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ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**A Middle Bronze Age Ring Ditch and Roman Settlement
Enclosures at Netherhouse Copse, Hitches Lane, Fleet,
Hampshire**

Archaeological Excavation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: NCF181/109

(SU 7950 5320)

**A Middle Bronze Age Ring Ditch and Roman Settlement
Enclosures at Netherhouse Copse,
Hitches Lane, Fleet, Hampshire**

An Archaeological Excavation

Draft Publication Report

for Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code NCF 18/109

Summary

Site name: Land at Netherhouse Copse, Hitches Lane, Fleet, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 7950 5320

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 12th April to 6th June 2019

Project Coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: NCF 18/109

Area of site: c.1.4 hectares

Summary of results: The excavation revealed Bronze Age linear features in Areas E and F and a Roman enclosure complex in Area A with pits and postholes. Further Roman deposits were identified in Areas D and I. Post-Medieval ditches were recorded in Areas B and C.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course with accession code HMCMS:A2019.29.

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by Andy Taylor

with contributions by Will Attard, Aidan Colyer, David Dungworth, Ceri Falys, Steve Ford, Danielle Milbank, Mark Robinson and Richard Tabor

Report 18/109c

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services on land at Netherhouse Copse, Hitches Lane, Fleet, Hampshire (SU 7950 5320) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Anna Harper of Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited, Berkeley House, Bay Tree Avenue, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7UE.

Planning permission (16/01651/OUT) has been granted by Hart District Council to create new housing and a country park on land off Hitches Lane. The parkland will not be subject to any development. The consent is subject to a condition (17) relating to archaeology in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Council's policies on archaeology.

The site was stripped using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket, with the excavation taking place between the 12th April and 6th June 2019 (Pl. 1). The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course with accession code HMCMS:A2019.29.

The work was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation approved by Mr Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist with Hampshire County Council, advisers to the District on matters relating to archaeology, who also monitored the works.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the western margins of Fleet, Hampshire (Fig. 1), which lies c.16km east of Basingstoke, to the north of Crookham Village and to the east of Dogmersfield. It is on the eastern side of Hitches Lane, with open fields to the north and south and residential properties to the east (Fig. 2). The site comprises three irregularly shaped fields, one large field to the north and two smaller fields to the south. Whilst the land is relatively flat in the two southern fields, the northern field contains a low hill which rises from c.69m to 79m above Ordnance Datum in the centre of the field. The underlying geology is mapped as Bracklesham Beds (BGS

1981), and the geology uncovered in the trenches consisted of sand and silty sand in most of the northern field, with a clay deposit on the hilltop, along the side of Hitches Lane and the smaller fields to the south.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (James 2016). A modest range of sites and finds are recorded for the area but recent fieldwork to the north-west has revealed Middle Bronze Age occupation and a ceremonial monument along with a Roman settlement (Pine 2016). A geophysical survey of the site itself (Beaverstock 2018) identified several magnetic anomalies in the main northern field interpreted as likely to be of archaeological interest.

Evaluation of the site (Sanchez 2018) revealed a range of archaeological deposits of Bronze Age and Roman date along with post-medieval field boundaries. The Bronze Age deposits included a small ring ditch (levelled barrow) with a ditch and possible pits elsewhere on the site. The Roman deposits represent an occupation site of Early Roman date, possibly with Iron Age origins. A number of Roman ditches lie adjacent to the main occupation area and might represent the presence of a field system or series of detached enclosures. A number of undated pits and ditches were also recorded.

Aims and Objectives

The General Objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the area threatened by the proposed development;
- produce relative and absolute dating for deposits and features recorded on the site;
- establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic etc.; and to
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific Objectives for the excavation were to attempt to address the following questions:

- What is the date and nature of the Roman activity on the site? Is this enclosed or unenclosed?
- Does the site have Late Iron Age origins or is there an earlier, unrelated, Iron Age settlement present?
- When does the Roman occupation on the site cease?
- Is the Middle Bronze Age ring ditch a focus for burial remains (cremations?). Are there more ring ditches nearby?
- What is the date and nature of Bronze Age occupation on the site?

The excavated areas are shown on Figure 2. Area A was *c.*9000 sq m and centred on the area of potential revealed by evaluation trenches 15-17, 27, 28, 41-43, 63 covering the main Roman occupation area. Area B was *c.*400 sq m and centred on deposits identified in trenches 54 and 56. Area C was *c.*500 sq m and centred on trenches 55 and 57. Area D was *c.*400 sq m and centred on trenches 85 and 86. Areas B, C and D were all

covering areas of Roman ditches. Area E was *c.* 1600 sq m centred on trench 176 where a Bronze Age ring ditch was identified. Area F was *c.* 1600 sq m centred on trenches 97 and 98 with areas of Bronze Age occupation. Areas G-I were all *c.* 100 sq m centred on trenches 73, 74 and 79 respectively with G and H covering undated pits and I a Roman pit.

The Excavation

The excavation revealed four phases of activity on the site from the early prehistoric, the Bronze Age, Roman, and Post-Medieval periods consisting of a small ring ditch, enclosures, field boundaries, further linear features, pits and postholes.

Phase 1: Early prehistoric

A background scatter of Mesolithic and either Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flint was recovered, all of which was residual material, from later Roman features. This is likely representative of the modest amount of Bronze Age deposits encountered on the site.

Phase 2: Bronze Age

In Area E the Bronze Age ring ditch (2009) had been fully excavated in the evaluation (Trench 176 and extension). Seven slots were excavated (143, 203, 204, 328–31), amounting to full excavation of the ditch (the baulks were removed after recording) (Fig. 6)(Pl. 2). It was nearly circular, within internal dimensions ranging only from 3.53m to 3.93m, externally a maximum of 4.40m x 8.40m. The ditch cut was between 0.30m and 0.40m wide and 0.20–0.30m deep. It had almost vertical sides and pointed base with a V-shaped profile and it was consistently filled with two different deposits of dark grey and light brown/grey sandy clay with occasional small gravel inclusions. A land drain had disturbed the western edge but not seriously. No finds came from the fills of the ring ditch but birch charcoal from fill 477 in slot 31 produced a radiocarbon date (UBA42439: Appendix 12) whose full date range spans the middle of the 8th to the late 5th century cal BC and whose most likely date is towards the later end of that range 590–405 (72.1%). This date is unexpectedly late.

Inside the SW quarter of the ring gully and only 0.20m from its internal edge, was a shallow sub-circular pit (332), containing a cremation deposit, which was fully excavated (Fig. 6). It was only 0.15m deep with a length of 0.50m and a width of 0.42m, filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (479) with frequent charcoal flecks, a Bronze Age cremation urn, and 40.5g of cremated bone: little of the bone could be identified but at least one bone (a fragment of ulna) was certainly human and this feature can therefore be confirmed as a human

cremation burial-related deposit. Fifty-eight sherds and nearly 200 tiny crumbs of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery provide a reliable date for this feature, which is confirmed by the radiocarbon date of 1214–1012 cal BC on oak charcoal from fill 479 (UBA42440: Appendix 12).

No further certain Bronze Age deposits were encountered in Area E, although three linear features (2006, 2007, 2008) were identified in the area, flanking the ring ditch, none of which were dated. Features 2006 and 2007 were two ditches possibly forming an entrance into a larger field and were both aligned approximately NE-SW. Two slots (1005, 1006) were excavated on ditch 2006, measuring between 0.50m and 1.10m wide and between 0.20m and 0.22m deep (Fig. 7). Ditch 2007 was investigated in three slots (938, 946, 947) measuring between 0.40m and 0.63m wide and between 0.09m and 0.27m deep. Ditch 2008 was aligned N-S and the five slots excavated (142, 944, 945, 1004, 1008) showed it to be between 0.35m and 0.90m wide and between 0.18m and 0.35m deep (Fig. 7).

In Area F, which was opened to concentrate on undated possible pits in trench 97 and a gully in trench 98, two linear features (2010, 2011) were identified along with a larger feature that was found to be three re-cutting gullies (2012, 2013, 2014). A possible fourth linear was determined to be an elongated treehole, and a possible pit (916) was also observed. The majority of this area was heavily truncated by the presence of land drains, this part of the site having been exceedingly wet during the winter months when the prior evaluation took place.

Ditch 2010 was aligned approximately NW-SE and had four slots (905, 906, 907, 910) excavated across it. It measured between 1m and 1.36m wide, between 0.28m and 0.46m deep (Fig. 7) and contained Bronze Age pottery: including 15 Middle to Late Bronze Age sherds in slot 906 (Pl. 4); residue on pottery from slot 905 (Pl. 3) provided a radiocarbon date (UBA42441, Appendix 12) of (most probably) 1276–1156 cal BC.

Ditch 2011 was aligned approximately NE-SW and had five slots (47, 911, 919, 920, 927) dug across it. It measured between 0.44m and 0.87m wide, between 0.14m and 0.35m deep (Fig. 7). When investigated in the evaluation, slot 47 provided the largest group of Bronze Age pottery (56 sherds) from the site: the slots excavated in this phase of work contained just two sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery in slot 920 (Pl. 5), and seven sherds of Middle-to-late Bronze Age pottery in slot 927. Charcoal from slot 920 provided a radiocarbon date of UBA 1111–970 cal BC (Appendix 12).

Phase 3: Roman

Roman occupation on the site was characterised by a series of overlapping rectilinear enclosures defined by ditches and gullies. These enclosures were variously open on one or more sides, usually to the north. Essentially the earlier (2nd century) Roman activity comprises a single enclosure that is replaced and enhanced twice. The enclosures are associated with a modest density of pits and postholes. The focus of activity shifts northwards during the later (3rd century) Roman period with another rectangular enclosure that is aligned on the earlier enclosure boundaries, along with a cluster of other linear features that less clearly enclose parcels of land. Again there are a modest number of pits and postholes belonging to this phase but additionally, three areas described as subsoil hollows. It is unclear if hollows are man made or simply reflect natural subsidence which acts as a trap for late Roman subsoil.

Area A

Mid-late 2nd Century:

Enclosure 1

Ditch 2019 formed three sides (leaving the north end open) of the earliest of the three enclosures identified. It had 20 slots dug into it (207, 222, 510, 520, 524, 537, 539, 604, 615, 635, 638, 707, 717, 721, 744, 805, 808, 809, 818, 902) measuring between 0.59m and 1.28m wide, between 0.12m and 0.42m deep (Fig. 8) and contained pottery dating to the mid-late 1st century, tile and slag. Terminal 818 also yielded clearly residual Bronze Age pottery.

Enclosure 2

This enclosure was stratigraphically later than enclosure one. It was not clear which of ditches 2017 or 2018 was the original feature with the other being the expansion. Ditch 2017, formed two sides of an enclosure. A total of 12 slots (215, 229, 236, 502, 505, 509, 512, 515, 545, 612, 722, 725) were dug across it measuring between 0.53m and 1.16m wide and between 0.13m and 0.30m deep (Fig. 8). It produced pottery, tile, flint, slag and fired clay. 2018 formed an enclosure with one elongated side and superseded enclosure 1 and was cut by hollow 2038. Based on the pottery recovered it is more likely that 2018 is slightly later than 2017 (a couple of post-medieval sherds are clearly intrusive). 24 slots were dug into it (219, 230, 234, 506, 508, 517, 521, 530 (Pl. 6), 543, 616, 617, 630, 634, 640, 700, 706, 713, 714, 720, 726, 729, 730, 731, 830). These measured between 0.50m and 1.30m wide and between 0.18m and 0.52m deep and produced pottery, animal bone, tile, flint, slag and burnt flint. Slot 506 at the south-east corner also had clearly residual Bronze Age pottery. It is possible that curving gully consisting of linears 2015, 2016 and 2020 may also form part of this feature, although all of these

remained undated. 2015 had two slots (723, 816), 2016 had three slots (540, 542, 546) and 2020 had three slots (221 from the evaluation, 819, 820). These measured between 0.15m and 0.35m wide and between 0.04m and 0.22m deep but no finds were recovered (Fig. 8). Slot 546 contained clearly residual Bronze Age pottery.

Pit 903 cut enclosure 1 (Fig. 9) and as such is allocated this phase of activity. It measured 1.26m wide, 0.60m deep and produced 109 sherds of pottery.

A potential 'four post' structure (2032) was noted in roughly the centre of the enclosure, although in this case it only consisted of three postholes (728, 733, 735) (Fig. 9). None of these produced any dating evidence although they are likely to be contemporary with one of the enclosures.

Later 3rd Century:

Enclosure 3

This consisted of two gullies (2023, 2024) forming three sides of a likely enclosure. 2023 had two slots (516, 518) measuring between 0.51m and 1.35m wide, between 0.11m and 0.15m deep (Fig. 9) and produced pottery. 2024 had seven slots (529, 535, 544, 548, 624, 627, 629) measuring between 0.35m and 0.60m wide and between 0.03m and 0.39m deep (Fig. 9) and produced pottery and burnt flint.

Gully 2031, was an undated linear but was certainly stratigraphically later than enclosure 2. It had a 90° turn and cut enclosure 1. It had six slots (605, 606, 610, 633, 639, 643) measuring between 0.43m and 0.69m wide and between 0.06m and 0.30m deep (Fig. 10).

Three linear features (2033, 2034, 2035) were either fully or partially masked by hollow 2036 and relationships between them could not be determined. Ditch 2033 had eight slots (248, 822, 909, 917, 934 (Pl. 7), 948, 1011, 1023) measuring between 1m and 2.22m wide, between 0.22m and 0.80m deep and contained pottery and pieces of quern stone. 2034 had four slots (233, 242, 1001, 1012) measuring 0.43m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 10) and containing pottery. 2035 had four slots (828, 939, 1003, 1021) measuring 0.45m wide and between 0.13m, 0.50m deep (Fig. 10) and contained pottery.

Gullies 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028 were possibly forming a stock funnelling system leading into enclosure 3. 2025 had four slots (533, 534, 607, 705) measuring 0.45m wide and between 0.07m and 0.15m deep and produced pottery 2026 had two slots (622, 628) measuring 0.50m wide and between 0.15m and 0.20m deep but did not produce any finds. 2027 had three slots (709, 719, 804) measuring 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep but again did not produce any finds. Gully 2028 had two slots (710, 800) measuring between 0.30m and 0.60m wide and between 0.09m and 0.14m deep but did not produce any dating evidence.

Three 'hollows' were encountered, although the purpose of these was not entirely clear. All of these were certainly stratigraphically later than the linear features and as such can be allocated the latest Roman phase of

activity. After recording all remaining baulks were removed to uncover any features below. Hollow 2036 was irregularly shaped and had seven slots (823, 829, 835 (Pl. 11), 933, 940, 941, 1010) dug across it showing to have a depth of between 0.18m and 0.50m (Fig. 11) with pottery, CBM and nails recovered. As well as masking linear features a further 11 discrete features were also found below the hollow: posthole 832, pits 908, 909, 925, 926, 936, 937, 1019, 1020, pit or ditch terminus 949, and gully terminus 935. The majority of these produced pottery as well as tile, fired clay and struck flint.

Hollow 2037 was a sub-rectangular feature that may represent the remains of a timber structure. It had four slots (609, 1024, 1025, 1026) dug across it showing it to have a depth of 0.15–0.32m and produced pottery and tile. A single posthole (704) was identified below the hollow, but did not produce any finds.

Hollow 2038 was an irregular shaped feature that had four slots (716, 745, 1027, 1028) dug across it showing it to have a depth of between 0.07m and 0.24m deep, producing pottery and tile. Nine discrete features were identified beneath the hollow; postholes 715, 748, 749, 1018 and pits 746, 747, 824, 825, 1017, although it was unclear if these represented structural features. These could only be broadly dated to the Roman period and so it is hard to determine if these are earlier features or contemporary with the hollow.

The hollows provided a burial environment which protected most of the site's finds, particularly of metalwork, but this does not necessarily mean these finds relate to any specific function of the hollows.

Area D

This area concentrated on two linear features identified in evaluation trenches 85 and 86, although no further deposits were encountered. Both of these ditches were shown to have re-cuts and as such were treated as four separate ditches. Ditches 2002/2003 were aligned approximately E-W with 2002, cut by 2003. Along with the evaluation slot it had three slots (303, 836, 843) dug across it measuring between 0.80m and 0.98m wide, between 0.25m and 0.30m deep and contained Roman pottery from the evaluation. Ditch 2003 had three slots (304/305, 837, 842) measuring between 1.80m and 2.02m wide, between 0.45m and 0.68m deep and produced Roman pottery from the evaluation as well as CBM.

Ditches 2004/2005 were aligned NE-SW with 2004 cut by 2005. Ditch 2004 had three slots (313, 838, 841) measuring 1.50m wide, between 0.18m and 0.30m deep but it did not produce any dating evidence. Ditch 2005 had three slots (312, 839, 840) measuring between 1.30m and 1.80m wide, 0.38m deep and produced Roman pottery and tile and flint.

Post Medieval

Field boundaries from this period comprised ditches 2021, 2022, 2029 and 2030, all on the same alignments and were likely forming field systems. Ditch 2021 had 18 slots (211, 213, 220, 613, 614, 619, 636, 641, 644, 645 (Pl. 8), 648, 649, 712, 736, 741, 801, 803, 806) dug into it measuring between 0.70m and 1.20m wide, between 0.14m and 0.32m deep and contained pottery and tile. Ditch 2022 had seven slots (501, 504, 507, 536, 541, 549, 620) measuring between 0.83m and 1.08m wide and between 0.20m and 0.30m deep, which produced pottery. Ditch 2029 was a re-cut of 2030 and had nine slots (209, 239, 249, 523, 532, 547, 618, 826, 833) measuring between 1.10m and 1.30m wide, between 0.35m and 0.50m deep and produced post-medieval pottery. Ditch 2030 had a 90° turn northwards and had five slots (238, 522, 531, 827, 834) dug into it measuring 2.25m wide and between 0.31m and 0.60m deep and produced pottery, animal bone and tile.

Area B

This area concentrated on a ditch (2000) that had been identified in trenches 54 and 56, but no further deposits were encountered. This was aligned approximately N-S and had a total of five slots, along with the two evaluation slots (316, 318), another three slots (849, 900, 901) were excavated across this ditch. These measured between 1.32m and 1.72m wide, between 0.17m and 0.33m deep and produced pottery (Roman and post-medieval), and a small amount of slag. It seems likely that 318 had cut through an earlier Roman feature (317) that had been interpreted as a ditch, although ditch 2000 was in fact post-medieval.

Area C

This area concentrated on a ditch (2001) identified in trenches 55 and 57 although no further deposits were encountered. This was aligned approximately N-S and had a total of five slots, in addition to the two evaluation slots (314, 340) a further three slots (844/845, 846, 847/848) were excavated across it, two of which showed a re-cut. These measured between 0.90m and 1.30m wide, between 0.17m and 0.55m deep and it produced 41 sherds of Early Roman pottery and a sherd of later Roman pottery. It seems likely that this is an Early Roman feature with intrusive material.

Area F

Ditches 2012, 2013, 2014 showed 2012 cutting 2014 but no relationships with 2013. 2012 had slots (913, 923, 928, 932) and that it measured between 0.60m and 0.90m wide and between 0.14m and 0.25m deep. 2013 had slots (914 and 931) measuring 0.52m wide and between 0.12m and 0.16m deep and 2014 had slots (915, 918,

924, 929, 930) measuring between 0.60m and 0.95m wide and between 0.08m and 0.12m deep. None of these produced any dating evidence, although it is likely that they are post-medieval.

One other possible linear feature was observed in this area, 2039, which had two slots (921, 922) measuring between 0.85m and 1m wide and between 0.22m and 0.32m deep, neither producing any finds: it is perhaps just an elongated treehole.

The possible pit (916) measured 1.20m in diameter and 0.14m deep but no finds were recovered and as such it is unclear if this was archaeological or a natural feature.

Areas G, H and I

Areas G and H were concentrating on undated features identified in trenches 73 and 74 respectively and Area I was concentrated on trench 79, which identified a single Roman pit (210). No further deposits were encountered in these areas.

Finds

Prehistoric Pottery by Richard Tabor

The Bronze Age pottery comprised 373 sherds weighing 979g giving a very low mean sherd weight of 2.6g. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010). The weights, fabrics, vessel parts and thickness of all sherds were recorded. Much of the pottery was retrieved prior to full excavation from the evaluation trenches and it was suggested that it dates from the middle to late Bronze Age (Timby 2019, 29). Variations in the coarseness of flint inclusions and the introduction of a sandy fabric lacking flint may be indicative of development within that span. Aside from two finer flint fabrics the later material included a vesicular sandy fabric (Appendix 2.1).

Late middle Bronze Age: flint

F1 (coarse) Friable grey to pink fabric with grey brown exterior and pink to grey interior surfaces including common fine (<1mm) to sparse medium to medium coarse (<3mm) and rare coarse (<10mm) sub-angular calcined flint. Hackly fracture. Surfaces may be smoothed.

F2 (coarse) Friable grey to pink fabric with pink to grey surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm) to sparse to moderate medium (<2mm), sparse medium coarse (<3mm) and rare coarse (<6mm) sub-angular calcined flint. Hackly fracture.

SF3 (coarse) Moderately hard grey, sandy fabric with reddish brown to grey exterior and grey interior surfaces including sparse to patchily moderate fine (<1mm), rare to sparse medium to medium coarse (<3mm) and rare coarse (<8mm) sub-angular calcined flint. Surfaces may be smoothed.

Middle to late Bronze Age: sand and flint mixtures

VS1 (medium) Moderately hard grey, vesicular, micaceous sandy fabric including sparse medium (<2mm) iron oxides with moderate medium (<2mm) to rare coarse (<5mm) sub-rounded voids. The voids are probably due to the loss of calcareous material, possibly fossil shell.

SF1 (medium) Moderately hard grey sandy fabric including common fine (<1mm) to sparse medium to medium coarse (<3mm) sub-angular calcined flint.

SF2 (medium) Moderately hard dark grey sandy fabric including sparse fine (<1mm) to medium coarse (<3mm) sub-angular calcined flint.

The potentially earliest pottery is illustrated best by key fragments from a single vessel in fabric SF3 from cremation pit 332. The vessel wall is generally around 11mm thick. It has a flattened rim with pronounced outward expansion and appears to be set on an upright neck. The inner surface of the shoulder sherd was missing but enough of the outer surface remained to demonstrate a significant inward turn below a substantial applied cordon with deep fingertip impressions. This implies that the vessel was bipartite with near cylindrical upper 15-25% and conical lower sections. Similarly expanded rims on bucket form and weakly bipartite vessels are present in middle Bronze Age assemblages throughout Hampshire, including those from Easton Lane, Winchester and Lock's Heath, Fareham and the fragments fit comfortably within the general Deverel-Rimbury style outlined at Kimpton cemetery where there were examples of cordons with deep fingertip impressions from later middle Bronze Age phase E (Ellison 1989, 90, fig. 88, 54 and 55; McSloy 2016, 6, fig. 3, 7 and 8; Ellison 1981, 173-4, 179, fig. 18, E29). An inturned, flat rim from gully 47 in fabric F2 is also likely to be from a biconical vessel. At Kimpton similar profiles tended to resolve in a taper but similarly flat examples featured on barrel-shaped jars in a large late Bronze Age assemblage from Tinney's Lane, Sherborne, Dorset 36, figs. 36 and 37, nos 42 and 63). A second rim from gully 47 was from an open, straight-sided bucket form vessel with deep obliquely incised lines across its flat top (Fig. 12, P1). The wall was 8mm thick and the vesicular sandy fabric VS1 lacked flint but may have included fossil shell. Similar oblique marking occurs as either fingernail impressions or incisions on both open or more upright middle to late Bronze Age bucket forms throughout the middle Thames Valley and south-east England (Barclay 2001, 136, fig. 16, nos 36 and 39; McNee 2012, 207, 276, 278).

Few conclusions can be drawn from so small an assemblage but it is noteworthy that the survival of Deverel-Rimbury traits implies that elements of it were produced prior to or during the early stages of the Plain ware tradition which emerged at around 1100 BC. Modelling of radiocarbon dates for pottery production at Tinney's Lane gave a span between 1200 cal BC and 950 cal BC at 95% probability (Marshall *et al.* 2012, 224). The radiocarbon dating 1214–1012 cal BC for charcoal from cremation pit 332 is correlates closely with that range. More tenuously, noting that fabric SF1 co-occurs with VS1 in slot 47 and the date of 1111–970 cal BC

from slot 920 of ditch 2011 which included two sherds in SF1 it might be argued that this small assemblage illustrates the shift of pottery styles from the latest Deverel-Rimbury to Post-Deverel-Rimbury Plain ware.

Cremation

Pottery from cremation 332 includes one rim, one cordoned shoulder, 20 wall sherds and approximately 180 indeterminate crumbs, weighing a combined total of 239g. It is likely that all of the material is from a single vessel. The grey fabric is moderately hard and sandy with reddish brown exterior and grey interior surfaces. It includes sparse to patchily moderate fine (<1mm) to coarse (<8mm) burnt sub-angular flint. The vessel wall is generally around 11mm thick. The rim is flattened with pronounced outward expansion and appears to be set on an upright neck. The inner surface of the shoulder sherd was missing but enough of the outer surface remained to demonstrate a significant inward turn below a substantial applied cordon with deep fingertip impressions. This implies that the vessel was biconical with an upright upper 15-25% and conical lower section. As such it lacks the classic attributes of the late early Bronze Age South Lodge-type barrel urns (Ellison 1981, 173).

Roman Pottery by Rob Perrin

Almost all the pottery recovered from the excavation is from features in Area A. The pottery was recorded by sherd count, weight (grams) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE), based mainly on rims, per fabric. The assemblage is large, amounting to 4964 sherds, weighing 62578g with an estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of 45.20. Some 377 vessels were noted, based mainly on rims, together with other diagnostic sherds. The pottery was recovered from 160 contexts in 139 cuts and the features comprise four main types, with most of the pottery coming from the cuts across ditches and a hollow (Appendix 2; Table 2b).

Fabrics and Vessel forms

Most of the pottery is oxidized and reduced sand-tempered, together with some which is coarse sand-tempered with flint inclusions as well as shell-gritted and flint-tempered wares. Some regionally-traded and continental wares are referenced to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (Tomber and Dore 1998) and comprise, respectively, South and Central Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA, LMV SA?, LEZ SA 2), New Forest red-slipped ware (NFO RS), Oxfordshire red-slipped and white wares (OXF RS, OXF WH), Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1) and *Verulamium* white ware (VER WH). Non-local wares account for less than two percent by sherd count and weight and under four per cent by EVE (Appendix 2; Table 2c). Most of the oxidized and reduced sand-tempered pottery was almost certainly produced in the Alice Holt/Farnham kilns, 10–15km to the south and south-west (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Lyne 2012).

Nearly three-quarters of the vessels are jars (Appendix 2; Table 2d) and, of these, around 17% have an in-turned bead rim and 10% are of storage-jar size. Other jar types are narrow-mouthed and bead, everted or curved-rimmed. The bowls in local fabrics include flat-topped, bead-rimmed and flanged types while the dishes include plain-rimmed, triangular-rimmed, flat-topped rimmed and Gallo-Belgic types. The miscellaneous vessels are ones that could be a jar or beaker, a jar or flagon, dishes or lids and a strainer.

Continental ware

J.M. Mills provides the following comments on the samian ware:

This small collection of 47 sherds (549g) of samian was in very poor condition; just one sherd was recorded with slip on both surfaces. Most of the sherds had very little or no surviving slip, the uneven surface of the underlying body of these sherds suggesting that this damage had been caused by very aggressive soil or ground-water conditions. The range of vessel forms and production areas that have been identified is limited to a few plain cup, dish and bowl forms (Appendix 2; Table 2e) from South Gaul (LGF SA), most probably La Graufesenque; and from Central Gaul – one sherd possibly from Les Martres-de-Veyre (MDV SA), and the majority of the assemblage from Lezoux (LEZ SA 2).

The poor state of preservation has meant that identifying heavy use-ware has been impossible, that stamped forms have lost so much of the surface that it was impossible to identify the presence of potters' stamps in vessel bases in all but one example, and that identifying cross-context joins was difficult. Sherds from one or two vessels (716, 745) had had X shaped cuts filed in the sherd edges for leaded repair, it is possibly that sherds derive from just one vessel, but the sherd condition means it was not possible to be certain of this despite the presence of other sherd joins. The single cup base with a potters' stamp (973) could not be identified because of the slip damage across the vessel base. The presence of samian from South and Central Gaul suggests 1st and 2nd century occupation, although no closer dating can be inferred from this small group of material.

Regionally-traded wares

The sherd of NFO RS is from an indented beaker and those in possible NFO RS may also be from beakers. The New Forest industry is late Roman in date with rouletting dating to the late 3rd to early 4th century (Fulford 1975, 78). The OXF RS, OXF WH and OXF WH/NFO WH vessels are all likely to date from the mid-3rd century onwards. The DOR BB 1? dish has a plain rim and the bowl is a flanged type. Plain-rimmed dishes and flanged bowls appear in the later 2nd century but continue into the 4th century. The VER WH *mortarium* comprises a small rim fragment with part of a stamp which is, unfortunately, abraded and difficult to read. This ves-

sel is probably of 2nd-century date. Some of the other cream, pink and buff wares may also be VER WH, OXF WH or NFO WH, but could also be a variation of Hampshire white ware (HAM WH).

Local wares

Flint-gritted wares

There are two types of flint-gritted ware in the assemblage. One has frequent mainly small flint inclusions and the other has a mixture of mainly sand with small amounts of flint temper. Both occur in a range of both oxidized and reduced colours – buff, reddish-yellow, reddish-brown and dark greyish-brown. One of the flint-gritted jars and nine of those in the fabric with occasional flint inclusions are storage jars and the other three in the latter fabric have inturned bead rims; the other flint-gritted jar has an everted rim with a slight thickening at the top. The fabric with frequent flint inclusions is likely to have originated in the late Iron Age or earlier and the coarse sandy ware with some flint is more likely to belong to the Roman period. Similarly, the inturned bead rim jar is a late Iron Age type which continued into the Roman period. Lyne and Jefferies (1979) Class 4 is dated late 1st to early/mid-2nd century and the type and fabrics occur in late 1st-century pits at *Claesentum* (Cotton and Gathercole 1958, 91-2, Pit B1, fig. 19, 6 (very coarse fabric), and 95, Pit BV, fig. 20, 9 (coarse sandy ware with some flint)). One of the Alice Holt/Farnham fabrics contains flint (Lyne 2102, 165, fabric H).

Shell-gritted ware

The few sherds of possible shell-gritted ware are from jars and the fabric of one appears to have had the inclusions leached out. The source for these sherds is uncertain, but the pottery is likely to be of later Roman date.

Reduced and oxidized - Alice Holt/Farnham wares

The main colour variants of the reduced wares are grey and dark grey, with brown, greyish brown, brownish-grey and dark greyish-brown variations within these. The coarseness of the fabric varies considerably. Many of the vessels, especially the jars, are fragmentary, with little other than the rim surviving, making it difficult to be certain of the precise form. There are, however, many examples of the main Alice Holt/Farnham types (Lyne and Jefferies 1979) especially Classes 1, 1A, 4-7 and 9 together with some of the later variants including 1A.6-11, 1C, 3A, 3B, 3C, 5A, 5B and 6A and, perhaps, a sherd from a Class 10 storage jar; a few sherds have traces of a white or black slip. The sand-tempered oxidized wares also occur in a range of colours – buff, cream, pink, reddish-yellow and reddish-brown – and coarseness. Some of the oxidized wares, especially the reddish-brown and reddish-yellow, are also likely to be Alice Holt/Farnham products occurring as Class 1, 4, 5B and 9 vessels.

Classes 1-9 were part of the earliest production from the late 1st through to the mid-late 2nd centuries. Subsequent changes involved the introduction of new types and the replacement of other types (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 34ff). New types included vessels similar in form to those in DOR BB 1 such as curved-rimmed jars

(Class 3B), plain-rimmed dishes (Class 6A) replacing the earlier Class 6 Gallo-Belgic type and flanged bowls (Class 5B); new rim forms now occur on Class 1A and 1C jars. These new types continue to be produced until the end of the industry, probably in the later 4th century.

Other oxidized wares

As noted above, some of the other cream, pink and buff oxidized wares, including the flagons, the bead-rimmed bowl, a lid and one of the beakers may be products of the New Forest, Oxfordshire, Hampshire or *Verulamium* industries, while two imitation samian ware dishes and a cup or beaker in reddish-yellow ware may be Oxfordshire products.

The Areas and Groups

Most of the pottery comes from Area A with just a few sherds from Areas C, D and F. A single dark grey ware sherd (21g) was recovered from Area C, ditch 2001 (context 993 in cut 848), two dark grey ware sherds (8g) and a brownish-grey ware sherd (5g) from Area D, ditch 2005 (contexts 984 and 987). Appendix 2; Table 2f shows the amounts of pottery in each of the groups; not all cuts and contexts were assigned to a group.

Area A, Enclosure 1

Appendix 2; Table 2g shows the pottery from the contexts from ditch 2019. Four of the vessels are Class 4 jars with inturned bead rims, one in dark grey ware and three in the buff ware; it is possible that these may not be from different vessels. The other vessels are a jar and a dish or lid in dark grey ware and a jar, a jar or flagon and a flat-topped bowl in grey ware. The flint-gritted pottery is probably Iron Age or earlier but the flat-topped bowl is possibly a Class 5A type, dated mid-to-late 2nd century.

Area A, Enclosure 2

Enclosure 2 has two configurations, gullies 2017 and 2018. Appendix 2; Table 2h shows the pottery from the contexts associated with gully 2017 with reduced wares being the most common pottery. The samian ware vessel is a Dr. 33 cup dated *c.* AD 120-200 and the others are all jars with those in grey ware probably being Class 1 and those in dark grey ware possibly Class 3A.

The fills of gully 2018 contain the most pottery of any of the site groups (Appendix 2; Table 2i). Most of the vessels (43) are jars of which 16 are Class 4 types occurring in grey (10), dark grey (4), reddish-brown (1) and occasional flint (1) fabrics. The other four vessels in the occasional flint fabric and that in the flint-gritted ware are storage jars. The buff ware vessels are a jar, a flagon and a possible mortarium. Flagons also occur in reddish-yellow and reddish-brown ware and the other reddish-yellow ware vessel is a jar. Grey ware vessels other than jars are two dishes, one a Class 6.1 type, a lid and a Class 5.1 bowl; two of the jars are later Class 1A

narrow-mouthed types. The samian sherds are dated *c.* AD 50-110 and those in DOR BB 1 and possible DOR BB 1 will be mid-2nd century at the earliest. The remainder of the pottery has a wider date range but there are types which belong to the mid-to-late 2nd century at the earliest, suggesting that gully 2018 is probably the later of the two.

Pit 903 (Appendix 2; Table 2j) which cut Enclosure 1 contained 109 sherds weighing 1075g (Table 9). The only vessels present are a grey ware jar and a Class 4 jar in dark grey ware.

Area A, Enclosure 3

Gullies 2023 and 2024 contained very little pottery: 2023 just has three grey ware sherds (7g), and 2024, 10 of grey ware (31g) and one (20g) in reddish-yellow ware. Gullies 2025, 2026 and 2027 all contained small amounts of pottery. 2025 has 29 sherds (269g) comprising pottery in grey, dark grey, reddish-brown and reddish-yellow wares and including a grey ware jar, possibly Class 1.7 and a reddish-yellow Class 4 jar. 2026 just has seven sherds (48g) in grey ware and 5 sherds (21g) from a Class 5B flanged bowl. 2027 has the most with a sherd (2g) of NFO RS, 26 sherds (121g) of grey ware, nine (39g) from a dark grey ware jar, 10 (56g) in reddish-brown ware, three (48g) from an imitation samian ware Dr. 31 dish in reddish-yellow ware and one sherd (45g) of pink ware. The Class 1.7 jar, the Class 5B flanged bowl, the NFO RS and the imitation samian ware Dr. 31 dish are all later types, likely to be of mid- 3rd to 4th century date. Gully 2028 contains 21 sherds (209g) of grey ware (10, 139g) and dark grey ware (11, 70g); the grey ware includes sherds from a jar while Gully 2031 has 13 grey ware sherds (109g) including some from a jar.

Ditch 2033 contains a much larger assemblage (Appendix 2; Table 2k). Thirty-two of the vessels are jars including three storage jars and three Class 4 jars. One grey ware jar is a miniature vessel complete bar its rim. Other forms include two grey ware dishes and a Class 5B flanged bowl in grey ware, a bowl, a bowl or dish, a dish or lid and two Class 6.1 dishes in dark grey ware, a buff ware flagon and a reddish-yellow ware cup or beaker. The samian is dated *c.* AD 120-200 and *c.* AD 150-200 and the rest of the pottery has a wider date range with some later types.

Other features

The only other feature of note is a hollow, comprising Groups 2036-8 and cuts 609, 1024 and 1029; these may be more than one feature. These collectively account for around a third of the pottery (Appendix 2; Table 2l).

The deposits contain much of the continental and regionally-traded wares. Over a hundred of the vessels are jars including eight Class 4, seven storage jars and four narrow-mouthed jars. Six of the nine dishes other than those in samian ware are plain-rimmed and five of the seven bowls are flanged rimmed. The LGF SA ware

vessels comprise a cup and a bowl and those in LEZ SA 2 are 10 dishes, a bowl and four cups. Other vessels are a flagon, a beaker, mortaria and dishes or lids. The pottery spans the late Iron Age to later Roman period.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

- Fig. 12: 1 Flint, reddish-yellow. Area A, Ditch 949, (1170).
Fig. 12: 2 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 630, (695).
Fig. 12: 3 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 517, (569).
Fig. 12: 4 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 517, (569).
Fig. 12: 5 Dark grey, Area A, Pit 642, (755).
Fig. 12: 6 Greyish-brown, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 508, (560).
Fig. 12: 7 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 521, (573).
Fig. 12: 8 Greyish-brown, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 730, (858).
Fig. 12: 9 Brown, Area A, Hollow 2036, cut 823, (960).
Fig. 12: 10 Brown, Area A, Hollow 2036, Cut 822, Context (961).
Fig. 12: 11 Greyish-brown, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 521, Context (573).
Fig. 12: 12 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 517, Context (569).
Fig. 12: 13 Brown, Area A, Ditch 2017, cut 512, Context (564).
Fig. 12: 14 Grey, Area A, Ditch 2033, cut 917, Context (1079).
Fig. 12: 15 Grey, Area A, Ditch 2019, cut 808, Context (892).
Fig. 12: 16 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut t 521, Context (573).
- Fig. 13: 17 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 517, Context (569).
Fig. 13: 18 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 517, Context (569).
Fig. 13: 19 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 730, Context (858).
Fig. 13: 20 Dark grey, Area A, Ditch 2018, cut 517, Context (569).
Fig. 13: 21 Greyish-brown, Area A, Group 2018, Ditch Cut 726, Context (854).

Discussion

A sizeable assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavated features. The overall condition of the pottery is relatively poor with adverse soil conditions and later land use leading to much abrasion and fracturing. The mean weight is less than 13g and the mean rim percentage is just 9%. Definite regionally-traded and continental pottery accounts for only between one and two per cent of the assemblage with the rest comprising mainly Alice Holt/Farnham coarse sand-tempered reduced and oxidized wares.

The range of vessel forms is very limited, especially when the regionally-traded and continental pottery is discounted. Jars of various types and sizes dominate the assemblage with the type with an inturned bead rim being particularly prevalent (cf Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 28-30, fig. 15, Class 4). This type originates in the later Iron Age and continues into the 2nd century. The Alice Holt/Farnham wares are more definitely of Roman date except the variety in coarse sandy ware with some flint inclusions which is possibly a Late Iron Age/early Roman transitional ware. The other jar forms are equally long-lived types of Roman date, although some are part of the later Alice Holt/Farnham production suite. The Gallo-Belgic type dishes are likely to be of mid-1st-century (Roman) date. The samian ware ranges in date from mid-1st to later 2nd century and the flat-topped dishes, the *Verulamium mortarium* and the flagons are of 2nd-century date. DOR BB 1 dates to after the first quarter of the 2nd century and the Alice Holt/Farnham and DOR BB 1? plain-rimmed dishes and flanged bowls are not earlier than the late 2nd century. The latest pottery are the sherds of NFO RS, the OXF RS and the OXF WH *mortaria*,

dating to late 3rd to early 4th century. Overall, therefore, the pottery ranges in date from the late Iron Age through to the later Roman period. It is not possible to determine whether there was any break in occupation.

The majority of the features are of an 'open' nature which means that they could collect material over time and be used as convenient places to dump accumulated rubbish. The assemblages within them therefore tend to be mixed, making it difficult to identify chronological sequences with certainty. The flint-gritted pottery is the earliest but, apart from that in ditch 2010, it occurs with later material (ditches 2017-19, 2021, 631, 649, hollow 2036, and pit 646). Many of the latest dated sherds -the NFO RS, the OXF RS and the OXF WH *mortaria* - are from hollows 2036-8, as well as ditch 2021 and gully 2027, pits 600, 718 and ditch 742. Other later types feature in ditches 2018-19, 2021, 2033, 742, 942, 949, gullies 2025-7, 935, hollows 2036-8, 609 and 1029, plus pits 600, 702, 718, 925-6, 937. Again, all of this pottery occurs with earlier material.

One pottery fragment may be part of a grate or trivet which were part of the Alice Holt/Farnham repertoire (Birbeck *et al.* 2008, 117-20, figs. 4-5; M. Lyne pers. comm.). Two sherds are from vessels which had handles, perhaps Class 8 types, and a number of base sherds have holes either pierced through the base itself, or are located in the vessel wall just above the base. One small sherd has multiple, extremely narrow, pierced holes similar to those found on wine strainers. This, and certain other pottery fabrics and vessel types, such as the LEZ SA 2, the NFO RS, the OXF RS and OXF WH, the flagons, bowls, dishes, beakers and *mortaria*, are indicative of some more 'domestic' occupation or activity but, overall, the assemblage indicates basic, utilitarian activity. It is not possible to pinpoint a particular area which might have had an increased domestic element or been the source for the pottery derived from it.

Post- Medieval sherds occurred in ditches 2000, 2005, 2029, and 2030, and large pieces of fired clay, possibly from loomweights, in pit 701 (774) and ditch 2018 (858).

Comparable assemblages

The evaluation pottery, unsurprisingly, is similar in terms of fabrics, forms and dating (Timby 2019). Another evaluation and subsequent excavation was carried out in 2007-8 on land the other side of Hitches Lane, a little way to the north-west of the site (Pine 2007; 2016). The pottery from the evaluation on that site (Timby 2007) also had a similar range of fabrics and forms, but with no continental imports and even fewer regionally-traded wares and was considered to mainly date from the mid-2nd to later 3rd century. The much larger assemblage from the excavation (Timby 2016) includes some samian, New Forest and Oxfordshire wares, but is again dominated by products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry. Jars account for a large proportion of the vessels in this ware, but bowls and dishes are also common together with strainers, a beaker and a flask. It is thought that the

pottery might represent two phases, one mid-2nd to mid-3rd century and the other mid/late 3rd–early 4th century.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

A modest quantity of brick and tile fragments were recovered during the excavation: 215 fragments weighing 2.229kg, hand collected and retrieved from sieved soil samples (Appendix 3). The majority of the fragments are identifiable as tile, and the typical fragment size is medium (20mm to 100mm). The smaller fragments were not diagnostic and could equally represent brick or tile, and the material overall is in moderate to poor condition, with frequent abrasion.

Roman tile

Several forms were identified, which are of Roman date. Hollow 2036, slot 835 (980) contained several fragments in a slightly soft, fine clay with sparse fine sandy inclusions. One of these is a *tegula*, identified by the flange along one edge, which is of a fairly commonly-occurring form, with the flange squared off at the outer edge and rounded down towards the surface. Further fragments of the same fabric and thickness may represent *tegula*, and one example is thicker (38mm) and may represent a different tile form.

Ditch 949 (1169) contained six fragments in a medium hard fine clay with sparse sand inclusions and a rough, slightly laminated texture. The upper and lower surfaces are fairly flat though slightly uneven, thickness is 40mm and it is likely to be of Roman date.

The material encountered in the excavation is modest and the datable material largely comprises Roman tile. No complete examples were encountered and only one *tegula* fragment was recovered. The material can be characterized as domestic and as much of the material was fragmented and abraded, represents pieces redeposited in later contexts.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank and Echo-Lara Rew

Fired clay (365 fragments, weighing 20.5kg) was distributed throughout 71 contexts, typically in small quantities, and fairly highly fragmented. The fabric is typically medium to soft, and comprises fine clay with sparse fine sand inclusions, and very occasional small angular burnt flint inclusions. The colour is uniformly a medium red, the material is poorly-fired at low temperature, with occasional examples of blackening which is indicative of reduced oxygen conditions during heating. The material was examined under 10X magnification and is summarized in Appendix 4. The material recovered from the majority of contexts was found in small

quantities, and could not be identified as daub, kiln furniture or other fired clay objects. However, multiple loomweights are represented.

Ditch 631 (696) contained six large loomweight fragments. The fabric is dark grey brown medium clay with frequent fine and coarse sand inclusions. Due to no complete examples being recovered it is not possible to give exact dimensions of the size of the loomweights, however due to the size of the pieces present it is possible to determine they would have been at the larger end of the range. The number of fragments from this context indicates that there was more than one loomweight present, however there are no co-joining pieces. Two of the fragments have identifiable adult-sized fingerprints on their surface.

From hollow 2038, context 716 (793) a single large loomweight fragment was recovered in a soft to medium fine clay and dark red brown colour with a dark grey reduced part. There are frequent fine and coarse sand inclusions with occasional large (5-10mm) flint inclusions. The width of the piece is 80mm, the thickness is 55mm and the full height is not present. Although the top part of the loomweight is absent, the angle of the sides indicates a slightly tapered triangle form. Alongside the loomweight fragment, context 716 (793) also includes several small fragments of the same fabric, which are too small to identify with certainty.

Hollow 2038, context 716 (793) also contained a possible large fragment of kiln furniture in a dark red fabric with a very reduced dark grey core. There are frequent fine sand inclusions with sparse small (1-3mm) flint inclusions. The width of the fragment is intact (65mm) however it is not clear from the shape of the surviving piece what form the fragment would have taken when complete.

From pit 646 (762) a large loomweight fragment was recovered in a soft fine fabric with sparse sandy inclusions and light orange in colour with a light grey reduced core. The fragment is the top section of a triangular loomweight with a thickness of 65mm however the complete height is not present. The width of the top of the fragment is 20mm and the bottom of the fragment is 65mm. The perforation through the top of the piece is 20mm in diameter.

Ditch 543 (653) contained five loomweight fragments. The fabric is dark grey/brown medium clay with frequent fine and coarse sand inclusions. It is not possible to give exact dimension for four of the pieces due to them being very fragmented. However one piece is recognizable as the top of a triangular loomweight. The thickness of this fragment is 65mm, the width is 85mm and the complete height is not present. Due to the slight difference in fabric colour between the fragments from this context and the number of pieces found, it is likely that the pieces represent more than one loomweight. No co-joining pieces were found.

From pit 600 (662) five large loomweight fragments were recovered, all dark grey-brown in colour, soft clay material with frequent fine sand inclusions. Due to no complete examples being recovered it is not possible to give exact dimensions of the size of the loomweights, however due to the size of the pieces present it is

possible to determine they would have been at the larger end of the typical range. One piece is definably the top of a triangular loomweight and the perforation through the top of this piece is 10mm in diameter.

Pit 745 (877) contained two large fragments of loomweight. The fabric is light brown with dark grey reduced core and have frequent fine sand inclusions. Due to no complete examples being recovered it is not possible to give exact dimensions of the size of the loomweights, however due to the size of the pieces present it is possible to determine they would have been at the larger end of the range. Alongside the loomweight fragment, context 745 (877) also includes several small fragments of the same fabric, which are too small to identify. All the fragments from this context have the same fabric, and it is possible that they could come from a single loomweight, however no co-joining pieces were present.

From ditch 536 (598) a single piece with a triangular section was recovered, which is a dark grey brown fabric with a dark grey reduced core. The material is very hard and dense with frequent fine sand inclusions. The thickness of the top of the fragment is 15mm, the bottom of the fragment is 65mm. The width is 95mm and the height is 60mm. The purpose of the fragment is unclear, though it could represent a form of kiln furniture.

Overall, the fired clay was highly fragmented. Identifiable pieces comprised loomweight, with no other categories of fired clay object identified with certainty. No pieces were identified which have the characteristic pattern of wattle impressions suggesting daub, but it is possible that some of the highly fragmented material represents daub or a clay covered structure (for example an oven or kiln). All of the loomweights identified are of likely late Iron Age or Roman date based on the triangular form, though it is possible that some of the more fragmented and abraded material represents fired clay redeposited in later contexts.

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

Twenty-eight pieces of metalwork were recovered from the excavation and given twenty-eight catalogue numbers. Of these pieces a single one was copper alloy and the remaining twenty-seven were ferrous.

Copper Alloy

A single copper alloy brooch, cat no. 2, was recovered from deposit 1159 in hollow 2036. The brooch is in a good state of preservation with only minor damage to the bow. The hinge and pin are not present and the minor damage is to the base of the catch. The catch has three holes and the foot is a simple end. The bow has no decoration along the majority of its length although the top has some incised decoration and a loop at the peak. The loop has simple incised lines set horizontally. This brooch is a Roman Dolphin brooch although the particular type cannot be narrowed down due to the loss of the hinge and mechanism. It is likely to be of a type similar to one found near Bournemouth (Hattatt 1985, no 356). The brooch is 65mm in length and likely dates to the later half of the 1st century AD.

Ferrous

Twenty-seven of the items recovered from the excavations were ferrous. The general state of preservation is poor with only a few items that can be specifically identified. Nails made up the greatest proportion of ferrous objects with nineteen nails, or fragments thereof, identified (Appendix 5). The identifiable nail count is seven. Of these six are (Manning 1976) type 1B nails and one is a type 2 nail. The spread of nail types is common for Roman sites although the quantity recovered here is small. The single type 2 nail is very large and likely comes from a large timber frame. With the type 1B nails, which were used general purpose nails, this suggests that there was a simple timber building nearby.

Miscellaneous ferrous objects

The remaining eight items are all heavily corroded and not clearly identifiable. These items are largely pieces of corroded plate with no obvious use or design elements. Three of the pieces, cat nos 20-22, can be fitted back together although they are heavily corroded. The cross-section of these pieces is ovoid and overall there is a slight curve to the piece. This could be spare ferrous material or a simple bar although no specific use can be identified from the fragments that remain.

Summary

The assemblage contains many elements which are common on rural Roman settlements. The lack of metalwork could be indicative of the area being further away from buildings although the heavy corrosion due to the soil conditions may have reduced the size of the assemblage as a whole. The single dateable metal item is the brooch which is of the late 1st century. The nails are common throughout the Roman period.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford and Will Attard

A small collection of 37 struck flints (Appendix 6) were recovered during the course of the fieldwork, 14 of which came from the evaluation phase. A number of the pieces are distinctive narrow flakes (blades) indicative of a Mesolithic contribution to the collection. They include a crested blade and a small burin. The remaining struck flints are less diagnostic but could be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The flints were recovered in small numbers as residual finds in Roman features. Some of the flints are likely to reflect the low level of Bronze Age activity excavated on the site but otherwise probably represent casual loss or discard in a landscape setting.

Stone by Genni Elliott

Appendix 7 summarizes the surprisingly large worked stone assemblage, most of which came from the hollows.

Mayen Lava

Hollow 2036, 829 (973) 19 small to very small, shapeless fragments including one slightly larger fragment.

Ditch 2033, 934, (1095) Four small, shapeless fragments.

Hollow 2036, 941, (1159) A single small, shapeless fragment.

Ditch 949, (1172) 21 small to very small, shapeless fragments including two slightly larger fragments.

The above group of small, shapeless fragments are most likely the remains of imported flat rotary quern(s) from Germany. They are fairly common in Britain, found on a variety of sites from the early Roman period until well into Medieval times (Peacock 1980). A recent survey has shown that there seems to be no good evidence for the arrival of Mayen quern stones prior to the Roman conquest in AD 43 (see Fitzpatrick, forthcoming).

Quernstones

Ditch 2022, 541, (651) Top stone from a ?rotary quern, broken at the spindle hole, flat top and base with concentric rings on the grinding surface: depth 44mm.

Ditch 2019, 721, (998) Small fragment of from a ?quern displaying probable evidence of a flat grinding surface.

Hollow 2036, 823, (960) Small fragment from a ?quern displaying probable evidence of a flat grinding surface.

Hollow 2036, 835, (980) Small fragment from a ?rotary quern with a flat surface.

Hollow 2036, 933, (1096) Large fragment from a ?rotary quern with a concave surface: depth 57mm.

Gully 2035, 939, (1095) Small fragment from a ?rotary quern displaying evidence of a flat grinding surface.

Ditch 2033, 1011, (1183) Top stone from a ?rotary quern with a central spindle hole, roughly flat top and laminated base: radius c.220mm and depth 64mm.

Hollow 2037, 1025, (868) Large fragment from a ?rotary quern with a flat surface.

Hollow 2037, 1025, (868) Large fragment from a ?rotary quern with two flat surfaces. This fragment is distinctly lighter in colour than the other fragment from (868) and represents a different quernstone.

The above quernstones are in a compact, greenish-grey greensand with characteristic cherty swirls of the quarry at Lodsworth in West Sussex. This site produced stone for various forms of querns over a long period, from the Neolithic to the late Roman, and had a very wide distribution (Peacock 1987; Shaffrey and Roe 2011).

Ditch 949, (1172) Large fragment from a ?rotary quern with a flat surface and a slightly concave surface. Pale greenish-grey greensand containing small white pebbles: depth 38mm.

Pit 1017, (1187) Large fragment from a ?rotary quern with two flat surfaces, but broken away. Millstone grit: depth 48mm.

Other

Ditch 2033, 948, (1160) An undiagnostic fragment of greenish-grey greensand with characteristic cherty swirls of the quarry at Lodsworth in West Sussex and may well be a fragment of quernstone.

Ditch 949, (1172) Fragment of water-rolled greensand.

Ditch 2034, 1001, (1167) An undiagnostic fragment of Pennant sandstone found in the south Wales, Forest of Dean and Bristol coalfields, where it is located at the base of the Upper Coal Measures.

Hollow 2036, 1010, (1182) An undiagnostic fragment of ferruginous stone.

Hollow 2037, 1026, (950) A fragment of malmstone with two smooth, flat surfaces, pale grey in colour, frequently found in East Hampshire (HE 2017).

Slag by David Dungworth

Metalworking slag and related materials were examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (HE 2015). The material was weighed and selected fragments were photographed. The main categories of material identified include the following:

Tap Slag This comprises lumps and sheets of fayalitic slag with a characteristic ropey, flowed upper surface and a lower surface which retains impressions of the ground surface over which it ran while molten (HE 2015, fig. 16). This tap slag is generally black in colour, does not respond to a magnet and contains low to moderate proportions of porosity. Rarely, lumps of tap slag also contain small fragments of iron ore and/or vitrified ceramic furnace structure.

Slag Cake (SC) Plano-convex lumps of fayalitic slag (usually 75–150mm in diameter) are typically the product of iron smithing (McDonnell 1991). Larger versions may represent the remains of slag left within the base of a smelting furnace (furnace bottom).

Furnace Bottom (FB) Large accumulations of fayalitic slag which formed close to the base of an iron bloomery smelting furnace. Where complete, furnace bottoms usually show an underside which has taken up the impression of the pit at the base of the furnace (although often with the impressions of partially burnt fragments of charcoal). Furnace bottoms are typically 250–300mm in diameter (and even larger) and when complete can weigh in excess of 10kg. The accumulation of large masses of smelting slag in a furnace bottom indicates that the slag was not tapped from the furnace.

Furnace Slag (Charcoal impressions) (FS(CI)) These lumps of fayalitic slag are characterized by the frequent impressions of charcoal on the surface (and their apparent completeness). These slags are likely to have formed with an iron smelting furnace (Dungworth 2011) where no attempt was made to remove the slag by tapping (cf Dungworth 2014).

Flow Slag During bloomery smelting some fayalitic slag will form and flow. In non-tapping furnaces, the slag will tend to flow vertically and comprise small runs of slag (often with some charcoal impressions, Dungworth 2011; Dungworth and Mephram 2012; HE 2015, fig. 15). When accumulations of slag were tapped from the furnace, these tended to form sheets which visually resemble lava flows; see tap slag above (HE 2015, fig. 16).

Non-diagnostic Ironworking Slag (NDFe) Fragments of ironworking slag (fayalitic) which lack any diagnostic surface morphology that would allow a distinction to be made between smelting and smithing.

Vitrified Ceramic Lining (VCL) Ceramic materials which have been highly fired and have begun to vitrify and melt. Fragments of smithing hearths and/or smelting furnaces usually have an outer, oxidized-fired surface and an inner, reduced-fired (and partially vitrified) surface.

Results

The metalworking debris from Netherhouse Copse includes just under 2.6kg of metalworking debris (Appendix 8). The assemblage includes 2.1kg of iron smelting slag (tap slag, flow slag, slag cake, and furnace slag with abundant charcoal impressions), 0.5kg of non-diagnostic ironworking (NDFe) slag, and a single fragment (0.05kg) of vitrified ceramic lining (VCL).

The bulk of the slag recovered is diagnostic of iron smelting, and most of this indicates that the slag formed and solidified inside a furnace. Such non-tapping iron smelting procedures were commonly employed in the prehistoric period (with possibly some continuation after the Roman conquest) and in the post-Roman period (tapping procedures were re-introduced to England, possibly as early as the 8th century, but certainly by the 10th century (Boyer and Keys 2013).

The possible tap slag from hollow 2036, slot 941 (1159) comprises a fragment of a plano-convex ‘pool’ of slag (Appendix 8; Fig. 1). The form of the slag is close to a smithing slag cake (McDonnell 1991); however, it is

much thinner than normal, and appears to be virtually free of any porosity (this is implied by its relatively high density, and confirmed by a direct observation of a recent fracture surface). In general, this slag would appear to have been completely molten and sufficiently fluid for any gas bubbles to have escaped before it solidified. The upper surface is nearly flat (most smithing slag cakes tend to be concave-convex) which again suggests the slag was entirely fluid at some point. The form of the slag provides no definite indication as to whether it formed inside, or outside, a furnace. Overall, this slag is unusual, but its form and substance suggest iron smelting (even if the exact circumstances of its formation remain somewhat unclear).

One large fragment of slag from hollow 2036 slot 829 (973) has numerous fracture surfaces (some a little eroded) and appears to have originally formed a much larger mass of slag (Appendix 8; Fig. 2). The slight curvature of the surviving original surface suggest that this was a large slag cake or a furnace bottom; however, the thickness/depth of the slag is low compared to the probable original diameter. Overall the under surface is fairly smooth, although there are numerous small-scale irregularities, while the upper surface is highly irregular with numerous charcoal impressions. This is consistent with the gradual accumulation and fusing of the furnace bottom against the interior surface of the base of the furnace (or perhaps a pit below the furnace itself). The upper surface of the furnace bottom with its abundant charcoal impressions would have been in contact with the fuel bed. This slag must have collected inside a furnace during smelting and has not been tapped.

There are several fragments of slag whose surfaces are almost entirely composed of charcoal impressions (Appendix 8; Fig. 3). It is assumed that such slag formed during smelting inside the furnace and was not tapped. It seems likely that such furnace slag with abundant charcoal impressions formed inside the furnace, but entirely within the fuel bed (and so above the level of any furnace bottom).

Several lumps of slag are noticeably worn or abraded (Appendix 8; Fig. 4). This suggests that some of the assemblage is not in a primary context but has been moved, and presumably exposed to tumbling, water erosion, etc. Any re-deposition of ironworking slag would tend to reduce the recovery of more friable types of debris. The low proportion of vitrified ceramic lining (VCL = 1.8%) is consistent with the erosion and re-deposition of at least some of the assemblage.

The remaining non-diagnostic ironworking slag was clearly produced by ironworking; however, the fragments lack clear features that would allow the identification of the exact process which produced them. These slags could have been produced by either smelting or smithing. The presence of smelting slags makes it quite possible that some or even all of the non-diagnostic ironworking slag was produced during iron smelting.

The total weight of iron smelting slag recovered is fairly modest as a single smelt would typically produce 5–15kg of slag. The Netherhouse Copse assemblage probably represents less than 50% of a single smelt.

Summary

The metalworking debris recovered from Netherhouse Copse provides direct evidence for the smelting of iron using a bloomery process in which most (or perhaps all) of the slag was allowed to accumulate inside the furnace, rather than being tapped from the furnace. The types of slag present indicate that smelting took place using a non-tapping process. Non-tapping iron smelting was widely used in England during the Iron Age (Dungworth 2007; 2011; Dungworth and Mephram 2012; Girbal 2010; McDonnell 1984; Paynter 2007; Starley 1998). The extent to which tapping processes were introduced before the Roman invasion, as well as the continuation of non-tapping processes after the conquest, is imperfectly understood. Non-tapping processes were re-introduced into post-Roman Britain (Adkins 1989; Boyer and Keys 2013; Haslam 1980) and remained in use until at least the 8th century (possibly as late as the 10th century).

Glass by Andy Taylor

Two pieces of green bottle glass of likely 18th-century date were recovered from ditch 2030. Another tiny sliver came from the evaluation (Appendix 9).

Burnt Flint by Andy Taylor

A total of 3291g of burnt flint was recovered from the site. This was not retained.

Animal Bone and Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from four contexts. A total of 11 fragments of non-human bone were present for analysis, weighing 179g (Appendix 10a). The surface preservation of the remains from ditch 531 (586) is generally poor and weathered in appearance, with significant patches of erosion to the cortical bone surface. The small pieces of bone retrieved from the three other contexts demonstrate good surface preservation. A minimum of one horse is represented by four fragments of metacarpal in ditch 531 (586). The small fragments of tooth crowns recovered from the three other deposits could originate from either "medium" or "large" sized animal categories. No further information could be retrieved from this small assemblage of fragmented animal bone.

Burnt Bone

A small quantity of burnt bone was recovered from three features: the burnt bone from hollow 745 was found in association with unburnt animal tooth fragments. A total of 67 pieces of bone were present for analysis, weighing 40g (Appendix 10b). The preservation of the bone is generally fair with good surface preservation and moderate fragmentation. Maximum fragment sizes have been recorded as 13.0mm (569) to 35.1mm (762).

The fragments recovered from pit fill (762) display a variety of colours, with pieces ranging from charred black to hues of blue and grey, as well as white. The single fragments recovered from (569) and (877) were uniformly white. Holden et al. (1995a, b) suggest that temperatures above 600°C are required to fully oxidize the organic components and produce white bone. Charring (black coloured bone) is achieved when bone reaches temperatures up to approximately 300°C, and hues of blue and grey result when the organic components of bone result following being subjected to temperatures up to 600° C.

All fragments appear to be of non-human origin, however, identification to species of origin has not been possible beyond it is likely the fragments from pit 646 (762) originated from long bones and teeth of (a) medium to large-sized animal(s). No further information could be retrieved.

Environmental Sampling by Mark Robinson

A total of 98 bulk soil samples, and sub-samples mostly of 8 litres, were floated onto a 0.25mm mesh to recover carbonized plant remains. The dried flots were sorted under a binocular microscope. Seeds were almost entirely absent. Oak charcoal was identified using a binocular microscope at magnifications of up to x 50, other charcoal was identified using high-power incident-light microscopy at magnifications of up to x 400. The full results for the Bronze Age contexts are given in Appendix 11a. Summary results for the Roman and undated contexts are given in Appendix 11b while details of the larger assemblages of charcoal from the Roman and undated contexts are given in Appendix 11c.

The Bronze Age Charcoal

All five samples from Bronze Age contexts contained charcoal although carbonized seeds were absent. The charcoal from the funerary urn (in cut 332, context 479, Sample 38) was *Quercus* sp. (oak) however that from the fill of the ring ditch was *Betula* sp. (birch). The charcoal from the other Bronze Age contexts (all ditches) was mostly oak although there was a slight presence of *Prunus* cf. *spinosa* (sloe), Pomoideae indet. (hawthorn-type) and *Corylus avellana* (hazel). These results might suggest that fuel was mostly being obtained from oak/birch woodland with only a little from more open thorn scrub. However, it is also possible that the majority of the charcoal was derived from funeral pyres and that there was a deliberate selection of wood from larger trees to effect cremations.

The Roman and Undated Samples

Charcoal was present in half the Roman samples but in less than 16% of the undated samples, suggesting it is likely that the charcoal was related to the Roman activity that resulted in the presence of dateable artefacts. Oak was both the most abundant and the most frequently present charcoal in the Roman samples but there was also a strong presence of hawthorn-type charcoal. *Alnus glutinosa* (alder) was present in several samples and abundant in one. Two carbonized cereal grains were found in the Roman samples, a grain possibly of *Secale cereale* (rye) from ditch

2018, cut 616, and a grain of *Hordeum* sp. (barley) from ditch 2018, cut 726. The results show that although oak woodland was probably the main source of fuel for the Roman settlement, trees growing on wetland (alder) and thorn scrub / hedgerow were also being exploited. Cereal processing was evidently not a major activity, indeed the possible rye grain is more likely to have been intrusive than Roman.

Oak predominated amongst the charcoal from the undated samples. It is possible that some of these contexts were Bronze Age rather than Roman.

Radiocarbon Dating

Three samples of carbonized plant remains and charcoal were submitted to the Chrono Lab at Queen's University, Belfast, for radiocarbon dating. Details of methodology are in the archive; in summary the lab considered the results reliable. The results are detailed in Appendix 12. The laboratory calibrated the results with (CALIB rev 7) to be used in conjunction with Stuiver and Reimer 1993, with data from IntCal 13.14c (Reimer *et al.* 2013). The plot of the calibrated results used OxCal v4.2.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2013).

Conclusion

The works on the site investigated a substantial area of land with several periods of activity identified. There are two aspects of this site which differ from comparably large sites elsewhere. What had, until recently, been assumed to be fairly barren area in archaeological terms has shown multi-period land use. There is also the fact there are gaps in the chronological sequence when nothing appears to be going on at all.

The earliest evidence for activity on the site can be summarized briefly. Some of the struck flint recovered is certainly of Mesolithic date, yet its volume and distribution can only be taken to indicate a low level of use, loss or discard perhaps representing intermittent use of this landscape at this time. Similarly it is also possible that some of this flint work is indicative of a broadly similar range of activity in Neolithic and early Bronze Age times and also reflects the low level of Bronze Age activity identified on the site.

It is not until the middle-late Bronze Age that there is physical evidence of activity on the site represented by below-ground deposits. The presence of deposits of this date indicates that the digging of ditches/gullies, ring ditch and cremation deposit is likely to have taken place in a largely woodland-free environment, and that earlier suppression of the woodland had taken place by grazing and/or ploughing, assuming that there was blanket tree cover and that the heathlands now typical of north-west Surrey, north-east Hampshire and south-east Berkshire are a by-product of human interference in a fragile ecosystem (Dimpleby 1985; Branch and Green 2004, 14). A radiocarbon-dated palynological sequence from Camberley, to the north-east of Fleet, tentatively indicated that heathland flora had been established there in the middle Bronze Age (Brown 2007). The charcoal remains from

Bronze Age contexts at Camberley indicate timber was used from both woodland and scrubland settings, and in Roman times, there was also access to woodland.

Both the multi-area works of the excavation and the extensive coverage of the earlier evaluation indicate that the development area produced no evidence of use of the site from the late Bronze Age through the Iron Age and into early Roman times – a period of more than 1000 years, with the odd exception of the charcoal which somehow worked its way into the backfilled ring ditch to give an anomalous radiocarbon date of 590–406 cal BC. Whether the land was simply abandoned and reverted to a natural vegetation cover at this time, or was used lightly or intermittently, such as for seasonal grazing, cannot be determined. Nevertheless it was not until the mid-late 1st century and then from the early 3rd century AD that further usage of the site becomes evident.

The Roman use of the site comprises an agricultural settlement, with the first enclosure. The settlement is considered to be of modest status, with no conspicuous examples of material wealth, but the occupants are not necessarily impoverished. Whether the usage of the site was for pastoral or arable purposes is hard to determine as neither faunal nor floral remains survived. The lack of faunal remains can be excused due to the acidic nature of the geology but the extensive programme (90+ samples) to recover charred plant remains from sieving, produced just two cereal grains across all of the phases. Facilities for storing grain could be present in the form of 4-post structures, but not as storage pits. Nor were present any corn dryer structures. Although the presence of quern fragments were recorded including several fragments of Lodsworth greensand and Mayen lava, this indicates consumption rather than production. This shows a very similar site usage to the nearby Hitches Lane site (Pine 2016), perhaps unsurprising given their proximity, but showed a distinct contrast with other excavated sites around Basingstoke to the west, such as at Park Prewett Hospital and Marnel Park, Popley, at both of which where grain processing is evident (Coles *et al.* 2011; Wright *et al.* 2010). On the basis of this admittedly tentative evidence, the economy of the site is considered to be predominantly pastoral.

During the later 3rd/early 4th century some reorganization occurred with replacement enclosures and the creation of new ones. Initially the pattern is one of modification of an existing system with a later creation of a whole new layout without regard to any previous landscape features. It is difficult to determine to which phase the outlying Roman linear features should be allocated due to different alignments and no diagnostic pottery identification. The presence of a modest amount of iron slag, suggests there was a smithing hearth, possibly for farm usage, and a smelting furnace, which may only have seen a single use. The small volume of slag recovered suggests that this iron production and working is just for immediate consumption and not indicative of an industrial complex.

The nature and development of rural Roman settlement is a large and complex topic on a regional, let alone national, scale (Taylor 2007) but for this site some comment helps to put it in perspective. It is well known that

in a regional context on sites located on the gravel terraces of the upper Thames, that there is a clear and widespread hiatus in the development of rural settlements in the 2nd century AD (Booth *et al.* 2007, 43; Henig and Booth 2000, 106; Holbrook 2006, 102). Locally this was observed on the Hitches Lane site (Pine 2016), although that had a slightly later start date, and this pattern is also observed elsewhere further afield, as in the lower Kennet and Middle Thames region (e.g. Barnes *et al.* 1997, 30; Bowden and Johnston 1985; Milbank 2010a and b).

There is no evidence of any activity on the site following the end of the Roman occupation until post-medieval times. It is the more extensive evidence for post-medieval farming and its place in the landscape history of the area, that is worthy of more discussion. Three of the areas showed the presence of ditches suggesting a more expanded and larger scale use of the landscape, again reflected by the land usage at Hitches Lane, which appears to indicate another phase of investment in the land, not perhaps dissimilar to the Roman and Bronze Age use that preceded it, but which ultimately was overtaken by 19th-century land use.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Excavated Features

<i>Area/Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evidence</i>
		50		Topsoil	-	-
		51		Subsoil	-	-
28	-	359		Spread		
23	-	484		Ditch		
A		1150		Pot Fill		
2	1	53, 54		Ditch	-	-
2	2	58		Gully	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
2	3	55-7		Ditch	Post Medieval	Glass
4	4	59-60		Ditch	-	-
4	5	61		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
8	6	62		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
8	7	67-70		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
8	8	71-2		Gully	Post Medieval/Modern	Association
11	9	63-6		Ditch	-	-
11	10	73-5		Ditch	-	-
9	11	76		Ditch	-	-
9	12	77		Ditch	-	-
9	13	78		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
33	14	79-81		Ditch	-	-
34	15	85-6		Ditch	-	-
34	16	83		Ditch	-	-
34	17	87-8		Ditch	-	-
33	18	82		Ditch	-	-
36	19	84		Ditch	-	-
36	20	89		Ditch	-	-
96	21	160		Gully	-	-
72	22	90-1		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
72	23	92		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
71	24	93		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
71	25	94-5		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
73	26	96		Pit	-	-
73	27	97-8		Pit	-	-
73	28	99		Pit	-	-
74	29	151		Gully	-	-
74	30	152		Pit	-	-
71	31	150		Ditch	-	-
71	32	153		Ditch	-	-
75	33	154		Gully	Post Medieval/Modern	Stratigraphy
75	34	155-6		Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery
75	35	157		Ditch	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
75	36	158		Ditch	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
75	37	159		Ditch	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
75	38	169		Ditch	-	-
96	39	52		Gully	-	-
96	40	161		Gully	-	-
97	41	162-3	2011	Ditch	Bronze Age	Association
97	42	164		Pit	-	-
97	43	165-6		Pit	-	-
97	44	167		Ditch	-	-
97	45	168		Ditch	-	-
98	47	170	2011	Gully	-	-
114	48	171		Gully	-	-
115	49	172		Ditch	-	-
100	100	173		Ditch	-	-
116	101	174		Gully	-	-
112	102	175-7		Ditch	-	-
117	103	178		Ditch	-	-
142	104	179-80		Ditch	-	-
102	105	181		Unexcavated Ditch	-	-
142	106	182-3		Ditch	-	-
135	107	184		Ditch	-	-
135	108	185		Ditch	-	-
133	109	186		Ditch	-	-
133	110	187		Ditch	-	-
143	111	188		Ditch	-	-

<i>Area/Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evidence</i>
144	112	189		Gully	-	-
112	113	190		Ditch		
112	114	191		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
112	115	192		Ditch	Post Medieval or later	Stratigraphy
112	116	193		Ditch	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
144	117	194		Gully	-	-
132	118	195		Gully	-	-
132	119	196-7		Gully	-	-
132	120	198		Feature	-	-
144	121	199		Gully	Post Medieval	CBM
144	122	250		Gully	Post Medieval or later	Stratigraphy
117	123	251		Ditch	Post-Medieval	Association
117	124	252		Ditch	Post-Medieval	Association
117	125	253		Ditch	Post-Medieval	Association
151	126	254		Ditch	Post-Medieval	Pottery
151	127	255		Ditch	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
149	128	256		Ditch	-	-
145	129	257		Gully	-	-
145	130	258		Gully	-	-
145	131	259		Ditch	-	-
150	132	260		Gully	-	-
150	133	261		Gully	-	-
174	134	262, 265		Gully	-	-
162	135	298		Ditch Terminus	-	-
162	136	267		Pit	-	-
176	137	263		Ditch	-	-
170	138	264		Ditch	-	-
188	140	266		Ditch	-	-
119	141	269		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
177	142	268		Ditch	-	-
176	143	270-1	2009	Ring Ditch	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
123	144	272		Ditch	-	-
124	145	273		Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery
120	146	274		Ditch	-	-
107	147	275		Ditch	-	-
110	148	276		Ditch	-	-
125	149	277-9		Ditch	-	-
125	200	286-8		Ditch	-	-
160	201	280		Ditch	-	-
90	202	281		Ditch	Modern	Glass
176	203	282-3	2009	Ring Ditch	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
176	204	284-5	2009	Ring Ditch	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
125	205	289		Ditch	-	-
111	206	290		Ditch	-	-
44	207	350	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
78	208	291		Gully	Modern	Same as 202
15	209	292	2029	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
79	210	293		Pit	-	-
42	211	294	2021	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
13	212	295		Ditch Terminus	-	-
28	213	296	2021	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
15	214	297		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
42	215	299	2015	Ditch	-	-
17	216	351		Gully	Iron Age or Later	Pottery
17	217	352		Gully	Iron Age or Later	Pottery
15	218	353		Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
27	219	354, 357		Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
41	220	355	2021	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
43	221	356	2020	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
42	222	358	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery (with residual Iron Age)
28	223	360		Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
28	224	364		Posthole	Early Roman	Stratigraphy
28	225	461		Posthole	Early Roman	Stratigraphy
28	226	361-2		Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
28	227	363	Same as 823	Pit /hollow	Early Roman	Pottery
28	228	365-6	2033	Ditch	Late Roman	Stratigraphy

<i>Area/Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evidence</i>
43	229	367	2017	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
43	230	368	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
63	231	369		Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
63	232	370		Possible Posthole	Early Roman	Pottery
16	233	371		Gully	Roman	Pottery
16	234	372		Pit	Roman	Pottery
16	235	373		Pit	Roman	Pottery
63	236	374	2017	Pit	-	-
26	237	375		Pit	Post Medieval or later	Stratigraphy
26	238	376	2030	Gully	Post Medieval	Pottery
26	239	377		Gully	Post Medieval or later	Stratigraphy
26	240	378		Gully	Post Medieval	Association
26	241	379	2029	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
16	242	380-1		Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
16	243	382		Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
46	244	383		Gully	-	-
45	245	384	2029	Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery
45	246	387	2030	Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery
62	247	388		Ditch	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
16	248	385		Gully	Early Roman	Association
45	249	386	2029	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
6	300	389		Ditch	-	-
61	301	390		Pit	Roman or earlier	Stratigraphy
61	302	391		Ditch	-	-
85	303	394		Ditch	Roman or earlier	Stratigraphy
85	304	395		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
85	304	396		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
85	305	397-8		Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
87	306	392		Ditch	Post Medieval	CBM
47	307	393		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
85	308	399		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
83	309	450		Pit	Post Medieval	Pottery
84	310	451		Ditch	-	-
80	311	452		Ditch	-	-
86	312	453-4		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
86	313	455		Ditch	Roman or earlier	Stratigraphy
55	314	456		Ditch		
	315	457	-	VOID	-	-
56	316	458		Gully	Roman or earlier	Association
54	317	459		Gully	Roman or earlier	Pottery
54	318	460		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
49	319	462		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
50	320	463		Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery
50	321	464		Ditch	Post Medieval or earlier	Stratigraphy
20	322	465		Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery
20	323	466		Ditch	Post Medieval or earlier	Stratigraphy
20	324	467		Ditch	-	-
20	325	468		Ditch	-	-
20	326	469		Ditch	-	-
20	327	470		Ditch	-	-
176	328	471-2	2009	Ring Ditch	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
176	329	473-4	2009	Ring Ditch	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
176	330	475-6	2009	Ring Ditch	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
176	331	477-8	2009	Ring Ditch	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
176	332	479		Cremation	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
21	333	480		Ditch	-	-
23	334	481		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
23	335	482		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
23	336	483		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
23	338	485		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
52	339	486		Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
57	340	487		Ditch	Early Roman	Association
A	500	550		Posthole	-	-
A	501	551	2022	Ditch	Post Medieval	CBM
A	502	552	2017	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
A	503	553-4		Pit/Treebole	-	-
A	504	555	2022	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	505	556	2017	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery

<i>Area/Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evidence</i>
A	506	557-8	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	507	559	2022	Ditch	Post Medieval	CBM
A	508	560	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	509	561	2017	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
A	510	562	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	511	563		Pit	-	-
A	512	564	2017	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	513	565		Gully	-	-
A	514	566		Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
A	515	567	2017	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
A	516	567-8	2023	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	517	569	2018	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
A	518	570	2023	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	519	571		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	520	572	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	521	573	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	522	574-6	2030	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	523	577-8	2029	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	524	579	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	525	580		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	526	581		Posthole	Roman	Pottery
A	527	582-3		Posthole	Roman	Pottery
A	528	584		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	529	585	2024	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	530	598	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	531	586	2030	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	532	587-8	2029	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	533	589	2025	Gully	Late Roman	Association
A	534	590	2025	Gully	Late Roman	Association
A	535	591	2024	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	536	592	2022	Ditch	Post Medieval	CBM
A	537	593	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	538	594-7		Pit	-	-
A	539	599	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	540	650	2016	Gully	Early Roman	Association
A	541	651	2022	Ditch	Post Medieval	CBM
A	542	655	2016	Gully	Early Roman	Association
A	543	653-4	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	544	652	2024	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	545	657	2017	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	546	658	2016	Gully	Early Roman	Association
A	547	659	2029	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	548	660	2024	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
A	549	661	2022	Ditch	Post Medieval	CBM
A	600	662		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	601	663		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	602	664		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	603	665		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	604	666	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	605	667	2031	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
A	606	668	2031	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
A	607	669	2025	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	608	670		Gully	-	-
A	609	671	2037	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	610	672	2031	Ditch	Roman	Association
A	611	673	2025	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	612	674	2017	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	613	675	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	614	676	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	615	677	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	616	678-9	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	617	680	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	618	681	2029	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	619	682	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	620	683	2022	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	621	684-5		Pit	-	-
A	622	686	2026	Gully	Late Roman	Association
A	623	687		Pit	Roman	Pottery

<i>Area/Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evidence</i>
A	624	688	2024	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
A	625	689, 692		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	626	690		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	627	691	2024	Pit	Late Roman	Association
A	628	693	2026	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	629	694	2024	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
A	630	695	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	631	696		Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	632	697		Tree hole	Roman	Pottery
A	633	698	2031	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
A	634	768	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	635	769-70	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
A	636	699	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	637	750		Tree hole	-	-
A	638	751	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
A	639	752	2031	Gully	Late Roman	Association
A	640	753	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	641	754	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	642	755-6		Pit	Roman	Association
A	643	757	2031	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
A	644	758	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	645	759	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	646	760-6		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	647	767		Tree hole	-	-
A	648	771	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	649	772	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	700	773	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	701	774-7		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	702	778		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	703	779		Gully	Roman	-
A	704	780		Posthole	-	-
A	705	782	2025	Gully	Roman	Pottery
A	706	783	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
A	707	784	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	708	785		Tree hole	-	-
A	709	786	2027	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	710	787	2028	Gully	Late Roman	Association
A	711	788		Tree hole	-	-
A	712	789	2021	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
A	713	790	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
A	714	791	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	715	792		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	716	793	2038	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	717	794	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	718	795	2018	Ditch recut	Early Roman	Association
A	719	796-8	2027	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	720	799	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	721	850	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
A	722	851	2017	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	723	852	2015	Gully	Early Roman	Association
A	724	853		Gully	-	-
A	725	875	2017	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
A	726	854	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	727	855		Posthole	-	-
A	728	1199	2032	Posthole	-	-
A	729	856	2018	Gully	Early Roman	Association
A	730	857-9	2018	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	731	860	2018	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
A	732	861		Posthole	-	-
A	733	862-3	2032	Posthole	Early Roman	Association
A	734	864		Posthole	-	-
A	735	866	2032	Posthole	Early Roman	Association
A	736	867	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	737	869		Posthole	-	-
A	738	870		Posthole	-	-
A	739	871		Posthole	-	-
A	740	872		Posthole	Roman	Pottery
A	741	873	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	CBM

<i>Area/Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evidence</i>
A	742	874		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
A	743	876		Posthole	-	-
A	744	883	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	745	877	2038	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	746	878		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	747	879		Pit	-	-
A	748	880		Posthole	Roman	Pottery
A	749	881		Posthole	-	-
A	800	884	2028	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	801	885	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	802	886		Posthole	-	-
A	803	887	2021	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	804	888	2027	Gully	Late Roman	Association
A	805	889	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	806	890	2021	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
A	807	891		Posthole	-	-
A	808	892	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	809	893	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
A	810	894		Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
A	811	895		Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
A	812	896		Posthole	-	-
A	813	897		Pit	-	-
A	814	898		Posthole	-	-
A	815	899		Ditch	-	-
A	816	951	2015	Gully	Early Roman	Association
<i>A</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>952-3</i>		<i>Tree hole</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
A	818	954	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
A	819	955	2020	Gully	Early Roman	Association
A	820	956	2020	Gully	Early Roman	Association
A	821	957-8		Pit	-	-
A	822	961	2033	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
A	823	960	2036	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	824	963-4		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	825	962, 965		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	826	966-8	2029	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	827	969-71	2030	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	828	972	2035	Gully	Late Roman	Association
A	829	973	2036	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	830	974	2018	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
<i>A</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>975</i>		<i>Tree hole</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
A	832	976-7		Posthole	-	-
A	833	978	2029	Ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM
A	834	979	2030	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Association
A	835	980	2036	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
D	836	981	2002	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
D	837	982	2003	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
D	838	983	2004	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
D	839	984	2005	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
D	840	987, 989	2005	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
D	841	988	2004	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
D	842	985	2003	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
D	843	986	2002	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
C	844	990	2001	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
C	845	991	2001	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
C	846	995, 997	2001	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
C	847	992	2001	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
C	848	993	2001	Ditch	Early Roman	Association
B	849	994	2000	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
B	900	996	2000	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
B	901	998	2000	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
A	902	999	2019	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
<i>A</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>1050</i>		<i>Tree hole</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>904</i>	<i>1051</i>		<i>Tree hole</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
F	905	1052-4	2010	Ditch	Bronze Age	Association
F	906	1055-7	2010	Ditch	Bronze Age	Pottery
F	907	1058-9	2010	Ditch	Bronze Age	Association
A	908	1070-1		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	909	1072-3	2033	Ditch	Late Roman	Stratigraphy

<i>Area/Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evidence</i>
F	910	1078	2010	Ditch	Bronze Age	Association
F	911	1060-1	2011	Gully	Bronze Age	Association
A	912	1062-9		Pit	Roman	Pottery
F	913	1074	2012	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
F	914	1075	2013	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
F	915	1076	2014	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
F	916	1077		Pit	-	-
A	917	1079	2033	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
F	918	1083	2014	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
F	919	1084	2011	Ditch	Bronze Age	Association
F	920	1082	2011	Ditch	Bronze Age	Pottery
F	921	1080		<i>Pit/Treebole</i>	-	-
F	922	1081		<i>Pit/Treebole</i>	-	-
F	923	1085	2012	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
F	924	1086	2014	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
A	925	1088		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	926	1089		Pit	Roman	Pottery
F	927	1087	2011	Gully	Bronze Age	Pottery
F	928	1090	2012	Ditch	Post Medieval	Association
F	929	1091	2014	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
F	930	1092	2014	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
F	931	1093-4	2013	Gully	Post Medieval	Association
A	933	1095-6	2036	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	934	1097-8	2033	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
A	935	1099		Gully	Roman	Pottery
A	936	1151-2		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	937	1153		Pit	Roman	Pottery
E	938	1154	2007	Gully	Bronze Age	Association
A	939	1155	2035	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	940	1156	2036	Hollow	Late Roman	Association
A	941	1159, 1180	2036	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	942	1157		Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
A	943	1158		Gully	Roman	Pottery
E	944	1161	2008	Gully	Bronze Age	Association
E	945	1162-3	2008	Gully	Bronze Age	Association
E	946	1164	2007	Gully	Bronze Age	Association
E	947	1165	2007	Gully	Bronze Age	Association
A	948	1160	2033	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
A	949	1169-72		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
A	1000	1166		Hollow	Late Roman	Association
A	1001	1167	2034	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
A	1002	1168		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
A	1003	1173	2035	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
E	1004	1174-5	2008	Ditch	Bronze Age	Association
E	1005	1176	2006	Gully	Bronze Age	Association
E	1006	1177	2006	Gully	Bronze Age	Association
E	1007	1178		Ditch	-	-
E	1008	1179	2008	Ditch	Bronze Age	Association
A	1009	1181		Gully	-	-
A	1010	1182	2036	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	1011	1183	2033	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
A	1012	1184	2034	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
A	1013	1185		<i>Pit/Treebole</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
A	1014	1186		<i>Pit/Treebole</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
A	1015	1187		<i>Pit/Treebole</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
A	1016	1188		<i>Pit/Treebole</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
A	1017	1189-92		Pit	Roman	Pottery
A	1018	1193		Posthole	Late Roman	Stratigraphy
A	1019	1194		Pit	Late Roman	Stratigraphy
A	1020	1195		Pit	Late Roman	Stratigraphy
A	1021	1196	2035	Ditch	Late Roman	Association
A	1022	1197	2033	Gully	-	-
A	1023	1198	2033	Ditch	Late Roman	Stratigraphy
A	1024	781		Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	1025	868	2037	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	1026	950	2037	Hollow	Late Roman	Association
A	1027	959	2038	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery
A	1028	865	2038	Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery

<i>Area/Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evidence</i>
A	1029	656		Hollow	Late Roman	Pottery

APPENDIX 2: Pottery

2a: Prehistoric Pottery

Distribution of fabrics by cut and deposit (weight in g)

Cut	Deposit	Middle to late Bronze Age						Later Bronze Age						Total	
		F1		F2		SF3		SF1		SF2		VS1		no	wt
47	170	-	-	11	59.0	-	-	10	41.0	-	-	35	185.0	56	285.0
332	479	1	20.0	-	-	257	347.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	128.0
506	557	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.0	-	-	-	-	2	5.0
546	658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.5
818	954	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
905	1054	31	161											31	161
906	1057	15	95.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	95.0
920	1082	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11.0	-	-	-	-	2	11.0
927	1087	7	54.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	54.0
Total		54	330.0	11	59.0	257	347.0	15	57.5	1	0.5	35	185.0	342	818.0

2b: Roman Pottery

Feature Type Quantification

Feature type	No	%	Wt (g)	%	EVE	%	Vessels	%
Ditch	2244	45.2	32944	52.6	22.51	49.8	160	42.4
Gully	140	2.8	1060	1.7	0.88	1.9	8	2.1
Hollow	1784	35.9	20574	32.9	16.44	36.2	154	40.8
Pit	587	11.8	6019	9.6	3.88	8.6	43	11.4
Pit/Treebole	18	0.4	84	0.1	-	-	-	-
Posthole	8	0.2	152	0.2	0.33	0.7	4	1.1
Tree hole	150	3	1349	2.2	0.96	2.1	5	1.3
Other	33	0.7	396	0.6	0.28	0.6	3	0.8
Total	4964		62578		45.20		377	

2c: Fabric/Vessel Quantification

Fabric	No	%	Wt (g)	%	EVE	%	Vessels	%
<i>Continental ware</i>								
LGF SA	8		132				4	
LMV SA?	1		2				1	
LEZ SA 2	38	0.7	415	0.7	1.21	2.7	18	2.8
<i>Regionally-traded wares</i>								
NFO RS	4	0.1	13				1	0.3
NFO RS?	5	0.1	90	0.1				
OXF RS	4	0.1	95	0.2			2	0.6
OXF WH	5	0.1	88	0.1	0.26	0.6	2	0.6
OXF WH/NFO WH	2		88	0.1			1	0.3
OXF WH?	1		14				1	0.3
VER WH	1		25		0.05	0.1	1	0.3
DOR BB 1	5	0.1	56	0.1				
DOR BB 1?	11	0.2	118	0.2	0.24	0.5	4	1.1
<i>Local wares</i>								
Flint	110	2.2	1567	2.5	0.2	0.4	2	0.6
Occasional flint	232	4.7	7054	11.3	1.61	3.6	12	3.3
Shell	3	0.1	29		0.15	0.3	1	0.3
Shell?	1		10		0.1	0.2	1	0.3
Grey	2020	40.7	21694	34.7	20.6	45.6	157	43.3
Dark grey	1637	33.0	19093	30.5	15.63	34.6	119	32.8
Reddish-brown	157	3.2	1709	2.7	0.28	0.6	6	1.7
Reddish-yellow	606	12.2	8465	13.5	3.28	7.3	29	7.7
Cream	1		4					
Pink	10	0.2	92	0.1				
Buff-pink	54	1.1	450	0.7	0.32	0.7	5	1.4
Buff	47	0.9	1248	2.0	1.27	2.8	10	2.8

Total	4964	62578	4515	377
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2d: Fabric/Vessel form quantification

KEY: J/B = Jar or Bowl; J/BKR = Jar or Beaker; B = Bowl; D = Dish; B/D = Bowl/Dish; BKR = Beaker; F = Flagon; M = *Mortarium*

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Jar</i>	<i>J/B</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B/D</i>	<i>Cup</i>	<i>BKR</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Lid</i>	<i>Misc</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Continental ware</i>												
LGF SA			1	1		2						4
LMV SA?						1						1
LEZ SA 2			1	12		5						18
<i>Regionally-traded wares</i>												
NFO RS							1					1
OXF RS					1				1			2
OXF WH									2			2
OXF WH/NFO WH									1			1
OXF WH?									1			1
VER WH									1			1
DOR BB 1?	2		1	1								4
<i>Local wares</i>												
Flint	2											2
Occasional flint	12											12
Shell	1											1
Shell?	1											1
Grey	139	1	6	6				1		1	3	157
Dark grey	79	1	16	16	3						4	119
Reddish-brown	4		1					1				6
Reddish-yellow	21		2	3				2			1	29
Buff-pink	1		1				1			1	1	5
Buff	6							2	2			10
Total	267	2	29	39	4	8	2	6	8	2	8	377

2e: Samian ware quantification

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>
LGF SA	8	132	
LMV SA?	1	2	
LEZ SA 2	38	415	1.21
Total	47	549	1.21

<i>Vessel Function</i>	<i>Vessel Form</i>	<i>Production Area (fabric)</i>		
		LGF SA	LMV SA?	LEZ SA 2
CUP	27	1	1	1
	33			4
	cup	1?		
DISH	18/31			8
	31			1
	31 or 31R			1
PLAIN BOWL	31R			2
	38			1
	bowl	1		

2f: Group Quantification

<i>Group</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>%</i>
2001	1		21					
2005	3	0.1	13					
2010	31	0.6	161	0.3				
2017	66	1.3	877	1.4	0.76	1.7	5	1.3
2018	1371	27.6	21107	33.7	12.82	28.4	68	18
2019	139	2.8	2011	3.2	1.39	3.1	8	2.1
2021	71	1.4	759	1.2	0.65	1.4	9	2.5
2022	7	0.1	50	0.1				
2023	3	0.1	7					
2024	11	0.2	53	0.1				
2025	29	0.6	269	0.4	0.27	0.6	2	0.5
2026	12	0.2	69	0.1	0.05	0.1	1	0.3
2027	50	1	311	0.5	0.17	0.4	2	0.6
2028	21	0.4	209	0.3	0.09	0.2	1	0.3
2029	1		14		0.05	0.1	1	0.3
2030	3	0.1	43	0.1	0.05	0.1	1	0.3
2031	13	0.3	109	0.2	0.22	0.5	1	0.3
2033	354	7.1	4548	7.3	3.82	8.5	43	11.4
2034	18	0.4	283	0.5	0.15	0.3	2	0.5
2035	11	0.2	143	0.2				
2036	772	15.6	8312	13.3	7.32	16.2	69	18.3
2037	48	1	482	0.8	0.84	1.9	6	1.6
2038	906	18.3	11334	18	7.43	16.4	71	18.8
Ungrouped	1023	20.6	11393	18.2	9.12	20.2	87	23.1
Total	4964		62578		45.20		377	

2g: Enclosure 1; Group 2019 Quantification

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
Flint	42	619		
Grey	64	534	0.64	3
Dark grey	20	256	0.29	3
Reddish-brown	7	88		
Reddish-yellow	2	15		
Buff	4	499	0.46	3
Total	139	2011	1.39	9

2h: Enclosure 2; Group 2017 Quantification

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
LEZ SA 2	1	38	0.28	1
Flint	1	12		
Grey	30	283	0.22	2
Dark grey	20	214	0.26	2
Reddish-brown	5	19		
Reddish-yellow	5	75		
Buff, grey core	4	236		
Total	66	877	0.76	5

2i: Group 2018 Quantification

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
LGF SA	2	3		
DOR BB 1	5	56		
DOR BB 1?	2	9		
Flint	21	398	0.05	1
Occasional flint	172	5743	1.13	5
Grey	596	7099	5.43	26
Dark grey	477	6684	5.91	29
Reddish-brown	20	221	0.05	2
Reddish-yellow	59	616	0.08	2
Buff	17	278	0.17	3
Total	1371	21107	12.82	68

2j: Pit 903 Quantification

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>
Grey	17	245	0.18
Dark grey	88	811	0.31
Buff-pink	3	15	
Cream	1	4	
Total	109	1075	0.49

2k: Ditch 2033 Quantification

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
LEZ SA 2	4	33		
Occasional flint	10	258	0.07	1
Grey	122	1358	1.98	21
Dark grey	154	2157	1.52	17
Reddish-brown	6	30		
Reddish-yellow	38	439	0.25	2
Buff	2	30		1
Buff-pink	18	243		1
Total	354	4548	3.82	43

2l: Hollow Quantification

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
LGF SA	4	64		2
LEZ SA 2	30	328	0.78	15
NFO RS	3	11		1
NFO RS?	4	89		
OXF WH	3	85	0.14	1
OXF WH/NFO WH	2	88		1
CC	1	1		
DOR BB 1?	3	44	0.24	3
Flint	3	40		
Occasional flint	1	27		
Grey	788	8934	8.62	74
Dark grey	457	4500	3.41	33
Reddish-brown	10	151	0.13	2
Reddish-yellow	442	5957	2.15	14
Buff	14	187	0.64	4
Pink	9	47		
Buff-pink	29	153	0.23	3
Shell?	1	10	0.1	1
Total	1804	20716	16.44	154

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area/Trench</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
			Topsoil		19	1155
25	95		Ditch	71	4	935
121	199		Gully	144	1	54
213	296		Ditch	28	1	37
249	386		Ditch	45	1	74
306	392		Ditch	87	1	61
309	450		Pit	83	5	97
519	571		Pit	A	3	9
522	574	2030	Ditch	A	3	65
531	586	2030	Ditch	A	2	377
1029	656		Hollow	A	29	2800
649	772	2021	Ditch	A	1	9
1024	781		Hollow	A	13	680
709	786	2027	Gully	A	2	650
716	793	2038	Hollow	A	17	2400
716	793	2038	Hollow	A	24	1923
719	797	2027	Gully	A	1	1
736	867	2021	Ditch	A	1	985
1025	868	2037	Hollow	A	20	2400
741	873	2021	Ditch	A	1	183
745	877	2038	Hollow	A	2	96
745	877	2038	Hollow	A	1	94
800	884	2028	Gully	A	2	4
803	887	2021	Ditch	A	2	151
1026	950	2037	Hollow	A	10	340
829	973	2036	Hollow	A	4	97
835	980	2036	Hollow	A	14	888
839	984	2005	Ditch	D	1	1170
842	985	2003	Ditch	D	1	39
840	987	2005	Ditch	D	1	132
920	1082	2011	Ditch	F	1	39
925	1088		Pit	A	2	326
926	1089		Pit	A	1	4
933	1095	2036	Hollow	A	4	565
933	1096	2036	Hollow	A	1	289
933	1096	2036	Hollow	A	1	72
941	1159	2036	Hollow	A	5	69
941	1159	2036	Hollow	A	1	120
949	1171		Ditch	A	1	22
949	1172		Ditch	A	2	673
1010	1182	2036	Hollow	A	9	1447
1010	1182	2036	Hollow	A	1	697

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Fired Clay

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
25	95		Ditch	71	6	199
219	354		Gully	27	1	75
233	371		Gully	16	3	98
508	560	2018	Ditch	A	1	210
515	567	2017	Gully	A	13	481
515	567	2017	Gully	A	2	182
517	569	2018	Gully	A	17	2013
519	571		Pit	A	3	20
520	572	2019	Ditch	A	15	199
524	579	2019	Ditch	A	2	119
528	584		Pit	A	2	51
530	598	2018	Ditch	A	8	1014
530	598	2018	Ditch	A	1	14
543	653	2018	Ditch	A	12	1650
543	654	2018	Ditch	A	5	506
600	662		Pit	A	26	1062
602	664		Pit	A	2	119
603	665		Pit	A	1	64
616	678	2018	Ditch	A	2	40
631	696		Ditch	A	6	1762
642	755		Pit	A	4	234
645	759	2021	Ditch	A	2	1347
646	762		Pit	A	2	321
646	765		Pit	A	3	10
634	768	2018	Ditch	A	2	131
700	773	2018	Ditch	A	5	483
702	778		Pit	A	1	16
1024	781		Hollow	A	5	617
709	786	2027	Gully	A	1	51
716	793	2038	Hollow	A	12	639
716	793	2038	Hollow	A	15	505
718	795		Pit	A	3	108
719	796	2027	Gully	A	2	340
733	862	2032	Posthole	A	1	1
1028	865	2038	Hollow	A	5	203
740	872		Posthole	A	1	32
745	877	2038	Hollow	A	11	960
800	884	2028	Gully	A	1	10
808	892	2019	Ditch	A	2	291
809	893	2019	Ditch	A	2	47
810	894		Pit	A	2	85
811	895		Pit	A	2	5
817	952		Tree hole	A	5	5
817	953		Tree hole	A	1	140
1027	959	2038	Hollow	A	32	454
823	960	2036	Hollow	A	11	628
822	961	2033	Ditch	A	5	137
825	962		Pit	A	1	10
902	999	2019	Ditch	A	5	55
903	1050		Tree hole	A	6	155
904	1051		Tree hole	A	1	8
912	1062		Pit	A	2	319
908	1070		Pit	A	5	45
925	1088		Pit	A	2	20
933	1096	2036	Hollow	A	16	467
934	1097	2033	Ditch	A	1	19
934	1098	2033	Ditch	A	5	161
943	1158		Gully	A	1	4
941	1159	2036	Hollow	A	23	612
948	1160	2033	Ditch	A	5	192
1001	1167	2034	Ditch	A	6	57
1002	1168		Ditch	A	9	57
949	1169		Ditch	A	6	488
1010	1182	2036	Hollow	A	3	122
1019	1194		Pit	A	1	60
1020	1195		Pit	A	1	6

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Metalwork

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>material</i>	<i>object</i>
5	600	662		Fe	Poss. nail frag
6	609	671	2037	Fe	Type 1B nail
7	609	671	2037	Fe	Type 1B nail
8	609	671	2037	Fe	Type 2 nail
9	609	671	2037	Fe	unidentified plate
10	609	671	2037	Fe	unidentified plate
11	631	696		Fe	poss. nail shaft frag.
12	631	696		Fe	nail shaft frag.
16	719	796	2027	Fe	Type 1B nail
17	719	796	2027	Fe	nail tip
18	719	796	2027	Fe	nail shaft frag.
19	719	796	2027	Fe	poss. nail shaft frag.
20	745	877	2038	Fe	unidentifiable
21	745	877	2038	Fe	unidentifiable
22	745	877	2038	Fe	unidentifiable
23	804	888	2027	Fe	unidentifiable
25	826	966	2029	Fe	unidentified plate
26	829	973	2036	Fe	Type 1B nail
27	835	980	2036	Fe	nail shaft frag.
28	835	980	2036	Fe	Type 1B nail
2	941	1159	2036	Cu	Brooch
29	1010	1182	2036	Fe	nail tip
13	1024	781		Fe	poss. nail shaft frag.
14	1024	781		Fe	Type 1B nail
15	1024	781		Fe	nail shaft frag.
24	1027	959	1038	Fe	poss. nail shaft frag.
3	1029	656	1038	Fe	unidentifiable
4	1029	656		Fe	poss. nail shaft frag.

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Struck Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Other</i>
	51		-	-	-	1	-	
1	53		-	1	-	-	-	
7	69		-	-	-	-	-	1 x crested blade
10	75		-	-	3	-	-	
31	150		1	-	-	-	-	
37	159		-	-	1	-	-	
42	164		-	-	-	1	-	
42	164		-	-	-	1	-	Broken blade, has burin removal at distal end. Too small for heavy work.
104	179		-	1	-	-	-	
129	257		1	-	-	-	-	
302	391		-	-	-	1	-	
505	556	2017	-	1	-	-	-	
505	556	2017	-	-	2	-	-	
511	563		-	-	-	1	-	
522	574	2030	-	-	1	-	-	
544	652	2024	-	1	-	-	-	
630	695	2018	1	-	-	-	-	
631	696		2	-	-	-	-	
708	785		1	-	-	-	-	
828	972	2035	-	1	-	-	-	
829	973	2036	-	-	1	-	-	
830	974	2018	-	-	-	1	-	
839	984	2005	1	-	-	-	-	
840	987	2005	1	-	-	-	-	
903	1050		-	-	1	-	-	
933	1095	2036	1	-	-	-	1	
941	1159	2036	1	1	-	-	-	
949	1170		1	-	-	-	-	
949	1172		-	-	1	-	-	
1015	1187		1	-	1	-	-	

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Worked Stone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	
517	569	2018	Gully	A	2	665	worked
541	651	2022	Ditch	A	1	725	Quern
745	877	2038	Hollow	A	1	34	Whetstone
829	973	2036	Hollow	A	19	380	Pumice
835	980	2036	Hollow	A	1	321	Quern
933	1095	2036	Hollow	A	1	148	Stone
933	1095	2036	Hollow	A	4	97	Pumice
933	1096	2036	Hollow	A	1	2401	Quern
941	1159	2036	Hollow	A	1	234	Pumice
948	1160	2033	Ditch	A	2	293	Burnt
949	1172		Ditch	A	2	1702	Quern
949	1172		Ditch	A	24	336	Pumice
1001	1167	2034	Ditch	A	1	190	
1010	1182	2036	Hollow	A	1	241	Burnt
1011	1183	2033	Ditch	A	1	4400	Hand stone
1017	1189		Pit	A	1	1469	Hand stone
1025	868	2037	Hollow	A	2	1041	Quern
1026	950	2037	Hollow	A	1	50	

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of Slag

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>FeatType</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
316	458		Gully	Flow	Single mass (worn/abraded)	296
516	567	2017	Gully	NDFe		3.2
517	569	2018	Gully	FS(CI)	worn/abraded	38.3
544	652	2024	Gully	FS(CI)		69.5
546	658	2016	Gully	VCL		48.2
612	674	2017	Ditch	NDFe	worn/abraded	124
809	893	2019	Ditch	FS(CI)	Dense, single lump	428
822	961	2033	Ditch	NDFe		165
829	973	2036	Hollow	FB?	Frag of large but shallow cake	949
901	998	2000	Ditch	NDFe		26.5
941	1159	2036	Hollow	Tap/Slag Cake?		391
1016	1188		Pit/Treebole	NDFe		4.6
1016	1188		Pit/Treebole	NDFe		45.3

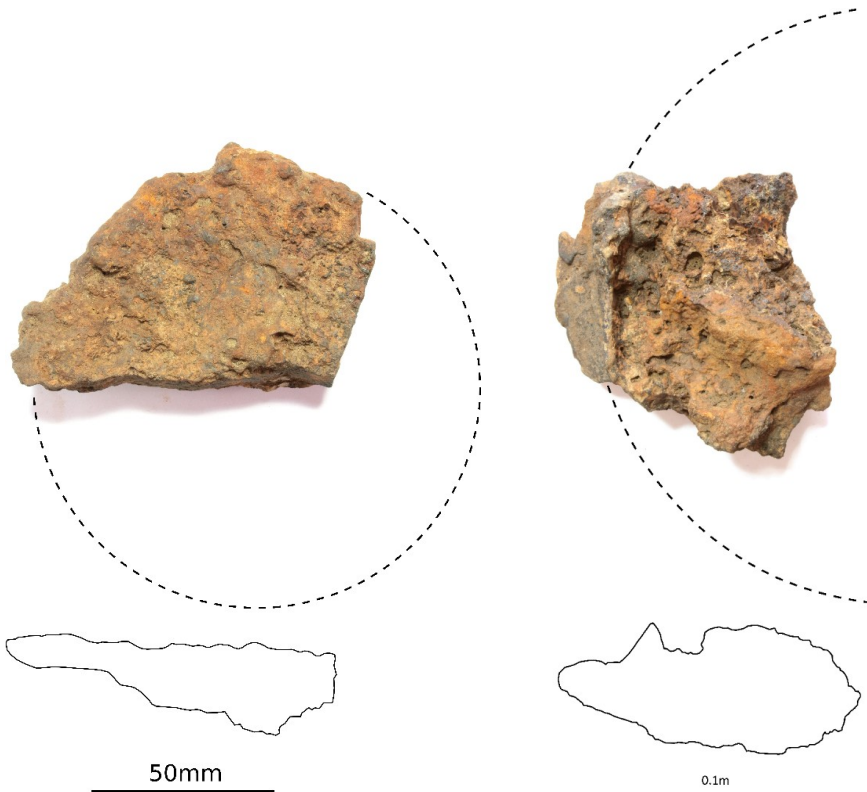


Figure 1. Tap slag (slag cake?) from [941] (1159)

Figure 2. Furnace bottom from [829] (973)



Figure 3. Furnace slag (with abundant charcoal impressions [809] (893)



Figure 4. Eroded furnace slag (with abundant charcoal impressions [316] (458)

APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of Glass

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
3	56	Ditch	Tr2			1	<1
1002	1168	Ditch	A		green	1	2
		surface		bottle	green	1	503

APPENDIX 10: Catalogue of Bone

3a: Inventory of animal bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>unid</i>	
531	586	4	172	4	-	-	horse metacarpal
1029	656	2	2	-	-	2	tooth fragments
616	678	4	4	-	?4	-	tooth fragments
745	877	1	1	-	-	1	tooth fragment

3b: Inventory of burnt bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Max frag size (mm)</i>	<i>colour</i>	<i>Comments</i>
517	569	1	1	13.0	white	Non-human
646	762	65	38	35.1	white	
745	877	1	1	14.4	mix of charred, blue, white	

APPENDIX 11: Environmental Samples

Table 11a: Charcoal from Bronze Age Contexts

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Prunus cf. spinosa</i> sloe	Pomoideae indet. hawthorn, apple etc.	<i>Betula sp.</i> birch	<i>Corylus avellana</i> hazel	<i>Quercus sp.</i> oak
47	170	98	13	-	-	-	-	++
331	477	176	37	-	-	+++	-	-
332	479	176	38	-	-	-	-	+++
905	1053	F	101	+	+	-	-	+++
920	1082	F	105	-	-	-	+	+++

+ present, ++ some, +++ much, ++++ very much

Table 11b: Summary Presence of Charcoal in Roman and Undated

	<i>Total Samples</i>	<i>Any Charcoal</i>	Percentage of Samples with:			
			<i>Prunus sp.</i> sloe, plum, cherry	Pomoideae indet. hawthorn, apple etc.	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> alder	<i>Quercus sp.</i> oak
Roman	42	50.0	2.4	19.0	7.1	28.6
Undated	51	15.7	-	3.9	-	13.7

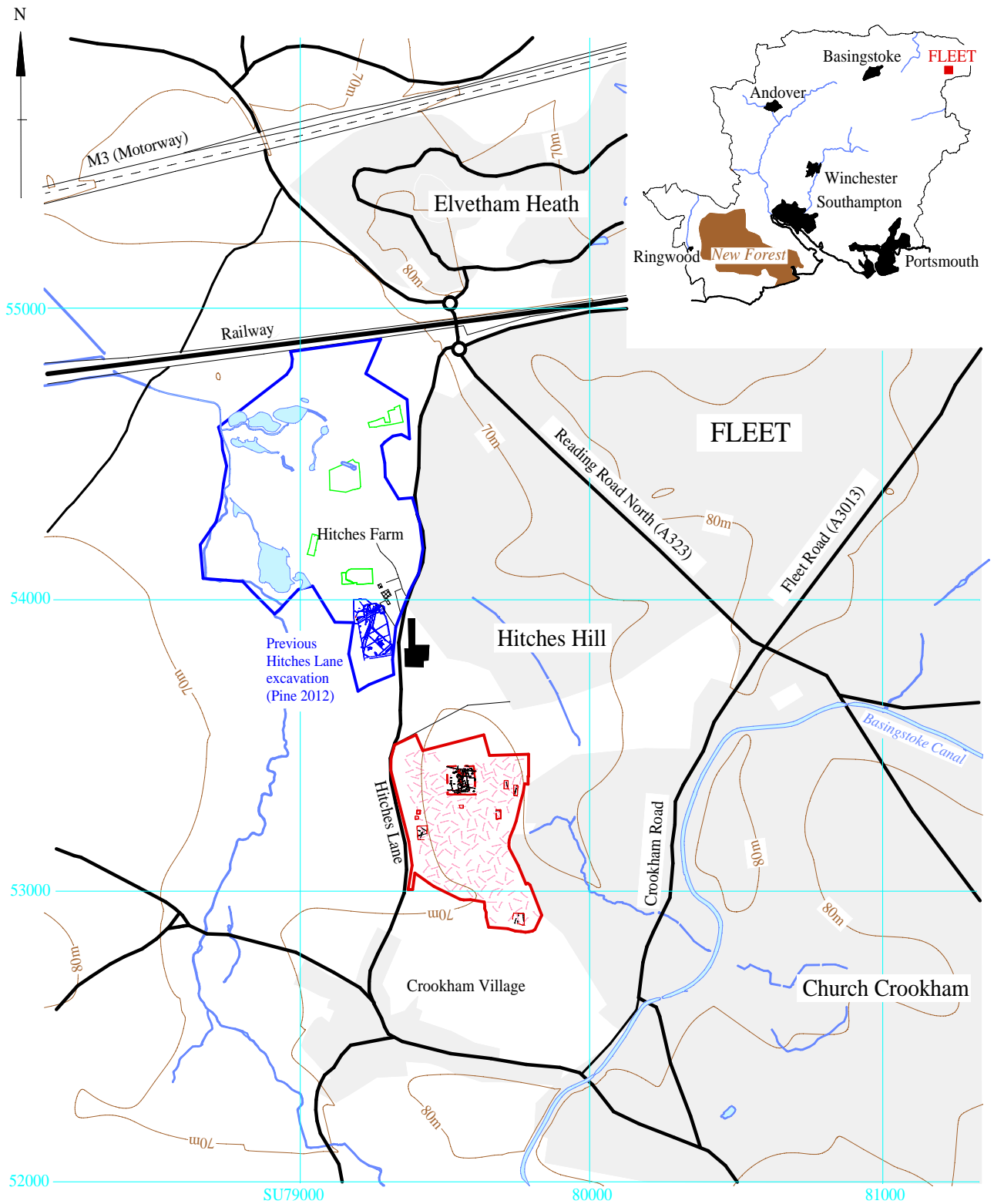
Table 11c: Roman and Undated Contexts with Much Charcoal

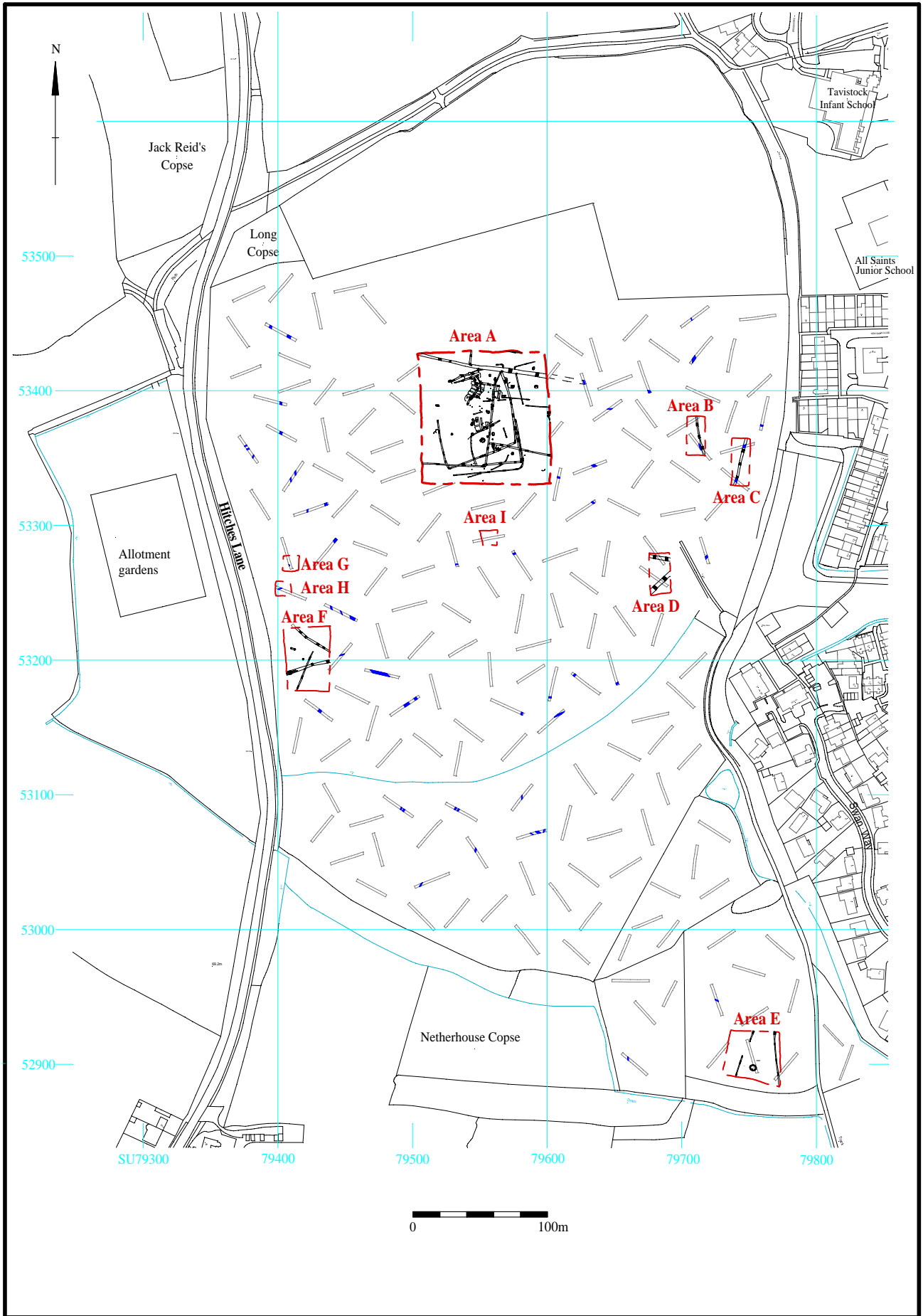
<i>Period</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Sample</i>	Pomoideae indet. hawthorn, apple etc.	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> alder	<i>Quercus sp.</i> oak
Roman	506	558	A	43	-	+++	-
Roman	646	762	A	70	++	-	++++
Roman	646	765	A	72	+	-	+++
Roman	1020	1195	A	118	-	-	+++
Undated	210	293	79	28	-	-	+++

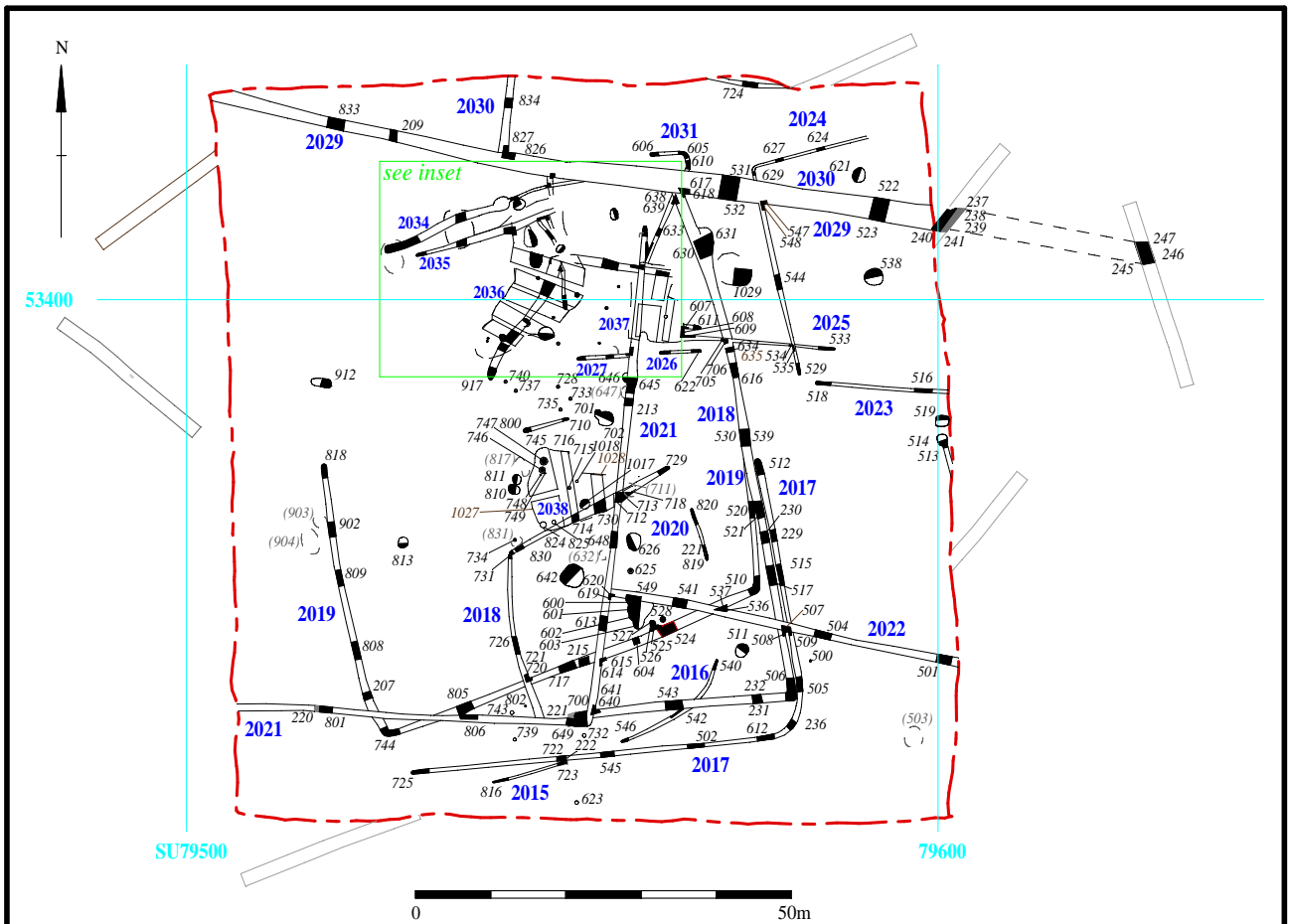
+ present, ++ some, +++ much, ++++ very much

APPENDIX 12: Radiocarbon dating (all given at 2-sigma, most probable date highlighted).

<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age (BP)</i>	<i>F14C</i>	<i>Calibrated Age (BC)</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA42439	Ring Ditch 331 (477)	<i>Betula</i> Charcoal	2431±30	0.7389 ± 0.0028	750-683 705-695 590-405	20.9 7.0 72.1
UBA42440	Cremation 332 (479)	<i>Quercus</i> Charcoal	2917±34	0.6955 ± 0.0029	1214-1012	100
UBA42441	Ditch 2010, slot 905 (1054)	Pot Residue	2987±20	0.6895 ± 0.0017	1147-1128 1276-1156	11.1 88.9
UBA42442	Ditch 2011, slot 920 (1082)	<i>Quercus</i> Charcoal	2856±24	0.7008 ± 0.0021	1111-970 961-931	90 10







(xxx) tree holes

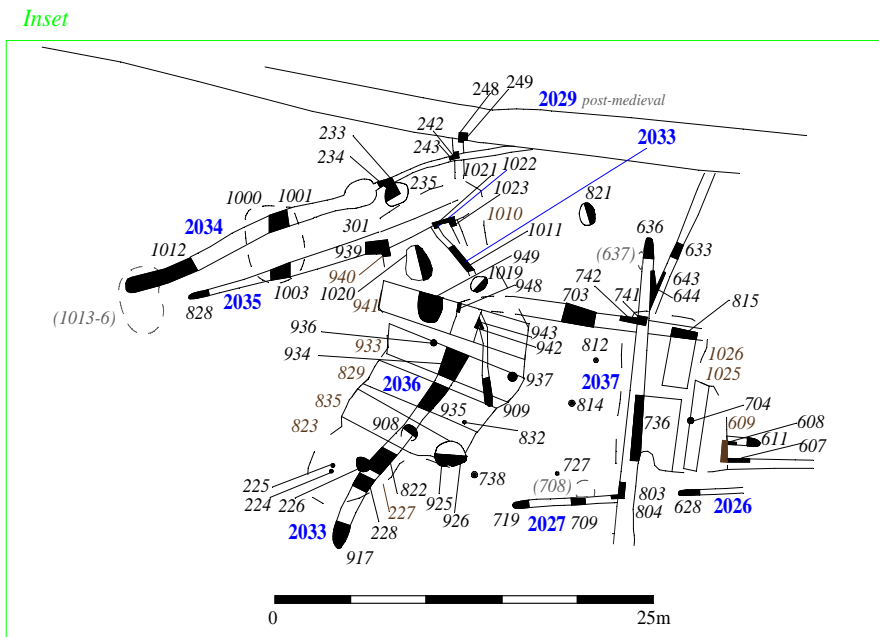


Figure 3. Area A.



53200

SU79400

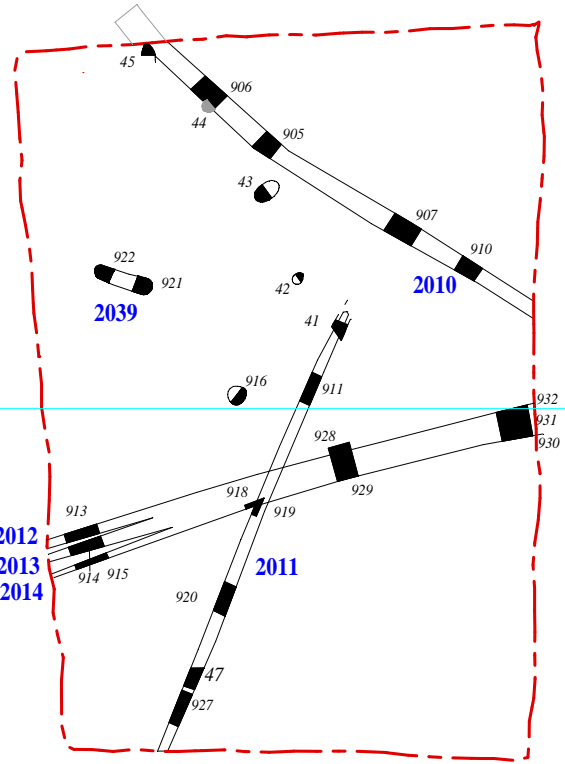


Figure 4. Area F.

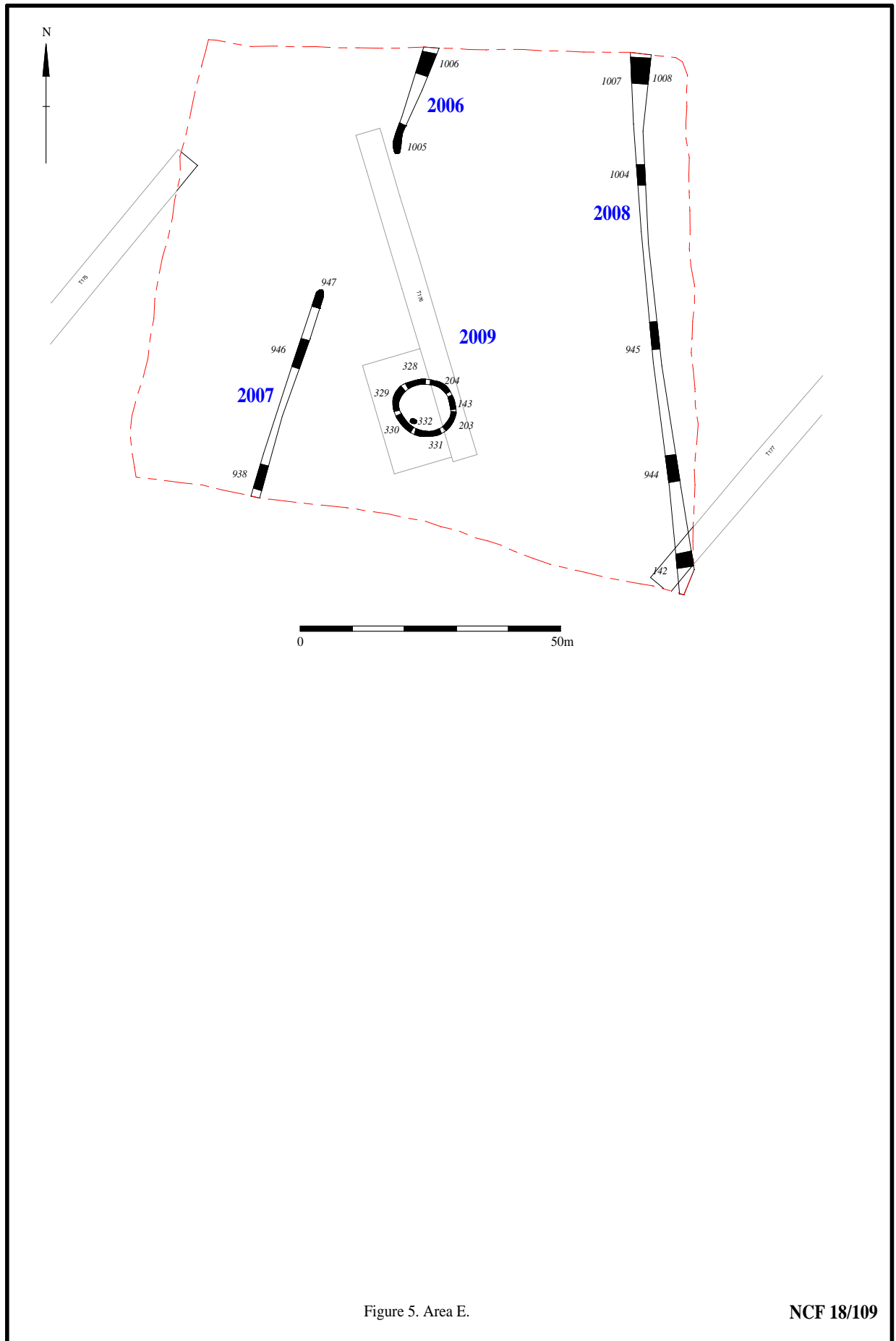


Figure 5. Area E.

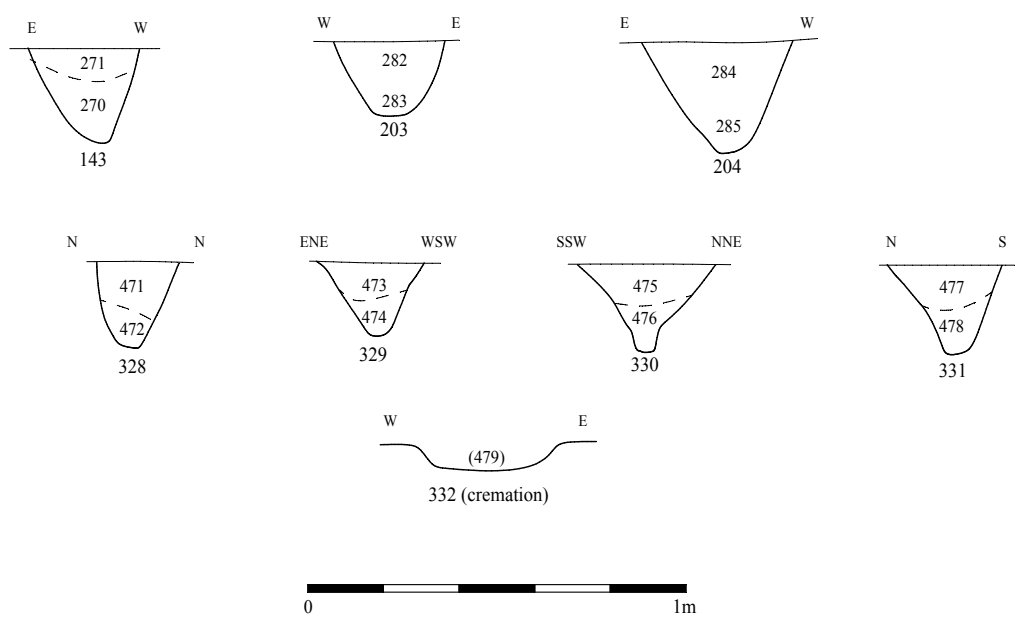
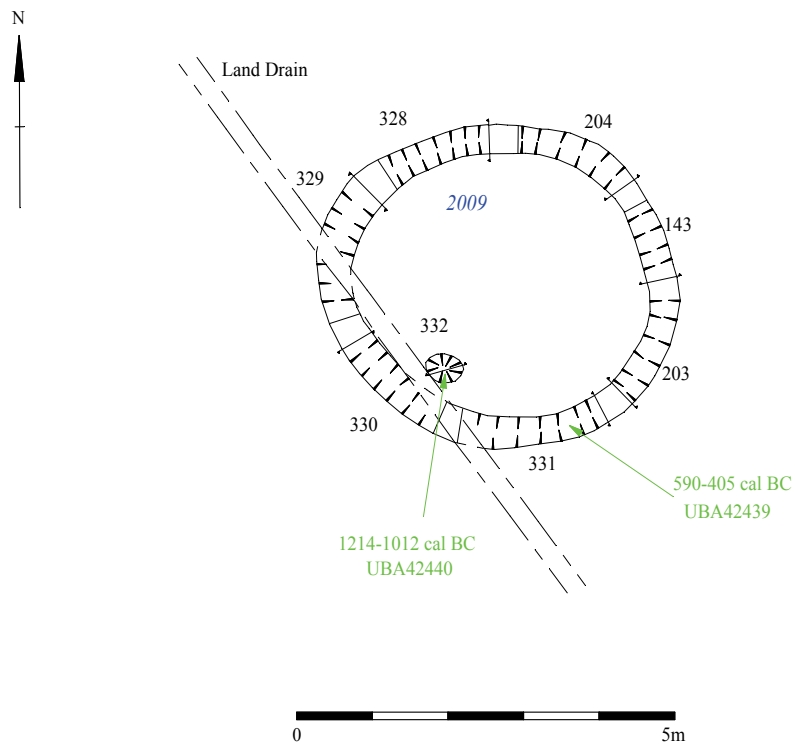


Figure 6. Ring ditch 2009 and cremation burial 332.

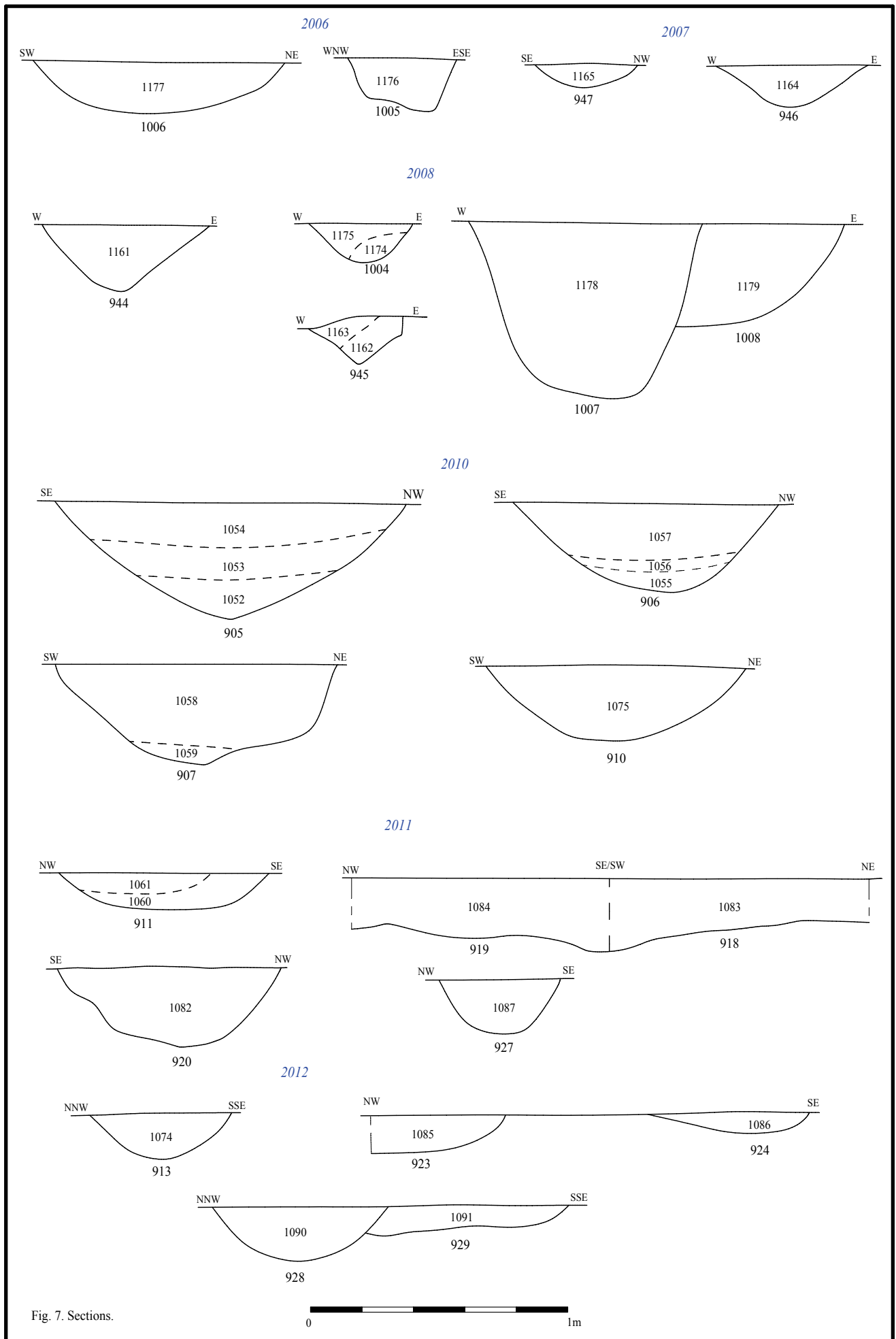
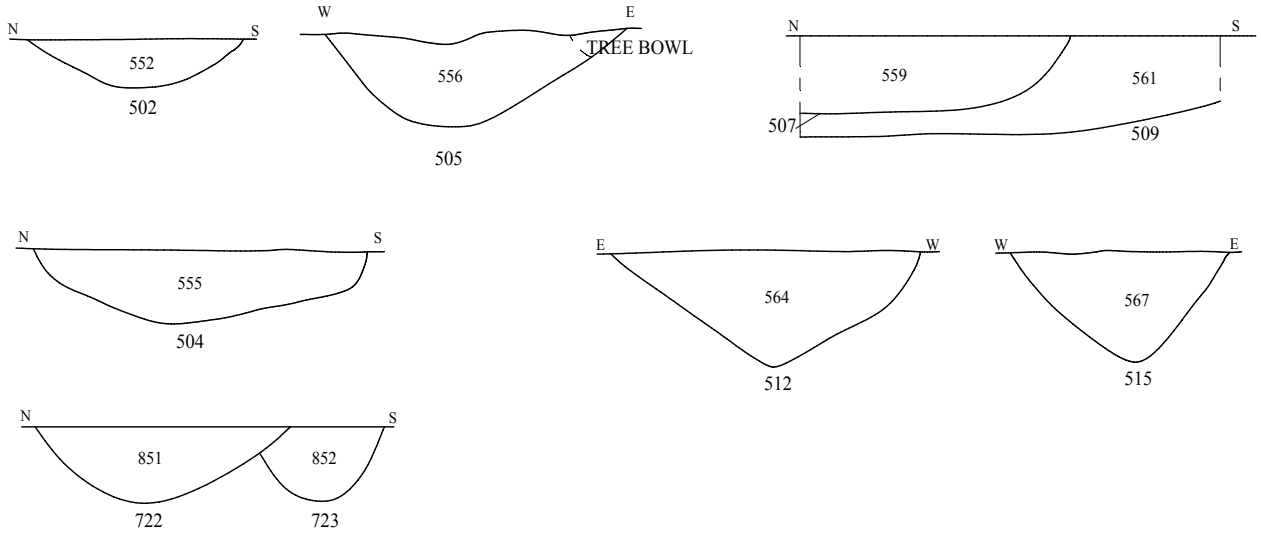
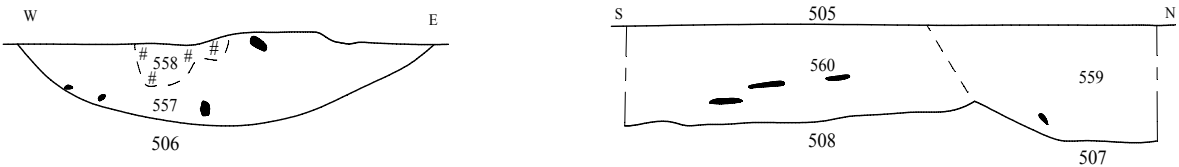


Fig. 7. Sections.

2017

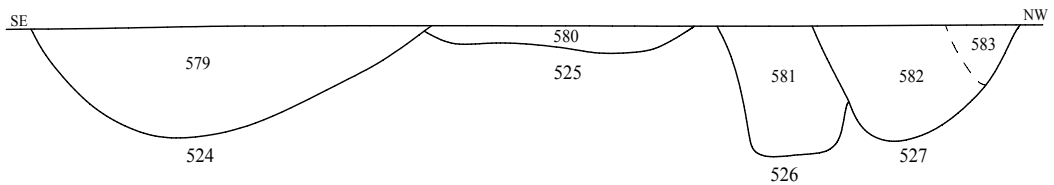
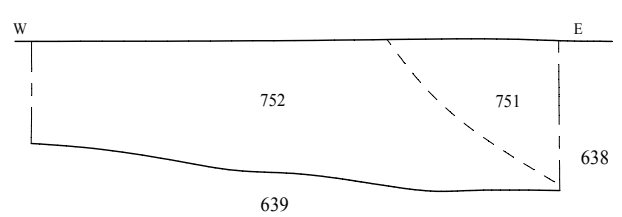
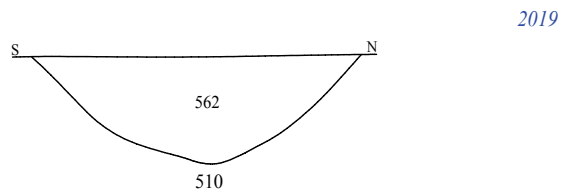
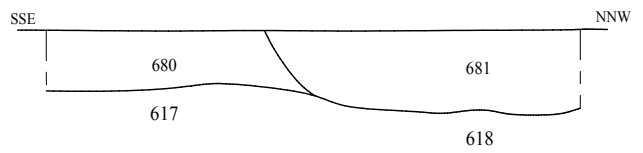
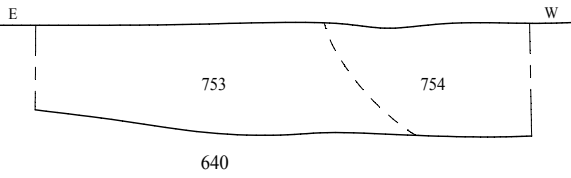
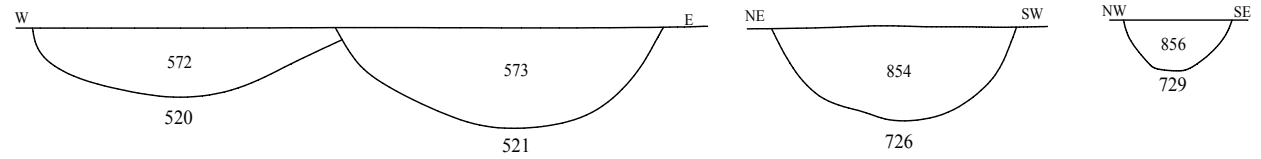


2018



2019

2018



2018

2019

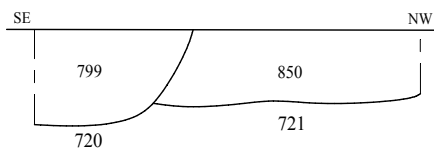
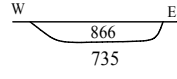
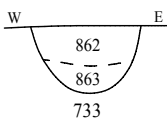
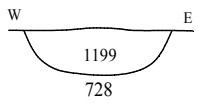
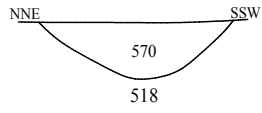
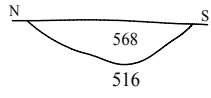


Fig. 8. Sections.

2032



2033



2024

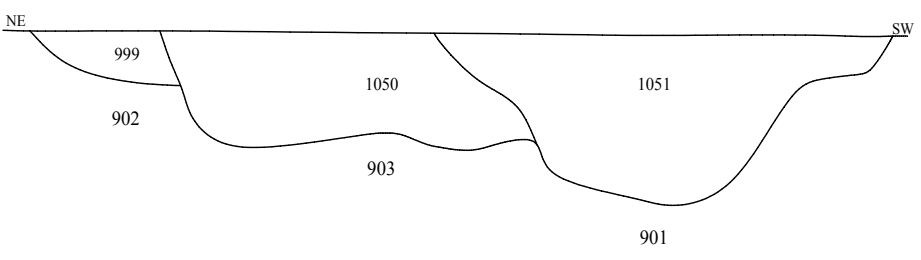
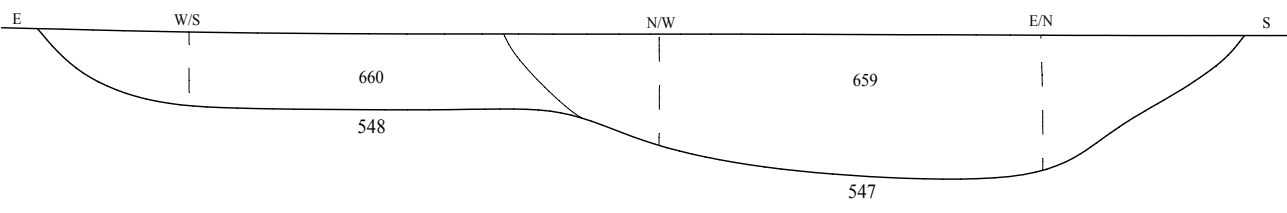
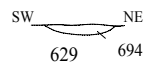
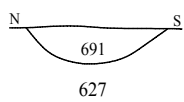
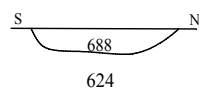
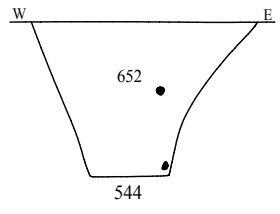
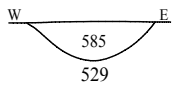


Fig. 9. Sections.

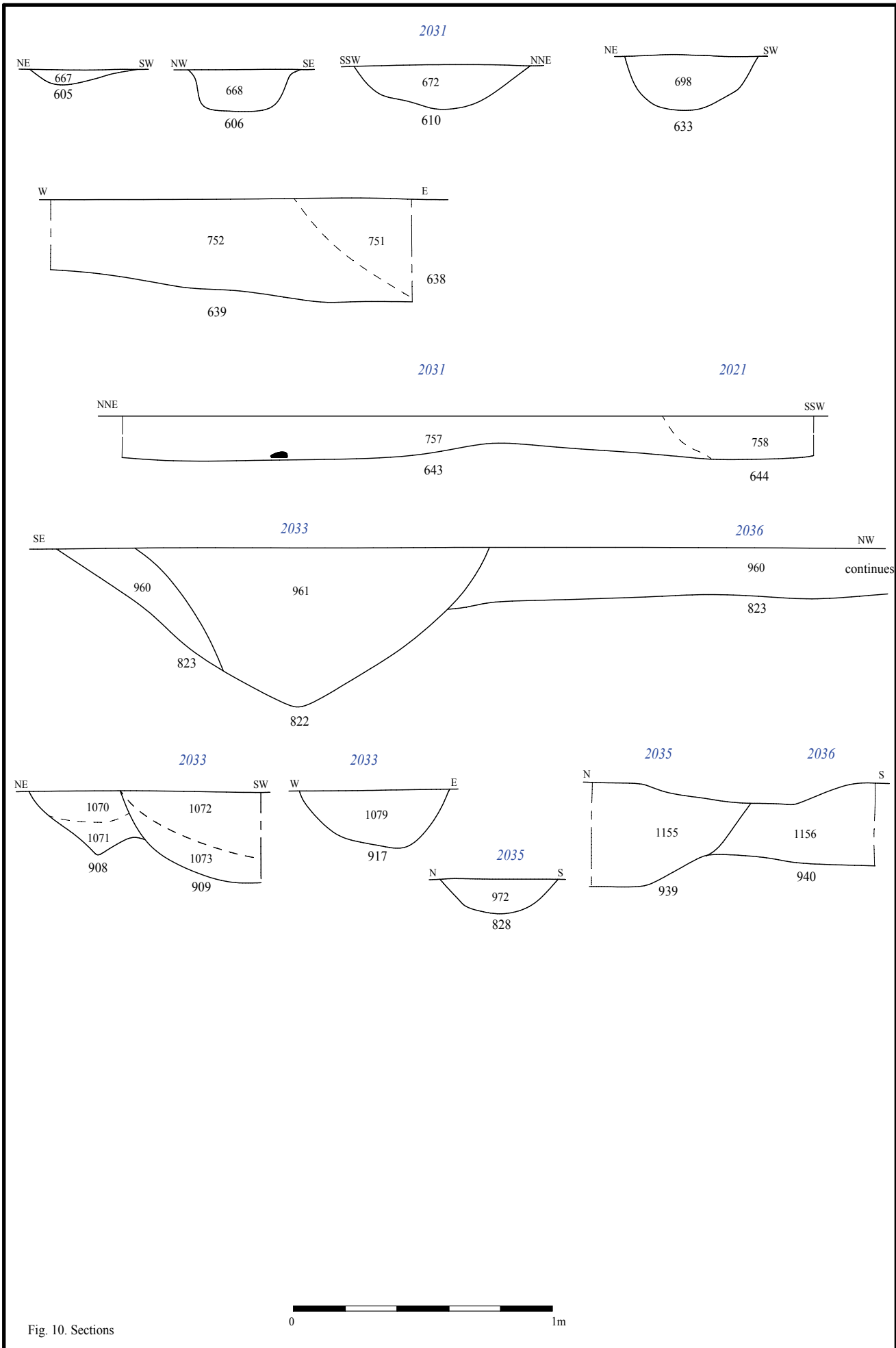


Fig. 10. Sections

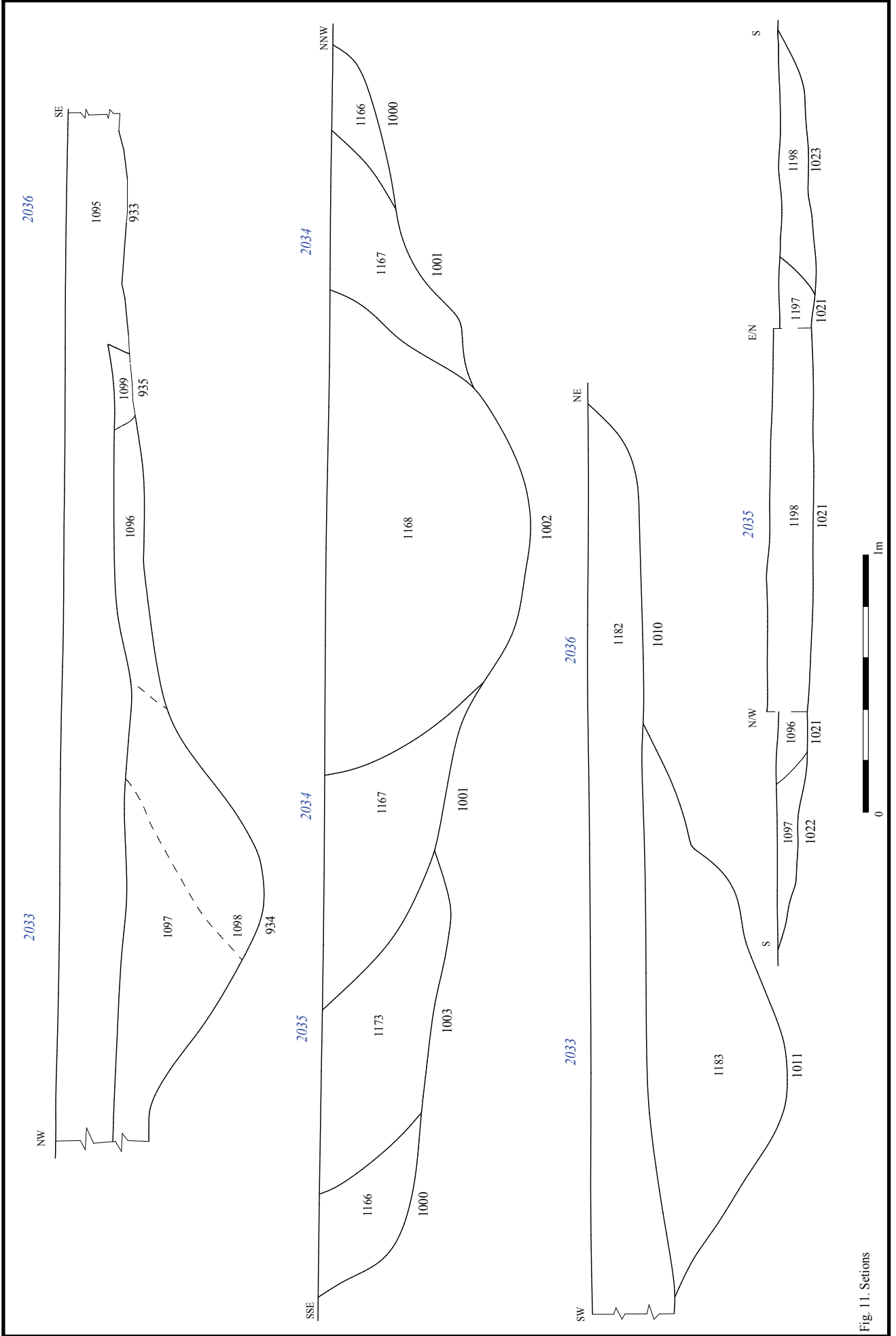
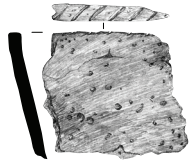


Fig. 11. Settons



P1 - Middle to Late Bronze Age

Roman

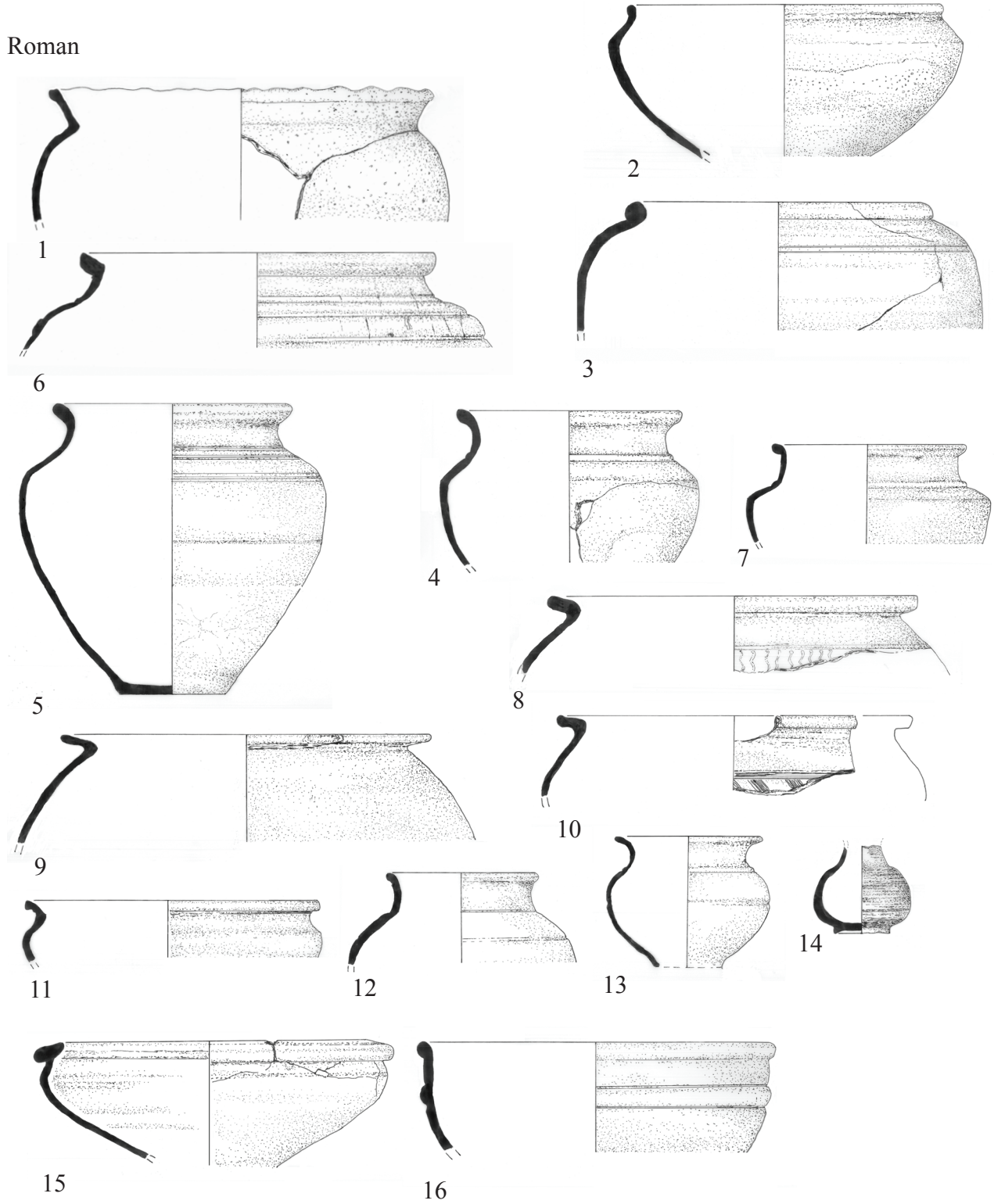
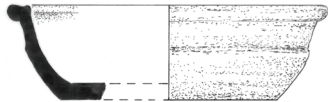
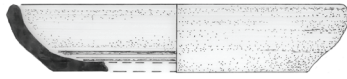


Figure 12. Pottery (see text for details).

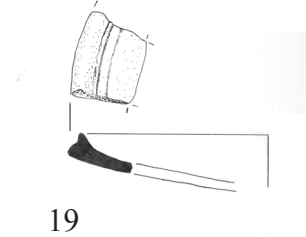




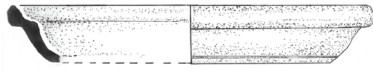
17



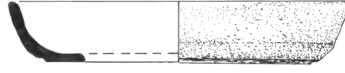
18



19



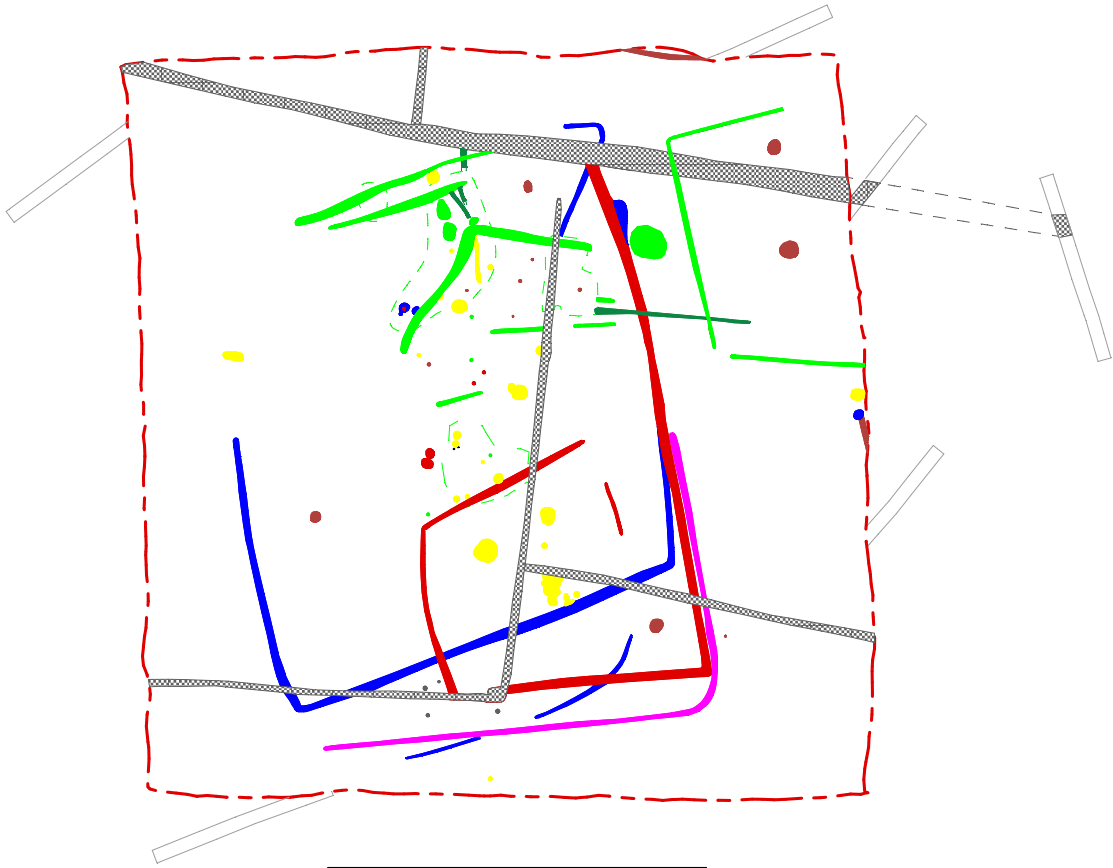
20



21

Figure 13. Pottery (see text for details).





0 50m









- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Early Roman 1 |  Early Roman 2 |  Early Roman 3 |
|  Late Roman 1 |  Late Roman 2 | |
| |  Roman | |
| |  Post Medieval | |
| |  Undated | |



Plate 1. Aerial view of Area A

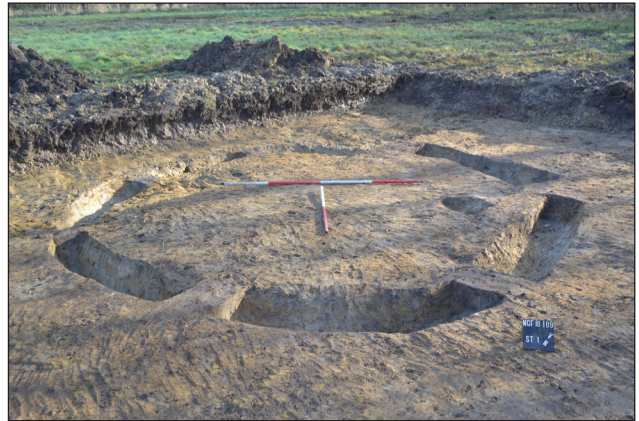


Plate 2. Ring ditch 2009, looking south-east; cremations pit 932 to right; Scales 2m, 1m.

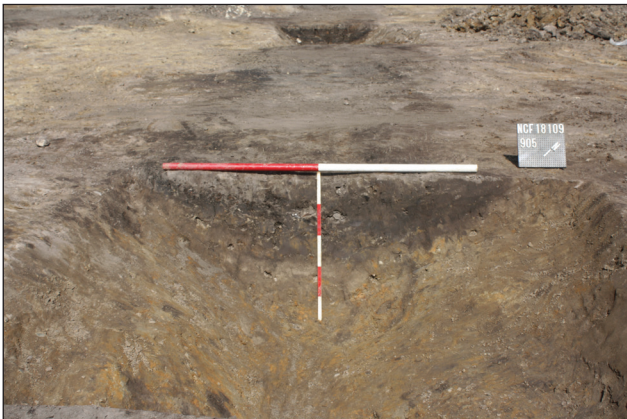


Plate 3. Ditch 2010, slot 905 looking north-west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

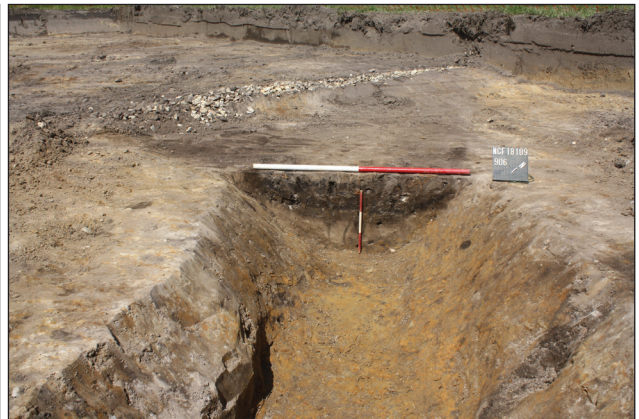


Plate 4. Ditch 2010, slot 906, looking north-west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Land at Netherhouse Copse, Hitches Lane, Fleet,
Hampshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Ditch 2011, slot 920, looking south;
Scales: 0.5m, 0.1m



Plate 6. Ditch 2018, slot 530 cutting 2019 (529) looking south; Scales 1m, 0.3m.



Plate 7. Ditch 2033, slot 934 and hollow 2036, looking north-west, Scales: 2m, 1m, 0.5m, 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Ditch 2021, slot 645 and pit 646, looking north, Scales: 1m, 0.3m and 0.1m.

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**Land at Netherhouse Copse, Hitches Lane, Fleet,
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Plates 5 to 8.**

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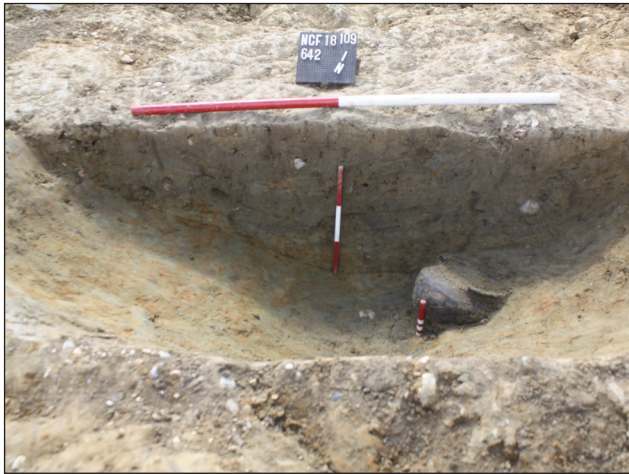


Plate 9. Pit 642, looking south;
Scales: 1m, 0.3m and 0.1m by pot.



Plate 10. Pit 821 looking west; Scales: 1m, 0.3m.



Plate 11. Hollow 2036, slot 835, and general view of site, looking south-west;
Scales: 2m, 0.1m.

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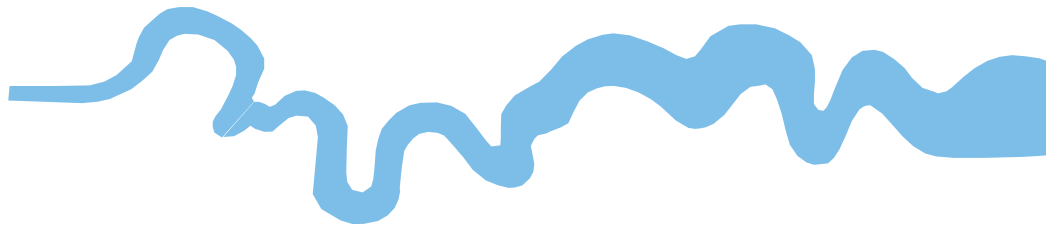
Land at Netherhouse Copse, Hitches Lane, Fleet,
Hampshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 9 to 11.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

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