

**Well House Cottage,  
Well House Lane,  
Headbourne Worthy,  
Winchester**

*Programme of Archaeological works*



*for:*  
Wykeham Homes

CA Project: AN0199  
CA Report: AN0199\_1

July 2021



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<b>Cirencester</b> Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ  t. 01285 771 022	<b>Milton Keynes</b> Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT  t. 01908 564 660	<b>Andover</b> Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH  t. 01264 347 630	<b>Exeter</b> Unit 1, Clyst Units Cofton Road Marsh Barton Exeter EX2 8QW  t. 01392 573 970	<b>Suffolk</b> Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ  t. 01449 900 120
e. <a href="mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk">enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk</a>				

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Well House Cottage, Well House Lane, Headbourne Worthy, Winchester: Programme of Archaeological Works.
<b>Location:</b>	Well House Cottage, Well House Lane, Headbourne Worthy, Winchester, Hampshire.
<b>NGR:</b>	447560 132023
<b>Type:</b>	Watching Brief and Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	4th – 16th December 2020
<b>Planning reference:</b>	20/00845/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS); Accession No. AY 714
<b>Site Code:</b>	WHCH 20

In December 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological works on the 0.26ha site at Well House Cottage, Well House Lane, Headbourne Worthy, Winchester, on behalf of Wykeham Homes. The works comprised a watching brief and two subsequent excavation areas (Areas 1, 2). A limited finds assemblage of residual prehistoric were recorded, including worked flint (Neolithic/Bronze Age) and pottery (Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age) in later Roman and post-medieval features on the site.

Given the location of the current site, lying between two major Roman Roads between the important Roman *civitas* capitals of Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) and Silchester (*Cavella Atrebatum*) as well as Mildenhall (*Cunetio*), it is not surprising that evidence of agricultural Roman settlement has been recorded on the site from the current fieldwork. A substantial ditch recorded in the north of the site (Area 2), and another in the south (Area 1) correlate closely with the prevailing east/west and north/south orientations of a number of rectilinear cropmarks between the site and the Mildenhall Roman Road to the west. The paleoenvironmental evidence from the current investigations show that this landscape was a well-established, open downland from at least the (Late Iron Age to) Roman period onwards. The small number of Roman pits and postholes to the immediate south of the ditch, along with a very small quantity of iron slag and hearth or furnace residue and single fragments of both *tegula* and *imbrex* roof tiles from the post-medieval ditch in Area 1, indicate relatively minor Roman agricultural settlement activity on the site, with possibly more substantive Roman settlement in the vicinity.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In December 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological works on the 0.26ha site at Well House Cottage, Well House Lane, Headbourne Worthy, Winchester, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 447560 132023 (see Fig. 1). The watching brief observations and excavations undertaken by CA were commissioned and undertaken on behalf of Wykeham Homes.
- 1.2. Winchester City Council has granted planning permission for the development of six new dwellings on the site (planning ref: 20/00845/FUK). Condition 6 of the planning permission required the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The WSI was prepared by CA (2020a) and approved by Tracy Matthews, the Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) for Winchester City Council (HEOWCC).
- 1.3. The excavation works also complied with, *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The Site

- 1.4. The Well House Cottage site was 0.26 ha in extent, located on the south side of Well House Lane, situated to the west of the line of the Winchester to London railway, and the village of Headbourne Worthy, lying to the north of Winchester and on land adjacent to the Barton Farm residential development (Fig.1). It was bounded to the east by a trackway. Originally, it consisted of a dwelling, and additional outbuildings that were demolished prior to the start of archaeological works but following a Historic Building Recording survey undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2020b). The domestic dwelling, and outbuildings, were arranged around a regular courtyard. To the south of the group lay a large Dutch barn. The traditional buildings were built as a functional farm group in the 19th century, with the Dutch barn added in the mid-20th century (*op cit*).
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation, with no superficial deposits (BGS 2021).

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The archaeological background given below is a summary of the known archaeological evidence in the vicinity of the site, summarising key results from a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2009), and other recent works by PCA (forthcoming).

### *Palaeolithic - Neolithic (500,000 – 2400 BC)*

2.2. With the single exception of a poorly located hand-axe (Abbotts Barton area) there is no evidence in the immediate vicinity of the site for artefacts of this period. Due to the site's topography, the site geology is likely to have been subject to periglacial solifluction processes (Shackley 1981) resulting in sediment translocation (and potential artefacts) down slope, reducing the likelihood of any such artefacts occurring *in-situ*.

2.3. Whilst it is possible that the area was visited during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, little artefactual evidence has yet been recovered to support this. However, extensive fieldwalking survey of the chalk downland has shown that earlier prehistoric lithics may be relatively unreported in the vast lithic assemblages recovered from predominantly later Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (Jacobi 1981, Shennan 1985). At this time the landscape would still have been wooded. The absence of an obvious water source on the site is likely to have made other locations, such as the Itchen Valley, more likely to have been attractive for occupation sites.

### *Bronze Age (2400 – 700 BC)*

2.4. The Downland north of Winchester is noted for the occurrence of a number of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements and funerary monuments, with the clearance of large areas of woodland in this period creating the downlands landscape.

2.5. A single ring ditch is recorded just to the south of Well House Lane (PCA forthcoming) and west of the site. The segmented ring ditch, some 20m in diameter, only recently excavated (PCA forthcoming) is a Beaker round barrow ditch which contained a single Beaker burial within it.

### *Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)*

2.6. Evidence from aerial photography in this area confirms that the chalk downland was extensively settled in this period as well as the following Roman period (Fig.3 inset).

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2.7. At Barton Farm, an Iron Age or Roman date for many of these features is possibly suggested as the field cropmarks are sub-rectangular, but irregular in planform and are not aligned on either of the Roman roads (see below) passing either side of the site, but mostly to the west. Settlement activity appears to be focused on the two small enclosures set within a larger area straddled by a dry valley draining north-east towards Well House Farm.

2.8. Further evidence for Iron Age settlement comes from Old Dairy Cottage/Berewecke Fields where archaeological investigations in 1997 located a small rural farmstead within a ditched enclosure. A large number of pits, some of Early or Late Iron Age date, but most belonging to the Middle Iron Age were investigated and are thought to represent grain storage pits within the enclosure. Nearby a complex of ditches was interpreted as enclosed paddocks and fields. Two Romano-British burials were also recorded at Old Dairy Cottage.

#### *Roman (AD 43 – 410)*

2.9. Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) developed into a major centre of settlement and administration in the Roman period. Major roads radiated to the north-east to Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*), near Basingstoke and north-west to Mildenhall (*Cunetio*) near Marlborough. The line of the Roman road to Mildenhall is now the current B3420 Andover Road, which follows a north-west to south-east route to the west of the site. The road to Silchester now forms the route of the current B3047, Worthy Road running approximately north-east/south-west to the east of the site. Recent excavations only c.250m from the site and c.200m east of the Mildenhall Roman Road have recorded two large Roman mortuary enclosures with a relatively large number of inhumations and cremation burials (PCA forthcoming).

#### *Early Medieval (410 – 1066 AD)*

2.10. Archaeological evidence for this period is confined to the Saxon inhumation cemetery to the west of the Andover Road at Old Dairy Cottage and a small number of metal detector or other finds. A small settlement is noted at Headbourne Worthy, although nothing is recorded for the site itself. Kings Worthy, lying to the north, was probably the closest Saxon settlement in the area in this period, bar Winchester itself, with the site possibly on the edge of occupation of both settlements. A significant site of this period is Old Dairy Cottage, a capital punishment cemetery, which included a group of Saxon burials of 9th-10th century date alongside the extant Roman Road, c.730m south-west of the site. Approximately 400m to the



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west of the site, two Saxon hall buildings, one post-hole built, and one of plank-in-trench construction were noted, as well as fenced enclosures.

#### *Medieval (1066 – 1539 AD)*

- 2.11. In the late Saxon period (850 – 1066 AD) Headbourne Worthy developed into the core of a small medieval village, with the current site probably comprising outlying agricultural land.

#### *Post-Medieval (1540 – 1800)*

- 2.12. In this period Well House Lane (formerly known as Wilden"s Drove) provided a route linking the higher Downs where stock grazing predominated within the Itchen Valley; the site itself likely to have been agricultural in nature at this time.
- 2.13. In 1756 a Hessian Camp for the Hessian army was established c.600m to the south of the site, following the outbreak of the Seven Years War and a treaty with the German state of Hesse, when the area was likely open downland. Extensive evidence of this site was noted in PCA's 2015 excavations. (PCA forthcoming).
- 2.14. Commons and open fields in Headbourne Worthy were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1788, with the enclosure of the area, the first of several more recent developments that were to radically change the landscape. These are mostly associated with the construction of the Winchester to London railway, and the post-World War 2 expansion of the northern suburbs of Winchester.

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1. The general objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:
- identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features at the site prior to their destruction by the proposed development.
  - recover and analyse any artefactual evidence.
  - sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
  - report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance; and
  - compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

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- 3.2. The specific objective of the excavation was to further investigate if the remains associated with the excavations to the west of the site, at Barton Farm, extend into the site.
- 3.3. Reference will be made to the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas* (Hey and Hind 2014) so that the results of the current investigations can be placed within their local and regional context.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief by a competent archaeologist comprised the observation of five areas (Trenches 1-5) of works associated with the demolition and removal of foundations of the original dwelling and outbuildings on the site (Fig 2).
- 4.2. Two excavation areas were opened within the site (see Fig. 3) with Area 2 being split:
- Area 1 (383m<sup>2</sup>)
  - Area 2 (460 m<sup>2</sup>)
- 4.3. The two excavation areas were located to investigate the archaeological potential of the site in the location of the earlier demolished buildings, prior to the proposed development. Both areas had to be reduced in size as a result of existing services and the current site boundaries, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority, Tracy Matthews.
- 4.4. The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the excavation areas by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under continual archaeological supervision to the top of the natural geology, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.5. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.6. Deposits were assessed for their paleoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of*

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*Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Two bulk samples were taken (see Section 7 below).

- 4.7. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.8. CA will make arrangements with Hampshire Cultural trust for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the finds assemblage. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.9. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## **5. RESULTS**

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief and excavation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded features and deposits are listed in Appendix A. Details of the finds assemblage recorded from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B, whilst the biological evidence is detailed in Section 7 and Appendix C.

### **Watching Brief Phase**

- 5.2. Five watching brief areas of interest (Trenches 1 - 5) were defined during the archaeological watching brief works (Fig. 2). No archaeological features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed (though various layers were described, Appendix A) and no finds pre-dating the modern period were recorded. The chalk bedrock natural geology was only exposed in a small part of the south of Trench 5, lying at between 0.15 - 0.90m below existing ground level. Overlying the natural geology, the subsoil comprised a mid-brown friable clay/silt lying between 0.15 - 0.82m below the ground surface. Finally, the subsoil was overlaid by a range of modern deposits including levelling deposits, demolition rubble, foundation materials and in some places redeposited topsoil.

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## Excavation

5.3. Finds dating evidence indicates that most of the archaeological activity on the site dates to the Roman period, with the remaining features being post-medieval in date (Fig.4). Stratigraphic and finds analyses of the results indicate three periods of activity on the site:

- Phase 1 - Prehistoric (Mesolithic – Iron Age)
- Phase 2 - Roman
- Phase 3 - Post-medieval/Modern

5.4. Some features could not be definitively assigned to a period due to a lack of stratigraphic relationships or chronologically distinct finds evidence.

### *Natural Deposits and soil sequence*

5.5. The natural geology 1002/2003, was a light yellowish-white, compact, degraded chalk bedrock with scars of light/yellow brown firm clay/silt. It was sealed across Area 1 (Fig. 5) by subsoil 1001 which was in turn sealed by a layer of modern made ground and topsoil 1000. In Area 2 the natural geology was sealed by a mid-reddish-brown, friable, clay/silt colluvium in the northern part. Overlying the natural geology in the northern part of Area 2 and directly sealing the natural substrate of the southern part of Area 2 was subsoil 2001 which was the same as 1001. This in turn was sealed by the same mixture of made ground and topsoil seen in Area 1.

### **Phase 1: Prehistoric (Mesolithic – Iron Age)**

5.6. The earliest phase of archaeological activity on site was composed exclusively from residual finds recorded from later features. The very small (4) quantity of undiagnostic worked flint assemblage is probably of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date. In addition, a small assemblage of residual Middle Bronze Age (54/315g) and Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1/4g) pottery were recorded from Ditch A and Gully B respectively (Fig.3). The relatively large Middle Bronze Age assemblage from Ditch A is from a Deverel Rimbury bucket or barrel-shaped vessel, and has been interpreted as most probably derived from the disturbance of a Middle Bronze Age deposit during the construction or use-life of the substantial Roman Ditch A.

### **Phase 2: Roman**

5.7. This period of activity on the site is represented by a large east/west ditch (Ditch A) running across Area 2 in the north, as well as a short section of gully (Gully B) and a small number of postholes and pits in Area 1 in the south of the site (Fig.3).

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- 5.8. Boundary Ditch A was located near the north edge of the site, and investigated through ditch interventions 2009, 2013, 2018, 2024, 2028 and 2037. It extended across all of Area 2 and was >40m long, 2.70 - 3.00m wide and 0.65 to 1.26m deep, with moderate to steep straight sides and a flat or concave base (Fig. 7).
- 5.9. The fill sequence of the ditch varied between the excavated sections. In ditch section 2018 (not illustrated) the primary fill 2019 comprised a light orange-brown, friable silt/clay, which was covered by mid-orange brown friable clay/silt secondary fill 2020. The Middle Bronze Age pottery (8/23g) was recorded from fill 2019.
- 5.10. Ditch section 2028 contained six fills in total (Fig. 5). Fill 2029 was a light-yellow brown friable clay/silt primary fill confined largely to south and base of the ditch. This was overlaid by secondary fill 2030, a light brown, grey friable clay/silt on the south of ditch which in turn was covered by a dark grey/brown friable clay/silt fill, 2031. An overlying chalk rubble deposit 2032, laid on the north side of the ditch, followed by a second backfilling event of light grey/brown firm clay/silt, 2033. Finally, the ditch was completely infilled with a deposit of colluvium consisting of mid reddish-brown friable clay/silt 2034, similar to 2003. This deposit probably represents a tertiary fill, the final infilling representing the disuse of the ditch. Later undated posthole 2035 cut the upper fills (2031, 2033, 2034) of the ditch. The ditch fill sequence, with a characteristically asymmetrical deposition for the earlier fills, may indicate an associated bank to the south, collapsed or deliberately slighted.
- 5.11. Ditch section 2037 contained four fills (Fig. 8). A weathered natural primary fill consisting of a light-yellow/brown friable silt, 2041, was covered by a secondary fill of mid-brown friable silt, 2040 containing Middle Bronze Age pottery and animal bone. Following this was a similar chalk rubble backfill to 2032, 2039 and again the final fill consisted of a colluvial deposit, 2038. Although less marked than section 2028, the ditch fill sequence of section 2037, has a slightly asymmetrical depositional sequence, perhaps again indicating an associated bank collapse from the south.
- 5.12. The handmade flint and shell-tempered pottery fabrics noted from Ditch A fills (2010, 2019, 2040) are representative of types, found locally across the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods but include a Middle Bronze Age sherd possibly from a large, bucket or barrel-shaped vessel, commonly characteristic of the Deverel Rimbury tradition (see Section 6 below).

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- 5.13. Pit 1036 (Fig.3) was in the north of Area 1, within a small cluster of otherwise undated discrete features. It was sub-oval in plan with steep near vertical straight sides and a concave base, measuring 0.80m long, 0.40m wide and 0.35m deep. Its fill 1037 was a mid-orange/brown friable clayey silt backfill which contained a single fragment of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery.
- 5.14. Posthole 1022 (Fig. 3) was in the centre of Area 1 in a cluster of undated discrete features. It was circular in plan with gradual to steep straight sides and an irregular base, measuring 0.52m long, 0.43m wide and 0.12m deep. Its fill was a mid-dark brown friable clay/silt natural infill 1023, which contained a sherd of Roman pottery.
- 5.15. Pit 1014, fill 1015 (Fig.3) contained a single fragment of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) and a worked flint flake.
- 5.16. Posthole 1019 (Fig.9) was sub-circular in plan, c. 0.5m diameter and 0.15m deep with moderate to steep straight sides and a flat base. Aside from a chalky backfill 1020, the posthole also contained a dark brown friable clayey silt 1021. The fill of a postpipe of c.0.2m diameter, following the removal of a timber post. Although undated the proximity of the posthole to other Roman features would suggest this is probably also of the same date.
- 5.17. Posthole 1024 (Fig. 9) produced a single worked flint and a very small Roman pottery sherd. Undated posthole 1030, fill 1031, was 0.38m diameter and 0.21m deep. This is possibly also of Roman date (Fig.7).
- 5.18. Gully B was located in the south-west corner of Area 1 (Fig.3) and included interventions 1003 and 1009. It was east/west aligned and >8m long with a terminal at its east end. It was 0.47 - 0.77m wide and 0.05-0.22m deep, with steep, straight sides and a flat base. It contained single, primary fill 1004, a mid-brown friable clay/silt. Two pottery sherds, including a sherd of prehistoric pottery and a Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, were found in fill 1010 of section 1009, as well as two fragments of Roman CBM and a single piece (39g) of iron working slag. The single iron working slag may be associated with a very small quantity of industrial residue recorded from the sample of fill 1017 of Roman pit 1014 (see Section 7 below). It is possible this latter material represents waste from an oven, kiln or fire which had multiple functions,

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### Phase 3: Post Medieval/Modern

- 5.19. The remaining dated features were assigned to the post medieval/modern period (Fig.3). These included two field boundary Ditches C and D, plus two pits (1044, 1046) containing modern animal burials which were recorded *in-situ* but not excavated.
- 5.20. Curvilinear field boundary Ditch C was in the south of Area 1, aligned east/west across site and included sections 1005 and 1042. It measured >25m long, 1.40m wide and 0.36m deep with steep, straight sides and a flat base. It contained three fills (1006, 1007, 1008=1043) containing CBM and metal objects dating to the post-medieval period.
- 5.21. Field boundary Ditch D (Fig. 6) was located along the north of Area 2. It included interventions 2006 and 2016. It was >40m long, 2.80m wide and 0.32m deep with gradual, straight sides and a flat base. It contained a primary fill (2007) of light-greyish-brown, compact clay/silt which was sealed by secondary fill of mid-grey/brown friable clay/silt. The secondary fills (2008=2017) contained residual Roman CBM including *tegula* and *imbrex* roof tile fragments, a brick fragment and animal bone. This ditch is a continuation of a surviving field boundary ditch discernible to the immediate east of the site.
- 5.22. Two modern pits were also recorded in Area 1. Pit 1044 was oval in plan and measured 0.50m long and 0.35m wide and contained a mid-orange/brown friable silt/clay backfill over an animal burial.
- 5.23. Pit 1046 was oval in plan and measured 1.07m long and 0.50m wide and contained a dark grey/brown friable clay/silt backfill over an animal burial. Neither were excavated due to health and safety concerns.

## 6. THE FINDS

### *The Pottery*

- 6.1. Pottery amounting to 62 sherds (373g) was recorded from nine deposits. All was recovered by hand, from the excavation of ditch and pit/posthole features located in Areas 1 and 2 (Table 1). The recorded material dates to the prehistoric and Roman period and is described below chronologically. The pottery has been recorded in

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accordance with current standards recommended for archaeological material (Barclay et al. 2016). Fabric codes utilized for recording are defined below.

### *Prehistoric*

- 6.2. The pottery of this period was recorded mainly from Area 2. Most derived from ditches, with a single sherd which was unstratified. The pottery is well-fragmented and comprises body or base sherds only. Surface preservation, and of calcareous and other inclusions are however good and abrasion was limited to redeposited material recorded from Area 1.
- 6.3. Prehistoric fabrics are described in summary below. All were handmade types and occur in fabrics which may have been produced locally.

### *Fabrics*

FL1 Coarser flint tempered. Contains common, moderately-sorted angular (calcined) flint; 0.5-1mm and sparse, fine, sub-angular calcareous inclusions. (<0.3mm). Thickness 9–14mm. 27 sh; 160g (deposits 2010, 2019, 2040).

FL2 Finer flint tempered. Contains common, well-sorted angular (calcined) flint; <0.5mm. Thickness 8mm. 4 sh; 10g (deposit 2019)

SH Medium/fine shell tempered. Contains common or abundant, moderately-sorted fossil shell; 0.5-1mm. Thickness 9–15mm. 25 sh; 174g (deposits 1037, 2040)

QZ Quartz-tempered with sparse limestone/shell. Common fine quartz sand, with sparse fine white calcareous inclusions. 1 sh; 4g (deposit 1010)

### *Form and decoration*

- 6.4. As noted, rim sherds were absent from the assemblage and only a single incidence of decoration was noted from deposit 2019 (fill of ditch 2018). This occurred in coarse flint-tempered fabric FL1 and consisted a small sherd with a part of an applied, fingertip impressed strip. The decoration, combined with the fabric/sherd thickness are most suggestive of dating in the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1600/1500–1200 BC) and styles associated with the Deverel-Rimbury tradition.

### *Discussion*

- 6.5. The handmade flint and shell-tempered fabrics noted from Area 2 ditches 2018 and 2037 (fills 2019 and 2040) and unstratified material (deposit 2010) are



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representative of long-lived potting traditions, occurring locally across the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. The Middle Bronze Age dating suggested for the decorated sherd from deposit 2019 can most likely be applied to the remainder of the (Area 2) group. Sherd thickness, commonly in the 12–14/15mm range, is certainly consistent with such dating, suggestive of the presence of large, bucket or barrel-shaped vessels commonly characteristic of the Deverel Rimbury tradition. The single handmade bodysherd in sandy fabric QZ noted from ditch 1009 (upper fill 1010) probably dates to the Iron Age.

#### *Roman (including Late Iron Age/Early Roman)*

- 6.6. The small quantities of Roman pottery (5 sherds; 25g) were recorded from posthole and ditch deposits mostly from Area 1. Condition is poor with most sherds small and fairly heavily abraded. The single rim sherd, identified in a fine, micaceous oxidized fabric, is from the first fill of ditch 1009 (deposit 1011). It is identified as from a necked jar form, with a rolled-over rim. The remaining represented fabrics consist of reduced-fired coarseware types. A grog-tempered type recorded as single sherds from ditch 2016 (fill 2017) and ditch 1009 (fill 1010) may date to the period transitional across the late Iron Age and Early Roman periods (c. 1st centuries BC/AD).

#### *Fabrics*

BS Wheelthrown sandy, dark grey/black-firing. 2 sh, 4g (deposits 1023, 1025)

GTq ?Wheelthrown. Dark grey-firing, with common medium grog and sparse quartz. 2 sh; 13g (deposits 1010, 2017)

OXfm Fine, oxidized (strongly micaceous). Pale orange with grey core. 1 sh; 8g (deposit 1011)

#### *Ceramic Building Material*

- 6.7. A total of 12 fragments (485g) were recovered by hand from six deposits from Areas 1 and 2 (Table 1). Condition is poor, the fragments mostly small and abraded. Most material dates to the Roman period, this occurring in fine or coarser sandy pale orange fabrics, some with distinctive yellowish unhomogenised clay inclusions. Roman fragments where form/class were identifiable were recorded from Area 2 deposits and comprised limited single examples of a tegula (flanged roof tile) and imbrex (curved roof tile), both from fill 2008 of ditch 2006, and a probable brick from fill 2017 of ditch 2016.

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- 6.8. Material post-dating the Roman period was recorded from Area 1 fill 1006 of ditch 1005. A fragment in a flat tile measuring 11mm in thickness probably dates to the post-medieval period. A wall tile fragment with a white glaze is later, probably no earlier than the late 19th or early 20th centuries.

#### *Worked flint*

- 6.9. Four pieces (32g) of humanly-worked flint were recovered by hand from three deposits from Areas 1 and 2. Raw material consists of flint which in all instances was coloured pale grey/white as the result of recortication. All pieces consist of flakes, none of which exhibit secondary working. Pieces from Area 1 postholes 1014 and 1024 (fills 1016 and 1025) are heavily 'rolled' and almost certainly redeposited. The pieces from Area 2 were unstratified finds. None of the recovered material was closely dateable.

#### *Industrial waste*

- 6.10. A fragment of dense ironworking slag (39g) was the only material in this category which was recorded. It is indeterminate of process, similar appearing material being generated from both iron smelting and smithing activities. It was recovered from Roman-dated fill 1010 of ditch 1009.

#### *Metal finds*

- 6.11. The metal item, a fragmentary and unidentifiable object of iron, was recorded from fill 1006 of ditch 1005. Quantities of ceramic building material recovered in association were of post-medieval or modern date and similar dating is likely for the iron object. It will not be retained.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

### **Animal Bone**

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to 23 fragments (321g) was recovered via hand excavation from the fills of Period 2 Ditch A (cut 2037) and Period 3 Ditch D (cuts 2006 and 2016) (see Table 2, Appendix B). The material was highly fragmented, but very well preserved making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*).

#### *Period 2 - Roman*

- 7.2. A single fragment (114g) of cattle bone was recovered from ditch fill 2040 (Ditch A cut 2037) and identified as a partial scapula. The bone displayed no cut marks to

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indicate and origin in butchery waste however, this commonly exploited domestic species is to be expected in assemblages of this period. A further 17 fragments (1g) of amphibian bone were also recovered. It was not possible to identify them to species, but it is more than likely that they represent the partial remains of a single frog or toad.

#### *Period 3 - Post Medieval/Modern*

- 7.3. The remaining 22 fragments (239g) were recovered from ditch fills 2008 (ditch 2006) and 2017 (ditch 2016), both fills of Ditch D. A limited amount of cattle and sheep/goat bone was identified which displayed impact damage suggestive of an origin in butchery waste.

### **Paleoenvironmental Evidence**

#### *Introduction and Methods*

- 7.4. Two bulk samples, 22 litres of soil, were taken from Roman pit 1014 in Area 1 and probable Roman boundary Ditch A, section 2037 in Area 2. Both were processed in full, with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site during the Roman period.
- 7.5. The samples were all processed by standard floatation (CA Technical Manual No.2) and the flots were collected in a 250µm sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains, or artefacts are noted below in Table 3 below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals. Mollusc shells were noted in these samples and nomenclature for the mollusc assemblages follows Anderson (2005) and details of the ecological preferences of the species follow Evans (1972), Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

#### *Quantification*

- 7.6. For the purpose of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

## Results

**Table 3 - Material recovered from flot and non-floating residues**

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Context No</u>	<u>Cut No.</u>	<u>Feature type</u>	<u>Date of deposit</u>	<u>Flot and residue contents</u>
100	1017	1014	pit	Roman	charred cereal grains # charred legumes ## charred seeds # charred organic material ++ charcoal ++ snails ## ferrous globules # non-ferrous globules +
200	2040	2037	ditch	Roman	charcoal # snails ## rootlets +

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### Phase 2 - Roman

- 7.7. Sample 200, from fill 2040 of boundary Ditch A in Area 2 (section 2037), produced a very small flot of less than 5ml. Modern rootlets were common and were removed, as much as is practicable, prior to scanning. No charred plant remains were recovered, other than a small quantity of wood charcoal. These remains were highly comminuted making them unsuitable for species identification.
- 7.8. A small number of snail shells were recovered from the flot and the non-floating residues. *Hellicella itala*, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia sp.* are all open country species and are indicative of dry calcareous grassland in the vicinity, whilst *Oxychilus cellarius* is a shade-loving species and suggests patches of long grass along the ditch edges or within it.
- 7.9. Fill 1017 of pit 1014 (sample 100) produced a relatively small flot of around 65ml. The preservation is through charring and is fair to poor. Wood charcoal fragments were frequent but were generally highly comminuted making them unsuitable for species identification. Some of the fragments present were large enough to identify as being from ring porous species such as oak (*Quercus sp.*). Most of the charcoal fragments recovered were highly vitrified, as though they had been exposed to high temperatures or repeated burning events.
- 7.10. Cereal grains were very rare, wheat (*Triticum sp.*) and barley (*Hordeum sp.*) were present in low numbers or as single specimens. A small number of cereal grains were too abraded to identify, and a very low number could only be recorded as grass/cereal (*Poaceae/Gramineae*). A single grass family culm node and a single rachis was observed but were too fragmented to identify. Charred pea family

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(*Pisum/Lathyrus*) seeds and cotyledons were present in low numbers and may indicate a crop or weeds of arable fields or grassland. There is no evidence from this assemblage of any crop processing taking place in the immediate vicinity.

- 7.11. Charred weed seeds were rare and were those of cabbage family (*Brassicaceae*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) andampions (*Silene sp.*). These may represent weeds of arable fields or grasslands.
- 7.12. A black vitrified organic material was common within the flot from the pit fill 1017 and may represent food waste disposed of within a fire. Much of the charcoal present appears to have been exposed to high temperatures or multiple burning events, with clinker type material being common within the non-floating residues. The presence of ferrous spheroids and non-ferrous vitrified globules within the flot and the residues may indicate light industrial activities, such as metal working, taking place in the vicinity (possibly the same source as the iron slag in Gully B fill 1010). Although the source of the material deposited within pit fill 1017 has not been identified within the limits of the current investigation, it is possible this material represents waste from an oven, kiln or fire which had multiple functions, combining domestic and light industrial activities within the one feature.
- 7.13. Although pit 1014 has been recorded as Roman, it is possible that the charred material recovered from fill 1017, may be later, intrusive material, maybe from Medieval or Post-Medieval activity in the area.
- 7.14. A small number of snail shells were present within this flot material. *Hellicella itala*, *Vallonia sp.* and *Pupilla muscorum* again, indicating dry calcareous grassland in the vicinity.

### Conclusions

- 7.15. In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material, with charred plant remains being absent from Roman ditch fill 2040 (sample 200). Although remains were recovered from Roman pit fill 1017 (sample 100) identifiable material was sparse, due to its abraded and fragmented nature. It is likely these remains represent domestic and light industrial waste, the cleaning from an oven, kiln or fire waste that has been deliberately deposited within the backfill of the pit during the Roman periods. The assemblage suggests that this pit is away from any concentration of activity during this period.

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- 7.16. The mollusc evidence indicates that this area was a well-established, open downland from at least the (Late Iron Age to) Roman period onwards.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The watching brief identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance. However, the excavation areas identified a small number of Roman and post-medieval/modern features. There were a limited number of cut archaeological features and almost no stratigraphic relationships present, resulting in the site phasing relying almost wholly upon the small component of dateable finds from the assemblage overall or from spatial relationships.
- 8.2. Evidence for early prehistoric activity (Mesolithic – Neolithic/Bronze Age) is represented by only four pieces of undiagnostic, residual worked flint from later features. This may represent ephemeral and episodic activity of these periods. For the later prehistoric period, a moderate assemblage of Middle Bronze Age residual pottery of the Deverel Rimbury tradition and a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recorded respectively from a large east/west Ditch A in Area 2 and east/west Gully B in Area 1. The Middle Bronze Age pottery from Ditch A has been interpreted as residual, and probably indicates the disturbance of a deposit of Middle Bronze Age date during the construction/use of Ditch A, probably in the Roman period. While no direct Roman evidence was recovered from Ditch A, based on its morphology, and the abraded nature of the pottery recovered from the ditch, it was interpreted as Roman in the field due to its similarities to cropmarks in the vicinity. Alternatively Ditch A may represent an earlier Middle Bronze Age feature, but the abraded nature of the pottery recovered from it would be unusual for a feature of that date.
- 8.3. A number of ditched enclosures, field systems and trackways have been mapped in the vicinity, from aerial photographs (Fig. 3) to the west and south of the site, but particularly between the current site and the Mildenhall Roman Road to the west. The dimensions and planform morphology of these cropmark features are most likely to be of Late Iron Age or Roman date. Components of these cropmarks have been partially investigated c.250m to the west of the site and have revealed two large Roman mortuary enclosures including a number of cremation burials and inhumations (Matthews 2020).

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- 8.4. The site lies between two major Roman Roads between the important Roman *civitas* capitals of Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) and Silchester (*Cavella Atrebatum*) as well as Mildenhall (Roman *Cunetio*), it is not surprising that evidence of agricultural Roman settlement has been recorded. A substantial ditch (Ditch A) recorded in the north of the site (Area 2), and Gully B (Area 1) correlate closely with the prevailing east/west orientation of the rectilinear cropmarks. The cropmarks represent a well-managed (Late Iron Age and) Roman agricultural landscape and Ditch A possibly represents an enclosure ditch for livestock management rather than settlement (due to a relative lack of finds), as a component of this Roman landscape. The paleoenvironmental evidence from the current investigations show that this landscape was a well-established, open downland from at least the (Late Iron Age to) Roman period onwards. As has been pointed out, there have been extensive programmes investigating the exploitation of the chalk downland during the Roman period (Fulford 2014, 12.4) and this site can add data but to the body of knowledge about the vicinity of the site, but relatively little new knowledge in terms of landscape and land use.
- 8.5. Similarly, as this site appears to have been marginal to any settlement, it will complement information gathered as part of the archaeological mitigation works for the development at Barton Farm without substantively adding to our understanding of patterns of development and abandonment (Fulford 2014, 12.6). The small number of Roman pits and postholes to the immediate south of Ditch A (in Area 1), along with a very small quantity of iron slag and hearth or furnace residue and single fragments of both *tegula* and *imbrex* Roman roof tiles and a Roman brick fragment from Ditch D (Area 2), indicate relatively minor Roman agricultural settlement activity on the site, with possibly more substantive Roman settlement in the vicinity.
- 8.6. The Roman aqueduct that supplied Winchester is thought to have run through the site based on crop mark evidence. It was suggested that Ditch D may possibly be the remnants of the Roman aqueduct, but its form and morphology do not conform to sections of the aqueduct dug elsewhere where it was flat based and nearly vertical sided and contained fine silts, which were not present within this feature (Fasham and Whinney 1991, 5-7; Royall 2013, 39-40; PCA Barton Farm, Forthcoming).

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- 8.7. The remaining features uncovered within the site consisted of undated pits and postholes, with no clear function and post-medieval field boundaries which conform to existing modern field boundaries. Modern pits for the disposal of animal carcasses were not excavated.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Craig Jones, Jake Streatfield-James and Katherine Hebbard. This report was written by Craig Jones and Ray Kennedy. The finds, animal bone and biological evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy, Andy Clarke and Anna West respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by Richard Paxford and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Masonry		Smooth concrete slab laid on plastic and styrofoam. 0.17m thick			0.17m
101	Layer		Mid brown orange coarse builders sand used for levelling.			0.03m
102	Layer		Very dark brown grey friable clayey silt with <10% <35mm sub-angular flint and <5mm chalk flecks.			0.25m
103	Layer		Mid brown friable clayey silt with <15% <50mm sub-angular and sub-round flint and <10% <5mm chalk flecks. Only seen where [104] was located.			0.25-0.80m
104	Cut		Vertical sided flat based cut for foundation of conservatory walls.			0.80m
105	Fill	104	Rough concrete foundation for conservatory walls.			0.80m
200	Masonry		Mixture of rough and smooth concrete slabs used as flooring foundation for house.			0.28m
201	Layer		Brick and chalk rubble underneath (200). Largely left in-situ.			0.28-0.48m
202	Layer		Mid brown friable clayey silt with <5% <10mm chalk inclusions.			0.48-0.58m
300	Masonry		Rough concrete slab used for floor foundation of outbuilding/barn			0.12m
301	Layer		Brick and chalk rubble underneath (200). Overlies (306).			0.12-0.18m
302	Layer		Black tarmac. Seen only on southern edge of trench			0.06m
303	Layer		Dark grey brown friable clayey silt. Underneath (302). Only seen in southern edge of Trench 3.			0.06-0.30m
304	Layer		Black tarmac. Underneath (304). Only seen on southern edge of trench 3.			0.30-0.36m
305	Layer		Very dark brown grey friable clayey silt.			0.36-0.64m
306	Layer		Mid brown clay silt with <10% <40mm Sub-angular and sub-round flint and chalk fragments			0.64-0.82m
307	Layer		Possible natural seen in base of some of foundation trench [308]. Degraded light yellow white chalk.			>0.82m
308	Cut		Vertical sided flat based construction cut for wall foundations.			0.30m
309	Masonry	308	Rough concrete footings in [308].			0.30m
310	Layer		Square vertical sided construction cut for soakaway.			
311	Masonry	310	Square modern brick lined soakaway			
400	Masonry		Rough concrete slab used as floor foundation for outdoor kennels.			0.15m
401	Layer		Brick and chalk rubble overlain by (400) in eastern half of trench.			>0.15-0.17m
402	Layer		Mid brown friable clay silt with <10% <50mm sub-angular flint and <5% chalk flecks.			>0.15-0.17m
500	Masonry		Rough concrete slab used as flooring foundation for barn, Overlies (501) in north half of trench and (503) in south half.			0.15m
501	Layer		Large rounded pebble sub-base confined to northern half of trench.			0.15-0.18m
502	Layer		Mid brown friable clayey silt with <10% <40mm sub-angular flint and <5% chalk flecks.			0.18-0.38m
503	Layer		Light yellow white chalk. Seen in southern half of trench.			0.15-0.90m
504	Cut		Construction cut for piling. Total of 14 across trench.	1.00	1.00	0.90
505	Masonry		Rough concrete and steel rebar piling used in barn construction.	1.00	1.00	0.90
1000	Layer		Made ground/topsoil. Mixture of very dark grey brown friable clay silt, redeposited chalk, mid brown yellow gravel hoggin and building rubble.			0.49m
1001	Layer		Subsoil. Mid brown friable clay silt with <5% chalk fleck and <30mm sub-angular flints.			0.26m
1002	Layer		Natural. Light yellowish-white compact degraded chalk with scars of light yellowish-brown firm clay silt.			
1003	Cut		Ditch terminus. E/W orientation, steep sides, flat base.	0.57m	0.19m	0.05m
1004	Fill	1003	Single fill of ditch terminus. Mid brown loose clayey silt with <5% <50mm sub-angular flint and chalk flecks. Secondary fill.	0.57m	0.19m	0.05m

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1005	Cut		Field boundary ditch. E/W orientation, steep straight sides, flat base.	2.00m	1.40m	0.36m
1006	Fill	1005	1st fill of ditch. Mid brown friable clay silt with <10% <30mm sub-angular and sub-round flint and <20mm sub-angular chalk fragments. Primary fill	2.00m	1.40m	0.18m
1007	Fill	1005	2nd fill of ditch. Light yellow brown friable clayey silt with <25% <35mm sub-angular chalk flecks. Backfill of possible bank material.	2.00m	1.36m	0.28m
1008	Fill	1005	Top fill of ditch. Mid-dark grey brown friable clayey silt with <5% <20mm sub-angular chalk fragments.	2.00m	0.75m	0.14m
1009	Cut		Ditch. E/W orientation, steep sides, flat base.	0.48m	0.77m	0.22m
1010	Fill	1009	Top fill of ditch. Mid-dark brown loose clayey silt with <5% <100mm sub-angular flint and sub-angular chalk. Backfill	0.48m	0.75m	0.13m
1011	Fill	1009	1st fill of ditch. Mid brown friable clayey silt with <20% <150mm sub-angular flint and <30% < 150mm sub-angular chalk.	0.48m	0.77m	0.16m
1012	Cut		Pit. Rectangular in plan, gradual straight sides, flat base.	1.25m	0.93m	0.12m
1013	Fill	1012	Single fill of pit. Mid-dark brown loose clayey silty with <5% <50mm sub-angular flint and <10% <100mm chalk. Backfill	1.25m	0.93m	0.12m
1014	Cut		Pit / Posthole. Sub-circular in plan, moderate to steep straight sides, flat base.	0.90m	0.87m	0.41m
1015	Fill	1014	1st fill of posthole. Mixture of light yellowish-brown and mid brown firm clayey silt with <25% <25mm sub-angular chalk and <5 <90mm sub-angular flint. Backfill used as packing for post.	0.90m	0.87m	0.40m
1016	Fill	1014	2nd fill of posthole. Mid yellow brown friable clayey silt with <10% <30mm chalk fragments. Primary fill following removal of post.	0.50m	0.35m	0.22m
1017	Fill	1014	3rd fill of posthole. Black friable silty sand with 50% charcoal and <10% grit. Deposit of burnt material.	0.50m	0.35m	0.07m
1018	Fill	1014	Top fill of posthole. Mid brown grey friable clayey silt with <10% <20mm sub-angular chalk.	0.50m	0.35m	0.12m
1019	Cut		Posthole. Sub-circular in plan, moderate to steep straight sides, flat base.	0.54m	0.50m	0.15m
1020	Fill	1019	1st fill of posthole. Mid brown firm clayey silt with <10% <40mm sub-angular chalk. Backfill used as packing for post.	0.54m	0.50m	0.15m
1021	Fill	1019	2nd fill of posthole. Dark brown friable clayey silt. Backfill of postpipe following removal of post.	0.22m	0.20m	0.15m
1022	Cut		Posthole. Circular in plan, gradual to steep straight sides, irregular base.	0.52m	0.43m	0.12m
1023	Fill	1022	Single fill of posthole. Mid-dark brown friable clayey silt with <10% <50mm sub-angular flint and <10% chalk flecks. Natural infill.	0.52m	0.43m	0.12m
1024	Cut		Posthole. Circular in plan, steep straight sides, flat base.	0.34m	0.42m	0.14m
1025	Fill	1024	Single fill of posthole. Mid-dark brown friable clayey silt with <35% <150mm sub-angular flint and <20% sub-angular chalk. Natural infill	0.35m	0.42m	0.14m
1026	Cut		Posthole. Sub-circular in plan, vertical sides, flat base.	0.30m	0.30m	0.07m
1027	Fill	1026	Single fill of posthole. Mid orange brown friable clayey silt. Natural infill.	0.30m	0.30m	0.07m
1028	Cut		Pit. Sub-circular in plan, gradual straight sides, concave base.	1.00m	0.90m	0.20m
1029	Fill	1028	Single fill of pit. Mid grey brown friable clayey silt with <5% chalk. Backfill	1.00m	0.90m	0.20m
1030	Cut		Posthole. Circular in plan, steep straight sides, concave base.	0.38m	0.39m	0.21m
1031	Fill	1030	Single fill of posthole. Mid brown friable clayey silt with <15% <50mm sub-angular chalk. Backfill	0.38m	0.39m	0.21m
1032	Cut		Posthole. Sub-circular in plan, gradual straight sides, concave base.	0.40m	0.35m	0.12m
1033	Fill	1032	Single fill of posthole. Mid orange brown friable silty clay with <1% chalk.	0.40m	0.35m	0.12m
1034	Cut		Posthole. Sub-circular in plan, gradual straight sides, concave base.	0.35m	0.30m	0.12m
1035	Fill	1034	Single fill of posthole. Mid orange brown friable clayey silt. Backfill.	0.35m	0.30m	0.12m
1036	Cut		Pit. Sub-oval in plan, steep near vertical straight sides, concave base.	0.80m	0.40m	0.35m
1037	Fill	1036	Single fill of pit. Mid orange brown friable clayey silt <15% <60mm sub-angular flint. Packing material?	0.80m	0.40m	0.35m

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1038	Cut		Pit. Sub-oval in plan, steep near vertical straight sides, concave base.	1.00m	0.60m	0.35m
1039	Fill	1038	Single fill of pit. Mid orange brown friable clayey silt with <15% chalk. Backfill	1.00m	0.60m	0.35m
1040	Cut		Pit. Sub-oval, steep straight sides, flat base.	0.80m	0.53m	0.26m
1041	Fill	1040	Single fill of pit. Mid reddish brown friable clayey silt with < 20% <150mm sub-angular flint and <10% <80mm sub-angular chalk. Backfill	0.80m	0.53m	0.26m
1042	Cut		Ditch. E/W orientation, gradual straight sides, flat base.	0.64m	1.24m	0.09m
1043	Fill	1042	Single fill of ditch. Dark grey brown friable clayey silt with <25% <50-250mm sub-angular flint.	0.64m	1.24m	0.09m
1044	Cut		Pit. Modern animal burial. Unexcavated.	0.50m	0.35m	
1045	Fill	1044	Top fill of pit. Mid orange brown friable silty clay. Backfill over modern animal burial. Unexcavated.	0.50m	0.35m	
1046	Cut		Pit. Oval. Modern animal burial. Unexcavated.	1.07m	0.50m	
1047	Fill	1046	Top fill of pit. Dark grey brown firm clayey silt with modern CBM and animal bone. Backfill over modern animal burial. Unexcavated.	1.07m	0.50m	
2000	Layer		Made ground/topsoil. Mixture of very dark grey brown friable clayey silt, redeposited chalk, mid brown yellow gravel hoggin and building rubble.			0.33m
2001	Layer		Subsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt with <5% chalk fleck and <30mm sub-angular flints.			0.32m
2002	Layer		Colluvium. Mid red brown friable clayey silt with <25% <80mm sub-angular flints.			0.50m
2003	Layer		Natural. Light yellow white compact degraded chalk with scars of mid red brown firm clay silt and <10% <80mm sub-angular flint.			
2004	Cut		Tree throw. Irregular in plan, gradual to steep irregular sides and irregular base.	1.20m	0.80m	0.34m
2005	Fill		Single fill of tree throw. Mid orange brown friable clayey silt. Backfill.	1.20m	0.80m	0.34m
2006	Cut		Field boundary ditch. E/W orientation, gradual straight sides, flat base.	1.00m	2.80m	0.32m
2007	Fill	2006	1st fill of ditch. Light grey brown compact clayey silt with <15% sub-angular flint. Primary fill.	1.00m	2.80m	0.05m
2008	Fill	2006	Top fill of ditch. Mid grey brown friable clayey silt with <10% chalk. Secondary fill.	1.00m	2.80m	0.27m
2009	Cut		Initial excavation of Ditch 2028 thought to be a terminal. Identical to ditch 2028 as fully excavated.	0.23m	1.90m	0.20m
2010	Fill	2009	Light to mid brown clay/silt, friable with frequent chalk <0.1m, 35%.	0.23m	1.90m	0.20m
2011	Cut		Treethrow that cuts west side of ditch fill 2010.	1.30m	0.80m	0.34m
2012	Fill	2011	Single fill of treethrow 2011. Mid to dark brown clay/silt, friable to form with occasional chalk <80mm <25%.	1.30m	0.80m	0.34m
2013	Cut		Boundary ditch. E/W orientation, gradual straight sides, concave base.	1.00m	3.00m	0.65m
2014	Fill	2013	1st fill of boundary ditch. Light orange brown friable silty clay with <15% flint and chalk. Primary fill.	1.00m	1.20m	0.18m
2015	Fill	2013	Top fill of boundary ditch. Mid orange brown friable clayey silt with <15% flint. Secondary fill.	1.00m	3.00m	0.47m
2016	Cut		Field boundary ditch. E/W orientation, gradual straight sides, flat base.	0.50m	>0.71m	>0.22m
2017	Fill	2016	Single fill of ditch. Light-mid brown grey friable clayey silt with <50% ,150mm sub-angular flint.	0.50m	>0.71m	>0.22m
2018	Cut		Boundary ditch. E/W orientation, steep straight sides, not excavated to base.	0.50m	>0.54m	>0.42m
2019	Fill	2018	Single fill of ditch. Mid reddish-brown firm clayey silt with <25%, 50-100mm sub angular flint.	0.50m	>0.54m	>0.42m
2020	Cut		Posthole. Circular in plan, gradual straight sides, flat base.	0.20m	0.25m	0.03m
2021	Fill	2020	Single fill of posthole. Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with <5% chalk flecks and <5% 10-50mm sub-angular flint.	0.20m	0.25m	0.03m
2022	Cut		Posthole. Sub-circular in plan, gradual straight sides, flat base.	0.41m	0.36m	0.04m
2023	Fill	2022	Single fill of posthole. Light grey friable clay silt with <10% <30mm sub-angular chalk.	0.41m	0.36m	0.04m

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	Length	Width	Depth
2024	Cut		Boundary ditch. E/W orientation, moderate straight sides, not excavated to base. Cut by 2026.	0.50m	>0.29m	0.13m
2025	Fill	2024	Primary fill of ditch. Light brown grey friable clayey silt with <5% <20mm sub-angular chalk.	0.50m	>0.29m	0.13m
2026	Cut		Posthole. Sub-circular in plan, steep straight sides, flat base.	1.20m	1.01m	0.21m
2027	Fill	2026	Single fill of pit. Mid grey brown friable clayey silt with <1% chalk flecks.	1.20m	1.01m	0.21m
2028	Cut		Boundary ditch. E/W orientation, moderate to steep straight sides, flat base.	0.50m	2.70m	1.04m
2029	Fill	2028	1st fill of boundary ditch. Light yellow brown friable clay silt with <5% <40mm sub-angular chalk and flint. Primary fill	0.50m	2.30m	0.26m
2030	Fill	2028	2nd fill of ditch. Light brown grey friable clay silt with <15% <50mm sub-angular chalk. Primary fill	0.50m	1.59m	0.24m
2031	Fill	2028	3rd fill of ditch. Dark grey brown friable clay silt with <5% <10mm sub-angular chalk. Cut by 2035. Secondary fill	0.50m	2.47m	0.31m
2032	Fill	2028	4th fill of ditch. Light yellow brown friable clay silt with <25% <55mm sub-angular chalk. Backfill	0.50m	1.18m	0.17m
2033	Fill	2028	5th fill of ditch. Light grey brown firm clay silt with <15% <35mm sub-angular chalk. Backfill	0.50m	1.88m	0.71m
2034	Fill	2028	Top fill of ditch. Mid reddish-brown friable clay silt with <10% sub-angular chalk. Colluvial infill.	0.50m	1.51m	0.14m
2035	Cut		Posthole. Sub-circular in plan, vertical sides, flat base. Cuts 2031, 2033 and 2034.	0.23m	0.21m	0.70m
2036	Fill	2035	Single fill of posthole. Mid grey brown, friable clay silt with <10% <15mm chalk fragments.	0.23m	0.21m	0.70m
2037	Cut		Boundary ditch. E/W orientation, steep straight sides, concave base.	0.70m	2.74m	1.26m
2038	Fill	2037	Top fill of ditch. Mid reddish brown loose clayey silt with <5% <20-50mm sub-angular chalk and <10% <25-100mm sub-angular flint.	0.70m	1.04m	0.17m
2039	Fill	2037	3rd fill of ditch. Light yellow white with light brown mottling firm clayey silt with <50% 10-100mm sub-angular chalk and <5% 20-50mm sub-angular flint.	0.70m	2.71m	0.76m
2040	Fill	2037	2nd fill of ditch. Mid brown friable silt with <10% <20-55mm sub-angular chalk and <20% 20-150mm sub-angular flint.			
2041	Fill	2037	1st fill of ditch. Light yellow brown friable silt with <25% 20-50mm sub-angular chalk and <10% 20-50mm sub-angular flint.			

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

**Table 1: Finds concordance**

Area	Context	Material	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1	1006	CBM (modern)	Wall tile (glazed)	1	26	modern
		CBM (pmed.)	Flat tile	1	22	
		Iron	Object	1	45	
1	1010	CBM (Roman)	Misc.	2	14	Roman
		Pottery (Roman)	Fabric GTq	1	6	
		Pottery (Roman)	Fabric QZ	1	4	
		Industrial waste	Indet. ironworking slag	1	39	
1	1011	CBM (Roman)	Misc.	1	2	Roman
		Pottery (Roman)	Fabric OXfm	1	8	
1	1015	CBM (Roman)	Misc.	1	2	Roman
1	1016	Flint	Flake	1	6	-
1	1023	Pottery (Roman)	Fabric BS	1	2	Roman
1	1025	Flint	Flake	1	10	Roman
		Pottery (Roman)	Fabric BS	1	2	
1	1037	Pottery (prehist.)	Fabric SH	1	21	Pre.
2	2008	CBM (Roman)	Tegula	1	127	Roman
		CBM (Roman)	Imbrex	1	83	
2	2010 (unstrat.)	Flint	Flake	2	16	Prehistoric (MBA)
		Pottery (prehist.)	Fabric FL1	1	8	
2	2017	CBM	Roman	2	9	Roman
		CBM	Roman	1	54	
		CBM (Roman)	Brick	1	146	
		Pottery (Roman)	Fabric GTq	1	7	
2	2019	Pottery (prehist.)	Fabric FL1	4	13	Prehistoric (MBA)
		Pottery (prehist.)	Fabric FL2	4	10	
2	2040	Pottery (prehist.)	Fabric SH	24	153	Prehistoric (MBA)
		Pottery (prehist.)	Fabric FL	22	139	

## References

Barclay A., Booth P., Knight D., Evans J., Brown D.H. and Wood I., 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* Historic England.

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

**Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.**

Feature	Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	SM/AM	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Period 2 - Roman</b>								
A	2037	2040	1			17	18	115
<b>Period 3 - Post medieval/Modern</b>								
D	2006	2008		1			1	33
D	2016	2017	2		2		4	173
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>Weight</b>			<b>239</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>321</b>	

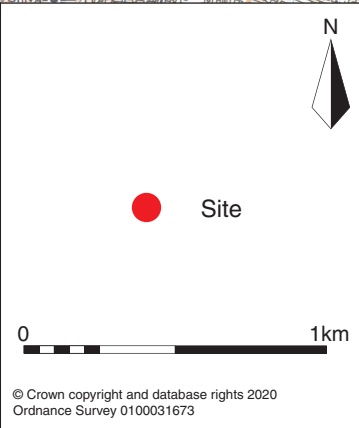
BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle sized mammal; SM/AM = small mammal/amphibian



## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Well House Cottage, Well House Lane, Headbourne Worthy, Winchester	
Short description	<p>A component of a Roman ditched landscape was recorded in the north of the site (Ditch A, Area 2) which contained residual worked flint and Middle Bronze Age pottery, probably from the disturbance of an earlier prehistoric feature during construction/use of the Roman ditch. A nearby post-medieval field boundary ditch (Ditch D) contained single fragments of Roman <i>tegula</i> and <i>imbrex</i> roof tiles and a brick fragment.</p> <p>A Roman gully and a small number of pits and postholes in the south of the site (Area 1) contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman pottery and iron working slag and residues, indicating Roman metalworking in the vicinity of the site. Overall, the site evidence represents a minor node of Roman agricultural settlement activity within a well-managed and open, chalk downland landscape, with evidence of possibly more substantive Roman settlement nearby.</p>	
Project dates	4-16 December 2020	
Project type	Watching Brief and Excavation	
Previous work		
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Well House Lane, Well House Cottage, Headbourne Worthy, Winchester	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.26 Ha	
Site co-ordinates	447560 132023	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator		
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Craig Jones	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content</b>
Physical	Hampshire Cultural Trust/ AY 714	Pottery, worked flint, CBM, iron slag, animal bone, metalwork
Paper	Hampshire Cultural Trust/ AY 714	Trench Records, Context Records, Sample Registers & Records, Photographic registers, Drawing Registers & Site Drawings
Digital	Hampshire Cultural Trust/ AY 714	Finds and context database, digital photos, survey data
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Well House Lane, Well House Cottage, Headbourne Worthy, Winchester: Programme of Archaeological Works</i> . CA typescript report <b>AN0199_1</b>		





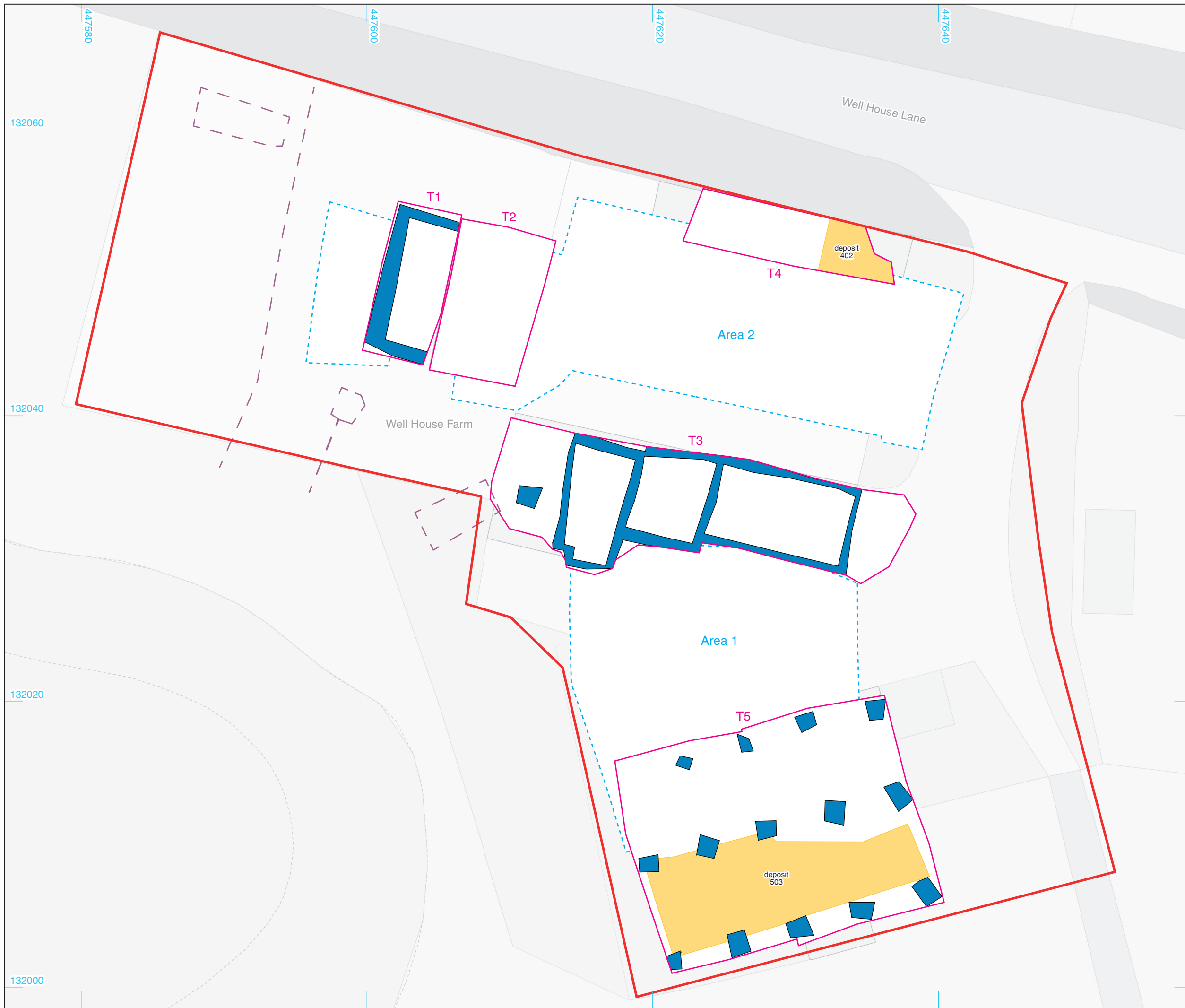

**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Well House Cottage, Well House Lane,  
 Headbourne Worthy, Winchester

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

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<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>24/12/2020</b>	
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>CJ</b>	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	<b>1:25,000</b>	<b>1</b>

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- Site boundary
- Watching brief trench (T1-5)
- Excavation area (Figure 3)
- Modern feature
- Deposit
- Constraint



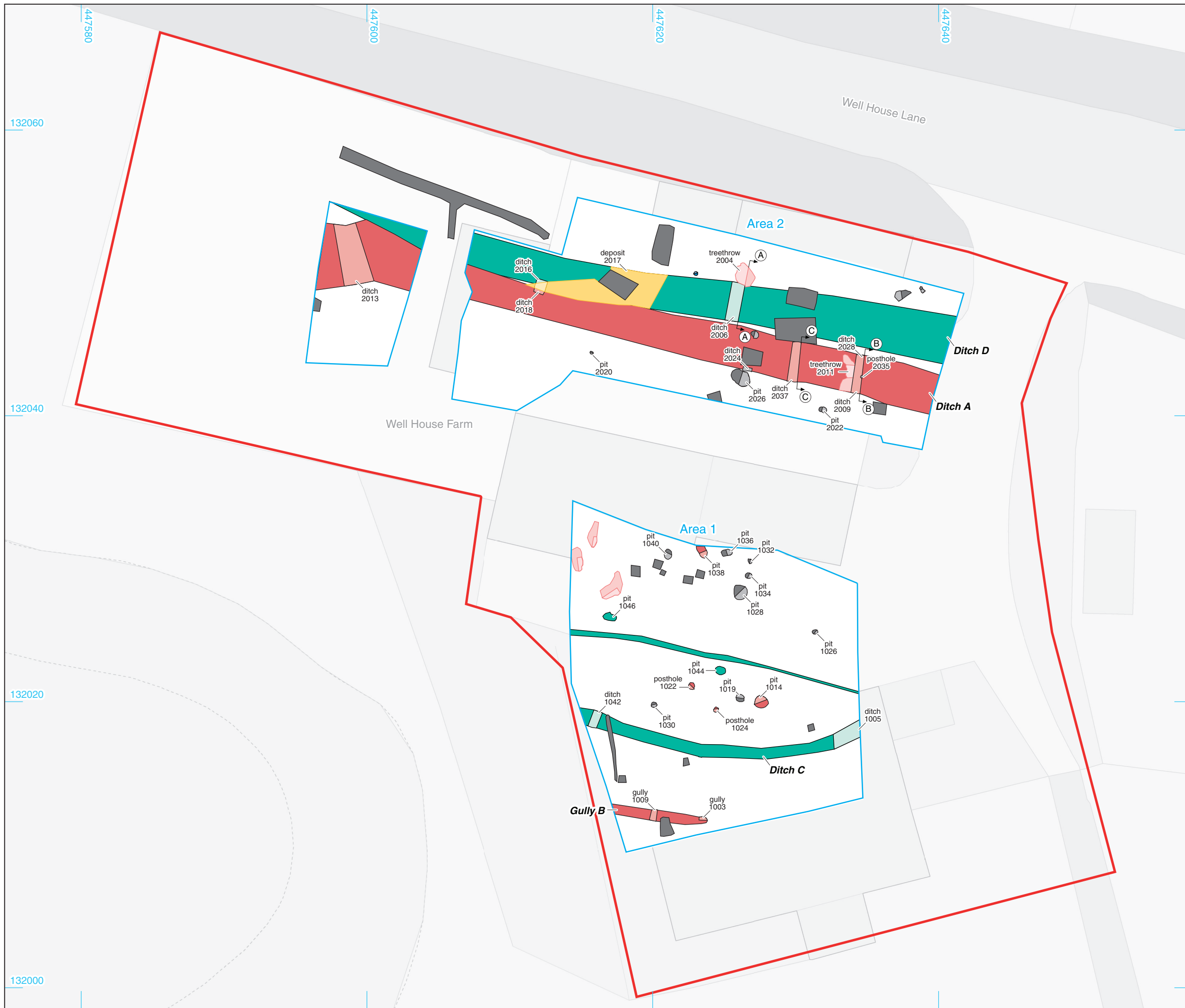
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 Suffolk 01449 900120  
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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 The site, showing the location of the  
 monitored groundworks

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--	--	------------------------



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Period 2 (Roman)  
(excavated / unexcavated)
- Period 3 (post-medieval -  
modern)
- Undated feature
- Deposit
- Treethrow
- A A Section location



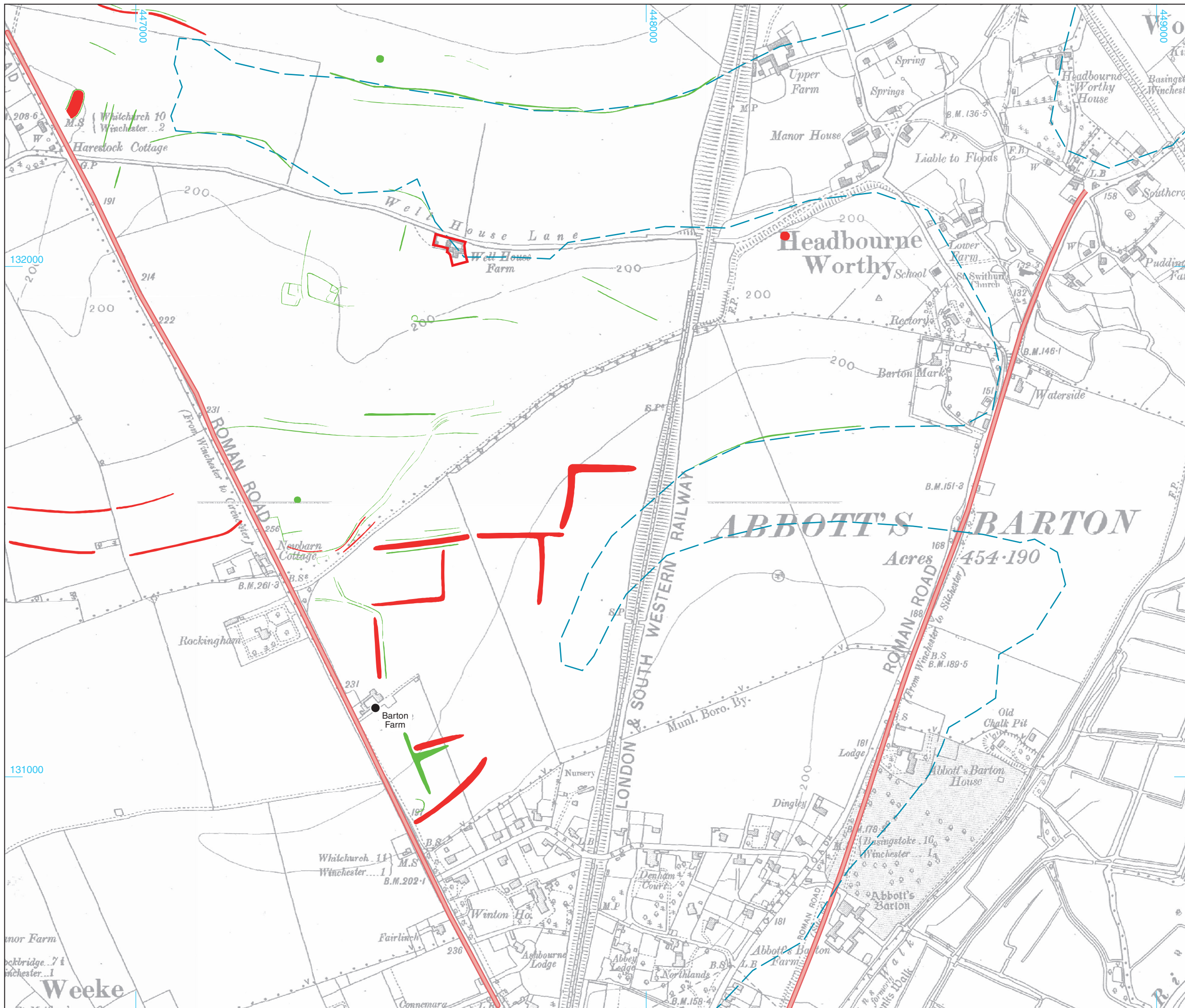
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[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Phased plan of all archaeological  
 features

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- Site
- Other named site
- NMP cropmarks**
- Ditch
- Bank
- Selected Roman features**
- Roman Road (CgMs 2009)
- Predicted Roman aqueduct route



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[Milton Keynes 01908 564660](tel:01908564660)  
[Suffolk 01449 900120](tel:01449900120)  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site, showing surrounding cropmarks and  
 selected Roman features, overlaying the  
 1910 edition Ordnance Survey

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0199	FIGURE NO.
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Area 1, looking north-east



Area 2, looking east



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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

*PROJECT TITLE*

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*FIGURE TITLE*

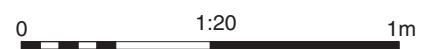
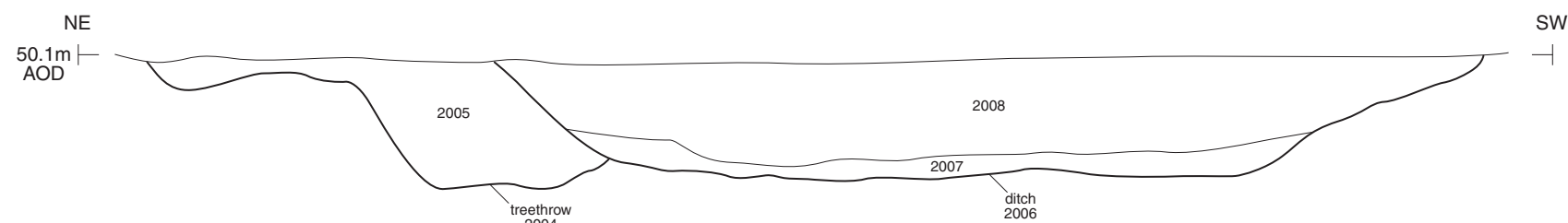
**General site photographs**

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*FIGURE NO.*

**5**

Section AA



Treethrow 2004 (left) and ditch 2006 (right), looking south-east (1m scale)



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Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
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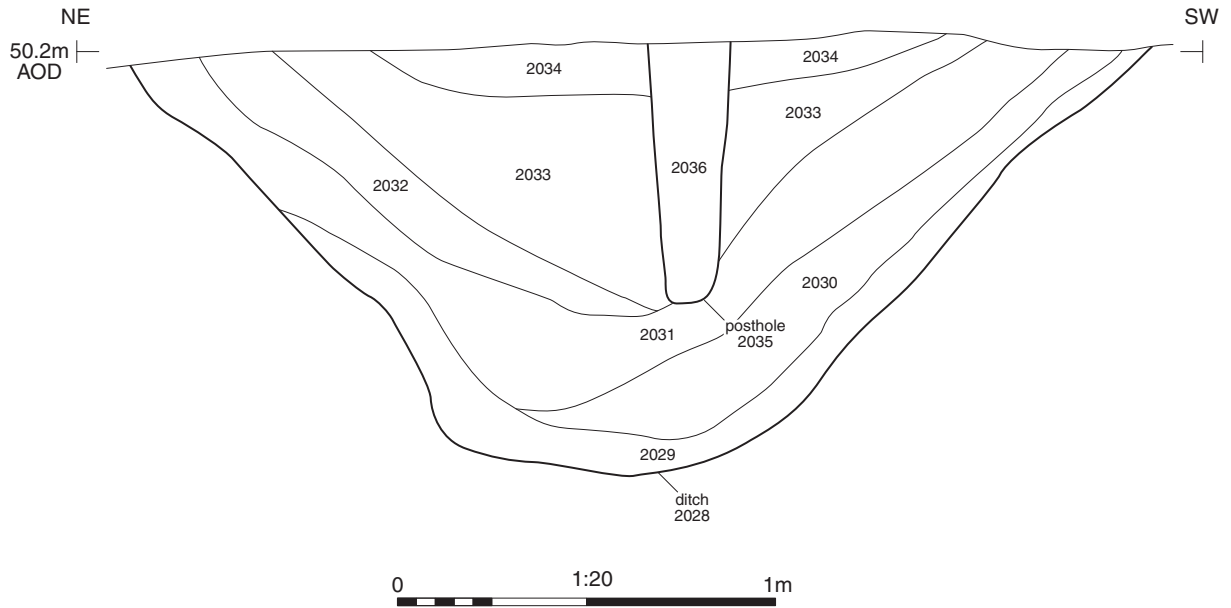
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FIGURE TITLE

**Ditch 2006: section and photograph**

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Section BB



Ditch 2028, looking north-east (1m scale)



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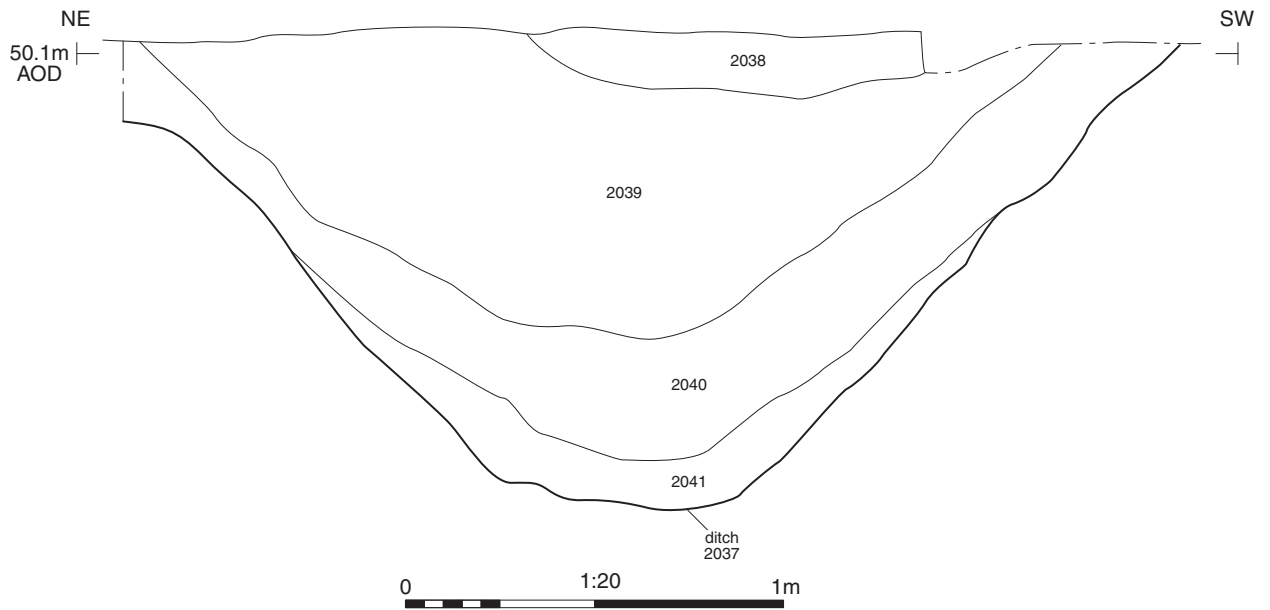
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FIGURE TITLE

**Ditch 2028: section and photograph**

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Section CC



Ditch 2037, looking east (1m scale)



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Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

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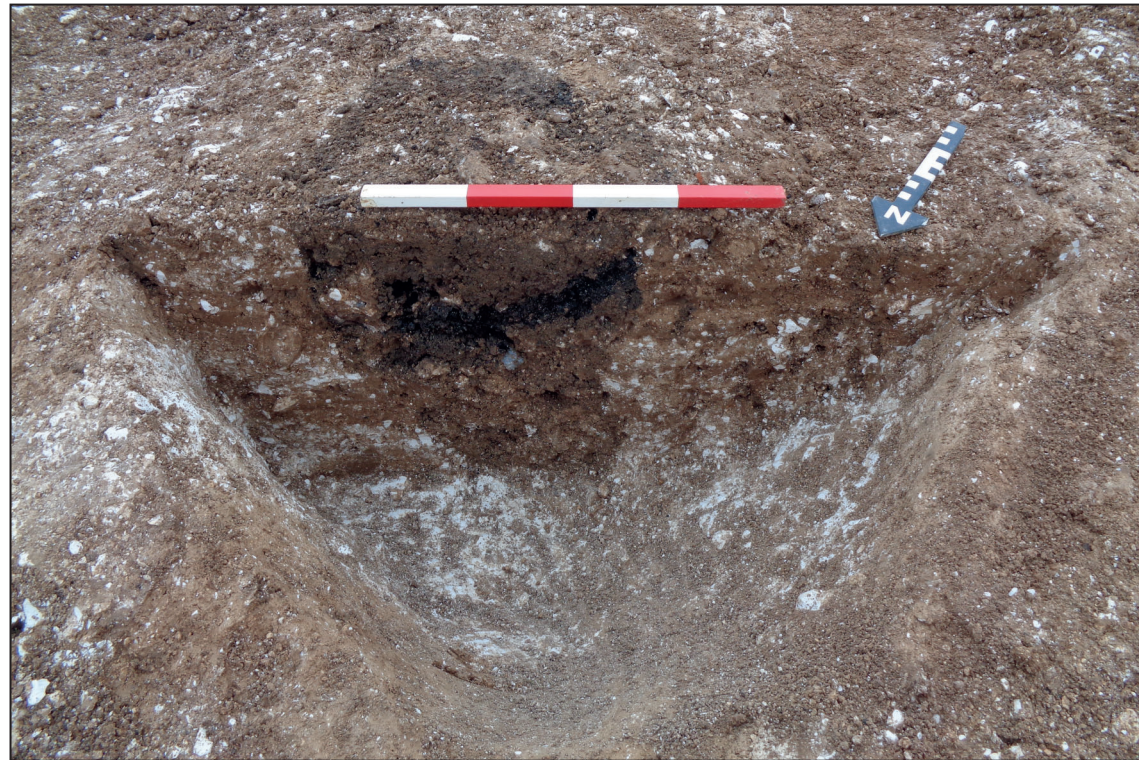
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FIGURE TITLE

**Ditch 2037: section and photograph**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/12/2020	
APPROVED BY	CJ	SCALE@A4	NA	<b>8</b>

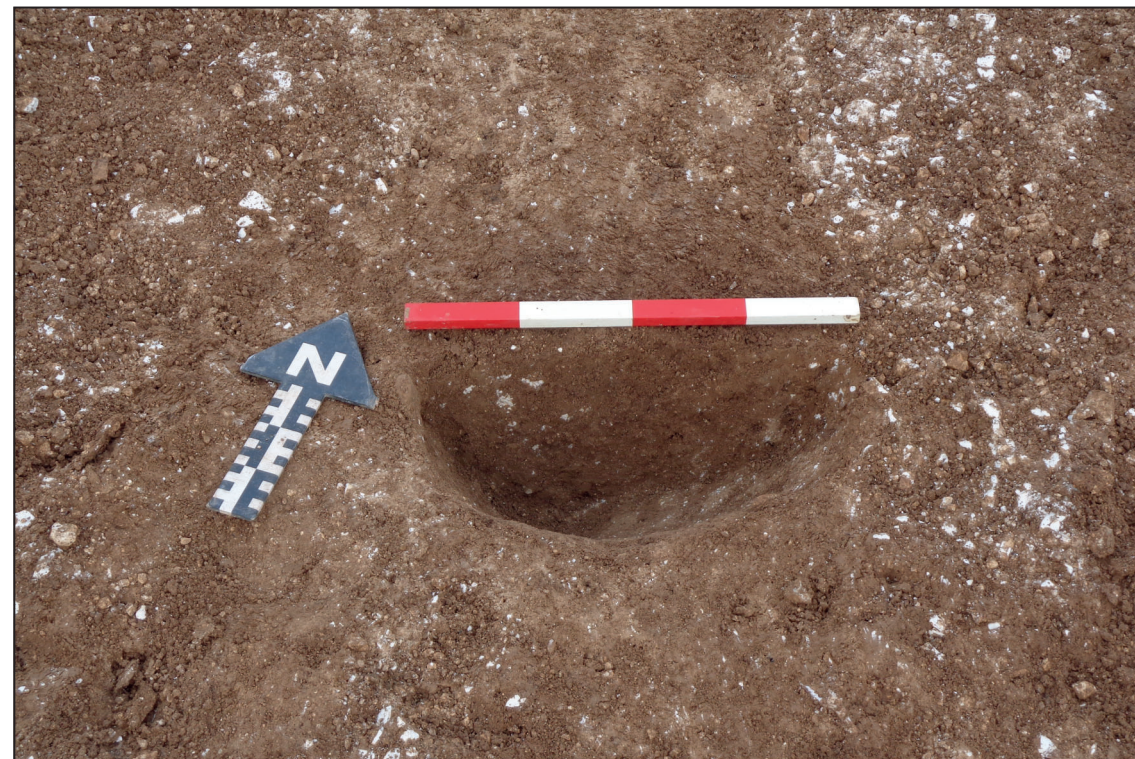




Posthole 1019, looking south-east (0.4m scale)



Posthole 1024, looking north-west (0.3m scale)



Posthole 1030, looking north-west (0.4m scale)

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[Cirencester 01285 771022](tel:01285771022)  
[Exeter 01392 573970](tel:01392573970)  
[Milton Keynes 01908 564660](tel:01908564660)  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Postholes 1019, 1024 and 1030:**  
**photographs**

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<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>24/12/2020</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>CJ</b>	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	<b>NA</b>	

#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Exeter Office**

Unit 1, Clyst Units  
Cofton Road  
Marsh Barton  
Exeter  
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

