Fill [1024] was a light grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 5mm in size. Fill [1028] was a light orangey brown clay interpreted as re-deposited natural. Fill [1023], a slightly waterlogged fill was a mid grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions 10-20mm in size, which contained pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, CBM comprising of brick, tegula and combed box flue and pieces of wood (Figure 6). Fill [1022] was a mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, which produced pottery, although not closely dateable but most likely post-date AD 270, along with brick, tegula, combed box flue and a possible piece of bricketage. Fill [1030] was a mid grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions 5-20mm in size, which produced one sherd of pottery dating to AD 325-360, and brick and tegula. Fill [1029] was a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 5-15mm in size and contained brick and tile. Fill [1021] was a light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 10mm in size, and contained brick and tegula. Fill [1032] was a mid grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 10-50mm in size. Fill [1018] was a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 10-100mm in size. Pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from [1018] including one greyware form possibly imitating a New Forest fineware form, which post dates AD 300, along with CBM, daub and stone. Fill [1020] was a light brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions 10-40mm in size, which produced four sherds of pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century and Roman tegula and combed box flue. Fill [1016] was a mid greyish brown silty clay with brown mottling with moderate gravel

inclusions 10-40mm in size. A significant quantity of pottery, some 64 sherds, probably dating to AD 320-350 though possibly slightly earlier but not pre-dating AD 300, were recovered from [1016] along with brick, tegula and fragments of burnt clay. Fill [1019] was a mid grey clay with moderate gravel inclusions 10-20mm in size, which produced pottery dating to AD 300-360 and brick and tegula. Fill [1017] was a dark grey clay with occasional gravel inclusions 10-50mm in size and frequent flecks of charcoal. Pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, including a tall beaker base possibly imitating a New Forest fineware form which post dates AD 300, was recovered from [1017] along with Roman brick and tegula, burnt clay with a flat surface and a possible fragment of quern stone. Fill [1031] was a mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 10-50mm in size. Fill [1014] was a mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 10mm in size, which produced pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, Roman brick and tegula, burnt flint, stone and metal. Fill [1008] was a light orangey brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions 10-30mm in size, which also contained pottery dated from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, including a sherd of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware which is likely to date to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, brick, tegula, metal and burnt clay with a possible wattle impression. Intrusive post-medieval peg tile was also recovered from [1008].

- 4.6.9 A further 7 fills: [1115], [1116], [1117], [1118], [1119], [1120] and [1130] were identified from the auger sample (Figure 8). Fill [1115] was an orangey brown grey silty clay with moderate small gravel inclusions. Fill [1116] was an orangey brown clayey sand with moderate flecks of charcoal. Fill [1117] was a greyish brown sandy clay with moderate small stones. Fill [1118] was reddish brown mottled with orangey brown clayey sand with moderate gravel inclusions. Fill [1119] was a greyish orangey brown silty gravelly sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Fill [1120] was an orangey brown silty gravel with frequent gravel inclusions. Fill [1130] was a reddish orangey brown coarse silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
- 4.6.10 Pit [1010] was circular in plan. Pottery, dating from AD 270 to the early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, and CBM were recovered from the surface of fill [1011], which was a mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.
- 4.6.11 The three pits were all located in close proximity and it is likely that they were broadly contemporary and dug for a similar purpose. The exact nature and function of the three pits is difficult to determine. The lower fills of [1004] and [1009] produced evidence of waterlogged material, particularly within the lowermost fills examined in the auger samples and preserved wood was recovered from [1023] a lower fill examined by the hand excavation of [1009]. Various interpretations have been considered, including that these pits were constructed as wells or shafts, although these are often much deeper than the auguring samples indicated. It is possible that they served as storage or rubbish pits or they could possibly relate to quarrying. Quarry pits tend to be fairly amorphous however those recorded at Pudding Lane in London varied significantly. Further, they ranged in size measuring up to 12m in diameter but some only measured 1.5m in diameter by 0.80m depth (Milne 1985). As mentioned, a Roman road is thought to have passed through the south western corner of the school grounds, running from Applemore Hill at Purlieu to Lepe, to the west of Fawley (Saunders 1927). The course of the road is obscured at Holbury by the housing estate surrounding the school but the

remains of an agger have been identified on both sides, at several junctures along the route of the road. The construction of this road would have required the excavation of ditches or quarry pits for earth or gravel extraction. Alternatively, the pits may have been excavated for gravel extraction for other uses. A number of discrete artificially gravelled areas were observed in association with debris including wattle and daub, and pottery, possibly representing the location of structures in the area to the immediate north of the site (SMR Reference SU40SW 74; Figure 1, Point 2).

- 4.6.12 Large pits of Late Iron Age and Romano-British date of differing construction and often with complex stratigraphy, similar to those recorded at the study site have been variously interpreted, summarised by the apposing analysis of ritual and rubbish (Hill 1995). However, it is widely recognised that such pits may have served dual purposes. At Danebury Hillfort conical shaped pits were interpreted as serving two purposes, firstly for storage and secondly for mixing clay (Cunliffe 1993). Furthermore, storage pits often produce artefacts deriving from the period of decay rather than the period of use (Walker and Farwell 2000). Storage pits have often revealed special deposits within the bases of them such as those recorded at Danebury Hillfort where several animal burials were found in the bottom of grain storage pits including a dismembered horse along with a dog (Cunliffe 1993, 100-103) relating to the disuse of the pit. Storage pits at Danbury Hillfort were seen to be of various shapes and sizes, ranging from circular to sub-rectangular in plan, the later often had cylindrical profiles with undercutting sides. This indicates the difficulty of representing the hypothetical continuation of the edges of pits [1004] and [1009] as shown in Figure 8 and it is possible that the continued profile looks significantly different to that suggested however it serves to give an indication of the overall size and proportion of the two pit features. The environmental samples taken from pits [1004] and [1009] do not provide a clear indication of their function and do suggest that they were used for grain storage but they could have possibly have been used for the collection of water as suggested by the waterlogged deposits observed during the auger investigation and the recovery of preserved wood from [1023] a fill within pit [1009]. The exact nature of the pits is difficult to establish as the auger survey does not allow for a detailed consideration of the make up of the lower fills. It is possible that they functioned as storage pits possibly for the collection of water and were subsequently secondarily used as rubbish pits following their disuse as storage pits.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and pottery marked with site code and context. The bulk finds assemblage is quantified by count and weight (see Appendix 2). All metalwork is diagnostic and did not require x-ray.

### 5.1 The Roman Pottery Anna Doherty

#### 5.1.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1.1 In total 1194 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 18.32 kg and amounting to 14.5 EVEs, were excavated from the site. The pottery groups all fall within a fairly narrow time period between the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to early/mid 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Despite a small but consistent quantity of probably residual 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century material there is little evidence for stratified assemblages of this date. Furthermore the 2<sup>nd</sup> century samian, which makes up the majority of the residual material, is all notably abraded in comparison to the bulk of the assemblage which generally consists of quite fresh, fairly large sherds. The earlier material recovered could be explained by the presence of an early Roman Road in the vicinity of the site, with the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century material relating to the construction and initial use of the road prior to more developed settlement and activity on the site.
- 5.1.1.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and EVEs. In the absence of a regional type series for Hampshire, fabrics, forms and decoration were recorded using Museum of London codes and, where possible, cross-referenced to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998; Table 2). Site-specific codes are marked \* and described in the text.

Code	Expansion	Concordance
AHFA	Alice Holt/ Farnham ware	ALH RE
AHSU	Alice Holt/ Surrey ware	
AMPH	Unsources amphora	
BAETE	Baetican Dressel 20/ Haltern 70 amphora fabric	BAT AM 1
BB1	Black-burnished ware 1	DOR BB 1
BBS	Black-burnished style ware	
CC	Unsources colour-coated wares	
CGBL	Central Gaulish black-slipped ware	CNG BS
FL1*	Flint-tempered wares (residual prehistoric)	
GAUL1	Pelichet 47/Dressel 30 amphora fabric	GAL AM 1
GROG1*	Late Roman grog-tempered ware	HAM GT
GROG2*	Late Roman grog-tempered ware (coarse oxidised variant)	
NFCC	New Forest colour-coated ware	NFO CC
NFRC	New Forest red-slipped ware	NFO RS 2
NFRCC	New Forest red-slipped ware (coarse variant)	NFO RS 1?
NFWW	New Forest white ware	NFO WH 1
NVCC	Nene Valley colour coated ware	LNW CC
OXID	Unsources oxidised wares	
OXIDF	Unsources fine oxidised wares	
PORD	Portchester ware D	OVW WH
RCGW	Rowland's castle greyware	
SAMCG	Central Gaulish samian ware	LEZ SA 2
SAMCG/EG	Central or East Gaulish samian	LEZ SA 2/ HGB SA
SAND	Unsources greywares	
V1*	Organic tempered wares (residual prehistoric)	

Table 2: Fabric codes with concordances to Tomber & Dore (1998)

### 5.1.2 Fabric & Form Types

- 5.1.2.1 The most striking aspect of the assemblage is the predominance of grog-tempered fabrics which make up nearly half of the assemblage. The majority is GROG1, a hand-made fabric with dark, often lustrous burnished surfaces. The grog is multicoloured and usually in the 1-2mm size range. The matrix also contains common fine quartz mostly around 0.1mm or less. This fabric is of the same type as Portchester hand-made fabric A (Fulford 1975a, 286), produced from around AD 270 until the end of the Roman period. The north of the Isle of Wight has been identified as one of the sources of this ware although others may exist on the mainland (Lyne 2007). The associated forms are nearly all black-burnished ware style everted or cavetto rim jars, bead and flange bowls and plain rim dishes. The

bead and flange bowls vary slightly from the contemporary BB types in that they tend to have a low bead and a slightly upturned flange. A sherd from a 'cheese-press' with ridged base, pre-firing perforations and scored cross decoration is the only form not based on black-burnished ware.

Fabric	Sherd count	Weight (g)	% Sh	% Wt
AHFA	58	1162	4.9	6.3
AHSU	2	60	0.2	0.3
AMPH	4	68	0.3	0.4
BAETE	2	84	0.2	0.5
BB1	167	1750	14.0	9.6
BBS	10	112	0.8	0.6
CC	6	110	0.5	0.6
CGBL	1	2	0.1	<0.1
FL1	2	10	0.2	0.1
GAUL1	16	684	1.3	3.7
GROG1	467	6308	39.1	34.4
GROG2	75	2676	6.3	14.6
NFCC	46	432	3.9	2.4
NFRC	20	338	1.7	1.8
NFRCC	2	74	0.2	0.4
NFWW	15	296	1.3	1.6
NVCC	2	64	0.2	0.3
OXID	15	354	1.3	1.9
OXIDF	6	34	0.5	0.2
PORD	1	2	0.1	<0.1
RCGW	6	374	0.5	2.0
SAMCG	35	618	2.9	3.4
SAMCG/EG	4	78	0.3	0.4
SAND	228	2592	19.1	14.1
V1	1	4	0.1	<0.1

Table 3: Quantification of fabrics

5.1.2.2 The GROG2 fabric, which makes up 6% of the assemblage by sherd count and 15% by weight, is an exceptionally coarse variant of GROG1 with common fine quartz and multi-coloured grog mostly in the size range 0.3-0.4mm. It is almost always oxidised with untreated surfaces. Interestingly, all the GROG2 sherds are from thick walled storage jars and the two rims recorded are crudely hand-formed with finger 'cabling' similar to that seen on forms produced both at Alice Holt and Rowland's Castle, and sometimes interpreted as beehives (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 51). However there is no evidence of perforations in the grog-tempered examples from this assemblage and, although slight internal finger-marks are often present, they are probably related to forming technique and are dissimilar to the deliberate deep impressions seen on the Alice Holt and Rowland's Castle examples.

5.1.2.3 Overall, sandy grey wares account for just under a quarter of the assemblage. The majority are not sourced but given the location of the site, it is likely that many are from the New Forest industry, which had kilns located around 15km from the site. As in the rest of the assemblage the majority of greyware forms are jars, bowls and dishes based on black-burnished ware prototypes, all of which can be paralleled in the New Forest corpus (e.g. Fulford 1975b, 6, fig 30, 90; 19.1, fig 32, 93; 30.5, fig 35, 99). There are two examples of beakers most similar to Fulford's greyware type 2 which are almost certainly New Forest products (Fulford 1975b, 2, fig 30, 90).

- 5.1.2.4 Around 5% of the assemblage was identified as Alice Holt reduced ware, mostly the black-slipped Overwey fabric variant. Despite intensification in production at Alice Holt after AD 270, the products were not supplied in great numbers to south Hampshire because the market was saturated by New Forest products (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 56). Again the majority are BB related jars, bead and flange bowls and plain rim dishes, with three examples of lids. There are two residual sherds of early Alice Holt-Surrey ware, which went out of production around the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century. One distinctive form in the Alice Holt/Farnham ware, a bead rim jar with a wide zone of diagonal line decoration, has more affinities with forms from the earlier industry and was fairly uncommon after AD 250 (e.g. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 4.31, fig 15, 29). However, the upper part of the vessel is semi-complete suggesting that it survived in use with pottery dated to after AD 270.
- 5.1.2.5 There are a small number of Rowland's Castle greyware sherds including one from a necked storage jar. The main distribution of Rowland's Castle ware is eastwards along the route of Stane Street to Chichester, and it would not be expected in any quantity in Hampshire, again because of competition from the New Forest industry (Fulford 1974, 92-94).
- 5.1.2.6 BB1 is among the most common fabrics in the assemblage, accounting for about 10-15% of the total. This high figure is unsurprising as the site is located less than 50km from the production source and production was particularly intensive in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are slightly more open than closed vessels and the plain rim dish and high bead and flange bowl forms are particularly common.
- 5.1.2.7 Coarse oxidised wares only account for around 3% of the assemblage and most of these are unsourced. Among this group are two mortaria with inturned beads and straight flanges featuring very coarse ill-sorted flint grits, up to 4mm in size which are not fully calcined. These are very different to New Forest examples but the coarseness of the grits suggests they are the products of a less specialised local industry. The only other forms are a necked jar in an orange oxidised ware containing glauconite and the base of a tall beaker probably imitating New Forest forms. Just under half of the oxidised wares are New Forest white ware and include a pulley rim flagon more usually found in colour-coated wares (e.g. Fulford 1975b, 7.1, fig 9, 47) and a bead and flange mortarium similar to Fulford's type 103; the former is dated to AD 300-360 and the latter to AD 270-320.
- 5.1.2.8 Although Holbury is near the edge of the normal distribution area for Portchester D ware it is notable that there is only one sherd in the assemblage. Although this fabric was first produced at the start of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, it had a wider distribution from the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century and its near absence in the assemblage probably indicates that activity on site had largely ceased by this date.
- 5.1.2.9 Fine-wares make up about 10% of the assemblage, most of which are New Forest wares, including high-fire and red-slipped variants. All the high fired sherds are from beakers, mostly tall funnel necked types with bulbous bodies which are variants of Fulford's type 30, produced from the early 4<sup>th</sup> century (Fulford 1975b, fig 13, 55). One example is interesting because it features barbotine scales which are normally only found on bag-shaped



forms, thought to be the earliest products of the New Forest industry (e.g. Fulford 1975b, 47.1, fig 16, 61). This vessel is also interesting because the scales appear to be lower fired than the body of the vessel indicating that it was probably fired once before the application of the barbotine.

- 5.1.2.10 Another beaker form is a tall bag-shaped type with incised wavy lines and lattices, very similar to Fulford type 49.1 and dated to around AD 320-350 (Fulford 1975b, 58). There is one folded bodysherd with white painted fern leaf decoration, similar to Fulford's type 42 which is dated to around AD 300-330/40 (Fulford 1975b, 56). Another bodysherd features incised concentric circles and simple line and dot white painted decoration. Fulford suggests that more elaborate white painted decoration was replaced by simple lines and dots in the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century so this sherd perhaps provides evidence of continued activity around this date. An unusual beaker bodysherd in the red-slipped fabric has barbotine scroll decoration which is more commonly seen in the Nene Valley industry. Other forms found in the red-slipped variant include a mortarium similar to Fulford's type 81 (Fulford 1975b, 81.2, fig 22, 73) dated to AD 325-400 and a flagon with plain everted rim similar to Fulford's type 9 (Fulford 1975b, 9.4, fig 9, 47).
- 5.1.2.11 There is a small number of unsourced fine oxidised sherds or colour-coated wares. These include a later disc-mouth flagon in a red fabric with burnished surfaces and micaceous matrix with red and black inclusions, similar to Hadham oxidised ware, but possibly of more local origin. Two sherds from a rouletted beaker with a brown slip are perhaps more characteristic of Nene Valley products but may be from the New Forest. There are also three bodysherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware. The low quantities of the latter may again suggest that the majority of activity on site dates from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> centuries as a marked increase in this type was noted in groups post-dating the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century at Portchester (Fulford 1975a, 275 & 282-286).
- 5.1.2.12 Surprisingly, given the dating of most groups to after AD 270, the proportion of samian in the assemblage is only slightly less than that of the New Forrest wares. The majority is central Gaulish in origin and was certainly produced between AD 120-200. Given the lack of other 2<sup>nd</sup> century material, it seems likely that these vessels survived in use for a long period after the collapse of the central Gaulish industries. Before New Forest products became available, fine-wares may have been more difficult to procure in southern Britain and may have stayed in use even when slightly damaged or worn. Two examples were in a pink powdery fabric similar to Lezoux (Central Gaulish) ware but containing very frequent limestone merging into the matrix; it might therefore have an East Gaulish source (possibly Heiligenberg). The forms present are a standard range of cups, dishes and bowls and there are no decorated sherds. There is one other imported sherd, from a funnel neck beaker in Central Gaulish black-slipped ware.
- 5.1.2.13 Amphora sherds make up between 2-5% of the assemblage, most of which are in the Gaul 1 fabric associated with Gauloise wine amphora. Many may be from the same vessel although they are spread over many contexts and are not refittable. One sherd is a rim similar to a Gauloise 5 type (Davies et al 1994, 25-26, fig 11, 19). There are two residual sherds of Beatican amphora and four of unsourced amphora probably of Gaulish origin.

### 5.1.3 Form-types Overview

- 5.1.3.1 A consideration of the form types in the assemblage, regardless of fabric, shows a fairly narrow range. There is a strong preference for jar, bowl and dish forms based on black-burnished ware proto-types, particularly the strongly everted jar which makes up nearly 20% of known forms. The high bead and flange bowls and plain rim dishes are present in roughly equal quantities, each making up just under 10%. Bead and flange bowls with lower beads, possibly related to the Gillam 226 black-burnished form (although probably later in date) also account for 3-4% (Gillam 1970, 226, fig 23, 63). This latter type is only produced in the grog-tempered ware but BB types are also found in BB1, Alice Holt/Farnham ware and greywares probably originating from the New Forest industry. The only other forms present in significant quantities are necked jars and New Forest funnel-neck beakers. Most other forms are present in low numbers aside from those which could only be assigned to a broad vessel class

Code	Expansion	Sh	Wt (g)	EVE
1	Flagon; undifferentiated	4	132	0.12
1DX	Flagon; later disc-mouthed	1	8	0.35
1K	Flagon; pulley rim	1	22	1
2	Jar; undifferentiated	49	460	0.24
2A	Jar; bead rim	12	170	0.25
2F	Jar; Black-burnished type everted rim jar	66	1250	3.37
2FX	Jar; Late AHFA version of 2F	6	176	0.6
2T	Jar; undifferentiated necked form	22	244	0.77
2V	Jar; storage	17	912	0.22
3	Beaker; undifferentiated	26	568	0.56
3J	Beaker; bag-shaped	1	42	0.11
3M	Beaker; funnel-necked	39	256	1.11
4	Bowl; undifferentiated	9	206	0.52
4DR	Bowl; undifferentiated Dragendorff type	6	178	0
4G226	Bowl; with incipient bead and flange	12	308	0.84
4M	Bowl; Black-burnished type with bead and flange	38	618	0.75
5DR18/31	Dish/platter; Dragendorff 18/31	5	120	0.06
5DR31	Dish/Platter; Dragendorff 31	7	160	0.1
5DR18/31-31	Dish/Platter; Dragendorff 18/31 or 31	1	64	0
5DR79	Dish/Platter; Dragendorff 79	1	8	0.05
5J	Dish; with simple rim	39	712	0.97
6	Cup; undifferentiated	1	12	0
6DR33	Cup; Dragendorff 33	10	158	0.98
7	Mortarium; undifferentiated	3	158	0.11
7BEF	Mortarium; with bead and flange	3	174	0.21
7DR	Mortarium; Dragendorff 43 or 45	5	76	0
8G	Amphora; Pelichet 47/Dressel 30/ Gauloise type	1	124	0
8G5	Amphora; Gauloise type 5	6	118	0.37
9A	Lid	9	140	0.28
9K	Cheese-press	2	44	0
9RT13	Inkwell; Ritterling 13	1	2	0

Table 4: Quantification of forms by sherd count, weight and EVEs

#### 5.1.4 Key Group

5.1.4.1 Pit [1057] produced an important assemblage which totalled 1194 sherds weighing 18.32kg, from fills: [1005], [1008], [1058], [1059], [1107], [1121], and [1122]. This accounted for over 40% of the total site assemblage recovered. None of the earliest fills contained pottery suggesting the group probably relates to the filling and disuse of the pit, rather than the date of origin or early period of use. The pottery suggests that the feature was filled over a fairly short period of time as the earliest fill containing pottery [1121], has the same date range (AD 270-325/350) as the upper fill [1058]. The majority of the contexts on site have been given this date range, but those containing closely datable New Forest ware vessels can usually be dated into the 4<sup>th</sup> century. However [1058] is the largest group from the site and only contains New Forest types which were produced from outset of the industry in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, possibly indicating that [1057] was filled slightly earlier than other features on site. Overall the proportion of fabrics and forms from the group does not differ markedly from the assemblage as a whole. This is unsurprising since, after very significant changes around AD 270, the sources of supply seem to have remained quite static, as evidenced by the similar composition of stratified groups from Portchester (Fulford 1975a, 275). Quite a high proportion of the sherds retain sooting, presumably reflecting a domestic assemblage primarily used for cooking and serving of food. The sherds from the group also tend to be quite large with fresh breaks, indicative of primary deposition of domestic refuse.

<b>Ware Types</b>	<b>% of group by sherd count</b>	<b>% of group by weight</b>
Amphora	1.1	4.7
Coarse-wares	83.6	83.5
Imported fine-wares	3.6	3.4
RB fine-wares	8.9	4.9
White-wares	2.8	3.5

Table 5: Ware Types from pit [1057]

### 5.1.5 Chronology

5.1.5.1 The pottery comprises a fairly homogenous group dated to between AD 270 and 325/350 and there is no clear evidence for distinct sub-phases within this date-range. A high proportion of the assemblage can be securely dated to after AD 270 and there was probably no activity of any intensity before this date. Although a small but significant quantity of residual 2<sup>nd</sup> century material is present on the site, the majority of this is samian which may have remained in use for a substantial period of time after production ceased. Alternatively, the earlier material may derive from activity associated with the earlier Roman Road in the vicinity of the site, the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century material relating to the construction and initial use of the road prior to more developed settlement and activity on the site.

5.1.5.2 Detailed analysis of groups from Portchester suggest that there is relatively little change in the proportion of fabrics during the late 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, the most notable trait being the first appearance of Portchester D ware around AD 325 and a marked increase in Oxfordshire colour-coated ware after around AD 350 (Fulford 1975a, 275, 282-286, 299). As only one sherd of the former and three of the latter are present it seems likely that activity on the site had mostly ceased by the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.1.6 Status/Function

5.1.6.1 The assemblage is characteristic of domestic activity and the vast majority of forms, which are derived from black-burnished prototypes, are related to preparation, cooking and serving of food, a point supported by the high levels of sooting. It is notable that the assemblage has a very high proportion of fine wares, making up about 10%, which is perhaps more typical of high status villa assemblages. However, fine-wares were probably readily available close to production sites even on lower status settlement sites.

## 5.2 The Ceramic Building Materials

Susan Pringle

### 5.2.1 Introduction

5.2.1.1 The building materials assemblage consists of 238 fragments of Roman and post-Roman tile and brick weighing 38.7 kilograms. Almost all the material is of Roman date with post-medieval tile occurring only in the topsoil and the uppermost fill of probable quarry pit [1009].

### 5.2.2 Summary

- 5.2.2.1 The building materials consist mainly of brick and tegula of Roman date. A number of the tegulae have features typical of later Roman tiles, made after c. AD 200. Most of the tile, which is probably derived from a late Roman building in the vicinity of the site, is likely to have been re-used in some sort of industrial process involving hearths, kilns or ovens.
- 5.2.3 Methodology
- 5.2.3.1 All the building material has been quantified by form, fabric and fragment count. The Roman forms are as described in Brodribb (1987); where the form could not be identified, fired ceramics have been recorded as 'tile'. Records have been entered onto an MS Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were examined with a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and where possible have been referenced to the Museum of London (MoL) type series for tile fabrics. In the fabric descriptions the following conventions are used: the frequency of inclusions is described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions are fine (up to 0.25 mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5 mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1 mm), and very coarse (greater than 1 mm). The retention and discard policy adopted is that set out in the Guidelines of the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993). Approximately 90% of the material has been discarded.
- 5.2.4 Dating
- 5.2.4.1 The dates for the building materials in each context are set out in Table 6. In the absence of a fabric type series the material has been dated by form and typological characteristics and with reference to the pottery dates.
- 5.2.5 Roman Assemblage Fabrics
- 5.2.5.1 The majority of the tiles are made from orange-firing clays, with inclusions of fine quartz and variable quantities of cream or orange siltstone and/or clay and darker iron-rich clays. Fabric R1 is particularly coarse and seems to have been favoured for bricks; R2 is a finer version used more for roofing and flue tiles; over 50% of tegula fragments are in this fabric. R4 which contains much less cream silt/clay is the least common variant, accounting for less than 2% of the assemblage by weight. Fabric R3, which makes up approximately 15% of the assemblage, has a darker orange-red clay matrix with distinctive white calcareous inclusions; it also seems to occur as roofing and flue tiles.

Context	Material and approximate date range	Weight grams	Count
1001	Post-medieval peg tile c. 1700-1900; Roman brick	130	4
1005	Roman tegula c.200+	124	3
1006	Roman brick and tegula c.200+	2972	22
1007	Roman brick and imbrex	610	6
1008	Post-medieval peg tile c. 1700-1900; Roman brick and tegula c.200+	1704	7
1009	Roman brick; daub	562	5
1014	Roman brick and tegula c.200+; daub	1955	9
1015	Roman brick and tile	160	2
1016	Roman brick and tegula c.200+; daub	2326	17
1017	Roman brick and tegula c.200+	1324	6
1018	?daub	8	2
1019	Roman brick and tegula c.200+	942	9
1020	Roman brick, tegula and combed box flue c. 200+; daub	2710	13
1021	Roman brick and tegula c.200+	694	4
1022	Roman brick, tegula and combed box flue c.200+	2650	8
1023	Roman brick, tegula and combed box flue c.200+	10312	39
1025	Roman brick and tegula c.200+	478	3
1029	Roman brick and tile	370	2
1030	Roman brick and tegula c.200+	1478	7
1035	Roman brick and tegula c.200+	2260	22
1036	Roman tegula and imbrex c.200+	554	5
1042	Roman brick and tegula c.200+	394	2
1044	Roman brick	191	1
1052	Roman tegula c.200+	756	15
1058	Roman tegula and imbrex c.200+	259	7
1072	Roman brick and tegula c.200+	1178	8
1074	Roman brick	416	2
1085	Roman brick	968	4
1104	Roman brick	218	3
1121	Roman tile	6	1
Total		38709	238

Table 6: The building material by context, with approximate date range

Material	Count	% of total count	Weight gr.	% of total weight
Roman brick	96	40.3%	23794	61.5%
Roman roofing tile	92	38.7%	11752	30.4%
Roman box flue/voussoir tile	3	1.3%	656	1.7%
Unidentified Roman tile	36	15.1%	2364	6.1%
Daub (undated)	7	2.9%	31	0.1%
Post-medieval roofing tile	4	1.7%	112	0.3%
Total	238	100%	38709	100.1%

Table 7: Quantification of Building material by type

### Roman Fabric Descriptions:

- R1 light orange-firing clay matrix, common to abundant fine quartz, common coarse to very coarse blocky inclusions of white or cream siltstone and dark red iron-rich clay (type sample [1006]). Predominantly a brick fabric. MoL fabric 3019.
- R2 orange-firing clay matrix, abundant fine quartz. Moderate to common very coarse inclusions of orange or light brown clay/siltstone; sparse to moderate lenses and inclusions of cream clay. Near R1, but fewer coarse inclusions. Brick and roofing tile. MoL fabric 3019 near 3020.
- R3 fine orange-red matrix; sparse to common fine quartz (some examples are quite 'clean'), sparse coarse quartz and very coarse dark-red iron rich material, common white calcareous inclusions and voids. Predominantly roofing tile.
- R4 orange-red clay matrix with abundant fine quartz and moderate to common very coarse blocky inclusions of quartz-free orange clay; moderate coarse to very coarse dark red iron-rich clay and very sparse cream silt. Similar to R2, but with less cream clay/silt.

### 5.2.6 Roman Forms

- 5.2.6.1 Brick (fabrics R1, R2, R4): No complete bricks are present. A width dimension of 276 mm was noted on what is probably either a *pedalis* (approximately 1 Roman foot square) or a *lydion* (approximately 1 by 1.5 Roman feet). The majority of fragments are between 28 mm and 40 mm thick, with a small number of tiles up to a maximum of 48 mm. Only one unusual brick was noted, 22 mm thick with a circular hole 10 mm in diameter centred 33 mm from one end and 35 mm from the side ([1085]) (Fig.1). This may be a *parietalis*, a facing brick used with spacer bobbins and nails or cramps to create a cavity wall, although it does not have the keyed surface usual to *parietales* (Brodribb 1987, 58-60). A number of the bricks have reduced surfaces, vitrified moulding sand or the irregular fractures typically caused by repeated heating and cooling.
- 5.2.6.2 Roofing tile: tegula (fabrics R1/R2, R3); imbrex (fabrics R2, R3, R4)  
There are no tiles or fragments with complete dimensions. However, the

assemblage is of interest for the evidence it contains for late Roman tile-making techniques. Some of the tegulae have clearly been formed in the traditional manner, i.e. with a sanded base and a smooth, flanged upper face. Several of the tegulae in fabric R3 are of this type, with smooth upper face, sanded base and tall thin flanges. One upper cutaway survives; this is knife-cut, confirming that the tile was moulded with the top surface uppermost. However, certain other tegulae have smooth bases, squared flanges and sanded upper faces and cutaways, all of which are features consistent with manufacture in an inverse mould (Warry 2006, 7-34). Two fragments with lower cutaways survive (fabrics R1/R2); both are moulded and of Warry's type D (Warry 1996, 3-4). A single upper cutaway in fabric R2 survives in part; a clay lip on the cutaway was probably formed by a mould insert. A similar feature is visible on the upper cutaway of a tile in fabric R3 which also has other features of a tile made in an inverted mould. These tiles can be dated with some confidence to the 3rd or early 4th century (pers. comm Peter Warry). Comparison of the dimensions of the cutaways and the shapes of the corners indicates that the tiles were made in different moulds. However, the small number of fabrics present and the similarity of the style/methods of manufacture suggest that most of the tiles were probably made at about the same time. Although almost certainly re-used on the site, they are likely to have come from one or more 3rd or early 4th century structures in the area.

Other features noted on tegulae are a nail-hole at the end of one tile, formed before the tile was fired. Although more frequent in the later Roman period, nail-holes occur in all periods and are not in an assemblage of such small size an indicator of late date. Another, in fabric R1, appears to have thin red slip on the surface; this may be natural or an attempt to colour the tile.

Very small quantities of imbrex were recorded; they occur only in the fill of probable quarry pit [1004] and, sooted, in association with [1057], most likely a hearth.

5.2.6.3 Box flues (fabrics R2, R3): Three abraded fragments of box flue or hollow voussoir tile came from the fill of probable quarry pit [1009]. All are keyed with bands of combing.

#### 5.2.7 Markings on tiles

5.2.7.1 Signature marks, made with the fingers in the wet clay, were noted on four tiles. Single linear marks occur on two bricks (fabrics R1, R2), and triple arcs on a brick and a tegula (fabric R1). The signature on the tegula is overlaid by the imprint of angular object, perhaps the blade of the knife used to trim the tile.

#### 5.2.8 Daub

5.2.8.1 A small amount of very abraded light orange sandy daub, similar to Roman fabrics R1 and R2, came from the fill of probable quarry pit [1009].

#### 5.2.9 The post-medieval assemblage

5.2.9.1 Roof tiles make up less than 2% of the total assemblage (by weight and fragment count). The only tile type represented is post-medieval peg tile



(plain tile).

- T1 Clean orange clay matrix with some lighter banding and moderate to common fine quartz; moderate dark-red iron-rich clay and sparse coarse quartz and fine white calcareous inclusions. Well-sorted fine quartz moulding sand.

#### 5.2.10 Discussion

- 5.2.10.1 The analysis of the Roman fabrics suggests that approximately 85% of the tiles reflect a similar geology of orange-firing marl clays. This lack of variety probably indicates a local source for most of the material, with the possible exception of fabric R3. Perhaps surprisingly, there is no trace of the distinctive group of calcareous tiles found widely on later Roman sites along the south and south-east coasts of Britain in the later 2nd and 3rd centuries (Betts and Foot 1994, 31-2). The significance of this is not clear, but it could be connected with the status or function of the site.
- 5.2.10.2 The paucity of imbrices and flue tiles suggests that the assemblage does not represent primary deposition of destruction debris from the roof or hypocaust of a villa. The composition of the assemblage, in which more than 95% is bricks and tegulae, suggests rather that flat tiles have been selected for re-use on the site.
- 5.2.10.3 The quantity of reduced and vitrified brick and tile, from probable quarry pits [1004] and [1009], and small pit [1043] could indicate that the material has been used for some sort of industrial process involving hearths, kilns or ovens.

### **5.3 Prehistoric Flintwork**

Chris Butler

- 5.3.1 A single piece of worked flint weighing 54gms was recovered from [1077], the secondary fill of slot [1075] of linear A.
- 5.3.2 It is a small honey-coloured flint nodule with buff cortex, which has been utilised as a core. A flake has been removed to create a single platform, from which a series of small flakes have been removed from around 50% of its circumference. There is no evidence of any platform preparation, and the core had been abandoned due to plunging flakes, which meant that no further flakes could be sensibly removed.
- 5.3.3 It is probably Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date, possibly later and is most likely residual within the upper fill of [1075].

### **5.4 Waterlogged Wood**

Lucy Allott

- 5.4.1 Four pieces of waterlogged wood were collected from [1023], a fill within a pit [1009] (Figure 6). They were cleaned of the surrounding clay matrix, measured, as detailed in table 8, with any evidence of working noted. Where possible identifications have been made with reference to comparative material in wood anatomy atlases (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990).

- 5.4.2 All of the pieces are well preserved showing no clear evidence of decay. One of the larger pieces, identified as Oak (*Quercus* sp.), has several possible cut marks at right angles to its length. However these may result from excavation as none of the pieces are deliberately shaped and no other evidence for working is apparent. One of the smaller pieces includes knot-wood and two other specimens display twisted wood that develops around knots. They may all originate from a single larger timber. Unfortunately the pieces do not retain any sapwood (preferable for dating oak) so are not suitable for dendrochronological dating.

Context Number	Specimen number	Notes	Identification
1023	1	55 x 8 x 4.5cm. Well preserved, no sapwood, some possible cuts at right angles to its length.	Oak - <i>Quercus</i> sp.
	2	18 x 5 x 4cm Well preserved, no sapwood, specimen is twisted and includes knot wood, no working is evident	-
	3	16 x 4 x 4cm Well preserved, no sapwood, specimen is twisted and includes knot wood, no working is evident	-
	4	51 x 13 x 9 cm Well preserved, no sapwood, specimen includes some knot wood, no working is evident	-

Table 8: Details of waterlogged wood

## 5.5 Ironwork

Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 The ironwork consists mainly of nail fragments. All of these are heavily corroded with corrosion products and stones adhering to them. Due to the fragmentary nature and poor condition, no typology can be made. A total of 21 general purpose nail fragments were recovered, most of which are shank fragments. Five heavy duty nails were recovered from two different contexts, [1058] and [1107] both fills of possible hearth [1057]. In addition, two strip fragments were recovered: one from possible hearth [1057] within [1058] and one from probable quarry pit [1004] within [1006].

## 5.6 Burnt Clay

Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 Three fabric types can be distinguished over a total of 22 pieces from nine different contexts. These fabrics are described below:

### Fabric type 1

Sparse fine sand-tempering, occasionally with rare inclusions of clay pellets to 3 mm, or angular flint inclusions to 3 mm, or rare iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm.

### Fabric type 2

Sparse fine sand-tempering with rare to occasional clay pellets to 2 mm and rare to occasional iron oxide inclusions to 3 mm.

**Fabric type 3**

Sparse fine sand-tempering with occasional organic inclusions to 3 mm and rare iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm.

- 5.6.2 All pieces are from Roman dated contexts. Most fragments consist of amorphous lumps, though two pieces show possible wattle marks. A piece from probable quarry pit [1009] within [1008] has a possible wattle impression with a diameter of 6 mm, while a fragment from hearth [1057] in uppermost fill [1058] has an impression with a diameter measuring 9 mm. Six pieces have flat surfaces, (from probable quarry pit [1009] within [1017], probable quarry pit [1004] within [1042] and fill [1058] of hearth [1057]), all of which have a smooth finish apart from a fragment from [1058], one from [1017] and a piece from [1042], the latter possibly being part of flooring. A possible piece of bricketage has been recovered from [1022], a fill of probable quarry pit [1009].

**5.7 Unworked Stone**

Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A total of six pieces of stone were recovered from five different contexts in addition to the definite quernstone fragments (see below). Two pieces of possible Tertiary limestone were recovered; one from probable quarry pit [1004] in fill [1036] and one from probable quarry pit [1009] in fill [1018].
- 5.7.2 In addition [1018] a fill of [1009] contained a hard fine sandstone/quartzite cobble and a piece of coarse sandstone was recovered from [1014]. Two pieces of Lower Greensand were recovered, one from probable quarry pit [1004] from [1005] and one from probable quarry pit [1009] from [1017]. They are too small to be diagnostic, but are likely to be quernstone fragments (see registered finds). The majority of the material seems water worn, which might indicate that they were collected from a river or beach.

**5.8 Registered Finds**

Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A relatively large number (6) of rotary quernstone fragments were recovered. These are from four different contexts, three from within probable quarry pit [1004], [1006], [1035], [1042] and one from the primary fill [1076] of slot [1075] linear A. All of the fragments are of Lower Greensand, probably from Lodsworth. Of the more diagnostic pieces, two fragments are parts from upper stones (RF <2> and RF <6>), while two other pieces are fragments of lower stones (RF <7> and RF <8>). The thickness of the outer edge of the upper stones is 56 mm (RF <2>) and 41 mm (RF <6>). None of the lower stones have surviving edges. The maximum thickness of all quern fragments varies between 36+ mm and 99+ mm. In addition the approximate diameter from quern fragment RF <6> from linear [1075] [1076] can be reconstructed at 300 mm.
- 5.8.2 Four fragments of Roman glass were recovered from three different contexts, one from possible hearth/pit [1051] within [1052] and two from possible hearth/pit [1057] from fills [1059] and [1107]. All pieces are pale

green apart from RF <4> [1107], which is pale blue. Two pieces belong to the same vessel (RF <5>). Though too small to be diagnostic, all pieces are body sherds, and are likely to be from cylindrical vessels.

- 5.8.3 A fragment of a triangular loomweight (RF <1>) of Late Iron Age form was recovered from linear B [1082] from upper fill [1083], probably residual in this context. In addition, a medium grain sandstone whetstone (RF <11>) was recovered from probable quarry pit [1004] from fill [1042].
- 5.8.4 The registered finds assemblage is too small and too limited for detailed analysis. However, the relatively large number of quern stone fragments suggests food processing activity on or near the site, which may be linked to agricultural activity. Similar Roman quern stones in Hampshire have been recovered from Portchester castle although this assemblage is surprisingly small (Cunliffe 1975, 267, Fig 140).

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
1	1083	LOOM	CERA	LIA	216
2	1035	QUER	STONE	ROM	1586
3	1059	VESS	GLAS	ROM	4
4	1107	VESS	GLAS	ROM	<2
5	1052	VESS	GLAS	ROM	<2
6	1076	QUER	STONE	ROM	994
7	1006	QUER	STONE	ROM	756
8	1042	QUER	STONE	ROM	708
9	1042	QUER	STONE	ROM	315
10	1042	QUER	STONE	ROM	327
11	1042	WHET	STONE		264

Table 9: Details of Registered Finds

## Catalogue

### RF <1> Fired clay loomweight

[1083]

Incomplete. Corner of typical triangular shaped Late Iron Age type loom weight with perforations across the corner. The slightly rounded corner has broken off at round-sectioned perforation (similar to: Poole 1984, fig 7.47, 404).

### RF <2> Quern stone

[1035]

Incomplete. Fragment of Lower Greensand upper stone from rotary quern. Outer edge thickness: 56 mm. Maximum thickness: 99+ mm.

### RF <3> Glass vessel

[1059]

Incomplete. Pale green roman glass fragment from cylindrical vessel. 1.35 mm thick.

### RF <4> Glass vessel

[1107]

Incomplete. Pale blue roman glass fragment from cylindrical vessel. 1.9 mm thick.

### RF <5> Glass vessel

[1052]

Incomplete. Two conjoining fragments of pale green roman glass from cylindrical vessel. 1.7 mm thick.

RF <6> Quern stone

[1076]

Incomplete. Lower Greensand upper stone fragment from rotary quern (Lodsworth type). Outer edge thickness: 41 mm (= maximum thickness). Reconstructed diameter: 300 mm.

RF <7> Quern stone

[1006]

Incomplete. Lower Greensand lower stone fragment from rotary quern. Maximum thickness: 60 mm.

RF <8> Quern stone

[1042]

Incomplete. Lower Greensand lower stone fragment from rotary quern. Maximum thickness: 65+ mm.

RF <9> Quern stone

[1042]

Incomplete. Lower Greensand quern fragment (undiagnostic). Maximum thickness: 36+ mm.

RF <10> Quern stone

[1042]

Incomplete. Lower Greensand quern fragment (undiagnostic). Maximum thickness: 41+ mm.

RF <11> Whetstone

[1042]

?Complete. Medium grain sandstone, used as whetstone (i.e. one rough, one smooth surface).

## 6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES Lucy Allott

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Twenty-seven bulk soil samples were taken to assist in recovering environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred macro botanicals, bone and shell and to help establish the functions of the features sampled. These features include a series of pits some of which have multiple fills (see for example pit [1009]; Figure 8), ditches and hearth/kiln deposits.

### 6.2 Methods

6.2.1 Environmental samples were processed using tank flotation. Flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. Once dry, the flots were scanned under a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x7-45 to record an overview of their contents and establish their potential for further analysis (Table 11). Archaeological and environmental remains such as charcoal, bone, land snail shells, pottery, burnt clay, fire cracked flint, iron fragments and glass were removed from the residues and quantified (Table 10).

6.2.2 Botanical remains were identified using modern and archaeological comparative material at University College London and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000, Hather 2000). Where species identifications have been made the nomenclature used follows Stace (1991).

### 6.3 Results

6.3.1 The samples contained large amounts of uncharred vegetation including roots and seeds (*Chenopodium* sp. and *Sambucus nigra*) as well as some modern insects.

6.3.2 Archaeobotanical remains such as charred cereal grains and weed seeds were sparse and often poorly preserved. The identifications made are therefore limited. Occasional *Triticum* sp. (wheat) caryopses, and weed seeds such as *Brassica* sp. (mustard) were noted. Charcoal fragments in the flots were also scarce and where present these were often <2mm. The residues contained larger quantities of charcoal fragments >4mm however overall the charcoal assemblage was small. Several hand collected specimens that were larger and better preserved were identified as *Quercus* sp. (deciduous oak).

### 6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 Although sampling has confirmed the presence of occasional environmental remains, the assemblage is unfortunately too small to provide detailed information regarding the functions of the features. Furthermore, modern rooting appears to have caused contamination and disturbance indicated by the presence of modern weed seeds in some samples. However several points are worth noting.

6.4.2 Samples from pit/hearth feature [1057] were dominated by burnt clay which supports the interpretation of this feature was used as a hearth. The

archaeobotanical assemblage consisted of wood charcoal only, suggesting that no additional plant materials such as chaff were used with the wood fuel.

6.4.3 With the exception of the charcoal found in the pit/hearth features, the macrobotanicals most probably represent a background scatter of activity at the site and do not appear to indicate specific burning episodes associated with quantities of plant remains on-site.

Table 10: Residue Quantification (\* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone	Weight (g)	Molluscs	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	CPR?	Weight (g)	Residue Content and weight (g)
1	1007	*	<1					****	13	**	10			pottery, CBM
2	1015	*	2	*	<1			****	21	***	12			pottery, Fe, CBM, slate
3	1016							****	29	***	16			pottery, CBM, glass
4	1017							***	9	***	14	*	<1	pottery, CBM
5	1042							***	13	***	16			pottery
6	1044							***	4	**	5			pottery, CBM
7	1046							***	5	***	16			CBM
8	1048							**	4	**	7			pottery
9	1081							*	1					
10	1083							**	7	*	3			pottery
11	1085							***	7	***	24			pottery, metal, fcf, CBM
12	1089							**	2	*	2	*	<1	burnt clay, CBM
13	1087							**	2	*	2			Fe
14	1065							***	3	**	3			pottery, metal, fcf, CBM
15	1023	*	6					**	3	**	6			pottery, Fe, fcf, burnt clay
16	1066							*	3					industrial debris
17	1040							**	4	**	5			pottery, Fe
18	1070							**	4	**	7			Fe, CBM
19	void													
20	1096					*	<1	**	3	*	3			pottery, Metal, burnt clay
21	1095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nothing present
22	1093									*	2			pottery, metal
23	1072							***	5	***	13			metal, fcf, CBM, burnt clay, pottery
24	1052							****	37	***	66			pottery, metal, CBM
25	1058							****	26	***	17			pottery, industrial debris, metal, CBM
26	1103	*	1					***	5	***	14			pottery, metal, burnt clay
27	1107							****	12	****	29			pottery, Fe, CBM, glass
28	1108							***	4	*	1			burnt clay

Table 11: Flot Quantification (\* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250)

**Archaeology South-East**  
2008058: Holbury Infants School, Holbury, Hampshire

Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Flot Volume ml	Flot description (prior to sorting)	Charred plant remains	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal >4mm	Other
1	1007	36	30	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal		***		
2	1015	24	5	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal		***	*	
3	1016	24	10	occasional small roots, charcoal		****	*	
4	1017	24	<5	occasional uncharred vegetation (including Chenopodium sp.), small charcoal fragments	* cf. Sambucus nigra	***		
5	1042	24	<5	Uncharred vegetation, occasional small charcoal		**		
6	1044	18	110	occasional small roots, charcoal		****	*	
7	1046	24	10	Uncharred vegetation, occasional small charcoal	* cf. Brassica sp.	**		
8	1048	24	20	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal		***	*	
9	1081	24	<5	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal		*		
10	1083	24	50	Uncharred vegetation, occasional small charcoal		*		
11	1085	24	40	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal		***	*	modern insects
12	1089	24	<5	Uncharred vegetation, occasional small charcoal		**		
13	1087	24	<5	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal		**		
14	1065	18	<5	Uncharred vegetation, occasional small charcoal	* cf. Brassica sp.	**		
15	1023	24	<5	Uncharred vegetation, occasional small charcoal		***		
16	1066	12	<5	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Sambucus nigra), occasional charcoal	* (1 Triticum sp.)	*		
17	1040	24	5	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal	* (2 grains)	***		
18	1070	18	5	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal		****		
19	void							
20	1096	24	25	Uncharred vegetation including fruit cases, occasional charcoal	* (Triticum sp.)	***		
21	1095	18	5	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal		**		
22	1093	24	50	Uncharred vegetation, occasional charcoal		**		
23	1072	24	15	Occasional uncharred vegetation, charcoal	* cf. Brassica sp.	****		
24	1052	24	130	Uncharred vegetation, occasional charcoal	* Triticum sp. cf. Hordeum moderate preservation	***	*	modern small transparent worms
25	1058	24	70	Uncharred vegetation, occasional charcoal	* (Triticum sp.) not well preserved	****		
26	1103	18	40	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal	* cf. Brassica sp.	****		



Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Flot Volume ml	Flot description (prior to sorting)	Charred plant remains	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal >4mm	Other
27	1107	18	10	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal	* ( 1 indeterminate, 2 Triticum sp. cf. dicocum)	****		
28	1108	24	30	Uncharred vegetation including seeds (Chenopodium sp.), occasional charcoal		***		

Table 12: Charcoal Identifications

Context	General description	Preservation condition	Taxa identified	Heartwood, Roundwood, Sapwood, Undetermined	Quantities
1105	single branch fragment ca. 6 cm long	good, young and anat. Not fully dvp.	Quercus sp.	Sapwood	1
1103	lots of frags from same original piece	moderate but fragmented	Quercus sp.	Roundwood	4
1122	One large piece	moderate, quite distorted	Quercus sp.	Roundwood	1
1121	3 pieces probably same original piece	good preservation	Quercus sp.	Roundwood	3

## 7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The watching brief produced significant evidence for Roman activity and occupation. The plan of the eleven archaeological features recorded within the open strip area suggests that the two linear features probably intersected just outside the area excavated, forming part of an enclosed or a partially enclosed area. It is possible that linear A continued to the northwest extending towards the housing estate, indicating a potential relationship between this site and the other Roman finds spots in the vicinity (as recorded on the HER).
- 7.2 The artefact assemblage enables further consideration of the site's setting and association with other finds from the area, indicating the high likelihood of a settlement within very close proximity to the site. The assemblage potentially complements well the results of fieldwork carried out by Wessex Archaeology (WA) in 1987 within the grounds of Holbury Manor, which revealed foundations of wattle and daub structures in association with the recovery of Roman tile and pottery. Indeed, the results of the watching brief serve to clarify the information recorded to date in the HER, the full nature and extent of which is unclear due to limited previous fieldwork and recording during past development.
- 7.3 The features recorded do not provide evidence for settlement within the site itself but the artefact assemblage suggests that there was fairly developed settlement in the immediate vicinity. It is possible that the site, together with that to the northwest formed a larger settlement. Placing any timescale on this development or attributing any phasing is complicated given the limited nature of the data but it is likely to cover a broader time span than represented at this site, which produced a chronologically homogenous artefact assemblage of c AD 270- 325/350.
- 7.4 The evidence revealed by the watching brief facilitates a better interpretation of the HER data. The records pertaining to several hearth areas containing charcoal and metal waste, noted to the immediate northwest during the construction of the housing estate, recorded at various points around the site (SMR Reference SU40SW 74; Figure 1, Point 2) and further listed as a number of hearths observed in association with the remains of wattle and daub and Roman pottery (SMR Reference SU40SW 48C; Figure 1, Point 7) are of particular significance in relation to the results of the watching brief. These hearths were not recorded in any detail but it is possible that they were similar to those recorded during the watching brief. These are possible contemporary with hearths/pits [1057] and [1051] or could represent continuity of activity in a new area, with one group going out of use before the subsequent construction and use of new features for a similar function. The two areas of activity may have formed part of a larger settlement that developed and functioned as a whole or possibly forming two separate but closely related sites.
- 7.5 Most of the tile recovered during the fieldwork shows evidence of re-use in some sort of industrial process involving hearths, kilns or ovens, supporting the functional interpretation of this area. The CBM recovered deriving from a structure or structures of 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> century date and the burnt clay providing evidence for wattle and daub structures, is similar evidence to that

recovered from other sites within a close proximity, particularly to the immediate northwest. Additionally, the pottery is considered to represent domestic refuse and along with the quernstone fragments denotes the process of preparing food.

- 7.6** The results of the watching brief are of note to studies of the pottery industry in the Hampshire region, in particular that of the New Forest and to a lesser extent Alice Holt Forest. The pottery recovered included greyware forms based on black-burnished ware prototypes, all of which can be paralleled in the New Forest corpus (e.g. Fulford 1975b, 6, fig 30, 90; 19.1, fig 32, 93; 30.5, fig 35, 99). BB1 is among the most common fabrics in the assemblage, accounting for about 10-15% of the total. This high figure is unsurprising as the site is located less than 50km from the production source and production was particularly intensive during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Around 5% of the assemblage was identified as Alice Holt reduced ware, mostly the black-slipped Overwey fabric variant. Despite intensification in production at Alice Holt after AD 270, the products were not supplied in great numbers to south Hampshire because the market was saturated by New Forest products (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 56). The pottery recovered further attests to this pattern and there is also some suggestion of a less specialised local industry.
- 7.7** Whilst a relatively small area was investigated the results of the watching brief provide significant evidence for Roman activity and occupation. A fairly large artefact assemblage was produced given the size of the area investigated, further suggesting the presence of a fairly developed settlement within the immediate vicinity. The site was situated within close proximity of a developed network of roads indicating the potential for trade and communication links across a wider area. This and the other finds spots demonstrate the possibility that the site formed a part of a more complex Romano-British landscape.
- 7.8** The results of the watching brief are better interpreted in relation to the wider area. Ongoing work been undertaken as part of the Black Water Valley Research Project (Moyler *et al* 2007) including the re-evaluation the Iron Age and Romano-British landscape especially with respect to the route of the road from Tatchbury to Stone and this could allow for further evaluation of the results reported here, facilitating a wider examination of the sites position within the Roman landscape. In particular the intended investigation of three sets of banks and ditches that aim towards the site of Holbury Manor, two of which have been labelled Roman roads could facilitate continued examination of the road network in the region and the development of the site and surrounding settlement in relation to this.

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**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	HIS 07					
Identification Name and Address	Holbury Infants School, Holbury, Southampton, Hampshire					
County, District &/or Borough	Fawley					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 443200 103355					
Geology	Plateau Gravel Deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2977					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban ✓	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 24 <sup>th</sup> July 2007-22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2007	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Hampshire County Council					
Project Manager(s)	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Michelle Collings					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB ✓
	AS	MED	PM	Other Victorian		

**100 word summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Cadlands Primary School, formerly Holbury Infants School, Holbury, Southampton, Hampshire. The work was undertaken between the 24<sup>th</sup> July and 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2007 on behalf of Hampshire County Council. The watching brief was maintained during all ground reduction carried out by Oliver Construction on behalf of Mansell Construction Services Limited. An area totalling 1947 square meters was stripped to allow for the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the existing school buildings. In addition a drainage trench extending across the access roadway into the school grounds to the southeast corner of the development site was monitored during the latter stages of fieldwork between the 15<sup>th</sup> August and 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2007.*

*The underlying natural across the excavation area was encountered at varying heights between a maximum height of 50.67m OD and 49.21m OD.*

*Eleven features were recorded, most notably three large probable quarry pits [1004], [1009] and [1010], the latter of which was not excavated as it was to be preserved in-situ and two possible hearths [1051] and [1057], which were truncated by [1050], most likely a tree throw. Three smaller discreet features comprising of a pit [1047] and two smaller pits or postholes [1045] and [1043] were located to the immediate east of the probable hearths. All nine discreet features appeared to be partly 'enclosed' by two linear features, the full extents of which were not visible but the revealed plan shows that they could possibly have intersected just outside the area excavated forming part of an enclosed or a partially enclosed area. Five sections [1012], [1075], [1079], [1086], [1094] were excavated through Linear A which ran in a northwest- southeast alignment to the northeast of the discreet features. Four sections [1073], [1082], [1084] and [1091] were excavated through Linear B which was aligned northeast- southwest to the east of the discreet features.*

**OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England**

**OASIS ID:** archaeol6-43872

**Project details**

**Project name** Holbury Infant School, Holbury, Southampton, Hampshire

**Short description of the project** An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Cadlands Primary School, formerly Holbury Infants School, Holbury, Southampton, Hampshire. The work was undertaken between the 24th July and 22nd August 2007 on behalf of Hampshire County Council. The watching brief was maintained during all ground reduction carried out by Oliver Construction on behalf of Mansell Construction Services Limited. The underlying natural across the excavation area was encountered at varying heights between a maximum height of 50.67m OD and 49.21m OD. Eleven features were recorded, most notably three large probable quarry pits [1004], [1009] and [1010], the latter of which was not excavated as it was to be preserved in-situ and two possible hearths [1051] and [1057], which were truncated by [1050], most likely a tree throw. Three smaller discreet features comprising of a pit [1047] and two smaller pits or postholes [1045] and [1043] were located to the immediate east of the probable hearths. All nine discreet features appeared to be partly 'enclosed' by two linear features, the full extents of which were not visible but the revealed plan shows that they could possibly have intersected just outside the area excavated forming part of an enclosed or a partially enclosed area. Five sections [1012], [1075], [1079], [1086], [1094] were excavated through Linear A which ran in a northwest- southeast alignment to the northeast of the discreet features. Four sections [1073], [1082], [1084] and [1091] were excavated through Linear B which was aligned northeast- southwest to the east of the discreet features.

**Project dates** Start: 24-07-2007 End: 22-08-2007

**Previous/future work** No / Not known

**Type of project** Field evaluation

**Site status** Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

**Current Land use** Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

**Monument type** SN Roman

**Monument type** UF Roman

**Monument type** RT Roman

**Significant Finds** SN Roman

**Project location**

**Country** England

**Site location** HAMPSHIRE NEW FOREST FAWLEY Holbury Infant School, Holbury, Southampton, Hampshire

**Postcode** SO45 2HS

**Study area** 1947.00 Square metres

**Site coordinates** SP 443200 103555 51.7896474407 -1.357354115210 51 47 22 N 001 21 26 W Line



Height OD            Min: 49.21m Max: 50.67m

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**Project creators**

Name of Organisation            Archaeology South East

Project brief originator            Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project director/manager            Jon Sygrave

Project supervisor            Michelle Collings

Type of sponsor/funding body            County Council

Name of sponsor/funding body            Hampshire County Council

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**Project archives**

Physical Contents            'Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Wood','Worked stone/lithics','other'

Digital Archive recipient            Hampshire County Council Museums Service

Digital Media available            'Spreadsheets','Text'

Paper Archive recipient            Hampshire County Council Museums Service

Paper Media available            'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type            Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title            An Archaeological Watching Brief at Holbury Infants School, Holbury, Southampton, Hampshire

Author(s)/Editor(s)            Collings, M

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Entered on 13 June 2008

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## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Context Register

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1001	Layer	Topsoil	Site	Site	0.30m
1002	Layer	Subsoil	Site	Site	0.30m
1003	Deposit	Natural	Site	Site	NA
1004	Cut	Cut of Probable Quarry Pit	4.00m Diameter	NA	1.20m Excavated
1005	Fill	Fill of [1004]	4.00m	NA	1.20m
1006	Fill	Fill of [1004]	2.50m	NA	0.35m
1007	Fill	Fill of [1004]	2.70m	NA	0.20m
1008	Fill	Fill of [1009]	2.20m	NA	0.30m
1009	Cut	Cut of Probable Quarry Pit	3.60m Diameter	NA	1.20m-1.50m Excavated
1010	Cut	Cut of Probable Quarry Pit	2.80m+ Diameter	NA	Not Excavated
1011	Fill	Upper Fill of [1010]	2.80m+ Diameter	NA	Not Excavated
1012	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature A, Slot 1	1.00m Slot	1.18m	0.49m
1013	Fill	Fill of [1012]	1.00m Slot	1.18m	0.49m
1014	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.10m		0.30m
1015	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.80m	0.25m	0.15m
1016	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.40m	3.00m	0.10m
1017	Fill	Fill of [1009]	1.20m	NA	0.33m
1018	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.38m	NA	0.10m
1019	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.90m	NA	0.35m
1020	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.40m	NA	1.00m
1021	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.10m	NA	0.95m
1022	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.30m	NA	1.20m+
1023	Fill	Fill of [1009]	1.37m	NA	Excavated to a depth of 0.20m Auger Hole excavated to a depth of 0.38m below this Total= 0.55m
1024	Fill	Fill of [1009]	50mm	NA	0.65m+
1025	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.10m	NA	0.60m+
1026	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.10m	NA	0.50m+
1027	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.10m	NA	0.48m+
1028	Fill	Fill of [1009]	8mm	NA	0.50m+
1029	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.69m	NA	1.30m
1030	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.60m	NA	0.80m
1031	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.60m	NA	0.60m
1032	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.60m	NA	0.30m
1033	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.95m	NA	0.10m
1034	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.90m	NA	0.20m
1035	Fill	Fill of [1004]	2.20m	NA	0.25m
1036	Fill	Fill of [1004]	1.10m	NA	0.10m
1037	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.90m	NA	80mm
1038	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.95m	NA	0.22m
1039	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.23m	NA	0.80m
1040	Fill	Fill of [1004]	50mm	NA	0.70m
1041	Cut	Recut of Probable Quarry Pit [1009]			
1042	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.76m	NA	0.25m
1043	Cut	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.50m	0.20m
1044	Fill	Fill of [1043]	0.60m	0.50m	0.20m
1045	Cut	Cut of Pit	1.20m	0.65m	0.15m
1046	Fill	Fill of [1045]	1.20m	0.65m	0.15m
1047	Cut	Cut of Pit	2.60m	1.58m	0.30m
1048	Fill	Secondary Fill of [1047]	1.80m	0.90m	0.19m
1049	Fill	Fill of [1050]	2.10m	1.25m	0.31m
1050	Cut	Cut of Tree Throw	2.10m	1.25m	0.31m
1051	Cut	Cut of Probable Hearth	3.57m	3.20m	0.60m
1052	Fill	Fill of [1051]	2.75m	3.20m	0.21m
1053	Void	VOID			

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1054	Void	VOID			
1055	Void	VOID			
1056	Void	VOID			
1057	Cut	Cut of Probable Hearth	4.00m	3.40m	0.60m
1058	Fill	Fill of [1057]	3.55m	3.40m	0.10m
1059	Fill	Fill of [1057]	0.60m	3.40m	40mm
1060	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.15m	NA	2.75m
1061	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.10m	NA	1.10m
1062	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.98m	NA	0.30m
1063	Fill	Fill of [1004]	1.65m	NA	0.18m
1064	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.02mm	NA	0.80m+
1065	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.22m	NA	0.50m+
1066	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.18m	NA	0.78m+
1067	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.92m	NA	0.18m
1068	Fill	Fill of [1004]	60mm	NA	0.61m
1069	Fill	Fill of [1004]	50mm	NA	0.65m+
1070	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.21m	NA	0.48m+
1071	Fill	Fill of [1004]	35mm	NA	0.50m
1072	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.94m	NA	Excavated to a depth of 0.14m Auger Hole excavated to a depth of 0.34m below this Total=0.48m
1073	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature B, Slot 1	1.50m Slot	1.16m	0.40m
1074	Fill	Fill of [1073]	1.50m Slot	1.16m	0.40m
1075	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature A, Slot 2	1.00m Slot	1.30m	0.64m
1076	Fill	Primary Fill of [1075]	1.00m Slot	1.30m	0.28m
1077	Fill	Secondary Fill of [1075]	1.00m Slot	1.30m	0.35m
1078	Fill	Primary Fill of [1047]	2.60m	1.58m	0.30m
1079	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature A, Slot 3	1.20m Slot	1.25m	0.40m
1080	Fill	Primary Fill of [1079]	1.20m	1.25m	50mm
1081	Fill	Secondary Fill of [1079]	1.20m	1.25m	0.35m
1082	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature B, Slot 2	1.00m Slot	1.23m	0.40m
1083	Fill	Fill of [1082]	1.00m Slot	1.23m	0.30m
1084	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature B, Slot 3	1.00m Slot	1.56m	0.60m
1085	Fill	Secondary Fill of [1084]	1.00m Slot	1.56m	0.45m
1086	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature A, Slot 4	1.00m Slot	1.11m	0.56m
1087	Fill	Primary Fill of [1086]	1.00m Slot	1.11m	0.10m
1088	Fill	Secondary Fill of [1086]	1.00m Slot	1.11m	80mm
1089	Fill	Tertiary Fill of [1086]	1.00m Slot	1.11m	0.30m
1090	Fill	Primary Fill of [1084]	1.00m Slot	0.40m	0.15m
1091	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature B, Slot 4	1.00m Slot	1.68m	0.70m
1092	Fill	Primary Fill of [1091]	1.00m Slot	0.62m	0.19m
1093	Fill	Secondary Fill of [1091]	1.00m Slot	1.68m	0.51m
1094	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature A, Slot 5	1.15m Slot	1.30m	0.54m
1095	Fill	Primary Fill of [1094]	1.15m Slot	1.30m	80mm
1096	Fill	Secondary Fill of [1094]	1.15m Slot	1.30m	0.48m
1097	Fill	Primary Fill of [1082]	1.00m Slot	0.32m	0.10m
1098	Fill	Fill of [1051]	0.64m	3.20m	50mm
1099	Fill	Fill of [1051]	1.40m	3.20m	80mm
1100	Fill	Fill of [1051]	1.15m	3.20m	20mm
1101	Fill	Fill of [1051]	2.40m	3.20m	0.25m
1102	Fill	Fill of [1051]	2.40m	3.20m	20mm
1103	Fill	Fill of [1051]	2.45m	3.20m	40mm
1104	Fill	Fill of [1051]	3.25m	3.20m	0.30m
1105	Fill	Fill of [1057]	1.00m	3.40m	0.10m
1106	Fill	Fill of [1057]	3.50m	3.40m	0.10m
1107	Fill	Fill of [1057]	3.90m	3.40m	0.16m
1108	Fill	Fill of [1057]	1.25m	3.40m	0.10m
1109	Fill	Fill of [1004]	NA Auger Hole 1	NA Auger Hole 1	0.18m
1110	Fill	Fill of [1004]	NA Auger Hole 1	NA Auger Hole 1	0.13m
1111	Fill	Fill of [1004]	NA Auger Hole 1	NA Auger Hole 1	0.10m
1112	Fill	Fill of [1004]	NA Auger Hole 1	NA Auger Hole 1	0.19m
1113	Fill	Fill of [1004]	NA	NA	0.16m

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			Auger Hole 1	Auger Hole 1	
1114	Fill	Fill of [1004]	NA Auger Hole 1	NA Auger Hole 1	0.12m
1115	Fill	Fill of [1009]	NA Auger Hole 2	NA Auger Hole 2	70mm
1116	Fill	Fill of [1009]	NA Auger Hole 2	NA Auger Hole 2	0.15m
1117	Fill	Fill of [1009]	NA Auger Hole 2	NA Auger Hole 2	90mm
1118	Fill	Fill of [1009]	NA Auger Hole 2	NA Auger Hole 2	0.11m
1119	Fill	Fill of [1009]	NA Auger Hole 2	NA Auger Hole 2	0.12m
1120	Fill	Fill of [1009]	NA Auger Hole 2	NA Auger Hole 2	60mm
1121	Fill	Fill of [1057]	2.15m	3.40m	0.15m
1122	Fill	Fill of [1057]	0.90m	3.40m	0.60m
1123	Fill	Fill of [1051]	0.45m	3.40m	80mm
1124	Fill	Fill of [1057]	1.53m	3.40m	80mm
1125	Fill	Fill of [1057]	1.10m	3.40m	0.10m
1126	Fill	Fill of [1057]	1.65m	3.40m	0.60m
1127	Fill	Fill of [1057]	1.98m	3.40m	0.20m
1128	Fill	Fill of [1057]	1.40m	3.40m	0.15m
1129	Fill	Fill of [1057]	4.00m	3.40m	0.30m
1130	Fill	Fill of [1009]	NA Auger Hole 2	NA Auger Hole 2	70mm
1131	Layer	Made Ground Underlying topsoil (1001) across Southern edge of site/ in Southwest corner	41m	4.60m-20.5m	Not Excavated
1132	Layer	Made Ground: Tarmac surface	Service Trench	0.60m	70mm
1133	Layer	Made Ground: Pink gravel, make up deposit for tarmac surface (1132)	Service Trench	0.60m	0.21cm
1134	Layer	Made Ground: Light orangey brown gravel underlying (1133) and (1138) at western end of trench	Service Trench	0.60m	80mm-0.19m
1135	Layer	Made Ground: Variable blackish grey- grey clay underlying (1134)	Service Trench	0.60m	0.13m-0.21m
1136	Layer	Made Ground: Grey gravel underlying (1135)	Service Trench	0.60m	0.20m
1137	Deposit	Natural Underlying (1136) along trench and (1135) at western end of trench	Service Trench	0.60m	NA
1138	Layer	Made Ground: Concrete and brownish yellow gravel underlying (1132) at western end of trench	Service Trench	0.60m	0.19m

**Appendix 2: Quantification of Bulk Finds**

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	F. Clay	wt (g)	Charcoal	wt (g)
1001	1	14	4	130												
1005	36	536	3	124			2	31			2	25				
1006	41	596	22	2972			3	12			4	50	4	5		
1007	36	358	6	610			7	124	1	56	1	9				
1008	16	250	7	1704			3	52			1	21	1	13		
1009	5	162	5	562												
1011	4	56														
1013	22	132														
1014	14	296	9	1955			1	14	1	99	1	6				
1015	8	54	2	160												
1016	63	1046	17	2326									2	717		
1017	17	266	6	1324			1	32	1	32			1	5		
1018	12	250	2	8					2	2660						
1019	6	130	9	942												
1020	4	228	13	2710												
1021			4	694												
1022	6	76	8	2650									1	7		
1023	21	964	39	10312												
1025			3	478												
1029			2	370												
1030	1	68	7	1478												
1035	12	178	22	2260							1	165				
1036	10	188	5	554					1	4540	1	27				
1038	1	24														
1042	4	28	2	394			1	2					3	952		
1044	2	16	1	191									4	8		
1048	7	80														
1049	31	458									1	32				

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	F. Clay	wt (g)	Charcoal	wt (g)
1052	55	792	15	756												
1058	240	3862	7	259			1	<1			5	92	5	35		
1059	47	666											1	4		
1065	5	42														
1069	1	8														
1070	6	38														
1072	3	110	8	1178												
1074	40	464	2	416												
1077	5	318			1	54	1	72								
1083	9	100														
1085	11	130	4	968												
1089	13	188					1	18								
1092	1	2														
1093	2	208														
1096	42	318														
1103	2	52												7		<2
1104	24	466	3	218							1	9				
1105	44	408									2	25		1		8
1107	61	838									8	192				
1108	6	72														
1111	1	6														
1112	1	6														
1121	137	2006	1	6										4		6
1122	58	766					4	162						2		46

### Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Spot Dates

Context	Date range	Comments
1001	Roman	One bodysherd, not datable
1005	300-360	Contains a New Forest beaker sherd with white painted decoration. The very simple dots and lines on the sherd are apparently more common around 340-360, earlier examples tending to be more elaborately decorated but it can't certainly be dated later than 300
1006	300-330/40	
1007	Early/mid 4thC-350+	probably early/mid 4th
1008	270-early/mid 4th	contains a sherd of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware which is more likely to be 4th century than earlier
1009	270-early/mid 4th	Unstrat from within cut 1009, small group, not well dated
1011	270-early/mid 4th	bodysherds not well dated
1013	270-early/mid 4th	Small group, not well dated
1014	270-early/mid 4th	
1015	270-early/mid 4th	
1016	320-350?	Date range based on parallel in Fulford (1975, 49.1 fig 16 pp60) but there is some uncertainty over the dating so it's possible this context is slightly earlier than 320 but not pre 300
1017	270-early/mid 4th	contains a tall beaker base which could be imitating New Forest fine ware forms, post dating 300
1018	270-early/mid 4th	One grey ware form is possibly imitating a New forest fineware form which post-dates 300
1019	300-360	probably early/mid 4th
1020	270-early/mid 4th	
1022	Roman	bodysherds not specifically dateable, likely post 270
1023	270-early/mid 4th	
1030	325-360	One sherd present, certainly in this range but given the dating of the rest of the assemblage, likely towards the start of the range
1035	270-early/mid 4th	
1036	270-early/mid 4th	
1038	50-250	One sherd, likely from the end of this range and may be residual
1042	270-early/mid 4th	bodysherds not well dated
1044	120-200+	One very abraded sherd, likely to be residual
1048	270-early/mid 4th	small group, not well dated
1049	270-early/mid 4th	
1052	300-360	One form paralleled in Fulford (1975, 44) may date to post 345 but this is uncertain
1058	270-early/mid 4th	Possibly fairly early in this range, as it is very large well dated group with diagnostic fine-wares but none that could definitely be dated later than the late 3rd century. Also there is a high proportion of sand-tempered and BB1 sherds in comparison to the grog-tempered sherds which may be more indicative of a late 3rd century date
1059	270-early/mid 4th	
1065	270-early/mid 4th	Small group, not well dated
1069	Roman	One bodysherd, not datable
1070	270-early/mid 4th	Small group, not well dated
1072	270-early/mid 4th	bodysherds not well dated
1074	270-early/mid 4th	
1077	270-early/mid 4th	small group not well dated
1083	270-early/mid 4th	Small group, not well dated
1085	Roman	bodysherds not specifically dateable
1089	170-200+	small group, could be residual but does contain a semi-complete vessel dated 170-200
1092	120-200+	One very abraded sherd, likely to be residual
1093	270-early/mid 4th	Small group, not well dated

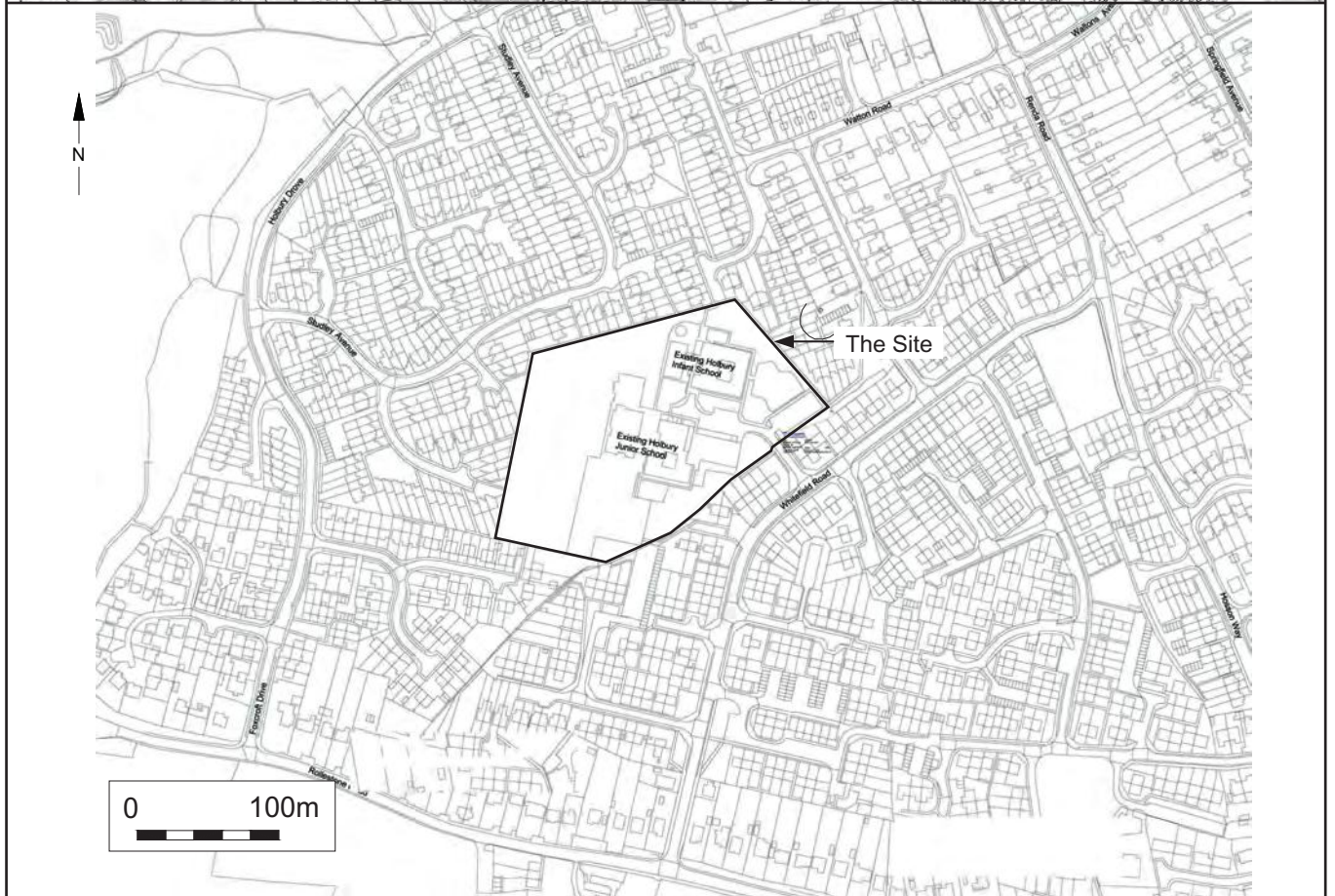
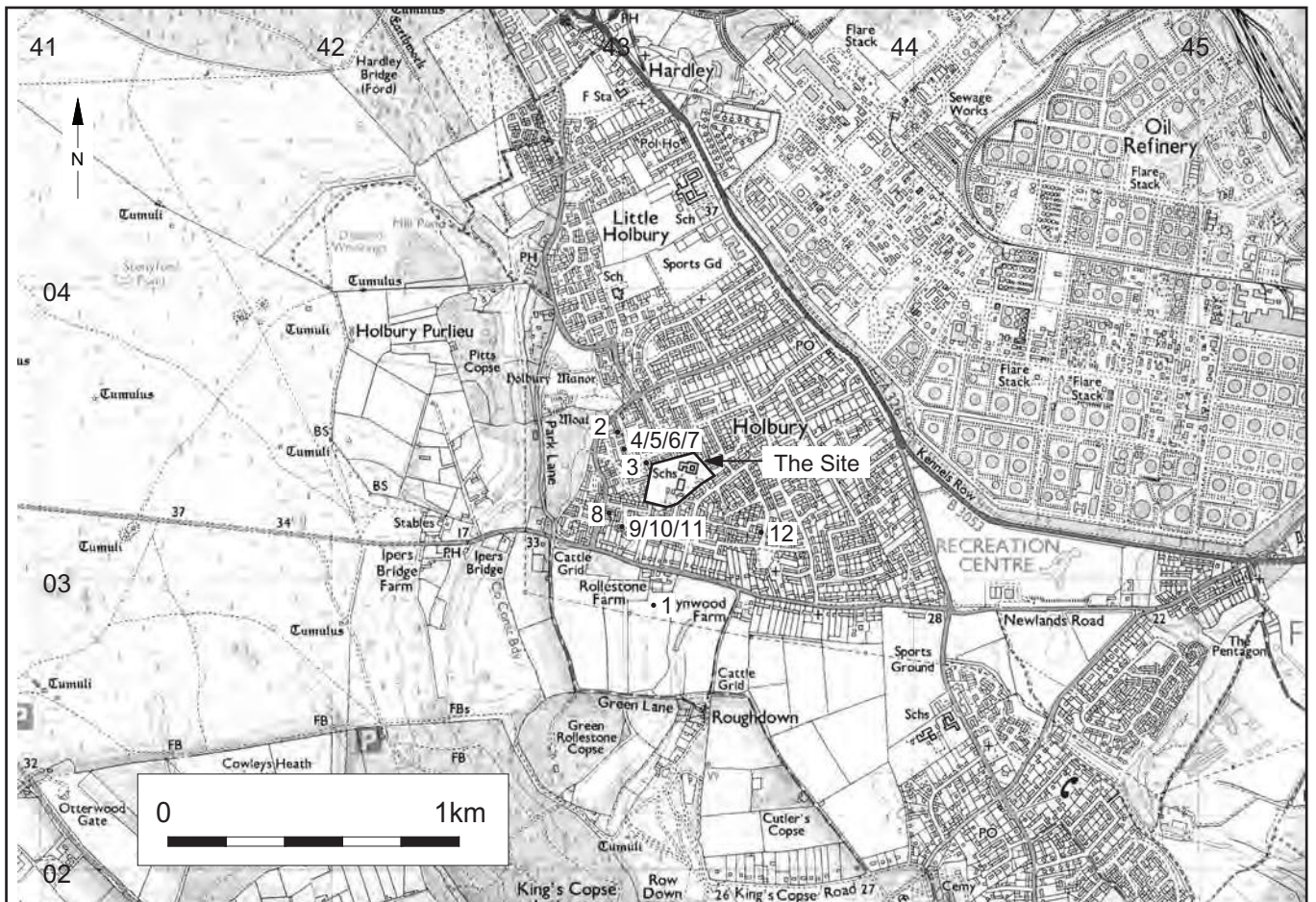


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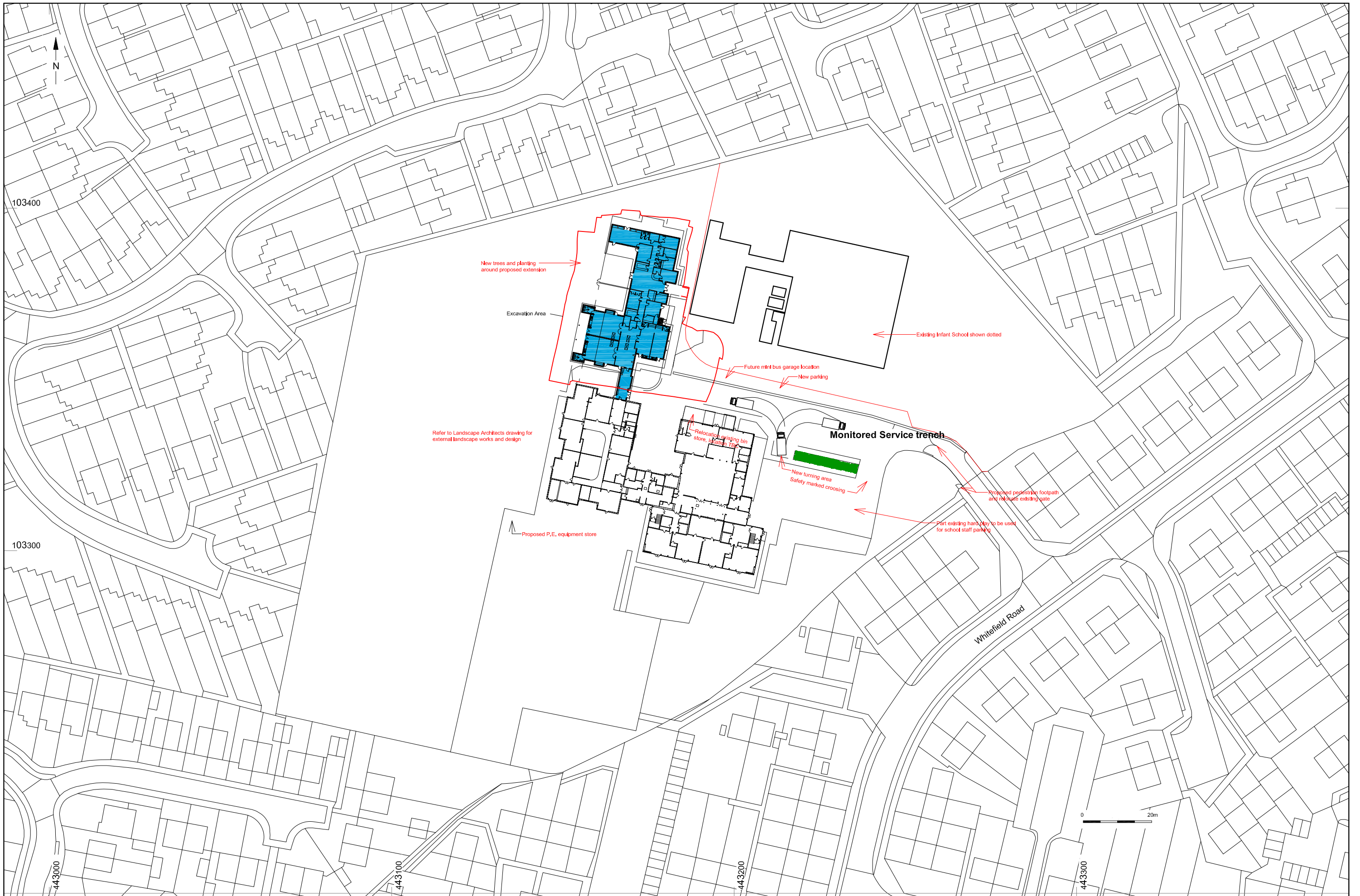
<b>Context</b>	<b>Date range</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1096	270-early/mid 4th	
1103	270-early/mid 4th	Small group, not well dated
1104	270-early/mid 4th	
1105	270-early/mid 4th	small group not well dated
1107	270-early/mid 4th	
1108	270-early/mid 4th	Small group, not well dated
1111	Roman	One bodysherd, not datable
1112	Roman	one sherd present, not specifically datable
1121	300-early/mid 4th	large group
1122	270-early/mid 4th	



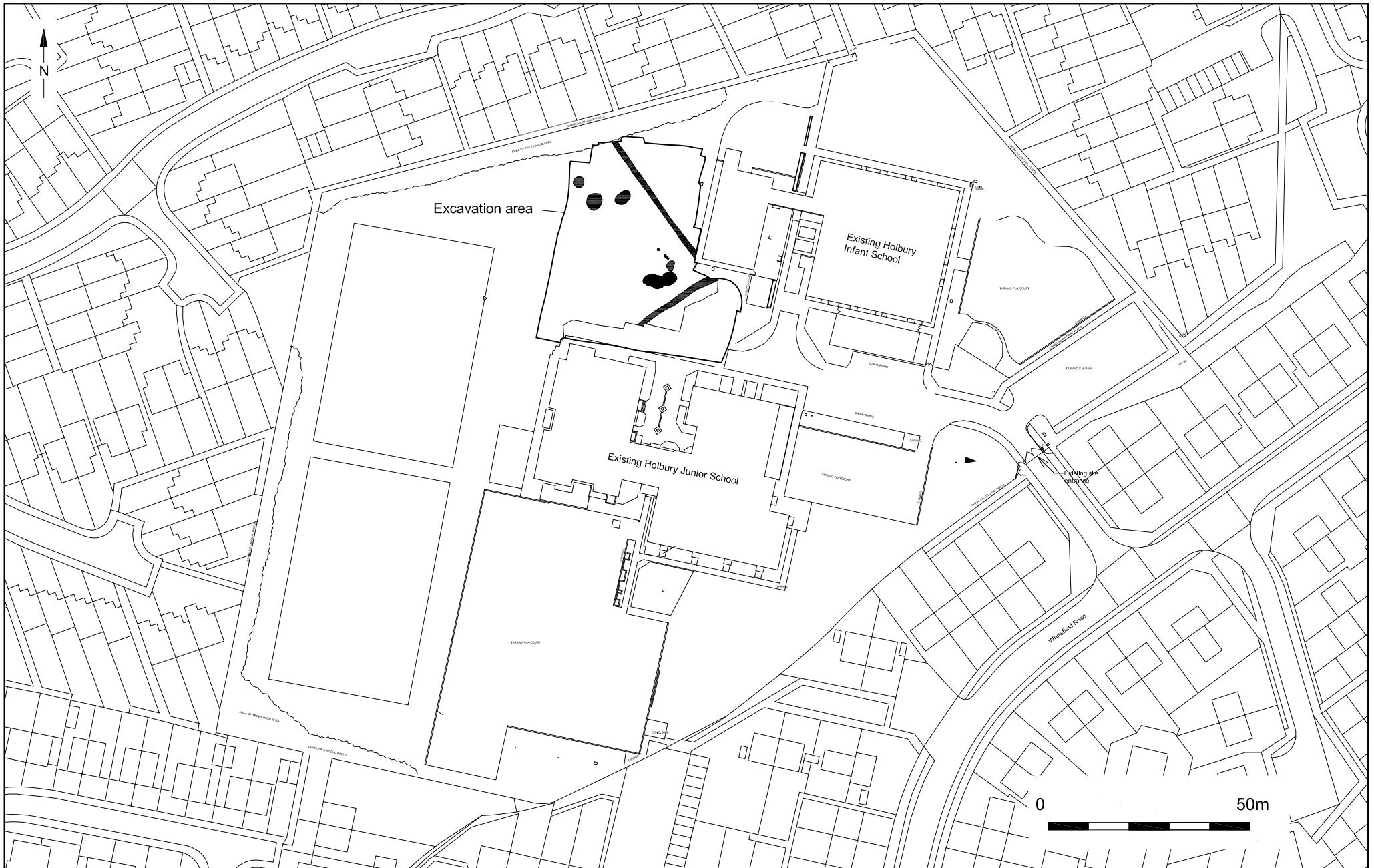
© Archaeology South-East		Holbury Infants School	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2977	May 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008058	Drawn by: JLR		

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Project Ref: 2977

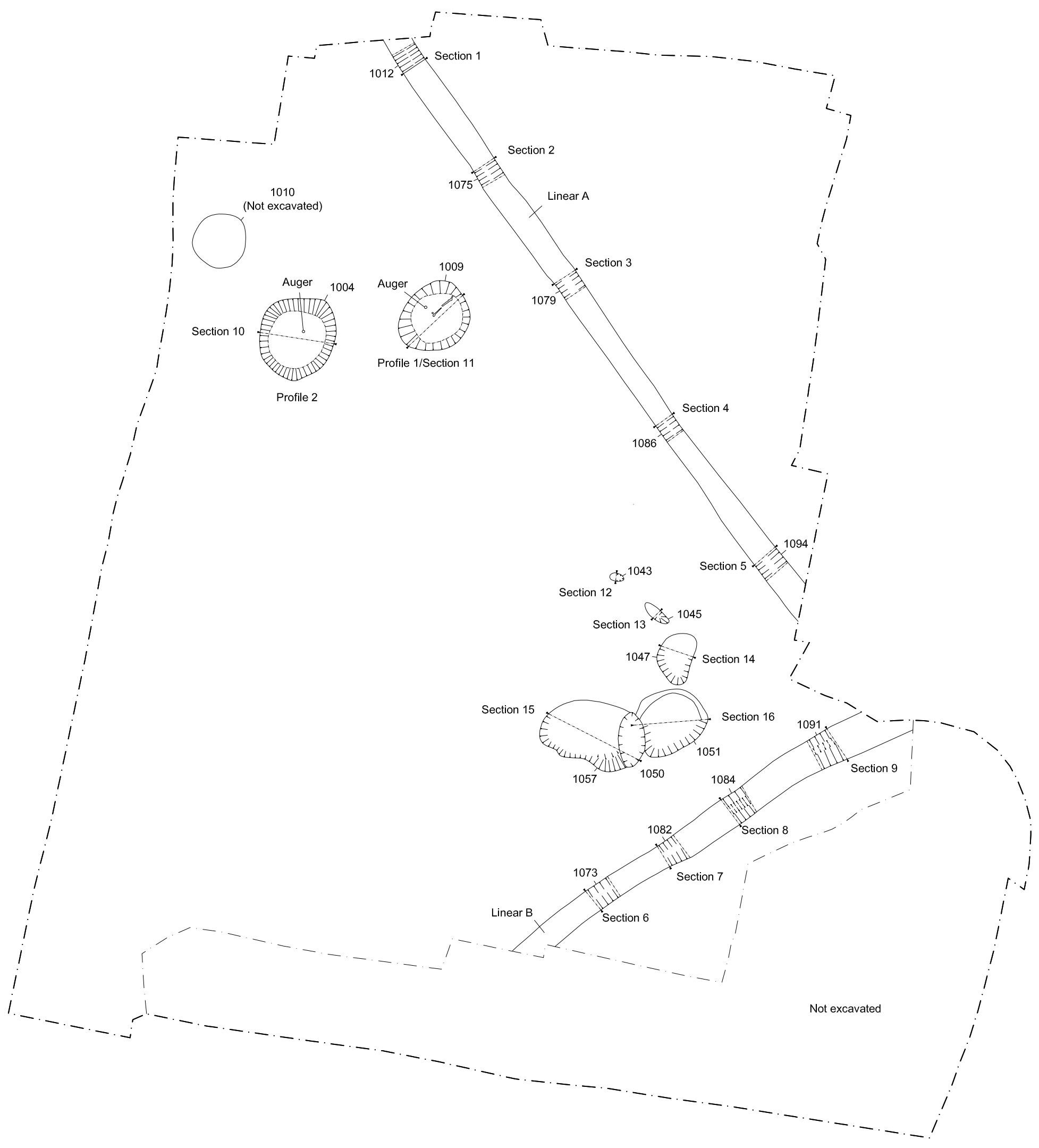
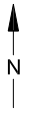
May 2008

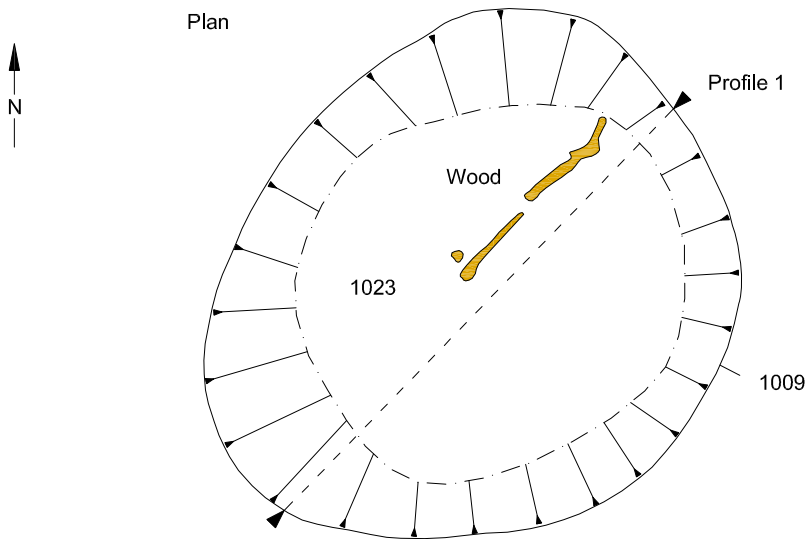
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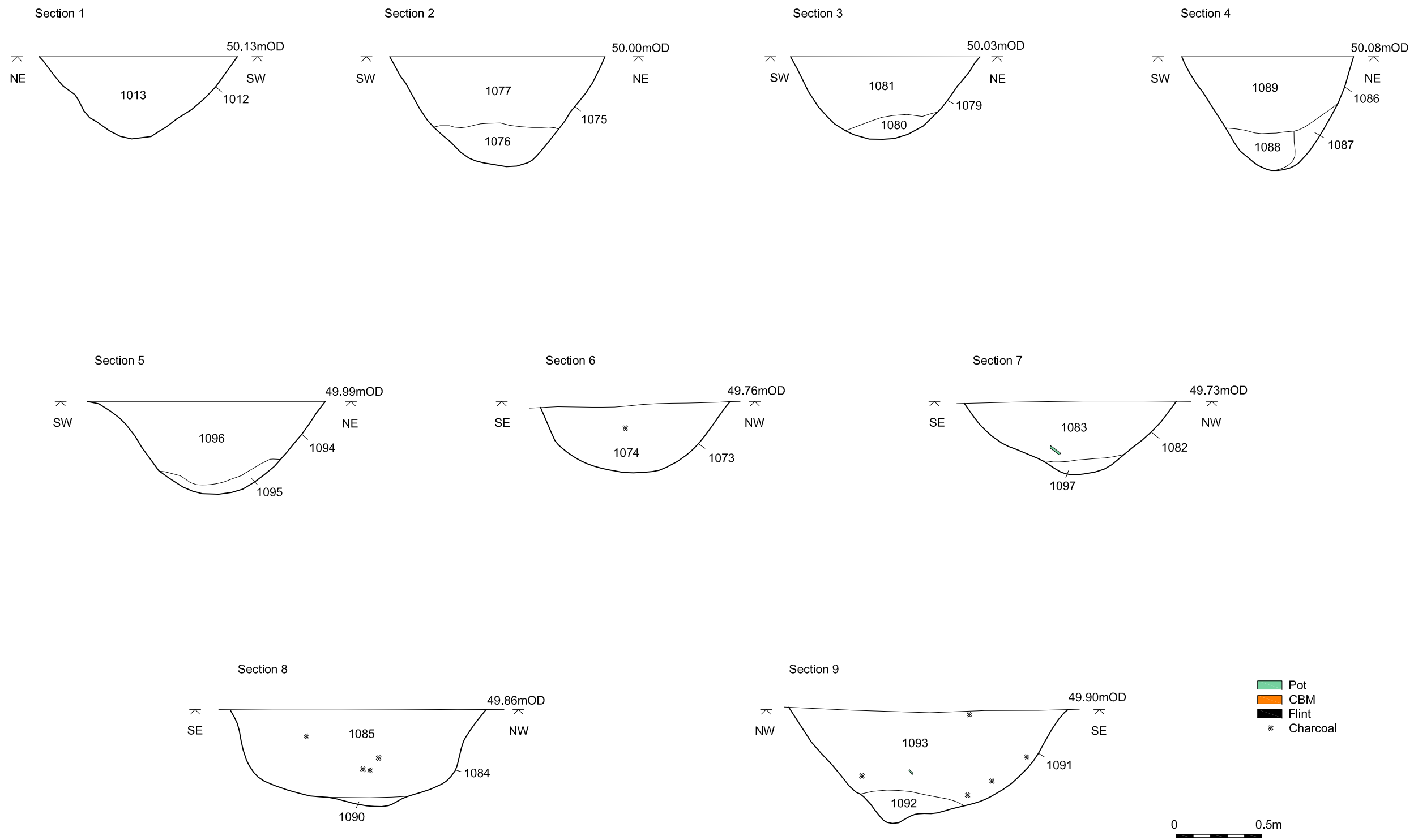
Drawn by: JLR

Strip area location plan overlaid with excavation area

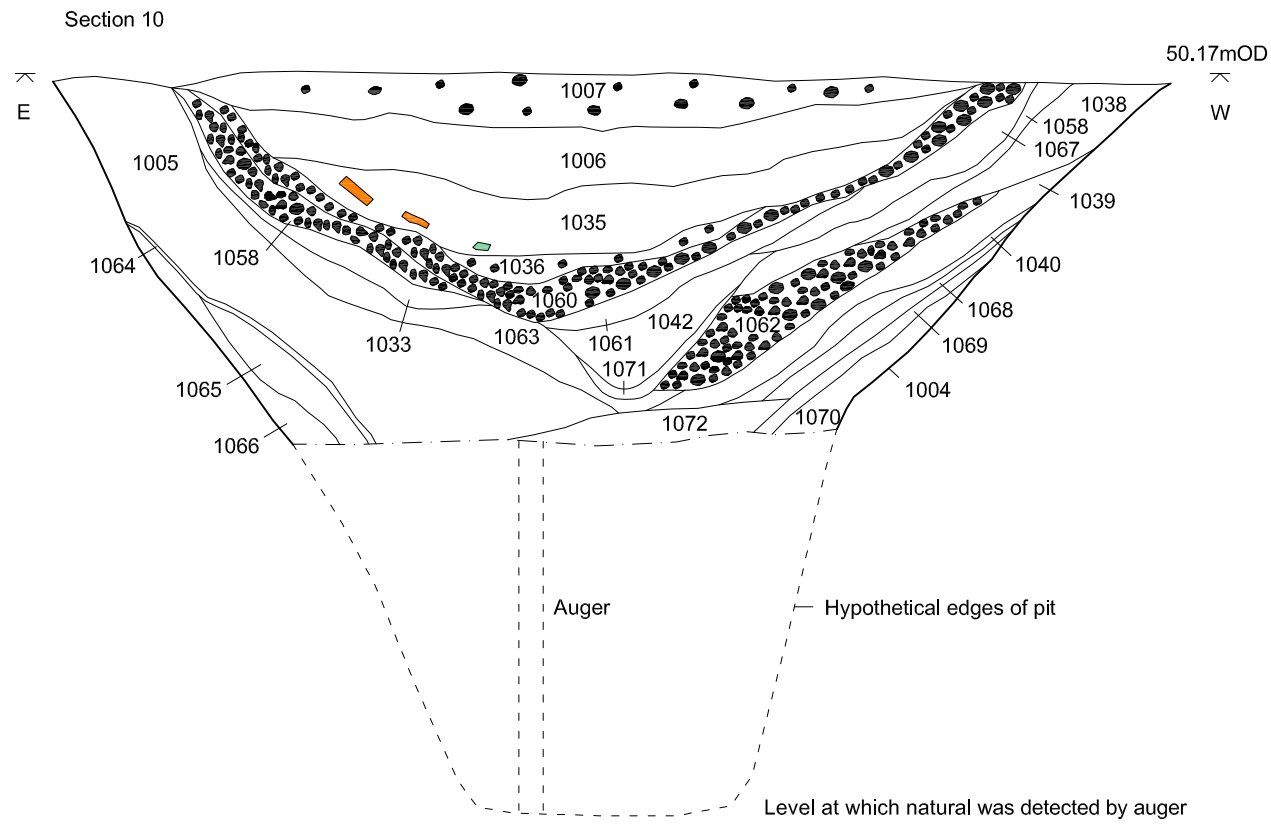
Fig. 4



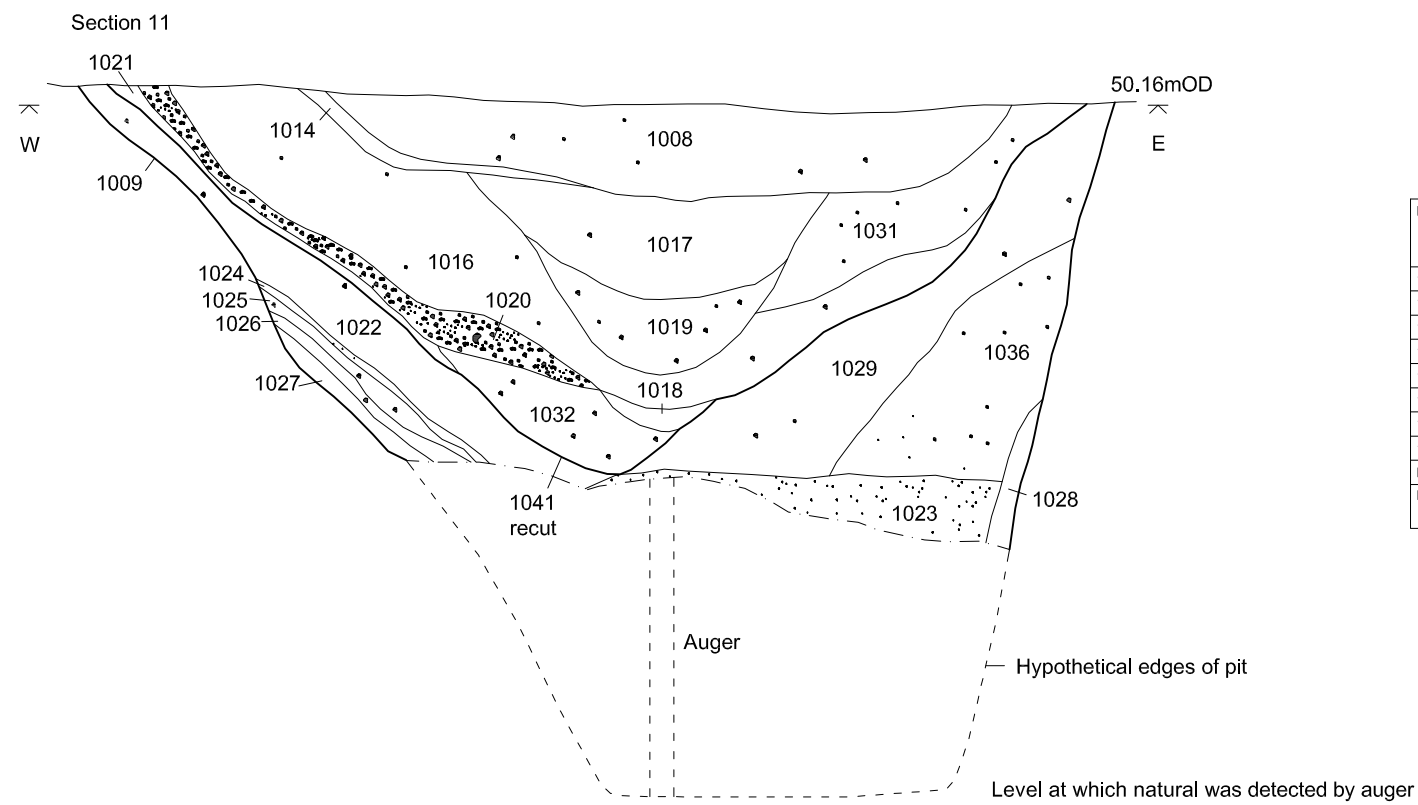








Number	Type	Description	Measurements of Auger Sample (Starting from top of limit of hand excavation of feature)	Approximate depth of context
1072	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0-0.34m	Excavated to a depth of 0.14m by hand from which point investigated by auger. Total=0.48m
1109	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.34m- 0.52m	0.18m
1110	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.52m- 0.65m	0.13m
1111	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.65m- 0.75m	0.10m
1112	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.75m- 0.94m	0.19m
1113	Fill	Fill of [1004]	0.94m-1.10m	0.16m
1114	Fill	Fill of [1004]	1.10m- 1.22m	0.12m
Natural	Deposit	Natural	1.22m-1.30m	80mm
Natural	Deposit	Natural	1.30m-1.40m	0.10m
Natural	Deposit	Natural (becoming very waterlogged)	1.40m-1.50m	0.10m
Natural	Deposit	Natural (becoming finer gravel, very loose and waterlogged)	1.50m-1.70m	0.20m



Number	Type	Description	Measurements of Auger Sample (Starting from top of limit of hand excavation of feature)	Approximate depth of context
1023	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0-0.38m	Excavated to a depth of 0.20m by hand from which point investigated by auger. Total=0.55m
1115	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.38m-0.45m	70mm
1116	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.45m-0.60m	0.15m
1117	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.60m-0.69m	90mm
1118	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.69m-0.80m	0.11m
1119	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.80m-0.92m	0.12m
1120	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.92m-0.98m	60mm
1130	Fill	Fill of [1009]	0.98m-1.05m	70mm
Natural	Deposit	Natural	1.05m-1.10m	50mm
Natural	Deposit	Natural (becoming very loose and waterlogged)	1.10m-1.15m	50mm



- Pot
- CBM
- Flint
- \* Charcoal



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