

An Archaeological Watching Brief at
Kings Worthy Primary School, Winchester, Hampshire

NGR: 449245 132974

Project No. 2976

Site Code: KWP 07

ASE Report No: 2008144

Oasis ID: archaeol6-45838



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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new extension at Kings Worthy Primary School, near Winchester, Hampshire. The fieldwork was undertaken between 30th June and 23rd August 2007.

Archaeological features dating to the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods were revealed during the investigations. The Iron Age features included a large ditch, a probable grain storage pit (containing the remains of three foetal or neonate dogs), part of a large, probably circular, post-built structure and several other postholes and pits. A small rectangular enclosure and infant burial were also uncovered, whose spatial association suggest an Iron Age date, but were not dated by artefacts. The post-built structure appears to have been much larger than similar structures of this period interpreted as roundhouses and may have served a communal purpose. A Medieval track-way also ran across the site.

The Iron Age features appear to be contemporary with other similar features found during previous archaeological investigations nearby, suggesting that the Iron Age occupation encompasses a much larger area than has currently been investigated. The Medieval track-way also continues beyond the area excavated in both directions, with similar tracks having been recorded during investigations both to the south-west and to the north-east of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting 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 a new extension at Kings Worthy Primary School, near Winchester, Hampshire (hereafter referred to as 'the site') (NGR: 449245 132974; Figs. 1-3).
- 1.2** Planning permission for the construction of the extension was granted by Hampshire County Council. The site is located within an archaeologically sensitive area and Stephen Appleby, formally Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC), recommended that an Archaeological Watching Brief should be maintained during construction groundworks.
- 1.3** The site incorporates grassed and tarmac playground areas associated with the school. It is bounded to the northwest by a public footpath, to the northeast by Eversley Park Recreation Ground, to the southeast by the retaining wall and grounds of Hinton House and to the southwest by residential properties.
- 1.4** A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the requirements of the Archaeological Watching Brief was prepared by ASE (ASE 2007) and submitted and duly approved by the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.5** The fieldwork was undertaken by Teresa Hawtin between 30th June and 23rd August 2007, with the assistance of David Honess, James Cole, Rachael Billson, Gemma Norburn and Tom Collie. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave and Darryl Palmer (fieldwork) and Louise Rayner and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A 500m radius search of the Winchester City Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and of the online Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Buildings Register (AHBR) was undertaken. Pertinent results of the searches are detailed below.

2.2 Early prehistoric period (*before c.2500 BC*)

2.2.1 Very little is known about the prehistory of this particular area prior to the Iron Age. The archaeological record is sparse, perhaps suggesting that this part of Kings Worthy had little or no occupation until the Iron Age period.

2.2.2 The earliest evidence of human activity in the vicinity of the site comprises of a Palaeolithic axe, which was recovered in 1925 from the field to the east of Hinton Cottage, c.200m east of the site (Fig. 2 No. 1; NGR: approx. SU 495 330; SMR: MWC3025).

2.3 Bronze Age period (*c.2500 BC to c.800 BC*)

2.3.1 Several possible Bronze Age inhumation burials were discovered in 1924 on Nations Hill, c.200m west of the site, although the dating of these is uncertain (Fig. 2 No. 2; NGR: SU 490 329; SMR: MWC2944).

2.4 Iron Age period (*c.800 BC to AD 42*)

2.4.1 Nearby Winchester is the site of an Iron Age settlement, consisting of a large earthwork, dating to the first and second centuries BC (Wacher 1997, 291).

2.4.2 Archaeological investigation and recording was undertaken in 1995 at Eversley Park Recreation Ground, adjacent to the northeast boundary of the Primary School grounds. Part of an Iron Age settlement was revealed, which was thought to extend beyond the area investigated in all directions, although not all of the features could be excavated and dated (Figs. 2 and 3 No. 3; NGR: SU 4930 3307; SMR: MWC5526-43; Winchester Museums Service 1995). The following information is derived from the report of the excavations at this site (Winchester Museums Service 1995) and from the associated HER records (SMR: MWC5526-43).

2.4.3 A curvilinear feature was revealed at the northeast end of the site, comprising of three sections of curving gully, which was thought to represent a circular structure or enclosure. At other Iron Age sites in Wessex and particularly at Winnall Down, a settlement dating to the Middle Iron Age period c.2.5km to the south, similar gullies have been interpreted as part of round house structures.

2.4.4 A pit within the round house produced an assemblage of butchered limb bones from mature horses and cattle, which appear to have been particularly selected for marrow extraction, and some of which show signs of dog gnawing. This pit also contained a fragment of rotary quern, a circular piece of worked bone, hearth lining and fragments of Early or Middle Iron Age pottery, including both locally produced and imported

wares.

- 2.4.5 A pit of 'beehive' shape was excavated at the southwest end of the site, which produced a large quantity of burnt flint, fragments of both rotary and saddle quern stones, a chalk loom weight, burnt daub, briquetage, sling stones and fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery.
- 2.4.6 A number of postholes were present across the site, not all of which could be excavated, but no clear structures were identifiable. A group of poorly defined features was present in the southwestern area of the site, which were thought to represent quarrying activities.
- 2.4.7 A track consisting of shallow, linear grooves aligned northeast-southwest ran the length of the site, although this feature was undated and was thought to have been a relatively recent rural track.

2.5 Roman period (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 2.5.1 Winchester, *Venta Belgarum*, was an important Roman town and the area around it is rich in archaeological evidence from this period. It was the capital of an administrative area known as *civitas Belgarum*, which was a conglomeration of several local settlements or tribal units extending westwards towards Bath (Wacher 1997: 291-301).
- 2.5.2 Kings Worthy Primary School lies within c.350m of the course of a Roman road connecting Winchester and Silchester, now partially underlying the modern A33 Basingstoke Road (Fig. 2 No. 4; NGR: SU 492 324 to 550 400; SMR: MWC2967). An Iron Age farm and Roman villa complex lies c.500m northwest of the site at Woodhams Farm (Fig. 3 No. 5; AHBR: 23798-9; Winchester Museums Service 1995).
- 2.5.3 A small inhumation cemetery, thought to date to the Romano-British period, and a large, undated ditch were uncovered during construction work off Campion Way in 1986, c.95m northwest of the site (Figs. 2 and 3 No. 6; NGR: SU 4920 3305; SMR: MWC3022). During earlier development work undertaken nearby, archaeological features were also observed, including a ditch, along with artefacts such as flint flakes, bone and pottery (Figs. 2 and 3 No. 7; NGR: SU 4917 3303; SMR: MWC3020). The bone was not retained and it is uncertain whether it was human or animal, so it is possible that these features are related to the aforementioned cemetery.
- 2.5.4 Two Romano-British coins have also been found in the area near Frampton Way, c.200m north of the site, although the exact locations of the findspots are uncertain (Fig. 3 No. 8; NGR: SU 492 332; SMR: MWC3021).
- 2.5.5 A watching brief undertaken during groundworks in 1994 at Morton House, c.150m southwest of the site, revealed a 28 metre-long section of an early Romano-British ditch aligned northwest-southeast, and an undated, three-metre-wide track-way aligned northeast-southwest, which consisted of a series of parallel grooves (Figs. 2 and 3 No. 9; NGR: SU 4915 3286; SMR: MWC2946, MWC2947, MWC2948; Winchester Museums Service 1994).
- 2.5.6 Another watching brief was undertaken nearby in 1996, during which a 20 metre-long section of a similar ditch was uncovered, also aligned northwest-

southeast (Figs. 2 and 3 No. 10; NGR: SU 4913 3283; SMR: MWC6072). This may represent a continuation of the ditch exposed previously, although this section remains undated.

2.6 Early Medieval period (AD 410 to 1066)

- 2.6.1 Kings Worthy is thought to house the site of an Early Medieval Royal palace, which is mentioned in documentary sources, although its exact location is unknown (AHBR: 53734). An Anglo-Saxon burial ground is known at Worthy Park, east of the Roman road, c.650m east of the site (Fig. 3 No. 11; Winchester Museum Service 1995).

2.7 Medieval period (1066 to 1540)

- 2.7.1 A probable Medieval track-way has been identified on aerial photographs of the area (NGR: SU 49 33; AHBR: 53743). It runs along the south bank of the River Itchen, skirting Easton Down.

2.8 Post-Medieval and Modern periods (1540 to present)

- 2.8.1 Several listed buildings dating from the 17th to 20th centuries are located in Kings Worthy and neighbouring Abbots Worthy, c.400-500m to the south and southeast of the site respectively (SMR: MWC2949, MWC2950, MWC2951, MWC2952, MWC2958, MWC2960, MWC2961, MWC2963, MWC2964, MWC2965, MWC4583).
- 2.8.1 Hinton House, which lies to the southeast of the site, was built in the 1860s and comprises of a large house with symmetrical garden front, two canted bays, sash windows, a side entrance with a large classical porch and a large service wing to the rear (AHBR: 42701).
- 2.8.2 Ordnance Survey maps dated between 1843 and 1943 show that the site of Kings Worthy Primary School was open land during this period, with some field or property boundaries appearing across the area in the early 20th century (Hampshire County Council Environment Department 2005).

2.9 Geology

- 2.9.1 The British Geological Survey (1:50000 series, Sheet 299) shows that the underlying geology of the site is comprised of the Seaford Chalk Formation, described as white chalk with flints, with lenses of variable drift deposits.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Groundworks began with ground reduction for the construction of a haul road around the northern side of the school buildings. A large area in the eastern part of the school grounds (Area 1; Fig.s 3 and 4) was then stripped of overburden in advance of the formation of new games courts and associated drainage. The north-western corner of this area was stripped of tarmac, but the underlying hard core substrate was left *in situ* as no further ground reduction was needed in this area.
- 3.2 A second area (Area 2; Fig. 5) was stripped of topsoil and subsoil, towards the north-eastern part of the school grounds, in advance of ground reduction and excavation of the foundation trenches for the planned extension building. This stripping was then extended across the tarmac playground, along the line of the new extension (Area 3; Fig 5), although the southernmost part of the extension was only stripped of the hard core substrate underlying the tarmac along the lines of the foundation trenches.
- 3.3 Further machine stripping was undertaken in an area to the north-west of Area 1 (Area 4; Fig. 4) to create a new play area with climbing frames and a bed of bark chippings. Two soakaways were also excavated nearby, along with a third off the eastern corner of Area 1.
- 3.4 All ground reduction and trenching was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation was undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Where archaeological features were revealed, machining stopped and excavation of archaeological remains continued by hand.
- 3.5 The excavations were taken down to the top of significant archaeological deposits or the clean natural chalk if no archaeological deposits were encountered. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The spoil from the machine excavations was scanned for the presence of any artefacts, both visually and using a metal detector.
- 3.6 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 & 2001, EH 1991) and the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2007) using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50, with selected detail drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection.
- 3.7 A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and forms 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 Stratigraphic Sequence

4.2 The topsoil, [1], across the site consisted of a layer of friable, mid to dark brownish-grey, silt, which contained very frequent chalk and occasional small to medium sub-angular flint and stone and modern debris. This layer varied between 0.22m and 0.26m in thickness and was heavily disturbed by rooting from the adjacent trees in the area of the haul road. The topsoil generally overlay the natural chalk, although there were some areas of loose chalk, silt and pea-grit at the boundary between the topsoil and natural where no distinct subsoil was present. Subsoil, [2], was identified at the eastern end of the haul road and in occasional pockets elsewhere on site. This layer consisted of a moderately compact, mid orangey-brown, silt, with frequent gravel formed of small sub-rounded stones. Where present, the subsoil had a maximum thickness of 0.18m. The natural substrate, [3], consisted of pale grey-white chalk with occasional large flint nodules and lenses of orange-brown staining.

4.3 Dating of Archaeological Remains

4.3.1 The excavations revealed archaeological remains of Mid Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Roman and Medieval date. Some features contained no direct dating evidence but have been phased by spatial association where potentially interrelated with securely dated contexts.

4.4 Area 1 (Figs. 3 and 4; Sections 1-12; Plates 1-5)

4.4.1 Area 1 was located towards the eastern part of the school grounds, north of Hinton House. The area was grassed and appeared to be largely undisturbed by recent activity, with the exception of several modern features, mostly related to the school. These features included: a modern drain running northeast-southwest, c.5m from the northeast limit of excavation; a large pit or posthole near the northern corner; an area towards the western part of the site where there had been climbing frames on a sunken bed of bark chippings; and a geo-technical test pit near the southern end of the site.

4.4.2 The height of the natural chalk in this area ranged between 66.90mOD towards the southeast and 67.90mOD at the north. The overlying grass ranged between 67.17mOD and 68.19mOD respectively.

4.4.3 A number of archaeological features were uncovered in Area 1, including a large ditch, a small, square, ditched enclosure, probable storage pits and numerous postholes. These features were generally of Mid Iron Age date, with some evidence of activity into the Late Iron Age. Several features were undated but have been phased to the Mid Iron Age because of their spatial relationship with other, securely dated remains.

4.5 Area 1: Mid Iron Age remains

4.5.1 Large east-west aligned ditch

- 4.5.2 A large, slightly curving ditch, aligned roughly east-west, was found running across the area (Fig 7, Sections 1-2). Although this ditch was disturbed by the modern drain and the climbing frame area at the western end, it remained largely intact. The ditch reached a length of c.20.5m within Area 1, continuing beyond the edge of excavation in both directions, but was not seen in any of the other areas investigated. Three slots were excavated, with context (cut) numbers [4], [90] and [104]. It had a roughly V-shaped profile and reached a width of 2.85-3.75m and a depth of up to 1.37m.
- 4.5.3 On the southern edge of the ditch in cut [4], there was a layer of light brown silty clay with frequent weathered chalk, [5] which probably represents the initial weathering/collapse of the sides. This was followed by silting on the base of the ditch, [6], which was overlain by a light brown fine silt, [7] with frequent chalk inclusions which may, possibly, represent bank erosion from the northern side of the ditch. Several layers of light-mid orange brown silty clay infilling, [8]-[10], overlay this, from which Mid Iron Age pottery was recovered. Overlying this was a layer of mid-dark brown silty clay, [11]. Following this was the deposition of a layer of fire-cracked flint, [12], from which five sherds of pottery of 3rd-1st century BC date were recovered. Finally layer of flint was overlain by further silting, [14].
- 4.5.4 Further west, in cut [104], the ditch revealed a slightly different sequence. Here, there was an initial light brown silty clay with very frequent chalk and occasional flint, [105], (possibly slumping from the sides or, potentially, bank material) overlain by a light brown silty clay, [106]. Overlying this, a layer of light brown silty clay, [107], produced 21 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Interestingly, this layer also contained the disarticulated remains of a human infant and adult. Overlying this was a light brown silty clay with chalk inclusions, [108] followed by a dark brown black clayey silt, [111] with very frequent burnt flint.
- 4.5.5 Numerous artefacts were retrieved from the ditch fills, including pottery dating to the Mid Iron Age and Late Iron Age, fired clay, worked flint, animal bone, a bone gouge. The animal bone which was largely composed of cattle and sheep but also dog, included fragments displaying evidence of butchery and also gnawing by carnivores.
- 4.5.6 The dating of the initial cutting and infilling of this east-west aligned ditch is uncertain. Although there was a range of artefacts recovered, the pottery assemblage is not large or, on the whole, definitive. Some contexts, however, can provide at least an indication. Context [12] contained five sherds fairly securely dated to the 3rd-1st centuries BC and there were no later forms present from stratigraphically earlier contexts. Context [107], meanwhile, contained forms fairly confidently dated to the Late Iron Age suggesting that the final infilling of the ditch (perhaps after re-cutting) occurred in the 1st century BC-1st century AD. It is worth noting that pits [91]-[93] were also present in this vicinity and the ditch may have been disturbed by these episodes.
- 4.5.7 Pitting
- 4.5.8 Three pits, [91], [92] (not shown on Fig.4) and [93], were present on the southern side of the large east – west aligned ditch (Fig. 7, Section 2; Plate

1). Stratigraphically, the infilling of the pits is later than ditch fill [107], suggesting a Late Iron Age date. These pits appear to have been filled through natural silting processes (contexts [109], [110] and [113]) The only artefact retrieved from the pit fills was a small tile fragment, however this may have originated from the modern intrusions in this area, as there were numerous postholes associated with the school climbing frames cutting through the ditch and quarry pits

4.5.9 Cut into the upper fill of the ditch [111] and pit fill, [110], was an irregular feature, [238], with a mid brown clayey silt fill, [112]. This fill contained 10 body sherds of undiagnostic Iron Age pottery and one sherd of Mid-Late Iron Age transitional date (probably residual). An adult human skull fragment was recovered from this context.

4.5.10 Grain Storage Pit?

4.5.11 Towards the northern corner of Area 1, a pit with undercut sides was discovered (Fig. 7, Section 3; Plate 2), measuring 1.98m in diameter and 1.24m in depth. The cut of this pit (context [68]) was bell-shaped in section, with a flat base and filled with several layers of silt, burnt flint deposits and chalk (contexts [72]–[77] and [116]–[120]), the latter probably representing episodes of collapse of the undercut sides. After the pit had been filled, it was partially re-cut (context [71], see below) and then silted up again (contexts [69] and [70]). The uppermost fill [69] was heavily disturbed by a modern pit or posthole.

4.5.12 The initial fill of the pit, [120], consisted of a firm layer of orange-brown silty clay. Artefacts retrieved from this layer included pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age, burnt clay, fire-cracked flint and animal bones, including the remains of three foetal or neonatal dogs. An environmental sample was taken from this fill, which contained charred wheat grains, land snail shells and possible amphibian remains. Generally, more artefacts were retrieved from the lower fills [119] and [120] than from the overlying chalk rubble 'collapse'. An exception to this is context [76], an orange-mid brown friable silt, found around the edge of the feature which contained pottery, animal bone and fire cracked flint. This context also contained cereal grains, including both wheat and barley, supporting the evidence from other contemporary sites that this type of pit was utilised for grain storage.

The other fills of this pit produced further Mid Iron Age pottery, animal bones including a worked sheep mandible, burnt clay, worked flint and large quantities of fire-cracked flint.

4.5.13 Grain Storage Pit: re-cut

There was a clear re-cut of Mid Iron Age pit, [68]. This cut, [71] was filled by two contexts, [70], a light grey silt and [69], a mid brown grey silty clay. The pottery assemblage recovered from context [70] including Aylesford Swarling elements suggesting a deposition date of later than 50BC.

4.5.14 Posthole

A single posthole [66] was found towards the south of the area, close to the limit of excavation, with no other obviously related features nearby (Fig. 4). It measured 0.33m in width, 0.40m in length, and had a depth of 0.14m. The chalky silt fill [65] produced pottery dated to the Middle or Late Iron Age, so

this posthole is contemporary with many of the other features on site and it is possible that there are associated features still *in situ* beyond the limit of the area excavated.

- 4.5.15 Square enclosure (phased by spatial association)
- 4.5.16 Running into the south-eastern edge of Area 1 was a set of gullies (contexts [15] – [22] and [29] – [30]; Fig. 7, Sections 9-11). The western-most gully was aligned roughly north-northwest to south-southeast and turned approximately 90 degrees to head eastwards off the limit of excavation. The eastern-most gully was also aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and ran parallel to the first, running off the edge of site before any similar return could be seen. The two sections of gully were c.7.5m apart and the western-most gully reached a length of 7.5m before turning. It is likely that the two sections connect beyond the excavated area to form an open square-shaped enclosure.
- 4.5.17 A further section of gully was uncovered to the north of this enclosure (contexts [25] – [28]; Fig. 7, Section 12). This gully was aligned west-southwest to east-northeast, and ran parallel to the southern section of the enclosure, being just over 9m north of it. The northern gully was 2.2m long and was also roughly parallel with the large ditch, which was located c.1.75m to the north.
- 4.5.18 The gullies had shallow, U-shaped profiles, ranging between 0.05m and 0.19m in depth. The widths of the gullies ranged from 0.23m to 0.42m, becoming narrower towards the north-east, suggesting that the somewhat higher ground had been truncated slightly more than the lower ground to the south-west. The fills of the gullies consisted of a firm, mid brown, chalky silt with occasional flint nodules and chalk pea grit.
- 4.5.19 No artefacts were retrieved but the gullies appear to be on a similar alignment to, and respecting, the large east-west aligned ditch and have therefore been speculatively assigned to the Mid Iron Age. It is worth noting, however, that the fills of the gullies were noticeably paler than the other Iron Age feature which may indicate that they are of a different date.
- 4.5.20 Postholes (phased by spatial association)
- 4.5.21 A group of postholes were located to the south of the ditch and quarry pits (contexts [78] – [87], [94] – [99] and [114] – [115]; Fig. 7, Sections 5-8). The postholes all had fairly similar U-shaped profiles, and ranged in diameter between 0.12m and 0.42m, with depths of between 0.05m and 0.18m. Their fills were generally a friable, greyish-brown, chalky silt, and the artefacts retrieved included fire-cracked flint, animal bone and worked flint, but no securely dateable finds such as pottery were recovered. Given their location, it seems possible that they may be associated with the east west aligned ditch and / or the adjacent square enclosure. They are therefore assigned to the Mid Iron Age.
- 4.5.22 Postholes [94], [96], [98] and [114] were slightly more substantial than the others and could have formed a small rectangular structure, with the rest being peripheral.

- 4.5.23 One posthole, [86], contained fragments of a modern hairgrip, but this is likely to have been a modern intrusion as the fill also produced fire-cracked flint and appeared similar to the other archaeological deposits on site. The modern postholes and pits were generally easily distinguishable from the archaeological features, with much darker, loosely-packed fills lacking the presence of fire-cracked flint, which was very common in the archaeological deposits.

4.6 Area 1: Undated Features

4.6.1 Inhumation

- 4.6.2 A feature was found to cut through the eastern-most gully of the square ditched enclosure, [21]. This was a small pit, which contained the remains of a young child (contexts [23], [24] and [67]; Fig. 7, Section 11; Plates 4-5). It appeared to be a deliberate burial and the individual was approximately 6 months of age. The pit was oval in plan with a U-shaped profile and measured 0.37m wide, 0.58m long and 0.25m deep. It was filled with a firm, mid brown, chalky silt.

- 4.6.3 Although no artefacts were found in association with the burial, the fact that this was the only burial on site suggests that it is not part of a formal burial ground and therefore is likely to pre-date the Medieval period.

4.6.4 Natural Feature/Pit

- 4.6.5 Another possible pit, [88], was located at the north-western limit of excavation (Section 4). This feature was not entirely uncovered within the area of excavation, but the exposed portion measured 1.68m in length, at least 1.14m in width, and 0.33m in depth. It was filled with a friable, chalky silt, but was heavily disturbed by root activity. The sides and base of the feature were also very irregular and no finds were retrieved from the fill, so it is possible that this was a naturally-formed feature, such as a root bole.

4.7 Area 2 (Figs. 2, 5 and 6; Fig. 8, Sections 15-34; Plates 6-12)

- 4.7.1 Area 2 was situated close to the north-eastern boundary of the school grounds, south-west of the public footpath. This area had also been grassed and was situated on a south-easterly facing slope. The south-eastern extent of this area had been reduced at some point, probably during the creation of the tarmac playground to the immediate south-east. In order to form a level surface for this playground, the higher ground had been severely reduced and the south-eastern extent of Area 2 was probably reduced at the same time to create a gentler slope down to the playground. The only other non-archaeological disturbance in Area 2 was a recent geo-technical test pit, rooting associated with the adjacent trees, and some animal burrowing.

- 4.7.2 The former grass in this area ranged in height between 69.02mOD towards the southern end and 70.12mOD at the northern end. The natural chalk reached a maximum height of 69.74mOD in the north-western corner, and at the southern end dropped to between 68.72mOD (at the bottom of the truncated slope) and 69.23mOD (at the top of the truncated slope).

Archaeological features were found at heights of 69.12 – 69.74mOD, although they appeared to be severely truncated at the lower end of this

- 4.7.3 Several concentric rings of postholes, of Mid Iron Age date and forming a circular structure were identified in Area 2.

4.8 Area 2: Mid Iron Age remains

4.8.1 Circular, Post-built Structure

- 4.8.2 A large number of postholes were found in Area 1 (contexts [121]–[150], [153]–[180], [191]–[236]; Fig. 8, Sections 15-30; Plates 7-12). In plan, the majority of these postholes appeared to form five almost concentric arcs, which are likely to have originally been full circles, truncated to the south-east by the ground reduction associated with the former playground. These postholes represent a large post-built structure for which two potential phases of construction are discernable. Although dating evidence was fairly sparse, several of the postholes contained pottery of a Mid or Mid to Late Iron Age date and it seems, therefore, that the structure was broadly contemporary with the initial cutting of the large east-west aligned ditch identified to the southeast in Area 1.

4.8.3 Arc A

Arc A (contexts [121], [125], [127], [149], [175] and [197], Fig. 6; Plate 7) was the outermost arc and consisted of six postholes that were generally oval in plan and had depths of 0.07-0.20m. This arc reached a maximum diameter of c.16.5m, but projected to form a complete circle the diameter would reach 18.14m (Fig. 6). Although there is a large gap between postholes [121] and [125], there are no aligning gaps in the other arcs and so it is unlikely that this served as an entrance. Posthole fill [121] contained some small sherds of Iron Age pottery, along with small fragments of 13th – 14th century pottery. The fill of posthole [148] produced a sherd of mid 14th – 15th century pottery, but it is likely that these medieval finds are later intrusions. Two small fragments of clinker were retrieved from the fill of posthole [175].

4.8.4 Arc B

Arc B (contexts [135], [139], [147], [155], [165], [171], [177], [199], [203], [207], [221], [229], Fig. 6; Plate 8) was formed by twelve postholes and had a maximum diameter of c.13.3m. The postholes were generally circular in plan and slightly deeper than those of Arc A, averaging 0.20m. The fill of posthole [147] produced a single sherd of possible Middle or Late Iron Age pottery.

- 4.8.5 Posthole [161] may also belong to Arc B. It is cut by posthole [177] and could represent a repair to the structure formed by these features, with [161] being the original posthole and [177] a later replacement.

4.8.6 Arc C

Arc C (contexts [137], [153], [157], [163], [201], [205], [225], [227], [231], Fig. 6; Plate 9) had a maximum diameter of c.12.6m and consisted of nine postholes. These were also circular in plan and were generally substantially shallower than the postholes of Arc B, (on average 0.13m) which aided the allocation of the postholes to each arc. At the northern and western extent

of the features, Arcs B and C converged and postholes [137] and [153] of Arc C were seen to cut postholes [135] and [155] of Arc B respectively, demonstrating that Arc B was of an earlier phase of construction than Arc C. No artefacts were retrieved from the postholes of Arc C.

4.8.7 Arc D

Arc D (contexts [143], [145], [169], [179], [209], [213], [217], [223], Fig. 6; Plates 10-11) had a maximum diameter of c.8.9m and contained eight postholes. These were generally circular in plan, with flattened bases and steep sides, and were generally 0.25-0.30m in depth. The fill of posthole [217] produced a large fragment of Middle Iron Age pottery, which is likely to date to the 4th century BC, and posthole [213] also contained a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery.

4.8.8 Arc E

Arc E (contexts [141], [167], [173], [191], [211], [215], [219], Fig. 6; Plate 12) had a maximum diameter of c.8.8m and consisted of seven postholes. Again, these were generally circular in plan and were a similar shape in section to the postholes of Arc D. The postholes of Arc E were substantially shallower than those of Arc D (ranging from 0.07-0.19m deep) and could be confidently allocated to their respective arcs. No artefacts were retrieved from the postholes of Arc E.

4.8.9 Although no direct relationship exists between Arc D and Arc E, the plan (Fig. 6) demonstrates a similar convergence to that of Arcs B and C. Arc D appears to align well with Arc B and Arc E appears to align well with Arc C. This suggests that Arcs B and D are contemporary with each other, and that Arcs C and E are contemporary with each other. Arc A also appears to align better with Arcs C and E than with Arcs B and D. It has been demonstrated that Arc B pre-dates Arc C, so it is likely that Arcs B and D represent the first phase of the structure and that Arcs A, C and E are a later re-build on a slightly different alignment.

4.8.10 Other features

A feature was partially revealed along the north-western edge of the area (contexts [151] – [152]; Fig. 8, Section 34). As the feature was not fully uncovered in plan, it was not possible to ascertain whether it represented a pit, posthole or ditch terminus. However, the fill of this feature produced one fragment of probable Middle Iron Age pottery so it appears to be contemporary with the neighbouring post-built structure.

4.9 Area 2: Romano-British remains

4.9.1 Postholes

4.9.2 A group of four postholes was revealed in the northern part of the area (contexts [123] – [124] and [129] – [134]; Fig. 8, Sections 32-33). Posthole [123] contained a small fragment of possible Early Roman pottery, but no other artefacts were retrieved from the features. These postholes are close to the northern limit of excavation and it is likely that they form part of a feature or structure that was not fully revealed within the area.

4.10 Area 2: Undated Postholes and Stakeholes

- 4.10.1 Around the south-west area of the posthole arcs, four further postholes were excavated (contexts [193] – [196] and [233] – [236]; Fig. 8, Section 30). Posthole [193] cut [195] and posthole [235] cut [233]. It is unclear whether these are associated with the structure formed by the arcs of postholes or whether they form part of a separate structure that lies largely beyond the south-western limit of excavation. No artefacts were retrieved from these features.
- 4.12.2 A cluster of stake holes was revealed towards the north-western part of Arc A (contexts [181] – [190]; Section 31). Again, it is unclear how these features relate to the structure and no artefacts were retrieved from them.

4.10 Areas 3 and 4 (Figs. 2, 4 & 5; Fig. 8, Sections 13-14; Plates 13-14)

- 4.10.1 Area 3 was situated to the south of Area 2, underlying the former tarmac playground of the school. As mentioned previously, the northern section of this area had been severely truncated to form a level surface. No archaeological features survived in this northern section, to the immediate south-east of Area 2, but did appear further south, where the ground had been less disturbed.
- 4.10.2 Area 4 was located east of Area 3 and north of Area 1, immediately to the east of a small clump of trees that were to be retained. This area had previously been laid to grass. No obviously modern disturbance was apparent.
- 4.10.3 The natural chalk in Area 3 was found at heights of between 67.96mOD in the south-west and 68.35mOD towards the north. In Area 4 the chalk reached heights of between 68.03mOD at the south-east and 68.44mOD at the north-east.

4.11 Areas 3 and 4: Medieval Trackway

- 4.11.1 In Area 3 a number of linear features aligned northeast-southwest were identified (contexts [31] – [64]; Fig. 5; Fig. 8, Sections 13-14; Plate 13). Two slots were excavated through these and they were found to be a series of shallow U-shaped features, some with a basal fill of very compact crushed flint, and are likely to represent cartwheel ruts. Nine iron horseshoe nails were recovered from the fills of these features. Contexts [34] and [38] produced nails dating to between the 11th and 14th centuries AD, context [38] contained a 13th – 14th century nail, and late 14th century nails were recovered from contexts [38] and [48]. These ruts appear to form part of a road or track-way in use during the medieval period.
- 4.11.2 Numerous similar linear features were observed in Area 4 (Fig. 4; Plate 14), which were on the same alignment as those in Area 3, and probably formed part of the same track-way. There were also some apparent pits in Area 4, but this area was not excavated archaeologically as the groundworks to be undertaken here (the construction of a climbing frame) would cause minimal disturbance to the features.

4.12 Other watching brief areas (the haul road, foundation and service trenches) (Fig. 2)

- 4.12.1 The haul road was excavated around the northern side of the school buildings, reaching a width of between c.2.8m and 3.3m. Excavations reached depths of between 0.24m below ground level at the western end and 0.77m along the northeast-southwest stretch of road. Most of the haul road was excavated down onto the natural chalk, with the exception of the eastern end, where the excavations only reached a depth of c.0.10-0.15m.
- 4.12.2 A probable service trench was seen along the south-eastern edge of the haul road excavation, running parallel to the main school building, which was exposed up to a width of 1.75m. This was thought to be the original 1950s drainage trench, which was known by the site manager to be located in this area.
- 4.12.3 Two soakaways were excavated to the south of Area 4 and west of Area 1, and a third soakaway was excavated off the eastern corner of Area 1.
- 4.12.4 The area around the southern-most foundation trenches for the new extension, directly adjacent to the existing school buildings, was stripped of tarmac, but the underlying hard-core substrate was only removed along the lines of the actual foundation trenches. Some potentially archaeological linear features were hand excavated when encountered, but all proved to be modern service trenches.
- 4.12.5 No archaeological deposits, finds or features were observed during the excavations for the haul road, soakaways or southern-most foundation trenches.

5.0 FINDS REPORT

5.1 The Bulk Finds by Trista Clifford

5.1.1 All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and pottery marked with site code and context. The bulk assemblage is quantified by count and weight. Most metalwork is diagnostic and does not require x-raying. An overview of the assemblage is shown in Appendix 1.

5.2 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small assemblage of 137 sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 1176g was excavated from the site. The majority of fabrics and forms indicate a Middle Iron Age date but there are a few examples of well-finished vessels with cordons and corrugated profiles which are no earlier than the mid 1st century BC.

5.2.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and a site-specific fabric type-series was defined following guidelines set out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1995). The assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight. Where possible, EVEs were also calculated but as there were few large rim sherds, this proved to be an unsuitable method of quantification for this assemblage.

5.2.3 Fabric Type Series

FG1 Sparse, moderately-sorted, angular flint between 0.3-0.9mm in size, with moderate, well-sorted, rounded glauconite and sparse quartz both around 0.3-0.5mm

FQ1 Moderate, moderately to poorly-sorted, angular, calcined flint varying in size from 0.2-4mm but many between 0.5-1mm with sparse well-sorted quartz around 0.3-0.5mm and rare, large glauconite around 1mm.

FQ2 Moderate to common well-sorted flint mostly around 0.2-0.4mm with sparse fragments up to 1mm in a silty matrix with little quartz visible at x20 magnification. Rare, rounded glauconite around 0.4-0.6mm is also present.

FQ3 Moderate, well-sorted, rounded quartz around 0.2-0.4mm with rare to sparse, well-sorted, angular flint between 0.3-0.7mm.

QG1 Moderate to common, well-sorted, rounded quartz around 0.1-0.2mm in size in a sparsely micaceous matrix with rare glauconite and red, iron-rich inclusions around 0.3-0.4mm.

QG2 Common, moderately-sorted, rounded quartz between 0.2-0.8mm in size but mostly between 0.3-0.5mm with sparse to moderate glauconite around 0.2-0.3mm in size.

QG3 Moderate, well-sorted, rounded glauconite between 0.2-0.5mm (occasionally up to 0.7mm) with sparse to moderate, moderately-sorted quartz around 0.4-0.6mm

SH1 Sparse, poorly-sorted shell around 0.4-4.5mm with moderate, well-sorted, rounded quartz around 0.1-0.5mm and rare glauconite around 0.3mm.

SH2 Common, moderately-sorted shell between 0.7 and 7mm (mostly 3-5mm). One very large example of 12mm is a small bi-valve seashell (possibly tellin or a similar species). Rare, black, iron-rich inclusions are also present.

Although several large assemblages from the Winchester area have been published in the last 20 years, there is no established fabric type series. Possible concordances are suggested in Table 1.

Fabric	Suggested Concordances
FG1	
FQ1	Easton Lane fabric A2= Winnall Down fabric 2
FQ2	Easton Lane fabric A1 = Winnall Down fabric 3
FQ3	
QG1	Easton Lane fabric C1
QG2	
QG3	
SH1	Easton Lane fabric E1
SH2	

Table 1: Possible fabric concordances

5.2.4 Fabrics

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	% Sherds	% Weight
FG1	3	76	2.6	7.1
FQ1	9	216	7.8	20.1
FQ2	14	204	12.2	19.0
FQ3	20	68	17.4	6.3
QG1	57	380	49.6	35.4
QG2	6	36	5.2	3.4
QG3	2	54	1.7	5.0
SH1	3	20	2.6	1.9
SH2	1	18	0.9	1.7

Table 2: Quantification of fabrics

5.2.5 All the sherds in the assemblage are in flint, sand or shell-tempered fabrics. Flint-tempered fabrics account for between 40% and 50% of the pottery. The four flint fabrics all have sandy matrixes, which are characteristic of the Middle Iron Age, although one small sherd recorded as FQ3 is very grey and could be an early Roman fabric; each is represented by 20 sherds or less. Fabrics FQ1 and FQ2 are similar, apart from the frequency and sorting of the flint, and both contain small amounts of glauconite, probably indicating a similar clay source. However, Hawkes' work on fabrics from two sites in the Winchester area, Winnall Down and Easton Lane, suggests that more ill-sorted flint fabrics like FQ1 tend to be associated with pre-Saucepan pot forms whilst later fabrics tend to have better sorted flint similar to FQ2 (Hawkes 1989: 93). FQ3 is a non-glauconitic sandy fabric only containing very small quantities of flint. FQ4, of which there are only 3 sherds, has very noticeable glauconite inclusions which must either indicate a different geological source for the clay used or deliberate glauconite

tempering. No such fabrics are present in other assemblages from the area.

5.2.6 Three quartz-sand fabrics were defined, together making up around 45-55% of the assemblage, all of which contain small quantities of glauconite. By far the most common of these is the fine quartz QG1 fabric which is found with both Middle and Late Iron Age forms. There are six sherds of a similar, but coarser, quartz fabric, QG1 and only two sherds of the noticeably glauconitic fabric QG3, which may be from a similar source to the flint with glauconite fabric, FQ4. It is noticeable that most sandy fabrics from local sites are considered to be Late Iron Age (Hawkes 1989: 93).

5.2.7 There are only four sherds of shell-tempered pottery in the assemblage. One sherd contained much more frequent shell and two fabric types were therefore defined, although the type of shell appears to be the same in both fabrics.

5.2.8 Forms

Diagnostic rim sherds from eight vessels are present. Three examples from contexts [75] and [119] are burnished, unrestricted, plain-rim jars, all in fabric QG1. These are similar to the undecorated 'saucepan pots' defined as typical of ceramic phase 6 at Danebury and found in very large quantities across central southern Britain. Based on a range of ceramic, stratigraphic and absolute dating methods, CP6 is estimated at 400-300BC, although similar types continue alongside the developed decorated saucepan tradition of CP7, which is dated to 300-100/50 BC (Cunliffe 1991: 242). The most complete of the vessels has a slightly flaring profile and can be paralleled at the nearby site of Easton Lane (Hawkes 1989: 15, Fig. 91, 95). Three examples of necked, shouldered jars with gently curving profiles were recorded from contexts [12] and [218]; these are in fabrics FQ1, FQ3 and QG1 and can be paralleled in many local assemblages (e.g. Hawkes 1989: 17, Figs. 91, 95). A narrow range of forms of the type described above is a feature of Middle Iron Age pottery from Hampshire (Brown 1995: 55).

5.2.9 Slightly more unusual is a vessel from context [112], which seems to be unrestricted but features a prominent lid-seated rim, in fabric FQ2. No direct parallel has been found for this vessel and it may be slightly later than the necked and straight-sided jars in the rest of the assemblage. Similar fabrics are associated with both undecorated and decorated saucepans, and occasionally with slightly later forms at Easton Lane and Winnall Down (Hawkes 1989: 93).

5.2.10 Another vessel with a bead rim and elaborate corrugated profile, featuring cordons, could be broadly characterised as Aylesford-Swarling style and two other cordoned bodysherds are of a similar style. All the Late Iron Age pottery is in the fine sand fabric (QG1) and two diagnostic examples have deliberately oxidised surfaces possibly in imitation of the imported Gallo-Belgic, *Terra Rubra* fabric and bodysherds of this type were found in several other contexts.

5.2.11 There is only one decorated sherd in the assemblage, which features fingertip impressions on a gentle carination. This type of decoration is more characteristic of Early Iron Age pottery and may be earlier than the rest of the assemblage but is residual in a context containing Middle to Late Iron

Age fabrics.

5.2.12 Discussion

5.2.13 As discussed above, the assemblage is typical of Middle Iron Age pottery in Hampshire; however, the lack of decorated saucepan pots is worth noting. The advent of the fully developed decorated saucepan pot styles is dated to around 300-100/50 BC, whereas similar undecorated types may have been produced from 400 BC (Danebury phase 7). However, these plain forms continued to be produced alongside decorated ones throughout the Middle Iron Age and this assemblage is probably too small to provide a representative sample.

5.2.14 There is clearly activity which post-dates around 50BC, as evidenced by the Aylesford-Swarling style pottery but as this material occurs alongside more typical Middle Iron Age material it seems likely that this represents a short-lived continuation of the Middle Iron Age phase when the main site features were filling up and going out of use

5.2.15 The presence of rare to sparse amounts of glauconite in most of the fabrics probably indicates a similar local source for most of the pottery. Small amounts of two more densely glauconitic fabrics, FG1 and QG3, are almost certainly derived from a different clay source. The site is located at least 40km from a source of Upper Greensand but there may be drift geology more locally containing glauconite. The shell in the small number of shelly wares appears to be fresh sea-shell rather than fossil shell from a geological source and again must be from outside the immediate local area.

5.2.16 Medieval Pottery

Two sherds of medieval pottery weighing 8g were recovered; one is a fine sandy ware with green-glaze dated to the mid-14th to 15th century from context [150] and the other an unglazed fine sandy fabric dated to the 13-14th centuries from context [122].

5.3 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.3.1 Introduction

5.3.2 Sixteen contexts produced bone, nine of which were dated to the Mid Iron Age ([12], [75], [119], [120]), Mid to Late Iron Age ([69], [76], [112]) or the Late Iron Age ([70], [107]).

5.3.3 Methods

5.3.3 The assemblage was in a reasonable state of preservation with some large fragments present.

5.3.4 Analysis included identification of fragments to species and the skeletal element represented. The resulting data produced NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) counts. The NISP totals include all skeletal elements such as skull fragments, ribs and vertebrae, but any conjoining fragments have been counted as one. To assist with the MNE calculations and in an attempt to avoid the distortion

caused by differing fragmentation rates, the specimens were recorded according to the part and proportion of the bone present. The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was calculated from the most common element according to the MNE, taking sides into consideration. No attempt was made to differentiate between sheep and goat or horse and donkey. Undiagnostic fragments categorised as cattle size or sheep size have been included in the percentages of identifiable bone.

5.3.5 Epiphyseal fusion was recorded and subsequently interpreted using data provided by Silver (1969). Dental wear was recorded using Grant's system (1982). Dental eruption was calculated using data from Silver (1969), and Levine (1982). Where measurements were possible these were undertaken using methods outlined by Von Den Driesch (1976). Each fragment was then studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

5.3.6 Due to the small size of the assemblage detailed analysis of the results (including body part data, ageing, butchery patterns) was not considered worthwhile and has not been undertaken. Instead, general observations have been made.

5.3.7 Results

The Table below outlines the identified sample and the taxa present in each phase.

	Mid Iron Age (MIA)	Mid to Late Iron Age (MLIA)	Late Iron Age (LIA)	Undated	Total
Cattle	27 (2)	28 (1)	53 (2)	29 (2)	137
Sheep	17 (1)	17 (1)	37 (1)	39 (2)	110
Pig	2 (1)	3 (1)	0	3 (1)	8
Horse	1 (1)	3 (1)	2 (1)	0	6
Dog	>100 (3)	0	1 (1)	0	101
Small Mammal	0	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	3
Total	147+	52	94	72	365

Table 3: Quantification of animal bone by date in terms of NISP with MNI totals in brackets

5.3.8 As the table shows, the assemblage is small with the largest proportion collected from LIA contexts. Cattle and sheep dominate the assemblage in all phases with the other species present in very small quantities.

5.3.9 For both cattle and sheep there appears to be little change from the Mid to Late Iron Age phases, with loose teeth, cranial fragments, vertebrae, ribs and longbones all present and both juveniles and adults represented.

5.3.10 With the exception of a cattle metatarsal from [112] that displays a chop mark at the distal end, butchery evidence is lacking. Carnivorous gnawing is evident on fragments from [107] and [112], suggesting that at least some of the bone was accessible before being deposited.

5.3.11 A healed fracture was visible on a fragment of sheep rib. No other pathology was noted. A single fragment was cattle scapula was partially charred. [119] contained a sheep mandible which showed signs of being worked as the

posterior edge had been serrated.

- 5.3.12 Pigs are poorly represented and with two exceptions, a vertebra and a scapula, only teeth or cranial fragments are present. Horses are similarly small in numbers and only metatarsals and an innominate fragment are present.
- 5.3.13 Mid Iron Age [120] contained the remains of at least three foetal/neonatal dogs. The only other fragment of dog recovered was an innominate from Late Iron Age [107].

5.4 The Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

- 5.4.1 Disarticulated fragments of human bone were recovered from Middle to Late Iron Age [112], Late Iron Age [107] and undated [67]. Age and sex estimations were carried out with reference to Bass (1987), Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and Gustafson and Koch (1996).
- 5.4.2 [107] contained a broken fragment of cranium consisting of the occipital and left parietal bones. The nuchal area of the occipital displayed male characteristics, but a confident assessment of sex cannot be achieved from a single fragment. Also within [107] were six fragments of probable infant cranium. The single fragment recovered from [112] represents an adult cranium.
- 5.4.3 [67] contained a number of tooth crowns from an infant of approximately 6 months old (Gustafson and Koch 1996). The same context also contained fragments of cranium, humerus, femur, rib and vertebrae of an infant of the same approximate age and therefore assumed to be the same individual.

5.5 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

- 5.5.1 A small assemblage of 29 pieces of worked flint weighing 1.917kg was recovered during the work, and is summarised in Table 4. The flint raw material comprises a number of different types, predominantly lightly patinated black and mottled grey coloured, with a light buff coloured cortex, although some pieces are patinated white or blue-grey.

Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	15
Soft hammer-struck flakes	3
Chip	1
Fragments	4
Shattered piece	1
Cores	3
Core fragment	1
Hammerstone	1
Total	29

Table 4: The Flintwork

- 5.5.2 This small assemblage comprises entirely of debitage. Most of the pieces are hard hammer-struck flakes and fragments, although there were also

three soft hammer-struck pieces, however none of these had any evidence for platform preparation.

5.5.3 The three cores comprised two single-platform flake cores and a multiple-platform flake core. There was also a core fragment and a hammerstone. None of the cores had any evidence for platform preparation, although the multiple-platform flake core did exhibit evidence for a systematic knapping strategy.

5.5.4 Although there may be a number of pieces that may date to the earlier Neolithic, especially the soft hammer-struck flake and multiple-platform flake core from [99], the majority of the assemblage would be more at home in a Bronze Age date range. Some flakes appear fairly fresh, and could be the result of wall knapped flintwork.

5.6 The Shell by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 A single fragment of Common Mussel shell, *Mytilus Edulis*, was recovered from post hole fill [196].

5.7 CBM by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A small assemblage of CBM was recovered, consisting of c.22 pieces weighing 122g. The assemblage was assessed rapidly by eye. Two fabric types were distinguished, described below:

T1- Well fired, medium sand-tempered with occasional to moderate clay pellet inclusions and moderate iron rich inclusions up to 1mm, fairly poorly sorted

B1- Medium fired, frequent medium sand-tempered with occasional iron-rich inclusions up to 2mm.

5.7.2 Pit fill [70] contained a peg or roof tile fragment of Fabric T1. Ditch fill [112] also contained a tile fragment of the same fabric. A small undiagnostic fragment in Fabric T1 was recovered from quarry pit fill [110]. These finds are likely to have been intrusive as there was disturbance by modern features in the vicinity.

5.7.3 Context [112] also contained several small abraded fragments in Fabric B1. They probably originate from brick rather than tile, although the pieces are highly abraded and too small to attribute form with any certainty. This find is likely to have been intrusive as there was disturbance by modern features in the vicinity.

5.8 Ironwork by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 A small assemblage of ironwork was recovered: 16 objects weighing 106g. The assemblage is in a reasonably good condition with moderate corrosion. The metal objects were assigned numbers on-site which will not be referred to in this report.

5.8.2 The majority of the assemblage consists of horseshoe nails. A total of nine

iron nails were recovered from four contexts, all of which are rut fills which form part of a track-way. Three fiddle key form horseshoe nails were recovered; two from [34] and one from [38]. This type of nail was in use from the 11th century AD through to the 14th century AD (Clark 1995: 86).

- 5.8.3 Context [38] also produced a single 13th century horseshoe nail with expanded head and ears. This type of nail appears from the 13-14th century and is used with Type 3 horseshoes (Clark 1995: 87). Square or rectangular headed horseshoe nails, in use from the latter part of the 14th century (Clark 1995: 97) were recovered from contexts [38] and [48]. A probable square headed nail was also recovered from [52].
- 5.8.4 A heavy duty nail, 75mm in length, was recovered from context [52] along with a shank fragment from a similar sized nail.
- 5.8.5 Other ironwork
- 5.8.6 An amorphous lump and two small sheet fragments were also recovered from [52] and [40] respectively. Post hole [87] contained three fragments from a modern Kirby hairgrip.

5.9 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 5.9.1 A total of 65 fired clay fragments weighing 222g were recovered from nine separate contexts, characterised below in Table 5. The analysis aimed to identify the form and function of the burnt clay assemblage, in order to illuminate the possible range of activities taking place on the site.
- 5.9.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function, and recorded on pro-forma archive sheets. The primary characteristics indicating function used in the analysis include: wattle impressions, smoothed surfaces, diagnostic piercings or being part of a known object form, with the presence of at least two diagnostic features informing identification.
- 5.9.3 Two fabric groups were devised, described below:

F1 – Sparse, fine sand with frequent angular calcined flint up to 13mm, frequent sub-angular chalk up to 10mm and moderate organic voids, poorly sorted.

F2 – Medium to fine sand with frequent coarse organics and moderate iron-rich inclusions up to 2mm.

Period	Undated	MIA	MIA-LIA	LIA	Totals
No. of contexts	3	2	3	1	9
F1	2/4g	47/48g	5/96g	4/52g	56/200g
F2	5/16g		2/8g		7/24g

Table 5: Characterisation of the fired clay assemblage

- 5.9.4 The majority of the assemblage consists of amorphous lumps in Fabric 1, spread across features dated to the Middle and Mid/Late Iron Age. Only

seven fragments in Fabric 2 were recovered from ditch fills [110] and [112]. These were also undiagnostic in nature.

- 5.9.5 The assemblage is in a poor, abraded condition and therefore it has not been possible to assign a form or function to any of the recovered fragments. No evidence of structural use, briquetage or industrial use was observed. The amorphous and abraded nature of the assemblage is likely to be indicative of redeposition.

5.10 Stone by Trista Clifford

- 5.10.1 Only two stone fragments were recovered. Pit fill [119] contained an unworked piece of degraded shale. A tiny fragment of slate was recovered from post hole [122], which also contained pottery dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age.

5.11 Metal working waste by Trista Clifford

- 5.11.1 Three small fragments of metalworking waste were recovered. Posthole [160] contained a small piece of undiagnostic ironworking waste. Two small fragments of clinker were recovered from posthole [176].

5.12 The registered finds by Trista Clifford

- 5.12.1 A bone gouge formed from the tibia of a sheep, RF<10>, was recovered from ditch fill [8]. The object is pierced at the distal end with a circular perforation, diameter c.4mm, and there are tool marks visible on the smoothed shaft of the bone. The shaft is circular in section and tapers towards the proximal end, which is cut longitudinally across the shaft. The tip is broken.
- 5.12.2 No pottery dating was available for this context, however it is placed stratigraphically below fill [12], which contained pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age.
- 5.12.3 A similar gouge, formed from a longitudinally split long bone from a Bronze Age context at Easton Lane (Fasham *et. al.* 1989: 116), shows a similar piercing at the distal end, and large groups of such objects have been found at several Iron Age sites, including Danebury (Sellwood 1984) and All Cannings Cross (Cunnington 1923). The actual function of such objects remains in question: Cunnington suggests several uses including pins, skewers and weaving shuttles and cites ethnographic parallels in hide preparation (Sellwood 1984: 387).

6.0 The Environmental Samples by Lucy Allot

See Appendix 2 for sample details.

6.1 Twenty-five soil samples were taken to recover environmental remains and to better understand the deposition processes on site. Samples were taken from the fills of the large ditch, the gullies, the infant grave, the beehive-shaped pit and a selection of postholes.

6.2 Introduction

6.2.1 Excavations at Kings Worthy Primary School revealed a diverse series of features suitable for environmental sampling. Features sampled include post holes/small pits, a grave, a possible grain bin and associated fills and several ditch fills. Sampling was aimed at recovering a range of environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred plant remains, bone and shell. Many of these features were distinguished by dark fills that may be a result of burning and organic decomposition.

6.3 Methods

6.3.1 The 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 (Appendix 2, Table 8) and establish their potential for further analysis. Archaeological and environmental remains such as charcoal, bone, land snail shells, pottery, burnt clay and fire cracked flint, were removed from the residues and quantified (Appendix 2, Tables 9 & 10).

6.3.2 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). Where species identifications have been made the nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Where possible land snail shells have been identified using an identification key (Cameron 2003).

6.4 Results and Discussion

6.4.1 The site did not contain any waterlogged deposits and any uncharred plant remains present are therefore considered modern. Many of the samples contained small uncharred roots which provide some evidence for modern disturbance. Uncharred weed seeds such as *Chenopodium* sp. (fat hen), *Sambucus nigra* (elder) and *Carex* sp. (sedges) were also noted. These remains need not prevent examination of ancient environmental remains.

6.4.2 The assessment focuses on the charred botanical assemblage, including macro plant remains and wood charcoal as well as the land snail shells. Faunal remains have been incorporated in the bone assessment report (see above).

6.4.3 Charcoal and charred macro plant remains were present in small quantities

in many of the samples. The majority of the charcoal assemblage consisted of fragments <4mm (often <2mm) in size and does not provide sufficient charcoal suitable for analysis and identification. Larger hand collected charcoal fragments from contexts [180] and [144] were viewed and identified. Context [180], a post hole fill, contained a single *Quercus* sp. (deciduous oak) heartwood fragment. A single fragment from context [144] was identified to the Maloideae group. This group of taxa includes *Malus* sp. (apple), *Pyrus* sp. (pear), *Sorbus* sp. (white beam) and *Crataegus* sp. (hawthorn) that cannot be distinguished satisfactorily based on their anatomy. Although only identified to the family level this fragment would be suitable for radiocarbon dating if considered beneficial to the understanding of the feature.

- 6.4.4 Charcoal fragments in the post hole fills were small and sparse, indicating that the wooden posts were not burnt *in situ*. It is most likely that they naturally decayed and that the dark staining denoting the feature results from the decomposition process. Chalk inclusions noted within the post holes may be packing material used to support the posts. Poor preservation of charcoal and a lack of discrete burning episodes also helps to explain the poor recovery of other botanical remains.
- 6.4.5 Macro plant remains including charred cereal grains of *Triticum* sp. (wheat) and *Hordeum* sp. (barley) were identified in samples from contexts [148], [120] and [76]. Indeterminate cereal grains were also noted in three further samples but these are too poorly preserved to be identified. A single indeterminate pulse half was present in BS <25>, context [224]. The weed seed assemblage contained cf. *Brassica* sp. (cabbage), *Sambucus nigra* (elder) and some unidentified and indeterminate fruiting structures.
- 6.4.6 Unfortunately the crop and weed seed assemblages are small and poorly preserved and cannot therefore provide information concerning cultivation or domestic activities at the site. Cereals and seeds that are present most likely represent a background scatter of activity and do not truly represent the complexity of the social activities undertaken at the site. In this instance the post-depositional processes and preservation conditions have not favoured preservation of botanical remains. The grave fill, context [24], did not contain any charred macro plant remains. This feature, as with many other features at this site, did however contain large quantities of land snail shells and it is possible that these indicate post-depositional disturbance.
- 6.4.7 Land snail taxa including *Discus rotundatus* Müller, cf. *Cochlicopa* sp., cf. *Cepaea* sp. and cf. *Oxychilus* sp. of varying maturities were noted. *Discus rotundatus* is common in hedges and woodland (Cameron 2003). The remaining genera identified all have species that thrive in wooded environments and more detailed vegetation may be provided if species identifications are obtained for these taxa.

6.5 Significance and Potential

- 6.5.1 It was anticipated that the samples from Kings Worthy Primary School would produce a broad range of environmental remains and provide botanical assemblages suitable for further analysis. Although dark and apparently charcoal rich features such as post holes and burnt deposits were present, samples from these deposits have recovered only small

quantities of highly comminuted charcoal and charred macrobotanical remains that hold no potential for obtaining further information about the site.

- 6.5.2 The land snail assemblage provides the best potential for further analysis and may provide information regarding post-depositional processes as well as past vegetation of the site. It is, however, necessary to establish the antiquity of the snail shell assemblage. At present this is not clear but could be determined through consultation with a specialist.

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 Iron Age Remains

- 7.1.1 The majority of the features on site dated from the Middle Iron Age period, including a substantial ditch, a probable grain storage pit and a large circular post-built structure, rebuilt at least once. There was also more limited evidence from the Late Iron Age and several other postholes and possible pits.
- 7.1.2 One of a group of postholes adjacent to the post-built structure contained a sherd of possible Early Roman pottery, although this could have been residual and no firm conclusions can be drawn from this limited evidence.
- 7.1.3 The nearby site at Eversley Park Recreation Ground included similarly dated features (Winchester Museums Service 1995). It is likely that this site is part of the same Iron Age settlement revealed within the grounds of Kings Worthy Primary School.
- 7.1.4 A probable storage pit found at Eversley Park contained similar deposits to pit [68] in Area 1, and its disuse can also be dated to the Middle Iron Age. An archaeological site at Easton Lane, Winchester, also revealed Iron Age settlement, including several beehive-shaped pits (Fasham *et. al.* 1989: 67-8, 149-150). This type of pit is widely believed to have been utilised for grain storage, because the distinctive shape creates a smaller opening at the surface, which is easier to seal (Hill 1995: 18).
- 7.1.5 The three foetal or neonatal dogs that were excavated from the primary fills of the beehive-shaped pit at Kings Worthy Primary School could be classed as a *Special Animal Deposit*. Hill describes these as complete or partial skeletons, articulated limbs and complete skulls found frequently on Iron Age sites, usually including a higher percentage of horses and dogs than across the site as a whole (Hill 1995: 13-14). Such deposits are often associated with disused storage pits and may represent sacrifices or offerings of thanks (*ibid.*). It is unlikely that these dogs were the waste product of normal butchery and carcass processing activities, although there is no evidence to suggest that they were deliberately sacrificed. Maltby has interpreted the foetal and neonatal dogs found on other sites of this period as a deliberate attempt to reduce litter sizes (Hill 1995: 28, referencing Maltby 1981: 191; 1985b: 107).

7.2 Iron Age: Post Built Structure

- 7.2.1 Build phases and dates of use
The concentric arcs of postholes excavated in Area 2 appear to represent two phases of a post-built structure. The first phase consisted of two arcs of postholes, the fills of which contain pottery sherds dating to the Middle Iron Age, some of which were considered likely to be 4th century BC. The second phase of the structure consisted of three arcs of postholes, which only yielded a few small sherds of Iron Age pottery and some probably residual Medieval pottery. Therefore it appears that the first phase of the structure went out of use some time after the 4th century BC, but the end of the second phase cannot be dated with certainty.

- 7.2.2 Structural interpretations
Interpretations of the form of possible structures or buildings associated with patterns of postholes have proved a fertile subject for discussion amongst researchers. It has become clear that one of the best ways of making sense of the archaeological data is to attempt physical reconstructions, the work of Peter Reynolds and colleagues at the Butser Farm project being the most notable for the Iron Age period.
- 7.2.3 The Pimperne Roundhouse reconstruction undertaken at Butser, based on the concentric rings of postholes uncovered in excavations at Pimperne, Dorset (similar, though not identical, to the Kings worthy example) provides an illuminating parallel (Reynolds 1989, 34) (Cunliffe 2005, 270).
- 7.2.4 This reconstruction suggested that an upstanding building was formed of a double ring work of outer wattle and daub wall and an inner ring of posts which had a mortised and tenoned ring-beam on top (Fig. 9). This could be directly comparable to posthole Arcs B and C (outer wall) and Arcs D and E (inner ring of posts). The reconstruction suggested that this wall and post ring provided a robust structure onto which a conical roof sat with a superstructure of six main rafters. Reynolds notes that at the original excavations at Pimperne, curving slots were discovered (to the exterior of the double ringwork) which may have housed the rafters in the ground (Reynolds 1989, 34). There is the possibility that the exterior post ring at Kings worthy (Arc A) represents such a housing, although a difficulty with this interpretation is that the postholes are vertical and not sloped towards the angle of the roof. It is just possible that Arc A represents an external wall. However, it is unclear how this would have worked in a constructional sense and the building it enclosed would have been unusually large (see below). Another interpretation for this external ring of posts is that they formed a post defined area around the main structure and did not form a strictly functional part of the construction.
- 7.2.5 The building's internal space
The possible building, if constructed in a similar way to the Pimperne example would have had a central internal space and a periphery formed by the inner supporting posts and the wattle and daub wall. It has been suggested that this peripheral space was used for storage, sleeping or the stalling of animals (e.g. Cunliffe 2005, Pope 2007). There is the possibility that the outer ring of posts (Arc A) formed a further, much larger, peripheral space (although the constructional basis for this interpretation is uncertain). Pope suggests that in triple-ring structures, the width of the inner zone is very similar to that of the periphery, at 1.8m (Pope 2007: 217). The inner zone refers to the space between the two innermost rings of posts, between the central space and the peripheral space. The Kings Worthy triple-ring structure had an inner zone of c.2m in width and a potential periphery (if posthole Arc A is included) of c.2.75m in width, making it larger than average.
- 7.2.6 Local parallels
Notably, examples of probable roundhouses from the surrounding area seem to take a different form. The nearby sites at Easton Lane and Winnall Down both included roundhouses, but these were generally formed from ring gullies, occasionally with internal postholes. At Easton Lane, four Early

Middle Iron Age penannular gullies contained internal, possibly concentric, rings of postholes, which were small in comparison to the Kings worthy example (Fasham *et. al.* 1989: 149). There was no ring gully associated with the structure identified at Kings Worthy, although this may have been lost through truncation. Alternatively, the lack of such a gully may be deliberate and associated with the structure's function or construction.

7.2.7 Size of structure and comparable examples

The overall size of the structure, with a projected total diameter of 18.14m, (if posthole Arc A is part of the building construction) is large in comparison with other similar post-built structures in the south-east. For example, Cunliffe compares the size of a Middle Iron Age house found at Little Woodbury, Wilts, with a diameter of 14m, with those at Cow Down, Wilts and Pimperne Down, both 15m in diameter, and another at Old Down Farm, Hants, at 11m in diameter. He states that at present no house of comparable size or complexity has been found in the later part of the Iron Age (Cunliffe 2005: 271). In this case it seems likely that the structure at Kings Worthy represents more than just an individual dwelling, possibly serving a communal purpose. Without further contextual information and a much larger excavation area, it is difficult to speculate on what such a communal function may have been.

7.2.8 Limitations of evidence and alternative interpretations

It is worth remembering that the evidence from Kingsworthy is limited: only part of the structure was revealed during the excavation and we cannot know for certain that the postholes formed complete circles. There are examples of asymmetrical or semicircular Iron Age structures and there is a danger of over interpretation of fairly limited evidence. Ongoing reconstruction work by the East Sussex Archaeology and Museums Partnership (ESAMP) suggests that there may be no constructional need for a ring-beam to support the roof of the buildings. Instead the roof may have formed a stable structure, sat cone-like on the ground (Tristan Bareham pers.comm.) Although this work has been carried out on different geology (Weald clay), it does serve to illustrate that the traditional interpretations, such as developed by Reynolds, may not necessarily be correct.

7.3 Human Remains and the Late Iron Age Land Use

7.3.1 The late Iron Age evidence is derived solely from features cut into the earlier, Mid Iron Age deposits and the final infilling of the large east-west aligned ditch. The significance of this is unclear but implies that the earlier features were visible (the boundary ditch still in use) or their location known. This is interesting with regard to the probable storage pit [68] which appears to have been infilled (at least as far as the current natural horizon) and re-cut in the Late Iron Age, perhaps 100-200 years later (cut, [71]), though this may, of course be coincidental.

7.3.2 Disarticulated human remains were recovered from Late Iron Age contexts in the east-west aligned ditch [107] and feature [238]. There is little that can be said regarding the individuals, however, some wider themes may be apparent. Interestingly all of the human remains are associated with ditches or boundaries, a phenomena, which has been repeatedly noted on Iron Age sites (Hill 1995, 107) and may be associated with concepts of liminality, or

transitions, between life and death, (materially represented, perhaps, by the boundary ditches themselves). Associated with this, is the disarticulated form of the remains found. This has generally been thought to result from a process of excarnation, (placing the body in the open air until skeletal remains are exposed) with the subsequent re-deposition of the bones.

- 7.3.3 The infant remains reveal a different burial process, inhumation ([67]). Although the date of this event is unknown, the location of the burial, (cut into the upper fill of one of the ditches of the square enclosure) may suggest the boundary was still extant in some form and the deliberately chosen as a burial place. This would not be out of keeping with an Iron Age date for the inhumation, however such practises are also apparent from a number of periods, especially Saxon/Early Medieval (Reynolds, 2002, 171).

7.4 The wider context of the Iron Age remains

- 7.4.1 The site is located within an archaeologically sensitive area, lying close to other known archaeological sites. The discovery of substantial archaeological features of Iron Age date adjacent to the Eversley Park Recreation Ground site, which also contained Iron Age features, suggests that the settlement encompasses a much larger area than has currently been investigated.

- 7.4.2 Many of the features found during this excavation are relatively common on Iron Age sites. However, the circular post-built structure appears to be unusual in its scale when compared to similarly-constructed roundhouses of this period, not only in a local context but possibly on a national level. More detailed research would need to be carried out to compare this with other contemporary structures in order to understand its full significance.

7.5 Medieval Remains

- 7.5.1 During the medieval period a track-way ran through the site, consisting of a series of cartwheel ruts. Residual Medieval pottery was also found in other parts of the site.
- 7.5.2 The Eversley Park Recreation Ground excavations revealed a section of track, consisting of shallow, linear grooves, aligned northeast-southwest. Although this was undated and thought to have been a relatively recent rural track, it appears to align well with the medieval track-way seen in Areas 3 and 4. A further section of track-way on the same alignment was recorded during a watching brief at Morton House (Winchester Museums Service 1994) and lengths of medieval track-way have also been identified on aerial photographs of the area (Section 2.6.1).
- 7.5.3 The sections of track-way uncovered on the site are likely to relate to these other examples which can now be dated to the Medieval period. It would be interesting to investigate whether it forms part of a network of tracks, along with the possible track-way that has been identified on aerial photographs, which runs along the south bank of the River Itchen.
- 7.5.4 The track-way runs on a similar alignment to the nearby Roman road, which connects Winchester and Silchester, and may have served a similar purpose.

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APPENDIX 1: FINDS TABLE

Table 6: Finds quantified in count and weight (in g):

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Burnt clay	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)
8	21	96			35	48	4	4	3	106														
12	5	70			51	768	1	<2			2	38	1	12			4	36						
14	7	38			87	614	4	<2			10	1624												
34															2	6								
38															3	6								
40																			1	36				
48															1	2								
52															1	<2			6	54				
65	1	2																						
67					√	12																		
69	2	4	2	72							3	136												
70	7	86	5	52	13	66			6	1250	35	3212											>10	<2
73	1	49			1	<2			1	8	7	178												
75	31	242			1	2			5	279	103	6122												
76	7	92			1	<2			1	47	35	2405												
79											3	302												
81											1	4												
83											3	124												
85					1	2					3	46												
87											2	66		3	2									
95											3	488												
97									1	24														
99									2	126	2	50												
100			3	14	6	54																		
103	3	54															2	6						

Archaeology South-East
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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Burnt clay	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)
105					10	112																		
107	21	160			134	1194	4	8	2	19														
110			2	6																				
112	>10	78	>10	48	1	<2											1	16						
119	10	146			12	552					8	1772	1	42										
120	7	16	>10	4	>10	6					7	18					11	8						
122	3	6											1	2										
124	5	8							1	1	2	2												
136																							1	<2
138			1	<2																				
140			1	2																				
144											1	10											>10	8
148	3	<2																						
150	1	8									1	8												
152	1	4					1	<2			2	136												
160																					2	4		
170									1	15														
172							1	<2																
174									1	21														
176									1	2											1	<2		
180											5	16											√	<2
192									1	1														
196							2	2																
202									1	1														
210																								
214	1	6							1	7														
218	1	122							2	34	2	44												

Table 7: Small Finds

Small Find	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	34	Nail	IRON	MED
2				
3	38	Nail	IRON	MED
4	38	Nail	IRON	ROM
5	38	Nail	IRON	ROM
6	40	Amorph	LEAD	ROM
7	48	Nail	IRON	ROM
8	52	Nail	IRON	ROM
9	52	Nail	IRON	ROM
10	8	GOUGE	BONE	PREHIST

APPENDIX 2: Environmental Samples

Table 8: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot Volume ml	Flot description (prior to sorting)	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal >4mm	Charred plant remains	Micro fauna	Land Snail shells
1	12	burnt? deposit	24	155	charcoal and land snail shells (4+ types) prominent	****	**		*	****
2	24	grave fill	12	20	uncharred vegetation and land snails (4+ types) prominent	**				****
3	70	burnt deposit	12	<5	uncharred vegetation and land snails (4+ types) prominent					****
4	76	burnt deposit	6	<5	land snail shells, occasional small roots and uncharred seeds	**		* (2 <i>Triticum</i> sp., 1 cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.)		***
5	20	structure fill	6	40	uncharred vegetation and land snail shells prominent	**				**
6	22	structure fill	12	10	uncharred vegetation and land snail shells prominent	*		* (1 indeterminate grain)		**
7	105	ditch fill	24	30	land snail shells common (4+ types, diverse size range), micro fauna (cf. Amphibian)	**			*	****
8	120	ph fill	12	<5	land snail shells, microfauna (cf. Amphibian), occasional cpr	**		* (2 cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.)	*	**
9	106	ph fill	24	40	land snail shells, microfauna (cf. Amphibian), occasional cpr	**		* 2 <i>Sambucus nigra</i> + some indet. Frags	*	**
10	164	ph fill	10	10	uncharred vegetation, land snail shells (4+ types), occasional charcoal	**	*			**
11	168	ph fill	10	<5	uncharred vegetation and land snail shells prominent	**				**
12	170	ph fill	10	20	land snail shells, occasional small roots and uncharred seeds	**				***
13	152	ph fill	10		land snail shells, occasional small roots and uncharred seeds	**	*			**
14	174	ph fill	10	5	uncharred vegetation and land snail shells prominent	*				***
15	176	ph fill	6	10	uncharred vegetation and land snail shells prominent	**		* 1 unidentified		**
16	180	ph fill	10	<5	land snail shells, occasional small roots and uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> , cf. <i>Carex</i> sp.)	**		* cf. <i>Brassica</i> sp.		**
17	208	ph fill	10	10	uncharred vegetation, including seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.) and land snail shells prominent	**				**
18	206	ph fill	10	10	land snail shells (4+ types), occasional small roots and uncharred seeds (<i>Rubus</i> sp., cf. <i>Bifora</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.)	**		* (2 indet Gramineae)		
19	222	ph fill	5	<5	land snail shells, occasional uncharred vegetation	*				**
20	132	ph fill	12		uncharred vegetation, occasional land snail shells	*				**

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Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot Volume ml	Flot description (prior to sorting)	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal >4mm	Charred plant remains	Micro fauna	Land Snail shells
21	124	ph fill	6		land snail shells, occasional small roots and uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.)*	*		* (2 charred fruit parts indeterminate)		**
22	126	ph fill	10	10	uncharred vegetation and seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.), and land snail shells*	*				**
23	148	ph fill	10	30	uncharred vegetation, land snail shells (4+ types), occasional charcoal**	*		* (1 <i>Hordeum</i> sp. fragment)		***
24	142	ph fill	6	20	land snail shells (4+ types), occasional small roots and seeds*			* (1 indeterminate grain)		**
25	224	ph fill	6	5	uncharred vegetation, land snail shells, marine mollusc frag.*			* (1 indeterminate pulse half)		**

Table 9: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50 *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weight in grams

Sample Number	Context	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g) Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g) Molluscs	Weight (g) Land Snails	Weight (g) Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g) Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g) CPR?	Weight (g)	Residue Description			
1	12	**	27	*	<1	**	<1	***	2	***	11		pottery (2), >500 fcf (14,989), CBM (24)
2	24	*	1			*	<1						
3	70	*	15	*	1			*	<1	*	<1		
4	76	*	5			*	<1						fcf (267), Burnt clay (7)
5	20					*	3	*	<1				pottery (4)
6	22	*	1		**	6		*	<1				fcf (32)
7	105	*	12		**	14		*	<1	*	<1		pottery (6), burnt clay (44), fcf (252)
8	120	**	131					*	<1				25 fcf (803) burnt clay (175)
9	106	*	4	**	<1	***	11	**	<1	*	3		pottery (4), lithics (29), fcf (126)
10	164			*	<1	*	<1	*	<1		<1		
11	168			*	2								
12	170									*	<1		
13	152	*	1	*	<1	*	2	*	<1	*	3		
14	174			**	2								pottery (6), 4 fcf (135)
15	176			**	2								
16	180				**	6		*	2	*	2		
17	208	*	3	**	6								ind debris (5), fcf (4), slate (6)
18	206	*	3	**	10			*	2	**	2		fcf (5)
19	222			*	1			*	<1	*	<1		
20	132			**	<1			*	2	**	2		pottery (1)
21	124	*	2	**	2								pottery (4)
22	126			**	1								
23	148	*	<1	*	3								
24	142			*	1								cbm (1)
25	224			*	<1			*	<1				

Table 10: Charcoal

Context	Quercus sp.	Maloideae group	total
180	1		1
144		1	1

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	Deposit			Topsoil			0.22-0.26
2	Deposit			Subsoil			<0.18
3	Deposit			Natural			>0.25
4	Cut	(5)-(14)		Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch		2.85	1.26
5	Fill		[4]	Slump in Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch.	>1.0	0.5	0.16
6	Fill		[4]	Primary Silting in Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>1.0	1.3	0.2
7	Fill		[4]	Slump- (Erosion from adjacent Bank?) in Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>1.0	1.2	1
8	Fill		[4]	Silting in Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>1.0	1	0.32
9	Fill		[4]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>1.0	0.9	0.14
10	Fill		[4]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>1.0	0.9	0.13
11	Fill		[4]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>1.0	1.7	0.23
12	Fill		[4]	Dump of Burnt Material in Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>1.0	1.6	0.11
13	Fill		[4]	Slump from south side of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>1.0	1	0.25
14	Fill		[4]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>1.0	2	0.4
15	Cut	(16		Beam Slot	>4.0	0.38	0.13
16	Fill		[15]	Fill of Beam Slot	>4.0	0.38	0.13
17	Cut	(18		Beam Slot	>4.0	0.42	0.19
18	Fill		[17]	Fill of Beam Slot	>4.0	0.42	0.19
19	Cut	(20		Beam Slot	>4.0	0.42	0.13
20	Fill		[19]	Fill of Beam Slot	>4.0	0.42	0.13
21	Cut	(22		Beam Slot	>3.0	0.23	0.09
22	Fill		[21]	Fill of Beam Slot	>3.0	0.23	0.09
23	Grave Cut	(24) & (67)		Grave Cut for Neonate Burial	0.58	0.37	0.25
24	Fill		[23]	Backfill to Neonate Burial	0.58	0.37	0.25
25	Cut	(26		Possible Beam Slot	1.2	0.25	0.06
26	Fill		[25]	Fill of possible Beam Slot	1.2	0.25	0.06
27	Cut	(28		Possible Beam Slot	1.5	0.34	0.07
28	Fill		[27]	Fill of possible Beam Slot	1.5	0.34	0.07
29	Cut	(30		Beam Slot	>2.0	0.29	0.05
30	Fill		[29]	Fill of Beam Slot	>2.0	0.29	0.05

31	Cut	(32		Wheel Rut	>1.5	0.1	0.03
32	Fill		[31]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>1.5	0.1	0.03
33	Cut	(34		Wheel Rut	>15	0.45	0.07
34	Fill		[33]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.45	0.07
35	Cut	(36		Wheel Rut	>1.5	0.1	0.07
36	Fill		[35]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>1.5	0.1	0.07
37	Cut	(38		Wheel Rut	>15	0.54	0.14
38	Fill		[37]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.54	0.14
39	Cut	(40		Wheel Rut	>15	0.41	0.14
40	Fill		[39]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.41	0.14
41	Cut	(42		Wheel Rut	0.5	0.1	0.02
42	Fill		[41]	Fill of Wheel Rut	0.5	0.1	0.02
43	Cut	(44		Wheel Rut	>15	0.12	0.1
44	Fill		[43]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.12	0.1
45	Cut	(46		Wheel Rut	>15	0.15	0.06
46	Fill		[45]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.15	0.06
47	Cut	(48		Wheel Rut	>15	0.32	0.1
48	Fill		[47]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.32	0.1
49	Cut	(50		Wheel Rut	>15	0.75	0.09
50	Fill		[49]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.75	0.09
51	Cut	(52		Wheel Rut	>15	0.33	0.07
52	Fill		[51]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.33	0.07
53	Cut	(54		Wheel Rut	>1.5	0.09	0.02
54	Fill		[53]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>1.5	0.09	0.02
55	Cut	(56		Wheel Rut	>15	0.24	0.08
56	Fill		[55]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.24	0.08
57	Cut	(58		Wheel Rut	>15	0.31	0.07
58	Fill		[57]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.31	0.07
59	Cut	(60		Wheel Rut	>15	0.21	0.06
60	Fill		[59]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.21	0.06
61	Cut	(62		Wheel Rut	>15	0.12	0.08
62	Fill		[61]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.12	0.08
63	Cut	(64		Wheel Rut	>15	0.61	0.11
64	Fill		[63]	Fill of Wheel Rut	>15	0.61	0.11

65	Fill		[66]	Fill of Post Hole	0.4	0.33	0.14
66	Cut	(65		Post Hole	0.4	0.33	0.14
67	Skeleton		[23]	Neonate Burial	0.57	0.36	
68	Cut	(72)-(77) & (116)-(120)		Storage Pit- 'Bell Pit'/ 'Beehive Pit'	1.98	1.98	1.24
69	Fill			Modern Diaturbance	1.1	1.1	0.1
70	Fill		[71]	Fill of Re-cut of Storage Pit	1.1	1.1	0.94
71	Cut	(70		Re-cut of Storage Pit [68]	1.1	1.1	1.04
72	Fill		[68]	Fill of Storage Pit	0.24	0.24	0.34
73	Fill		[68]	Fill of Storage Pit	0.4	0.4	0.16
74	Fill		[68]	Slump in Storage Pit	0.45	0.45	0.19
75	Fill		[68]	Dump in Storage Pit	0.5	0.5	0.11
76	Fill		[68]	Slump/Fill in Storage Pit	0.4	0.4	0.47
77	Fill		[68]	Slump in Storage Pit	0.9	0.9	0.35
78	Cut	(79		Post Hole	0.12	0.1	0.05
79	Fill		[78]	Fill of Post Hole	0.12	0.1	0.05
80	Cut	(81		Post Hole	0.21	0.2	0.06
81	Fill		[80]	Fill of Post Hole	0.21	0.2	0.06
82	Cut	(83		Post Hole	0.24	0.18	0.08
83	Fill		[82]	Fill of Post Hole	0.24	0.18	0.08
84	Cut	(85		Stake Hole	0.21	0.13	0.09
85	Fill		[84]	Fill of Stake Hole	0.21	0.13	0.09
86	Cut	(87		Modern Post Hole	0.13	0.11	
87	Fill		[86]	Fill of Modern Post Hole	0.13	0.11	
88	Cut	(89		Tree Bole/ Possible Pit	1.68	1.14	0.53
89	Fill		[88]	Fill of Tree Bole/ Possible Pit	1.68	1.14	0.53
90	Cut	(105)-(108) & (111)		Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>15	>2.4	1.37
91	Cut	(113		Quarry Pit	>0.4	0.5	0.5
92	Cut	(109		Quarry Pit	2	>0.7	0.6
93	Cut	(109		Quarry Pit	2	>0.7	0.76
94	Cut	(95		Post Hole	0.42	0.35	0.15
95	Fill		[94]	Fill of Post Hole with Possible Flint Packing	0.42	0.35	0.15
96	Cut	(97		Post Hole	0.38	0.28	0.18
97	Fill		[96]	Fill of Post Hole with Possible Flint Packing	0.38	0.28	0.18
98	Cut	(99		Post Hole	0.4	0.3	0.1

99	Fill		[98]	Fill of Post Hole	0.4	0.3	0.1
100	Fill		[104]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch			0.36
101	Fill		[104]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch			0.55
102	Fill		[104]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch			0.15
103	Fill		[104]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch			>0.2
104	Cut	(100)-(103)		Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch			0.75
105	Fill		[90]	Primary Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>15	1.4	0.37
106	Fill		[90]	Secondary Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>15	1.2	0.4
107	Fill		[90]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>15	2.2	0.56
108	Fill		[90]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>15	2.35	0.18
109	Fill		[92] & [93]	Fill of Quarry Pits	2	1.3	0.4
110	Fill		[92] & [93]	Fill of Quarry Pits	2	1.8	0.36
111	Fill		[90]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>15	1.4	0.3
112	Fill		[90]	Fill of Boundary/ Enclosure Ditch	>15	1.7	0.31
113	Fill		[91]	Fill of Quarry Pit	>0.4	0.5	0.5
114	Cut	(115		Post Hole	0.23	0.23	0.08
115	Fill		[114]	Fill of Post Hole	0.23	0.23	0.08
116	Fill		[68]	Fill of Storage Pit	0.3	0.3	0.5
117	Fill		[68]	Slump in Storage Pit	0.4	0.4	0.24
118	Fill		[68]	Fill of Storage Pit	0.5	0.5	0.28
119	Fill		[68]	Secondary Fill of Storage Pit/ Dumped Deposit	1.7	1.7	0.1
120	Fill		[68]	Basal Fill of Storage Pit	1.98	1.98	0.12
121	Cut	(122		Post Hole- Outer Circle	0.52	0.48	0.12
122	Fill		[121]	Fill of Post Hole	0.52	0.48	0.12
123	Cut	(124		Post Hole- Group North of Roundhouse	0.39	0.34	0.19
124	Fill		[123]	Fill of Post Hole	0.39	0.34	0.19
125	Cut	(126		Post Hole- Outer Circle	0.32	0.32	0.07
126	Fill		[125]	Fill of Post Hole	0.32	0.32	0.07
127	Cut	(128		Post Hole- Outer Circle	0.32	0.3	0.08
128	Fill		[127]	Fill of Post Hole	0.32	0.3	0.08
129	Cut	(130		Post Hole- Group North of Roundhouse	0.37	0.31	0.14
130	Fill		[129]	Fill of Post Hole	0.37	0.31	0.14
131	Cut	(132		Post Hole- Group North of Roundhouse	0.35	0.29	0.21

132	Fill		[131]	Fill of Post Hole	0.35	0.29	0.21
133	Cut	(134		Post Hole- Group North of Roundhouse	0.37	0.28	0.08
134	Fill		[133]	Fill of Post Hole	0.37	0.28	0.08
135	Cut	(136		Post Hole- Fourth Ring	0.38	0.35	0.19
136	Fill		[135]	Fill of Post Hole	0.38	0.35	0.19
137	Cut	(138		Post Hole- Third Ring	0.35	>0.27	0.14
138	Fill		[137]	Fill of Post Hole	0.35	>0.28	1.14
139	Cut	(140		Post Hole- Fourth Ring	0.42	0.32	0.13
140	Fill		[139]	Fill of Post Hole	0.42	0.32	0.13
141	Cut	(142		Post Hole	0.49	0.4	0.12
142	Fill		[141]	Fill of Post Hole	0.49	0.4	0.12
143	Cut	(144		Post Hole	0.56	0.5	0.29
144	Fill		[143]	Fill of Post Hole	0.56	0.5	0.29
145	Cut	(146		Post Hole	0.45	0.4	0.26
146	Fill		[145]	Fill of Post Hole	0.45	0.4	0.26
147	Cut	(148		Post Hole	0.45	0.35	0.15
148	Fill		[147]	Fill of Post Hole	0.45	0.35	0.15
149	Cut	(150		Post Hole	0.5	0.5	0.2
150	Fill		[149]	Fill of Post Hole	0.5	0.5	0.2
151	Cut	(152		Post Hole- Group North of Roundhouse	0.65	>0.3	0.2
152	Fill		[151]	Fill of Post Hole	0.65	>0.4	1.2
153	Cut	(154		Post Hole	0.42	0.4	0.13
154	Fill		[153]	Fill of Post Hole	0.42	0.4	0.13
155	Cut	(156		Post Hole	>0.42	0.38	0.23
156	Fill		[155]	Fill of Post Hole	>0.42	0.38	0.23
157	Cut	(158		Post Hole	0.29	0.23	0.18
158	Fill		[157]	Fill of Post Hole	0.29	0.23	0.18
159	Cut	(160		Post Hole	0.19	0.16	0.05
160	Fill		[159]	Fill of Post Hole	0.19	0.16	0.05
161	Cut	(162		Post Hole	0.23	0.23	0.2
162	Fill		[161]	Fill of Post Hole	0.23	0.23	0.2
163	Cut	(164		Post Hole	0.4	0.4	0.13
164	Fill		[163]	Fill of Post Hole	0.4	0.4	0.13
165	Cut	(166		Post Hole	0.3	0.28	0.11

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166	Fill		[165]	Fill of Post Hole	0.3	0.28	0.11
167	Cut	(168		Post Hole	0.4	0.32	0.07
168	Fill		[167]	Fill of Post Hole	0.4	0.32	0.07
169	Cut	(170		Post Hole	0.6	0.5	0.29
170	Fill		[169]	Fill of Post Hole	0.6	0.5	0.29
171	Cut	(172		Post Hole	0.4	0.35	0.2
172	Fill		[171]	Fill of Post Hole	0.4	0.35	0.2
173	Cut	(174		Post Hole	0.4	0.38	0.21
174	Fill		[173]	Fill of Post Hole	0.4	0.38	0.21
175	Cut	(176		Post Hole	0.66	0.41	0.1
176	Fill		[175]	Fill of Post Hole	0.66	0.41	0.1
177	Cut	(178		Post Hole	0.19	0.19	0.19
178	Fill		[177]	Fill of Post Hole	0.19	0.19	0.19
179	Cut	(180		Post Hole	0.5	0.4	0.27
180	Fill		[179]	Fill of Post Hole	0.5	0.4	0.27
181	Cut	(182		Stake Hole	0.11	0.11	0.07
182	Fill		[181]	Fill of Stake Hole	0.11	0.11	0.07
183	Cut	(184		Stake Hole	0.11	0.11	0.05
184	Fill		[183]	Fill of Stake Hole	0.11	0.11	0.05
185	Cut	(186		Stake Hole	0.09	0.09	0.2
186	Fill		[185]	Fill of Stake Hole	0.09	0.09	0.2
187	Cut	(188		Stake Hole	0.11	0.11	0.1
188	Fill		[187]	Fill of Stake Hole	0.11	0.11	0.1
189	Cut	(190		Stake Hole	0.13	0.13	0.15
190	Fill		[189]	Fill of Stake Hole	0.13	0.13	0.15
191	Cut	(192		Post Hole	0.38	0.35	0.05
192	Fill		[191]	Fill of Post Hole	0.38	0.35	0.05
193	Cut	(194		Post Hole	0.38	0.36	0.08
194	Fill		[193]	Fill of Post Hole	0.38	0.36	0.08
195	Cut	(196		Post Hole	0.48	0.36	0.24
196	Fill		[195]	Fill of Post Hole	0.48	0.36	0.24
197	Cut	(198		Post Hole	0.55	0.41	0.11
198	Fill		[197]	Fill of Post Hole	0.55	0.41	0.11
199	Cut	(200		Post Hole- Outer Arc	0.39	0.31	0.2

200	Fill		[199]	Fill of Post Hole	0.39	0.31	0.2
201	Cut	(202		Post Hole	0.3	0.3	0.1
202	Fill		[201]	Fill of Post Hole	0.3	0.3	0.1
203	Cut	(204		Post Hole- Fourth Arc	0.33	0.32	0.11
204	Fill		[203]	Fill of Post Hole	0.33	0.32	0.11
205	Cut	(206		Post Hole- Third Arc	0.47	0.44	0.13
206	Fill		[205]	Fill of Post Hole	0.47	0.44	0.13
207	Cut	(208		Post Hole	0.32	0.3	0.12
208	Fill		[207]	Fill of Post Hole	0.32	0.3	0.12
209	Cut	(210		Post Hole- Central Arc	0.42	0.4	0.29
210	Fill		[209]	Fill of Post Hole	0.42	0.4	0.29
211	Cut	(212		Post Hole- Central Arc	0.42	0.4	0.11
212	Fill		[211]	Fill of Post Hole	0.42	0.4	0.11
213	Cut	(214		Post Hole- Second Arc	0.48	0.44	0.34
214	Fill		[213]	Fill of Post Hole	0.48	0.44	0.34
215	Cut	(216		Post Hole- Central Arc	0.34	0.33	0.09
216	Fill		[215]	Fill of Post Hole	0.34	0.33	0.09
217	Cut	(218		Post Hole- Central Arc	0.51	0.48	0.27
218	Fill		[217]	Fill of Post Hole	0.51	0.48	0.27
219	Cut	(220		Post Hole- Central Arc	0.33	0.33	0.19
220	Fill		[219]	Fill of Post Hole	0.33	0.33	0.19
221	Cut	(222		Post Hole	0.3	0.26	0.13
222	Fill		[221]	Fill of Post Hole	0.3	0.26	0.13
223	Cut	(224		Post Hole	0.37	0.34	0.1
224	Fill		[223]	Fill of Post Hole	0.37	0.34	0.1
225	Cut	(226		Post Hole	0.25	0.25	0.05
226	Fill		[225]	Fill of Post Hole	0.25	0.25	0.05
227	Cut	(228		Post Hole	0.23	0.2	0.04
228	Fill		[227]	Fill of Post Hole	0.23	0.2	0.04
229	Cut	(230		Post Hole	0.42	0.36	0.14
230	Fill		[229]	Fill of Post Hole	0.42	0.36	0.14
231	Cut	(232		Post Hole	0.41	0.36	0.11
232	Fill		[231]	Fill of Post Hole	0.41	0.36	0.11
233	Cut	(234		Post Hole	0.19	>=0.14	0.14

234	Fill		[233]	Fill of Post Hole	0.19	>=0.14	1.14
235	Cut	(236		Post Hole	0.17	0.15	0.07
236	Fill		[235]	Fill of Post Hole	0.17	0.15	0.07

APPENDIX 4: Oasis Summary Form

OASIS ID: archaeo16-45838

Project details

Project name	Kings Worthy Primary School
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new extension at Kings Worthy Primary School, near Winchester, Hampshire. The fieldwork was undertaken between 30th June and 23rd August 2007 on the recommendation of Stephen Appleby, Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC). Archaeological features dating from the Iron Age up to the Medieval period were revealed during these investigations. The Iron Age features included a large ditch, beehive-shaped pit containing the remains of three foetal or neonate dogs, a large, probably circular, post-built structure and several other postholes and pits. The post-built structure appears to have been much larger than similarly constructed roundhouses of this period and could have served a communal purpose. A Medieval track-way also ran across the site and a rectilinear enclosure and infant grave could not be assigned to a specific time period. The Iron Age features appear to be contemporary with other similar features found during previous archaeological investigations nearby, suggesting that the Iron Age occupation encompasses a much larger area than has currently been investigated. The Medieval track-way also seems to continue beyond the area excavated in both directions, with similar tracks having been recorded during investigations both to the south-west and to the north-east of the site.
Project dates	Start: 30-06-2007 End: 23-08-2007
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2976 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	KWP07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	POST BUILT STRUCTURE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	STORAGE PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	POST HOLE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age

Monument type	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE Uncertain
Monument type	GRAVE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	DEBITAGE Uncertain
Significant Finds	TILE Uncertain
Significant Finds	BRICK Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHOEING NAIL Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Iron Age
Significant Finds	GOUGE Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	CEREAL GRAIN Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	MOLLUSCA REMAINS Iron Age
Investigation type	'Part Excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Status Complete

? Project location

Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER KINGS WORTHY Kings Worthy Primary School
Postcode	S023 7QS
Study area	4000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	NGR - SU 49245 32974 LL - 51.0934279802 -1.296715951860 (decimal) LL - 51 05 36 N 001 17 48 W (degrees) Point
Height OD	Min: 66.90m Max: 69.74m

Status Complete

? Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design	Archaeology South-East

originator	
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Teresa Hawtin
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hampshire County Council

Status Complete

? Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Human Bones', 'Metal', 'Worked bone', 'Worked stone/lithics', 'other'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Survey', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

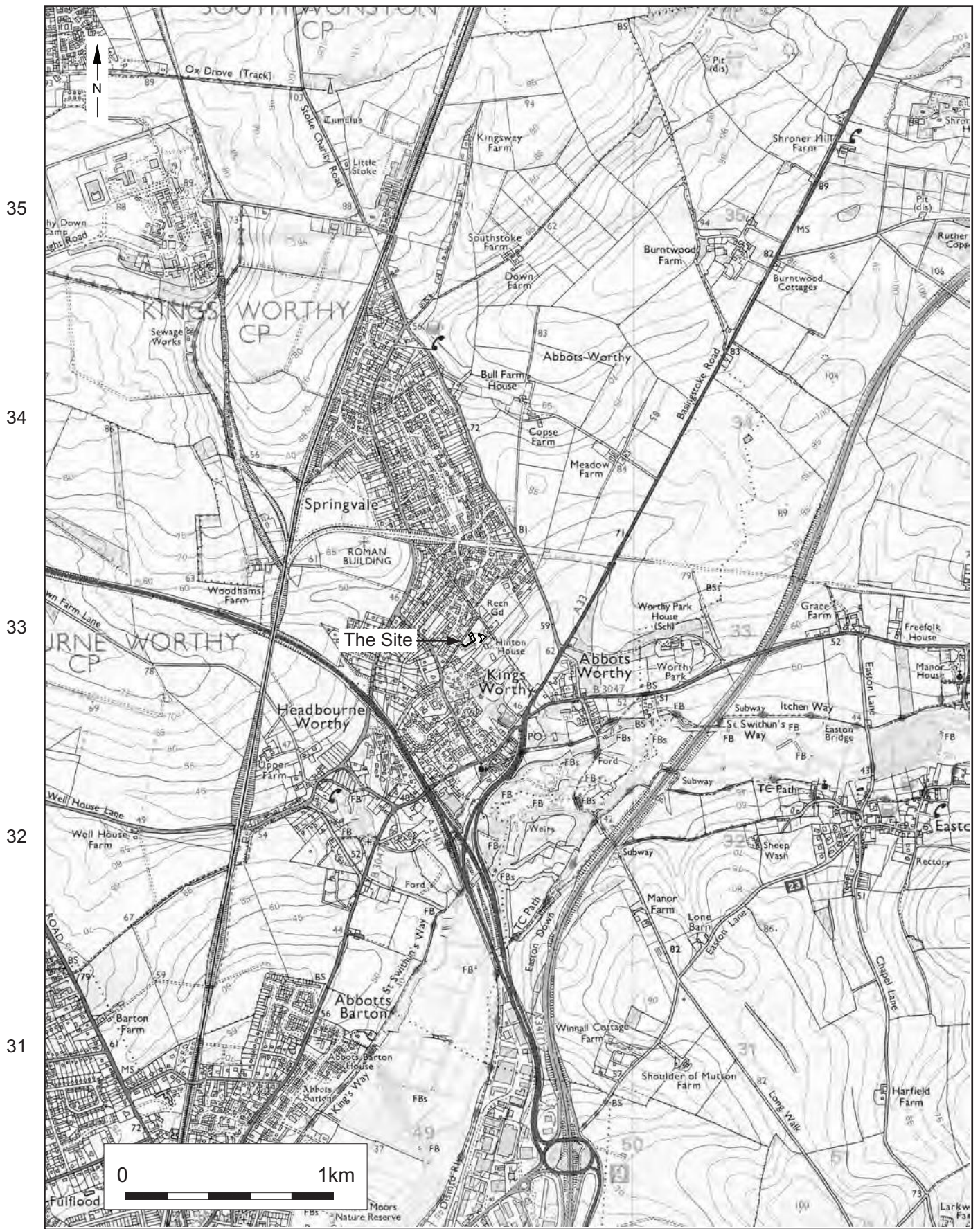
Status Incomplete

? Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Kings Worthy Primary School, Winchester, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawtin, T.
Other bibliographic details	2007157
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	A4 bound report

Status Incomplete



48

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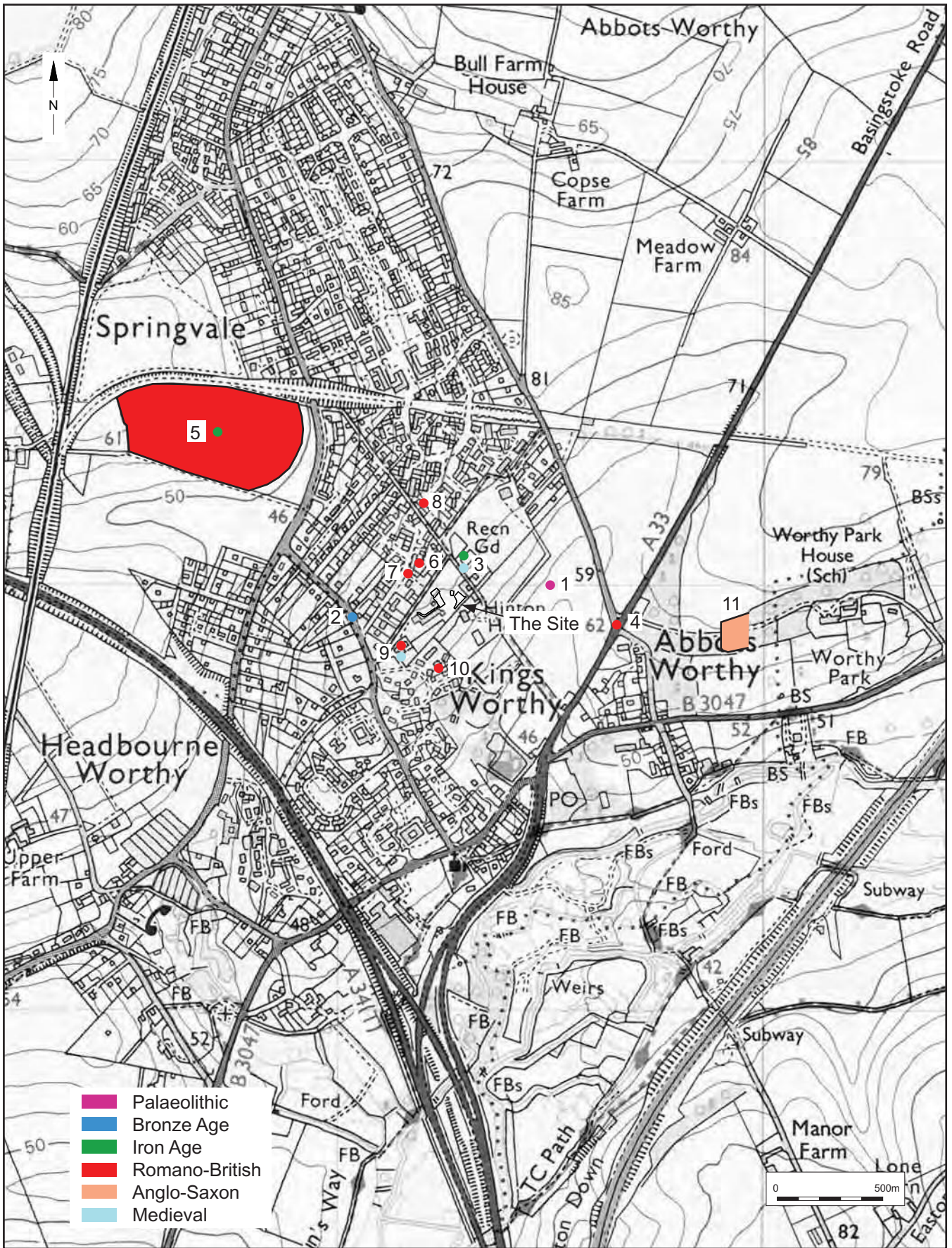
© Archaeology South-East		Kings Worthy Primary School		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2976	Sept 2008	Site Location Plan		
Report Ref: 2008144	Drawn by: JLR			

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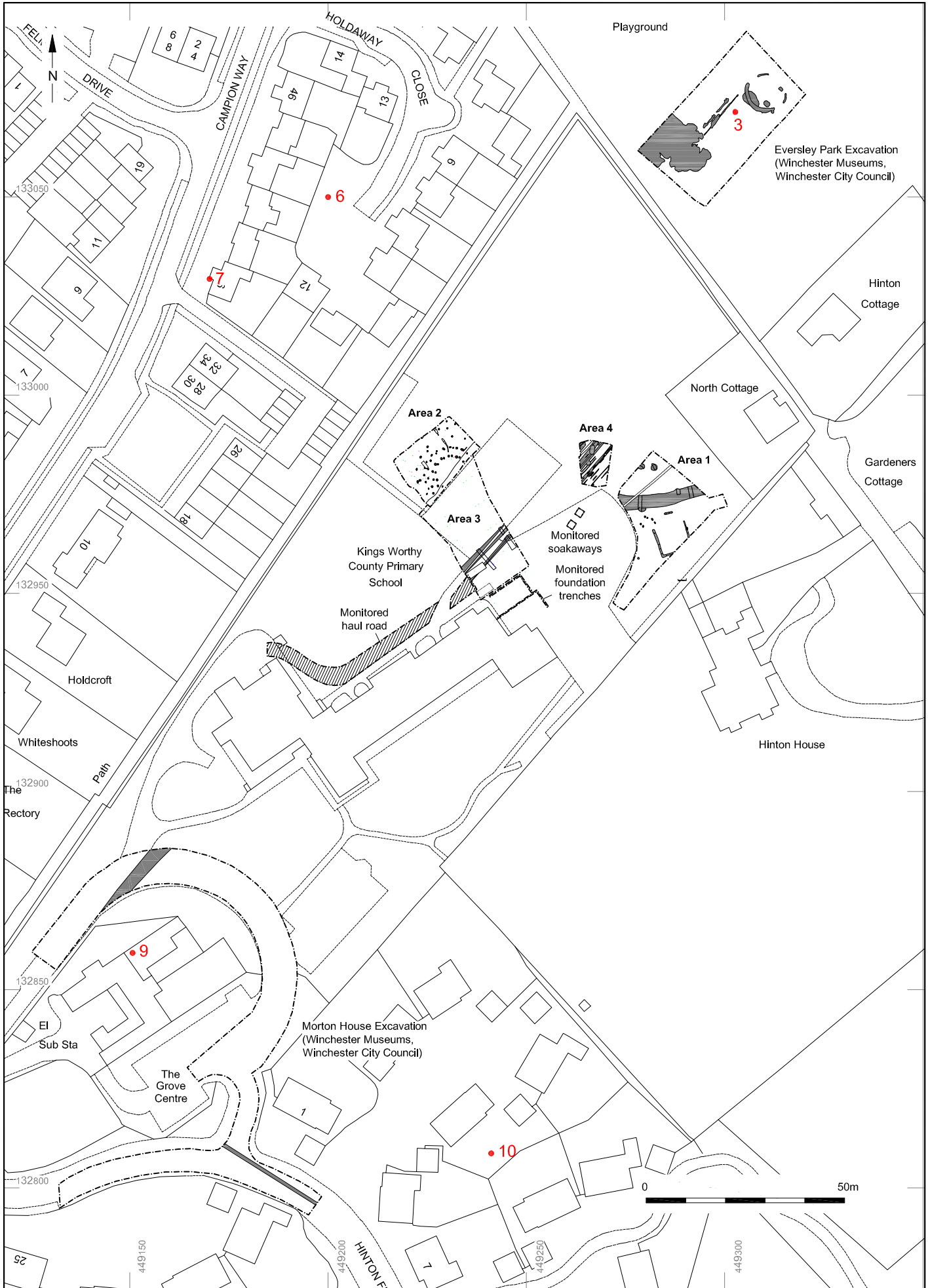


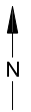
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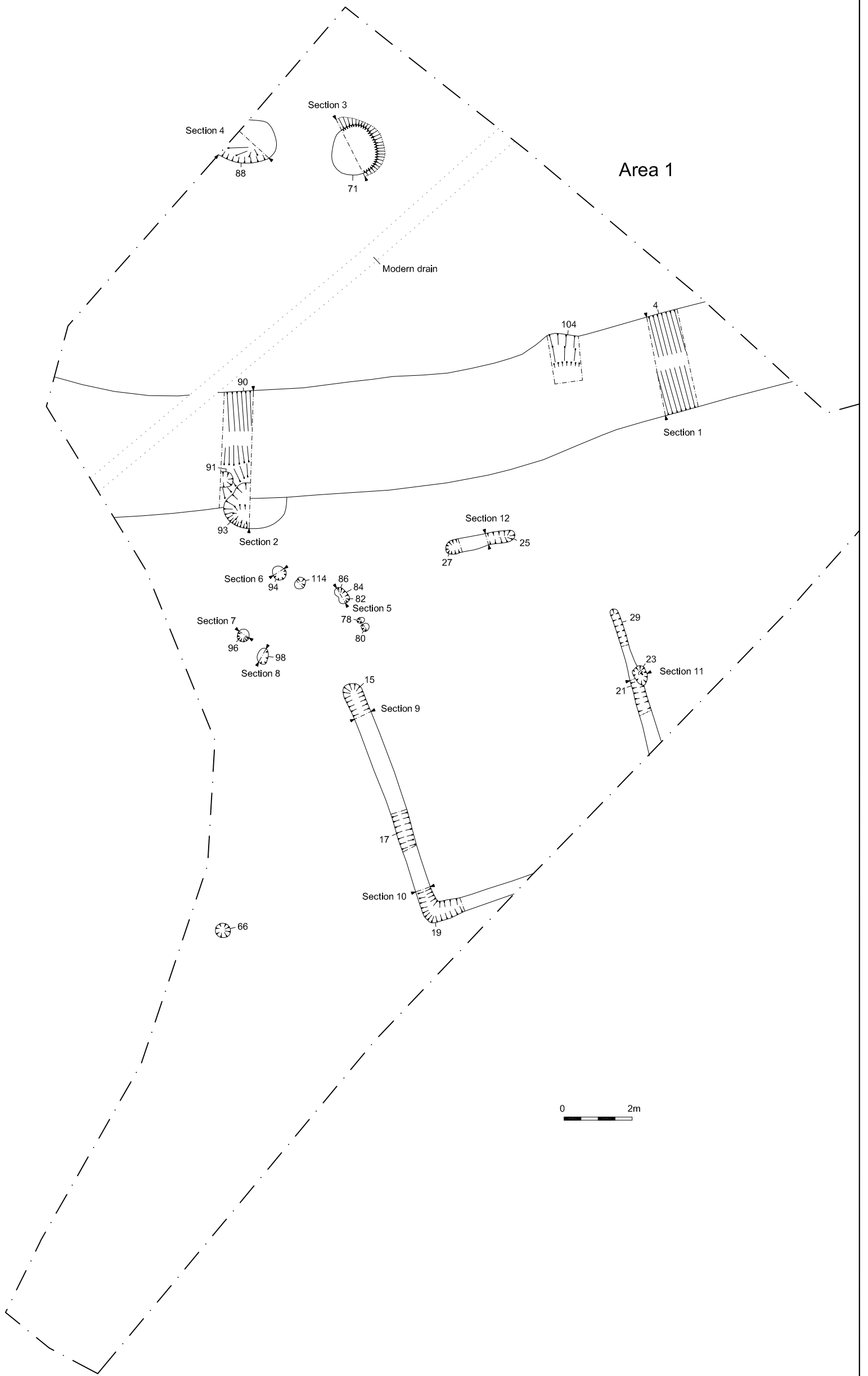
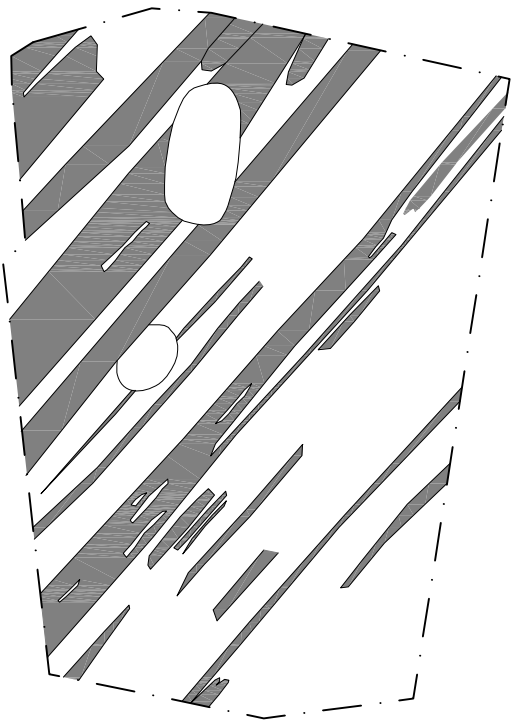
© Archaeology South-East		Kings Worthy Primary School	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 2976	Sept 2008	Plan showing H.E.R. Data	
Report Ref: 2008144	Drawn by: JLR		

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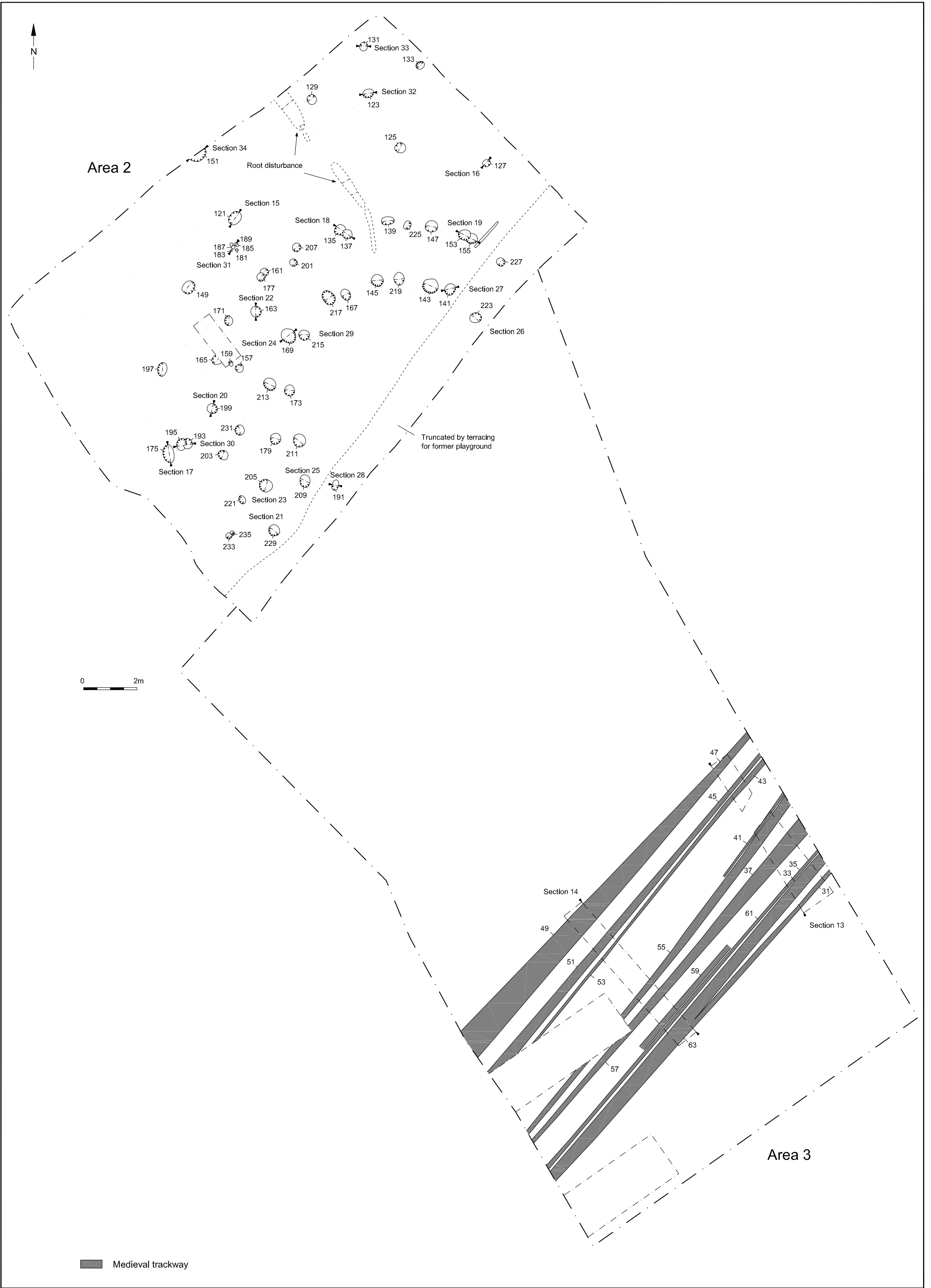
Area 4



Medieval trackway

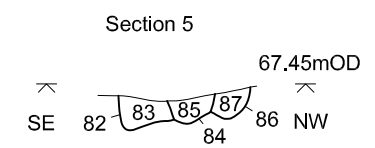
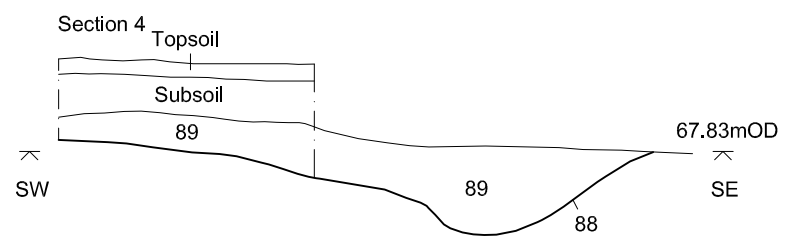
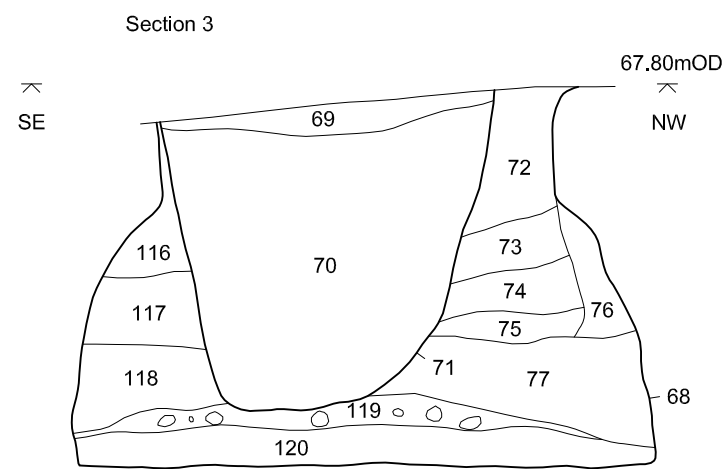
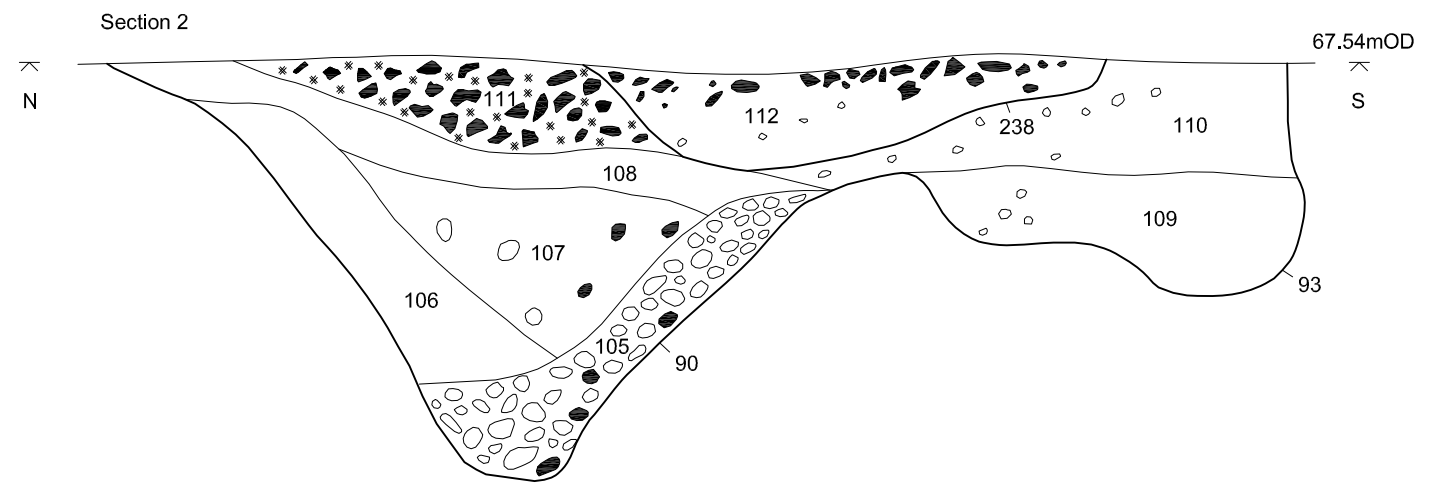
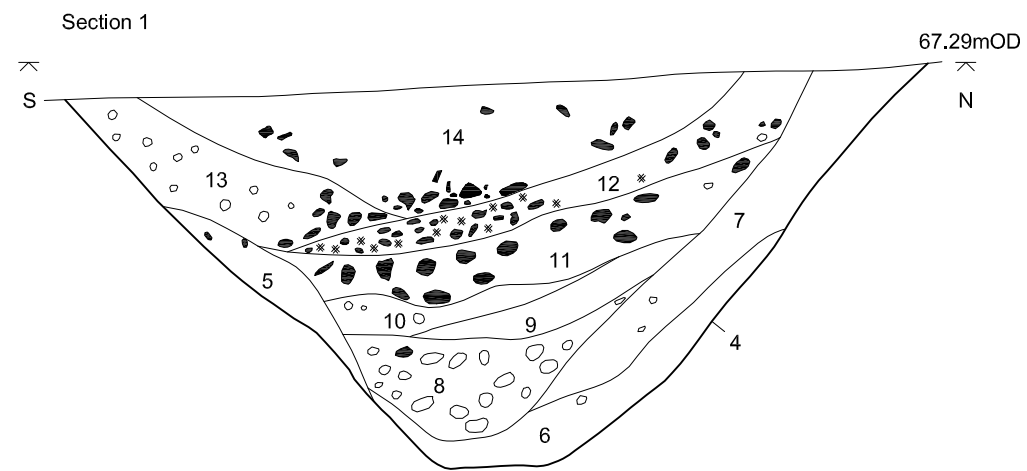
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© Archaeology South-East		Kings Worthy Primary School	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 2976	Sept 2008	Areas 1 and 4 Excavation Plan	
Report Ref: 2008144	Drawn by: JLR		

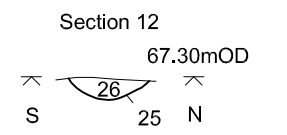
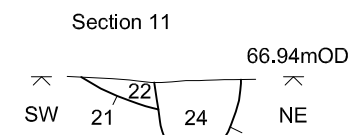
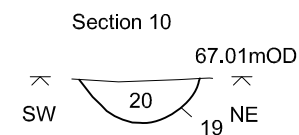
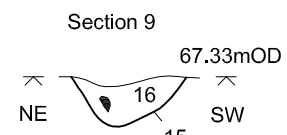
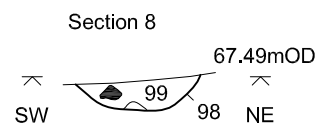
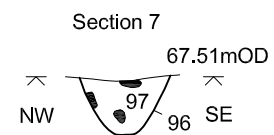
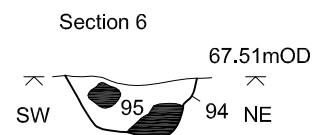


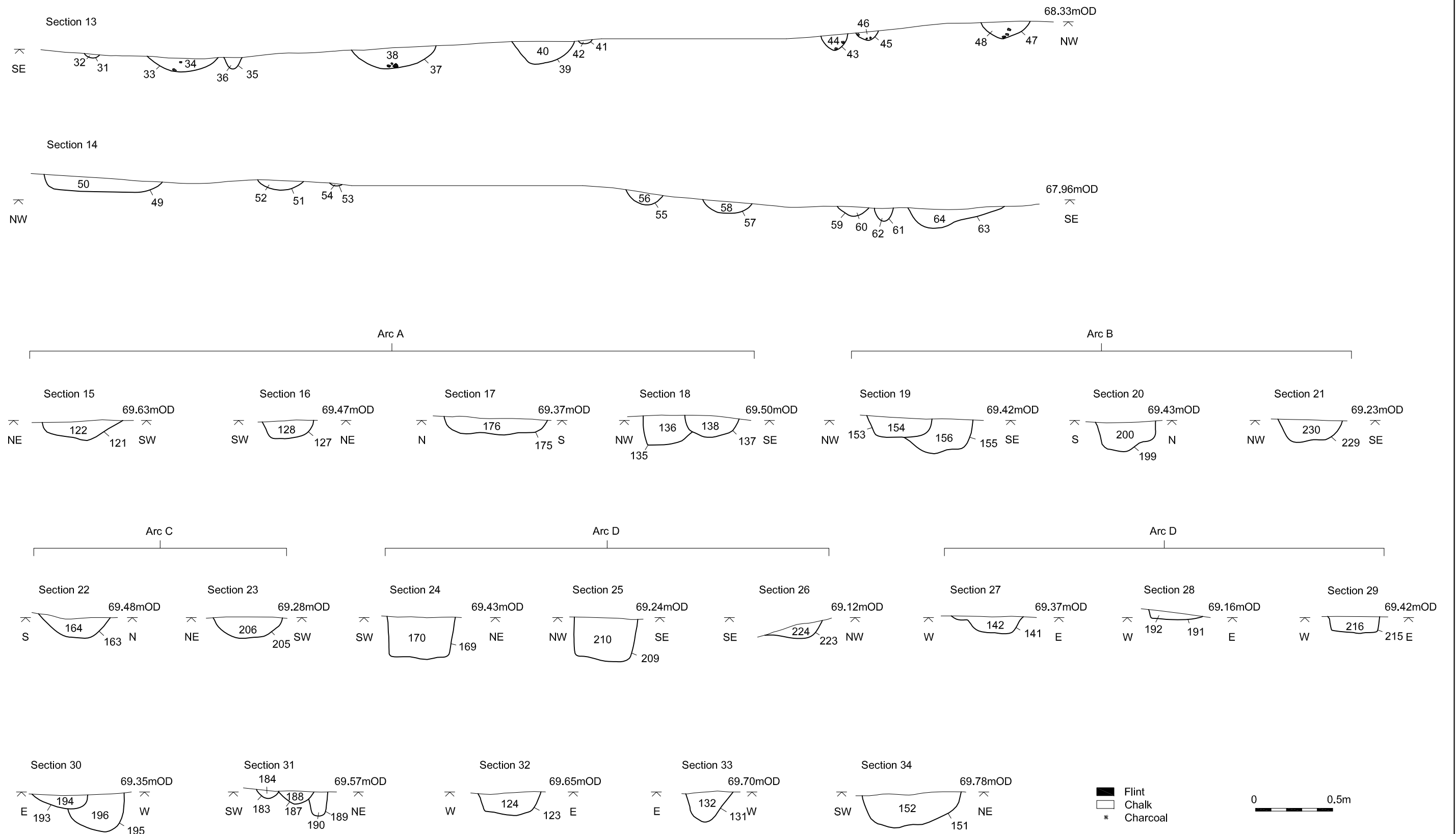
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Medieval trackway



■ Flint
 □ Chalk
 * Charcoal





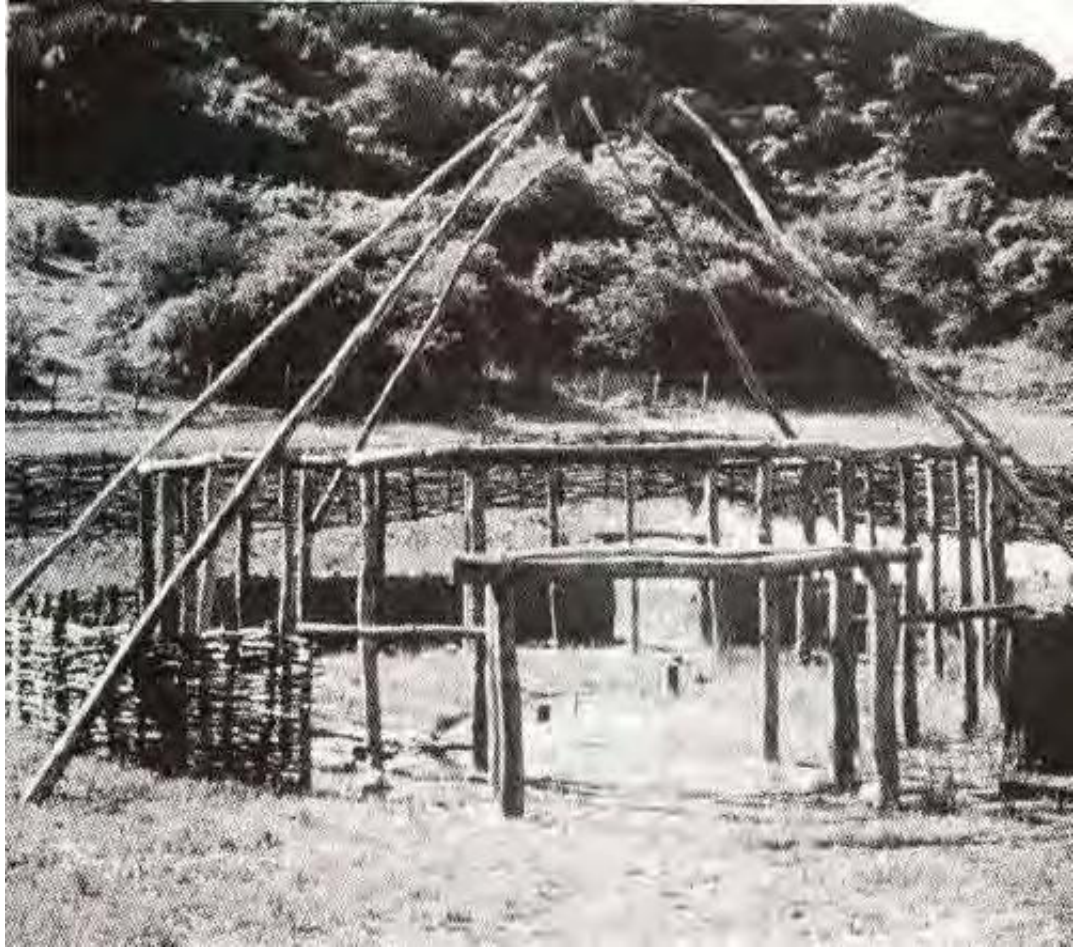


Fig. 9: The Pimperne Roundhouse reconstruction (after Reynolds 1989)

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Project Ref: 2976	Sept 2008		
Report Ref: 2008144	Drawn by: JLR		



Plate 1: North facing shot of Ditch [90] and Quarry Pits [91], [92], [93]



Plate 2: East facing section of Beehive-shaped Pit [68], [71]



Plate 3: South-west facing section of Posthole [114]



Plate 4: West facing shot of Infant Grave



Plate 5: Detail of Infant Remains [67]



Plate 6: Area 2, showing Post Built Structure



Plate 7: Posthole [175], typical posthole in Arc A



Plate 8: Posthole [147], typical Posthole in Arc B



Plate 9: Posthole [163], typical Posthole in Arc C



Plate 10: Posthole [143], typical Posthole in Arc D



Plate 11: Working shot showing pottery sherd in Posthole [217]



Plate 12: Posthole [141], typical Posthole in Arc E



Plate 13: North-east facing section of Ruts [31], [33], [35], [37], [39], [40]



Plate 14: South-west facing shot of Area 4

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