

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS REPORT:
LAND AT 131 ANDOVER ROAD, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE

Planning Reference: 10/02432/FUL
NGR: SU 47301 31230
Site Code: WIAR 11
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-123209



Report prepared for Bargate Homes Limited

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Bargate Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological scheme of works on land at 131 Andover Road, Winchester, to fulfil a planning condition associated with the construction of six new dwellings.
- The site lies within an area of known archaeological potential, with records held by the Winchester Historic Environment Record showing that an extensive Iron Age settlement with later Roman activity lies to the north and east of the development area. The site to the north included enclosures and other substantial ditches, numerous pits and postholes.
- The watching brief involved monitoring topsoil stripping of the development area with subsequent sample excavation and recording of any archaeological features exposed.
- The works exposed three linear features that appeared to form three sides of a rectangular enclosure, dated by ceramic evidence to the later Iron Age. Small quantities of residual prehistoric worked flint was also recovered, along with two sherds of residual Bronze Age pottery. An abraded sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from a recut of the enclosure. A single posthole of possible medieval date was recorded, as well as a post-medieval gully containing residual prehistoric and medieval artefacts and another posthole, which was undated.
- The site had undergone significant truncation of the archaeological deposits, particularly in the northern part of the site, as a result of a recently demolished dwelling.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Bargate Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological scheme of works on land at 131 Andover Road, Winchester, to fulfil a planning condition associated with the construction of six new dwellings.
- 1.2 The fieldwork, recording and reporting were carried out in a manner consistent with current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008), English Heritage documents '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (English Heritage 2006) and '*Management of Archaeological Projects*' (English Heritage 1991), and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2011). All appropriate English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice were also followed (www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site is situated approximately 1.57km to the north-north-west of the centre of Winchester and to the west of the B3420 Andover Road. The site is bounded by Mountbatten Court to the north and existing residential properties to the east, south and west. The site is 0.16ha in size, centred on NGR SU 47301 31230 and lies at approximately 76m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The local geology consists of Seaford Chalk Formation with no superficial geology recorded (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#map>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Full planning permission was granted for the construction of '*3 no. two bedroom dwellings and 3 no. four bedroom dwellings with associated parking and landscaping*' (Planning Application 10/02432/FUL). Permission was granted subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording. This comprised the monitoring of the reduction of site levels across the development area to the natural geology by a suitably competent archaeologist.
- 3.2 This approach is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). This superseded Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) (Department for Communities and Local Government) in March 2012 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site is situated in an area of significant archaeological potential, with abundant evidence of prehistoric to Roman period activity within the vicinity of the site.
- 4.2 The earliest find nearby comprises a single Bronze Age beaker burial found 700m to the west of the development on Rowlings Road during water main construction in 1953 (Winchester Historic Environment Record (hereafter WHER) MWC 7301).
- 4.3 There is an extensive Iron Age and Romano-British settlement complex on the eastern side of Andover Road at Berwick Fields and around Barton Farm and Well House Farm. Aerial photography interpretation and geophysical survey in this area revealed an extensive complex of enclosures and trackways of probable Iron Age and Romano-British date (Cox 2002 and GSB 2002). Targeted excavation was subsequently carried out which failed to recover dating evidence for the enclosures (Foundations Archaeology 2003), but an Iron Age to Roman date remains probable on the basis of the morphology of the features.
- 4.4 Approximately 200m to the north the development, two sites known as Old Dairy Cottage and Berwick Fields were excavated from 1989 – 1993, uncovering settlement evidence dating from the Iron Age and Roman periods (McCulloch 1990 – 1996), including a Roman road and corn dryer (Stoodley 2002, 60, Beaumont James 2007, 33). Further excavations revealed more evidence for Iron Age settlement (Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society 2006, 15).
- 4.5 Further to the south-east, approximately 900m from the site, a large Roman cemetery at Lankhills school has been excavated over a number of years (Clarke 1979 and Booth *et al.* 2010) revealing over 450 burials (Jones 2007, 38). Roman cemeteries were restricted to being located outside the city by Roman law and as such Winchester has extensive cemeteries to the north, south, east and west of the city (Beaumont James 2007, 38 – 39). Andover Road itself runs along the course of a Roman road running from Winchester towards the Roman town of *Cunetio* near Marlborough (Margary 1955, 90 – 91).
- 4.6 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the area also comes from excavations at Old Dairy Cottage to the north of the development. Here a nationally important burial ground was uncovered which dates from the 7th century (Russell 2002, 23). The burials included decapitated individuals with bound hands which is indicative of an execution cemetery (*ibid.*).
- 4.7 Settlement activity in the area became focussed on the surrounding nucleated villages of Littleton 2km to the north-west, and Headbourne Worthy 1.5km to the east. The area of the site itself is likely to have been agricultural land at this time.
- 4.8 During the 18th century the area saw a short period of military activity with the establishment of a Hessian Camp at Barton Farm after the outbreak of the Seven Years War in 1756 (WHER MWC 7625 and MWC 7282). Features relating to this encampment were uncovered during the excavations at Barton Farm (Foundations Archaeology 2003).
- 4.9 The area is likely to have remained in agricultural use until the gradual encroachment of the suburbs of Winchester, particularly in the period following the Second World War (Jones 2007, 167).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The monitoring of the groundworks was carried out by Sam Worrall on behalf of Allen Archaeology on the 22nd and 23rd November and the 12th of December 2011. All excavations were carried out using a tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket.
- 5.2 The planning condition required that a watching brief be carried out during all groundwork excavations which were likely to disturb or destroy archaeological remains, with the ability to stop and fully record archaeological features. The monitored groundworks consisted of stripping of topsoil to natural geology across the whole site. The archaeological features uncovered were sample excavated by hand.
- 5.3 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 3. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (e.g. ditch [103]). Each context observed was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by section drawings at appropriate scales.
- 5.4 A photographic record was maintained throughout the fieldwork, and a selection of these images is included in Appendix 1.

6.0 Results (Figures 3 and 4)

- 6.1 A 0.35m thick layer of dark brown silty loam topsoil, 100, was machine stripped from across the entire site. This layer was heavily disturbed by modern activity and contained modern CBM (ceramic building material, for example brick and tile) and general recent construction debris. The topsoil overlay the natural geology which consisted of an off-white chalk with occasional flint nodules, 101.
- 6.2 A dwelling which was removed prior to the investigations had caused significant truncation to the north-eastern quadrant of the site. There were also discrete areas of disturbance including 102 towards the east side of the site, which was a modern dump of corrugated iron, glass, plastic, metal objects and building material. Within this dump was found a single residual sherd of medieval pottery of 13th to 15th century date. There was also disturbance by trees which had been removed, including a row of trees running east-north-east to west-south-west across the site and a large tree close to the southern boundary.
- 6.3 Cut into the natural chalk, and directly sealed by the topsoil was a complex of linear features consisting of a broadly east – west linear with two perpendicular linears running approximately north – south. All the linears appear to have been truncated to some degree by subsequent agricultural and construction activity on the site.
- 6.4 The east – west linear [107] had moderately steep sides and concave base with a width of 0.85m and depth of 0.28m. This seems to have gradually filled up over time with friable yellow brown silty clay containing occasional fire cracked flint and chalk inclusions 106. The artefacts recovered from this fill included three sherds of mid to late Iron Age pot and seven sherds of late Iron Age pot, along with a single fragment of animal bone.

- 6.5 This linear extended across the site from the western baulk to the southern baulk, a distance of c.40m, with northwards returns at the west and east ends. It was unclear if the feature continued to the east and west beyond the site boundaries, although this seems unlikely.
- 6.6 The easternmost north – south linear [103] was traced for c.15m, although was truncated by the disturbance caused by the former dwelling to the north. It had moderately steep sides with a slightly rounded concave base, and was c.0.6m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained an undated silting deposit of dark brown silty clay 105 with frequent chalk inclusions. It had subsequently been recut by [120], which silted up with 104, a friable yellowish grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and fire cracked flints. Five fragments of animal bone were recovered along with an abraded Roman greyware sherd.
- 6.7 The western north – south linear exposed on the site, [113] had steep, slightly convex sides and a flattish base, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep. This contained two episodes of natural silting. The primary fill consisted of a friable mid brownish grey silty clay, 114 with fire cracked flint and chalk fragments. The pottery recovered from this fill consisted of two residual sherds of Bronze Age date (one early and one late Bronze Age) and sixteen fragments of mid to late and late Iron Age pottery. Other artefacts included two flint waste flakes and several fragments of cattle and pig bones.
- 6.8 The secondary fill consisted of a friable mid brown silty clay with occasional chalky inclusions, 117. This fill contained pottery of late Iron Age date including several joining fragments from a large bead rimmed jar. This shallow upper fill may be the basal remnants of a recut of the ditch, similar to [120] to the east. This linear ran for 11m and also joined the east – west linear [107] at its southern end. To the north the linear extends beyond the edge of the excavation.
- 6.9 Linear [113] was disturbed by a tree bole [118] which was filled with an undated mixed dark brown silty clay with chalk inclusions, 119.
- 6.10 A sub-circular posthole, [115], measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.22m deep, was recorded to the north-north-east of the junction between linears [107] and [113]. This was backfilled with 116, a dark brown silty clay and some larger flints which may be evidence of post-packing. This fill contained seven fired clay fragments of which three were part of one object of unknown date or use. The shallow depth of the posthole indicates that the site has been truncated in the past, most likely by agricultural activity and then the construction of the previous dwelling on the site and associated landscaping.
- 6.11 Cut into the natural chalk bedrock, and directly sealed by the topsoil, was a gully running in a north-north-west to south-south-east direction, with vertical sides and a flat base, [111]. This was 0.4m wide, 0.45m deep and over 5m long, with a rounded terminus at the southern end. The feature was truncated at its northern end by the former dwelling that was removed prior to the archaeological works. The primary fill of the gully was a slump of re-deposited chalk, 112, possibly representing the collapse of a bank of upcast from the feature along its western edge. The feature then silted up with light yellow brown silty clay 110. This contained several pieces of fire-cracked flint and a Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint blade, along with three fragments of pottery, comprising an abraded 13th – 15th medieval jug sherd and two post-medieval pottery fragments of 15th – 16th and 17th - 18th century date. A small quantity of cattle

and pig bone was also recovered along with some abraded Roman or medieval brick/tile fragments and a clay tobacco pipe stem of 18th or 19th century date. Although the dating is wide ranging for this feature, on balance it probably dates to around the 18th century.

- 6.12 A posthole, [108], of sub-rectangular shape, measuring 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep, was recorded towards the centre of the site. It was filled with dark brown silty clay 109, which contained a small medieval cooking pot/jar sherd of 13th – 15th century date.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 Despite significant truncation of the site, most likely through agricultural practices and later development, the scheme of works has identified archaeological materials and deposits indicative of activity in the surrounding landscape throughout prehistory and the Roman period, with some evidence of medieval and later activity also present.
- 7.2 The earliest evidence of activity was the recovery of several worked flint blades of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, along with flakes that may be of Bronze Age date. These were all residual artefacts and are indicative of limited activity in the surrounding landscape; with similar assemblages having been recovered from a number of other sites across Winchester.
- 7.3 A fragment of an early – mid Bronze Age barrel urn and a late Bronze Age jar were also found on the site, both from a later ditch. These residual pieces provide little information beyond a suggestion of limited activity in the area, which again fits with a general background of activity identified in and around Winchester (Beaumont James 2007, 27).
- 7.4 There then appears to be a hiatus until most probably the later Iron Age period, when a series of linear features were excavated into the chalk, probably forming a small rectangular enclosure. This is likely to be part of a wider complex of enclosures and other features identified through aerial photographic rectification (Cox 2002) and geophysical survey (Figure 2 and GSB Prospection 2002) to the north of the site at Barton Farm, and also at Berwick Fields and the Old Dairy Cottages (Stoodley 2002, 60 and Beaumont James 2007, 33). An evaluation comprising five trenches was undertaken in 2003 at the Barton Farm site; however this mainly focussed on a Hessian camp and not the putative Iron Age and Roman enclosures (Foundations Archaeology 2003). A trench across linear geophysical anomalies potentially associated with this contemporary landscape did expose two linear features, however these were interpreted as being probable plough furrows (*ibid.*, Section 6.4), despite their location, form and relationship to the geophysical anomalies making this unlikely.
- 7.5 The enclosure ditch on the Andover Road site gradually silted up although was periodically maintained as a recut was visible in one section. This contained a single small fragment of abraded 2nd – 3rd century AD Roman pottery. It is unclear if this dates the recut, although this equates well with other known remains in the vicinity, where later Iron Age sites have shown continuity into the Roman period. Along with a small number of pottery sherds from the ditch, several animal bone fragments were also recovered, including pig and cattle bones. The limited artefactual assemblage from the ditches indicates that the enclosure was unlikely to be associated with settlement, and was most likely a stock enclosure or associated with agricultural use.

- 7.6 Following the deposition of scattered refuse into the enclosure ditch, the site appears to have been abandoned until the 13th – 15th century. At this point only three fragments of pottery attest to activity on the site, with one piece being recovered from a posthole, and the others from later deposits. The particularly low volume of material suggests the area was probably an agricultural zone with the ceramics being incorporated into the soil through manuring.
- 7.7 A small gully running broadly parallel with Andover Road (north-north-west to south-south-east) in the centre of the site contained pottery dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods; however it is likely to date to the 17th – 18th century. No other features of this date were encountered on the site, and it is likely to be a small property boundary feature.
- 7.8 An undated posthole on the site was found to contain fragments of fired clay, with at least three pieces forming part of a fired clay object of unknown use or date. There had also been significant truncation of the archaeological deposits by later development, particularly in the northern part of the site.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the works. It has served to make a permanent record of the archaeological features and deposits exposed that will be affected by the development.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology would like to thank the Bargate Homes for this commission. Thanks are also extended to the groundworkers for their cooperation during the fieldwork.

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Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: General shot of the development area looking south-east from the site entrance



Plate 2: Section through linear [107], looking east-north-east. Scales are 0.3m and 1m



Plate 3: Section through linear [103] showing re-cut [120], looking south-south-east. Scales are 0.3m and 1m



Plate 4: South-south-east facing section of [113], looking north. Scales are 0.3m and 1m



Plate 5: West facing section of posthole [115], looking east. Scale is 0.3m



Plate 6: Terminal of gully [111], looking north-north-west. Scales are 0.3m and 1m

Appendix 2: The Worked and Burnt Flint Report

By Hugo Anderson-Whymark

Four struck flints and twenty-four pieces of burnt unworked flint were recovered from the excavation. The four struck flints comprise three flakes and a blade. The flakes are not intrinsically datable, although their large size and broad proportions are most characteristic of the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The blade is of regular proportions and exhibits platform-edge abrasion; these characteristics indicate this artefact probably dates from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. All of the struck flints exhibit edge-damage and are residual. The burnt unworked flint is heavily calcined and was recovered in small quantities from four contexts (104, 106, 110 and 114).

Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint is common in and around Winchester, and many recent excavations have yielded small residual assemblages (e.g. Lamdin-Whymark 2010). The struck flints indicate some prehistoric activity around the site, but the assemblage has no potential for further work. The burnt unworked flint has been discarded.

Catalogue of worked flint

Context 114. Two flakes with edge-damage.

Context 110. One flake and one blade with heavy edge-damage.

Catalogue of burnt unworked flint

Context 104. Burnt unworked flint. 7 pieces, 496 g

Context 106. Burnt unworked flint. 14 pieces, 834 g

Context 114. Burnt unworked flint. 1 piece, 239 g

Context 110. Burnt unworked flint. 2 pieces, 84 g

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Appendix 3: The Pottery Report

By Kevin Trott with contributions on the Bronze Age pottery from Dr David Tomalin

Introduction

The excavations produced thirty-nine sherds of pottery, representing nineteen different vessels and weighing 404g in total. The pottery ranges in date from the early to mid Bronze Age to the post-medieval period with the majority being of mid to late Iron Age date.

The pottery suggests that there was limited activity in the vicinity of the site during the early and later Bronze Age periods, with more specific activity in the mid to late Iron Age period. A single sherd of Romano-British date may be intrusive, and provides only limited evidence of activity in the 2nd – 3rd century in the general vicinity. There then appears to be a break in activity on the site until the 13th to 15th century, based on the ceramic evidence. A single late 17th or early 18th century slipware dish fragment was the latest pottery sherd recovered from the site.

Detailed study of the pottery recovered indicates that the majority came from local sources. The Bronze Age pottery is typical of the collared urn and food vessel/urn type (David Tomalin *pers. comm.*) that have occurred from excavations in the wider Wessex region and more locally in and around Winchester (Ellison 1989, Walker and Farwell 2000, Woodward 2000, Mathews 2004 and Ball 2004). The Iron Age ceramics are all of a style known locally as the St. Catherine's Hill/Worthy Down types (Hawkes, Myres and Stevens 1930 and Dunning 1929). The Roman, medieval and post-medieval sherds are also of local origin.

Fabrics and Forms

The following attributes were recorded: fabric type, vessel type, form of component parts, glaze/slip, decoration, condition and rim diameter. Fabrics have been distinguished by the character of the clay matrix and the range and character of the inclusions (see Orton *et. al.* 1993, 231ff); reference has been made to the Winchester Pottery Type Series held by Hampshire County Council and the various authored pottery reports contained within the Winchester Museums Service volume for Oram's Arbour (Qualmann, Rees, Scobie & Whinney, 2004). Also consulted was the forthcoming Winchester Museums Service volume regarding the pottery excavated from the suburbs and defences of Winchester (Denham, Holmes and Mathews in preparation) as well as consultation with Dr. David Tomalin for the Bronze Age pottery.

The pottery assemblage includes two sherds of Bronze Age pottery in two fabric types (Table 1), thirty-one Iron Age sherds in ten fabric types, a single Romano-British sherd and three medieval fabrics in two fabric types. The final sherd was post-medieval in date. The alphabetic reference letters describing vessel fabrics, vessel forms and decoration types are part of the regional type series for the Winchester area. The Winchester type series comprises a continuous letter sequence that relates to the area in the city that the various fabrics occur. The Prehistoric fabrics are listed in Winchester Museum Service Report on Oram's Arbour (Qualmann, Rees, Scobie and Whinney 2004). Table 1 shows the quantities of each fabric type and minimum number of vessels represented and the number of sherds and minimum number of vessels included.

Fabric, Form and City Location Codes

Early Bronze Age Fabric

BAB (variant): A relatively soft fabric that has gained a little weak oxidation on its external face. The internal surface is dark greyish brown and retains a smooth and reduced appearance. The sherd contains some 10% angular tempering inclusions of what appears to be a fine buff and relatively soft sandstone. A little of this seem to be slightly reddened by heat. At X20 magnification, this tempering additive shows no trace of glauconite. This makes a source in the local Greensand unlikely. The matrix of the sherd also contains a poorly mixed quantity of fine well rounded and colourless quartz sand particles. These vary from transparent to translucent. Occasional incidental flecks of iron oxide are also present. It is unusual to see sandstone tempering in pottery of this kind. The normal favoured fabric in Wessex is predominantly grog, added in about the same size and quantity and similar to the pottery recovered from the early/middle Bronze Age group at Twyford Down (Woodward 2000).

Late Bronze Age Fabric

BF: A relatively coarse fabric with calcined flint temper 0.5-3mm, common sands 0.1mm, and sparse iron oxides. The fabric has a dark grey reduced core with oxidised orange surfaces. It has a wiped internal surface on an internal shoulder or carination that is not dissimilar to the late Bronze Age group recovered on Twyford Down to the south-east of Winchester (Woodward 2000).

Mid-Late Iron Age Fabrics

ISH: Sandy fabric with oxidised surface.

ISI: Sandy fabric reduced and burnished, form is saucepan pot.

ISU: Wheel-thrown sandy fabric, burnished, form I bead-rimmed jar.

ISV: Wheel-thrown sandy fabric, burnished zone on rim and shoulder.

IAG: Flint tempered fabric with finger impressions on shoulder.

IFA: Flint tempered reduced fabric with oxidised surfaces, usually burnished.

IFD: Flint tempered oxidised fabric with light grey core, form is saucepan type fabric.

IFL: Flint tempered reduced, saucepan pot type fabric.

IFO: Flint tempered oxidised fabric with reduced core and smoothed surfaces.

IOE: Grog tempered fabric with grey core and burnished brown external surface.

Roman Fabric

ZF: Grey Ware, dense fine sands. Common iron oxides up to 0.3mm. Generally reduced light or dark grey.

Medieval Fabrics

MMH: Common White Ware with Fine to medium sands, up to 0.4mm. Reduced grey, black oxides. Green glaze

MMS: Red Ware with Grey Core, slightly coarse grey sandy micaceous fabric with orange red surfaces. Moderately heavy temper of grey and white sub-angular quartzite up to 0.5mm, with rare rounded red and black ironstone up to 1mm

Post-Medieval Fabrics

PB: Red to reddish brown with sand and iron oxides in varying concentrations glazed orange-brown internally and may be a product of the Fareham industries, which had a tradition of pottery manufacture, although no kilns are known. Alternatively, kilns in the Graffam area of West Sussex appear to have been producing a similar type of pottery.

POE: Oxidised Ware, pinkish orange fabric, generally with buff surfaces and margins, sometimes orange. Hard fabric. Fine sands 0.1mm, and some medium transparent quartz grains up to 0.3mm. Iron oxides scattered mica. Unglazed or partially glazed.

Discussion of the Pottery

Bronze Age

The two Bronze Age sherds were found associated with later Iron Age sherds in primary silting fill 114 of ditch [113] and must be residual. The sherds are in good condition and the edges of these fragments are slightly abraded however, indicating they have not travelled far prior to being disturbed by the excavation of a ditch in the Iron Age.

Iron Age

The vast majority of the pottery assemblage is mid to late Iron Age in date and consists of mainly flint tempered wares with smaller quantities of sandy and grog tempered fabrics. The distinct preference for flint tempered coarse wares has been noted from other sites in the Winchester area and is locally known as the St Catherine's Hill/Worthy Down style (Cunliffe 1978, 46 and Holmes, Mathews and Rees 2004). The range of coarse wares are limited to saucepan pots, everted rim cooking pot/jars and a shouldered jar with everted-flat rim. The late Iron Age fabrics consist of sandy bead rimmed jars and everted rim types with smaller quantities of flint tempered wares. Several refitting sherds from a bead rimmed jar were recovered from silting 106 of ditch [107], with one sherd containing a small 5mm diameter circular perforation on the shoulder immediately below the rim. This perforation was probably implemented to aid suspension rather than as a repair hole.

Roman

A single abraded Alice Holt greyware sherd (Fabric ZF) was recovered from the silting 104 fill of ditch recut [120]. The condition and the size of this sherd suggest it may have not been found in its original context and therefore may be intrusive.

Medieval

The small numbers of medieval pottery sherds recovered from the site were found in layer 102 and feature fills 109 and 110 and date from between the 12th to the 15th/16th centuries. The sherds consist of local Red ware and Common White ware cooking pot/jar and jug sherds that are all small in size and abraded, suggestive of pottery that has been incorporated into waste destined for the fields as manure.

Post-Medieval

Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were found in silting fill 110 of gully [111]. The body sherd from a jar in an Oxidised Pinkish ware and a Red slipware dish. Both sherds were slightly abraded.

Recommendations

The overall pottery assemblage should be retained within the site archive for future reference.

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Table 1: Pottery Summary Table

Context	Fabric Name	Form Type	Sherds	Minimum Vessel Count	Weight (grams)	Rim %	Part	Description	Phase
102	MMS	Cooking Pot/Jar	1	1	4		Base	Abraded fragment	13 th -15 th century
104	ZF	Jar	1	1	5		BS	Abraded fragment	2 nd -3 rd century
106	IFO	Jar	3	1	24		BS	Abraded fragments	Middle-Late Iron Age
106	ISV	Bead-rimmed Jar	4	1	46	23%	Rim	Un-abraded re-fitting fragments with burnished zone on its shoulder , one sherd has a perforation 1mm diameter	Late Iron Age
106	ISI	Jar	3	1	11		BS	Slightly abraded fragments with Internal & external sooting	Late Iron Age
109	MMS	Cooking Pot/Jar	1	1	3		BS	Abraded fragment	13 th -15 th century
110	MMH	Jug	1	1	2		BS	Un-abraded fragment with speckled olive green glaze	13 th -15 th century
110	POE	Jar	1	1	4		BS	Abraded fragment	15 th -16 th century
110	PB	Dish	1	1	8		BS	Slightly abraded fragment with internal speckled yellow glaze	Late 17 th -18 th century
114	BAB	Barrel Urn	1	1	22		Base	Slightly abraded fragment with external basal finger nail marks	Early Bronze Age
114	BF	Jar	1	1	10		BS	Abraded fragment with a carinated shoulder	Late Bronze Age
114	IAG	Jar	1	1	15		BS	Slightly abraded fragment with a carinated shoulder with finger impressions	Middle-Late Iron Age
114	IFA	Everted-rimmed Jar	5	1	76	6%	Rim & BS	Un-abraded fragment of a shouldered vessel with everted-flat rim	Late Iron Age
114	IFD	Bead-rimmed Jar	3	1	17	5%	Rim & BS	Slightly abraded fragments	Late Iron Age
114	IOE	Jar	1	1	5		BS	Abraded fragment with slightly burnished exterior	Middle-Late Iron Age
114	IFL	Cooking Pot	1	1	2		BS	Un-abraded fragment with slight exterior burnish	Middle-Late Iron Age
114	IFO	Cooking Pot/Jar	5	1	39		Base & BS	Un-abraded re-fitting fragments	Middle-Late Iron Age
117	ISU	Bead-rimmed Jar	4	1	104	8%	Rim & BS	Un-abraded re-fitting fragments with burnished exterior	Late Iron Age
117	ISG	Jar	1	1	7		BS	Abraded fragment	Late Iron Age

Appendix 4: The Fired Clay Report

By Kevin Trott

Introduction

The archaeological investigations off Andover Road produced a small quantity (7 pieces, weighing 124 grams) of baked clay from backfill 116 of undated posthole [115].

The fragment of baked clay from backfill 116 consists of a reddish-brown with black reduced interior sandy coarse fabric. The fabric is a silty clay with the addition of a little fine sand. Other tempering was provided by fine chaff up to 6mm, which would have originally formed only 10-20% of the fabric. After firing it resulted in a moderately porous fabric.

The form of the conjoining fragments is from a pedestal that is circular or possibly oval in section (8mm x 6mm diameter), which splays out to a flattish base or top (12mm diameter). The opposing base or top is broken as well as over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the pedestal shaft which is in excess of 95mm length.

This type of baked clay pedestal is usually associated with the supporting of shelves, pans and troughs on salt production sites that are located around south coast (Bradley 1975 and Powell 2009). The presence of this pedestal on an inland site is unusual, although a similar fragment was recovered at Micheldever Wood (Winham 1987) and from the excavations at Winnall Down where several fragments of baked clay kiln-like furniture were encountered (Bates and Winham 1985). This material was interpreted as deriving from an oven.



The Baked clay pedestal

Recommendations

The Baked clay pedestal should be retained in the site archive should be illustrated in a future publication.

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Appendix 5: The Ceramic Building Material Report

By Kevin Trott

Introduction

The archaeological investigations off Andover Road in Winchester produced three fragments of abraded ceramic building material weighing 27 grams from silting fill 110 of post-medieval gully [111].

The three fragments consist of three abraded slightly rolled fragments of brick/tile of potential Roman or more likely medieval date. The fabric consists of a highly fired sandy red matrix with occasional red and yellow streaked clay pellets. All the fragments were oxidised and derive from three different brick/tiles.

Recommendations

The three small fragments of ceramic building material should be preliminarily retained in the site archive until the Winchester Museum's building material fabric series has been established. This small assemblage can be referenced to more complete examples that are better dated and following this the pieces can be discarded.

Appendix 6: The Clay Tobacco Pipe Report

By Kevin Trott

Introduction

The archaeological investigations off Andover Road produced a single fragment from the plain stem of a clay tobacco pipe. The dimensions of this stem (39mm in length x 5mm diameter with an internal bore diameter of 2mm and a weight of 1 gram) originally derived from near the mouth piece. The piece is likely to be of 18th or 19th century date.

Recommendations

It is recommended that this plain stem fragment can be discarded.

Appendix 7: The Animal Bone Report

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 12 (111g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd at Andover Road, Winchester. The animal bone assemblage from mid to late Iron Age enclosure ditch cuts [103], [107], [113] and post-medieval gully cut [111].

Results

The remains were a moderate overall condition, averaging grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

No evidence of butchery, pathology, burning or gnawing was noted on any of the remains. The majority of the remains suffered from chemical etching from rootlet growth, which may have masked any present surface modification such as butchery or gnawing.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
103	104	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	6	Shaft fragment
		Large Mammal Size	Skull	X	4	4	Vault fragments
107	106	Large Mammal Size	Scapula	X	1	4	Blade fragment
111	110	Pig	Calcaneus	L	1	3	Unfused proximal shaft
		Cattle	Tooth	R	1	3	Broken lower PM4
		Pig	Tooth	L	1	3	Lower M1
113	114	Pig	Tibia	L	1	9	Proximal shaft
		Cattle	Metacarpal	R	1	64	Shaft fragment
		Cattle	Metatarsal	R	1	15	Distal shaft fragment

As can be seen from Table 1, pig and cattle were the only positively identified species within the assemblage. The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site.

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Appendix 8: Context Summary List*CBM = Ceramic Building Material (e.g. brick and tile)*

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable dark brown humic silty loam, frequent small CBM, flints and chalk fragments, also asbestos, glass, corrugated iron and general debris. Seals 101, 104, 106, 109, 110, 116 and 119	Garden soil
101	Layer	Friable to compact, white chalk, occasional flint nodules. Cut by [103], [107], [108], [111], [113], [115] and [118]	Natural chalk
102	Layer	Loose, black grey/brown silty loam with flints and modern debris. Seals 104	Modern dump spread
103	Cut	Linear running north to south, steep to moderate sides to narrow base, 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep. Contains 105 and cuts 101	Iron Age/Romano-British boundary ditch
104	Fill	Friable mid-grey/brown silty clay, occasional small flint fragments rare flint. Fill of 120, sealed by 102	Silting of ditch [120]
105	Fill	Friable whitish silt with frequent chalky inclusions. Cut by 120, fill of [103]	Silting of ditch [103]
106	Fill	Friable mid-yellow/brown silty clay, occasional chalk fragments. Fill of [107], sealed by 100	Silting of ditch [107]
107	Cut	Linear running east to west, broad V-shape profile, 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep. Contains 106, cuts 101	Boundary ditch
108	Cut	Sub-rectangular shallow bowl shaped feature, 0.35m wide by 0.5m long, 0.12m deep. Contains 109, cuts 101	Base of posthole
109	Fill	Friable dark-brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments. Fill of [108], sealed by 100	Backfill of posthole [108]
110	Fill	Friable light yellow brown silty clay occasional chalk and flints. Fill of [111], seals 112, sealed by 100	Secondary silting of gully [111]
111	Cut	Linear running north-west to south-east. Vertical eastern edge and steep western edge, broad flat base. Contains 110 and 112, cuts 101	Gully, post-medieval
112	Fill	Friable white chalky blocks. Fill of [111], sealed by 110.	Redeposited natural slumped into gully [111]
113	Cut	Linear running north to south, U-shaped profile with flat base, 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep. Contains 114, cuts 101	Boundary ditch
114	Fill	Friable mid-brownish/grey silty clay, common fire cracked flint, occasional flint and chalk fragments. Fill of [113], sealed by 117	Primary silting of ditch [113]
115	Cut	Sub-circular, irregular, steep southern edge sloping northern edge, flat base. 0.4m diameter 0.22m deep. Contains 116, cuts 101	Possible posthole
116	Fill	Friable dark brown silty clay, occasional flint fragments and small chalk fragments. Fill of [115], sealed by 100	Backfill of [115]
117	Fill	Friable mid-brown silty clay with occasional chalky inclusions. Fill of [113], cut by 118	Secondary silting of ditch [113]
118	Cut	Irregular sub-circular plan and irregular shallow profile. Contains 119, cuts 117	Tree bole
119	Fill	Mixed friable dark grey brown silty sand with moderate stone and chalky inclusions, occasional charcoal fragments. Fill of [118], sealed by 100	Fill of tree bole [118]
120	Cut	Linear running north to south, steep V-shaped profile, 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep. Contains 104, cuts 105	Re-cut of boundary ditch [103]

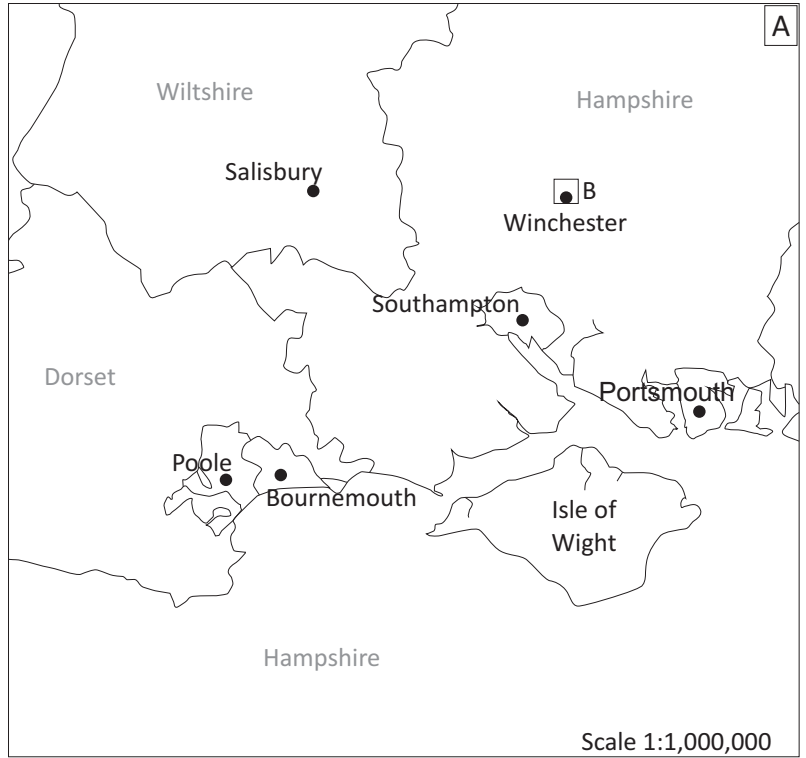
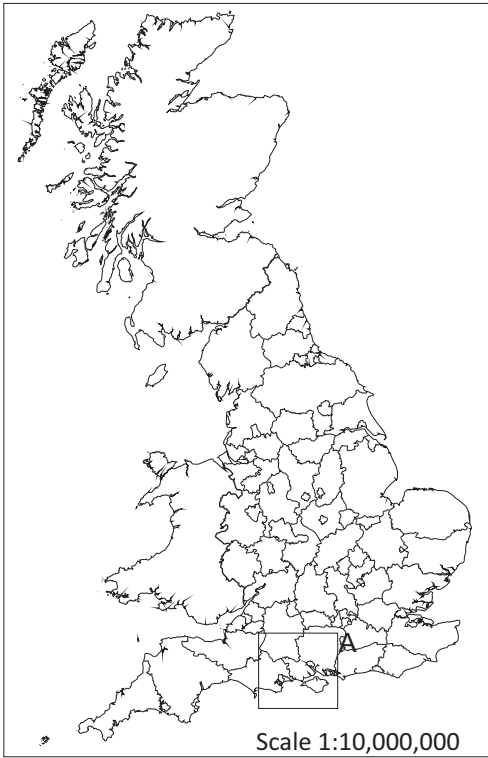


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000, with site shown in red
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Figure 2: Site location at scale 1:2500. Area observed outlined in red and archaeological features outlined in blue. Green indicates enclosures identified during an earlier geophysical survey (after GSB 2002)

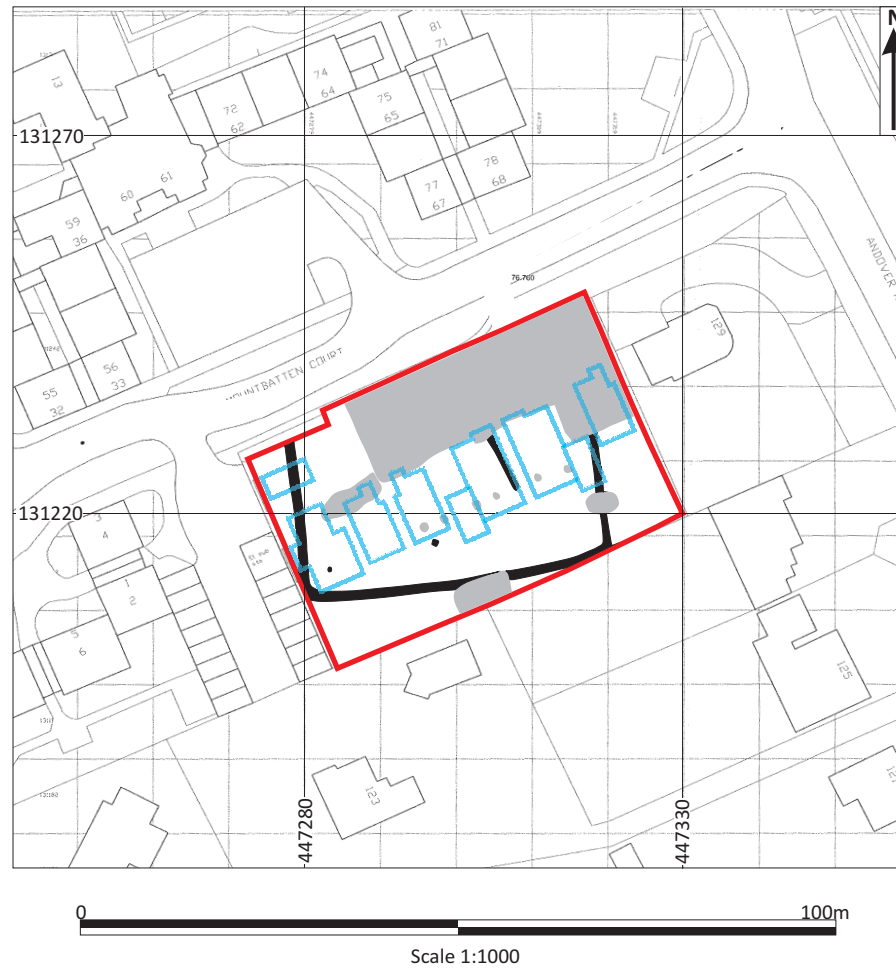


Figure 3: Site location at scale 1:1000. Area observed outlined in red and proposed dwellings outlined in blue. Archaeological features shown in black and grey denotes areas of modern disturbance or trees

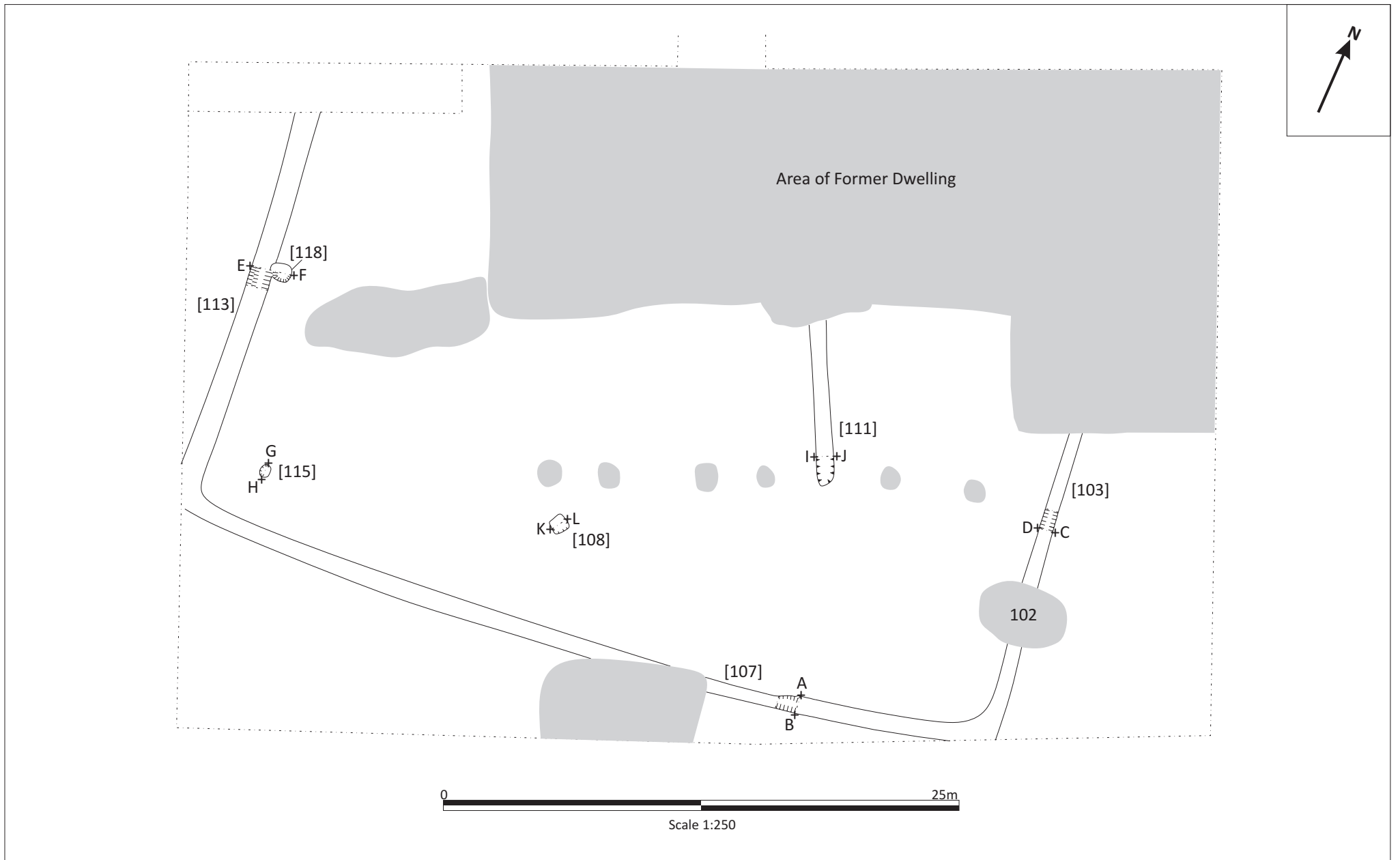


Figure 4: Site plan at scale 1:250, showing features and location of sections in Figure 5

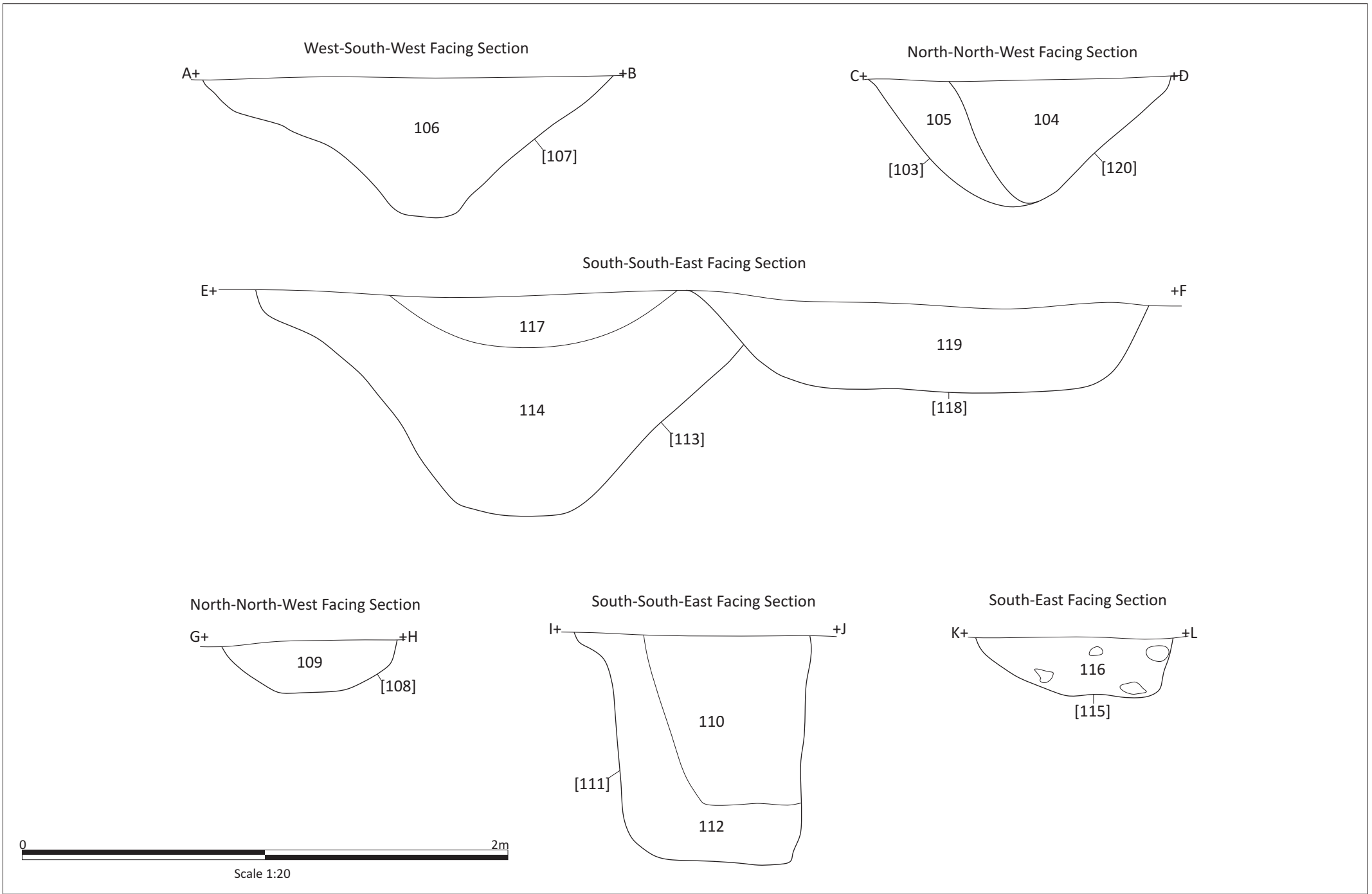


Figure 5: Section drawings at scale 1:20, with locations shown on Figure 4



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