

Land west of Horndean Road,
Emsworth,
Hampshire.

Archaeological Excavation



for
Bellway Homes Ltd.
(Wessex)

CA Project: 779038
CA Report: 18156

June 2018



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Emsworth,
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land west of Horndean Road, Emsworth
Location:	Emsworth, Hampshire
NGR:	474341 107083
Type:	Excavation
Date:	September 2017 – October 2017
Planning Reference:	APP/14/00547
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Hampshire Museum Service
Accession Number:	2000A2017.88 A2017.88
Site Code:	LWH 17

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during September and October 2017 at Emsworth, Hampshire. The excavation area was located at the eastern side of a larger development area located directly to the west of Horndean Road, and targeted features identified during a previous evaluation of the site. The excavation identified three phases of activity, two of which were of a limited nature.

The earliest phase was associated with small amounts of residual prehistoric worked flint ranging in date from the Lower Palaeolithic to Early Neolithic, as well as by burnt flint. The second, Roman, phase was dated from the 1st-2nd century date and comprised the majority of the features uncovered. They include ditches indicative of enclosures, small fields or paddocks, pits, and a post-built structure. Although stratigraphic relationships appear to show that not all the ditches were necessarily in use at the same time, it is also possible that at least some of the paddocks were contemporary and the field layouts were evolving rather than planned re-designs of land use. The pottery from the site is almost entirely Roman, and of a type generally associated with a low status rural farmstead. Plant macrofossils suggest little domestic settlement activity in the immediate vicinity and that the ditches related more to areas of pasture and stock control rather than to arable crops. Quern stones and a millstone fragment do however, suggest that cereal processing was occurring somewhere in the wider environs. The final phase of recorded activity, in the post-medieval period, was indicated by a post-built structure dated through pottery and ceramic building material, and a single ditch.

The site is of local significance and merits a short summary report in the local archaeological journal, *Hampshire Studies*, the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 During September to October and July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the request of Bellway Homes Ltd. (Wessex), West of Horndean Road and South of Southleigh Road, Emsworth, Hampshire (centred at NGR: 474341 107083; Fig. 1). The development area is located close to the Hampshire border with West Sussex, and lies to the north of Emsworth, some 3.5km to the east of Havant.
- 1.2 Planning permission (ref: APP/14/00547) for 125 residential units and a water retention area was granted by Havant Borough Council (HBC) conditional (condition number 23) on a programme of archaeological work, comprising an archaeological excavation targeted upon Roman features identified on the eastern edge of the development area. The archaeological condition was recommended by David Hopkins, County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council (HCC), the archaeological advisor to Havant Borough Council. Informed by the results of a preceding evaluation, a strategy of targeted excavation was recommended.
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017b) and approved by HCC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014); HCC's *Archaeology and Planning: Guidance for Contractors* (HCC 2013), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by David Hopkins, including by a site visit on the 5th of October 2017.

The site

- 1.4 The development area is approximately 7.75ha, and at the time of excavation comprised an irregular parcel of land covering part of three agricultural fields with a canalised watercourse acting as a field boundary separating these fields. The land is bounded to the east by Horndean Road and associated residential properties facing on to, by Southleigh Road to the north and by further agricultural fields to the south and west (see Fig. 2). In the centre of the site a small pond was located surrounded by mature trees. The site slopes gently from c.12m above Ordnance datum (aOD) in the north-west to 8.5m aOD in the south-east.

- 1.5 The site lies on the coastal plain close to the course of the River Ems which flows into the English Channel on Hampshire's southeast coast. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as clay, silt and sand of London Clay Formation formed in deep seas from infrequent slurries of shallow water sediments which were then redeposited as graded beds in the Eocene. The superficial geology across the majority of the site is mapped as Quaternary Head deposits of gravel and clay. North-eastern part of the site is located within area of undifferentiated River Terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay formed in the Quaternary (BGS 2017). The soils within the site are mapped as loamy with naturally high ground water (Soilscapes, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>). The excavation confirmed the above superficial geologies were both present throughout the excavation area.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site and the surrounding environs (1.5km radius) were subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2013), which investigated the known archaeological background of the site. The results of an archaeological evaluation of the site by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2017a) are also given below.
- 2.2 The section below provides a summary of the findings of the desk-based assessment (WA 2013) with a small amount of additional material considered. On the basis of known evidence, the desk-based report suggested that there was a relatively low potential for archaeological remains to be discovered within the site.
- 2.3 In the general area, there is a substantial body of artefactual evidence that attests to the presence of humans being present in the landscape from the Lower Palaeolithic onwards (e.g. Draper 1998, 105-6). A number of Bronze Age wooden trackways are known to have existed over the intertidal land on the coastal plain in the Solent area (Fulford *et. al.* 1997) and Langston Harbour has proved to be rich in archaeological remains of many periods (Allen and Gardiner 2000). The evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site prior to the evaluation was limited the site itself was close to a number of creeks and as the excavation has shown would have been prone to flooding. It is possible that settlement may have occurred closer to the coast to exploit its resources. A Palaeolithic handaxe was found c. 1.1km north of the site (WA 2013; WA01). Evaluation at Manor Farm, Denvilles to the west of the

site sampled a Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure (HFC, 2013, 18). The enclosure was formed by two ditches with the remains of post-built structures, of indeterminate purpose, were located with the evidence suggesting these structures were built in different phases. Internal features of the enclosure such as pits and a probable fence line was also uncovered

- 2.4 A Romano-British villa is located near Warblington 1.2km to the southwest of the site. A geophysical survey of the villa revealed square buildings with internal rectangular rooms and a possible enclosure ditch surrounding the villa complex. Evaluation trial trenches followed on from the geophysical survey confirmed the presence of flint-constructed walls, a possible floor surface preserved underneath a layer of burnt material, a tegulae floor representing the remains of a possible bath house and an enclosure ditch. During these excavations a medieval deposit was uncovered suggesting a continued use of the site after the Romano-British period.
- 2.5 Immediately to the south (876m) of Warblington Villa lies the Chichester (*Noviomagus*) to Bitterne (*Clausentum*) Roman road, whilst Romano-British bronze coins dating to Trajan and Constantine were found 1.2km to the east of site.
- 2.6 In the wider area Romano-British remains are known to the east at the *Civitas* of Chichester and Fishbourne Palace; to the west at the Roman fort at Porchester and the Romano-British port or town at Bitterne (Southampton). Salt-making sites have also been discovered along the Solent close to the coastal plain.
- 2.7 The only evidence for Anglo Saxon activity in the sites surrounding environs is confined to a midden deposit excavated during road improvements 1km to the south of site. A Saxon settlement was founded AD 410 to 1066 called Waerblith's tun (farm) located at current day Warblington, which by AD 935 had a charter confirming its western boundary.
- 2.8 Emsworth was originally a tithing and hamlet of Warblington and is not mentioned in the Domesday Book. It is however mentioned in 13th century records (Page, 1908). Emsworth had belonged to the parish of Warblington, with the first mention of Emelsworth occurring in 1216 after King John is reputed to have divided Warblington Manor in two, where shortly afterwards a medieval farmstead was first documented as *Emeleswirth* in 1224, 1km south of the site.

- 2.9 The port at Emsworth was important during the medieval period supporting the wine trade and oyster fishing as well as having a history of smuggling, which in 1348 a special commission has been set to investigate this activity. Further Medieval evidence was discovered close to the line of the Roman road during a watching brief, which uncovered a rubbish pit containing 13th-century pottery, sandstone and residual pieces of Romano-British tiles. This feature was located close to an area of burning and interlocking timbers which the timbers are indicative medieval well. A bronze seal dating from c. 1300-1350 was found 1.2km to the east of the site.
- 2.10 Post-medieval evidence comprises a series of mills located along the River Ems at Westbourne being known from documentary and cartographic sources, the nearest mill located to 1km to the east of the site. The cartographic evidence indicates that the site had been under cultivation from at least 1840 (Warblington Tithe Map) and remained as agricultural land since that time.

Evaluation trial trenches

- 2.11 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 consisting of seventy-eight 25m long trenches. Archaeological features were recorded in twenty four of the trenches. The majority of the features were shallow, undated drainage features; however a group of ditches produced an assemblage of 2nd century Romano-British pottery (grey ware), burnt amphora sherds and dispersed domestic hearth material. This assemblage suggested that a farmstead, or a similar property, may have been located in the vicinity, with a plausible location being within the proximity to Trenches 35 and 41. Trench 35 included a shallow ditch which produced a moderate quantity of burnt flint and an assemblage of 2nd-century Romano-British pottery and burnt amphora sherds. Trench 41 produced possible foundations of two walls which contained locally produced 2nd-century pottery sherds (CA 2017a).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
 - assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains

- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

3.3 Research aims provided in the *Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework* (Chapters published 2006-2009) will be considered during fieldwork and reflected during post-excavation assessment/analysis as relevant etc.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017). The location of the excavation area was agreed with David Hopkins (HCC), informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (CA 2017). An excavation area measuring 56m by 65m was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.

4.3 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and five features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.



5. RESULTS (FIGS. 2–10)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A-I. Following the completion of fieldwork, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE), and the *Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015a). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence, and a site matrix, was also compiled, and cross-referenced to spot-dating evidence.

5.2 The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was moderate, with truncation of features being prevalent in the southern and western areas of the site, notably in the remains of Ditch 2 and Structure 1 which only partially survived. The excavations revealed evidence for Roman domestic and agricultural activity with 18 ditches forming six possible enclosures (Fig. 2), and 14 discrete features.

5.3 Artefacts recovered and stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated three periods of activity on the site, with by far the most significant (Period 2) being divided into four distinguishable sub-phases (2.1-2.4). Artefactual dating evidence indicates that the majority of archaeological activity on site (Period 2) dates to the Roman period of 1st and 2nd Century AD. The site was phased principally via stratigraphic relationships of the enclosures and ditches. The ceramic chronological evidence is discussed further in Appendix B.

- Period 1: Prehistoric 550,000BC -
- Period 2: Roman (1st-2nd Century AD)
- Period 3: post-medieval

5.4 A small number of features could not be definitively assigned a phase based on stratigraphy or artefactual dating evidence and have remained un-phased.

Geology

5.5 The superficial geology on site was underlain by Quaternary Head deposits of clay and gravel approximately 0.3m in depth to the south and 0.25m in depth to the north and was present throughout the excavation area. Areas of alluvium were present predominantly in the north western area of the site. Deposits 1005 and 1177 were

excavated confirming that these were alluvial in nature with occasional pottery finds relating to the settling of the deposit. In the centre of the site an alluvial deposit, 1124 covered the low lying ground and overlying excavated sections 1119, 1121 and 1125 (Ditches 2, 3 and 6). Over the alluvium and natural geology mid-yellow grey silty clay subsoil (1001), varying in depths from 0.1m to 0.2m deposited which was covered by a brown grey clayey silt topsoil (1000) at depths up to 0.2m. The overall superficial geology was very water-laden, with standing water present at times throughout the excavation. It became apparent during the excavation that there had been some modern levelling activity in parts of the site which is thought to have been an attempt to mitigate wet conditions.

Period 1: Prehistoric (Figs. 2 and 11)

- 5.6 The earliest phase of activity on site was demonstrated by the recovery of a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe (RA. 117, Fig. 12) located from a gravel deposit 1151. Other extremely limited prehistoric evidence comprises an assemblage of nine pieces of worked flint of types common to the Mesolithic period, and flint cores from the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic period. Burnt flint, which is commonly associated with Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age settlement activity, was also recorded from the excavation area. This material is all considered to be residual.

Period 2: Roman

- 5.7 Four Roman sub-phases were distinguished on stratigraphic grounds, but the ceramic evidence suggests that all were of 1st-2nd century AD date, suggesting that this was a relatively short-lived (single period) site, that was quite intensively used and modified. It is clear that the excavated area had been divided into various spaces (enclosed areas). Stratigraphic relationships, the morphology of the ditches and the orientation of the ditches have all been used to provide the sequence suggested below and an interpretation of the various land divisions. It should be borne in mind however, that given the apparent presence of flood deposits on the site, some of the ditches are likely to have been subject to silting and re-cutting, and modern interventions have destroyed the evidence for some stratigraphic relationships. Alternative sequences for some of the ditches and enclosures could therefore be proposed.

2.1 (Figs. , 3, 4, 8 and 9)

- 5.8 Period 2.1 consisted of Enclosures 2 and 3, Ditches 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11 and 16, Gullies 2 and 3, Structure 1 and discrete pit 1265.

Enclosure 2: Ditches 1 and 2.

- 5.9 Enclosure 2 (Fig. 4) was located in the western part of the excavation area and has only partially been uncovered; the enclosure was defined by two ditches, Ditch 1 and 2 (Fig. 3) and was approximately 30.5m wide. Ditch 1 entered the western edge of the excavation area on a north-east south-west alignment for 5.6m creating the north-western boundary of the enclosure, before terminating. There was a 2.8m gap between the termination point and the edge of (later, phase 2.4) Ditch 6. The south western edge of Ditch 6 (see Enclosure 1 below) ran on a north-west south-east alignment and may have been a re-cut superseding an earlier phase of ditch on the same alignment, which would have related to Enclosure 2. However no evidence for an earlier phase of this ditch was identified. Ditch 2 formed the south-eastern boundary of the enclosure on a north-east south-west alignment running for 11.6m. This ditch was cut by Ditch 3 at its north-eastern end and it petered out to the south-west, probably due to truncation through ploughing.

Ditch 1: Excavated sections 1134 and 1209

- 5.10 The profile of Ditch 1 (1134) was gentle, concave sides with a flat base being 1.06m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a single secondary fill of mid orange/grey sandy clay. This profile continued in the terminal (section 1209) which also contained a single secondary fill which consisted of a mid-blue/grey sandy clay.

Ditch 2: Excavated sections 1121, 1182 and 1198

- 5.11 Ditch 2 varied in shape and profile from a moderately steep “V” shaped profile with a single secondary fill of mottled mid yellow/grey silty clay located in section 1182, to a steep concave profile with a flat base found in section 1121. The latter also contained a single secondary fill of dark red/brown clayey sand with a terminal present but only visible once sections 1121, 1124 (Ditch 3) and 1119 (Ditch 6) were fully excavated. The ditch in section 1182 was 0.91m wide and 0.35m deep whilst in section 1121 it was 0.66m wide and 0.41m deep. This variation in size was due to Ditch 3 cutting Ditch 2 as can be seen in sections 1182 and 1198.

Enclosure 3: Ditches 3, 4 and 8.

- 5.12 Enclosure 3 (Fig. 4) was located towards the eastern half of the excavation area and formed a roughly sub-rectangular enclosure approximately 26.5m wide and 22m long, defined by three ditches- Ditches 3, 4, and 8. Ditch 3 was located on the south-east of the enclosure entering the excavation area on a north-west south-east alignment running 17.8m before turning 90 degrees towards the north-east, which was then cut by later feature, Ditch 6 immediately after the change in direction. Ditch 4 ran for 16.4m on a south-west north-east alignment with a terminal to the south-west of the ditch and was cut by Ditches 12 and 5 at its north-eastern end, and it formed the south-eastern side of the enclosure. The terminal may suggest that there was an entrance to the enclosure in its south-eastern corner.
- 5.13 A posited north-western boundary of the enclosure had apparently been entirely superseded by Ditch 6 (See Enclosure 1), on a south-west north-east alignment, with no evidence of an earlier ditch surviving. Ditch 8 was located approximately 1.5 metres north-east from the northern terminal of Ditch 6, and appeared to create an entrance into Enclosure 3 with the presumed opposing ditch terminal having been completely truncated by Ditch 6.

Ditch 3: Excavated sections 1125 and 1200.

- 5.14 Ditch 3 had two sections excavated during the works and one during the initial trial evaluation. These showed that Ditch 3 had uneven profile between sections. Section 1125 shows the ditch as 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep with uneven steep to vertical sides and concave but even base, containing a single secondary fill of mid red/grey silty clay. Evaluation Section 4002 (Trench 40), was located to the south-east of section 1125 and was recorded as having steep sides with a rounded base also containing a single dark blue/grey sandy clay. This section was 0.87m wide and 0.32m deep. Sections 1125 and 1200 confirm the stratigraphic relationship with Ditches 2, 3 and 6.

Ditch 4: Excavated sections 1152, 1164, 1169 and 1194.

- 5.15 The profile and form of Ditch 4 was uneven with section 1152 having a steep side to the west and an almost vertical side to the east creating a concave albeit narrow base (0.28m wide), with a width of 0.89m and depth of 0.69m. This section contained two secondary fills- 1170 was light grey Silty clay and 1171 mid orange silty clay. To the south-west of section 1152 Ditch 4 terminated (section 1169), showing the same steep sided profile to the west 1.1m wide and 0.63m deep.

Section 1164 at the north-eastern limits of Ditch 4 showed a gradual, uneven slope towards the north-east, with no continuation of the ditch visible in the area, suggesting that the ditch terminated here. However, the truncation caused by (later, phase 2.3) Ditch 5 cutting the ditch, (section 1161) means the exact terminal location was not ascertainable. Section 1164 contained two fills, 1165 and 1166, and was comparable with other fills in this ditch. Excavation slot 1194 was not fully excavated as it had proved that (later phase 2.2) Ditch 12 cut Ditch 4.

Ditch 8: Excavated sections 1106 and 1143.

- 5.16 Ditch 8 ran on a north-east south-west alignment for 3.8m before terminating in the south-west, having gently sloping sides with a concave base, being 0.91m wide and 0.23m deep in the north-east and 0.17m deep in the south-west, both sections containing a single mid brown/grey sandy clay. Section 1106 confirms that Ditch 8 met and was cut by Ditch 5, with no further evidence of the ditch present on site.

Other phase 2.1 ditches

Ditch 11: Excavated sections 1017, 1237, 1247 and 1262.

- 5.17 Located directly to the west of Structure 1, within the area defined by Enclosure 1 (Ditch 6), Ditch 11 ran on a north south alignment and contained a single secondary fill varying from dark blue grey silty clay adjacent to Structure 1 (1018), to mid yellow grey sandy clay to the north (1263). The measurements for the ditch vary from 0.86m wide and 0.29m deep in section 1017 to 1.44m wide with a depth of 0.38 (section 1262), with this difference possibly caused by the latter section cutting into an undated, but earlier, pit 1265. Ditch 11 terminated to the north with a steep sided relatively flat base profile consistent throughout the feature. To the south, Ditch 11 was cut by Ditch 6 as shown in section 1247.

Discrete pit 1265.

- 5.18 Pit only partial survived due to truncation by Ditch 11. Measuring 0.48m in length and width and 0.2m in depth, the feature contained a single dark brown grey sandy clay secondary fill. No datable evidence was recorded from the pit. It is one of a small number of undated features in the vicinity of Enclosure 1 that are not dated by artefacts but which may have been broadly contemporary with the establishment or use of the enclosure.

Ditches 9 and 16, Gullies 2 and 3.

- 5.19 In the northern part of the site, Ditches 9 and 16 along with gullies 2 and 3 were located. They may have formed a possible enclosure surrounding Structure 1. However, truncation by Ditch 6, the presence of a tree throw-hole (1136) and historic agricultural practices meant this was not proven. Ditch 9 may also have been intended to work in concert with Ditch 8 (with which it is believed to have been broadly contemporary) to partially block or create a very narrow entrance into Enclosure 3.

Ditch 9: Excavated sections 1060 and 1140.

- 5.20 Ditch 9 had a roughly "V" shaped profile with steep uneven sides and concave base (section 1060) with a width of 0.56m and a depth of 0.38m. The full profile of Ditch 9 was only visible in section 1060 whereas section 1140 was cut by modern posthole 1138 (not illustrated) losing the side profile. At either end, Ditch 9 had a single silty clay fill, whilst centrally two silty clay fills (1141 and 1142) were deposited. The terminal 1140 located at the north-east of the ditch was cut and truncated by tree throw (1136) however a gentle concave profile could still be ascertained.

Ditch 16: Excavated section 1013.

- 5.21 Ditch 16 entered the northern edge of the excavated area on a roughly north-west south-east alignment for 2.7m before terminating. The ditch measured 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep with a moderately sided concave profile with a flat base with the terminal petering out to a gently concave slope. It contained a single fill (1014) of light brown grey clay moderate inclusion of sub angular gravel. The wall line indicated by the postholes of the later, post-medieval building Structure 2, would have crossed the line of the ditch. There was an apparent gap formed by the north-eastern and south-eastern corners of Ditches 9 and 16 respectively.

Gullies 2 and 3: Excavated sections 1213, 1221, 1243 and 1245.

- 5.22 Two features, Gullies 2 and 3 have been proposed as having been associated with Period 2 due to the stratigraphic relationships and spatial positioning on site. They varied in size from 0.52m to 0.66m wide and 0.12m-0.25m in depth both contained a single secondary fill, a silty clay. Both gullies had a concave profile.
- 5.23 If the phasing as contemporary (phase 2.1) of ditches 8, 9 11 and 16 plus gullies 2 and 3 is correct, then they could also have formed the boundaries of an enclosure adjacent to the north-western edge of, but smaller than, Enclosure 3,

Structure 1: Postholes 1180, 1190, 1203, 1207, 1217, deposit 1185, 1267 and pits 1102, 1235 (Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 9).

- 5.24 Central to the area defined by the phase 2.4 Ditch 6, Enclosure 1, a series of five postholes (1180, 1190, 1203, 1207 and 1217) formed a roughly semi-circular shape approximately 6.8m wide, with an internal pit (1102), possible hearth remains (1235) and a deposit of materials (1185 and 1267) spreading to the north-west. Their spatial proximity to each other and rough shape in plan has been interpreted as suggestive of the remains of a truncated building. Roman pottery was recovered from posthole 1207 and millstone fragments from pit 1102. It is known that roundhouses continued into the Roman period, (Sharples, 2010, 177), however the size of the structure was small enough that it could be interpreted as an agricultural ancillary structure (Harding 2009, 70). The lack of postholes in the north of the structure, suggests complete truncation by later historic agriculture. Alternatively, the structure could have been less formal than a roundhouse, the posts perhaps instead having been used to make a windbreak or other shelter. Approximately 0.5m to the west of pit 1235, excavated ditch section 1017 (through Ditch 11) contained the highest concentration of pottery located on site. It is thought that this was possible midden material that had been deposited in the ditch but which had related to the use of Structure 1.
- 5.25 Postholes 1180, 1190, 1203, 1207 and 1217 were on average 0.41m in length, 0.37m wide and had a depth of 0.17m and roughly sub circular in shape, four postholes containing single fills. These varied from yellow grey sandy clays (1181), clayey sand (1204), mid yellow grey silty clay (1191) and mid grey blue silty clay (1218). Posthole 1207 contained two fills, 1224, a deliberate back fill of light yellow grey silty clay and 1208, a mid-yellow grey sandy clay. Posthole 1217 cuts earlier feature 1225, a probable tree throw interpreted on site as a possible pit, measuring 0.91m in length, 0.84m wide and 0.18m in depth roughly sub circular in shape with an uneven base.
- 5.26 Inside Structure 1, two separate circular features were located, pits 1102 and 1235. Pit 1102 measured 0.62m in length, had a width of 0.5m and a depth of 0.2m on a roughly alignment. The pit was filled by 1103, a mid-grey clayey silt, containing a Roman millstone. The proximity of pit 1102 to other features within the possible structure, suggests a relationship, however exact dating was not achievable from the millstone so the relationship can only be suggested. Pit 1235 was located in the

west of Structure 1, measuring 1.91m in length and 1.36m in width and 0.11m in depth. There was a single fill present of dark grey black clayey sand, covering the uneven base and sides. There was no evidence of *in situ* burning, with 1235 probably being the outcome of hearth maintenance, no hearth-structure having survived historic agricultural activity.

Period 2.2 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 8)

- 5.27 Period 2.2 is represented by features located in the south-east of the excavation area in the form of Ditches 12, 13, and 14 marking Enclosures 5 and 6, and discrete features 1068 and 1078.

Enclosure 5 and 6: Ditches 12, 13 and 14.

- 5.28 Located in the south-eastern most point of the excavation area two possible enclosures, Enclosures 5 and 6 bounded by three ditches, Ditches 12, 13 and 14 have been identified. Ditch 12 entered the south-eastern edge of the excavation area to the on a south-east north-west alignment for 6.3m cutting earlier ditch, Ditch 13, and then continuing a further 16m before Ditch 5 (See Enclosure 4) superseded it. Ditch 13 ran on a north-east south-west alignment for 4.3m where it terminated with pit 1068, cutting the ditch. A gap of 1.3m between Ditches 13 and 14 created a possible entrance although a posthole, 1078, was situated between the terminals of Ditches 13 and 14. Ditch 14 continued on the same alignment as Ditch 13 for 2.4m before exiting the excavation area. The positioning of Ditches 12 and 13 would suggest that they continued beyond the excavation area to the south-east and north-west respectively.

Ditch 12: Excavated sections 1050, 1064, 1083; 1196.

- 5.29 Throughout the visible course of Ditch 12, the form was similar in the excavated sections, a gently sloping profile with a concave base. The south-east profile (section 1050) was 0.72m wide and 0.25m deep containing a single secondary fill (1051), of light brown/grey silty clay. The width changed little throughout the course of the ditch, where the north-western limit, section 1083, was 0.64m wide and 0.1m deep also containing a single fill (1084), of mid grey/brown silty sand. The slight variation in size and depth in section 1083 was caused by truncation where Ditch 12 was met and was superseded by Ditch 5. Section 1064 and 1196 confirmed the relationship between Ditches 4 and 12. Section 1064 had two separate fills a primary fill (1070) of light orange/grey clay and a secondary fill (1065) of light brown grey silty clay both with sub angular gravel inclusions. Section 1196 was not fully

excavated as the relationship between Ditch 12 and 4 had been ascertained and a full profile of the ditch had been recorded in section 1050. The multiple fills in section 1064 were not witnessed anywhere else in this ditch.

Ditch 13: Excavated sections 1066 and 1088.

- 5.30 The profile and shape of Ditch 13 were similar throughout the excavated sections with concave sides with a flat base with section 1066 being 0.55m wide and 0.36 deep containing two fills 1067 and 1071. Primary fill 1071 was light grey with orange/brown clay and secondary fill 1067 was orange/brown silty clay and only present in said section. Section 1066 confirms that Ditch 12 cut the possible terminus to the south-west and later pit 1068 also cuts the ditch, to the north-east of the ditch in section 1088 was cut by Ditch 15. In 1088 a single secondary fill (1089) of mid brown grey clayey sand was present within the terminus having a straight sided and flat based cut.

Ditch 14: Excavated sections 1023 and 1072.

- 5.31 On the same alignment as Ditch 13, Ditch 14 continued with the same profile and shape as seen in Ditch 13, formed with gently sloping concave sides with a flat base (section 1023) 0.9m wide and 0.34m deep which has a single light/grey brown clay. This gentle sloping concave sides and flat base could also be seen in the south-western terminus, 1072, where two fills were present- a primary fill (1073) of mid red/brown silty clay and a secondary fill (1074) of mid blue/grey silty clay.

Pit 1068.

- 5.32 Pit 1068 was located to the south-western limits of Ditch 13 cutting the upper fill of section 1066. It was sub oval in plan measuring 1.2m in length and 0.75m width with a depth of 0.25m with a gentle concave profile. It contained a single fill, 1069, of light grey with mottles of orange/brown silty clay with common sub angular gravel inclusions.

Posthole 1078.

- 5.33 Posthole 1078 was sub circular in plan with moderately steep, concave sides and flat base, and measured 0.62m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.21m in depth, containing a single fill of dark black/grey silty clay with abundant charcoal flecks throughout the feature. The base of the posthole contained a significant lens of charcoal with *in situ* clay burning on the north-east side of the cut. The excavator suggests that this probable feature contained a burnt post or less likely, a pit. With

the concentration of domestic activity to the north-west and the close proximity to the surrounding field systems (Enclosures 3, 4, 5 and 6) the feature is more likely to be the remnants of a posthole from which the post had been burnt out. Furthermore, the proximity of termini for Ditches 13 and 14, (Ditch 13 0.54m to the south-west and Ditch 14, 0.25m to the north-east), would suggest an attempt of controlling the gap between the ditches. A small amount of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal was recovered from the posthole (Appendix I).

Period 2.3 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 8)

5.34 Period 2.3 consists of Enclosure 4, Ditches 5 and 15.

Enclosure 4: Ditch 5 and Ditch 15.

5.35 Enclosure 4 lay in the north-east of the excavation area, only partially uncovered by the excavation. It predominantly consisted of Ditch 5 later superseded by Ditch 7 (See Enclosure 1) and Ditch 15. Ditch 5 entered the excavation area in the east on a north-east south-west alignment for 3.2m before turning 90 degrees to the north-west continuing for 30.8m. Here the ditch turned again towards the north-east for 1m where Ditch 7 cut and superseded Ditch 5 (section 1227). Ditch 15 was located to the southeast of Ditch 5, and was heavily truncated. It was very roughly aligned with Ditch 5. The location of Enclosure 4 with the direction of Ditch 5, suggests that Enclosure 4 continued beyond the excavation area towards the north-east.

Ditch 5: Excavated sections 1085, 1108, 1159, 1161, 1172 and 1227.

5.36 The general profile of Ditch 5 was moderately straight sides with a concave base, with slight variations with evenness of the sides throughout the ditch. The ditch varied in width from 1.2m wide 0.36m deep in the north-west to 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep in the south-east whilst the central section 1085 measured 1.44m wide and 0.42m deep. The central sections of 1085 and 1172 both contained two secondary fills of mid blue/grey and grey/brown silty clay and mid brown/grey and mid grey silty clay respectively. The remaining sections all contained single fills with varying shades of sandy clay to the north-west and compact clay to the south-east.

5.37 Section 1161 contained two fills, a secondary fill of mid blue/grey clay at the base of feature and a compact dark grey sandy clay with abundant sub angular flint (1163). The excavator interpreted this fill as tertiary fill capping the ditch as the feature ceased to be in use, however an alternative interpretation, when putting the fill into context with surrounding deposits 1101, 1167 and 1168, makes the fill more

plausible a continuation of the metaled surface covering this area of site, slumping into the top of Ditch 5. Deposit 1101 covers section 1159 with further investigation confirms that Ditch 5 turns towards the north-east and exits the investigation area. Excavated section 1172 was cut by a modern feature, 1175, running on a north-east south-west alignment and represents a probable foul sewer. This modern feature cuts across Ditch 5, with the alignment of segments both side of it is most likely that sections 1108 and 1127 were continuation of Ditch 5.

Ditch 15: Excavated sections 1033, 1056 and 1090.

- 5.38 Ditch 15 was located in the south-east of the excavation area and entered the site on a north-west south-east alignment cutting earlier ditch, Ditch 13, in section 1090. The ditch had a very gentle concave profile with uneven sides measuring at its widest 0.85m with a depth of 0.13m, containing a single secondary fill of light brown grey silty clay. At the north-west of the ditch, the ditch did not appear to terminate instead it petered out to the south of deposit 1101, with the alignment of the ditch similar to Ditch 5, this could represent a continuation of Enclosure 4.

Period 2.4 (Figs. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 11)

- 5.39 Period 2.4 features consist of Enclosure 1, Ditches 6, 7, 10 and 18, Gulley 1 and Deposits 1101, 1167 and 1168.

Enclosure 1: Ditch 6, 7 and 18.

- 5.40 Located in the northern part of the excavation area was Enclosure 1 comprising of three ditches, Ditch 6, 7 and 18. Ditch 6 entered the excavation area in the north-west on a north-west south-east alignment before turning on a 90 degree angle to the north-east and continuing a further 18.1m before terminating. Ditch 7 continued on the same alignment for a further 6.5m before also terminating. It is thought that the plan of the enclosure is incomplete, with the enclosure continuing beyond the excavation area to the north.

Ditch 6: Excavated sections 1021, 1058, 1119, 1145, 1220 and 1249.

- 5.41 Ditch 6 had uneven dimensions and profiles varying in shape and form with the approximate shape of ditch being flat based with steep sides. The size of the ditch varied from 2.45m wide 1.08m deep in the east to 1.22m wide 0.22m deep in the west; this discrepancy has probably been caused by truncation due to ploughing. The number of fills also varied from a single mid orange/grey silty clay in the west (1021), to cut 1220, in the east, which had three fills; two different silty clay fills

(1219 and 1187), with charcoal rich fill (1186) capping the ditch. The corner of Ditch 6, section 1119, contained a single mid red/grey cutting both Ditches 2 (section 1121) and 3 (section 1125), all of which were covered in a localised alluvial deposit (1124). To the north-east Ditch 6 terminated with steep sides and a flat base, cutting earlier features 1060 (Ditch 9) and 1149 (Ditch 18) was truncated by later, containing two grey silt clay fills. The ditch terminus was cut by tree throw 1062, truncating the south-eastern aspect of the terminus. Ditch 6 cut through earlier phases of activity (Ditches 2; 3; 9; 11 and 18 as well as Gulley 3) and comprised the north-eastern side of Enclosure 2 and north-western aspect of Enclosure 3. Ditch 6 has been interpreted as a recut of Ditch 18, running on a north-east south-west alignment.

Ditch 18: Excavated sections 1058 and 1119.

- 5.42 At the base of Ditch 6, a possible earlier phase was identified, Ditch 18, running along the same alignment (south-west north-east) as Ditch 6. The profile of ditch 1220 would suggest a continuation of this earlier phase, however the fills were undistinguishable and an earlier cut was not visible. This earlier ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep and contained a single fill of light yellow/grey silty clay with abundant gravel inclusions. A series of approximately square c. 0.25m by 0.25m post holes (1096, 1112, 1114, 1115 and 1128) was recorded within the ditch (1110 and 1149) in a roughly central position and on the same alignment. The fills were light orange/grey clayey sand. The depth of Ditch 18 was not consistent with other known ditches; it is assumed to be an earlier phase of Enclosure 1.

Ditch 7: Excavated sections 1047, 1080, 1229 and 1231.

- 5.43 Ditch 7 had uneven profile with a flat base, with section 1047 being 1.75 metres wide and 0.74 metres deep having steep sloping sides to the north-west. This section contained a secondary fill, 1095, of dark brown/grey silty clay, a deliberate deposit, 1049, of dark grey/black silty clay and another secondary fill, 1048, of light brown/grey sandy clay. Excavated section 1229 met and cut through Ditch 5 superseding it at this point, whilst section 1047 confirmed that Structure 2 was of a later date and cut Ditch 7. Small amounts of mainly Roundwood charcoal fragments reflecting six different taxa were recovered from sample 7 (section 1047: Appendix I).

Ditch 10: Excavated sections 1008, 1131, 1257 and 1255.

- 5.44 Ditch 10 was situated in the north of the excavation area, running along a north-east south-west alignment before turning 90 degrees towards the south-east, where section 1131 demonstrated that the ditch was petering out. Excavated slot 1255 was recorded as a possible pit by the excavator measuring 2.04 wide and a depth of 0.13m; however the alignment coincides with a slight turn in Ditch 10 and it was most likely a continuation of the ditch.
- 5.45 The terminus of Ditch 10 was excavated during the evaluation (Section 3503) with steep sides and a flat base present, containing a single white grey silty clay fill with abundant sub angular flint inclusions (3506). The overall profile was similar throughout the feature. Two fills were located in sections 1089 and 1257, the upper fill of section 1008 (fill 1010), was a mid yellow grey clay with the lower fill (1009) containing a mid grey silty clay covering a poorly metaled compacted surface. A very small amount of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal was recovered from the ditch (Appendix I). The function of the ditch is uncertain, however the size and position probably related to management and control of access to the area.

Gulley 1: Excavated sections 1260, 1268 and 1274.

- 5.46 In the north of the excavation area, internally within Enclosure 1, three gullies were located with a slight curvilinear shape in plan. Gulley 1 (excavated sections 1260, 1268 and 1274) was a shallow feature with a depth of 0.11m and a width of 0.67m extending on a roughly east west alignment. The feature measured 4.9m in length, containing a single dark brown grey sandy clay fill containing Roman pottery. The purpose of the gulley is unknown, however it represents one of the later Romano-British activities on site cutting Ditch 10. The curvilinear shape of the gulley could represent a component part of a ring gulley with the rest of gulley having been fully truncated.

Deposit: 1101, 1167 and 1168.

- 5.47 Located in the south-east of the excavated area lay a deposit of compacted material varying from mid brown/grey silty sand to mid brown/grey sandy clay, running on a north-west south-east alignment for 5.6m before turning and exiting the area on a south-west north-east alignment. The deposit contained abundant flint inclusions creating a compacted metal surface. It may have been the result of an attempt to manage the ground in an area which was visibly water laden during the excavation, and / or to create a track way of unknown purpose. The area was recorded with

three context numbers however all three, along with upper fill 1163 from Ditch 5 (section 1161), probably represent the same event capping the known features in this area of the site.

Period 3 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 10)

- 5.48 Period 3 is the last phase of activity located on site and consists of Ditch 17, Structure 2 and discrete posthole 1233.

Ditch 17: Excavated sections 1092 and 1205

- 5.49 Ditch 17 was located in the southern part of the excavation area on an east-west alignment. The shape and form varied from the west, (a moderate sided concave based profile 1.2m wide and 0.47m deep), to the east which had steep uneven sides and a flat base (0.82m wide and 0.46m deep). Section 1092 contained two secondary fills, the lower secondary fill (1093) of light orange/grey sandy clay and upper fill (1094) of mid orange/grey silty clay whilst section 1206 contained a single secondary fill of mid blue/grey fine silty clay. The interpretation of this ditch which was recorded during the evaluation (evaluation Trench 40), was that it was a field boundary that ran parallel to the extant modern field boundary.

Structure 2: Postholes 1006, 1011, 1015, 1031, 1035, 1041, 1045, 1052, 1054 and 1075 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 10).

- 5.50 A series of eleven postholes 1006, 1011, 1015, 1031, 1035, 1041, 1045, 1052, 1054, 1075 and 3505 (excavated during the evaluation) were located in the north-eastern part of excavation Area A. The postholes were broadly rectangular in plan and may have formed part of a probable structure (Structure 2) that was orientated northeast – southwest. The possible structure measured 8.5m in length and 6.3m wide. The postholes varied in length, width and depth throughout, with the average length of 0.56m, width of 0.5m and depth of 0.2m. They appear to have been truncated during later historic agricultural activity. All but one of the postholes contained a single fill, with posthole 1075 containing two fills, 1077 and 1075 respectively. The earliest fill 1077 comprised grey black sandy silt possibly representing deliberate backfill. Upper fill 1075 comprised mid-orange grey silty clay and may have been the remains of a post pipe. Structure 2 cut Ditches 7 and 16, and the pottery from posthole 1052 dated to the post medieval period. CBM recovered dated to either the post-Roman or post-medieval period. Very limited occupational evidence was found associated with the postholes. Possible Structure 2 is likely to have formed part of a timber barn or other agricultural building.

Discrete posthole 1233.

- 5.51 In the north of the excavation area a single post-mediaeval posthole, 1235, was located near the edge of the excavation area measuring 0.62m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.17m in depth. The feature contained a single tertiary fill of mid yellow grey silty clay, representing the backfill of the posthole after the post was removed. It is hard ascertain the purpose of the posthole as only one posthole was uncovered in this area.

Discrete features: Postholes 1104, 1155, 1157, 1178, 1270, Pits 1029, and 1098.

- 5.52 A series of discrete features was located within Enclosure 1, with no discernible pattern, with Pits 1029 and 1098 located to the south of Structure 1. Postholes 1104, 1155, 1157, 1178 and 1270 were also positioned with no spatial patterns, all containing pottery dating to the Roman period and as such, were probably related to fringe (edge of settlement) settlement activity. For example, evidence of domestic activity, such as animal bone, pottery and burnt material was recovered from intercutting postholes 1155 and 1157. Although these features were dated, their close phasing was not possible, as the activity on site occurred in a relatively short period of time.

Undated discrete features: 1027, 1029, 1123, 1188, 1192, 1253.

- 5.53 Four undated postholes were recorded within Enclosure 1. Postholes 1029 and 1188 were located to the south west of Structure 1 and 1123 and 1253 to the north of the same structure. Burnt material was recovered from the fills of 1029 and 1188. The close proximity other, dated, discrete features and Structure 1, suggests these features were contemporary with the posited edge of settlement activity on site. Postholes 1027 and 1192 are situated next to the termini of Ditches 4 and 1 respectively and could represent an attempt to control the entrances in the enclosures.
- 5.54 Across the excavation area, some 26 tree-throw pits were recorded, all with an uneven plan and where excavated, uneven base and sides. Tree throws 1019 and 1062 were late in date, as they post-dated Period 3 (post-medieval) features, whilst tree throw 1136 post-dated Period 2. Other tree throws produced no dating evidence and had no particular spatial pattern, so it remains uncertain how they fit into the phasing of the site.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate. The finds from the Emsworth site are quantified in Table 1, below: Further details are presented in Appendices B to I.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Roman(evaluation)	36	386
	Roman (excavation)	1593	40417
	post-medieval	14	160
	Total	1607	40,577
Worked flint		10	-
Metalwork	Copper (Cu) alloy	5	
	Iron (Fe)	10	
	Lead (Pb) alloy	2	
	Coin	1	
CBM	All	104	8132g
Stone	All (rotary querns and millstones)	21	-

6.2 The finds include a moderate assemblage of pottery which is almost entirely of Roman date (later 1st to 2nd century AD), recovered from some 59 features, and comprising mainly locally-produced coarsewares. Small numbers of other finds include residual worked flints, a number of metal objects, ceramic building material (CBM) and somewhat surprisingly given the lack of evidence for an arable agricultural regime, parts of ten rotary querns and a millstone. One or two of these items, such as the handaxe, are of intrinsic interest.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices G, H and I.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	198
Samples	Environmental	23

- 7.2 In summary, only a few animal bones were recovered and they were in a very poor condition. They were fragmentary, with numerous refitted fragments from bones that had broken in the past, rather than fresh breaks. The assemblage is dominated by sheep/ goat remains, though cattle, pig and equid (horse or donkey) are also present.
- 7.3 Overall, the environmental samples produced little information on the nature of the local landscape and settlement activities taking place, due to the general paucity of charred plant remains recovered. What charred plant remains there area, appear to suggest that there was very little domestic settlement activity taking place in the vicinity and that the ditches may have related more to areas of pasture and stock control than to an arable farming regime.
- 7.4 The preservation of the charcoal was also generally poor, not only in quantity but in condition. Positive identification was hindered by strong orange inclusions and blue-green staining; characteristic of ferric and vivianite deposits caused by deposition in water lain or seasonally waterlogged sediments. The presence of seven discrete taxa was confirmed of which Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the most common. The general character of the wood was typical for domestic type fuel waste in the Romano-British period (Gale 1999).

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The natural geology was consistent throughout with Quaternary Head deposits, with the excavation area containing clay and gravel. Where gravel was present the features became noticeably shallower or did not survive, along with signs of truncation present to the north, west and south of the site from historic agricultural practices.
- 8.2 The excavation partially confirmed the evaluation results, with the location of several known features being uncovered during the stripping of the site; however a probable rural settlement with associated field enclosure ditches has also been identified. The possible wall located in Trench 41 in the evaluation, has through excavation, now been interpreted as a poorly metaled surface capping Ditches 4 and 5, exiting the area to the northeast. During the excavation, three phases of activity were uncovered, with the significant activity belonging to the 1st-2nd century AD.

- 8.3 The earliest phase of activity located on site was evidenced by a single Lower Palaeolithic handaxe (Fig. 12) located from deposit 1151. This fits into a wider pattern of Palaeolithic finds including the one from 1.1km to the north of the site, and others from Waterlooville, Hampshire c. 8km west, Pear Tree Knap, Tangmere, and West Sussex. Although damaged, the find confirms human presence in the area at the time and it is thought that, potentially significant Palaeolithic deposits, may survive in the vicinity as suggested by a geoarchaeological survey undertaken 879m to the north east of the Site by Archaeology South East, which identified preserved Pleistocene sedimentation (WA 2013, WA02).
- 8.4 There is known Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity demonstrated in the wider area at Langstone Harbour (Allen and Gardiner 2000) as well as a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure sampled to the west in Denvilles, Havant (HFC, 2013, 18). The lack of prehistoric settlement features on the site could be due to the flood prone and truncated nature of the site. It is likely that seasonal resources at the coast and further afield were exploited and the grass from that sort of well-watered landscape could have been used for grazing cattle. Lithics which were recovered from the site date from the Mesolithic to early Iron Age, suggesting activity on and around the site, however evidence in the form of features, was not present and therefore the artefacts have been considered residual.
- 8.5 Roman (Period 2) activity on site consisted of a series of rectilinear enclosures and associated ditches, gullies and a round house. The size and shape of the rectilinear enclosures draws comparisons to the fields at Long Lane near Lockham, Greater London, where the smaller field systems were interpreted as stock pens (Allen 2016, 120) with arable land nearby. Some stratigraphic relationships and re-cutting of ditches of the Roman enclosure ditches appear to indicate a relatively short-lived but quite intensive use of the site at this time. As noted below (Challinor, this report) the charcoal from the site showed staining characteristic of ferric and vivianite deposits caused by deposition in waterlain or seasonally waterlogged sediments. The probable wet conditions on site suggest that the ditches would have silted up relatively quickly and required maintenance with re-cutting and / or the excavation of new ditches to maintain paddock boundaries. It is suggested that the enclosures may have been relatively short lived. Although ditches have each been provisionally assigned to a sub-phase of the Roman period on stratigraphic grounds, it is possible that at least some of the individual enclosures may have been contemporary and the pattern of land use was evolving rather than fixed at any one time.

- 8.6 The spatial pattern of features associated with phase 2.1, suggests the activity probably continued beyond the site to the southwest and northeast, however the truncation of features (Ditch 2) and limits of the excavation meant this possibility was not explored. The small dimensions of the round house (Structure 1), approximately 7m in diameter, could be interpreted an agricultural ancillary structure, however the quantity of pottery located directly to the west of the building in Ditch 11, would suggest at least some domestic occupation. It is well recorded that roundhouses continued into the Roman period (Allen 2016, 104).
- 8.7 The activity associated with Period 2.2, was located in the very southeast of the excavation area and followed the trend of agricultural enclosures witnessed on site, which continued to the southeast and east, where the current residential dwellings are located adjacent to Horndean Road. The general finds assemblage in this area of site noticeably decreased compared with the northern part of the site, and as limited evidence of charred plant remains were recovered from environmental samples, this area was also probably related to cattle management.
- 8.8 The continuation of ditches under the residential dwellings to the northeast is again suggested by the Period 2.3 feature Ditch 5 that continued out of the excavation area. The environmental samples from the ditch show no evidence of arable activity and although only partially uncovered in the excavation, the size of the ditch lends its support to the theory that it was used for cattle management, with a possible entrance to the northwest.
- 8.9 The final phase of Roman activity, Period 2.4, witnessed re-cutting of ditches from earlier phases which created an enclosure that continued beyond the excavation area to the northwest and northeast. The enclosed space created by Ditches 5 and Ditch 10, has been interpreted as possibly having been used for cattle. A row of postholes in the base of Ditch 18, suggests a fence which may have been linked to keeping cattle in rather than for defensive purposes. The segmentation of Ditch 7 may represent an attempt to create an entrance into Enclosure 1. It was also used to deposit material associated with a hearth which contained box-flue tiles associated with a hypocaust system. The latter is at odds with the nature of the pottery recovered from the site and suggests that a high status Roman building was present somewhere in the vicinity from which this material could have come. A villa is known at Warblington c. 1.2 km to the southwest of the site

- 8.10 The excavation confirmed edge of settlement activity, with the dating of the ceramic assemblage indicating occupation from the 1st-2nd century AD. The limited quantity (3.1% of all pottery recovered) of fine wares, such as samain, confirming the low social and economic status of the farmstead (Allen 2016, 122), with the majority of pottery coming from local sources such as Rowlands Castle. The assemblage is indicative of local occupation; however structural possible occupation evidence is limited to Structure 1, and that itself may have been an agricultural structure such as a shelter or windbreak, rather than a roundhouse. The environmental samples provided very little information on the nature of the local landscape and settlement activities taking place due to the general paucity of charred plant remains recovered. The charred plant remains appear to suggest very little domestic settlement activity taking place in the vicinity and the ditches may relate more to areas of pasture and stock control rather than arable production despite the quern stones and the millstone fragment recovered.
- 8.11 The lack of evidence for later use on site matches with the regional trend of abandonment in the 2nd century, in which over 20% of farmsteads were abandoned (Allen 2016, 84), and while it is possible that the activity could have continued further to the north and east no evidence of later activity has been recorded. This could in part have been caused by localised flooding: flood deposits 1005 and 1177 contained Roman ceramics and where Ditches 2, 3 and 6 intersected was covered in an alluvial deposit. The close proximity to naturally forming creeks directly to the south of site would have increased the possibility of localised flooding (WA 2013, 7). The high water table present during the excavation caused flooding, and is probably safe to assume the Romans would have experienced this as well.
- 8.13 The post-medieval period was represented by Ditch 17 which ran parallel to the current field boundary. During the evaluation, a second ditch was recorded running on a similar alignment to Ditch 17 in Trenches 38, 39 and 40, however due to flooding on the site; this ditch was not located. It is suggested that Structure 2 was probably an agricultural ancillary structure.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Steven Bush, assisted by Jeremy Clutterbuck, Hilde Van der Heul, Pawel Jablonski, Alice Jones, Georgina Johnston, Tim Sperring, Tim Street, Emily Stynes, Keighley Wasenczuk, Amelia Weatherill, Brian Whitehead, and Sam Wilson. The report was written by Steven Bush. The pottery and ceramic building materials reports were written by Grace Jones, and metal finds report was written by Katie Marsden, the worked flint report by Jacky Sommerville, the worked stone report by Ruth Shaffrey, the faunal remains By Matilda Holmes, plant microfossils and charcoal report by Sarah Wyles and the charcoal by Dana Challinor. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Zoe Emery. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Oliver Good and the post-excavation was managed by Grace Jones and Karen Walker.

The assistance of David Hopkins, County Archaeologist Hampshire County Council, and archaeological advisor to Havant Borough Council, is gratefully acknowledged.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Andover whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Hampshire Museum Service, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix J, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Context	Ctx_type	Fill_of	Ctx_Description	Length	Width	Depth
1000	layer		Top soil			
1001	layer		Subsoil consisting of mid yellowish grey compact silty clay with frequent gravel and charcoal			
1002	layer		Natural clay and gravel			
1003	cut		Cut of field drain: northwest-southeast alignment.	0.5	0.3	0.24
1004	fill	1003	Single fill of field drain: Redeposited natural.	0.5	0.3	0.24
1005	layer		Natural geological deposit, (probably alluvial in nature), containing Romano-British pottery in top of deposit.			
1006	cut		Cut of posthole: Oval in plan, steep sided with flat base. 0.56m wide x 0.18m deep.	0.56	0.4	0.18
1007	fill	1006	Single fill of posthole: Light grey silty sand, common flint inclusions.	0.56	0.4	0.18
1008	cut		Cut of ditch: on a northeast-southwest alignment. 2.09m wide x 0.37m deep.	>1	2.09	0.37
1009	fill	1008	Fill of ditch: bottom fill of two. Mid grey silty clay with common inclusion of angular flint making up metaled surface.	>1	1.64	0.1
1010	fill	1008	Fill of [1008], consisting of mid yellowish grey compact clay with occasional flint gravel. Possibly a layer of backfill covering the (possibly Roman) trackway.	>1	2.09	0.26
1011	cut		Cut of modern posthole. Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping straight sides and an irregular flat base. 0.7m wide x 0.16m deep.	0.7	0.64	0.16
1012	fill	1011	Fill of modern posthole [1011]. Grey compact clayey sand with frequent flint gravel, CBM and charcoal	0.7	0.64	0.16
1013	cut		Cut of ditch running NW-SE. Straight steep sides with a flat base. <0.7m wide x <0.22m deep	>1	0.7	0.22
1014	fill	1013	Fill of ditch [1013] consisting of light brownish grey compact clay with common flint gravel	>1	0.7	0.22
1015	cut		Posthole, sub-circular in plan with steep straight sides and a rounded concave base	0.7	0.6	0.22
1016	fill	1015	Fill of posthole. Light greyish brown compact clayey silt with common flint gravel and manganese	0.7	0.6	0.22
1017	cut		Cut of possible boundary/drainage ditch running N-S. Linear in plan with straight steep sides and a rounded concave base. 0.86m wide x 0.29m deep	>1.8	0.86	0.29
1018	fill		Fill of ditch which was used as an domestic dump. Dark blueish grey compact silty clay containing fragments of multiple pottery vessels <i>in situ</i> , bone, burnt flint, slag, and one piece of worked flint.	>1.8	0.86	0.29
1019	cut		Cut of probable tree throw. Irregular oval in plan with moderately sloping rounded concave sides and a flat base	>0.88	0.88	0.22
1020	fill	1019	Fill of probable tree throw. Mid greyish orange firm silty clay containing small fragments of pottery	>0.88	0.88	0.22
1021	cut		Probable boundary/enclosure ditch running N-S. Linear in plan with rounded concave sides and a flat base	>1	1.2	0.22

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1022	fill	1021	Fill of boundary ditch. Mid orangey grey firm silty clay with frequent flint gravel	>1	1.2	0.22
1023	cut		Ditch running NE-SW. Linear in plan with moderate to steep sides and a rounded break to a flat base. 0.9m wide x 0.34m deep	>1	0.9	0.34
1024	fill	1023	Fill of NE-SW running ditch. Light grey compact clay with occasional flint gravel	>1	0.9	0.34
1025	cut		Possible pit. Irregular oval in plan with rounded concave moderately sloping sides and an irregular base.	0.6	0.9	0.09
1026	fill	1025	Fill of possible pit. Dark orangey grey firm silty clay with occasional flint gravel	0.6	0.9	0.09
1027	cut		Cut of possible posthole. Circular in plan with straight, moderately sloping sides and a rounded concave base. 0.2m wide x 0.09m deep. No clear relation to others postholes.	0.21	0.2	0.09
1028	fill	1027	Fill of possible posthole. Mid yellowish grey moderate silty clay with common gravel	0.21	0.2	0.09
1029	cut		Cut of posthole. Circular in plan with moderately sloping straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Dimensions not recorded on sheet			
1030	fill	1029	Fill of posthole. Mid orangey grey firm silty clay with abundant charcoal and sparse flint gravel			
1031	cut		Cut of posthole. Oval in plan with rounded concave moderately sloping sides and a rounded concave base. 0.48m wide x 0.11m deep	0.48	0.34	0.11
1032	fill	1031	Fill of posthole. Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with common flint gravel and occasional charcoal	0.48	0.34	0.11
1033	cut		Ditch running NE-SW. Linear in plan with steep straight sides and a rounded concave base. 0.85m wide x <0.17m deep. Same as [1056] and [1090]	>1.15	0.85	0.17
1034	fill	1033	Fill of ditch. Light brownish grey compact silty clay with common flint gravel and sparse charcoal	>1.15	0.85	0.17
1035	cut		Possible posthole. Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping rounded concave sides and a slightly rounded concave base. 0.63m wide x 0.17m deep	0.46	0.63	0.17
1036	fill	1035	Fill of posthole. Mid yellowish grey friable silty clay with common patches of charcoal, burnt flint and CBM	0.46	0.63	0.17
1037	cut		Cut of possible treethrow, could be an undulation in the natural geology	>1037	1.64	0.06
1038	fill	1037	Fill of treethrow, diffuse fill	>1037	1.64	0.06
1039	cut		Cut of irregular shaped diffuse pit, possibly an undulation in geology.	>0.61	1.6	0.31
1040	fill	1039	Secondary fill of pit, mid blue grey silty clay. Compact. Only fill.	>0.61	1.6	0.31
1041	cut		Pit: Oval shaped in plan, steep sided, flat based 0.81m wide x 0.28m deep.	0.81	0.56	0.28
1042	fill	1041	Fill. Mixed grey brown clayey silt with orange mottling.	0.81	0.56	0.28
1043			VOID			
1044			VOID			
1045	cut		Posthole: Oval in plan with steep sides and flat base. 0.6m wide x 0.24m deep.	0.6	0.51	0.24
1046	fill	1045	Single fill of posthole: deliberate back fill, mid yellow grey silty clay, friable.	0.6	0.51	0.24

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1047	cut		Cut of ditch: North-south alignment with steep sides and concave base, probable continuation of enclosure ditch. 1.75m wide x 0.74m deep. Same as 1080, 1231 and 1229.	>1	1.75	0.74
1048	fill	1047	Fill of ditch 1047: Top fill of three, secondary fill, light brown grey sandy clay.	>1	1.75	0.39
1049	fill	1047	Fill of ditch: Middle fill of three, dark greyish black organic silty clay. Burnt deposit caused by domestic dump from the north/west.	>1	1.14	0.29
1050	cut		Cut of ditch: northwest-southeast alignment with step sides and concave base. 0.72m wide and 0.25m deep. Same as 1196, 1083 and 1064.	>1	0.72	0.25
1051	fill	1050	Fill of ditch: Single fill, light brown grey silty clay, compact with common flint gravel.	>1	0.72	0.25
1052	cut		Cut of posthole: Sub circular in plan with moderate sides and concave base.	0.46	0.46	0.17
1053	fill	1052	Fill of posthole: Single fill, mottled grey yellow brown silty clay, common flint inclusions.	0.46	0.46	0.17
1054	cut		Cut of posthole: sub oval in plan with moderate sides and concave base.	0.46	0.32	0.16
1055	fill	1054	Fill of posthole: Single fill, mid grey brown silty clay, common flint inclusions.	0.46	0.32	0.16
1056	cut		Cut of ditch: Southeast-northwest alignment with moderate side with concave profile. Half excavated >0.33m wide x 0.17m deep. Same as 1033 and 1090.	>1.05	>0.33	0.17
1057	fill	1056	Fill of ditch: Bottom fill of two, primary fill mid red brown with grey patches silty clay, compact.	>1.05	>0.33	0.07
1058	cut		Cut of ditch: On a Southwest-northeast alignment with moderate sides and concave profile. Half excavated, very water laden. 0.74m wide x .0.56m deep.	>1.78	>0.74	0.56
1059	fill	1058	Fill of ditch: Bottom fill of two, secondary fill mid grey silty clay common angular flint inclusions.	>1.78	>0.74	0.38
1060	cut		Cut of ditch: on a southwest-northeast alignment with steep sides with a v shaped profile. >0.25m wide x 0.38m deep.	>1.14	0.56	0.38
1061	fill	1061	Fill of ditch: Single secondary fill light brown grey silty clay, solid abundant angular gravel.	>1.14	0.56	0.38
1062	cut		Cut of treethrow: On a southwest-northeast alignment, irregular sides and base. >1.5m wide x 0.7m deep.	>1	>1.5	0.7
1063	fill	1062	Fill of treethrow: Single fill mid orange grey silty clay. Abundant gravel inclusions.	>1	>1.5	0.7
1064	cut		Cut of ditch: On a northwest-southeast alignment, steep sides with concave profile. 0.6m wide x 0.25m deep. Half excavated. Same as 1083, 1050 and 1196.	>1	0.6	0.25
1065	fill	1064	Fill of ditch: Top fill of two. Secondary fill, light brownish grey silty clay, compact with common angular gravel inclusions.	>1	0.6	0.16
1066	cut		Cut of ditch: On a northeast-southwest alignment, steep sides with concave base. 0.55m wide x 0.36m deep. Same as 1088.	>1.85	0.55	0.36
1067	fill	1066	Fill of ditch: Top fill of two. Secondary fill, orange brown silty clay, compact with rare sub-angular gravel inclusions.	>1.85	0.55	0.34
1068	cut		Cut of pit: Sub oval in plan with moderate sides and concave profile. 0.75m wide x 0.26m deep.	1.2	0.75	0.26

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1069	fill	1068	Fill of pit: Single fill, light grey with orange brown mottling, compact, rare flint gravel inclusions.	1.2	0.75	0.26
1070	fill	1064	Fill of ditch: Bottom fill of two: Primary fill, light orange brown silty clay, compact with rare sub-angular gravel inclusions.	>1	0.6	0.1
1071	fill	1066	Fill of ditch: Bottom fill of two: Primary fill, light grey mottled orange brown clay, compact with rare sub-angular gravel inclusions.	>1.85	>0.38	0.2
1072	cut		Cut of ditch: On a northeast-southwest alignment with moderate to steep sides and a concave profile. Half excavated. >0.3m wide x 0.23m deep.	>0.97	>0.3	0.23
1073	fill	1072	Fill of ditch: Bottom primary fill of two, mid red brown silty clay, compact with abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions.	>0.86	0.19	0.03
1074	fill	1072	Fill of ditch: Top secondary fill of two, mid brown grey silty clay, compact.	>0.97	>0.3	0.18
1075	cut		Cut of posthole: Circular in plan, steep sides with a concave base. 0.55m wide x 0.28m deep.	0.55	0.55	0.28
1076	fill	1075	Fill of posthole: Second fill of two, mid orange grey silty clay. Rare flinty gravel inclusion.	0.33	0.33	0.24
1077	fill	1075	Fill of posthole: First fill of two, grey black sandy silt.	0.55	0.55	0.2
1078	cut		Cut of pit: Oval in plan with moderate sides and a flat base. 0.58m wide x 0.21m deep.	0.62	0.58	0.21
1079	fill	1078	Fill of pit: Single fill, mid to dark black grey silty clay, compact. Signs of <i>in situ</i> burning.	0.62	0.58	0.21
1080	cut		Cut of ditch terminus: On a east-west alignment, gently sides with a concave profile. Half excavated. >0.79m wide x 0.47m deep. Same as 1231, 1229 and 1047.	>0.97	1.82	0.47
1081	fill	1080	Fill of ditch: Bottom fill of two, secondary fill, dark orange grey sandy clay, occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.	>0.97	1.76	0.34
1082	fill	1080	Fill of ditch: top fill of two, mid orange grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of natural flint.	>0.97	1.82	0.11
1083	cut		Cut of ditch: On a northwest-southeast alignment with gentle sides and a concave profile. 0.64m wide x 0.1m deep. Same as 1064, 1050 and 1196.	>1	0.64	0.1
1084	fill	1083	Fill of ditch: Single fill, mid grey brown silty sand with common gravel inclusions.	>1	0.64	0.1
1085	cut		Cut of ditch: On a northwest-southeast alignment with steep sides with an uneven concave profile. 1.56m wide x 0.46m deep, Same as 1172, 1161 and 1159.	>1	1.56	0.46
1086	fill	1085	Fill of ditch: Lower fill of two, primary fill of two, mid blue grey silty clay with rare flint gravel inclusions.	>1	1.56	0.46
1087	fill	1085	Fill of ditch: Upper fill of two, secondary fill, mid grey brown silty clay with common gravel inclusions.	>1	1.56	0.23
1088	cut		Cut of ditch: On a southwest-northeast alignment with moderate sides and a concave profile. 0.6m wide x 0.28m deep. Same as 1066.	>0.9	>0.6	0.28
1089	fill	1088	Fill of ditch: Single fill, secondary fill, mid brown grey clayey sand with abundant angular gravel.	>0.9	>0.6	0.28

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1090	cut		Cut of ditch: On a southeast-northwest alignment with concave profile and gently sides. >0.4m wide x 0.18m deep. Same as 1033 and 1056.	>0.68	>0.4	0.18
1091	fill	1090	Fill of ditch: Single fill, Secondary fill, mid blue grey clayey sand with occasional angular gravel.	>0.68	>0.4	0.18
1092	cut		Cut of ditch: On an east-west alignment with steep sides and a concave profile. 1.2m wide x 0.47m deep. Same as 1205.	>0.85	1.2	0.47
1093	fill	1092	Fill of ditch: Bottom fill of two, light orange grey sandy clay with occasional sub angular flint.	>0.85	0.88	0.28
1094	fill	1092	Fill of ditch: Upper fill of two, mid grey orange silty clay with abundant sub angular flint.	>0.85	1.2	0.19
1095	fill	1047	Fill of ditch: Bottom fill of three, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional angular flint.	>1	1.11	0.26
1096	cut		Cut of posthole: Circular in plan with vertical sides with flat base.	0.25	0.21	NA
1097	fill	1096	Fill of posthole: Single fill, light orange greysilty sand.			
1098	cut		Cut of pit: sub oval in plan with steep side and a flat base. 0.79m wide x 0.25m deep.	1.09	0.79	0.25
1099	fill	1099	Fill of pit: Single fill, mid black brown with orange mottling silty clay with abundant flint.	1.09	0.79	0.25
1100			VOID			
1101	layer		Metaled surface layer, mid brown grey sandy clay with common flint inclusions. Contained quern stone fragments RA 111, 113, 114 and 115	4.18	c.5	0.18
1102	cut		Cut of pit: circular in plan with steep sides with a flat base. 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep.	0.62	0.5	0.2
1103	fill	1102	Fill of pit: Single fill, mid grey brown clayey silt with common flinty gravel inclusions. Contained quern stone fragments RA 113	0.62	0.5	0.2
1104	cut		Cut of posthole: Circular in plan with steep slopes and a flat base. 0.29m wide x 0.17m deep.	0.28	0.29	0.17
1105	fill	1104	Fill of posthole: Single fill, dark brownish grey clayey sand, compact with occasional sub-angular gravel.	0.28	0.29	0.17
1106	cut		Cut of ditch: On a southwest-northeast alignment with gently slopes and concave base. 0.42m wide x 0.23m deep.	>0.48	>0.42	0.23
1107	fill	1106	Fill of ditch: Mid brownish grey sandy clay with abundant pebbles with roman/ IA pottery	>0.48	>0.42	0.23
1108	cut		Cut of ditch: On SE - NW alignment with moderate slope and rounded base. 0.46m wide x 0.39m deep.	>0.62	>0.46	0.39
1109	fill	1108	Fill of ditch: Mid blueish grey sandy clay with common sub-angular flints and occasional chert.	>0.62	>0.46	0.39
1110	cut		Cut of ditch: On NW - SE alignment with imperceptible slope with a flat base. 8.01m wide x 0.23m deep.	>1	0.84	0.23
1111	fill	1110	Fill of ditch: Light yellowish grey silty clay with abundant gravel and pottery.	>1	0.84	0.23
1112	cut		Cut of posthole: Square in plan with vertical sides. 0.14m wide. It had some traces of the mineralised wood still remaining.	0.13	0.14	-
1113	cut		Cut of posthole: Square in plan with vertical sides. 0.14m wide. It had some traces of the mineralised wood still remaining.	0.13	0.14	-

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1114	cut		Cut of posthole: Square in plan with vertical sides. 0.14m wide. It had some traces of the mineralised wood still remaining.	0.14	0.14	-
1115	fill	1114	Fill of posthole: Indications of mineralised wood.	0.14	0.14	-
1116	fill	1112	Fill of posthole: Indications of mineralised wood..	0.14	0.14	-
1117	fill	1113	Fill of posthole: Indications of mineralised wood.	0.13	0.14	-
1118			VOID			
1119	cut		Cut of ditch: NW - NE alignment with NW side concave and the SE side vertical and flat base. 2.01m wide x 0.54m deep.	>1	2.01	0.54
1120	fill	1119	Fill of ditch: Mid reddish grey silty clay with occasional gravel and roman pottery.	>1	2.01	0.34
1121	cut		Cut of ditch: NW - SE alignment with imperceptible slope and a flat base. 0.66m Wide and 0.41m deep.	10.75	0.66	0.41
1122	fill	1121	Fill of ditch: Dark reddish grey clayey sand with gravel.	10.75	0.66	0.41
1123	cut		Cut of posthole: Circular with concave sides and concave base. 0.30m wide x 0.12m deep.	0.33	0.3	0.12
1124	layer		Alluvial layer light reddish grey silty clay with organic material and occasional pebbles.	3.23	>3	0.72
1125	cut		Cut of ditch: NE - SW alignment with sharp slope and rounded base. 0.53m deep.	>0.71	>1	0.53
1126	fill	1125	Fill of ditch: Mid reddish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and flint.	>0.71	>1	0.53
1127			VOID			
1128	cut		Cut of posthole: Rectangular with convex at the top and then vertical and flat base.			
1129	fill	1128	Fill of posthole: Light grey orange with mineralised fill.			
1130	fill	1149	Fill of ditch: Light grey brown silty clay with gravel and RA 116.	1.24	>0.82	>0.2
1131	cut		Cut of ditch: N - S alignment with very shallow rounded concave and flat base. 1.04m wide x 0.13m deep.	>1	1.04	0.13
1132	fill	1131	Fill of ditch: 1st fill mid grey clay with abundant gravel.	>1	1.04	0.13
1133	fill	1131	Fill of ditch: 2nd fill mid blue grey silty clay with rare iron oxide mottling and Roman pottery.	>1	1.04	0.08
1134	cut		Cut of ditch: N - S alignment gradual concave with a flat base. 1m wide x 0.17m deep.	>1.06	1	0.17
1135	fill	1134	Fill of ditch: Mid orange grey sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flint.	>1.06	1	0.17
1136	cut		Cut of tree throw.	>0.88	1.35	0.2
1137	fill	1136	Fill of tree throw.	>0.88	1.35	0.2
1138	cut		Cut of modern posthole. 0.29m wide x 0.27m deep.	>0.17	0.29	0.27
1139	fill	1138	Fill of modern posthole.	>0.17	0.29	0.27
1140	cut		Cut of gully: NE - SW alignment moderate concave and uneven base. 0.20m wide x 0.25m deep.	>0.88	>0.2	0.25
1141	fill	1140	Fill of gully: Lower fill mid orangish brown silty clay with rare stone and charcoal.	>0.88	>0.2	>0.2
1142	fill	1140	Fill of gully: Upper fill mid greyish brown silty clay with common chert and pottery.	>0.88	>0.2	0.15
1143	cut		Cut of gully: SW - NE alignment gradual concave with a flat base. 0.90m wide x 0.18m deep.	>1.03	0.9	0.18

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1144	fill	1143	Fill of gully: Mid brownish grey sandy clay with abundant gravel. Includes animal and Roman pottery.	>1.03	0.9	0.18
1145	cut		Cut of ditch: SE - NW alignment with steep slope and flat base. 0.66m wide x 0.16m deep.	>1.07	0.66	>0.16
1146	fill	1145	Fill of ditch: Mid reddish brown clayey sand with occasional gravel. Includes late IA/ Roman pottery.	>1.07	0.66	>0.16
1147	fill	1145	Fill of ditch: Mid reddish brown fine clayey sand with occasional gravel. Includes Roman pottery. Possibly flooding material.	>1.07	1.34	0.34
1148	fill	1058	Fill of ditch: Top fill light grey silty clay with rare gravel.	1.55	>0.7	0.32
1149	cut		Cut of ditch: SW - NE alignment with steep slope and the base in uncertain. 0.82m wide x > 0.20m deep.	1.24	>0.82	>0.2
1150			VOID			
1151	deposit		Natural gravel deposit mid yellow brown silty clay with handaxe RA 117.			
1152	cut		Cut of ditch: N - S alignment steep concave with concave u shaped base. 0.9m wide x 0.7m deep.	>1	0.9	0.7
1153	fill	1152	Fill of ditch: Lower fill mottled light brownish grey clay with iron oxide and abundant chert.	>1	0.8	0.4
1154	fill	1152	Fill of ditch: Upper fill mottled light greyish yellow clay with iron oxide and abundant chert. Includes RB pottery.	>1	0.9	0.3
1155	cut		Cut of pit: Oval pit with steep concave sides and an irregular flat base. 0.26m wide x 0.10m deep.	0.32	0.26	0.1
1156	fill	1155	Fill of pit: Mid reddish brown fine silty clay with common pebbles. Includes animal bone.	0.32	0.26	0.1
1157	cut		Cut of pit: Circular pit with rounded concave and rounded base. 0.56m wide x 0.14m deep.	0.54	0.56	0.14
1158	fill	1157	Fill of pit: Mid blueish grey fine sandy clay with common gravel. Includes animal bone and Roman pottery.	0.54	0.56	0.14
1159	cut		Cut of ditch: NW - SE alignment with sharp to moderate sides and flat base. 0.8m wide x 0.26m deep.	>0.6	0.8	0.26
1160	fill	1159	Fill of ditch: Mid blue grey with iron mottling clay and occasional flint. Includes pottery.	>0.6	0.8	0.26
1161	cut		Cut of ditch: NW - SE alignment with sharp to moderate sides and flat base. 0.8m wide x 0.34m deep.	>3	0.8	0.34
1162	fill	1161	Fill of ditch: Secondary fill mid blue grey with iron mottling clay and occasional flint. Includes pottery.	>3	0.5	0.24
1163	fill	1161	Fill of ditch: Tertiary fill dark grey sandy clay with flint.	>3	0.8	0.12
1164	cut		Cut of ditch: NE - SW alignment with steep u shaped sides and flat base. 1.25m wide x 0.6m deep.	>10	1.25	0.6
1165	fill	1164	Fill of ditch: Lower fill mid grey with mild iron mottling silty clay. Includes rare flint.	>10	1.2	0.28
1166	fill	1164	Fill of ditch: Upper fill mid blue grey with iron mottling silty clay. Includes rare flint, sandstone and RB pottery.	>10	1.25	0.32
1167	layer		Mid brownish grey with iron mottling silty sand layer. Includes rare flint. Could be a continuation of (1101).	1.2	1.5	0.18
1168	layer		Mid brownish grey with iron mottling silty sand layer. Includes rare flint. Could be a continuation of (1101).	2.1	1.6	0.08

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1169	cut		Cut of ditch terminus: NE - SW alignment with steep concaving and a concaved base. >0.52m wide x >0.63m deep.	>1	>0.52	0.63
1170	fill	1169	Lower fill of ditch: Mottled light yellowish grey silty clay. Includes common chert and rare charcoal.	>1	>0.52	0.38
1171	fill	1169	Upper fill of ditch: Mottled mid greyish orange silty clay with common chert. Includes RB pottery.	>1	0.52	0.25
1172	cut		Cut of ditch: NW - SE alignment with a steep side. >1m wide x 0.47m deep.	>1	>1	0.47
1173	fill	1172	Lower fill of ditch: Mid brown grey silty clay with rare gravel.	>1	>1	0.16
1174	fill	1172	Upper fill of ditch: Mid grey silty clay with rare gravel. Includes Roman pottery.	>1	>1	0.31
1175	cut		Cut of a modern service: NE - SW alignment >0.25m wide x >0.45m deep.	>0.2	>0.25	>0.45
1176	fill	1175	Fill of modern service: Redeposited natural.	>0.2	>0.25	>0.45
1177	deposit		Light brown grey silty clay deposit, with abundant gravel. Includes Roman pottery.	9	2.5	0.18
1178	cut		Cut of posthole: Rectangular with sharp vertical sides and a flat base. 0.48m wide x 0.37m deep.	0.52	0.48	0.37
1179	fill	1178	Fill of posthole: Mid brownish grey fine clayey sand with abundant gravel. Includes Roman pottery.	0.52	0.48	0.37
1180	cut		Cut of posthole: Round plan with sharp concave with a flat base. 0.38m wide x 0.08m deep.	0.44	0.38	0.08
1181	fill	1180	Fill of posthole: Mid yellowish grey sandy clay with rare gravel.	0.44	0.38	0.08
1182	cut		Cut of ditch: N - S alignment with asymmetrical sloping and a concave u shaped base. 0.91m wide x 0.35m deep.	>1	0.91	0.35
1183	fill	1182	Fill of ditch: Mottled mid yellow grey silty clay with common chert, charcoal and manganese flecks.	>1	0.91	0.35
1184	fill	1123	Fill of posthole: Mid brown grey silty clay with common flint and gravel and occasional charcoal. Includes Roman pottery.	0.33	0.3	0.12
1185	deposit		Mid yellow brown silty clay with common amount of gravel and flint and rare charcoal. Includes RA 119.	>5.4	>2.38	0.17
1186	fill	1220	Top fill of ditch: Mid black grey silty clay with high charcoal content.	>1	1.3	0.17
1187	fill	1220	Middle fill of ditch: Mid blue grey silty clay with occasional gravel. Includes Roman pottery, bone, flint and metal.	>1	>1.14	0.78
1188	cut		Cut of posthole: Oval plan with gradual concave and flat base. 0.31m wide x 0.08m deep.	0.36	0.31	0.08
1189	fill	1188	Fill of posthole: Dark greyish black charcoal deposited after post was taken out.	0.36	0.31	0.08
1190	cut		Cut of posthole: Rounded plan imperceptible concave with tapered point base. 0.33m wide x 0.20m deep.	0.34	0.33	0.2
1191	fill	1190	Fill of posthole: Light yellowish grey silty clay with rare gravel.	0.34	0.33	0.2
1192	cut		Cut of posthole/ tree throw: Circular plan with steep concave and a tapered point base. 0.46m wide x 0.23m deep.	0.46	0.45	0.23
1193	fill	1192	Fill of posthole/ tree throw: Mid brownish grey fine clayey sand.	0.46	0.45	0.23

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1194	cut		Cut of ditch: NE - SW alignment with a sharp break to steep side. 1.3m wide x >0.12m deep.	>10	1.3	>0.12
1195	fill	1194	Fill of ditch: Mid blue grey with iron mottling silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Includes RB pottery and metal.	>10	1.3	>0.12
1196	cut		Cut of ditch: NW - SE alignment with sharp break to moderate slope. 0.88m wide x >0.09m deep.	>10	0.88	>0.09
1197	fill	1196	Fill of ditch: Light blue grey with iron mottling silty clay with rare flint.	>10	0.88	>0.09
1198	cut		Cut of ditch: NE - SW alignment with slight concaving. >0.4m wide x >0.26m deep.	>1	>0.4	>0.26
1199	fill	1198	Fill of ditch: Mottled mid yellowish grey silty clay with abundant chert and gravel.	>1	>0.4	>0.26
1200	cut		Cut of ditch: NW - SE alignment with steep concave. >0.4m wide x >0.41m deep.	>1	>0.4	>0.41
1201	fill	1201	Lower fill of ditch: Light yellowish grey silty clay with abundant chert and gravel. Includes RB pottery.	>1	>0.4	>0.25
1202	fill	1201	Upper fill of ditch: Mid greyish yellow silty clay with abundant chert and gravel.	>1	>0.4	0.2
1203	cut		Cut of posthole: Rounded plan with W side a sharp slope and the E side moderate concave. Has a tapered round point base. 0.36m wide x 0.16m deep.	0.45	0.36	0.16
1204	fill	1203	Fill of posthole: Light yellowish grey sandy clay with occasional gravel and chalk flecks.	0.45	0.36	0.16
1205	cut		Cut of ditch: W - E alignment with steep slopes and an irregular flat base. 0.92m wide x 0.46m deep.	0.95	0.92	0.46
1206	fill	1205	Fill of ditch: Mid blue grey fine silty clay with sparse gravel. Includes Roman pottery.	0.95	0.92	0.46
1207	cut		Cut of posthole / pit: Rounded plan with imperceptible concave and flat base. 0.39m wide x 0.17m deep.	0.4	0.39	0.17
1208	fill	1207	Fill of posthole/ pit: Mid yellowish grey clayey sand with occasional gravel. Includes pottery.	0.4	0.39	0.17
1209	cut		Cut of ditch: N - S alignment with rounded concave sides. 0.31m wide x 0.20m deep.	>0.52	>0.31	0.2
1210	fill	1209	Fill of ditch: Mid blue grey fine sandy clay with abundant gravel. Includes possibly Roman pottery.	>0.52	>0.31	0.2
1211	cut		Cut of ditch: NE - SW alignment with moderate to gently concaving sides and a concaved u shaped base. >0.7m wide x 0.25m deep.	>1	>0.7	0.25
1212	fill	1211	Fill of ditch: Mid yellowish grey silty clay with very abundant gravel.	>1	>0.7	0.25
1213	cut		Cut of gully: E - W alignment with moderate to gently concaving sides and irregular base. >0.2m wide x 0.12m deep.	>1	>0.2	0.12
1214	fill	1213	Fill of gully: Mid yellowish grey silty clay with very abundant gravel.	>1	>0.2	0.12
1215	cut		Cut of tree throw: Irregular oval in plan with a moderate concave and rounded point base. 0.80m wide x 0.29m deep.	1.82	0.8	0.29
1216	fill	1215	Fill of tree throw: Mid greyish brown with patches of darker fill clayey silt. Includes occasional gravel.	1.82	0.8	0.29
1217	cut		Cut of posthole: Circular plan with steep slope and a rounded base. >0.19m wide x 0.26m deep.	0.42	0.4	0.26
1218	fill	1217	Fill of posthole: Mid blue grey fine silty clay.	0.42	0.4	0.26

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1219	fill	1220	Lower fill of ditch: Mid grey blue clay with occasional iron mottled and common gravel. Includes Roman pottery.	>1	0.88	0.25
1220	cut		Cut of ditch: NE - SW alignment steep concave with a flat base. 2.44m wide x 1.07m deep.	>1	2.44	1.07
1221	cut		Cut of ditch/ gully: NE - SW alignment steep concave with a flat base. 0.16m deep.	>0.38	0.52	0.16
1222	fill	1221	Fill of ditch/ gully: Mid blue grey silty clay with common gravel and flint.	>0.38	0.52	0.16
1223	cut		Cut of pit: Oval in plan with imperceptible concave. 0.18m wide x 0.18m deep.	0.5	0.18	0.18
1224	fill	1223	Fill of pit: Light very yellowish grey silty clay with occasional gravel and chalk flecks.	0.5	0.18	0.18
1225	cut		Cut of pit or tree throw hole: Irregular circle plan with moderate concave and a flat base. 0.84m wide x 0.18m deep.	0.91	0.84	0.18
1226	fill	1225	Fill of pit or tree throw hole: Mid brownish grey fine clayey sand with abundant flint.	0.91	0.84	0.18
1227	cut		Cut of ditch: N - S alignment with shallow slope and an uneven base. >0.89m wide x 0.18m deep.	>1	0.89	0.18
1228	fill	1227	Fill of ditch: Light brownish grey sandy clay with abundant gravel and rare flint. Includes RB pottery.	>1	0.89	0.18
1229	cut		Cut of ditch/ gully: NE - SW alignment with a steep break of slope. >0.2m wide x 0.29m deep.	>1	>0.2	0.29
1230	fill	1229	Fill of ditch or gully: Mid brownish grey sandy clay with common gravel.	>1	>0.2	0.29
1231	cut		Cut of ditch/ gully: NE - SW alignment with steep slope and a concave base. >0.60m wide x 0.34m deep.	>1	>0.6	0.34
1232	fill	1231	Fill of ditch/ gully: Light brownish grey with slight orange patches sandy clay.	>1	>0.6	0.34
1233	cut		Cut of posthole: Sub circular in plan with moderate concave and concaved base. 0.6m wide x 0.17m deep.	0.62	0.6	0.17
1234	fill	1233	Fill of posthole: Mid yellowish grey silty clay with abundant chert and gravel. Includes post - modern CBM.	0.62	0.6	0.17
1235	cut		Cut of fire place: Irregular sub rounded in plan with imperceptible slopes and a flat base. 1.36m wide x 0.11m deep.	1.91	1.36	0.11
1236	fill	1235	Fill of fire place: Mixed dark grey to greyish black clayey sand with charcoal and chert. Includes pottery.	1.91	1.36	0.11
1237	cut		Cut of ditch: N - S alignment with moderate concave and a flat base. 0.37m wide x 0.44m deep.	>1.6	>0.37	0.44
1238	fill	1237	Lower fill of ditch: Mid brownish grey sandy clay with sparse gravel.	>1.44	>0.37	0.27
1239	fill	1237	Middle fill of ditch: Mid yellowish grey clayey sand with sparse gravel and Roman pottery.	>0.4	>0.37	0.17
1240	fill	1237	Upper fill of ditch: Mid brownish grey clayey sand with common chert.	0.37	>0.2	0.15
1241	cut		Cut of ditch: SW - NE alignment with gentle concave and concaved base. 1.7m wide x 0.40m deep.	>0.31	>1.7	0.4
1242	fill	1241	Fill of ditch: Mid brownish grey clayey sand with abundant gravel and flint.	>0.31	>1.7	0.4
1243	cut		Cut of gully: E - W alignment with gentle sloping sides and a concave U shaped base. 0.52m wide x 0.12m deep.	>0.8	0.52	0.12

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1244	fill	1243	Fill of gully: Mid yellowish grey silty clay with abundant chert and gravel.	>0.8	0.52	0.12
1245	cut		Cut of a gully: NW - SE alignment with a moderate concave and an even u shaped base. 0.52m wide x 0.25m deep.	4	0.52	0.25
1246	fill	1245	Fill of a gully: Mid grey brown silty clay with common flint.	4	0.52	0.25
1247	cut		Cut of ditch: N - S alignment with straight steep sides and a rounded concave base. >0.15m deep.	>0.37	>0.2	>0.15
1248	fill	1247	Fill of ditch: Mid brown yellow grey silty clay with common flint. Includes Roman pottery.	>0.37	>0.2	>0.15
1249	cut		Cut of ditch: E - W alignment with steep slope and flat base. >0.27m wide x >0.13m deep.	>0.2	>0.27	>0.13
1250	fill	1249	Fill of ditch: Mid blue grey clay with common flint and gravel, as well as rare charcoal. Includes Roman pottery.	>0.2	>0.27	>0.13
1251	cut		Cut of ditch: NW - SE alignment with moderate concave with a flat/ slight rounded concave. 0.35m wide x 0.19m deep.	>0.8	>0.35	0.19
1252	fill	1251	Fill of ditch: Mid brownish grey clayey sand with abundant gravel.	>0.8	>0.35	0.19
1253	cut		Cut of posthole: Sub circular with steep slope and a slight concave base. 0.35m wide x 0.15m deep.	0.42	0.35	0.15
1254	fill	1253	Fill of posthole: Dark blackish grey silty clay with abundant chert and gravel. Includes a concentrated charcoal lens .	0.42	0.35	0.15
1255	cut		Cut of pit/ tree throw: Sub rectangular in plan with imperceptible asymmetrical concave and an uneven base. 1.10m wide x 0.13m deep.	2.04	1.1	0.13
1256	fill	1255	Fill of post hole/ tree throw: light orangey grey clayey sand with some gravel.	2.04	1.1	0.13
1257	cut		Cut of trackway: N - S alignment with imperceptible break to gradual and has a flat base. 2.5m wide x 0.18m deep.	>10	2.5	0.18
1258	fill	1257	Lower fill of trackway: Light grey/ orange silty clay with occasional flint. Includes RB pottery.	>0.7	1.14	0.1
1259	fill	1257	Upper fill of trackway: Mid blue grey with iron mottling silty clay with occasional flint. Includes RB pottery.	>10	2.5	0.12
1260	cut		Cut of gully: E - W alignment with sharp to moderate sloping sides and u shaped base. 0.58m wide x 0.18m deep.	5	0.58	0.18
1261	fill	1260	Fill of gully: Dark blue grey with iron mottling silty clay with occasional flint.	5	0.58	0.18
1262	cut		Cut of ditch: NE - SW alignment with steep slopes and a flat base. 1.44m wide x 0.38m deep.	>1	1.44	0.38
1263	fill	1262	Lower fill of ditch: Mid yellowish grey sandy clay with occasional flint. Includes RB pottery.	>1	1.44	0.38
1264	fill	1262	Upper fill of ditch: Dark brownish grey sandy clay with common flint.	>1	1.44	0.38
1265	cut		Cut of pit: Sub- circular in plan with moderate concave. 0.48m wide x 0.20m deep.	0.48	0.48	0.2
1266	fill	1265	Fill of pit: Dark brownish grey sandy clay with common flint.	0.48	0.48	0.2
1267	layer		Mid yellow brown silty clay with common amount of gravel and flint and rare charcoal	3.5	1.6	0.1
1268	cut		Cut of gully: E - W alignment with a shallow concave and an uneven u shaped base. 0.67m wide x 0.11m deep.	>1	0.67	0.11

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1269	fill	1268	Fill of gully: Dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional flint and a common amount of charcoal. Includes RB pottery.	>1	0.67	0.11
1270	cut		Cut of posthole: Oval in plan with a steep concave and a concaved base.	0.6	0.46	0.16
1271	fill	1270	Fill of posthole: Mid brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and common gravel. Includes Roman pottery.	0.6	0.46	0.16
1272	cut		Cut of tree throw: Irregular round in plan that has a shallow slope on the N side and a sharper slope on the S side. >4m wide x 0.31m deep.	2	>4	0.31
1273	fill	1272	Fill of tree throw: Mid yellow grey silty clay with common flint and very similar to the natural.	2	>0.4	0.31
1274	cut		Cut of gully: NE - SW alignment with shallow slope and an uneven flat base. 0.43m wide x 0.08m deep.	>1	0.43	0.08
1275	fill	1274	Fill of gully: Mid yellowish grey sandy clay with common flint and gravel.	>1	0.43	0.08
1276	cut		Cut of posthole: Oval in plan with shallow concave sides and a concaved base. 0.38m wide x 0.11m deep.	0.38	0.38	0.11
1277	fill	1276	Fill of posthole: Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional flint and gravel. Includes Roman pottery.	0.38	0.38	0.11
1278	cut		Cut of tree throw: NW - SE alignment sub circular in plan with a gentle slope and an irregular base. 2.1m wide x 0.34m deep.	>0.3	2.1	0.34
1279	fill	1278	Fill of tree throw: Light grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel.	>0.3	2.1	0.34
1280	fill	1056	Upper fill of narrow ditch/ gully: Mid blue grey clayey sand with common flint and occasional flecks of charcoal and chert. Includes Roman pottery.	>1.05	>0.33	0.1

APPENDIX B: POTTERY

By Grace Jones

A total of 1607 sherds of pottery, weighing 40,577g, was recovered during excavation at Emsworth, with an additional 36 sherds (386g) found during the evaluation of this area. Almost all are of Romano-British date, except 13 sherds from a plate of 19th century date in posthole 1052, and one creamware sherd from deposit 1042. The material is fairly good condition, with low fragmentation indicated by a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 25g, although this is principally a result of the presence of parts of at least two large, thick-walled jars. The assemblage has been analysed according to the Standard set by the period specific pottery groups (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The pottery from each context was quantified by number and weight, and recorded using a site-specific fabric and form series. The diameters of all rims have been measured and the percentage present recorded as the Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). Features such as decoration, surface treatment and evidence of use have also been recorded. The information is held in the project Access database.

Context of recovery

The assemblage derives from 72 contexts across 59 features, a number of layers and subsoil and topsoil deposits. The bulk was recovered from ditches, with smaller quantities from pits, layers and a number of other feature types (Table 1). The largest group came from enclosure 1 ditch 11 (816 sherds, 25,916g), with 746 sherds (24,701g) recovered from a single context (1018). A total of 121 sherds (2954g) came from the slots through ditch 6, with smaller quantities from ditches 5 and 10 (48 sherds and 45 sherds respectively). Ditch 9 contained 14 sherds, but ditches 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 all contained ten sherds or fewer. Groups of more than 30 sherds were also recorded from two non-linear features - pit 1157 within enclosure 1 (79 sherds, 767g), tree throw hole 1019 (32 sherds, 194g), and from layer 1185 (70 sherds, 1551g).

Table 1. Quantification of Roman pottery, by feature type (number and weight of sherds)

Feature type	No.	% of no.	Wg (g)	% of wg	MSW (g)
Ditch	1090	67.8	31941	78.7	29.3
Pit	173	10.8	1666	4.1	9.6
Layer	107	6.7	2858	7.1	26.7
Posthole	62	3.9	653	1.6	10.5
Tree throw hole	44	2.8	336	0.8	7.6
Trackway ditch	34	2.1	271	0.7	8.0
Subsoil	23	1.4	939	2.3	40.8
Hearth (structure)	18	1.1	712	1.8	39.6
US	16	1.0	298	0.7	18.6
Gully (structure)	12	0.8	102	0.3	8.5
Metalled surface	12	0.8	653	1.6	54.4
Occupation deposit (structure 1)	9	0.6	72	0.2	8
Topsoil	7	0.4	76	0.2	10.9
Total	1607		40577		25.3

Composition of the assemblage

The assemblage is comprised almost entirely of locally-produced coarsewares (Table 2). Imported finewares account for 1.4% of the total number of Roman sherds, and oxidised wares for 3.5%.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Evaluation		Excavation	
		No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)
Roman					
<i>Imported wares</i>					
SG samian	South Gaulish samian			7	35
CG Samian	Central Gaulish samian			17	280
Dressel 20	Dressel 20 amphorae	17	92	4	625
<i>Oxidised wares</i>					
Q105	Oxidised ware			40	238
Q106	Fine oxidised (buff coloured)			14	105
Q107	Fine whiteware			3	45
<i>Local coarsewares</i>					
F100	Flint-tempered (coarse)			9	131
F101	Sandy fabric with occasional fine flints			4	58
Q100	Sandy greyware (unsourced)			10	310
Q101	Sandy greyware (Rowlands Castle)	14	255	1003	32322
Q102	Sandy ware			31	614
Q103	Black-surfaced sandy ware	2	5	401	5319
Q104	Black sandy ware	3	34	50	335
<i>Post-medieval</i>					
RWW	Refined white ware			13	158
CREA	Creamware			1	2
Total		36	386	1607	40577

Imported wares and British finewares

The imported wares comprise finewares from the samian factories in Gaul, and amphora from Spain. Samian vessels from southern Gaul include a form 36 samian bowl, recovered from ditch 5; a possible form 33 cup from the topsoil, and body sherds from pit 1098 and ditch 6. Central Gaulish samian was recorded from ditch 11, structure 1 gully 1, and the topsoil. The ditch 11 vessels include the complete profile of a form 18/31 dish with marks on the base from being stacked in the kiln. The vessel is 43mm high, with a rim diameter of 160mm, and dates from the second quarter of the 2nd century AD. Eleven sherds from a form 37 decorated bowl, of 2nd century date, were also recovered from ditch 11. They are highly abraded but the decorative scheme incorporates vertical chevrons, scrolls and animal figures, but the latter are too poorly preserved to identify. The base of a cup, possibly deliberately trimmed, was also recovered from this feature. A rim from a second 18/31 dish was found in the topsoil. Body sherds from Dressel 20 amphorae were recovered from metallised surface 1101, layer 1167 and evaluation deposit 3504, with a handle from ditch 3. This type of amphorae was used to transport olive oil from the Baetican province of Spain during the 1st to 3rd centuries AD (Peacock and Williams 1986, 136, Class 25).

The British finewares include small quantities of whitewares (three sherds) and other oxidised wares (54 sherds); the identified forms are a very shallow dish (hearth 1235; R15; Cunliffe 1971, type 19) and two ring-necked flagons (pit 1025 and posthole 1207; R17; Cunliffe 1971, type 109), of 2nd century AD date.

Reduced coarsewares

The most commonly occurring forms are jars, accounting for 76.6% of the vessels recorded (by count of vessels). Typically, these have everted rims (; R3, R5: 38 vessels), and include examples with a short neck (R4: 10 vessels; R1: one vessel). Other variants include a small jar with restricted neck and short out-turned rim (R8, two examples) and a jar with thickened, out-turned rim (R14). Rims from a further 12 vessels also appear to belong to this class but were too fragmentary to positively identify as such. Most occur in the greyware fabrics from the Rowlands Castle industry, but everted rimmed jars in a black-surfaced greyware and other sandy wares are also present. The Rowlands Castle fabrics are variants of a fairly hard, wheelthrown greyware, characterised by the streaks of iron oxides visible on its surfaces; they were used for a range of forms (Nelson 2003; Dicks 2009). The everted rim jar is the most commonly occurring form in the Rowlands Castle repertoire, produced from the mid 1st century AD to the late 2nd century (Dicks 2009, form D2), and was frequently encountered at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, type 161). The form was also widely produced at other centres throughout the Roman period (cf Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Class 3B). The everted rim jars from Emsworth range in size, with vessels of small (85-150mm rim diameter) to medium (160-200mm rim diameter) size the most commonly occurring (23 vessels and 16 vessels respectively), with fewer large (230-260mm, five examples) or very large (280-300mm, three examples) vessels.

Large jars with cabled rims (R24), probably used for storage, are also well represented. The assemblage from deposit 1018 includes 15kg of thick-walled sherds from such jars, and although it was not possible to ascertain from how many vessels the 142 sherds of this type derived, variability in the rim form is indicative of at least two different vessels. The rims of both are beaded and cabled, but one has a slightly longer neck. They have an internal rim diameter of 380-400mm. Half of the base of one vessel was reconstructed, indicating a base diameter of 240mm and walls (reconstructed to a height of 170mm) of 12-14mm. The interiors of the cabled rimmed jars have vertical finger grooves or varying width, including examples 10mm wide, splaying to 15mm, some of 15 to 18mm and others 15-20mm wide. Most appear to represent a drawing up of the vessel walls from the base to the rim. This type of vessel was made by the Rowlands Castle potters during the mid 1st to 3rd centuries AD (Dicks 2009, type D4), and also at Alice Holt from AD 180 until the end of the Roman period, although the latter were often perforated through their lower walls (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Class 10). The fabric of the examples from Emsworth suggests they derived from the Rowlands Castle industry. Most are grey in colour, with some (24% by count) brownish grey sherds. Flint grits were added to the fabric of this particular form. The purpose of the finger grooves on the interior of the vessels is uncertain. Lyne (1979, 51) has suggested the jars may have been utilised as beehives, placed inverted on blocks, with the grooves acting as anchors for the combs, but this seems unlikely. The marks may simply be the result of the manufacturing process, however it is unusual that such traces would not have been smoothed over by the potter. Two of the rim fragments also have fingertip impressions around the rim interior.

Other jar forms include two jars with everted rim and carinated shoulder (R6; Rowlands Castle form D3, mid 1st to 3rd century date; Cunliffe 1971, type 181); a jar with acute lattice decoration (R7, two vessels; Cunliffe 1971, type 331) and a rounded jar with out-turned, internally-bevelled rim (R18, 2 vessels).

A range of bowls, dishes and platters are also present, accounting for 15.6% of the assemblage by number of vessels. They include three shallow bowls/dishes with flat-topped, externally expanded rim (R9/R10; Cunliffe 1971, type 216), with one example of 280mm rim diameter and 37mm high. Variants of Rowlands Castle (Dicks 2009) form A1 were also recorded, including four plain-rimmed dishes/platters with rounded rim (R11; Cunliffe 1971, type 22) and two dishes with squared rims (, R12/R21; Cunliffe 1971, type 205) – one of 200mm rim diameter and 45mm height. Other open forms include a plain-rimmed bowl or dish (R23; Cunliffe 1971, type 202) and shallow dish with beaded rim and solid, footed base (R16). The latter is 200mm in rim diameter and 40mm high. Parallels of these open forms from Fishbourne indicate a late 1st century to early 2nd century AD date. Other forms comprise five lids, with plain rim (, R13; Dicks 2009, E1) or down-turned rim (R22; Dicks 2009, E2).

Discussion

The range of ceramic vessels suggests occupation during the later 1st to 2nd century AD. The fairly high average sherd weight of material recovered from the ditches is in part a result of the quantity of sherds from thick-walled jars, but also suggests the pottery was deposited close to the settlement, with ditch 11 used as a midden, rather than the material being stored and moved at a later date. The fabrics and forms present here are paralleled at other sites in the area, notably Fishbourne Palace (Cunliffe 1971, Jones forthcoming), however Emsworth received very few of the imported wares and British finewares that were in use at Fishbourne. Taken together, the fine and specialist wares account for just 3.1% of the assemblage, indicating a low-status rural settlement with limited access to more luxury goods and fine table wares. The assemblage is dominated by utilitarian kitchen wares, made at the Rowlands Castle kilns, located 3.5km to the north of the site. This was a long-lived industry, producing a wide range of vessels for at least 300 years, from the mid 1st century AD to the mid 4th century. Of interest are the large storage jars, which account for 15kg of the pottery from ditch 11, however as each would have initially weighed 12-15kg (Dicks 2009, 62), the deposit probably represents just two vessels, most likely used for storage on site, of foods or perhaps for water.

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APPENDIX C: WORKED FLINT

By Jacky Sommerville

Introduction and methodology

A total of 10 worked lithics (1538g) and 150 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (6148g) were recovered from hand excavation and bulk soil sampling of 13 separate deposits. Lithics were recorded according to broad artefact/debitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. A reduced level of recording was carried out due to the small assemblage size and residuality of much of the material. Attributes recorded included weight, colour, cortex description (the outer surface of a flint nodule or pebble), degree of edge damage (micro-flaking), rolling (abrasion), breakage and burning.

Raw material, provenance and condition

The raw material is flint in all cases. Cortex is abraded on the five items on which it is present – indicating the use of secondary sources, such as river or beach gravels. Lithics were mostly retrieved from ditch fills, but also from fills of a pit, a posthole and a gully, a metallised surface and a gravel deposit. All but one of the worked flints (the exception is Ra. 117 below), and 96% by weight of the burnt flint, were residual in Roman-dated features. One piece of burnt flint was redeposited in posthole 1045, associated with post-medieval brick. The remaining burnt flints are from undated features – pit 1078 and gully 1243. Most worked flints have been moderately to heavily edge damaged, although rolling is variable – this condition is consistent with redeposition.

Range and variety

The worked flints comprise three flakes (two broken), a broken bladelet, a chip, two multi-platform cores, a core fragment, a miscellaneous item and a handaxe. The cores were both used for the production of flakes and the example from ditch 1049 is heavily burnt. The core fragment features one blade scar (typically suggesting Mesolithic or Early Neolithic dating) and bladelets are particularly common during the Mesolithic period, however, both of these items were redeposited in Roman-dated features.

The handaxe (Ra. 117, Fig. 11) from gravel deposit 1151 is a pointed type, measuring 179 x 102 x 56mm. It has been roughly flaked over most of both faces but has not been finely finished. Condition is poor, with the surfaces heavily edge damaged and rolled, and several small areas of heavy recortication. The tool has been stained orange, which suggests burial in iron-rich gravel. This type of handaxe belongs to the Acheulean of the Lower Palaeolithic, dating to c. 550,000 to 300,000 BP, and is known to be associated in Britain with the hominin *Homo heidelbergensis* (Pettit and White 2012, 55). An isolated handaxe has also been recorded at Waterlooville, Hampshire, c. 8km west of Emsworth (Site number 23257, Hampshire Historic Environment Record). A number of handaxes are known from the wider area of the West Sussex Coastal Plain, including at Pear Tree Knap, Tangmere, West Sussex, c. 16km to the east (Bates *et al.* 2007, 42–9).

The burnt flint has mostly been fully calcined, resulting in a uniform white/pale grey coloration and heavy crazing. Material of this type is common on prehistoric settlement sites, particularly of the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Its uses included for cooking/water heating and, when crushed, for inclusion within pottery/other ceramics.

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APPENDIX D: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Grace Jones

An assemblage of 104 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 8132g, was recorded from 18 contexts. It includes Romano-British and post-medieval/modern pieces.

Roman

The Roman material (41 fragments, 2941g) derives from ditches 1, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11, hearth 1235, tree-throw hole 1019 and as unstratified finds. It includes two pieces that have lumps of clay adhering to them, indicating that they probably derive from *tegulae mammatae*. Cunliffe (1971, 43) has suggested that the application of such lumps to the brick or tile was intended to allow the circulation of hot air during firing, however Brodrigg (1987, 62) suggests it is more likely that they were used to help bond the brick into flooring or courses. A single fragment of roofing material, an *imbrex*, was recovered from hearth 1235. Two pieces from ditch 7 appear to derive from a box-flue tile, used to allow hot air to circulate in a hypocaust system. The remainder derives from plain, flat tiles, of 42-45mm thickness where measurable. The size of this assemblage is small and insignificant and probably derives from material brought to the site to be used as rubble rather than indicating a substantial building on the site.

Post-medieval and modern

Ceramic building material of post-medieval and modern date (56 pieces, 5099g) was recovered from postholes 1045, 1041 and 1052, and the topsoil. The group comprises brick and plain tile fragments, and includes a complete, unfrogged brick in a pinkish orange silty fabric, 230mm long, 105mm wide and 65mm thick, from posthole deposit 1042. A further seven fragments (92g) could not be assigned to type or date.

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APPENDIX E: STONE ASSESSMENT

By Ruth Shaffrey

The worked stone

A total of 21 pieces of worked stone were retained from excavations at Emsworth and submitted for analysis. These are all fragments from rotary querns and millstones representing 10 querns and 1 millstone.

The millstone is formed of two adjoining fragments from the fill of pit 1102 (1103: SF113). It measures significantly in excess of 56cm diameter (the surviving fragment measures 28cm radius but the eye does not survive) and it is made from a pale green glauconitic sandstone from the Greensand. A further three rotary querns are of the same type of Greensand as the millstone – one lower rotary quern of standard 34cm diameter with a pronounced lip around the central perforation (1101, SF115) and two other quern fragments (fill of ditch 6: 1187; metallated surface 1101: SF114).

Five querns are made from Greensand from Lodsworth, with the cherty swirls typical of this type of Greensand apparent in all samples. Two are fragments from upper stones (fill of ditch 11 (1018); subsoil 1001: SF110), two are from lower stones (1001 SF118; 1101 SF111) and one is of a thick flat faced quern that could be from either an upper or lower stone. One of the upper stones (SF 110) has a distinctive flat-bottomed hopper and the two querns with measurable diameters are of 38cm.

Fill of ditch 11 (1018) produced a small quantity of degraded lava quern fragments (250g). These are assumed to represent a single quern. One final quern is a fragment of pebbly gritstone – either Millstone Grit or Old Red Sandstone but requiring a thin section to be certain (subsoil 1001, SF108). This quern is of flat-topped type, typical of Old Red Sandstone querns.

Catalogue of quern and millstone fragments

Upper millstone. Greensand. Two adjoining fragments. Flat topped type with roughly finished upper and pecked grinding surface now worn into concentric grooves. Slight lip around edge suggesting paired with smaller stone. Eye does not survive. Edges are straight and vertical and pecked. Pale green with dark glauconite speckled throughout. Measures >560mm diameter. Weighs 3556g. SF 113. Ctx 1103, fill of pit 1102. Internal pit inside post-built roundhouse. Roman.

Upper rotary quern. Old Red Sandstone or Millstone Grit. Pebbly gritty sandstone with frequent smallish quartz pebbles. Fragment of flat-topped type with pronounced concave grinding surface worn smooth. Slightly curved edges that slope inwards. Pecked all over. The eye is missing (worn very thin). It measures 67mm thick on the edge and 15mm thick towards the centre (which is missing). Diameter >400 and probably about 480mm. Weighs 2654g. SF 108. Ctx 1001, subsoil.

Upper rotary quern. Lodsworth Greensand. Circumference and eye do not survive, but flat-bottomed hopper does and this measures approx 120mm diameter x 30mm deep. Grinding surface is neatly pecked and slightly sloped. Grinding surface is concave and worn smooth. Measures 70mm thick x indeterminate diameter. Weighs 1587g. SF 110. Ctx 1001, subsoil.

Upper rotary quern. Greensand, probably Lodsworth. Fragment of tapered stone with pecked faces and some rotational wear. Measures indeterminate diameter x 10-31mm thick. Weighs 391g. Ctx 1018, fill of ditch 11. Roman.

Lower rotary quern fragment. Lodsworth Greensand. Centre is missing. Base is flat but only very roughly worked. Straight vertical edges pecked. Sloped grinding surface also pecked and slightly rounded. Measures approximately 380mm diameter x 52mm thick towards centre and 33mm thick on edge. Weighs 2035g. SF 118. Ctx 1001, subsoil.

Lower rotary quern fragment. Lodsworth Greensand. Sloped pecked grinding surface. Base is flat and very roughly shaped. No edges or centre. Measures 60mm thick x indeterminate diameter. Weighs 1018g. SF 111. Ctx 1001, subsoil.

Lower rotary quern. Greensand. With pronounced lip around the fully perforated eye of approx 13mm diameter and slightly squared. Slightly biconical 30mm at base. Some iron deposits on the surfaces, probably from dripping through the groundwater. Pecked sloped grinding surface now worn slightly into radial patterns. Thin tapered edges. Roughly worked generally flat base. Obviously had large fossil or stone in it which has been worn out. Measures 340mm diameter x 76mm max height on lip and 20mm at edge. Weighs 3005g. SF 115. Ctx 1101, metallated surface. Roman.

Rotary quern fragment. Lodsworth Greensand. Thick flat faced quern. Both faces are pecked and one of these is slightly concave in one area, possibly suggesting reuse. Eye does not survive but the circumference is straight, vertical and pecked. Measures approximately 380mm diameter x 67mm thick. Weighs 2658g. SF 109. Ctx 1001, subsoil.

Rotary quern fragments. Lava. Degraded and non-diagnostic. Has the occasional large black volcanic glass inclusion. Weighs 250g. Ctx 1018, fill of ditch 11. Roman.

Rotary quern fragment. Greensand. No circumference or centre but has flat pecked face. Other face is roughly flat and roughly shaped. Measures 47mm thick x indeterminate diameter. Weighs 950g. SF 114. Ctx 1101, metallated surface. Roman.

Probable quern fragment. Greensand. with part of flat surface worn very smooth. So probably a quern fragment. Weighs 157g. Ctx 1187, fill of ditch 6. Roman.

Discussion

The querns are made from a selection of stone types. Imported querns include at least one lava quern and an example of possible Old Red Sandstone, whilst Lodsworth Greensand querns are well represented by five examples (as is to be expected because it would have been the geographically nearest source some 20km to the north-east). Unfortunately it is difficult to place the querns and millstones within their local context. With the exception of Fishbourne Palace, where all the querns and millstones are of Lodsworth stone except one millstone of lava (Cunliffe 1971; Peacock 1987), the querns from in and around Chichester remain almost entirely unpublished with only a few examples of Lodsworth stone observed by Peacock (1987) during his research.

The presence of an un-provenanced Greensand used for the millstone and three of the querns is therefore intriguing. At present, the only known sources of Greensand querns and millstones in the south of England are Lodsworth in Sussex, Folkestone in Kent and Pen Pits in Somerset. The Greensand used here is from none of these. Much of the Greensand of the south of England is soft and unconsolidated and therefore unsuitable for quern manufacture. Fieldwork to search for hard enough exposures found very few (Cutler 2012) and although it now seems likely that querns were being produced in the area around Devizes (Shaffrey in prep), the rock found at Devizes does not appear the same in hand specimen to the querns from Emshurst. The source for the Emshurst millstone and querns therefore remains unknown.

The quern assemblage provides clear evidence for occupation through food preparation. Most of this appears to have been at a domestic level through the use of simple hand querns, but one fragment is from a mechanically operated millstone, which indicates production at a more intensive and centralised level. Five of the querns are from the subsoil but they are clearly Roman in design and made from Lodsworth stone, which was not used for querns after the Roman period. The other querns and millstone are phased as Roman at the time of writing.

The location of a mill from which the millstone might have originated is uncertain, however the nearby River Ems certainly had enough power to operate a watermill in the 18th century, so it possible that a mill was located on the river during the Roman period. Roman millstones are not numerous in this area, but a mill certainly existed some 10km to the east at Fishbourne and a millstone was also found at Selsey (Curwen 1937, 144) suggesting that there was a pattern of some centralisation of flour production in the area. Further work is required to publish the querns and millstones of the Chichester area if we are to understand how grain processing was organised here.

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APPENDIX F: METAL WORK

By Katie Marsden

A small group of metal, totalling 17 items, was recovered from nine deposits. The group comprises ten iron items, five of copper alloy and two of lead alloy. The last item, Ra. 101, is a copper alloy coin with silver plating. Additionally, a quantity of copper alloy fragments were recovered from deposit 1028 (Ra. 107). Despite x-radiography, the fragments are unidentifiable to original form and are not discussed further.

Over half of the assemblage was recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits and a further quarter from ditch fills. The remainder was recovered from postholes and occupation layers. Dating is consistent with the post-medieval to modern periods, with small amounts of Roman-

The earliest item comprises a Roman coin, Ra. 101 recovered from subsoil 1001. The coin is a contemporary copy; surface damage reveals a copper core under the silver surface. The coin imitates a denarius of Trajan, depicting Sol on the reverse, although errors in design mean a parallel in established coin catalogues is not possible. The genuine coin (e.g. RIC vol. II, Trajan no. 327) is dateable to AD 117.

A copper alloy brooch of late Iron Age or Roman date (Ra. 113) was recovered from ditch 1149 (fill 1130). The brooch features a sprung head, but due to ground conditions, is now too fragmentary to identify further.

The remainder of the dateable items are from the post-medieval or modern periods. Two iron horseshoes were recovered from topsoil 1000 (Ra. 106) and metallated layer 1101 (Ra. 112). A group of four items of similar date were recovered from subsoil 1001. This group included an iron knife or dagger fragment (Ra.104) comprising the pommel and handle only; a copper alloy weight, possibly from a clock; a probable furniture fitting (Ra. 103) and a copper alloy coin (Ra. 120), too worn to identify issuer but of probable late 17th or 18th century date.

Three forged iron nails comprising a square shank and round head, were recovered from three deposits. Nails of this form were introduced in the Roman period and continue largely unchanged until industrialisation in the post-medieval period. Therefore, they cannot be closely dated. The remainder of the group, including both lead alloy items and one of iron, are too fragmentary to identify form or function.

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APPENDIX G: ANIMAL BONE

By Matilda Holmes

A few animal bones were recovered in very poor condition. They were highly fragmentary with numerous refitted fragments from bones that had broken in the past, rather than being observed as fresh breaks. Combined with this, the presence of loose teeth rather than those remaining in the maxilla or mandible, implies that the assemblage was subject to considerable disturbance or re-deposition. No incidences of gnawing or butchery were observed, but the poor surface condition of the bones means that such marks may not have survived.

The assemblage comes from late prehistoric and Romano-British contexts, and is dominated by sheep/ goat remains, though cattle, pig and equid (horse or donkey) are also present (Table 1). Bones are largely from the head (horn core and teeth) and lower legs (calcaneus, metatarsal and phalanx), which suggests the presence of primary butchery or skin-processing waste. However, it is too small a sample to provide a reliable trend, and the elements represented show a tendency to be highly dense, and therefore most likely to survive than many of the more meaty upper limb bones.

Table 1: Species representation by anatomical element (fragment count)

Element	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid
Horn core + frontal	1			
Loose maxillary tooth		5		5
Loose mandibular tooth	1	5	1	
Loose tooth		1		
Humerus	1			
Calcaneus		1		
Metatarsal		3		
First phalanx		1		
Total	3	16	1	5

APPENDIX H: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Sarah F. Wyles

A series of 23 environmental samples (327 litres of soil) were processed from a range of feature types of Romano-British date with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of funerary practices, industrial or domestic activity on the site during this period. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997). The flots varied in size and generally contained moderate to high numbers of roots and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation.

Romano-British

Ditches

Only a few charred plant remains, including seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), were noted from fill 1049 (sample 7) of section 1047 of Ditch 7 although a high number of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were present. This assemblage may be representative of dumped hearth material.

Small charred assemblages, with no charred plant remains, were recorded from fills 1170 (sample 24) of section 1169 of Ditch 4, 1086 (sample 11) of section 1085 of Ditch 5, 1074 (sample 9) of section 1072 of Ditch 14, 1144 (sample 13) of section of Ditch 8, 1133 (sample 12) of section 1131 of Ditch 10 and 1111 (sample 18) of section 1110 of Ditch 18. Fill 1018 (sample 1) of section 1017 of Ditch 11 produced a small assemblage including an indeterminate grain fragment. These assemblages may be reflective of dispersed material.

Gulley 1

The moderate assemblage recovered from fill 1269 (sample 39) of section 1268 of Gulley 1 comprised charcoal fragments. No charred plant remains were noted. This assemblage may be representative of dumped material.

Structure 1

Fill 1236 (sample 34) of hearth 1235, occupation layer 1267 (sample 38), fill 1103 (sample 41) of pit 1102 and fill 1191 (sample 30) of posthole 1190 produced small assemblages of charcoal and no charred plant remains. A few charcoal and indeterminate grain fragments were recovered from fill 1181 (sample 26) of posthole 1180 while the samples (31 and 33) from postholes 1203 and 1217 respectively contained no charred remains. These assemblages may be reflective of dispersed material.

Pits

A few indeterminate grain fragments and a moderate number of charcoal fragments were recovered from fill 1079 (sample 10) of pit 1078. This assemblage may be representative of dumped domestic hearth material.

Small quantities of charcoal and no charred plant remains were noted from fills 1069 (sample 8), 1156 (sample 23) and 1124 (sample 35) of pits 1068, 1155 and 1223 respectively. These assemblages may be reflective of dispersed material.

Posthole

Fill 1105 (sample 20) of posthole 1104 contained a few charcoal fragments and no charred plant remains. This assemblage may be representative of dispersed material.

Possible cremation-related deposit

A few small charcoal fragments and no charred plant remains were noted from context 1158 (samples 21 and 22) of cremation related deposit 1157. No cremated bone was observed in these samples and there is no indication that this deposit is related to funerary practices from the environmental remains.

Waterlogged or mineralised remains

During excavation, traces of very degraded small wood fragments were noted within four of the postholes (1112, 1113, 1114 and 1128). It is believed that these traces represented the outer edge of the former post and they have been preserved by both mineralisation and fluctuating waterlogged conditions.

Although these deposits were sampled, the few surviving fragments were less than 2mm in size and were too small for species identification or any analytical work to be possible.

Summary

There is very little information on the nature of the local landscape and settlement activities taking place due to the general paucity of charred plant remains recovered. The charred plant remains appear to suggest very little domestic settlement activity taking place in the vicinity and the ditches may relate more to areas of pasture and stock control rather than arable.

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Table 1 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Romano-British													
Enclosure 1; 4 - Ditch 7													
1047	1049	7	16	0	475	1	-	-	-	*	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	*****/****	*
Enclosure 3 - Ditch 4													
1169	1170	24	15	0	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Enclosure 3; 4 - Ditch 5													
1085	1086	11	16	0	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
Enclosure 5; 6 - Ditch 14													
1072	1074	9	16	0	25	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Ditch 8													
1143	1144	13	17	0	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Ditch 10													
1131	1133	12	7	0	25	60	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
Ditch 11													
1017	1018	1	15	0	20	65	*	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	*/**	-
Ditch 18													
1110	1111	18	9	0	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Gulley 1													
1268	1269	39	18	0	60	50	-	-	-	-	-	***/**	-
Structure 1 - Hearth													
1235	1236	34	14	0	50	80	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Structure 1 - Occupation layer													
	1267	38	15	0	50	80	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Structure 1 - Pit													
1102	1103	41	17	0	40	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Structure 1 - Postholes													
1180	1181	26	10	0	25	50	*	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	**/**	-
1190	1191	30	19	0	40	75	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
1203	1204	31	10	0	5	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1217	1218	33	15	0	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pits													
1068	1069	8	17	0	50	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
1078	1079	10	16	58	60	50	*	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	***/**	-
1155	1156	23	7	0	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
1223	1224	35	7	0	10	75	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Posthole													
1104	1105	20	5	0	20	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Cremation related deposit													
1157	1158	21	24	0	10	75	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
	1158	22	22	0	10	75	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items,

APPENDIX I: CHARCOAL

By Dana Challinor

Introduction and Methodology

The majority of the samples, taken during the excavations of rural Romano-British settlement features at Emsworth, were unproductive in charcoal remains. To some extent, this reflects the context types – ditches, postholes etc. – in which the material remains represent windblown, accumulated deposits rather than deliberate dumps of waste. The assemblage from ditch 7 (feature 1047) may represent a single deposit of spent fuelwood, but the majority of the charcoal would have accumulated over time and in many. Four samples produced more significant quantities, which were analysed to examine the types and character of fuelwood used at the settlement. Other samples were scanned to see if any useful data could be extracted.

Standard identification procedures were followed using identification keys (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990) and modern reference material. The charcoal was fractured and examined at low magnification (up to X45), with representative fragments examined in longitudinal sections at high magnification (up to X400). Observations on maturity and other features were made where appropriate. Classification and nomenclature follow Stace 1997.

Results

The preservation of the charcoal was generally poor, not only in quantity but in condition. Positive identification was hindered by strong orange inclusions and blue-green staining; characteristic of ferric and vivianite deposits caused by deposition in waterlain or seasonally waterlogged sediments. The presence of seven discrete taxa was confirmed; *Quercus* sp. (oak), cf. *Alnus/Corylus* (alder or hazel), *Populus/Salix* (poplar/willow), cf. *Ericaceae* (heather/ling), *Prunus* sp. (blackthorn/cherry), *Cytisus/Ulex* (broom/gorse) and cf. *Acer campestre* (field maple). The 'cf.' identifications could not be confirmed due to poor visibility of key anatomical characteristics. The high numbers of indeterminate fragments may have included additional taxa, especially diffuse porous species which are more difficult to recognise in poor material than oak. Many of the fragments came from roundwood, exhibiting moderate or strong ring curvature, especially in the sample from ditch 1047, which included a number of small twigs. Generally, however, condition was too poor to comment on maturity. Samples which were scanned only included trace elements of oak from ditch 11 and features from structure 1 (full results in archive).

	Group Number	Ditch 7	Pit	Ditch 10	Gully 1
	Feature	1047	1078	1131	1268
	Context	1049	1079	1133	1269
	Sample	7	10	12	39
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak	8r	21	14	11r
cf. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i>	alder/hazel	1r			
<i>Populus/Salix</i>	poplar/willow	1			(1r)
cf. Ericaceae	heather/ling	1r			
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	blackthorn/cherry	30r			(1r)
<i>Cytisus/Ulex</i>	broom/gorse	1r			
cf. <i>Acer campestre</i> L.	field maple				1r
Indeterminate		8r	9	6	11

r=roundwood

Table 1: Charcoal results (showing fragment counts)

Discussion

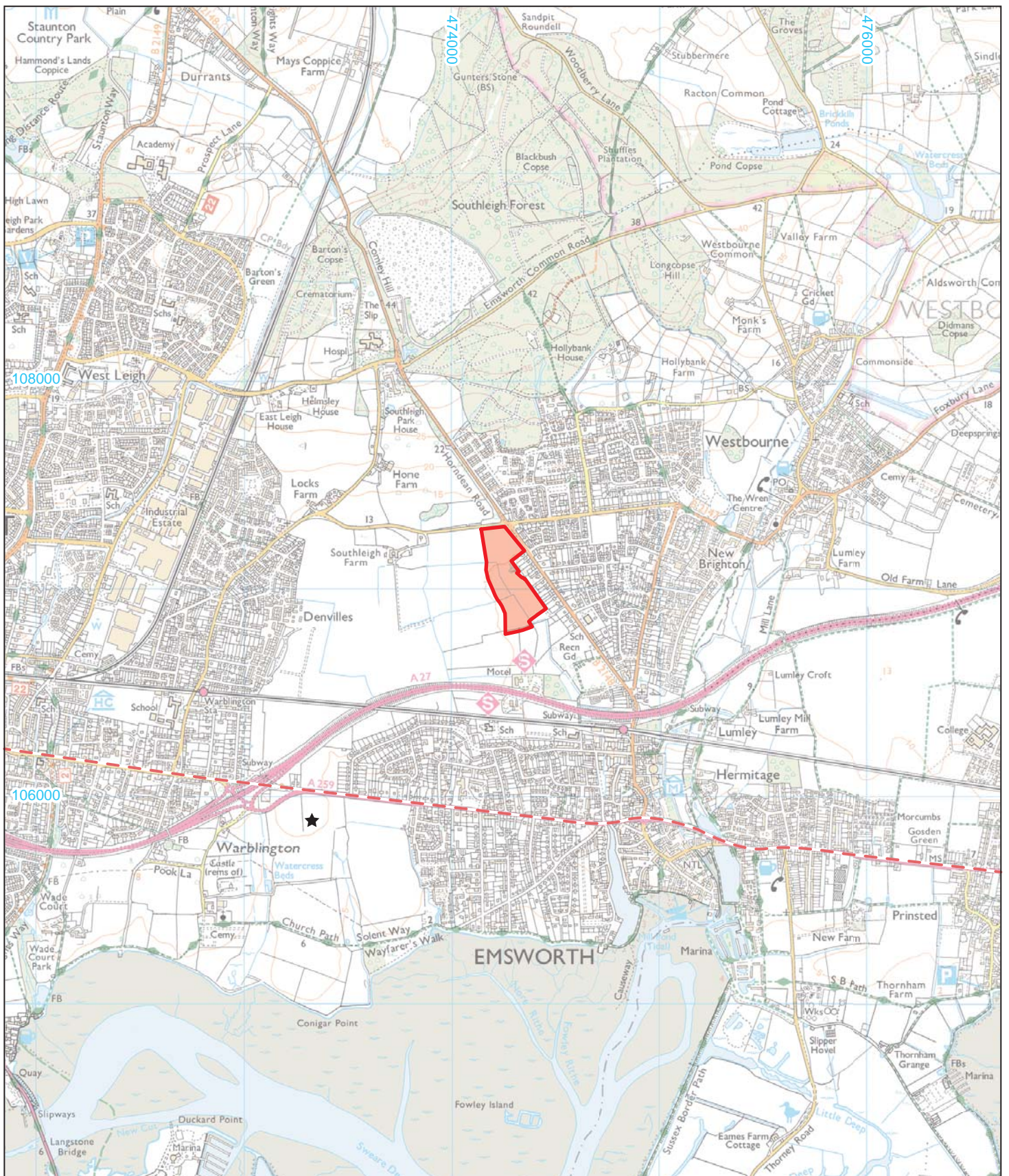
Although limited, the charcoal from Emsworth offers some insight into the fuel used in the Romano-British settlement. Oak is the most common taxa, but some caution must be applied here as this taxon is easier to identify in poor material and may, consequently, be over-represented. Nonetheless, oak provides a high quality fuelwood (especially if well-seasoned), but fuel supplies were clearly supplemented with a range of other species. The general character of the wood, predominantly from roundwood of small diameter, is consistent with the use of bundles of firewood, drawn from a variety of local sources, including woodland, hedgerow/scrub and heathland. This is typical for domestic type fuel waste in the Romano-British period (Gale 1999).

References

- Gale, R, 1999. Charcoal [from Pomeroy Wood], in A P Fitzpatrick, C A Butterworth & J Grove (eds) *Prehistoric and Roman Sites in East Devon: The A30 Honiton to Exeter Improvement DBFO, 1996-0. Volume 2: Romano-British Sites*, 372-382, Salisbury, Trust for Wessex Archaeology
- Hather, J G, 2000. *The Identification of Northern European Woods; A Guide for Archaeologists and Conservators*, London, Archetype Publications
- Schweingruber, F.H. 1990. *Anatomy of European Woods*. Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern, Stuttgart.
- Stace, C, 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*, Second Edition, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

APPENDIX J: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land west of Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire: Archaeological Excavation.	
Short description	The excavation area was, targeted on features identified in a previous evaluation of the site. The excavation identified three phases of activity; small amounts of residual prehistoric worked flint, a Roman phase principally of ditched enclosures dating from the 1 st -2 nd century (that could be divided on stratigraphic grounds into four sub-phases), and the final post-medieval phase. The artefact assemblage is of a type associated with a low status rural farmstead with limited imports. Plant macrofossils recovered from the features indicate that processing of cereals was not present on site, with cattle management a more likely the local activity. The recovery of quern stones and a millstone fragment does suggest that somewhere in the wider environs cereal production was occurring. The presence of small amounts of an imbrex, box flue tile and other Roman brick and tile suggests that some material had been brought to the site from a building of higher status elsewhere.	
Project dates	September 2017 – October 2017	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (WA 2013); Field evaluation (CA 2017)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land west of Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire: Archaeological Excavation.	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates	474341 107083	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Oliver Good	
Project Supervisor	Steven Bush	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch, Gulley, Posthole, Roundhouse, pit.	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Lower Palaeolithic handaxe,	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Physical	Hampshire Museum Service	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, lithics, worked stone.
Paper	Hampshire Museum Service	Context sheets, Sample sheets, drawings, matrices
Digital	Hampshire Museum Service	Database, digital photos Survey
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017, <i>Land west of Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire: Archaeological Excavation</i> , CA typescript report 18156		



- site boundary
- line of Roman road
- ★ villa

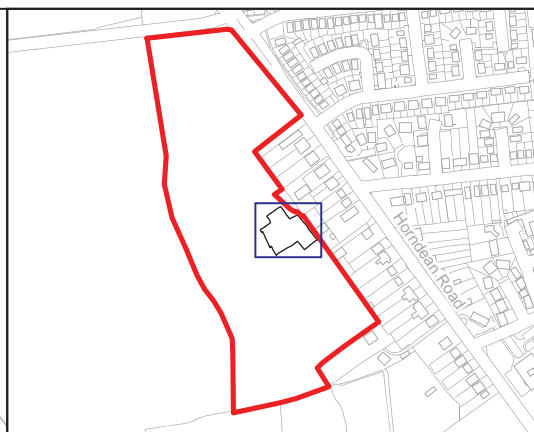


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Hordean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY CP	PROJECT NO. 779038	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 19/03/2018	1
APPROVED BY KW	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	



- development area
- excavation area
- excavated/unexcavated
- archaeological feature
- deposit
- geology
- field drain
- modern
- surface
- treethrow
- section location



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PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site plan

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	779038	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16/03/2018	2
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:250	





- development area
- excavation area
- excavated/unexcavated
- Period 2.1
- Period 2.2
- Period 2.3
- Period 2.4
- Period 3
- unphased archaeological feature
- deposit
- field drain
- geology
- modern
- treethrow

0 1:250 10m

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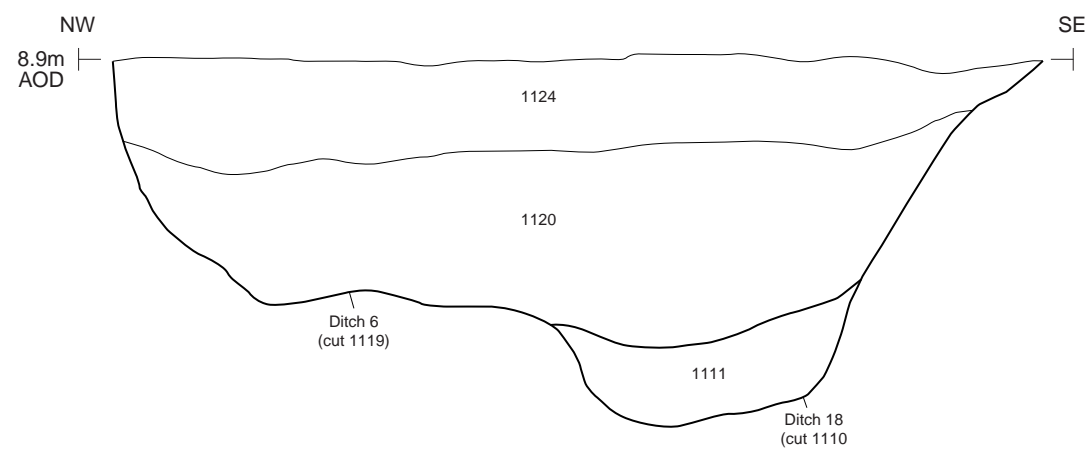
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Horndean Road, Emsworth,
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site plan showing location of
 enclosures

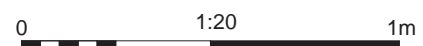
DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	779038	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19/03/2018	4
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:250	

Section AA



Ditches 6 and 18, looking north-west (scale 2m)

Section BB



Ditch 7, looking north-east (scale 1m)

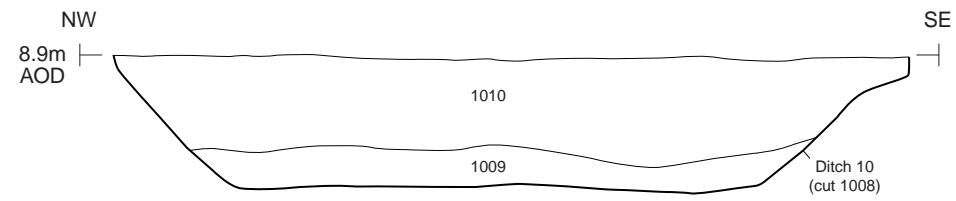

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Horndean Road, Emsworth,
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Enclosure 1: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	779038	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19/03/2018	6
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE	@A3 1:20	

Section CC



Photograph showing metallurgy located in Ditch 10, looking south-east (scale 1m)



Oblique photograph of cut 1257 in Ditch 10, looking north-west (scales 0.5m and 1m)

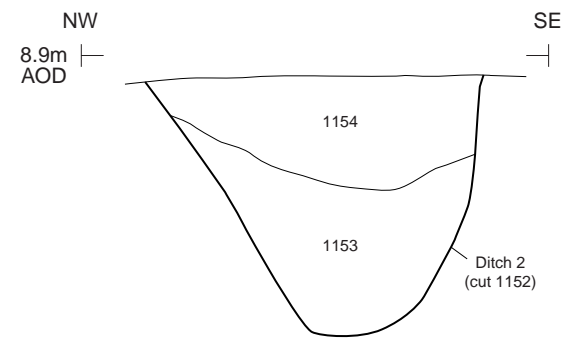
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PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Horndean Road, Emsworth,
Hampshire

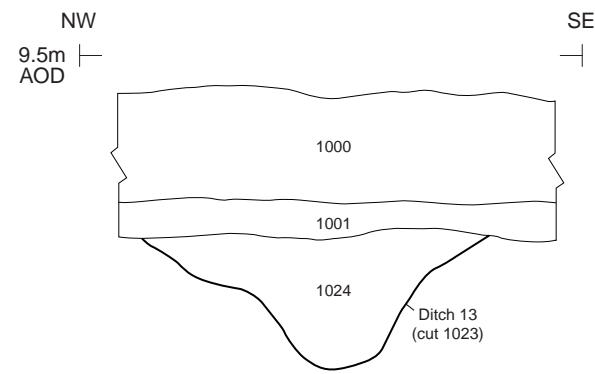
FIGURE TITLE
Ditch 10: section and photographs

DRAWN BY CP PROJECT NO. 779038 FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 19/03/2018
APPROVED BY KW SCALE @A3 1:20 7

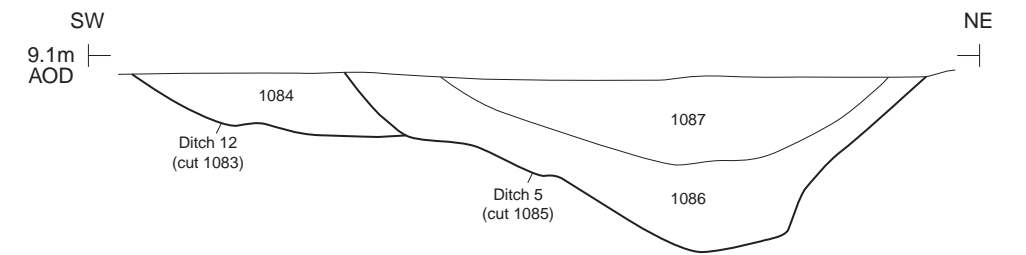
Section DD



Section EE



Section FF



Enclosure 2, Ditch 2 (cut 1182), looking south (scale 0.5m)



Enclosures 5 and 6, post-pit 1078, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)



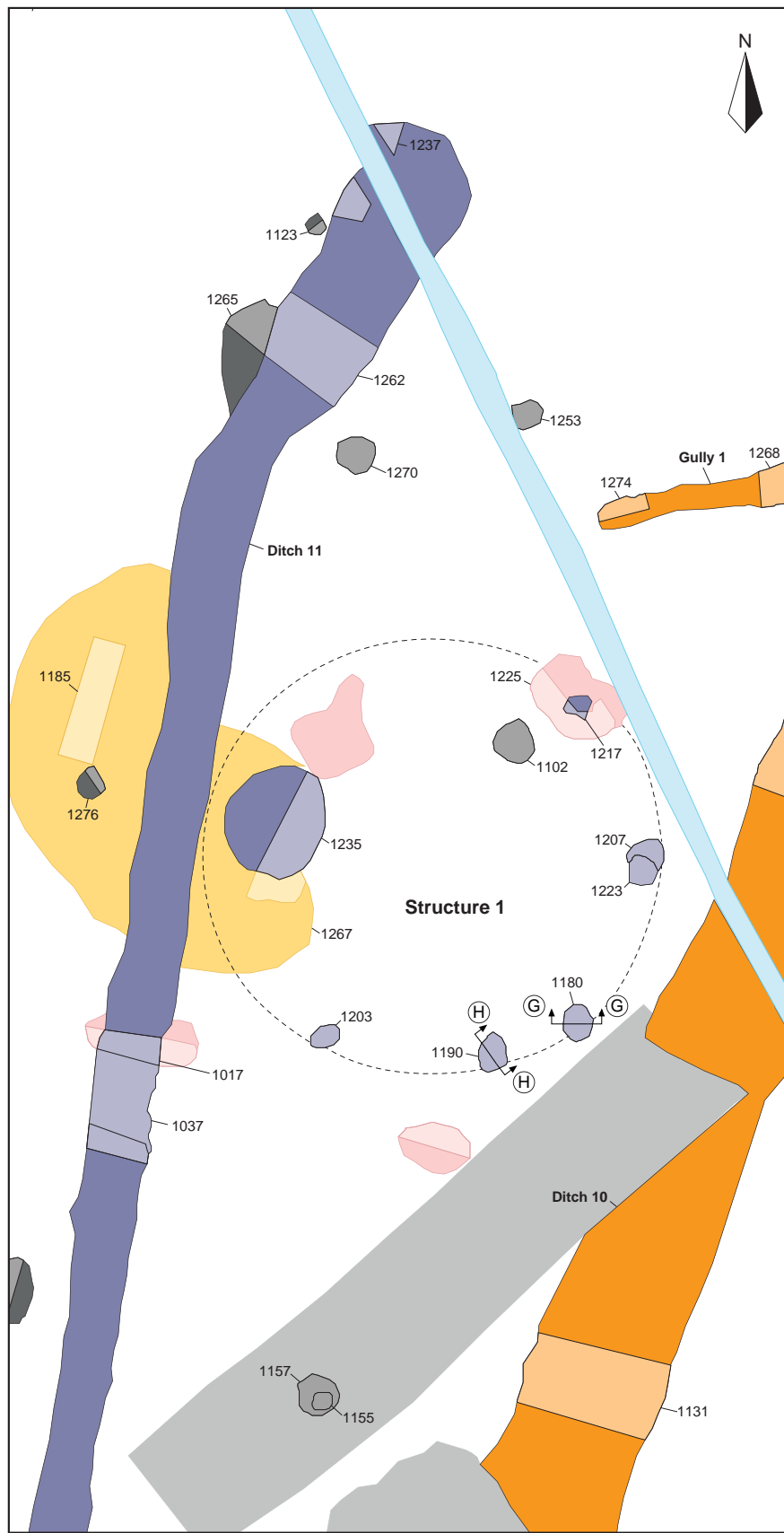
Enclosures 5 and 6, Ditch 12 (cut 1050), looking south-east (scale 1m)


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PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Enclosures 2, 5 and 6: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	779038	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19/03/2018	8
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:20	



excavated/unexcavated

Period 2.1

Period 2.4

unphased archaeological feature

deposit

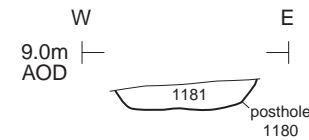
field drain

modern

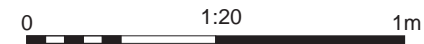
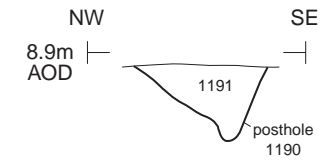
treethrow

section location

Section GG



Section HH



Structure 1, oblique facing section of Hearth Spread 1235 and deposit 1267, looking north-west (scale 1m)



Structure 1, pit 1102, looking south-east (scale 0.4m)

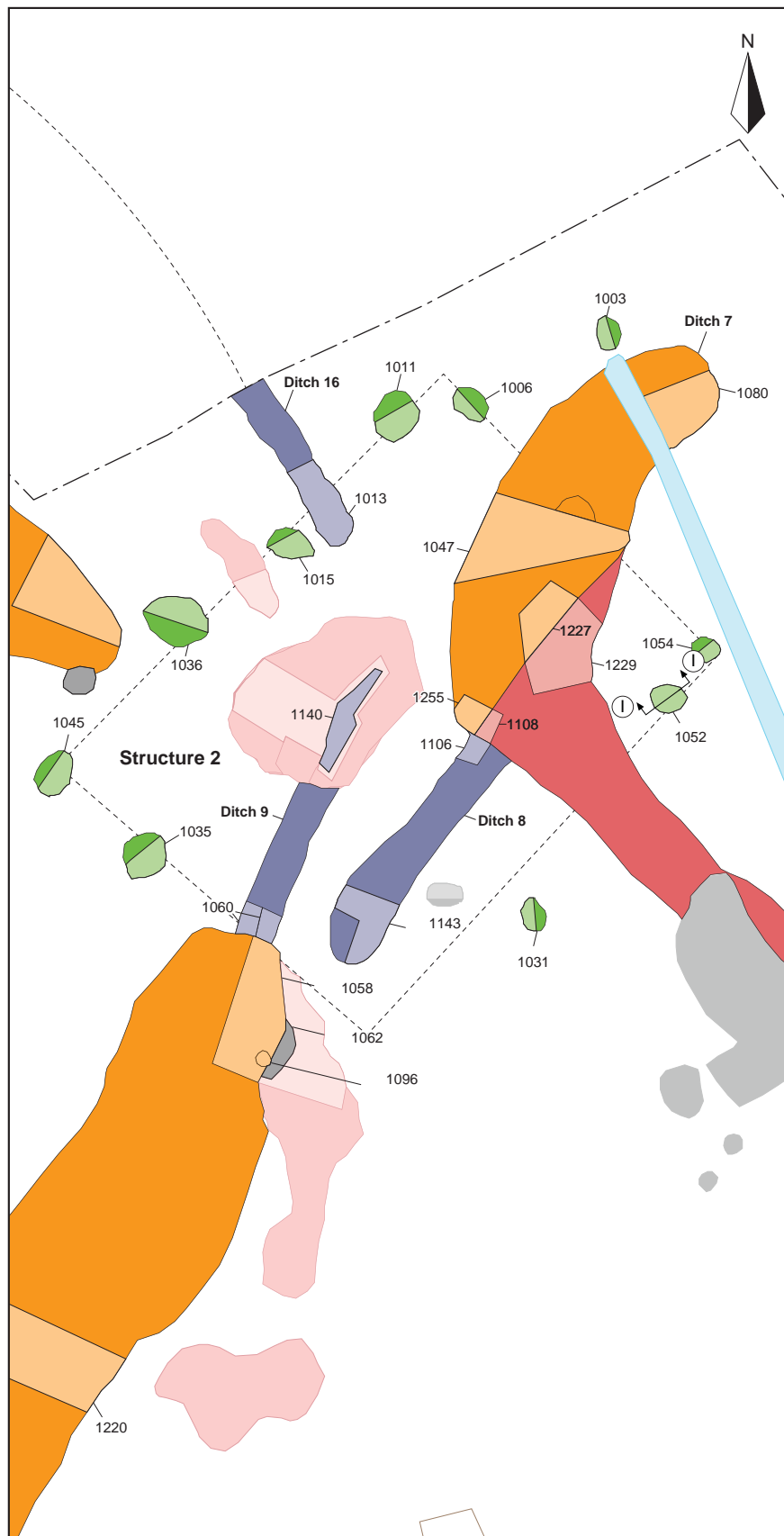


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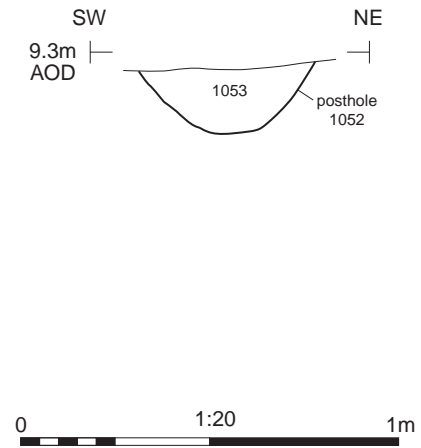
PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Horndean Road, Emsworth,
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Structure 1: plan, sections and
 photographs

DRAWN BY CP PROJECT NO. 779038 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 19/03/2018
 APPROVED BY KW SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:100 9



Section II

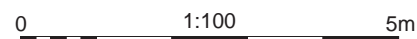


Structure 2, posthole 1041, looking south-west (scale 0.4m)



Structure 2, posthole 1045, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| excavation area
excavated/unexcavated | field drain |
| Period 2.1 | modern |
| Period 2.3 | treethrow |
| Period 2.4 | section location |
| Period 3 | |
| unphased archaeological feature | |





Working photograph of excavation area, looking south-east



Metaled deposit 1101, looking south-west (scale 2m)



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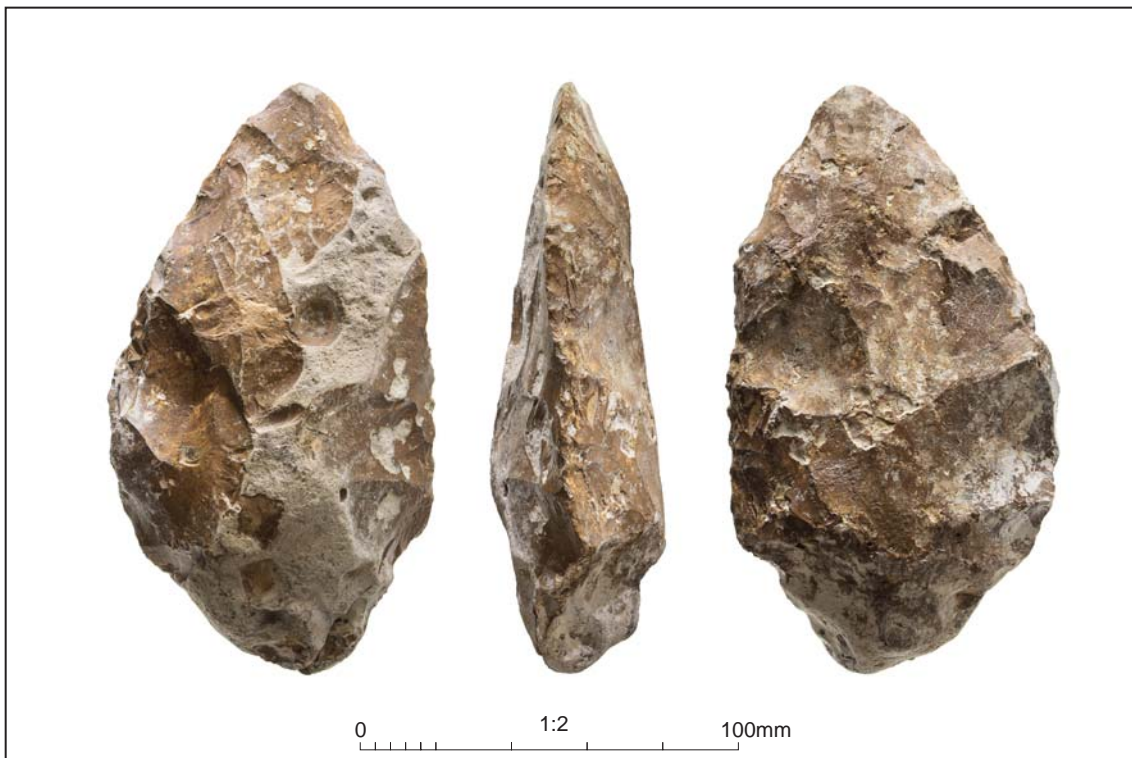
FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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 APPROVED BY KW SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

11



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PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Horndean Road, Emsworth,
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FIGURE TITLE

Handaxe (RA. 117): photograph

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FIGURE NO.

12

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