



Berewood, West of Waterlooville MDA, Hampshire Development Phases 02, 04, 05, 08 and 13 2017–2019 Mitigation Works

Post-excavation Assessment and Overarching Updated Project Design



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting UK & Ireland on behalf of West Waterlooville Developments Ltd to undertake archaeological mitigation works within the Berewood development site, which forms part of the West of Waterlooville Major Development Area, Hampshire (centred on NGR 467100 109500). Carried out in four stages between 2017 and 2019, the investigations formed the final elements of an extensive programme of archaeological works conducted in association with the development since 2004. In total, the project has entailed the excavation of 670 trial trenches, with a total of 11.27 ha (divided between 17 areas) subject to detailed area excavation. This report describes and assesses the provisional results of nine areas, covering 3.71 ha, excavated in 2017–19, supplementing the previously reported results. Furthermore, this document summarises the results from all stages of the project: it reviews their potential for further analysis, the previously defined research aims pertaining to them and the recommendations made during earlier phases of reporting.

The 2017–2019 works uncovered a variety of features of differing chronologies, the key components being: a large tree-throw hollow that contained over 1400 pieces of Mesolithic worked flint and 80 kg of burnt flint; a sparse scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age remains; the remaining part of a banjo enclosure (the other half of which was investigated previously) and two further Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures – all with associated settlement features; and medieval–post-medieval features, including a few pits and a former parish boundary ditch.

Key discoveries made during earlier stages of work, previously reported on, include: a large assemblage of Mesolithic worked flint found in a group of hollows; a concentric ring ditch that probably formed part of a later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age monument; occasional evidence of later prehistoric mortuary activity; fragmentary traces of a later Bronze Age landscape; Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures (including the aforementioned banjo enclosure) with associated settlement remains; and a Romano-British rural settlement/farmstead complex.

The extensive investigations have yielded evidence that will significantly augment our understanding of the changing nature and intensity of occupation, utilisation of the landscape and resources during, and between, the defined chronological periods in the Hampshire Basin. Although, the understanding of the nature of the economy during the main periods of settlement (Middle–Late Iron Age and Romano-British) is limited by the general poor preservation of environmental remains and animal bone. Overall, the findings are of local to regional significance, although elements such as the banjo enclosure, which unusually here can be viewed within its contemporaneous landscape setting, is likely to be of greater importance in wider research.

The significance of the evidence warrants further analysis, focussing on: the prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage (including organic residue analysis); the worked and burnt flint from the Mesolithic features and the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age monument; targeted environmental analysis including scientific dating of early plant exploitation; and obtaining absolute dates for the occupation of the banjo enclosure and its associated limited metal working evidence. Further stratigraphic analysis is essential to confirm depositional sequences, develop an enhanced understanding of key aspects and to place them in a wider setting of the local area and surrounding region, through comparison with other relevant excavated archaeological sites.

The updated project design sets out revised research aims, as well as proposals for a programme of analysis and the resources needed to achieve the dissemination of the results through publication, and curation of the project archive. Specifically, it is recommended that the combined results of all stages of the project, following the proposed analytical work, are published in the form of a Wessex Archaeology Monograph, a well-established series subject to peer review, with a short signpost article in the regional journal *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*.



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Berewood, West of Waterlooville MDA, Hampshire Development Phases 02, 04, 05, 08 and 13 2017–2019 Mitigation Works

Post-excavation Assessment and Overarching Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting UK & Ireland on behalf of West Waterlooville Developments Ltd (the client) to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising strip, map and sample excavations and a watching brief on land to the west of Waterlooville, Hampshire, centred on NGR 467100 109500 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Carried out in four stages between 2017 and 2019, the investigations formed the final elements of an extensive programme of archaeological works undertaken since 2004 in association with a major new residential development. Earlier phases of the works have been reported on previously (refer to section 2.1). In total, the project has entailed the excavation of 670 trial trenches, with a further 17 areas (totalling 11.27 ha) subject to detailed area excavation.
- 1.1.3 Nine areas ('Areas A–I', totalling 3.71 ha) were excavated during the 2017–2019 works; these were targeted on areas of archaeological potential identified through preliminary trial trenching, geophysical survey and preceding phases of excavation (refer to Tables 1–2 and 4). The watching brief, undertaken concurrently with one stage of the 2017–2019 excavations, monitored excavations associated with a cable duct required for the diversion of overhead powerlines. Two other episodes of archaeological monitoring were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in April 2015, and July–August 2018. Carried out as a precautionary measure to avoid disturbance of sub-surface remains during groundworks/landscaping in areas proposed for preservation *in situ*, the works yielded no archaeologically significant information. The monitoring was not reported on in detail, but a summary is included in section 2.1 of this report.
- 1.1.4 The development, known as Berewood (formerly Newlands), will provide around 2550 new homes, schools, leisure, retail, employment and community facilities, with associated infrastructure. The Berewood development site occupies approximately 209 ha within the West of Waterlooville Major Development Area (MDA). The northern part of the MDA incorporates another smaller development, known as Wellington Park (previously, 'Old Park Farm', informally referred to as the 'Taylor Wimpey site'), which has been the subject of separate planning applications and is not directly related to the works detailed in this report.
- 1.1.5 The Berewood development site straddles the administrative boundaries of Winchester City Council (WCC) and Havant Borough Council (HBC), although it is predominantly within Winchester district. Consequently, identical planning applications were submitted to both local planning authorities (LPAs) who, in this instance, share joint responsibility for administering the development control process. The development was initially granted outline planning permission in 2008 (WCC ref. 06/02538/OUT and HBC ref. 06/40002/000), with identical conditions relating to archaeology (Conditions 37 and 38) attached by both LPAs. The earliest phases of the archaeological works were carried out in accordance with these conditions.

- 1.1.6 The 2017–2019 works were associated with a subsequent hybrid planning application for an enlarged development area (WCC ref. 10/02862/OUT and HBC ref. APP/10/00828), which was approved in 2012, again with identical archaeological conditions (Condition 10; reproduced below) imposed by the LPAs.

Condition 10 No development or any site preparation which has any effect on disturbing or altering the level or composition of the land in the areas identified through the Environmental Statement, shall take place in any reserved matters area until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has undertaken a programme of archaeological works for that reserved matters area in accordance with the written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To safeguard the potential archaeological interest of the site.

- 1.1.7 In accordance with the aforementioned archaeological conditions, each stage of works detailed in this report conformed to the methodologies and standards defined in a separate written scheme of investigation (WSI), which was approved by the LPAs prior to the commencement of fieldwork (Wessex Archaeology 2017a–b; 2018 a–b).

1.2 Naming conventions used in this report

- 1.2.1 The enlarged development, granted planning permission in 2012, is to be progressed in stages, with separate areas designated as Phases 01–13, E1 and E2 and Town Park (TP) Phases A and B (referred to below as ‘Development Phases’). It should be noted that the Development Phase areas do not precisely correspond with the locations targeted for excavation or trial trenching throughout the project (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 Due to the long-lived and complex nature of the project, a single coherent system of descriptors has not been applied to individual areas subject to archaeological excavation, watching briefs and trial trenching, although those used during each stage of work and reporting are internally consistent. Consequently, and to avoid confusion, the areas excavated during the 2017–2019 works are referred to in this report as ‘Areas A–I’, instead of the nomenclature used in the respective WSIs. A full concordance table is, however, presented in Appendix 1.1.

1.3 Scope of the report

- 1.3.1 This report provides the provisional results of the 2017–2019 excavations and cable duct watching brief and assesses their potential to address the research aims outlined in the corresponding WSIs.
- 1.3.2 The report also reconsiders the potential of the results from all preceding stages of the project and reviews the previously defined research aims pertaining to them and the 2017–2019 works, as well as the recommendations set out during earlier reporting. Finally, it details proposals for further analysis of the combined results from all phases of the works, outlining the resources needed to achieve the revised research aims arising from this assessment, leading to dissemination of the results through publication and curation of the archive.

1.4 Location, topography and geology

- 1.4.1 The development site lies immediately west of Waterlooville and Purbrook, and roughly 10 km north of Portsmouth city centre. Prior to the initial stages of development, completed or under construction at the time of the 2017–2019 excavations, the site was predominantly arable farmland interspersed with several parcels of woodland. Plant Farm,

- in the central eastern part of the site, once contained a Grade II listed farmhouse and an open-sided, timber-framed cartilage barn, which was de-listed and demolished in 2015 (Sally Dicks pers comms). The site is bounded to the east by the built edge along London Road, and to the north by Old Park Farm Stream and the semi-canalised River Wallington, the latter of which also crosses a small part of the development area. Adjoining the site to the north are the Wellington Park development site and Brambles Business Park. Newlands Road and Purbrook Heath Road bound the site to the east and south, respectively, beyond which lay further farmland and woodland.
- 1.4.2 The development area lies on the interfluvium between the River Wallington and its tributary, the Purbrook Stream, approximately 2 km east of their confluence. The landform within the development area is somewhat undulating and varied. Generally, however, the land slopes down to the south-west towards the floodplain of the River Wallington, at 32 m OD, from around 52 m OD in the central western part of the site, before falling several metres to the south and east. The land rises again to the highest points at 60 m OD near the eastern boundary, just off the access to the former Plant Farm from London Road, and 54 m OD within the southern-most part of the site.
- 1.4.3 Geologically, the site lies within the eastern part of the Hampshire Basin, between the Cretaceous chalk (White Chalk Subgroup) of the South Downs and Hampshire Downs, roughly 2 km to the north, and Portsdown Hill, a little over 1 km to the south. The latter, bounding the northern edge of Portsmouth, is a pronounced east–west ridge forming part of the Portsdown Anticline. The corresponding downfold, to the north of the anticline, is the Bere Forest/Chichester Syncline which, along with the Hampshire Basin in general, is infilled by a complex sequence of Palaeogene sands and clays (Hopson 2009). Consequently, the northern part of the development area coincides with the mapped extent of the (Early Eocene) London Clay Formation (Thames Group), which is underlain by the (Palaeocene) Reading Formation (Lambeth Group). Across the southern parts of the development area, the London Clay is overlain by the slightly younger (Middle Eocene) sands, silts and clays of the Wittering Formation (Bracklesham Group) (British Geological Survey (BGS) online viewer). Superficial deposits recorded locally by the BGS are largely confined to head deposits (contained within the valleys of the River Wallington and Purbrook Stream), which extend only into the western and southern margins of the development area. Previous excavations within the development area (eg, Wessex Archaeology 2009) have also recorded localised deposits of colluvium, not mapped by the BGS, and demonstrated the variable composition and appearance of the natural substrate.
- 1.4.4 Details relating to the individual excavation areas (Areas A–I) are set out in Table 4 (refer to section 4).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

Non-intrusive archaeological work

- 2.1.1 Baseline studies were undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the original outline planning application. These included an archaeological desk-based assessment (JSAC 2004) and a geophysical survey (GSB 2005). A program of building recording was also undertaken on the former Grade II listed farmhouse and associated structures at Plant Farm (CgMs 2007), de-listed and demolished in 2015 (Sally Dicks pers comms).
- 2.1.2 In association with the subsequent hybrid planning application (refer to section 1), which entailed the submission of a further Environmental Statement, an additional geophysical

survey was undertaken, covering accessible western areas of the enlarged development site (GSB 2009), and a desk-based heritage assessment (CgMs 2010) was prepared.

Geophysical survey results

- 2.1.3 Prior intrusive works have demonstrated that correlation between subsurface features and the geophysical survey results (Figure 2; GSB 2005; 2009) is highly variable across the development area. For example, enclosures recorded in Phase 1 Excavation Area 1 and Phase 2 Excavation Area 12 (Figures 4 and 12; Tables 1–2; Wessex Archaeology 2009 and 2013) closely correspond with geophysical anomalies, whilst similarly substantial features and dense concentrations of archaeology in other locations do not seem to have been detected (at least, clearly) by the surveys (eg, Phase 1 Area 2 or Phase 2 Area 9). The reasons for this are uncertain, although localised variations in the underlying geology are probably largely responsible. Similar observations also apply to the areas examined during the 2017–2019 works.
- 2.1.4 The findings of the geophysical surveys in each of the areas covered by the 2017–2019 works are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of geophysical survey results

Area	Survey area	Geophysical survey results
A	Fields 35A and 35C	A linear anomaly was detected by the survey and interpreted as a ditch (of uncertain function). This was later demonstrated to form part of an Iron Age banjo enclosure during the excavation of Area A and earlier works (Wessex Archaeology 2009; Area 6). The southern and eastern extents of the enclosure lay outside of the survey limits. A few 'pit-type' anomalies were also identified.
B–C	Fields 33A–B	'Pit type' anomalies were detected at the southern edge of the survey area, but they were not clearly related to archaeological features and it was suggested, instead, that they were associated with a hypothetical former extension of an adjacent parcel of woodland. A few, faint linear anomalies were also identified but these did not seem to form coherent/potentially archaeologically significant patterns.
D–F	Field 30B	A sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure uncovered by the later excavation of Area D was not identified (although less than half of Area D lay within the survey extents). Indeed, no anomalies of potential archaeological interest, other than a short linear anomaly to the south of Area F, were detected by the survey.
G	Field 29B	A probable U-shaped enclosure, open to the NNE, and measuring roughly 38 m by 33 m was clearly identified and subsequently confirmed through trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Trench 562) and the excavation of Area G. Few other potentially archaeological features were detected.
H	Fields 25A–C	A few 'pit-type' anomalies, a possible pipe trench and a NNE–SSW linear anomaly were identified in Area H. The latter was shown, during the excavation of Area H, to correspond with (part of) a former parish boundary ditch. A possible incomplete ring ditch, approximately 30 m in diameter, was also detected in the same field, 60 m to the south-west of Area H. Later trial trenching indicated that the 'ring ditch' anomalies related to a somewhat larger, sub-circular Romano-British enclosure (Wessex Archaeology 2008; Trenches 414–5, 418–9 and 421); its location has been preserved <i>in situ</i> . A few other anomalies south of Area H were tentatively suggested to relate to field drains or archaeological features associated with industrial activity – possibly associated with a former blacksmiths' workshop purportedly located adjacent to the road
I	Fields 16E, F and H	Numerous trends, and ditch and 'pit-type' anomalies were detected and, whilst these did not seem to form a coherent pattern, at least some were suggested to be potentially significant. Subsequent excavation of Area I (and an adjoining area; Wessex

Area	Survey area	Geophysical survey results
		Archaeology 2009; Area 1) demonstrated some degree of correlation between the anomalies and the (more extensive) archaeological features present.
Cable duct WB	Fields 29B, 31 and 33A-B	The route of the cable duct did not coincide with any clearly identifiable archaeological features detected by the surveys, except where it coincided with Area G (see above).

Intrusive works – trial trench evaluation and mitigation fieldwork

- 2.1.5 From 2007, several stages of archaeological field evaluation (trial trenching) and mitigation excavations have been carried out within the development area by Wessex Archaeology. Archaeological evaluation trenching was targeted on the results of the geophysical surveys, as well as to test apparent 'blank' areas. Excavation areas were targeted on areas of elevated archaeological potential identified by the trial trenching and geophysical surveys. Table 2 summarises the results of prior intrusive investigations undertaken within the development area. The locations of the investigations are shown on Figure 1 (figure references for detailed phase plans of the excavation areas are included in Table 2 and their locations illustrated on Figure 3).

Table 2 Summary of previously reported intrusive works within the development area

Stage of work (year) / WA report ref. / Figure refs (this report)	Summary
Phase 1 Evaluation (2007) 65800.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2007)	Excavation of 380 trial trenches in seven areas (Phase 1 Evaluation Areas A–G) covering 76 ha (3–4% sample). In the north of the site there was a low density of archaeological features, mostly with no dating evidence, although post-medieval drainage and field boundaries were recorded. In the central and southern areas, there was evidence of enclosure ditches and settlement activity dating to the Middle/Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Six 'Zones' of archaeological importance (Zones 1–6) were defined and subsequently targeted for excavation in 2008.
Phase 1 Excavation (2008) 65803.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2009) Area 1: Figure 4 Area 2: Figures 5–6 Area 3: Figure 7 Area 4: Figure 8 Area 5: Figure 9 Area 6: Figure 10	Excavation of six areas (Phase 1 Excavation Areas 1–6 ; equivalent to Zones 1–6) of archaeological importance totalling 5.41 ha, based on the results of the Phase 1 Evaluation. Early Mesolithic flint was found in group of hollows (Phase 1 Area 2 ; Plate 1), as well as residually in later features. A trackway and other land divisions of Late Bronze Age date, with a horseshoe-shaped gully enclosing a Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burial (Phase 1 Area 2 ; Plate 2). Features associated with Middle/Late Iron Age and early Romano-British occupation were concentrated in the south of the Phase 1 site. Phase 1 Area 6 contained the eastern half of a banjo enclosure (including its principal entrance and associated 'antennae ditches'), with an associated ditched metal-working area, four-post structure and features interpreted as field system ditches. The most abundant remains related to Romano-British settlement dating to 1st–3rd century AD, evidenced by pits, an oven/kiln, remains of at least one structure, a series of sequentially modified enclosures, fields, tracks and other features (Phase 1 Areas 1–3 ; Plates 3–4). An extension to Phase 1 Area 1 was excavated in 2019 (Area I). Phase 1 Area 4 contained a few small prehistoric pits and shallow gullies, and Iron Age and Romano-British trackway and field boundary ditches. Phase 1 Area 5 contained a few Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval features.
Phase 2 Evaluation (2008) 65802.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2008)	130 trenches in four areas (Phase 2 Evaluation Areas J–M) covering 22 ha (3% sample). The results enabled the definition of six further 'Zones' of significant archaeology (Zones 7–12). Neolithic activity was indicated by a pit in Zone 9 (targeted for excavation in 2017; Area B) and residual pottery. Concentric ring ditches, interpreted as the remains of a

Stage of work (year) / WA report ref. / Figure refs (this report)	Summary
	probable round barrow or similar type of monument, were identified in Zone 7 (Excavated in 2013 as Phase 2 Area 9). The western half of the banjo enclosure (the eastern part of which was excavated in Phase 1 Area 6) was identified in Zone 8 (and targeted for excavation in 2017; Area A). A probable Middle/Late Iron Age, multi-phase sub-rectangular ditched settlement enclosure with associated enclosures was identified in Zone 10 (excavated in 2013 as Phase 2 Area 12). The remains of a possible sub-circular enclosed Romano-British settlement were identified in Zone 11 (to be largely preserved <i>in situ</i> , but areas to the north were targeted for excavation in 2018; Area H). Zone 12 (not excavated/preserved <i>in situ</i> with the Town Park area) contained several large ditches, thought to have been associated with areas of settlement in Zone 11 and/or Phase 1 Areas 1–3 . Several ditches throughout the excavations may relate to medieval/post-medieval field systems.
Phase 2 Excavation (2013) 65804.02 (Wessex Archaeology 2013) Area 9: Figure 11 Area 12: Figures 12–13	Excavation of two areas of archaeological importance identified through the Phase 2 Evaluation; Phase 2 Excavation Area 9 (0.06 ha; targeted on Zone 7) and Phase 2 Excavation Area 12 (1.92 ha; targeted on Zone 10). Phase 2 Area 9 contained a double-ditched circular enclosure (Plate 5), probably representing a monument that originated in the Neolithic and underwent alterations into the Bronze Age. It may have had a mortuary function but there was no evidence of burials. The original monument was altered by the re-cutting of the infilled ring-ditches, creating segmented ditches with a hengiform appearance. In Phase 2 Area 12 , Middle Bronze Age pottery was found residually in later features and Late Bronze Age remains comprised a roundhouse gully with associated pits, ditches and gullies. There was a hiatus in activity until the Middle Iron Age when three enclosures (Plate 6) were established; two were sub-rectangular with internal pits and domestic waste but no structural remains, and the third (extending outside the area) was oval in plan and may have been part of an animal pen. Some continuity of occupation into the Late Iron Age was indicated by the extension of one enclosure, blocking of entrances and a single urned cremation burial. The area contained only two potentially Romano-British ditches, suggesting the focus of settlement had shifted to the north during this period (Phase 1 Areas 1–3). Post-medieval field boundaries and some undated features were also recorded.
Strip, map and record excavation of rising water main and Development Phase 13 –Evaluation (2017) 65807.02 (Wessex Archaeology 2017c) RWM excavation area: Figures 1 and 18	A strip, map and record excavation of 0.17 ha along the 800 m route of a rising water main (RWM excavation area) through Development Phases 11–13 and 42 trial trenches (3% sample) over 7 ha within Development Phase 13. Parts of a square enclosure of possible Middle Iron Age date (previously undetected through geophysical survey) were identified in the RWM excavation area and several trenches. A few other possible Iron Age pits and gullies were recorded in trenches to the south-east of the enclosure. Five postholes, possibly forming part of a Romano-British structure, were recorded within the RWM excavation, to the north-west of the square enclosure. The ditch of a U-shaped enclosure (identified by geophysical survey), possibly also of Middle Iron Age date, was recorded in a single trench to the west of the square enclosure. The square enclosure was excavated later in 2017 (Area D). At the same time, smaller scale excavations targeted the U-shaped enclosure (Area G ; the remainder of the enclosure is now to preserved <i>in situ</i>) and the areas around the possible Romano-British postholes (Areas E and F) and Iron Age pits and gullies (Area C).
Development Phase 10 –Evaluation (2017) 65809.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2017d)	Excavation of 14 trenches (3% sample) over 2.8 ha within the southern part of Development Phase 10. No archaeologically significant features or finds were encountered. Consequently, additional trenching of the northern part of Development Phase 10 was deemed unnecessary, in consultation with the WCC Archaeology Officer.

Stage of work (year) / WA report ref. / Figure refs (this report)	Summary
Development Phases 02, 11, 12 and 13 – Evaluation (2018) 109173.04 (Wessex Archaeology 2018c)	Excavation of 76 trenches (3% sample) in Development Phase areas 02, 11, 12 and 13. Several ditches, gullies, pits and single posthole were recorded, although all were either post-medieval-modern or undated and of uncertain function. A very small quantity of prehistoric pottery and worked flint was found in the topsoil. The results suggest a general absence of remains in the areas surrounding the previously excavated banjo enclosure in Development Phase 02/04 (Phase 1 Area 6 and Area A) and the (largely unexcavated, to be preserved <i>in situ</i>) U-shaped enclosure in Development Phase 13 (Area G).

2015 and 2018 monitoring works

- 2.1.6 Other investigations (additional to the 2017–2019 works covered by this report) that have not previously been reported on comprise two episodes of archaeological monitoring undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on 28–9 April 2015, and 26 July and 3 August 2018. On each occasion, an archaeologist attended the site to observe earth-moving/landscaping exercises, within pre-defined areas, associated with the establishment of areas of public open space/green infrastructure ('Town Park Phases A–B'; Figure 1; 'TP'). The principal aim of the monitoring was to ensure that no below ground impact occurred where archaeological features are intended to be preserved *in situ*. The groundwork contractor used earth-moving dump trucks to deposit fill material brought in from other areas of the site to create a stockpile over areas of elevated archaeological potential. The material was then graded and landscaped using bulldozers. The natural substrate was not exposed during the works, no archaeological finds, features or deposits were uncovered and no disturbance to sub-surface remains occurred. Further details are currently held in the individual project archives (held under Wessex Archaeology project numbers 109170–1), which are to be included in the proposals for archiving and deposition set out in section 10.

LiDAR elevation model

- 2.1.7 The earliest phases of trial trenching and excavation (Table 2) appeared to indicate that prehistoric and Romano-British remains are largely confined to areas above 45 m OD, and particularly those above 50 m OD, suggesting that lower-lying parts of the site were unsuitable or not favoured for occupation during these periods. Consequently, a digital elevation model was produced using LiDAR data (Appendix 2) to illustrate this hypothesis and to serve as a predictive model for understanding the distribution of prehistoric and Romano-British remains across the remainder of the site. Assumptions based on the LiDAR model and results of earlier works were tested during later trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2017d and 2018c) and the 2017–2019 excavations (as part of the site-specific aims; Table 3, below).

Other investigations

- 2.1.8 Prior to development, the Wellington Park/Old Park Farm site (immediately north of the Berewood development area), was subject to geophysical surveys (of around 35 ha) and trial trenching followed, from 2008, by area excavations carried out by the Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit (SCCAU). The excavations uncovered a series of enclosures, pits, postholes and the remains of structures which, together with the associated finds, seem to be predominantly related to later Iron Age and early Romano-British settlement activity.

- 2.1.9 Other than the extensive investigations within the West of Waterlooville MDA, relatively little archaeological work has been conducted in the local area. This is largely because Purbrook and Waterlooville, immediately east of the MDA, were largely constructed prior to PPG16, whilst much of the surrounding land has been subject to relatively limited development.
- 2.1.10 The local and regional context of the archaeological evidence uncovered by the overall programme of archaeological work undertaken in association with the Berewood development is discussed further in section 8.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the 2017–2019 mitigation works, as stated in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2017a–b; 2018a–b) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:
- examine the archaeological resource within a framework of defined research objectives;
 - seek a better understanding of the resource;
 - compile a lasting record of the resource; and
 - to analyse and interpret the results and disseminate them.

3.2 Research agenda

- 3.2.1 The wider objectives of the 2017–2019 mitigation works were compiled with reference to the research agenda set out in the *Solent Thames Research Framework* (Hey and Hind 2014). Specific questions identified as relevant to the research agenda were as follows:
- Why is there comparatively little evidence of Early Bronze Age settlement?
 - What evidence is there for the continuity of activity and technology from the later Neolithic period and into the Early Bronze Age?
 - What evidence is there for continuity of settlement, occupation and land use from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age, through to the Roman period, and how can the evidence from the site be placed in its wider landscape context and in light of known and recent discoveries within the Hampshire basin?
 - Can specific aspects of material culture, including metalwork and pottery, offer a basis for understanding patterns of production and distribution in the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Middle–Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods within the Hampshire basin?
 - Can the dating frameworks for the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Middle–Late Iron Age activity and Romano-British settlement be refined?

3.3 Site-specific research aims

- 3.3.1 The site-specific research aims of the 2017–2019 works, as specified in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2017a–b; 2018a–b), are reproduced in Table 3.

Table 3 Site specific research aims

Areas A–B
• To better define through detailed excavation the nature, extent, character and chronology of the archaeology present on site, and in particular to define and date the nature of the enclosure (Area A) (partially) identified on the geophysical survey (GSB 2005; 2009). • To define whether the banjo enclosure (Area A) and any other archaeology can be directly related chronologically to previously undertaken work at the site or whether a new chronology and identification of periods not previously identified can be established. • To identify the nature of any industrial activity undertaken at the site. Can specific agricultural or industrial activities be determined from the excavated evidence? • In particular, can a better understanding of the industrial activity previously identified in association with the banjo enclosure (Area A) be identified. Are industrial processes taking place within the enclosure or is this confined to the subsidiary activity area identified during the Phase 1 Excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2009; Area 6). • Where metal working activity is identified can it be shown whether iron smithing and smelting, or just smithing is being carried out and what fuels were being used? • Can any structural remains be identified which may provide evidence of a metalworking workshop; • To determine and refine the date, extent, nature and duration of habitation of the site. • To determine whether buried soils or occupation horizons are preserved on the site. • To further refine the results of the previous mitigation work undertaken at the site and to better understand the use and exploitation of the local environment.
Areas C–G
• To better define through detailed excavation the nature, extent, character and chronology of the archaeology present on site, and in particular to define and date the nature of the enclosure identified during the Phase 13 Evaluation and RWM investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2017c) in Mitigation Area 3 (Area D). • To better define within the constraints of Area 5 (Area G) the date and the nature of the enclosure identified on the geophysical survey (GSB 2005; 2009) and within Trench 562 (Wessex Archaeology 2017c). Can a more definitive date be identified and are any internal features present which may help to identify the use of the enclosure? Can it be determined whether any domestic or industrial processes can be identified or is it an animal stock or agricultural enclosure? • Is there evidence for the enclosure being used for domestic and industrial purposes or for animal husbandry? • To define whether the archaeological features identified during the Phase 13 Evaluation and RWM investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2017c) can be shown in Mitigation Areas 1, 2 and 4 (Areas E, F and C, respectively) to be isolated features or whether they define more extensive activity relating to e.g. settlement and how this may relate to the enclosure identified in Mitigation Area 3 (Area D) and within the wider context of previous findings within the development area. • To define whether any revealed archaeology can be directly related chronologically to previously undertaken work at the site or whether a new chronology and identification of periods not previously identified can be established. • To establish whether there is any evidence for continuity of occupation/settlement from the Middle/Late Iron Age continuing into the conquest period and early Roman period. • To identify the nature of any industrial activity being undertaken at the site and establish whether there is continuity from the Middle/Late Iron Age to the early Roman period. Can specific agricultural or industrial activities be determined from the excavated evidence? • To determine the date, extent, nature and duration of habitation at the site. Can the date of the enclosure identified within the Phase 13 evaluation and RWM (Wessex Archaeology 2017c) (Mitigation Area 3; Area D) be refined either within the indicated Middle Iron Age date or be assigned an earlier or later date for its use and establishment? • To determine whether buried soils or occupation horizons are preserved on the site.

To further refine the results of the previous archaeological work undertaken at the site and to better understand the use and exploitation of the local environment.
Area H
- To better define the nature, extent, character and chronology of the archaeology present on site. - To identify the nature of any industrial activity being undertaken at the site and establish whether there is continuity from the Middle/Late Iron Age to the early Roman period. - To identify the nature of any settlement activity at the site and establish whether there is continuity from the Middle/Late Iron Age to the early Roman and on into the Later Roman period. - Can specific agricultural or industrial activities be determined from the excavated evidence? - To determine whether buried soils or occupation horizons are preserved on the site. - To further refine the results of the previous mitigation and evaluation work undertaken at the site in particular the evaluation undertaken within this part of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2008) which was affected by inclement weather conditions, and to better understand the use and exploitation of the local environment - To better understand the role that topography plays in the location of settlements and how this has influenced the settlement pattern across the site from the Iron Age to the Roman periods. - Is the LiDAR elevation model (refer to section 2.1; Appendix 2) a tool that can be used to help predict areas of potential settlement in this part of the site given the negative results within Phase 10 (Wessex Archaeology 2017d) coupled with the overriding positive results which have been demonstrated during the course of the previous investigations?
Area I
- To better define the nature, extent, character and chronology of the archaeology on site with particular reference to features and the continuation of features previously investigated during the Phase 1 Excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2009); - To identify the nature of any industrial activity being undertaken at the Site and establish whether there is continuity from the Middle/Late Iron Age to the early Roman period. - To identify the nature of any settlement activity being undertaken at the site and establish whether there is continuity from the Middle/Late Iron Age to the early Roman and on into the Later Roman period. - Can specific agricultural or industrial activities be determined from the excavated evidence? - To determine whether buried soils or occupation horizons are preserved on the site. - To further refine the results of the previous mitigation and evaluation work undertaken at the site and to better understand the use and exploitation of the local environment - To better understand the role that topography plays in the location of settlements and how this has influenced the settlement pattern across the site from the Iron Age to the Roman periods. - Is the LiDAR elevation model (refer to section 2.1; Appendix 2) a tool that can be used to help predict areas of potential settlement in this part of the site given the negative results within Phase 10 (Wessex Archaeology 2017d) coupled with the overriding positive results which have been demonstrated during the course of the previous investigations?

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2017a–b; 2018a–b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The post-excavation assessment and reporting followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The methods are summarised below.

Table 4 Summary of 2017–2019 excavation areas

Area / Figure ref	Details	Topography/OD height (modern ground level) and NGR	Targeted on/rationale	WSI Ref.
A Figures 14–15	Date of fieldwork: 2017 Excavation extent: 1.07 ha Development Phase Area: 02 and 04	East and south facing slope, 50.5–54 m OD, just off the highest point at 54.3 m OD NGR: 467015 108150	The western half of a banjo enclosure partially detected (but not identified as such) by geophysical survey (GSB 2005; Field 35) and confirmed by the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008; Area M). The eastern half of the banjo enclosure was examined in the Phase 1 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2007; Area G) and targeted during the Phase 1 Excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2009; Area 6).	65806.02 (Wessex Archaeology 2017a; 'Area 10')
B Figure 16	Date of fieldwork: 2017 Excavation extent: 0.09 ha Development Phase Area: 13	West facing slope, 51.5–52.6 m OD NGR: 466965 108340	An area of archaeological potential indicated by a later Neolithic pit recorded in the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008; pit 50704 in Trench 507).	65806.02 (Wessex Archaeology 2017a; 'Area 11')
C Figure 17	Date of fieldwork: May–Jun 2017 Excavation extent: 0.16 ha Development Phase Area: 13	WNW facing slope, 47.7–51.0 m OD NGR: 466910 108400	An area of archaeological potential indicated by a post-hole, shallow pits and gullies of uncertain date and function recorded during trial trenching in Development Phase 13 (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Trenches 575–7).	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; 'Mitigation Area 4')
D Figures 18–19	Date of fieldwork: May–Jun 2017 Excavation extent: 0.47 ha Development Phase Area: 13	South facing slope, 47–48.5 m OD NGR: 466820 108590	A projected sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure identified within Development Phase 13 evaluation trenches and RWM excavation area (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Trenches 541 and 553).	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; 'Mitigation Area 3')
E Figure 20	Date of fieldwork: May–Jun 2017 Excavation extent: 0.02 ha Development Phase Area: 13	South-west facing slope, 47.5 m OD NGR: 466755 108650	An area of archaeological potential indicated by possible Romano-British postholes and an undated gully recorded within the RWM excavation area (Wessex Archaeology 2017c)	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; 'Mitigation Area 1')
F Figure 20	Date of fieldwork: May–Jun 2017 Excavation extent: 0.02 ha Development Phase Area: 13	South-west facing slope, 47.5 m OD NGR: 466740 108640	An area of archaeological potential indicated by possibly Romano-British postholes and an undated gully recorded within the RWM excavation area (Wessex Archaeology 2017c)	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; 'Mitigation Area 2')

Area / Figure ref	Details	Topography/OD height (modern ground level) and NGR	Targeted on/rationale	WSI Ref.
G Figure 21	Date of fieldwork: May–Jun 2017 Excavation extent: 0.01 ha Development Phase Area: 13	ESE facing slope, 46.5–48.0 m OD NGR: 466665 108530	A U-shaped enclosure detected by geophysical survey (GSB 2005; Field 29) and examined during trial trenching of Development Phase 13 (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Trench 562), within the route of a cable duct for the diversion of overhead cables. Note: the remainder of the enclosure is to be preserved <i>in situ</i> .	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; 'Mitigation Area 5')
H Figure 22	Date of fieldwork: Oct–Nov 2018 Excavation extent: 1.53 ha Development Phase Area: 08	North facing slope, 52.5–60.0 m OD NGR: 467620 108850	Romano-British settlement-related features identified during the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008; Area J) Note: the final extent of the excavated area was reduced slightly from the initially proposed 2 ha, in agreement with the WCC and HCC HETs, due to the unexpected paucity of archaeologically significant features.	109172.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2018a; 'Development Phase 8 Mitigation Area')
I Figure 23	Date of fieldwork: Jan–Feb 2019 Excavation extent: 0.34 ha Development Phase Area: 05	North facing slope, 49.0–51.5 m OD NGR: 467090 108970	The continuation of pits and ditches (of prehistoric and, predominantly, Romano-British date) recorded during the Phase 1 Excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2009; Area 1)	109174.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2018b; 'Development Phase 5 Mitigation Area')
Cable duct WB Figure 1	Date of fieldwork: May–Jun 2017 Excavation extent: approx. 675 m Development Phase Area: 05 and 13	Variable/undulating, 44–53.8 m OD NGR: 466540 108570 to 467100 108390	N/A – watching brief on footprint of cable duct excavations	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; Watching Brief area)

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation areas were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the same positions proposed in the WSIs (Figure 1). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Mechanical excavation proceeded in level spits of approximately 50–200 mm until the archaeological horizon or the upper surface of the natural substrate was exposed. The same methodology was employed for the watching brief associated with excavations for the cable duct.

4.2.2 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims

of the excavations. A sample of natural features, such as tree-throw holes, was also investigated.

- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service was used to survey the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2017a–b; 2018a–b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

Human remains

- 4.3.2 The human remains were removed under the terms of the Ministry of Justice licence held by Wessex Archaeology. The excavation and post-excavation processing and assessment of human remains was in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols, and in line with current guidance documents (eg, McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The works were monitored on behalf of the LPAs by the Historic Environment Teams (HETs) at Winchester City Council and Hampshire County Council (HCC). Any variations to the WSIs, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the WCC and HCC HETs.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.1.1 Key findings of the 2017–2019 excavations include a large tree-throw hollow in Area I, within which over 1400 pieces of Mesolithic worked flint and 80 kg of burnt flint were found. Other significant prehistoric remains include a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit (Area B) and two small pits containing seemingly deliberately placed Middle Bronze Age ceramic vessels (Area C). The majority of the evidence, however, is associated with three Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures (and associated features), which occupied the higher ground in the southern part of the development area. These included, in Area A, the remainder of the banjo enclosure that was partially excavated in Phase 1 Area 6. The remains of three probable roundhouses were found within the enclosure, along with numerous pits and postholes. Another of the enclosures, over 400 m to the north-west in Area D, was sub-rectangular. Several potentially contemporary pits and postholes were found within and external to the enclosure, together with the remains of at least one roundhouse. The third, ostensibly open-ended/U-shaped enclosure, in Area G, was subject to very limited excavation, although this was sufficient to confirm its broad contemporaneity with the other enclosures. In contrast to earlier phases of excavation, little evidence of activity during the Romano-British period was uncovered, with the principal exception of a few ditches and pits in Area I; these are evidently the continuation of features recorded previously in the adjoining Phase 1 Area 1. Little trace of post-Roman–medieval activity was apparent, although a substantial post-medieval ditch (Area H) corresponds with a former parish boundary that may have had considerably earlier origins.

- 5.1.2 A moderately large finds assemblage, including approximately 20 kg of (mostly prehistoric) pottery, over 1500 pieces of worked flint and 223 kg of burnt flint was recovered. As with previous stages of investigation, animal (and potentially also human) bone rarely survived, unless burnt, probably due to the acidic nature of the geology. Sparse and poorly preserved assemblages of palaeoenvironmental remains were recovered from many of the bulk samples.

- 5.1.3 Correlation between archaeological features and the geophysical survey results was highly variable, as seen previously elsewhere within the site. The Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure in Area D, for example, was not detected whereas that in Area G, just 130 m to the WSW, was clearly identified by the survey. The differential detection rates of the surveys are presumably a reflection of the locally changeable geology.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

- 5.1.4 All written and drawn records from the excavations have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into a database, which can be updated during any further analysis. Preliminary phasing of archaeological features and deposits was principally undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

5.2 Area A (Figures 14–15)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The ploughsoil in Area A was recorded as a dark grey brown sandy silt loam. This directly overlaid the natural substrate, described as a mid-orange brown sandy clay that became sandier towards the southern limit of the excavation. Although the overburden was as little as 0.2 m thick in Area A, and despite some evidence of disturbance and truncation, relatively

insubstantial archaeological features such as postholes and gullies appeared to have survived the effects of continuous ploughing remarkably intact.

- 5.2.2 A subsoil horizon was recorded in the previously excavated Phase 1 Area 6 (Wessex Archaeology 2009), which occupied the lower ground immediately to the east. Beneath the subsoil, and sealing all archaeological features, was a layer of colluvium that increased in thickness (up to 0.6 m) downslope, to the east.

Evidence of activity pre-dating the banjo enclosure

Residual(?) flintwork

- 5.2.3 Signs of activity in Area A prior to the establishment and use of the banjo enclosure – provisionally attributed to the Middle–Late Iron Age – are generally sparse and somewhat equivocal. A few pieces of worked flint were found, probably residually, in various contexts. These include two scrapers (ONs 5402 and 5403) from the primary fill of the enclosure ditch (70904, cut 70527, context 70546). However, most of this material consists of chronologically undiagnostic flakes and, since flint working potentially continued into the Iron Age (Butler 2005, 189–91), there is no definitive reason to conclude that all this material is of substantially earlier date.

Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 5.2.4 Twenty-six tiny abraded sherds (33 g) of late prehistoric (possibly Middle–Late Bronze Age) pottery came from a small, shallow pit (70876; roughly 0.6 m wide and 0.11 m deep) in the middle of Area A. The dark, mixed fill of this feature also yielded fired clay (38 g), burnt flint (259 g), pieces of worked flint and 1 g of burnt animal bone; bulk samples contained only sparse charcoal.
- 5.2.5 Two steeply sided, sub-circular postholes or small pits (70836 and 70839) set just under 2 m apart in the north-western part of the excavation area are also potentially amongst the earliest features in Area A. Both were around 0.3 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep and contained slightly mixed, charcoal rich fills. One (70839) produced 32 sherds (393 g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, whilst its counterpart (70836) yielded 56 sherds (431 g) that are less diagnostic but probably of similar date. Small amounts of burnt flint were also recovered from the features, whilst bulk samples contained only small amounts of charcoal. Nearby, there was a third feature (70833) of similar size and shape that is possibly contemporary with 70836 and 70839, although it contained no finds.
- 5.2.6 Few other features in Area A can be clearly attributed to pre-Middle/Late Iron Age activity. Four sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the primary fill in the terminal of a ditch (70907; cut 70899). However, the pottery could be residual, perhaps redeposited through disturbance of an earlier feature, as ditch 70907 is suspected to be roughly contemporary with the banjo enclosure and other Middle/Late Iron Age ditches (see below).
- 5.2.7 On first appearances, many of the other pits and postholes scattered throughout Area A seem likely to be contemporary with the banjo enclosure (see below; Appendices 3.1–2). Most, however, produced no finds or just burnt flint and/or pottery that can only be ascribed a broadly late prehistoric (ie, c. 1st millennium BC) date. Consequently, some of the features might derive from less conspicuous earlier or, indeed, later phases of activity.

Middle/Late Iron Age

Banjo enclosure 70904

- 5.2.8 The excavation of Area A fully exposed the remainder of the banjo enclosure which, combined with the results of the Phase 1 Excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2009; Area 6), revealed that its defining ditch (70904) described a sub-rectangular area of around 0.4 ha, measuring roughly 66 m (NNE–SSW) by 65 m (ENE–WSW) across internally. The enclosure was sited just off the highest point in this part of the development site (at around 54 m OD) on an ESE facing slope (the modern ground surface ranging from 53.2–51.2 m OD). The entrance through the eastern side of the enclosure, uncovered during the preceding phase of excavation, was joined by a pair of WSW–ESE ‘antennae’ ditches. The antennae ditches were at least 25 m long, spaced 7 m apart and extended beyond the eastern edge of Area 6 (one also continued into Phase 1 Evaluation Trench 377; Wessex Archaeology 2007; ditch 37708).
- 5.2.9 Ditched sub-enclosures were located either side of the antennae ditches in Phase 1 Area 6 (Figure 10). One, to the south (defined by ditch 65193), was associated with evidence of metal working and the remains of post-built structures (Wessex Archaeology 2009). Another ditch (65201), in the northern part of Area 6 might – if the enclosure shared the form of numerous other banjo enclosures (eg, Cunliffe 2005, fig. 12.5; Lang 2016, figs 2 and 9) – have been attached to the northern antennae ditch, although their projected intersection lay outside the excavated area. Few features were found within the main enclosure in Phase 1 Area 6. However, a concentration of features, seemingly associated with Middle–Late Iron Age occupation, were identified further to the west in Trench 520 of the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008); these were re-exposed during the excavation of Area A (see below).
- 5.2.10 Sections excavated through the ditches forming the eastern side of the main enclosure, the attached sub-enclosures and the antennae ditches in Phase 1 Area 6 indicated that these were the product of several phases of alteration and maintenance, the main ditch having been recut at least once (Wessex Archaeology 2009). No indications of re-cutting of the main enclosure ditch (70904) were recorded in Area A or in the two sections dug through its northern side in the Phase 2 Evaluation trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2008; Trenches 518 and 519, ditches 51803 and 51903).
- 5.2.11 Within Area A, the main enclosure ditch (70904) was up to 2.44 m wide and 1.27 m deep (cut 70648; Figure 24) although it averaged around 1.5 m in width and just under 1 m in depth. It was narrower and shallower further upslope, being just 0.8 m wide and 0.88 m deep near its north-west corner (cut 70703), perhaps due to differential truncation. The ditch had steeply sloping, relatively straight sides and a narrow, slightly concave base, giving it an almost V-shaped profile in places (Plate 7). The ditch probably largely became gradually infilled through natural processes. Two fills were recorded in most excavated slots, although up to six were recorded. These deposits, which proved difficult to distinguish from the natural substrate, generally consisted of light–mid yellow brown/grey silty clay, with occasional flecks of charcoal. At least some of the material infilling the ditch may have derived from erosion of an associated bank, although it was not possible to discern any traces of such a feature, which, where identifiable, are typically external to the ditches of banjo enclosures (Lang 2016, 346).
- 5.2.12 Finds were distributed evenly throughout the ditch fills and the excavated sections. These included 46 sherds (178 g) of flint-tempered pottery, some of which are small, abraded and of indeterminate prehistoric date, although most are probably Iron Age. Other finds comprised burnt flint (weighing just over 3 kg), fired clay (20 g), a few pieces of worked flint (including two scrapers; ONs 5402–3), animal bone (2 g) and an (possibly intrusive) iron

object (ON 5409). Similar assemblages were retrieved from the enclosure ditch in the Phase 1 Excavation and Phase 2 Evaluation, although much of the pottery collected during the earlier investigations was provisionally assigned a Middle/Late Age date (Wessex Archaeology 2008; 2009).

Ditches internal to the banjo enclosure

- 5.2.13 Slightly curvilinear ditch 70910 extended NNE–SSW across the interior of the banjo enclosure, appearing to sub-divide it. However, it seemed, in plan, to be truncated by the enclosure ditch; this might be accounted for as a result of the main enclosure ditch having been re-cut (although no other evidence of this was noted in Area A; see above). The ditch was 0.84–1.27 m wide and between 0.3 m and 0.53 m deep, with relatively steep, straight sides and a flattish base. Its light–mid yellow grey silty clay fills produced 13 sherds (17 g) of broadly prehistoric and, predominantly, Middle/Late Iron Age pottery, burnt flint (960 g) and a piece of worked flint. Four small pits or postholes (70784, 70797, 70811 and 70826; see below) were cut into the northern part of the ditch, and a relatively wide pit (70808) was dug into its southern third (see below). The ditch was difficult to discern in plan, but a possible 3 m break immediately to the south of its intersection with pit 70808 may represent the position of an entrance.
- 5.2.14 Another NNE–SSW ditch (70909) lay between the western side of the enclosure ditch (70904) and ditch 70910. It was roughly 43 m long and terminated at either end, several metres short of the banjo enclosure ditch. Between 0.5 m and 1 m wide, and no more than 0.2 m deep, the only finds from its two fills were a crumb of prehistoric pottery (1 g), a piece of worked flint and burnt flint (37 g). Though inconclusively dated, the position of the ditch suggests that it was also laid out to further sub-divide the enclosure.

Ditches external to the banjo enclosure

- 5.2.15 Three closely spaced NNE–SSW ditches (70906–8) were located parallel to, and a little over 12 m west of the western side of the banjo enclosure. The three ditches were of similar dimensions, averaging around 1–1.5 m wide and up to 0.5 m deep, and typically had moderately steeply sloping sides and concave bases. Two fills were recorded in most of the excavated slots, these consisting of a light or mid greyish or yellow brown silty clay/silty clay loam primary fill, overlain by a mid-grey brown silty clay loam secondary fill.
- 5.2.16 It is not possible to determine the relative chronology of these ditches and, as their full extent was not exposed, their functional relationship with the enclosure is uncertain. Nevertheless, they might have formed part of an outer enclosure. Equally, they may have provided drainage or played a role in controlling the movement of livestock and/or access to the enclosure from the west.
- 5.2.17 The western-most ditch (70906) was approximately 69 m long, although it seems to have continued, 0.5 m past its northern terminal, as ditch 70890, which extended beyond the northern limit of Area A. The gap between the ditches is too narrow to have been a functional entrance, suggesting that one was laid out as an extension to the other. The southern end of ditch 70906 lay 1.5 m apart, for roughly 35 m, from the northern part of the central ditch (70907). The central ditch (70907), which continued beyond the southern edge of Area A, was at least 80 m long. Its orientation changed slightly, past the southern terminal of ditch 70906, to continue north–south. For 16 m, the northern end of ditch 70907 was, at most, around 1 m from the southern part of the eastern ditch (70908), which was 43.5 m long.
- 5.2.18 Two small, inconclusively dated pits (70902 and 70894, which produced, respectively, only a few pieces of burnt flint and a sherd of prehistoric pottery) were situated between ditches 70906 and 70907 but it was not possible to distinguish their stratigraphic relationships due

to limited contact between the features. Indeed, the slight irregularity of the ditches, in plan, suggests that they may have intersected with further pits and/or patches of bioturbation. It is equally possible, however, that slight variations in the widths and orientations of the ditches relate to undetected episodes of re-cutting, extension and contraction along their lengths.

- 5.2.19 In any case, the ditches were clearly laid out and modified in several stages, although their arrangement suggests that they were of broadly similar date and roughly contemporary with the banjo enclosure. However, as noted above, the artefactual evidence hints at a possible earlier origin for the central ditch (70907); four sherds (19 g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery came from the primary fill of its northern terminal (cut 70899), whilst the only other finds were pieces of burnt flint (192 g). Nevertheless, the pottery from this context could be residual. The western ditch (70906) also produced a small finds assemblage, although one more consistent with the suspected chronology of the banjo enclosure (six sherds, 26 g, of Late Iron Age pottery, which came from its upper fill, in addition to a piece of burnt flint). The primary and secondary fills in the southern terminal of the eastern ditch (70908; cut 70898) produced 143 sherds (464 g) of late prehistoric pottery – at least some of which is potentially of Middle/Late Iron Age date – which was possibly accumulated through episodic deposition of occupation waste. A little under 1 kg of burnt flint also came from ditch 70908.
- 5.2.20 Another short section of gully (70914) was located just south of the banjo enclosure ditch but did not intersect with it. Extending for up to 11.5 m, it was around 1 m wide and just 0.05 m deep, its continuation may have been lost to truncation. The gully is undated (only a few pieces of burnt flint were recovered from it), although it might have once formed part of a small sub-enclosure attached to the southern side of the banjo enclosure, similar to those previously identified around its entrance (Wessex Archaeology 2009). Other interpretations, however, are equally plausible.

Roundhouse gullies within the banjo enclosure

- 5.2.21 Three overlapping ring gullies (70911–13) located roughly centrally in the southern half of the banjo enclosure are almost certainly the remains of roundhouses contemporary deriving from more than one phase of construction. The latest of the structures – on stratigraphic grounds – was represented by ring gully 70911. Given that the earlier ring gullies, to the north (70912) and south (70913) of 70911, were separated by just 1.6 m, their associated buildings may not have been in existence concurrently.
- 5.2.22 Ring gully 70911, which had an inner diameter of around 12 m, was punctuated by a 4.5 m gap – presumably representing the position of the roundhouse entrance – in the southern side of its circuit. The gully had moderately steeply sloping sides, varied between 0.2 m and 0.4 m wide and was 0.1–0.15 m deep in the six slots recorded during the excavation of Area A. Three slots were also excavated through the south-eastern quadrant of the gully, where it was slightly wider and deeper, in Trench 520 of the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008; 52032). It contained a single fill, generally recorded as a mid-grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal inclusions, from which five sherds (12 g) of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery and burnt flint (513 g) was recovered during the excavation; similar material, including a small amount of possible Middle/Late Iron Age pottery and burnt animal bone, was found during the Phase 2 Evaluation.
- 5.2.23 Ring gully 70912 lay slightly offset from the longitudinal axis through the antennae ditches forming the entrance to the banjo enclosure; whether the associated structure was intentionally sited in this manner is uncertain. Although slightly larger in plan than the other ring gullies, with an internal diameter of around 13.5 m, the gully was less substantial, being

a maximum of 0.18 m wide and 0.1 m deep, with moderately shallow sloping sides. It was also less readily distinguishable, due to the similarity of its light grey brown/yellow silty clay fill to the natural substrate. The gully fill contained flecks of charcoal and produced four sherds (7 g) of flint-tempered pottery, burnt flint (344 g) and a piece of worked flint. The north-eastern half of the ring gully seems to have been lost to truncation, which presumably also accounts for the discontinuity of its surviving portion and its slight irregularity. Consequently, the position of the entrance is uncertain – it could have lain to the west or north but is perhaps more likely to have been east-facing (perhaps having been aligned with the enclosure entrance).

- 5.2.24 With an internal diameter of 10–11 m, the southern-most of the ring gullies (70913) was also the smallest. It incorporated a 3.7 m break that presumably represents the position of an east-facing entrance, whilst another, smaller gap in its northern side is probably the result of differential truncation. The gully was 0.19–0.39 m wide, up to 0.21 m deep and steeply sided in some deeper sections. Twenty-nine sherds (73 g) of flint tempered pottery, burnt flint (649 g) and two pieces of worked flint were retrieved from its solitary fill, which was generally recorded as a mid-grey brown silty clay.
- 5.2.25 Samples from all three ring gullies produced only very small amounts of charcoal, with tiny quantities of cereal grains from 70913 being the only charred plant remains present.
- 5.2.26 Several pits and postholes (see below) were scattered throughout the area of the ring gullies; some inconclusively dated examples (eg, 70800/70855, 70699 and possibly 70788; Appendices 3.1–2) were cut into them. Whilst at least some of these pits/postholes are likely to be broadly contemporary with the roundhouse gullies, none obviously form the remains of integral/associated structural or functional elements.

Postholes/other structures

- 5.2.27 Numerous features in Area A were recorded, with varying degrees of certainty, as postholes (Appendix 3.2). Many can probably be attributed to the same phase of activity as the banjo enclosure, but often only tentatively given the general scarcity of datable finds. The features were typically small and shallow (typically <0.50 m in diameter and <0.2 m deep), contained a single fill and lacked characteristics enabling them to be confidently distinguished from small pits, such as distinctive profiles or obvious post-pipes or packing material. Bulk samples from a selection of the posthole fills yielded only small amounts of charcoal and, infrequently, sparse quantities of cereal grains, hazel nutshell fragments and grass seeds.
- 5.2.28 Few of the postholes clearly form the remains of identifiable structures. However, a group of postholes in the south-east corner of the banjo enclosure (70549, 70552, 70554, 70558, 70562, 70569, 70572, 70589 and 70595) are possibly the remains of rectangular post-built structures. The only finds from them were pieces of burnt flint and a few tiny sherds of prehistoric and Iron Age pottery.
- 5.2.29 Another cluster of possible postholes (70620, 70627, 70628, 70655, 70658, 70721, 70744, 70746, 70748 and 70756) was located in the northern, central part of the banjo enclosure, with which they are potentially contemporary. The putative postholes were also interspersed with features interpreted as pits (see below) and a section of truncated, undated gully (70738). Thirty-one, mostly tiny and abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery (weighing 23 g) were retrieved from the postholes, although two larger Iron Age sherds (10 g) were also found (70655). Other finds comprised pieces of burnt flint, tiny fragments of animal bone (1 g) and an intrusive piece of glass (1 g). The postholes possibly represent fence lines used to sub-divide the interior of the enclosure and/or to define spaces set aside for different types of activity. However, six of them (70620, 70621, 70627, 70628, 70655 and 70658)

can be projected to form an arc or incomplete ring with a diameter of 13.5 m, possibly representing the remains of a screen, fenced enclosure or a highly truncated post-built roundhouse of rather different construction to those indicated by the ring gullies (see above).

- 5.2.30 Four small pits/postholes (70784, 70797, 70811 and 70826) found cut into the edge of Middle/Late Iron Age ditch 70910 are possibly the remains of a fence-line. The features yielded 23 sherds (26 g) of undiagnostic prehistoric and Middle/Late Iron Age pottery, tiny quantities of animal bone (8 g), 422 g of burnt flint and fired clay (85 g).
- 5.2.31 The remainder of the features interpreted as postholes were scattered within and external to the enclosure and do not seem to form any coherent pattern. Some produced sherds of Iron Age or (predominantly) undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, pieces of burnt flint, fired clay and animal bone, but all generally in very small quantities. Two, however, contained comparatively large amounts of burnt flint (70610, 974 g and 70688, 479 g).
- 5.2.32 A slightly irregular and poorly defined arc of postholes (52010, 52012, 52014, 52016, 52017, 52019 and 52022) in the area of ring gullies 70911–13 was also excavated in Trench 520 of the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008). Their function is unclear, although they may have been integral components of the roundhouses or perhaps formed the remains of a small ancillary structure.

Pits

- 5.2.33 Numerous pits were scattered across Area A (Appendix 3.1; some, alternatively, could be postholes), the majority within the space described by the banjo enclosure ditch. Although many are potentially contemporary with the enclosure, this can only be clearly demonstrated – based on the finds evidence – in some instances. A few of the pits are certainly, or probably earlier and later than the suspected date of the enclosure (see above/below), suggesting that further examples could also derive from less conspicuous phases of activity.
- 5.2.34 The pits varied considerably in terms of their size and profiles, although most were less than 1 m wide and 0.3 m deep. Many contained just one or two fills, some appearing to have derived from dumping of (sometimes burnt) waste or deliberate backfilling, although other deposits had probably formed through natural processes. Many produced burnt flint, sometimes in relatively large quantities, though often in isolation. Pottery, some of which is Middle/Late Iron Age, though other sherds can only be attributed a broadly prehistoric or late prehistoric (ie, c. 1st millennium BC) date, was retrieved from several examples but usually in small quantities (eg, <50 g). Other finds included very small amounts of (burnt) animal bone and fired clay. All this material seems broadly consistent with debris associated with occupation. Very sparse assemblages of charred plant remains (predominantly cereal grains, grass seeds and hazel nut shell fragments) and charcoal were also retrieved from bulk samples of the pit fills.
- 5.2.35 Several of the pits (eg, 70675, 70678 (Plate 8), 70683, 70693, 70711, 70719 and 70754) were interspersed with the cluster of postholes in the northern, central part of the enclosure (see above). Numerous others were concentrated within and around ring gullies 70911–13 (70612, 70614, 70638, 70699, 70761, 70772, 70780, 70800/70855, 70808, 70813, 70822, 70824, 70855, 70863 and 70888) and a few were scattered elsewhere throughout the enclosure.
- 5.2.36 Of note, among the pits that can most confidently be dated to the Middle–Late Iron Age, is 70540/70578 (Plate 9), which lay a few metres to the south of ring gully 70913. Its position close to the enclosure ditch might support the notion that there was not an internal bank.

- The largest of the pits, it measured around 2.70 m by 2.45 m, was 0.90 m deep, contained seven fills and had moderately steeply sloping sides to the north, east and west; its southern side was more gradually sloped and flared outwards slightly. A narrow and shallow gully (70544/70618) joined the north-eastern edge of the pit, although its function is uncertain. A relatively large finds assemblage was recovered from the pit, most of which derived from two dark, charcoal rich deposits seemingly dumped in the top of the largely infilled feature. This comprised 210 sherds of (predominantly Middle/Late Iron Age) pottery (1.2 kg; including ON 5400), over 3 kg of burnt flint, a fragment of quern stone (ON 5401), a few pieces of worked flint and fragments of animal bone (8 g).
- 5.2.37 Another comparatively large pit (70808), measuring 2.7 m by 2.5 m and at least 0.28 m deep with moderately steeply sloping sides, was cut into Middle/Late Iron Age ditch 70910 (see above). The pit was subject to only limited excavation, but nine sherds (33 g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and 156 g of burnt flint were recovered from its two observable fills.
- 5.2.38 Several of the smaller pits were initially suspected to contain cremation-related deposits due to the presence of small fragments of burnt bone at their surfaces and were excavated and sampled accordingly. On subsequent examination, most of the bone was deduced to be of probable or certain animal origin, although a single pit (70631 (Plate 10) produced a tiny quantity of cremated human bone (>5 g). The feature, situated in the central part of the banjo enclosure, just west of the scatter of pits/postholes (above), was 0.35 m by 0.25 m across and 0.15 m deep, with shallow sloping to slightly undercut sides. The pit was infilled with black silty clay with occasional grey/yellow mottles; samples of the deposit contained charcoal, but no charred plant remains or other palaeoenvironmental materials. Flint-tempered pottery (ONs 5405–8) from the pit can only be ascribed a broadly prehistoric date and was so poorly preserved and fragmentary that it is unclear if it represents the remains of a single vessel originally placed intact in the pit. Other finds comprised burnt flint (58 g), fired clay (199 g) and a tiny intrusive piece of glass (1 g). Whether the feature is contemporary with the banjo enclosure and other Middle/Late Iron Age features in Area A is unknown.
- 5.2.39 Other pits external to the enclosure (70506, 70523, 70525, 70547, 70560, 70575, 70792 and 70857 and 70902) were mostly shallow (<0.15 m deep) and often yielded only small amounts of burnt flint. Eight sherds (24 g) of late prehistoric (possibly Middle Iron Age) pottery came from one (70525), whilst another (70575) contained a larger quantity (226 g; ON 5404) of poorly preserved, undiagnostic prehistoric pottery.

Evidence of activity post-dating the banjo enclosure

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

- 5.2.40 There is little evidence of activity in Area A following the Late Iron Age, during which the banjo enclosure presumably fell into disuse. However, pit 70660, located roughly in the middle of Area A, is probably of Late Iron Age/early Romano-British date. It measured 1.66 m by 1.44 m, was 0.26 m deep and had moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The pit contained two fills, which yielded pottery of (possible Late) Iron Age (15 sherds, 47 g) and Romano-British (three sherds, 10 g) date, as well as a small quantity of burnt flint (216 g). Single tiny, abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery were also recovered from an undated, but probably prehistoric pit (70857) and a tree-throw hollow (70870).
- 5.2.41 A Late Iron Age/Romano-British date was ascribed to pottery from contexts in several of the nearby Phase 1 trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2007; Trenches 374, 377–8). However, the subsequent excavation of Phase 1 Area 6 identified virtually no evidence of activity in the

Romano-British period, including where features excavated in the Phase 1 trenches were re-examined – the majority of dated features being attributed to the Middle–Late Iron Age (Wessex Archaeology 2009). Trenches excavated in the Phase 2 Evaluation also revealed no substantial indications of Romano-British activity within and around Area A (Wessex Archaeology 2008).

Undated

- 5.2.42 Pit 70633 was cut into the top of the infilled enclosure ditch (70904, cut 70703), close to its north-west corner. Roughly 1.1 m in diameter and 0.34 m deep, the steeply sided, flat-bottomed pit contained four dark, mixed and charcoal-rich fills seemingly formed through dumping of waste. The only finds from the pit were two tiny pieces of (probably residual) prehistoric pottery (1 g), and small quantities of burnt flint (30 g) and fired clay (47 g). As noted above, some of the other inconclusively dated pits in Area A (Appendix 3.1) might also post-date the use of the banjo enclosure.
- 5.2.43 East–west ditch 70905 also truncated the enclosure ditch, although it cannot be readily attributed to a specific chronological period. The ditch extended across the full width of Area A, where it was 1.6 m wide and 0.65 m deep, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a light grey/orange silty clay secondary fill. The continuation of the ditch, to the east, was also examined in Area 6 of the Phase 1 Excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2009). Finds retrieved from the ditch, from both phases of excavation, comprise just a few tiny sherds of prehistoric and early Romano-British pottery, a piece of worked flint and a small quantity of burnt flint, all of which is potentially residual. Since the ditch lay parallel to extant land divisions immediately north and south of the excavations, it might be of comparatively recent (ie, post-medieval) origin, although it cannot be correlated with any features depicted on the c.1840 Southwick Tithe map or 19th century OS maps (CgMs 2010, figs 3–4).

Natural features

- 5.2.44 Numerous features were interpreted as being of natural origin – the majority recorded as tree-throw hollows or localised areas of bioturbation. A few were cut by archaeological features (eg, 70530, 70646 and 70681, cut by enclosure ditch 70904; Figure 24). Most yielded no finds although tiny sherds of prehistoric, late prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were found, probably residually, in some examples (70532, 70592, 70625, 70673 and 70870); the largest quantities comprised 23 Iron Age sherds (32 g) from 70532 and 26 late prehistoric (probably Middle/Late Iron Age) sherds (26 g) from 70625. Small amounts of burnt flint (up to 342 g, but generally <50 g) were also recovered from some of the features (70504, 70592, 70600, 70606, 70616, 70625, 70646, 70673, 70782, and 70870) along with a few pieces of worked flint (70646, 70673 and 70870); again, much of this material is potentially residual.

5.3 Area B (Figure 16)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.3.1 The ploughsoil consisted of a 0.30 m thick, mid–dark grey brown sandy silt loam/silty clay loam, which overlaid a mid-yellow brown sandy silt/silty clay subsoil that averaged 0.15 m thick but became thicker and sandier to the north. No finds were recovered from the soils. The natural substrate had a mottled, bioturbated surface and varied from a yellow/orange brown silty clay to the south and sand to the north.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- 5.3.2 The remainder of a relatively large Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit (50758), the southern half of which was excavated during the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008;

Trench 507, pit 50704), was examined during the excavation of Area B. Roughly 2.8 m in diameter and 1.35 m deep, the sub-circular pit had slightly irregular, moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base (Plate 11). The pit was almost entirely infilled with several layers of light-mid-yellow grey/brown silty sand or silty clay, and the only finds from these lower deposits were very small quantities of prehistoric pottery, fired clay, burnt flint and worked flint (contexts 50706–09 and 50763). Above these deposits, the top of the largely infilled pit contained a slightly mixed, 0.22 m thick layer of dark grey brown silty sand (50705/50764) with common charcoal inclusions. Seemingly formed through deposition of occupation debris, 21 sherds (81 g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery, 17 pieces of worked flint (mostly consisting of unretouched flakes and chips, but also including a scraper), and a small amount of burnt flint (51 g) were recovered from this deposit during the excavation. A single piece of worked flint and five sherds (50 g) of pottery (attributed a broadly Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date) were retrieved from the same deposit during the evaluation. Bulk samples of the uppermost fill produced small amounts of charred cereal grain, grass seeds and hazel nutshell fragments and charcoal.

Unphased

- 5.3.3 A slightly curving east–west ditch (50778), which was up to 1.35 m wide and 0.52 m deep, extended through the southern part of Area B, and was cut by north–south ditch 50779 (see below). A very small quantity of (chronologically undiagnostic) prehistoric pottery (four sherds, 9 g), burnt flint (132 g) and a few pieces of worked flint were retrieved from its single secondary fill. Although the ditch could be prehistoric, the finds are potentially residual. The function of the ditch is also unclear; whilst it is possibly the continuation of an undated ditch recorded to the ESE in the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008; 50611), it does not obviously relate to any other features in Area B, the evaluation trenches or the geophysical survey results.
- 5.3.4 A pair of north–south ditches crossed the eastern half of Area B, roughly 6 m apart. The western-most ditch (50779) was up to 0.5 m wide and just 0.15 m deep, whilst its counterpart to the east (50780) was around 1 m wide and a maximum of 0.38 m deep. Both contained unremarkable mid-grey brown silty clay fills. No finds came from the ditches during the excavation, but burnt flint (91 g), a piece of worked flint and two tiny sherds (3 g) of potentially residual prehistoric pottery were recovered from the eastern ditch in the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008; Trench 506, ditch 50603). The western ditch was thought to cut east–west ditch 50778 (see above). The north–south ditches are presumably broadly contemporary with each other, and perhaps also with ditch 70419 in Area C (see below).
- 5.3.5 Although possibly of prehistoric date, ditch 50779 can be projected to follow a similar alignment to the boundary of a parcel of woodland (Marrelsmoor Row) a little south of Area B. Consequently, it is perhaps more likely that ditches 50778–9 are associated with medieval or post-medieval land use. Indeed, several patches of bioturbation identified in the Phase 2 Evaluation trenches (eg, 50714, 50719, 50720, 50724, 50726; Wessex Archaeology 2008) and others recorded during the excavation (50748 and 50754) suggest that the adjacent woodland could have once extended further north. On re-examination during the excavation, some other features recorded in the Phase 2 Evaluation trenches also seem likely to have derived from bioturbation, rather than being anthropogenic as initially thought (eg, 50711 and 50721; *ibid.*).
- 5.3.6 Several, mostly small pits and/or postholes (50607, 50716, 50738, 50740, 50768, 50771, 50773 and 50776), were also scattered across Area B (identified during the excavation and the Phase 2 Evaluation). These features generally contained undistinctive light or mid-grey/yellow brown sandy silt or silty clay fills, were often bioturbated and produced no finds

(except 30 g of burnt flint from 50740). Their date and function are unclear; some could be of natural origin. The only other feature in Area B was a somewhat irregular, undated pit (50756; partially excavated and recorded as a possible ditch (50721) during the Phase 2 Evaluation).

5.4 Area C (Figure 17)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.4.1 The mid-grey brown sandy silt loam ploughsoil in Area C was up to 0.3 m thick and overlaid a 0.15 m thick mid-grey sandy silt subsoil. The natural substrate was recorded as a yellow brown sand with occasional bands of light grey loamy sand and frequent manganese staining.

Middle Bronze Age

- 5.4.2 Two small Middle Bronze Age pits (70057 and 70060), spaced eight metres apart in Area C, seem to have been dug specifically to bury what were presumably complete ceramic vessels in some structured/formalised act of deposition. As the features were initially suspected to contain the remains of urned cremation burials, they were 'block lifted' and removed from the site to be excavated by an osteoarchaeologist under controlled laboratory conditions. However, the fragmentary remains of the vessels were found to contain no human bone or other cremation-related material.
- 5.4.3 The cuts of the pits were almost imperceptible, each seeming to have been dug to a size sufficient simply to accommodate the vessels, which had both been placed on the bases of the features. Pit 70057 seems to have been up to around 0.62 m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.15 m, whilst pit 70060 was 0.4 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep. Apparent at the upper surface of the natural substrate, parts of the vessels had evidently been lost to truncation. The fragmentary remains of the vessels within pit 70057 (ON 5300) (Plate 12) and pit 70060 (ON 5301) (Plate 13) consisted, respectively, of 210 sherds, weighing 1994 g, and 176 sherds, weighing 4578 g. Sampling produced only very sparse palaeoenvironmental assemblages from both pits.

Unphased

Pits

- 5.4.4 Area C contained several other pits that are potentially prehistoric but generally contained only sparse, possibly residual and (mostly) chronologically undiagnostic finds. Of note, however, is pit 70069, which yielded over a little over 12 kg of burnt flint, as well as a few pieces of worked flint (Plate 14). The pit was 0.9 m in diameter, 0.14 m deep and had moderately steeply sloping, concave sides and a slightly concave base. Its solitary fill consisted of a light yellow/grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.
- 5.4.5 Several tiny fragments of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery (just 7 g in total), a piece of worked flint and burnt flint (20 g) were recovered from another slightly smaller and shallower pit (70055), which contained a single mid-grey brown silty deposit with flecks of charcoal. A crumb of flint-tempered pottery (1 g) also came from the earliest of two fills in a 1 m wide and 0.5 m deep, steeply sided pit (70083).
- 5.4.6 Area C contained three other undated sub-circular pits with moderately steeply sloping sides and flat or slightly concave bases, that were of approximately the same depth (0.44–0.51 m) and measured between 1 m and 1.70 m across. The pits contained one or two undistinctive fills composed of light/mid-grey brown or yellow brown silty sand. The only find from them was a single piece of worked flint (from 70081). A few small pieces of burnt flint (5 g) were retrieved from the solitary mid grey brown sandy clay fill of a slightly deeper pit

(70088; 1 m in diameter and 0.76 m deep), with steeply sloping sides. Another smaller, slightly irregular pit (70064), measuring 0.76 m by 0.52 m and 0.23 m deep, produced no finds.

- 5.4.7 A final pit (70071) identified during the excavation differed somewhat from the other undated examples. It was larger (around 2 m in diameter and 0.77 m deep), had moderately steeply sloping, concave sides and a flat base, and contained four fills. The basal fill – recorded as a mid-red brown silty sand – was overlain by thin layers of dark red brown silty sand and a charcoal-rich grey brown deposit, which seem to have been tipped into the pit from one side, after the which the pit appears to have infilled naturally. No finds were recovered from the pit, but the excavator noted the presence of tiny, highly abraded pieces of pottery in its primary fill.
- 5.4.8 During the Development Phase 13 evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017c), single tiny abraded sherds of Iron Age pottery were retrieved from a possible posthole 57604 (along with a piece of worked flint) and a feature interpreted as a possible gully terminal (57608) that now seems likely to have been a small, elongated pit. Two other inconclusively dated pits (57606 and 57702) were found in the evaluation (*ibid.*); the only finds associated with them are a few pieces of worked flint and burnt flint (from 57606).

Gully 70419

- 5.4.9 East–west gully 70419, which was up to 0.55 m wide and 0.07–0.2 m deep, extended through the southern part of Area C. It contained no finds and was cut by undated pit 70076. It is perpendicular to undated ditches 50779 and 50780 in Area B, suggesting that these features may form part of the same system of land divisions.

Natural features

- 5.4.10 Several other mostly shallow and irregular features were recorded as areas of geological variation (70107, and 58104 in Trench 584; Wessex Archaeology 2017c) or the result of bioturbation (eg, tree-throw hollows or localised patches of root disturbance; 70053, 70065, 70086, 70090, 70092, 70094 and 70102). The only finds from the features were a piece of burnt flint (39 g) and Romano-British (two sherds, 14 g) and late prehistoric (one sherd, 5 g) pottery (all found in possible tree-throw hollow 70090). Features 57505 and 57507, interpreted as possible gully terminals in the Development Phase 13 evaluation (*ibid.*) now also seem likely to be the result of bioturbation; they produced no finds. The field containing Area C (and Area B, see above) has been surrounded by woodland (Alesfordmoor Coppice, Newlands Row and Marrelsmoor Row) since the Southwick Tithe survey of c. 1840 (CgMs 2010, fig. 3) – it is possible that the patches of bioturbation derive from a period when the woodland extended across these areas.

5.5 Area D (Figures 18–19)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.5.1 The ploughsoil in Area D was a dark grey brown silty clay loam (average 0.30 m thick), with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. The subsoil was a 0.10–0.30 m thick mid grey brown silty clay and the natural substrate consisted of a yellow brown silty clay.

Evidence of activity pre-dating the Middle–Late Iron Age enclosure

- 5.5.2 A small north–south ditch/gully (70420) was examined in the RWM excavation area (cuts 70027/20032). It was seemingly cut by the ditch of a Middle–Late Iron Age enclosure (70415; see below) but yielded Middle Iron Age pottery (eight sherds, 103 g) suggesting that they might be roughly contemporary. During the excavation, the ditch/gully (recorded as cut 70128) was observed to be cut by a Middle Iron Age pit (70130; see below), but no

further finds were recovered. It may have terminated (cut 70241) just to the north of the pit. A possible continuation of the ditch/gully (70416) was recorded to the south of the enclosure; this produced only a tiny sherd of prehistoric pottery (1 g), fired clay (419 g) and burnt flint (2.7 kg).

- 5.5.3 The enclosure had also been superimposed over another shallow, discontinuous ditch (up to 1 m wide and 0.25 m deep; recorded as cuts 70243, 70338 and 70361), which extended north–south across the full width of the excavation area. A 5.8 m gap in the northern part of the ditch may have been a genuine entrance rather than the result of truncation. Another break, to the south, coincided roughly with the position of a probable roundhouse, indicated by ring gully 70330 (see below). This part of the ditch was not excavated so it is uncertain if the gap was due to truncation. The spatial coincidence of the roundhouse and the ditch suggests that they were not in existence concurrently. No finds were retrieved from the ditch and its date and function remain unclear. Three other narrow north-south ditches/gullies, spaced a few metres apart, were surveyed to the east of ditch(es) (70243/70338/70361). None were excavated, although all lay parallel to Iron Age ditch 70417 (see below) and the eastern side of the enclosure. One was ostensibly truncated by enclosure ditch 70415. The features might relate to a single, fragmented system of late prehistoric land divisions and/or a trackway pre-dating the enclosure, but this is highly speculative.
- 5.5.4 A small quantity of chronologically undiagnostic worked flint and prehistoric/late prehistoric pottery was recovered, mostly from Iron Age (or inconclusively dated) features. As in Area A (see above) this material may be residual from earlier phases of activity, although at least some could be of Middle/Late Iron Age date (ie, contemporary with the use of the enclosure). Area D also contained several undated features (predominantly pits/postholes; Appendices 4.1–2) that could derive from activity preceding the enclosure.

Middle–Late Iron Age

Sub-rectangular enclosure

- 5.5.5 The excavation of Area D fully exposed the sub-rectangular ditched enclosure first identified in the RWM excavation area and the Development Phase 13 evaluation trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2017c). A Middle Iron Age origin for the enclosure seems most plausible, whilst the types and quantities of finds retrieved from its defining ditch, along with the features within its interior (see below), suggest that its function was related to (small scale) occupation.
- 5.5.6 Four slots were excavated through the south-western part of the enclosure ditch in the RWM excavation area and two others were excavated through its northern and eastern sides in Trenches 541 and 553. The southern and eastern sides of the enclosure were investigated further in Area D through a combination of hand-excavated and machine-excavated slots.
- 5.5.7 The enclosure was defined by a steeply sided, almost V-shaped ditch (70415) that varied between 1.50 m and 2.70 m wide and was 0.80 m to 1.60 m deep. The ditch encompassed an area of around 0.11 ha, measuring 32.5 m (north–south) by 34.5 m (east–west) internally. A 3 m gap formed an entrance in the southern (downslope) side of the enclosure. The terminal at the eastern side of the entrance (cut 70332; Plate 15) was somewhat deeper and wider than other parts of the ditch. The upper part of the terminal flared outwards from an abrupt break of slope down to the steeply sloping sides of its lower half but there was no clear indication that the ditch had been re-cut in this location or that the terminal intersected with another feature.
- 5.5.8 Between three and six fills were recorded in the sections through the enclosure ditch, five most commonly being distinguished. The ditch fills were similar in composition to the natural

substrate and were usually recorded as a light/mid yellow brown, orange, grey or grey brown silty clay, or sandy silt loam. These largely seem to have formed through natural processes (eg, silting, gradual weathering/erosion of the sides of the ditch). Although it seems likely that the enclosure incorporated a bank, it is unclear whether this would have been internal or external to the ditch. However, the former is perhaps indicated by the fills recorded in at least one section (cut 70227; Figure 24).

- 5.5.9 Pottery recovered from the ditch during the excavation comprised 140 Middle/Late Iron sherds (685 g), along with less diagnostic flint-tempered prehistoric (31 sherds, 16 g), late prehistoric (eight sherds, 10 g) and Iron Age (16 sherds, 82 g) material. Other finds included animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (>22 kg), fired clay (407 g), several pieces of chronologically undiagnostic worked flint and slag (1 g). Flint-tempered pottery – attributed to the Middle Iron Age – burnt flint and small quantities of animal bone and fired clay were also recovered during the preceding phases of investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2017c). Virtually no palaeoenvironmental remains were retrieved through bulk sampling of the ditch fills.
- 5.5.10 Another ditch (70224/70353/70393), heavily truncated by 70415, was recorded in several sections through the eastern side of the enclosure ditch (Figure 24). The earlier ditch terminated roughly 20 m north of the south-east corner of the enclosure, suggesting that it was originally segmented, open-ended/incomplete or contained an east facing entrance, prior to being modified and re-cut by 70415. The earlier ditch was similar to its recut in terms of the general character of its fills (although only two fills were identifiable) but slightly shallower (approximately 0.75 m deep) and with a flattish base. The only finds from the earlier ditch were a few pieces of burnt flint and a sherd (5 g) of Iron Age pottery.
- 5.5.11 A discontinuous narrow gully was surveyed parallel with the inner edge of the south-east corner of the enclosure. Whilst inconclusive, subsequent excavation suggests that the enclosure ditch (recorded as cut 70283; Plate 16) may simply have been rather wider at this point – the upper part of its cut sloping very gradually along its inner edge – and that one of its fills was mistakenly identified as a separate feature.

Ditch 70417

- 5.5.12 Ditch 70417 extended north for at least 60 m from its terminal, roughly level with the south-western corner of the enclosure, and continued beyond the northern edge of the excavated area. It curved slightly to respect the ditch forming the eastern side of the enclosure, which lay roughly 1.5 m to the west at its closest point, suggesting that they were laid out at roughly the same time or that the position of one had influenced the other.
- 5.5.13 Ditch 70417 had convex sides and was between 1.3 m and 2 m wide and 0.35–0.65 m deep, being narrower and shallower to the north (Plate 17). It contained up to three fills, typically composed of mid orange/grey slightly sandy silty clay. Only a broadly Iron Age date can be inferred from the small quantity of pottery recovered from the ditch (five sherds, weighing 24 g, in addition to a less diagnostic late prehistoric sherd). Other finds comprised burnt flint (46 g) and a couple of pieces of worked flint. The function of the ditch is not immediately apparent. It might – together with the enclosure ditch – have defined a narrow access route (possibly used for controlling livestock movement), but this cannot have been the case if the enclosure had an external bank.

Roundhouse(s)

- 5.5.14 The remains of a probable roundhouse were revealed inside the south-west corner of enclosure 70415. The suspected structure is partially evidenced by a discontinuous ring gully (70330) with an internal diameter of 8.20 m. The ring gully consisted of two sections; these were separated by a 1.20 m break in the eastern side of its circuit, whilst the south-

western quadrant of its circumference incorporated a gap of around 8.75 m. Truncation almost certainly accounts, in part, for the incompleteness of the ring gully, which was a maximum of 0.30 m wide and 0.17 m deep, and generally much shallower. It presumably incorporated an entrance to the west or south-west; although deviating from the more common position, to the south or east, the entrance would thus have been orientated towards that in the southern side of the enclosure ditch. The position of the roundhouse raises uncertainty whether the enclosure ditch had an internal bank, or if the features were in existence at the same time. Fifteen sherds (27 g) of undiagnostic flint-tempered Iron Age and (probably late) prehistoric pottery, burnt flint (421 g) and two pieces of worked flint were recovered from the light grey brown silty clay fill of the ring gully. A slightly greater proportion of this small assemblage came from a single section excavated through the northern side of the ring gully (cut 70309).

- 5.5.15 Two other short, narrow and shallow curvilinear gully segments (70341 and 70364) were concentric to the northern side of ring gully 70330. Approximately 1.5 m north of the more complete, inner ring gully, if the gullies had originally formed a continuous circuit its projected diameter would have been roughly 12 m and slightly off-centre from 70330. It is possible that the gullies represent the highly truncated remains of another, slightly larger circular structure built on the same footprint as that indicated by 70330, or that they were an integral element of the same roundhouse. The only finds from the light-mid grey silty clay fills of the gully segments were burnt flint (326 g) and two pieces of worked flint (exclusively from 70341).
- 5.5.16 Thirteen features, interpreted as postholes (grouped as 70328; some, may, alternatively, have been small pits), were scattered throughout the interior of roundhouse gully 70330. The features were 0.20–0.70 m wide, 0.12–0.38 m deep and mostly had steep, straight sides. All contained single fills, usually consisting of light grey silty clay; no post-pipes or packing stones were evident. Pottery of Middle/Late Iron Age (70206, one sherd, 18 g; 70222, two sherds, 18 g), and less distinctive but nevertheless Iron Age (one sherd, 9 g; 70239) and late prehistoric (26 sherds, 50 g; 70222, 70239 and 70260) date was retrieved from the postholes. A few pieces of burnt flint were found in three postholes (70214, 70262 and 70267), whilst slightly larger quantities came from postholes 70222 (219 g), 70239 (353 g) and 70260 (184 g). The only other finds were a few tiny fragments of animal bone found in 70239 (1 g) and 70260 (2 g). A further, comparatively large posthole (70368; not grouped with 70328) with a clearly defined post-pipe lay between roundhouse gully 70330 and gully 70364. Two similarly sized pits (70200 and 70276) were also found nearby; none of these features produced any finds. Another 'pit' (70322), cut into roundhouse gully 70330, yielded burnt flint (520 g) and a single large sherd (35 g) of late prehistoric pottery. A few other unexcavated pits or postholes scattered around roundhouse gully 70330 remain undated. At least some of these pits and postholes may be the remains of structural or functional elements associated with the roundhouse(s). Feature 70322 might, for example, be the setting for a door post (rather than a pit). However, little other potentially meaningful patterning is immediately apparent in their distribution and it is equally possible that they derive from one or more slightly different phases of activity.
- 5.5.17 The remains of another possible roundhouse, indicated by an 8 m long section of curving gully with a projected diameter of around 10.50 m, were exposed a few metres north of 70330. Although up to 0.30 m wide, the feature was extremely shallow – surviving only as a faint trace that was immediately lost during attempts to excavate it. This, along with the incomplete nature of its circuit can probably be attributed to truncation.

Pits, postholes and other features

- 5.5.18 Ten pits (70130, 70200, 70276, 70300, 70305, 70322, 70343, 70354, 70366 and 70375) were excavated within the area encompassed by enclosure ditch 70415 (Appendix 4.1). They were predominantly between 0.50 m and 0.10 m wide, less than 0.50 m deep and seem to have been infilled, presumably after they had become disused for their original purpose, through a combination of natural processes, deliberate infilling and dumping of waste/deposition of cultural material. The types and quantities of finds recovered from most examples appear to be consistent with debris derived from occupation contemporary with the use of the enclosure. Very sparse charred plant remains and charcoal were also retrieved through sampling.
- 5.5.19 Four of the pits produced Middle or Middle/Late Iron Age pottery. Two (70305 and 70343), situated close together in the north-western part of the enclosure, were of similar dimensions (slightly in excess of 1 m in diameter and approximately 0.3 m deep) and had steeply sloping sides and flat bases. Pit 70305 contained 40 sherds (407 g) of pottery and 85 sherds (387 g) came from 70343. A little over 1 kg of burnt flint was also found in each of the pits.
- 5.5.20 Another, comparatively large pit (70300) was recorded within the projected circumference of the probable highly truncated roundhouse gully (see above) in the north-eastern part of the enclosure. It was 1.74 m by 1.25 m across, 0.53 m deep and had moderately steeply sloping sides (Plate 18). The basal fill of the pit, possibly formed through deliberate infilling or weathering of the feature sides, was overlain by a black, charcoal rich layer of dumped waste, which in turn was sealed by an undistinctive mid-grey brown silty clay. Fifty-seven sherds (221 g) of (mostly) Middle/Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the pit, along with a little over 23 kg of burnt flint, 2123 g of fired clay (including part of a possible loomweight), tiny pieces of animal bone (1 g) and a few pieces of worked flint (including a possibly Late Neolithic scraper – ON 5303).
- 5.5.21 The largest of the pits (70130), found in the south-western part of the enclosure, was quite unlike the others. It was almost sub-rectangular in plan, measured 3.22 m by 1.72 m, was 0.49 m deep and had near vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 19). Its sequence of eight, somewhat mixed fills – seemingly formed largely through dumping of waste – produced 85 sherds of predominantly Middle Iron Age pottery (342 g, including ON 5302), over 5 kg of burnt flint and 584 g of fired clay.
- 5.5.22 Three of the pits (70200, 70276 and 70322), found near and potentially associated with roundhouse gully 70330, are described above. Three shallow pits (70354, 70366 and 70375; all <0.30 m deep) in the northern part of the enclosure produced a few small sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric/late prehistoric pottery. Burnt flint was also recovered from them – the largest quantity (4310 g) was found in 70375.
- 5.5.23 Eleven other pits (70156, 70160, 70203, 70209, 70211, 70245, 70256, 70264, 70273, 70303 and 70307), scattered around the exterior of the enclosure, were also excavated (Appendix 4.1). Although of similar proportions to those within the enclosure, they typically contained less obviously anthropogenic fills (ie, they had possibly been largely infilled through natural processes) and produced only small quantities of chronologically undiagnostic finds. Whilst potentially broadly contemporary with the use of the enclosure, at least some of these pits could, therefore, derive from an unrelated phase of activity.
- 5.5.24 In addition to those potentially associated with the roundhouse(s) (posthole group 70328; see above), Area D contained numerous other possible postholes (Appendix 4.2; some could be small pits rather than postholes). Most were around 0.5 m wide, less than 0.3 m

deep and contained a single fill. They typically produced no finds and only very sparse palaeoenvironmental remains were retrieved from them.

- 5.5.25 Three sherds (27 g) of late prehistoric pottery were found in one of two closely spaced postholes (70218 and 70220) just inside the enclosure entrance. The postholes were cut into an amorphous, irregular hollow (70216), roughly 2.6 m by 1.9 m across and just 0.12 m deep. Its slightly mottled grey sandy clay fill yielded two tiny crumbs of prehistoric pottery (3 g) and burnt flint (376 g). The origin of the hollow is uncertain, although it may have been the base of a shallow pit or was perhaps formed via erosion caused by repeated passage through the enclosure's entrance.
- 5.5.26 A group of seven postholes (70145) was recorded a few metres to the west of the enclosure, although they do not seem to form a coherent structural pattern. One (70150) yielded a single large sherd (24 g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Whilst the others are potentially contemporary with the enclosure, only a few tiny sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric/late prehistoric pottery and pieces of burnt flint were recovered from them.
- 5.5.27 Several other postholes were scattered to the south of the enclosure. Four (grouped as 70144) possibly formed the remains of a small rectangular structure, measuring 2.5 m by 1 m. Again, the postholes contained little artefactual material, and none that securely dates them. Another posthole nearby (70152), however, produced 53 sherds (335 g) of late prehistoric, possibly Early/Middle Iron Age pottery – perhaps hinting at a slightly earlier phase of activity than that suggested by the majority of the datable finds/features.
- 5.5.28 The remaining postholes, which were mostly scattered around the exterior of the enclosure (eg, 70140, 70152, 70158, 70171, 70212, 70233, 70236, 70238, 70291, 70371, 70410 and 70189), produced little artefactual material and do not obviously relate to recognisable structures.

Unphased

- 5.5.29 Joining the inconclusively dated pits/postholes excavated within and around the enclosure (see above; Appendices 4.1–2) were several others that were surveyed but did not form part of the investigated sample. No finds were retrieved from their surfaces and whilst potentially contemporary with the enclosure, they remain unphased.
- 5.5.30 Other features of uncertain date include two short sections of shallow gully or elongated pits (70173 and 70269), external to the enclosure, to the west and south respectively. The only finds from them were burnt flint (321 g) and a piece of stone (84 g) from 70269.
- 5.5.31 A pair of shallow and irregular linear features in the south-west corner of Area D were discounted as the remains of a hedgerow following limited excavation, which demonstrated that the larger of the features (70178) post-dated late prehistoric ditch 70416. They were parallel with an extant field boundary, 26 m to the south, which might indicate a comparatively recent origin, although they cannot be correlated with any features shown on the c.1840 Southwick Tithe map or 19th century OS maps (CgMs 2010, figs 3–4).
- 5.5.32 A narrow and shallow NNE–SSW gully (70418; up to 0.25 m wide and <0.10 m deep) extended at least 13 m, continuing beyond the northern limit of Area D. It lay parallel to another similarly shallow but slightly wider (0.75 m) and rather irregular feature (70326), some 36 m to the east, which was interpreted as the remains of a hedgerow. No finds came from these features. Again, neither of the features can be identified on 19th century maps. Although possibly associated with the putative late prehistoric north–south ditches/gullies

in Area D (see above), the features occupied a slightly different alignment, suggesting they may derive from a separate phase of activity.

- 5.5.33 A few other features – mostly short sections of ditch/gully or pits – recorded in the Development Phase 13 trenches also remain undated and of uncertain function (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; 55803, 56005, 56007 and 56009).

Natural features

- 5.5.34 Several features in Area D (70134, 70248, 70258, 70271, 70288 and 70296) were discounted as being of natural origin (ie, tree-throw hollows or patches of localised bioturbation/geological variation) when tested through excavation; none produced finds. Numerous other clearly natural features were not excavated.

5.6 Areas E and F (Figure 20)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.6.1 The ploughsoil in Areas E and F was around 0.3 m thick and comprised a dark grey silty clay loam with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. This overlaid a 0.1–0.15 m thick grey brown silty clay subsoil. The natural substrate was a yellow brown silty clay with occasional greyed patches and manganese staining.

Late prehistoric (c. 1st millennium BC)

- 5.6.2 Two sherds of undiagnostic, but nevertheless late prehistoric pottery (28 g) and 615 g of burnt flint were recovered from the light grey silty clay fill of pit 70169. The pit was 1.76 m wide, 0.56 m deep, had moderately steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Although intercut with ditch 70421 (see below), the stratigraphic relationship could not be conclusively determined. The excavator tentatively suggested that the pit truncated the ditch, but this seems to be contradicted by the finds recovered from them.

Romano-British

- 5.6.3 East–west ditch 70421 extended beyond the limits of Area F but it does not appear to have continued to the west into Trench 548 (Wessex Archaeology 2017c) or to the east into Area E or the RWM excavation area (*Ibid.*). The ditch was around 1 m wide and 0.4 m deep, with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the upper of which, in one excavated section (cut 70109), yielded eight sherds (109 g) of Romano-British pottery and a small quantity of burnt flint (244 g).
- 5.6.4 Although several possible Romano-British postholes were previously recorded in the RWM excavation area (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; 70003, 70005, 70007, 70009 and 70011), no other traces of activity during this period were apparent in Areas E and F.

Unphased

- 5.6.5 Ditch 70422 extended WSW–ENE across Area E but did not seem to continue into the RWM excavation area, to the west, or Development Phase 13 Trench 549, to the east (Wessex Archaeology 2017c). It was approximately 0.7 m wide and up to 0.25 m deep, had moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a mottled mid-yellow grey silty sandy clay fill, from which no finds were recovered.
- 5.6.6 Ditch 70422 was cut by NNE–SSW ditch 70423, which was also recorded to the south in the RWM excavation area as ditch 70013. Ditch 70423 was up to 0.4 m wide, less than 0.10 m deep, had shallow sloping sides and contained a light-yellow grey/brown silty clay fill. The only find from the ditch was a small piece of ceramic building material (27 g, from cut 70122), which could be residual or intrusive. Although on a slightly different alignment,

ditch 70124 in Area F is probably the southward continuation of ditch 70423. An irregular linear feature (70126) extending roughly parallel to ditch 70124 seems to be the base of a former hedgerow. No finds came from 70124 or 70126.

- 5.6.7 The date and function of these ditches are uncertain; they do not obviously relate to any other excavated features, the geophysical survey results or land divisions shown on 19th and early 20th century maps (eg, CgMS 2010, figs 3–5).

5.7 Area G (Figure 21)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.7.1 The ploughsoil in Area G was a 0.20–0.30 m thick dark grey brown silty clay loam with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. This overlaid a 0.20 m thick mid grey/yellow brown silty clay subsoil. The natural substrate was a yellow brown silty clay with occasional blue-grey patches and manganese staining.

Middle/Late Iron Age

U-shaped enclosure

- 5.7.2 Two relatively large ditches in Area G can be correlated with the eastern and western sides of a U-shaped enclosure identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 1; GSB 2005; Field 29). The space defined by the ditches measured 31 m across (WNW–ESE). If the survey results accurately reflect the full extent of the enclosure, it would have measured some 37 m along its longitudinal axis (NNE–SSW) and incorporated a gap of around 32 m in its north-eastern side. However, the north-eastern edge of the enclosure was potentially obscured by an area of magnetic disturbance, suggesting that the opening may have been rather smaller.
- 5.7.3 A section excavated through the ditch (70411) forming the western side of the enclosure demonstrated that this was somewhat wider than had been indicated by the geophysical survey. Up to 1.80 m wide and 1.20 m deep, the ditch had a V-shaped profile with moderately steeply sloping, slightly convex sides (its convexity being more pronounced on the outer, western edge) (Plate 20; Figure 24). It contained a 0.35 m thick primary fill (70414), from which a tiny fragment (1 g) of prehistoric pottery and a few pieces of burnt flint (7 g) were recovered. This was overlain by a thin, distinct layer of dark material (70413), potentially representing a localised dump of burnt waste; samples of the deposits yielded a moderately large and comparatively well preserved palaeoenvironmental assemblage. The upper fill (70412), recorded as a slightly mottled mid-brown grey sandy clay (slightly darker/greyer towards the base of the deposit), was presumably formed largely through gradual, natural silting processes; it produced thirty-two sherds (71 g) of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery, burnt flint (33 g), fired clay (33 g) and a piece of worked flint. No traces of a corresponding bank were discerned, although it seems likely that the ditch was accompanied by one.
- 5.7.4 The ditch that defined the eastern side of the enclosure was exposed, but not excavated within Area G. However, a section was excavated through the ditch just 1.5 m south of Area G during trial trenching of Development Phase 13 (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Trench 562, ditch 56204). This revealed that the enclosure ditch was very similar in terms of its profile, fills and dimensions to that defining its western side, although just a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered. Again, no evidence of an associated bank was apparent.

Features associated with the enclosure

- 5.7.5 A single small pit (70405) was found roughly in the middle of the enclosure in Area G. Around 0.70 m wide and 0.15 m deep, the pit was slightly disturbed by a localised area of bioturbation (70407) (Plate 21). The pit contained a single fill from which 14 sherds of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery (200 g) and very small quantities of animal bone, burnt flint, and fired clay were recovered, together with sparse charred plant remains and a large amount of mature wood charcoal.
- 5.7.6 No other archaeological features were present in Area G, or any of the trenches excavated in the immediate vicinity (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; 2018c). The geophysical survey also detected no other anomalies that clearly relate to archaeological features within or around the enclosure.

5.8 Area H (Figure 22)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.8.1 The topsoil in Area H was recorded as a 0.20 m thick mid-brown silty sandy clay with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint inclusions. The subsoil was 0.12 m thick and consisted of a mid-grey brown silty sandy clay with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint inclusions. The natural substrate was described as a mid-yellow brown silty sandy clay with occasional to frequent sub-rounded to angular flints.

Medieval and post-medieval to modern

- 5.8.2 Other than a few sherds of Romano-British pottery from the topsoil/subsoil and the Phase 2 evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008) and residual pieces of worked flint, the earliest verifiable traces of activity in Area H can be broadly attributed to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Parish boundary

- 5.8.3 Ditch 71160, which was orientated NNE–SSW, can be correlated with the historic boundary between the parishes of Southwick and Farlington (to the west and east, respectively), as indicated on the Southwick Tithe map of c. 1840 (CgMs 2010, fig. 3). The parish boundary is also marked on 19th century OS maps as a ‘Union boundary’ (a Poor Law Union boundary?). The parish boundary was shifted slightly to the west to follow the edge of the field in the first half of the 20th century, by which time the corresponding land division had probably been removed to open out the field.
- 5.8.4 The parish boundary ditch was between 2.3 m and 4.2 m wide and 0.7 to 1.2 m deep, with moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base (Plate 22). The upper part of the cut was more gradually sloping, which accounts, in part, for its greater width in some places. A slight kink in the line of the ditch suggests that it may have been laid out around some pre-existing obstacle. It contained two fills, recorded variously as light–mid orange/yellow brown or mid grey brown silty clays. A pair of ceramic field drains had been laid along the length of the ditch, near its base in one excavated slot, although no associated cuts were apparent. Finds from the ditch comprised post-medieval pottery (six sherds, 78 g), ceramic building material (1.2 kg), animal bone (4 g), burnt flint (120 g), a piece of clay pipe and a small iron object (a nail?). Continuous maintenance (ie, recutting) of the ditch may have removed any evidence for the origin – perhaps during the medieval or early medieval period – of the parish boundary.

Field boundaries

- 5.8.5 A re-cut post-medieval field boundary ditch (71161) was laid out perpendicular to the former parish boundary. It measured up to 1.4 m wide, was around 0.5 m deep and produced similar finds to those from the parish boundary ditch, including 14 sherds (145 g) of post-medieval pottery. Both ditches were observed to cut through the subsoil, substantiating a comparatively recent date. Another section of ditch (71108) on a slightly different orientation, partially exposed near the eastern edge of Area H, is possibly the continuation of ditch 71161. The ditch can be approximately correlated with a land division marked on the 1870 OS map (CgMs 2010, fig 4), which seems to have been removed shortly thereafter.
- 5.8.6 A series of ditches (71012, 71023, 71029 and 71162–5), arranged co-axially to one another, seem to represent the fragmentary remains of a related system of agricultural land divisions laid out on a similar orientation to the former parish boundary (71160) and field boundary ditch 71161. The ditches were typically 0.50–1 m wide, less than 0.50 m deep and contained a single secondary fill, usually consisting of a mid-grey/yellow brown silty clay. Finds from the ditches include medieval pottery (14 sherds, 33 g), (intrusive?) modern pottery (one sherd, 39 g), a tiny fragment of ceramic building material, a few pieces of burnt flint and worked flint and a medieval iron fiddle key (ON 5500; from ditch 71165, cut 71114). None of the ditches seem to be marked on the 1870 OS map (CgMs 2010, fig 4), which, together with the finds, could indicate that they are of a slightly earlier (potentially medieval) date than ditches 71160–1. All, however, could be of contemporary origin, ditches 71160–1 simply having been maintained by re-cutting for a more prolonged duration.
- 5.8.7 A few sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from a narrow and shallow ditch (43604) in the eastern part of Area H during the Phase 2 evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008). The continuation of the feature was not observed during the subsequent excavation as it was obscured by hollow 71158 (see below), although it potentially formed part of the same system of land divisions detailed above.

Hollow 71158

- 5.8.8 A large amorphous hollow (71158), measuring at least 23 m (east–west) by 20 m (north–south), was exposed in the eastern part of Area H. It was infilled with a layer, up to 0.23 m thick, of light grey brown silty clay, from which medieval pottery (75 sherds, 446 g), shell (32 g), slag (19 g), burnt flint (38 g), ceramic building material (210 g), seven iron nails and two other small, unidentifiable fragments of iron were recovered – most of which was collected from the surface of the deposit. The processes responsible for the formation of the deposit and the date/origin of the hollow are unclear.

Pits

- 5.8.9 A large pit (71149) was partially exposed at the edge of the excavated area. At least 3.4 m in diameter and 1.23 m deep, it had steeply sloping sides towards the base, although the upper part of the cut flared outwards more shallowly from an abrupt break of slope (Plate 23). Its four fills, largely composed of mixed grey or red brown silty clay with common charcoal and large stone inclusions, yielded 27 sherds (480 g) of medieval pottery, two large pieces of burnt flint (947 g) and three pieces of ceramic building material (700 g). The primary function of the pit is not immediately apparent.
- 5.8.10 A large, vertically-sided pit (71136), at least 2.9 m in diameter and more than 1.28 m deep, coincided with the intersection of parish boundary ditch 71160 and field boundary ditch 71161. The excavator was unable to establish a stratigraphic relationship between the features and concluded that they were probably contemporary. The pit contained at least four fills, the earliest of which were composed of blue grey silty clay, overlain by mid yellow

brown/grey brown silty clay. Associated finds comprise medieval and post-medieval pottery (four sherds, 74 g), burnt flint (58 g), ceramic building material (747 g) and single pieces of stone, worked flint and fired clay (5 g). The function of the pit is uncertain, although it was perhaps used to collect water for agricultural purposes and/or to aid in drainage (ie, to act as a sump).

Land drains

- 5.8.11 Agricultural land drains, frequently encountered throughout the excavated areas and trenches, were particularly common in Area H. These were of two types. One set, formed of ceramic pipes, shared the orientations of the post-medieval ditches (see above) and were occasionally cut into them. The other group of land drains, composed of chalk rubble laid in narrow, vertically-sided trenches, were concentrated in the middle of Area H. Their arrangement, appearing to form a network of rectangular cells draining downslope to the NNE, is somewhat unusual. It is not immediately apparent (eg, by reference to any observable localised variations in topography or geology) why the chalk drains were set out in this manner, although it is possible that some specific agricultural function necessitated it. Chalk rubble drains of this type have occasionally been encountered in other parts of the development area, but much less frequently than ceramic or modern plastic drains. They cannot be closely dated, although rubble drains typically derive from relatively early phases of land improvement, prior to the arrival of tilepipe drains in the late 18th–early 19th century (Harvey 1980, 71–2). However, the regularity of the chalk drains in Area H suggests that they may have been cut mechanically. Indeed, rubble (or gravel) filled drains may have been used as a cheap and expedient (though typically short-lived, as they are prone to rapid silting) form of agricultural drainage into comparatively recent times in some areas.

Unphased

Pits

- 5.8.12 Pit 71147 seems to have been dug specifically to receive the partial remains of a roe deer – probably a skin with skull, mandibles and feet attached. The pit was sub-circular with vertical sides and an irregular base. It was 0.40 m in diameter and just 0.12 m deep, with the result that some of the bone had been truncated as it protruded above the level of the machine-reduced surface. After the remains of the animal were deposited on the base of the pit, it had been backfilled with a layer of mid-grey brown silty clay, which contained no finds.
- 5.8.13 Numerous other pits were scattered across Area H, although their date and function are also uncertain. Approximately nine of the features (71006, 71035, 71051, 71055, 71064, 71074, 71099, 71119 and 71122), mostly in the western half of Area H, were morphologically distinct. They were sub-circular, of roughly the same dimensions (typically 0.5–1.5 m wide and less than 0.5 m deep) and had similar profiles, with moderately steeply sloping sides and flat bases. Another comparable feature was encountered in this area during the Phase 2 evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008; 42203). The underlying substrate into which they had been dug sometimes exhibited signs of having been heat-affected to varying degrees (Plates 24–6). It is uncertain whether this was the result of *in situ* burning or contact with smouldering/burnt waste dumped into the pits shortly after they were excavated, although the latter seems most likely. The charcoal-rich basal fills of these features generally seem to have been sealed by layers of material, presumably representing the spoil generated by their excavation, which had been used to backfill the pits. Small amounts of burnt flint (eg, <150 g) were found in some of the features, but the only other finds were a few pieces of (potentially residual) worked flint. Samples of the pit fills also contained small amounts of cereal grain and hazelnut shell fragments. It seems likely that

the pits were related to a specific form of agricultural, processing or craft-related activity, although it is not immediately apparent what this may have been.

- 5.8.14 Another fifteen pits (71016, 71027, 71038, 71049, 71065, 71068, 71072, 71078, 71080, 71083, 71088, 71090, 71095, 71106 and 71127) were largely distributed across the western half of Area H. Although quite varied, they were mostly sub-circular, between 0.40 m and 1.18 m in diameter and shallow (<0.25 m deep). A few were similar to the more distinctive pits described above and may be associated with the same phase/form of activity; some contained charcoal/charred material in variable quantities, but the substrate into which they had been cut was less obviously heat affected. Several, however, contained a single undistinctive, grey brown silty clay fill. Few finds, other than occasional pieces of burnt flint, were recovered from the pits, although a few small sherds of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery and pieces of ceramic building material came from 71016, 71072 and 71080. The latter seems to be the same feature as pit 43003, which was partially excavated during the Phase 2 evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008); measuring 1.8 m in diameter and 0.35 m deep, a few sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the earliest of its four fills, although all were in a poor condition and may have been residual.

Natural features

- 5.8.15 Fifteen features recorded in Area H during the evaluation and excavation were discounted as being of natural origin (ie, tree-throw hollows or other localised patches of bioturbation). Four were excavated (71047, 71059, 71097 and 71132), producing just a few pieces of burnt flint and ceramic building material.

5.9 Area I (Figure 23)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.9.1 The ploughsoil in Area I was a 0.30 m mid-grey brown sandy loam with occasional sub-angular flints. This overlaid a 0.15 m thick yellow brown sandy loam subsoil, which had diffuse interfaces with the ploughsoil and underlying geology. The natural substrate was a light-yellow brown sandy clay silt with occasional sub-angular to rounded flints and a mottled appearance.

Mesolithic

Tree-throw hollow 71219

- 5.9.2 Just over 1400 pieces of worked flint (some burnt) were recovered, along with 80 kg of (unworked) burnt flint, fired clay (347 g) and tiny intrusive pieces of glass and slag, from tree-throw hollow 71219 (Plate 27). The flintwork includes blades/bladelets, microburins, cores, flakes and chips, and is attributable to the Mesolithic period.
- 5.9.3 The tree-throw hollow was slightly irregular in plan and profile with a pronounced ridge in the middle of the base, and relatively large, measuring approximately 4.2 m by 3.2 m across and up to 0.42 m deep. Upon exposure, the feature was clearly differentiated from other tree-throw hollows in Area I (see below) by the halo of dark, charcoal-rich material (71222) containing worked flint and (predominantly) unworked burnt flint that was confined to its western, upper edge.
- 5.9.4 The tree throw hollow contained four fills (recorded as 71220–2 and 71235 to the north and 71255–7 to the south) that were seemingly formed through a combination of natural and anthropogenic processes. These were excavated stratigraphically in 0.5 m sub-squares to capture information relating to the distribution of the finds. The deposits were also sampled extensively to aid finds recovery (front cover). The bulk of the worked flint was found in contexts 71220 (853 pieces) and 71221 (484 pieces), whereas the burnt flint mostly came

from context 71222 (70.2 kg), with the remainder largely deriving from 71220 (3.2 kg), 71221 (2.6 kg) and 71256 (3.3 kg). Small quantities of charcoal, hazelnut shell and (intrusive) cereal grains were retrieved from the samples.

- 5.9.5 A smaller, but broadly comparable assemblage of (Early) Mesolithic worked flint (although little unworked burnt flint) was recovered from the homogeneous, fine-grained light grey-brown fills of a group of six shallow and irregular hollows (63987) approximately 75 m to the south-east in Phase 1 Area 2 (Plate 1; Wessex Archaeology 2009). Probable Mesolithic worked flint was also found residually in several (predominantly Romano-British) features in Phase 1 Area 2 (*Ibid.*). Little potentially contemporary material was recovered from other excavated contexts in Area I or the adjoining Phase 1 Area 1.

Middle/Late Iron Age

- 5.9.6 A cluster of at least five small intercut pits (71238, 71241, 71244, 71248 and 71250) was revealed in the northern part of Area I. All were around 1 m in diameter and 0.18–0.32 m deep, with moderately steeply sloping concave sides and concave bases. Most contained one or two undistinctive fills. Pit 71250, however, contained four deposits, one of which (71252) was a dark layer, presumably representing a dump of burnt/charred/degraded organic material, from which 10 sherds (80 g) of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery and burnt flint (102 g) were recovered. A rather larger quantity of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery (73 sherds, 2184 g) and burnt flint (278 g) came from the solitary fill (71249) of pit 71248. The stratigraphic relationships between pits 71248 and 71250 were partially obscured by a land drain (71246) (Plate 28). Pit 71244 produced a small amount of burnt flint (151 g), whilst no finds came from pits 71238 and 71241. No obviously Middle/Late Iron Age features were recorded in the adjoining Phase 1 Area 1, of Areas 2–3 to the south-east (Wessex Archaeology 2009).

Romano-British

- 5.9.7 Three ditches that formed part of a multi-phase Romano-British enclosure system excavated in Phase 1 Area 1 (Wessex Archaeology 2009; ditches 61244, 61252 and 61250) continued into Area I.
- 5.9.8 Ditch 71225, the continuation of WNW–ESE ditch 61244, was 0.85 m wide and 0.3 m deep with concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single secondary fill, which yielded no finds in Area I, although a sherd of Romano-British pottery, two pieces of briquetage and a piece of burnt flint were found in the ditch in Phase 1 Area 1.
- 5.9.9 The continuation of north-east to south-west ditch 61252 (recorded as cuts 71213 and 71223 in Area I) was 0.40–1.50 m wide and 0.35 m deep, with moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The only finds from its mid grey brown sandy silt loam fill – again, probably formed through gradual natural silting – were two pieces of worked flint and burnt flint (82 g). In Phase 1 Area 1, the ditch also contained a charcoal-rich upper fill, probably representing a localised dump of waste material, which yielded several sherds from bead rim jars, a few pieces of (residual Bronze Age?) flint-tempered pottery, fragments of possible briquetage and burnt flint.
- 5.9.10 Ditch 61252 intersected with ditch 61250 in Area I, although the stratigraphic relationship could not be established due to the similarity of their fills. In Area I ditch 61250 (recorded as cuts 71207, 71215 and 71227) was orientated ENE–WSW, and was up to 1.25 m wide, but only 0.2 m deep. It turned to the north into Phase 1 Area 1, where it was considerably wider, deeper and contained more fills. No finds were recovered from the ditch in Area I, but a sherd of Romano-British pottery and a few pieces of fired clay and burnt flint were found during the preceding excavation.

- 5.9.11 Although projected to continue to the south, another ditch (61193) forming the western side of a Romano-British trackway recorded in Phase 1 Area 1, did not extend into Area I. Given the shallow depth of the trackway ditch (and its counterpart 61249), the feature had probably been lost to truncation beyond the previously excavated area.
- 5.9.12 Four sherds (46 g) of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery and one Middle/Late Iron Age sherd (34 g) came from the solitary fill (71230) of a small pit (71229), close to the location of several other Romano-British pits recorded in Phase 1 Area 1 (Wessex Archaeology 2009).

Post-medieval

- 5.9.13 East–west ditch 71258 (cut 71233) was the continuation of a ditch (61021) excavated in Phase 1 Area 1 (Wessex Archaeology 2009), where it was seen to cut several Romano-British features. Associated finds from both phases of excavation comprised a few pieces of ceramic building material (not collected in Area I) and small amounts of slag and burnt flint. The line of the ditch can be projected to the west to coincide with two isolated mature trees, evidently occupying the position of a former subdivision of the large field containing Area I; this can be correlated with the position of a land division marked on the c.1840 Southwick Tithe map and OS map of 1870 (CgMs 2010, figs 3–4). The land division seems to have been removed by the time of the third edition OS map (*Ibid.*, fig. 5).

Unphased

- 5.9.14 Feature 71203, recorded as a possible posthole but equally likely to be a small pit, was sub-circular in plan, 0.70 m wide and 0.25 m deep and had moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its solitary fill, a mid-grey brown sandy clay loam with common manganese staining, yielded a few pieces of worked flint (two broken blades and a flake) and burnt flint. Although the feature is possibly prehistoric, the finds could have been residual – particularly given its proximity to tree-throw hole 71219 (see above). Another smaller and slightly irregular pit/posthole (71205) less than 2 m west of 71203 produced no finds.

Natural features

- 5.9.15 In addition to 71219 (see above), Area I contained several other tree-throw hollows and localised patches of bioturbation. A sample of the natural features was excavated (eg, 71236, 71209, 71217), but only a small amount of slag and burnt flint was recovered (all from 71236). Inspection of the surfaces of the unexcavated examples also yielded no finds.

5.10 Cable duct WB Area

- 5.10.1 Except for the continuations of the Middle/Late Iron Age U-shaped enclosure ditches examined in Area G (see section 5.7), no archaeologically significant features, finds or deposits were encountered during the watching brief. The enclosure ditches were not excavated within the narrow confines of the cable duct trench.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered from Areas A–I, of Mesolithic to modern date. All finds have been cleaned (with the exception of the metal objects) and quantified by material type in each context; this information is summarised in Table 5. The overall condition of the material is moderate to poor.

Table 5 Quantification of finds

Material	No.	Wg (g)
Pottery		
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	26	88
Middle Bronze Age	517	7031
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	36	412
Middle to Late Iron Age	819	6083
Prehistoric, unspecified	1389	4769
Roman	22	277
Medieval	118	968
Post-medieval/modern	27	344
Sub-total	2954	19,972
Fired clay	3142	5279
Ceramic building material	119	4775
Iron	12	101
Slag	6	93
Flint	1543	N/A
Burnt flint	38002	223,513
Stone	8	3299
Glass	6	12
Clay pipe	3	22
Cremated human bone	N/A	4.2
Animal bone	307	541
Shell	1	32

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Pottery amounting to 2187 sherds (19,344 g) was hand collected from Areas A–I, with a further 767 fragments (628 g) recovered from bulk soil samples (Appendix 5.1). The assemblage is of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to modern date, with an emphasis on the Middle to Late Iron Age periods. The condition of the material is variable, ranging from moderate to highly abraded. The mean sherd weight of the hand collected prehistoric and Roman pottery is 8.9 g, this falls to 6.6 g when sample material is included; the mean sherd weight of the post-Roman pottery is 9 g. The assemblage derives from 182 contexts, of which 33 are represented only in the bulk soil samples. The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by broad fabric group (e.g. flint-tempered wares, sandy wares) within each context. The presence of identifiable vessel forms and other diagnostic features have been noted. Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) have not been calculated due to the low number of measurable rims. The level of recording accords with the ‘basic record’, aimed at rapidly characterising an assemblage, and providing a comparative dataset Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5). Table 6 gives the breakdown of the assemblage by ware type.

Table 6 Quantification of pottery, by fabric group/ware

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	26	88
Grog-tempered ware	2	2
Flint-tempered	1	2
Grog-tempered ware	17	46
Grooved Ware	5	36
sandy ware	1	2



Middle Bronze Age	517	7031
Fine flint-tempered	321	2271
Flint-tempered	196	4760
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	36	412
Flint-tempered	36	412
Middle to Late Iron Age	819	6083
Grog-tempered ware	13	13
Flint-tempered	554	2861
Organic tempered ware	1	3
sandy ware	168	931
Sandy fabric with sparse flint	83	2275
Prehistoric, unspecified	1389	4769
Fine flint-tempered	90	42
Flint-tempered	1220	4465
Grog-tempered ware	9	33
Organic tempered ware	5	10
sandy ware	5	6
Sand and flint-tempered	5	22
Sandy with argillaceous inclusions	46	178
Vesicular fabric	9	13
Roman	22	277
Dressel 20	2	96
Greyware	16	136
sandy ware	4	45
Medieval	118	968
Medieval coarseware	71	690
Medieval sandy ware	46	269
West Sussex type glazed sandy ware	1	9
Post-medieval/modern	27	344
Earthenwares	22	271
Mottled ware	1	9
Porcelain	1	1
Westerwald stoneware	1	23
Refined whiteware	1	1
Yellow ware	1	39
Total	2954	19,972

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- 6.2.2 The earliest material was recovered from pit 50758 in Area B, comprising 24 sherds (86 g) mostly in a coarse, grog-tempered pottery. They are in a highly abraded condition; some may have been decorated but the extent of the surface damage has obscured this. They may relate to the Grooved Ware, Beaker or Collared Urn traditions of the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. A further five sherds (50 g) of grog-tempered pottery were also recorded from the evaluation of this feature during Phase 2. Two sherds (2 g) from ditch 50778 may be contemporary.

Middle Bronze Age

- 6.2.3 The Middle Bronze Age component of the assemblage comprises two vessels found in pits in Area C, just 8 m apart; both are likely to represent deliberate, significant depositions. Neither are complete but both are represented by substantial portions of their profiles. The vessel in pit 70057 is a handled, globular jar (ON 5300; 249 sherds, 2235 g, with a further 36 g from a bulk soil sample). Its rim is slightly rounded and thickened externally, it has a long neck and slightly carinated body, with a handle at the belly of the vessel. It has been made in a fabric tempered with very common, well sorted flint; the external surface is well finished but not decorated. The general form of the vessel may be encompassed by the Central Wessex types of Middle Bronze Age regional assemblage (Dacre and Ellison 1981, type 1B), but unusually with a large handle rather than lugs. It is uncertain at this stage if the vessel had only one handle, or if part of one side had previously been truncated, destroying evidence of a second handle.
- 6.2.4 Much of a larger bucket-shaped vessel was deposited in pit 70060 (ON 5301; 196 sherds, 4760 g). The rim is missing but sections of wall and all the flat base survive. It was decorated with cordons – including one of horseshoe shape. The vessel appears to have been slab-built in a well-made flint tempered fabric; the surfaces are smoothed.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 6.2.5 A small quantity of pottery has been assigned a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. It includes a group of 32 sherds (393 g) of flint-tempered pottery from posthole 70839 in Area A – identifiable forms comprise one or two jars, probably shouldered, decorated with fingertip and fingernail impressions on the rim top and presumably around the shoulder. Four sherds (19 g) were also recorded from ditch 70907 – they include the rim from an ovoid jar.

Middle to Late Iron Age

- 6.2.6 The pottery assemblage is dominated by pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date (818 sherds, 6049 g). Most was recovered from Area D (361 sherds, 2008 g) and Area A (322 sherds, 1485 g), with smaller quantities from Area I (89 sherds, 2285 g) and Area G (46 sherds, 271 g). Flint-tempered fabrics are the most commonly occurring types, representing 67.7% of the Iron Age assemblage by count (47.3% by weight), with sandy wares accounting for 30.6% by count (52.4% by weight), and very small quantities of grog-tempered wares and a single organic-gritted sherd. The identifiable Iron Age forms are predominantly saucepan pots, a type commonly found on sites in the region from the Middle to Late Iron Age, dated to the period c. 350 – 50 BC (Brown 2000, form PB1). At least 11 examples are represented in assemblage from these phases of excavation, most from Area A (pits 70305, 70343 and 70405, postholes 70206 and 70222 found within the interior of roundhouse 70330, and ditch 70415), with two from Area G (pit 70405). The saucepan pots include variants with plain, rounded rim; beaded rim, and a groove at the top of the wall. All are in well-finished flint-tempered fabrics. Charred residue on the internal base of two

vessels indicate a use for cooking for at least some of these vessels. A possible 'proto' saucepan pot was recorded from posthole 70150 in Area D.

- 6.2.7 A slack-shouldered jar with beaded rim was recovered from pit 70130, Area D. It is in a very well finished flint-tempered fabric and decorated with horizontal and diagonal bands of short tooled impressions. One base sherd has a line of punched holes at the bottom of the wall. Similar decoration was noted on a group of pottery from pit 70300, the decoration applied to the external surface of the base. Other vessel forms noted during assessment include a straight-sided bowl with plain, rounded rim in a flint-tempered fabric, of probable Middle Iron Age date (pit 70405, Area G) and a large bead-rimmed jar in a sandy fabric with sparse flint inclusions of probable Late Iron Age date, from pit 71248 (Area I). A group of 197 sherds (1173 g) from layer 70584 (dumped in the top of pit 70540/70578) includes sherds from at least two vessels (assigned object number 5400). These include well-finished flint-tempered sherds, now abraded, from a bead-rimmed jar, as well as sherds from a possible bead-rimmed jar in a sandy ware.
- 6.2.8 A number of other rim fragments were also recorded in the assemblage but too little survives to ascertain their profile. They include rounded, beaded and flattened and expanded varieties.

Prehistoric, unspecified

- 6.2.9 Much of the assemblage (820 sherds, 4399 g hand collected and 569 sherds, 370 g from bulk soil samples) comprises undiagnostic body sherds. The majority are in flint-tempered fabrics (94.2% by count and 94.5% by weight), with smaller quantities of sandy wares (4.1% by number and 4.4% by weight), vesicular fabrics (<1%) and an organic-tempered fabric (<1%). Given the preference for the use of flint-tempered during the Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age at the site, assigning these sherds to a phase is problematic but some progress may be made with detailed fabric analysis and examination of spatial and stratigraphic relationships.
- 6.2.10 Of note amongst this group are 122 sherds from deposit 70632 (pit 70631, Area A). This is highly abraded, fragmented material, mostly held together by soil deposits to which they still adhere (inflating the weight to 1425 g). The sherds have been assigned object numbers ON 5405, 5406, 5407 and 5408 and appear to derive from irregularly fired, thick-walled vessels (or vessel) in a fine, flint-tempered fabric, however it is not possible to ascertain if they represent multiple vessels or assign them to a more specific period.

Romano-British

- 6.2.11 Insignificant quantities of Roman pottery were recovered (22 sherds, 277 g). Five sherds (80 g) from pit 71229 (Area I) include a platter in a sandy fabric, of mid to late 1st century AD date. Two sherds from a Dressel 20 amphora, used to transport olive oil from the Baetica province of southern Spain, were recovered from the subsoil of Area H (Peacock and Williams 1986, 136). Undiagnostic body sherds include eight sherds of greyware, probably from the Rowlands Castle kilns, from ditch 70421 (Area E/F), and three sherds or fewer of greyware or other sandy wares from pits 70857 and 70660 (both Area A), and tree-throw holes 70090 (Area C) and 70870 (Area A).

Medieval

- 6.2.12 The medieval assemblage amounts to 118 sherds, all recovered from Area H. The potential date range spans the 12th to 14th centuries, possibly extending into the 15th century.

- 6.2.13 The assemblage has been divided into broad ware groups. There is one known type: West Sussex-type glazed sandy ware. The remainder are all coarse sandy wares, but the majority also contain other inclusions – mostly flint, with some minor use of chalk. This range of ware types fits with the general pattern of medieval ceramics found across the coastal zone of east Hampshire (Jervis 2011, 47), which features locally produced coarsewares containing inclusions distinctive of the coastal gravels and the chalk downland, supplemented by finer glazed wares supplied from West Sussex. Vessel forms are limited to coarseware jars and glazed jugs. Coarsewares containing flint inclusions were produced, for example, at Jack O'Toole's Row, Boarhunt (Whinney 1981).

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.2.14 Post-medieval sherds form a very minor component of the overall assemblage (27 sherds). Most of these comprise earthenwares, and these include two conjoining sherds from a flanged dish decorated with trailed slip. The remainder are redwares and may include the products of more than one source; production sites were located near the Hampshire downs, close to Bishop's Waltham, and around Portsmouth. The earthenwares do not lend themselves to close dating, and are dated broadly as 17th-century or later, although the slipware is 17th-/18th-century.
- 6.2.15 The remainder of the post-medieval/modern assemblage consists of single sherds of mottled ware (possibly a Border Ware product), Westerwald stoneware, porcelain, refined whiteware and yellow ware, extending the date range into the 19th/20th century.

6.3 Fired clay

- 6.3.1 A total of 3154 fragments of fired clay, weighing 5328 g, was recovered from Areas A, D, G, H and I (Table 7). The assemblage is largely characterised by small, abraded and amorphous fragments likely to originate from structures or hearths. The fragments derive from features of Iron Age or later prehistoric date. Pieces with wattle impressions were recorded from Iron Age enclosure ditches 70411 and 70415, Middle Iron Age pit 70130, banjo enclosure 70904 and later prehistoric ditch 70416. The only possible portable object is represented by fragments that may derive from a loomweight or oven/hearth furniture, from Iron Age pit 70300 (Area D).

Table 7 Quantification of fired clay, by area

Area	Number	Weight (g)
A	2689	1053
D	311	2549
E/F	55	1286
G	6	35
H	2	9
I	79	347
Total	3142	5279

6.4 Ceramic building material

- 6.4.1 Most of the 121 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Area H. This material includes plain, flat tile fragments, probably peg roof tiles, and brick fragments, broadly of medieval to post-medieval date. The ceramic building material from other areas

is limited to a peg tile fragment from Area E/F (gully 70423) and small, undiagnostic fragments from Area D – intrusive in pit 70300.

6.5 Metalwork

- 6.5.1 Only 12 metal objects were recovered; all are iron. Of the 11 items from Area H, seven are nails (hollow 71158), one is a medieval fiddle-key horseshoe nail (ON 5500, ditch 71165) and three are unidentifiable. A single piece came from Area A – possibly an agricultural tine or horseshoe fragment (ON 5409, ditch 70904).

6.6 Slag

- 6.6.1 Six pieces (93 g) of undiagnostic iron working slag were recovered from medieval hollow 71159 (Area H) and tree-throw hollow 71236 (Area I).

6.7 Flint

- 6.7.1 Assemblages of worked flint from Areas A to I have been quantified and added to the post-excavation database (a summary is tabulated in Appendix 5.2). The totals from each area are all small, apart from Area I where 1408 worked flints were recovered from a single feature, representing 91% of the total flint assemblage recovered from the recent investigations.

Areas A and B

- 6.7.2 This phase of work produced 54 pieces of worked flint from 17 contexts. There was nothing to indicate Mesolithic activity. The largest quantity, 22 pieces, was found in Late Neolithic pit 50758, although this total also includes five chips. Retouched material includes a scraper and a piece with miscellaneous retouch. Ditch 70527 contained a scraper and a piercer. The remaining worked flints were collected from undated ditches, which indicates that these artefacts are likely to be residual. Other flints were recovered from features that are predominantly undated.
- 6.7.3 The assemblage follows patterns observed in previous phases of work at the site. Artefacts consist almost entirely of flakes which were made from flint that was obtained from river gravel deposits. Post depositional edge damage was limited even though most pieces were probably residual.

Areas C - G

- 6.7.4 Small groups of material, also in fresh condition, were also collected from these excavated areas; totals comprised 52 artefacts, including 16 chips, from 29 contexts. The largest totals were obtained from Iron Age ditches and pits or from other prehistoric features. One large end scraper (ON 5303), which may be of Late Neolithic date, came from pit 70300 (Area D). Two blades, from posthole 70212, may be of similar date. None of this material can be dated with any degree of certainty. First impressions suggest that the pieces were probably residual; however, the relatively low densities and the fresh condition make it possible that some of the artefacts are of Iron Age date. Flint working had largely disappeared by this date, but it is now acknowledged that small-scale production of sharp flakes persisted into the Iron Age.

Area H

Low densities of worked flints were recovered from Area H, with 22 pieces recorded, including 12 chips, from 11 undated ditches and pits. These few pieces extend the distribution of worked flints to this part of the site, but otherwise add little to the overall results.

Area I

- 6.7.5 The most significant component of the worked flint assemblage, in terms of potential for further analysis, is a large group attributed to the Mesolithic (totalling 1408 pieces), recovered from shallow tree-throw hollow 71219.
- 6.7.6 The associated worked flint comprises a blade industry: blades and bladelets accounted for 35% of the combined blade/lets and flakes. The bladelets are composed of deliberate products of bladelet production but may also include pieces generated by platform abrasion of blade cores. The technology incorporates all the normal features of blade production including crestring and platform abrasion. The retouched tools are dominated by microliths, which accounted for 55% of the retouched tool component. Microliths were predominantly obliquely blunted points and backed blade/lets which were produced using the microburin technique. The distribution indicated a concentration of both microburins and microliths at the east extent of the feature, together with an enhanced number of pieces of debitage. There were no obvious geometric microliths. Analysis of a small number of sample residues containing 4-1mm residue showed that broken microlith fragments, which are usually not well represented, are present in this material.
- 6.7.7 Artefact distribution, as plotted by excavated sub-squares, suggests that the deposit was well preserved and relatively undisturbed. The spread, which undoubtedly once extended beyond the perimeter of the feature, was dominated by a background concentration of burnt flint, the quantities of which are impressive (80 kg). A clear concentration at the west end of the feature was associated with charcoal-rich sediment. The burnt flint is heavily crazed; some pieces were characterised by a clearly defined glassy surface coating, which probably resulted from contact with the underlying sand in the intense heat. It is unclear whether there was any associated discolouration or modification of the sand to confirm that burning was in situ; however, the presence of adjoining scatters of worked flint suggest that this spread of burnt material did mark the location of the fire.
- 6.7.8 Smaller quantities of burnt flint were present elsewhere across the feature. An intervening 'ridge' in the base of the feature divided the distribution of artefacts into two separate blocks. It is therefore impossible to establish whether these supplementary spreads of burnt flint represent rake-out from the main concentration or separate, smaller hearths, indicating repeated use of the site.
- 6.7.9 The principal concentration of burnt flint was bordered to the east by a small cluster of worked flints which contained microliths and burnt cores, which may represent hearth-side activity. This cluster was confirmed by the relatively large quantity, 154 pieces, containing flakes and blades. It is possible that the spread of retouched tools, specifically microliths, extended into the epicentre of the burnt flint; however, the large quantities of burnt flint that were involved precluded detailed quantification and identification of microliths in these samples, which were weighed but not sorted.
- 6.7.10 The unworked burnt flint was easily distinguishable from the worked material by variations in raw material type. The former was almost totally composed of Tertiary pebbles which were probably obtained from the locality; the latter, in contrast, comprises good quality material from the Chalk. This may have been taken directly from the source or collected as derived material that had eroded from the parent rock. Irrespective of the precise details, it indicates that flint for tool production was obtained from a distinct source and introduced. Further study of the assemblage may clarify whether core preparation was undertaken at the source. Cores were relatively scarce and may have been curated for further use or used as hearth stones.

Burnt flint

- 6.7.11 Burnt flint, amounting to almost 334 kg, was recorded from most areas of the site, most notably Areas I (81 kg), D (61 kg), E/F (35 kg) and A (30 kg) (Table 8). Overall, it derives from 254 contexts. The greatest quantity was recovered from the above-mentioned Mesolithic tree-throw hollow 71219 (Area I), with 80,018 g recorded from six fills. Other large groups were recorded from features of Middle to Late Iron Age date: pit 70130 (Area E/F, 31,075 g), pit 70300 (Area D, 23,232 g), enclosure ditch 70415 (Area D, 22,330 g) and undated pit 70069 (Area C, 12,098 g).

Table 8 Quantification of burnt flint, by area

Area	Number	Weight (g)
A	7710	30354
C	753	12236
D	8988	60600
E/F	1432	35215
G	55	341
H	787	3702
I	18277	81065
Total	38002	223,513

- 6.7.12 The burnt flint assemblage includes both calcined and heat-affected flint. The calcined flint is material directly affected by heat, most likely from fires which have reached sufficient temperature and duration to drive out almost all the water from the structure of the flint. Cooking fires, bonfires, ground ovens, funeral pyres and hearths are the most likely candidates, but any practice of creating a heat of sufficient temperature and duration, in which flint is directly in contact, will produce calcined flint. Mapping of such flint may help to define *in situ* remains of such processes, as well as determine deposition and disposal strategies. Heat-affected flints tend not to have had all of the water within their structure driven out by burning. They result from flint affected by less sustained (lower temperature and/or duration) fires, or material resulting from the raking-out of the base of more intense fires cutting into the underlying soils.

6.8 Stone

- 6.8.1 The stone assemblage (eight pieces, 3299 g) includes quern fragments, building material and unworked, burnt stone. A quern fragment, in a possible quartz conglomerate, was recovered from Middle/Late Iron Age pit 70578 (Area A, ON 5401). A second piece of possible quern material came from post-medieval pit 71136 (Area H). Two pieces of slate roofing tile came from post-medieval pit 70172 (Area H). Burnt, unworked stone (four pieces, 889 g) was recorded from three prehistoric pits in Area A: 70678, 70817 and 70857.

6.9 Glass

- 6.9.1 Two pieces of glass derive from bottles of post-medieval or modern date, found in post-medieval ditch 71108 (Area H) and modern feature 71034 (Area H). Four tiny glass fragments were also recovered from bulk soil samples of deposit 70632 (Area A), Iron Age posthole 70655 (Area A), medieval pit 71016 (Area H) and three throw hollow 71220 (Area I). Given their size, it is possible these small pieces are intrusive in the features in which they were found.

6.10 Clay pipe

- 6.10.1 The two clay pipe stem fragments and one bowl fragment came from post-medieval ditches 71160 and 71161 (Area H). None are closely dateable within the post-medieval period.

6.11 Cremated human bone

- 6.11.1 Small fragments (4.2 g) of well oxidised long bone shaft, of subadult/adult size (>12 yr), were recovered from a deposit in an ill-defined feature, 70631 (Area A). Most derive from the upper 10 mm ('cleaning') of this 0.15 m deep feature, with only a few scraps from one quadrant of the rest of the fill. It appears that pottery was deposited in the base of the feature with probable pyre-related debris (incorporating fuel ash and several fragments of cremated bone) deposited above.

6.12 Animal bone

- 6.12.1 A total of 307 fragments (541 g) of animal bone came from a range of features in Areas A, C, D, G and H. An additional 147 fragments (734 g) came from the other areas and have been reported on elsewhere (Wessex Archaeology 2007; 2008; 2009; 2013 and 2017c). The assemblage was assessed following current guidelines for best practice (Baker and Worley 2019). Bones were rapidly scanned, and the following information quantified were applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metric data, gnawing and burning.
- 6.12.2 The assemblage includes hand-recovered (69% by fragment count or 94% by weight) and sieved material. Bone preservation varies between areas, only burnt bone survives from Areas A, D and G, but the bones from Areas C and H are unburnt and in reasonable condition. Most fragments came from broadly dated late prehistoric or Iron Age pits, and the rest from ditches and postholes. There are only a few identified fragments in the assemblage.
- 6.12.3 Sheep/goat bones came from three features in Area A. They include two ankle bones (astragalus and tarsal) from Middle to Late Iron Age pit 70578, an unfused proximal tibia epiphysis from Early to Middle Iron Age pit 70826 and the proximal shaft of a tibia from Banjo enclosure ditch 70904.
- 6.12.4 The identified bones from Area H include a sheep/goat vertebra from post-medieval parish boundary ditch 71085, part of cattle skull (occipital condyle) from post-medieval ditch 71154, and two fragments of cattle bone (metacarpal and humerus) and a pig canine from test pit 71141. A deposit of roe deer bones came from the base of undated pit 71147. The elements are from a single animal and probably represent the remains of a skin with skull, mandibles and feet attached. A roe deer metacarpal came from topsoil 8501 in this area during the evaluation (trench 85).
- 6.12.5 The animal bones from previous phases of fieldwork include Romano-British and medieval components from which a wider range of species have been identified, mostly domestic animals but also some deer.

6.13 Shell

- 6.13.1 A single shell – an oyster left valve – was recovered from medieval/post-medieval hollow 71158.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Two-hundred and forty-nine bulk sediment samples were taken from a variety of features during the 2017–2019 investigations, such as ditches, gullies, pits, postholes, and natural features, ranging in date from the Mesolithic to post-medieval period ; 224 samples were selected for processing for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence (Table 9).

Table 9 Sample provenance summary

Spot dating	No.	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Prehistoric	14	275	Ditch, pits, posthole
Late Prehistoric	35	334.85	Pits, postholes
Mesolithic	50	2063.5	Tree-throw hollow
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	77	Pit
Middle Bronze Age	4	46.5	Pit
Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age	2	24.5	Postholes
Middle Iron Age	20	326	Pits, postholes
Middle–Late Iron Age	44	1017	Pits, ditches, gullies, postholes
Iron Age	4	80.5	Gullies, posthole
Post-medieval	1	39	Pit
Modern	1	35	Pit
Uncertain	47	1061.5	Ditch, pits, postholes, natural features
Totals	224	5380.35	

7.2 Aims and methods

- 7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to quantify and describe the character of recovered environmental remains, and determine the potential of the environmental results to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks, in line with Historic England guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 1.5 and 190 litres, and on average was around 30 litres. Some of the samples were pre-soaked in a solution of water and hydrogen peroxide to help break up the clayey sediment. The larger samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank and the smaller samples were processed by bucket flotation; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>5.6/4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots.
- 7.2.3 The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. The grid method was used to split large fine residue fractions into smaller subsamples when appropriate. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails, or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless

anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs and animal bone was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The assessment results from the recent phases of investigation are tabulated in Appendix 6. Environmental evidence from Areas A–I comprised plant remains, generally poorly preserved (eroded and fragmented) by carbonisation, with varying amounts of mature and roundwood charcoal that was iron coated in most cases. Burnt flint, microdebitage, burnt bone, slag/industrial waste and pottery fragments were also recovered from some samples; these were assessed with the rest of the finds evidence (section 6).

Area A

- 7.3.2 The flots from the bulk sediment samples in this area were of varying sizes, ranging from small to very large. There were generally moderate to high numbers of roots and low numbers of modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Environmental evidence was sparse and poorly preserved, comprising some plant remains preserved by carbonisation, as well as wood charcoal, mature and roundwood.
- 7.3.3 Most samples contained only charcoal, but those containing charred plant remains were dominated by the charred nutshells of *Corylus avellana* (hazel). Cereal remains were also noted in some samples, these included *Triticum* sp. (wheat, grains and glume bases), *Hordeum vulgare* (barley, tentatively identified) and Triticeae (unidentified cereal grain fragments). Also present across the samples containing charred plant remains were seeds of Poaceae (grasses including *Avena* sp. (oats)) and Viciae (vetches), *Prunus* sp. (sloe/plum) endocarp fragments, and a *Quercus* sp. (oak) cupule.
- 7.3.4 Moderate to large amounts of wood charcoal, often iron coated, were present in pits 70506, 70540, 70547, 70633, 70678, 70857, 70817 and 70874 (deposits 70507, 70543, 70548, 70634, 70636, 70680, 70858, 70818 and 70875), gully 70663 (deposit 70664) and posthole 70844 (deposit 70845). These features are of Middle-Late Iron Age date, as well as of uncertain phase.

Area B

- 7.3.5 Three samples were taken from two features in this area. The flot from undated ditch 50778 (cut 50746, deposit 50747) was of moderate size with high numbers of modern roots and low numbers of modern seeds. Only a small amount of mature wood charcoal and small amounts of relatively well preserved charred hazel nutshells were present in this sample. Two samples from Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit 50758 produced two very different flots. Deposit 50764 had low bioturbation proxies, contained moderate numbers of charred hazel nutshell fragments, low numbers of unidentified cereal remains, a moderate amount of mature and roundwood charcoal and the remains of terrestrial molluscs. Deposit 50763 contained high numbers of modern roots and a small amount of mature wood charcoal.

Area C

- 7.3.6 The flots from this area were generally small, bioturbation indicators were either very high or very low, and mature wood charcoal was present in varying amounts. Environmental evidence was very sparse and poorly preserved, with only two samples containing charred plant remains. Deposit 70062 from a Middle Bronze Age vessel (pit 70060) contained a tentatively identified wheat grain, whilst undated pit 70070 (deposit 70063) produced only a seed of *Galium* sp. (bedstraw); both contained only small amounts of mature wood charcoal. Undated pit 70055 (deposit 70056) produced only moderate amounts of mature wood charcoal.

Area D

- 7.3.7 The flots from this area were of varying sizes, with mainly low numbers of roots and modern seeds. Wood charcoal was present in generally moderate to large amounts in most samples and was predominantly from mature wood (with roundwood only present in one sample) and iron coated in all cases. Charred plant remains were sparse, preservation was poor and iron coating occurred in most samples. The remains of terrestrial molluscs were present in one sample.
- 7.3.8 Charred hazel nutshell fragments were ubiquitous across the samples containing charred plant remains in Area D. A range of cereal species were also recovered from some samples of both late prehistoric and Middle–Late Iron Age chronology including *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer, sometimes tentatively identified) in posthole 70138 (deposit 70139) and pit 70375 (deposit 70377), *Triticum monococcum* (einkorn, tentatively identified) in pit 70300 (deposit 70301) and *Triticum spelta* (spelt) in pit 70130 (deposit 70163). Wheat, barley and unidentified cereal grain fragments were also present across the samples. Other taxa noted were *Vicia faba* (broad bean, sometimes tentatively identified) and grass seeds.

Area G

- 7.3.9 Two features from this area were sampled; the flots were generally small and bioturbation indicators generally low. Mature wood charcoal was present in varying quantities and was iron coated in all cases. Preservation was variable, with iron coating present in most samples.
- 7.3.10 Middle/Late Iron Age pit 70405 (deposit 70406) produced only a tentatively identified wheat grain and small amounts of hazel nutshell fragments, but a large amount of mature wood charcoal.
- 7.3.11 Three samples were taken from Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 70411. The flot from deposit 70412 was small, contained small numbers of poorly preserved charred hazel nutshell fragments and a small amount of mature wood charcoal. Deposit 70413 produced a flot of moderate size, charred remains were fairly well preserved, and included fragments of *Prunus* sp. (sloe/plum) endocarp, hazel nutshell fragments and a moderate amount of mature wood charcoal. The flot from deposit 70414 was small but contained fairly well preserved charred remains that included seeds of *Rubus* sp. (blackberry/raspberry), a *Prunus spinosa* (sloe) stone and small amounts of mature wood charcoal.

Area H

- 7.3.12 The flots from the bulk sediment samples in this area were generally moderate to large with low bioturbation indicators and moderate to high amounts of mature wood charcoal (iron coated in only one sample). Environmental evidence was sparse and comprised charred plant remains in varying states of preservation and the remains of terrestrial molluscs in one sample. All the sampled features were pits of uncertain date.

- 7.3.13 Pits 71016 and 71080 (deposits 71014 and 71081) both contained small numbers of *Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (naked wheat) grains (although these are likely intrusive), hazel nutshell fragments and moderate to large amounts of mature wood charcoal. Pit 71035 (deposit 71036) contained a fairly well-preserved charred seed of *Taxus baccata* (yew). Also present were unidentified cereal grain fragments, a bud of indeterminate taxon and a moderate amount of mature wood charcoal. Pit 71027 (deposit 71028) produced fairly well-preserved charred hazel nutshell fragments, seeds of grasses, stones of sloe and *Crataegus monogyna* (hawthorn) and a moderate amount of mineral coated, mature wood charcoal. A charred small mammal/insect coprolite was also noted.
- 7.3.14 Pits 71006, 71064 and 71119 (deposits 71008, 71062 and 71121) all contained only large to moderate amounts of mature wood charcoal.

Area I

- 7.3.15 All bulk sediment samples taken from this area were from Mesolithic tree-throw hollow 71219. The flots were small to moderate with varying numbers of bioturbation indicators. Preservation was poor and iron coated in most cases. Mature wood charcoal, often iron coated, was present in varying quantities. Microdebitage and slag were recovered from two samples. Nearly all the samples contained small to moderate numbers of charred hazel nutshell fragments. Several samples contained cereal remains including wheat, naked wheat, barley (tentatively identified) and unidentified cereal grain fragments. Also present across the samples were seeds of grasses, and seeds and fruits/tubers of indeterminate taxa.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The phased programme of investigations associated with the Berewood development has examined around 11.27 ha in detail through targeted area excavation and sampled a much larger area by means of extensive trial trenching. The project has produced evidence of human activity spanning the Mesolithic to the post-medieval/modern period, the bulk of which relates to later Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement. The results clearly have the potential to augment our understanding of the archaeology in this part of the Hampshire coastal plain, as outlined below, by period.

8.1.2 This section summarises the results from all stages of the project and re-considers the potential for further analysis of the corresponding data (stratigraphic, finds and environmental) to fulfil the original research objectives of the project. It also explores the potential of the evidence to contribute to any other previously undefined, but nevertheless valuable and apposite avenues of enquiry, as informed by published research agenda (eg, Haselgrove *et al* 2001; James and Millet 2001; Hey and Hind 2014) and consultation with the WCC and HCC HETs. The revised research objectives of the project, recommendations for further analysis and proposals for publication are set out in section 9.

8.2 Stratigraphic overview and potential

LiDAR model and distribution of remains

8.2.1 Testing the assumptions based on the LiDAR model (Appendix 2) and their viability as a tool for predictive modelling was one of the research objectives of the 2017–2019 investigations (refer to section 3.3). It had been observed, throughout earlier stages of the project, that archaeological features, especially of late prehistoric and Romano-British date, were largely restricted to areas above 45–50 m OD. This was presumed to be because the lower lying ground was wetter and less suitable for arable cultivation and occupation during these periods.

8.2.2 The 2017–2019 results seem to corroborate the assertion that the higher ground was favoured and that late prehistoric and/or Romano-British remains are more likely to be encountered on land above a certain elevation in this locality. Indeed, there may also be a meaningful correlation between the siting of the Romano-British settlement in Phase 1 Areas 2 and 3 and the slightly higher ground in the central part of the development area (relative to the Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures further south, on land typically a few metres lower, in Areas A, D, G and Phase 2 Area 12).

8.2.3 However, the latest phases of trial trenching and the RWM excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; 2017d; 2018c) uncovered virtually no archaeological remains across relatively large areas (eg, parts of Development Phase Areas 02, 10, 11, 12 and 13) that are situated at a comparable height to the clearly occupied/intensively used parts of the landscape. Clearly, it should not be expected that all land above 45–50 m OD was used in an archaeologically recognisable manner. In turn, the absence/paucity of obvious archaeological remains does not necessarily indicate that some areas, including surrounding lower lying land (which, for example, may have been eminently suitable for grazing livestock), was devoid of activity.

8.2.4 Although topography was likely a major determinant in the siting of activity areas, a wide range of, potentially interlinked factors could have played a role, such as geological

variation, hydrology, vegetation cover, visibility (eg, enabling surveillance of surrounding land), prominence (eg, linked with prestige/social display), accessibility, socially constructed ties to particular locations (eg, formed around notions of identity, inheritance, tenure) or other culturally important associations (eg, based on proximity or sightlines between contemporary and/or pre-existing sites or features in the landscape).

Mesolithic (9500–4000 BC)

- 8.2.5 The earliest phase of activity is chiefly represented by the relatively large assemblages of Mesolithic flintwork in tree-throw hollow 71219 (Area I; refer to section 5.9; Plate 27) and the group of six irregular hollows (63987) excavated nearby in Phase 1 Area 2 (Plate 1; Wessex Archaeology 2009). Worked flint attributable to the Mesolithic was also found residually in various contexts in Phase 1 Area 2. Indications of the presence of Mesolithic groups across the remainder of this large development site are relatively scarce or indistinct, although at least some of the (residual) worked flint from other investigated locations could also derive from the period.
- 8.2.6 Exploitation of tree-throws hollows by Mesolithic groups is well-documented (Evans *et al* 1999; Lamdin-Whymark 2008, 137) and the evidence from Area I seems broadly consistent with the phenomenon, although the material from this example is unusually abundant. The origin of the hollows in Phase 1 Area 2, meanwhile, is less clear as they deviate from the expected form and appearance of a tree-throw hollow and are quite unlike the more typical example in Area I or, indeed, many of the other features recorded as tree-throw hollows. The hollows (63987) are perhaps most likely to be naturally occurring features, but the possibility that they are anthropogenic cannot be ruled out. Certainly, Mesolithic features such as pits, hollows, postholes and stakeholes have occasionally been reported in Hampshire (eg, Bradley and Lewis 1974; O'Malley and Jacobi 1978), the surrounding region (Hey 2014, 76–7; Jones 2015) and further afield (eg, Mithen and Wicks 2018).
- 8.2.7 The recorded distribution of Mesolithic remains in Hampshire seems to indicate a concentration of activity across the southern and eastern parts of the county in contrast to an apparent dearth of evidence from the chalk downs (The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology). It has previously been noted (Wessex Archaeology 2009, 52, 55) that Wymer's (1977) gazetteer suggests a correlation between the location of Mesolithic sites and certain geological deposits, including those of the Bracklesham Group (eg, 'Bagshot sands') which underlie the southern part of the development area. Indeed, the wider Hampshire basin/Solent/coastal plain/Langstone Harbour area is comparatively rich in Mesolithic archaeology (Allen and Gardiner 2000; Hey 2014, 69–81; Jacobi 1981; Momber *et al* 2011). The evidence from the West of Waterlooville site adds detail to existing knowledge of the Mesolithic in Hampshire and is of at least local significance.
- 8.2.8 There is potential to gain a deeper understanding of the chronology, types of activity and depositional circumstances/practises associated with Mesolithic features 63987 and 71219 – including any meaningful similarities and differences between them – through more detailed examination of the stratigraphic evidence (eg, contextual information and spatial data relating to the finds distribution) alongside further analysis of the flint assemblages (refer to section 9.4). Comparison with other contemporary sites may help to refine the interpretation of the hollows in Phase 1 Area 2 and allow the exploitation of the tree-throw hollow in Area I to be characterised more accurately, as well as enabling the results to be placed in their local and regional context. Further insight into why this particular location appears to have been favoured could be gained through consideration of landscape context (eg, geology, potential variability in vegetation cover and type, topography and proximity to watercourses and other landscape features) and a re-appraisal of the investigative methods

used throughout the project (eg, imposition of sampling biases/variability in detection rates across the wider development area).

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (4000–1600 BC)

- 8.2.9 The concentric ring ditch excavated in Phase 2 Area 9 (8331; Figure 11; Plate 5; Wessex Archaeology 2013) provides the most significant and conspicuous evidence for activity on the site during these periods. The preceding assessment of the monument's research potential stated that:

Activity in the Neolithic is indicated by a small quantity of Peterborough Ware recovered from double ditched monument 8331 in Area 9, though this pottery was found with some later prehistoric material. The earliest phase of the monument may belong to the Neolithic, but this remains uncertain, and the early prehistoric pottery in the ditches may be residual. Furthermore, the function of the monument is not understood and its interpretation as a barrow is not straightforward. The double-ditch form and dimensions of the monument suggest a Bronze Age round barrow at some point during its evolution, but there is an absence of graves. However, ring-ditches without any surviving graves are not uncommon, and any burials in monument 8331 are unlikely to have survived in the acidic soil conditions. The later partial recutting of the ditches created what appears to have been a hengiform monument with segmented ditches and opposing entrances, but the dating (presumably Early Bronze Age) and precise form of the final stage of this monument remain uncertain. Parallels with this suggested sequence, chronology and apparent change of use of the monument remain to be established (Ibid. 23).

- 8.2.10 The significance of the monument derives, in part, from its developmental and structural complexity and because it lies outside of the main concentrations of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age remains recorded across the county. Potentially comparable monuments appear to be largely restricted to the higher ground on Portsdown Hill to the south and the chalk downs to the north, as are the majority of findspots and excavated sites containing evidence of contemporary occupation (The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology). However, there are suggestions that the true extent of activity within the Hampshire basin (including the coastal areas of Dorset and West Sussex) may have been overlooked (Bradley 2014; Field 2006). Consequently, comparative analysis and consideration of the monument's landscape context could provide important information relating to Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age land use in the region as well as the function and development of the monument. Consideration of wider discussions of multi-phase monuments (eg, Barrett 1996; Last 2007) could also aid its interpretation and contextualisation. There is, however, limited scope to further refine the sequence and chronology for the construction and use of the monument through analysis of the stratigraphic evidence and associated finds (refer to section 9.4). Unfortunately, there is also little potential for the application of scientific dating methods to clarify the date of construction and chronological sequence of the monument. Preceding stages of assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2013, 30) determined that this is unlikely to be achieved due to the mobile geology and the indication of redeposited material and possibility of residual finds, coupled with the absence of associated human or animal bone. Accordingly, no radiocarbon dating of the monument is proposed (refer to section 9.6).
- 8.2.11 The investigations have produced scant evidence for Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age activity in other parts of the development site. A few pieces of chronologically diagnostic worked flint and sherds of pottery were found in demonstrably later or inconclusively dated contexts, but only one other feature can be conclusively attributed to these periods; Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit 50704/50758 in Area B (refer to section 5.3). Deliberate deposition in (usually small) pits is a characteristic aspect of the period, although these features often seem to have been dug specifically to receive collections of artefactual

remains and other debris (Anderson-Whymark and Thomas 2012; Garrow 2007; Lamdin-Whymark 2008; Thomas 1999). Pit 50704/50758, however, is comparatively large and appears to have been mostly infilled prior to the purposeful deposition of its upper fill. Further, limited examination of the stratigraphic evidence and comparative analysis would help to place the feature in the context of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit-digging traditions and depositional practises.

- 8.2.12 Given the paucity of other Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age remains, little else can be deduced other than that the investigated areas were not used in a manner liable to leave archaeologically recognisable traces. However, it should be acknowledged that insubstantial features such as pits could have gone undetected between the trenches and excavation areas.

Later Bronze Age (1600–700 BC)

- 8.2.13 The combined programme of investigation has produced evidence for the establishment of an organised agricultural landscape, as well as the appearance of more permanent settlement and associated mortuary activity during the later Bronze Age. Collectively, the remains associated with these periods are neither extensive or substantial and there is inevitably some ambiguity regarding their relative chronologies. Nevertheless, the later Bronze Age evidence can contribute to our understanding of the changing character of activity across this landscape.
- 8.2.14 Notable elements include a small funerary monument consisting of a penannular gully (63787; 2.7 m in diameter) in Phase 1 Area 2, which enclosed the remains of a Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burial (63016) (Plate 2; Wessex Archaeology 2009). The position of the enclosure gully relative to an east–west trackway (63786), defined by a pair of shallow parallel ditches/gullies, strongly implies that these features were closely linked. Apparently meaningful associations between later Bronze Age funerary remains, monuments and organised agricultural landscapes have been widely observed (Cooper 2016; Lambrick 2014, 137; Yates 2007). This perhaps reflects belief systems emphasising links between fertility, renewal and death (Brück 1995) and has implications for understanding the expression of identity, tenureship and the importance of agriculturally productive land. Further analysis of this evidence has the potential to contribute to our knowledge of local mortuary practices and rites during the later Bronze Age (refer to section 8.3).
- 8.2.15 Also, of note are two small Middle Bronze Age pits in Area C, each of which contained the remains of deliberately placed ceramic vessels. These, perhaps alongside a few other comparable but less well-preserved and inconclusively dated features, have some potential to yield insight into the practise and context of later prehistoric structured deposition – a tradition well-documented in later Bronze Age settlements (Brück 1999) and organised landscapes (Yates 2007), but also evidenced occasionally in seemingly isolated locations such as Area C.
- 8.2.16 The trackway in Phase 1 Area 2 (63786) seems to have been associated with several ditches (63784, 63866, 63947, 63998, 64001), that were interpreted as the fragmentary remains of a broadly contemporary co-axial field system (Wessex Archaeology 2009). There is little conclusive evidence for widespread systems of later Bronze Age agricultural land divisions across the remainder of the excavated areas, although it is possible that some inconclusively dated ditches formed parts of field systems of similar date. Whilst agricultural enclosure systems and trackways were laid out and progressively extended and modified across large parts of southern England during the Middle and Late Bronze (Yates 2007), they appear to be comparatively scarce in the Hampshire basin/coastal plain. However, the

recorded extent and distribution of these organised agricultural landscapes is largely the result of large-scale remote sensing surveys and, in the absence of intrusive investigations, it is difficult to distinguish between later Bronze Age field systems and complexes of Iron Age or Romano-British land divisions. Moreover, the clayey soils of the Hampshire Basin/coastal plain are less conducive to cropmark formation than the chalk of the downland further north, where field systems have been mapped extensively (Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology). The identification of elements of a later Bronze Age enclosed landscape at the West of Waterlooville site is therefore of some significance, as it adds to our understanding of local land use during the period. However, opportunities to examine later Bronze Age agricultural practises at the site in further detail are restricted by the poor survival of animal bone and environmental evidence and the limited dating evidence from many of the features.

- 8.2.17 Evidence of later Bronze Age settlement is restricted to Phase 2 Area 12, in which the remains of a probable roundhouse (8306) were uncovered near an incomplete ditched enclosure (8319 and 8324), several pits (7262, 7260, 7680 and 7778) and other possibly contemporary ditches (eg, 8311 and 8312) (Wessex Archaeology 2013). Associated with Late Bronze Age pottery, these features seem to form the remains of a small, probably short-lived settlement. Given the relatively insubstantial nature of the remains, further evidence of later Bronze Age occupation – particularly areas of unenclosed settlement such as that in Phase 2 Area 12 – could have gone undetected (eg, due to loss of remains through truncation from ploughing or because they were located between excavation areas and trial trenches). Nevertheless, occasional sherds of later Bronze Age pottery and perhaps some of the worked flint found residually in later features attest to a presence in the landscape at this time, whilst some of the inconclusively dated ditches and pits in other parts of the site could also be of later Bronze Age date.
- 8.2.18 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic evidence has little potential to yield further information relating to the later Bronze Age settlement in Phase 2 Area 12. However, its identification adds to a growing appreciation of the extent of later Bronze Age occupation in the Hampshire basin/coastal plain, which had once been thought to be extremely limited – particularly in comparison to the densely settled chalk downs (Allen and Gardiner 2000, 206).

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

Early Iron Age – hiatus?

- 8.2.19 Despite the extensive scale of the investigations, there is a paucity of remains that can be definitively attributed to the Early Iron Age. The reasons for this apparent hiatus or decline in occupation are uncertain, although it was followed by a dramatic increase in activity during the Middle–Late Iron Age – evidenced most prominently by a series of ditched enclosures and associated features. One possibility is that the establishment and/or use of the enclosures were preceded by phases of activity that were rendered less visible by a lack of chronologically diagnostic finds.

Banjo enclosure

- 8.2.20 The previously unknown banjo enclosure in Phase 1 Area 6 (Wessex Archaeology 2009) and Area A (refer to section 5.2) is amongst the most significant findings of the project. The enclosure belongs to a comparatively distinctive, but incompletely understood 'class' of site originally described by Perry (1966; 1969) and discussed in a recent review by Lang (2016).
- 8.2.21 Banjo enclosures essentially consist of a circular, sub-circular or sub-rectangular enclosure of around 0.2–0.6 ha, with a single entrance joined by a pair of parallel 'antennae' ditches,

and some incorporate smaller external enclosures and/or ditches that are conjoined with the antennae ditches to define an external compound or outer enclosure (Hingley and Darvill 1988, not paginated; Historic England 2018; Perry 1969). Although banjo enclosures exhibit a certain degree of morphological variation (cf. Cunliffe 2005, figs 12.5 and 12.6; Lang 2016, figs 2 and 9), the example at Waterlooville clearly corresponds to the broad type.

- 8.2.22 At least 140 (Lang 2016, 341) and perhaps more than 200 (Hingley and Darvill 1988; Historic England 2018, 3) banjo enclosures have been identified, mostly through remote sensing techniques, and at least in part because they are more readily categorised than some forms of enclosure. Their distribution is generally confined to central southern England (eg, Wessex and the Cotswolds) and most are situated in upland locations (above 100 m OD; Lang 2016, 346). The example at Waterlooville is something of an outlier; the nearest banjo enclosures are to the west at Carne's Seat, Goodwood, West Sussex (also outside the main distribution; Holgate 1984) and many others to the north on the South Downs and Hampshire Downs (Lang 2016, figs 1 and 3). It also occupies a comparatively low-lying position, although it is situated just off one of the highest points in the local area and it conforms to the 'characteristic situation on sloping ground' with its antennae ditches orientated downslope (Hingley and Darvill 1988).
- 8.2.23 Lang (2016, 341) states that only 16 banjo enclosures have been subject to some form of excavation, but it is uncertain whether this includes the example at Waterlooville, or other recently investigated sites detailed only in grey literature reports. In any case, excavated comparanda for this enclosure include those in Hampshire at Bramdean (Perry 1972; 1982; 1986), Micheldever Wood (Fasham 1987), Owlesbury (Collis 1968; 1970), Blagden Copse (Stead 1966) and Nettlebank Copse (Cunliffe and Poole 2000), as well as Carne's Seat in West Sussex (Holbrook 1984). More recently excavated sites include that at Amen Corner, Bracknell, Berkshire (Lovett 2017), Caldecote in Cambridgeshire (Kenney and Lyons 2011), Fittleton in Wiltshire (Harding 2007) and others at Rollright Heath, Oxfordshire, Bagendon in Gloucestershire and North Down, Dorset (Lang 2016, 353).
- 8.2.24 Banjo enclosures are generally held to have a narrow chronological range spanning the Middle–Late Iron Age. However, very few radiocarbon dates have been obtained from them (Lang 2016, 347–9). Some also seem to have been preceded by other phases of activity, as suggested at Nettlebank Copse where the main episode of (Early Iron Age) occupation was followed by the creation of the enclosure, which was later abandoned and subsequently re-established (Cunliffe and Poole 2000, 129; Lang 2016, fig 11). Possible earlier (Early–Middle Iron Age) phases of activity have also been documented at Bramdean (1982) and Micheldever Wood (Fasham 1987). Lang (2016, 349) also notes that several banjo enclosures appear to have been maintained and altered in multiple stages, although 'no investigated site has shown continuity into the Roman period' (as with that, seemingly, at Waterlooville).
- 8.2.25 The function of banjo enclosures was once generally thought to have been related to funnelling and corralling of livestock, partly due to their form as well as the perception that they were often sited in 'marginal' areas (Cunliffe 2005, 247). A possible 'ritual' function linked with the annual agricultural cycle has also been proposed at Nettlebank Copse (Cunliffe and Poole 2000, 135). However, many excavated sites have also produced evidence of occupation in the form of pits, assemblages of artefacts and other cultural debris and, occasionally, the remains of roundhouses and rectangular post-built structures (Hingley and Darvill 1988; Historic England 2018, 6; Lang 2016 356). It has been postulated (eg, Corney 1989) that banjo enclosures were of 'higher status' than other contemporary settlement sites. Ultimately, Lang's review concluded that:

...these enclosures are more complex than previously realised, potentially serving a multiplicity of functions with different phases of use throughout a period of significant change at the end of prehistory (2016, 341).

- 8.2.26 The provisional date of the banjo enclosure at Waterlooville, supported by pottery from the enclosure ditches and associated features, falls broadly within the Middle–Late Iron Age. However, the enclosure is clearly the product of several stages of development, evidenced by re-cutting of the main enclosure ditch, sub-division of its interior, rebuilding of the roundhouses and modification and abandonment of the external enclosures and antennae ditches. Indeed, it seems to be a relatively complex example in certain regards. Moreover, the sequence and chronology are not currently understood in detail and neither are the poorly resolved indications of activity pre- and post-dating the main enclosure. It is likely that the site was used for settlement, probably over an extended period, although it may have had multiple functions that changed over time.
- 8.2.27 The evidence of bronze and iron smithing and smelting recorded in Phase 1 Area 1 (Wessex Archaeology 2009) is also of note. No further indications of metal working were encountered during the subsequent excavation of Area A, suggesting that the small annexe defined by ditch 65193 was set aside for this purpose. The site has interesting parallels with the Amen Corner banjo enclosure, where evidence of metal working, including two hearths, were recorded within the main enclosure (Lovett 2017). Traces of smithing have also been recorded at several, more conventional Iron Age domestic sites in the region (Lambrick 2014, 143–4).
- 8.2.28 Despite limitations in some forms of evidence (eg, due to poor survival of animal bone and palaeoenvironmental remains), the banjo enclosure at Waterlooville has considerable research potential. Further examination of the stratigraphic evidence, combined with other specialist analyses (refer to sections 8.3–4) and a review of other excavated sites, would provide insights into its development, chronology, function, spatial organisation, use and abandonment. In turn, a more detailed understanding of the site would make an important contribution to wider research into these distinctive forms of enclosure. There is also the opportunity to explore the enclosure's place within local and regional land-use and settlement patterns, and to place it in the context of wider discussions relating to these themes (eg, Corney 1989; Moore 2012). The identification of several other Middle–Late Iron Age enclosures in the surrounding excavation areas (see below) will enable its wider context to be examined in detail. This is especially valuable, as most excavations of banjo enclosures have been restricted to the monuments themselves.

Other Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures and contemporary evidence

- 8.2.29 The sub-rectangular enclosure in Area D (70415; refer to section 5.5), along with its internal pits/postholes and the remains of at least one roundhouse, appears to represent the remains of a small Middle/Late Iron Age settlement or farmstead. The site seems to have been maintained/alterd through re-cutting of the enclosure ditches, and there is a possibility that the roundhouse had been rebuilt on roughly the same footprint.
- 8.2.30 A broadly contemporary and apparently open-ended enclosure was detected 130 m to the WSW by the geophysical survey (GSB 2005) and subject to limited excavation in Area G (refer to section 5.7) and during the trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2017c). A settlement-related function for the open-ended enclosure is plausible, but this cannot be confirmed in the absence of more detailed investigation. It is also unclear how this was associated with the enclosure in Area D. Nevertheless, its discovery adds to the broader picture of later Iron Age land-use.

- 8.2.31 The enclosure in Area D and the Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure 8305 in Phase 2 Area 12 (Plate 6; Wessex Archaeology 2013) are remarkably alike in terms of scale and morphology. Enclosure 8300, just to the north of 8305, is also very similar and perhaps derives from broadly the same phase of activity, although it is possible that these enclosures were not in use concurrently. The pits and domestic debris – mainly pottery but also including quern stone fragments – found in association with enclosures 8300 and 8305 suggest that they were also associated with settlement, although no remains of structures were apparent. The initial assessment of the Phase 2 Excavation results (*ibid.*, 23–4) observed that:

The closing off of the entrances into enclosure 8300 and 8305 may indicate a change in use. Certainly, in the case of Enclosure 8300 this may have happened during the Middle–Late Iron Age when the enclosure was modified and apparently extended. The deliberate closing off, decommissioning and abandonment of structures is commonplace in earlier prehistoric activity in particular the Bronze Age, with entrances into roundhouses deliberately blocked and the interiors in filled, but not so well attested in the Iron Age. It is unclear if this closing off served a simple practical reason or if there is a more ritualistic aspect to it. The creation of a single ditch would aid the flow of water around the enclosure instead of it just pooling at the termini where there would be most foot and probable vehicular traffic.

- 8.2.32 A third Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure (8316), only partially exposed in Phase 2 Area 12, is of somewhat different form. It could represent an animal corral, a further focus of occupation or may have been used as some form of ancillary activity area.
- 8.2.33 There is clearly potential to gain a more detailed understanding of the individual developmental histories, functions and relationships of these enclosures through further examination of the stratigraphic evidence, combined with additional specialist work and comparative analysis.
- 8.2.34 Evidence relating to other forms of activity during this period is limited. A few scattered features in other excavated areas (eg, Phase 1 Areas 1–4; Wessex Archaeology 2009) can perhaps be attributed to the later Iron Age. There is a conspicuous (and perhaps unsurprising) lack of field systems associated with the enclosures, and the poor survival of animal bone and sources of environmental data restricts the potential to understand contemporary agricultural practice. However, the finds evidence (see below), provides some evidence for activities, such as textile-working (loomweights) and grain-processing (quern stones), associated with the enclosures.
- 8.2.35 Mortuary practises in the Iron Age, like earlier periods, are also poorly represented, although the remains of a Late Iron Age urned cremation burial (7109 in grave 7108) were found cut into the terminal of ditch 8318 in Phase 2 Area 12 (Wessex Archaeology 2013). Small amounts of cremated human bone (< 5 g in each instance) also came from a few other inconclusively dated contexts, including feature 62204 in Phase 1 Area 2 and feature 70631 in Area A. The latter, found within the banjo enclosure, is potentially consistent with the seemingly widespread phenomenon of deliberate dispersal of cremated human remains in Iron Age settlement-related contexts (Harding 2016). However, it is equally likely that these cremation-related deposits derived from earlier or later phases of activity. Unfortunately, too little bone is present to attempt radiocarbon dating, although it may be possible to obtain a date on the charcoal from 70631.

Iron Age summary

- 8.2.36 The investigations have substantially enhanced our understanding of the extent and character of Iron Age occupation in the local area, which is otherwise poorly represented

across large parts of the Hampshire basin. The provisional results indicate a dramatic increase in intensity of occupation in this area in the Middle and Late Iron Age, during which the landscape was transformed through the establishment of multiple enclosures.

- 8.2.37 Further analysis of the evidence could elucidate, for example, polyfocal and/or shifting patterns of settlement, the character and longevity of domestic activity (at individual sites and across the wider landscape), the degree of continuity/discontinuity of occupation into the Early Iron Age and Romano-British periods, factors influencing the siting of enclosures and exploitation of specific parts of the landscape (eg, topography, geology and pre-existing sites), changing land use, modification and abandonment of enclosures, the reasons for the increased scale and visibility of activity during the period (including the potential impact of population pressure and wider socio-political shifts, perhaps linked with agricultural intensification), the conceptual implications of the widespread appearance of enclosures at this time and the re-building, siting, construction and life-cycles of roundhouses.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 8.2.38 The 2017–2019 investigations produced limited evidence of Romano-British activity. Notably, the suspected focus of occupation (perhaps an enclosed settlement) identified during the Phase 2 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2008) was shown to have not extended northwards into Area H. Consequently, any remains associated with the putative settlement focus will remain largely unexcavated and preserved *in situ* within the Town Park development areas.
- 8.2.39 In contrast, the Phase 1 Excavation uncovered an extensive, multi-phase system of Romano-British enclosures and associated settlement features in Areas 1–3 (Wessex Archaeology 2009). These can probably be broadly characterised as forming part of a ‘complex farmstead’, as defined by Smith *et al.* (2016, 26). The initial assessment of the potential of these remains is reproduced below:

The settlement (a small rural farmstead) consisted of small sometimes curvilinear ditched enclosures with evidence of settlement, a network of trackways and a system of large rectilinear field enclosures. Preliminary analysis has revealed that the site underwent at least six phases of modification and was in existence until at least the 3rd century AD.

Both the form of the site and the finds indicate a low status rural settlement that was engaged in some localised trade and exchange of goods (briquetage, quernstones of non-local origin). There is evidence for on-site metal-working, although this is small-scale and probably no more than would be expected on a settlement of this type. Animal bone was generally poorly preserved, although it would seem likely from the layout of the site that some of the enclosures were used for stock management (sheep/goat, cattle). Certainly, meat was consumed on the site. There is evidence that cereal crops were grown, processed and consumed on the site. The single find of a charred okra seed is the one unexpected find from the site and perhaps at odds with its rural low status character. This find is of international importance being the first known identification of this species in north-west Europe and as such provides evidence for continental links. Further work will clarify the nature of the deposit.

The extensive investigation of a low status Romano-British settlement is of both local and regional significance (Massey 2006). It will be important to understand how and why the settlement pattern changed and evolved during the Middle/Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period and how this relates to wider changes in the socio-political system. It will be important to look at other similar sites in the region and their relationship within the hinterland of the urban centres of Roman Winchester and Chichester. The type of

settlement and its layout will be compared with other sites in the region. Given the site has a history that stretches across the pre- and post-conquest period, it will be important to look at signs of continuity in social practice as discussed by Massey (2006, 4). In addition, it will also be important to look for any aspects of change and for signs of 'Romanisation' in either site layout, social practice and/or material culture.

The date and nature of the abandonment of the site needs to be considered. Although the site has a long history of development, it is uncertain whether settlement stopped in the 3rd century or carried on into the 4th century AD. There is certainly no evidence for late Roman occupation (Wessex Archaeology 2009, 53–4).

- 8.2.40 The Phase 2 Excavation produced comparatively little evidence of Romano-British activity. In considering the potential of the results, the corresponding assessment report (Wessex Archaeology 2013, 24) stated that:

The abandonment of Iron Age enclosures 8300 and 8305 [Phase 2 Area 12] and the infilling of the ditches is likely to have broadly coincided with a shift in focus of occupation to the slightly higher ground to the north [ie, Phase 1 Areas 1–3] towards the end of the Iron Age. Late Iron Age/early Romano-British features are poorly represented in Area 12, with only a few features identified, these possibly representing elements of fields and animal enclosures. The pottery evidence indicates abandonment of this area by the end of the 1st century AD, whereas activity in [Phase 1] Areas 1, 2 and 3 to the north continued through into the 3rd century AD, represented by a series of trackways, enclosures and remains of contemporary settlement.

Romano-British summary

- 8.2.41 The results of the 2017–2019 investigations reinforce the impression that there was little continuity in landscape organisation/settlement into the Romano-British period. There seems to have been a marked northward shift in the focus of occupation, with the abandonment of the Middle–Late Iron Age enclosures in Areas A, D, G and Phase 2 Area 12 being followed by the establishment of the Romano-British settlement in Phase 1 Areas 1–3. The precise timing of this process, and the factors that precipitated it (eg, internal/external influences, socio-political upheaval vs. more gradual change, arrival of new technologies and economic practises, minor climatic variations) are uncertain, as are the date of, and reasons for the decline of the Romano-British settlement. However, further analysis could illuminate these matters. There is also potential to gain a more detailed understanding of the settlement through consideration of its wider context, including that evidenced by the Romano-British remains found during the SCCAU excavations at Wellington Park/Old Park Farm.
- 8.2.42 Purbrook Heath Road, which bounds the southern edge of the development area, is thought to correspond with the route of the Roman road that linked the town at Chichester (*Noviomagus Reginorum*) with Bitterne (*Clausentum*) and Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*). There is an abundance of known Romano-British sites along the projected length of the road, as well as the coastal plain to the south and the downland to the north (Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology), although only a small proportion of them have been subject to extensive excavation. Contemporary evidence from the area surrounding the development site is also very limited. The Hampshire HER and the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project database (Allen *et al* 2015), for example, contain very few entries relating to other sites in the locality. Consequently, the evidence from Berewood will make an important contribution to understanding of Romano-British settlement, agriculture, land use and economic practises (including crafts and exchange) in this part of the Hampshire coastal plain.

Post-Roman–modern (AD 410–present day)

Post-Roman

- 8.2.43 There is no obvious evidence for continuity of activity or land-use within the excavated areas (eg, associated with Romano-British settlement/enclosures) into the early post-Roman period. However, this may have been difficult, if not impossible to detect given the well-documented lack of immediately recognisable/distinctive early post-Roman archaeological signatures (eg, Esmonde Cleary 2001; 2011). Correlation of early cartographic sources and extant features in the landscape with archaeological remains can reveal subtle indications of continuity in landscape organisation from the Romano-British period (Rippon *et al* 2015). In this area, however, it is suspected that the spatial patterning of the landscape largely developed through comparatively late phases of enclosure and has limited time-depth – perhaps aside from the survival of some medieval and earlier elements, such as parcels of woodland, the line of a Roman road (Purbook Heath Road) and the parish boundary/agricultural land divisions in Area H. Nevertheless, scientific dating has the potential to clarify whether the site remained in use during the early-post-Roman period (eg, by targeting suitable materials from ostensibly late Romano-British contexts that are stratigraphically amongst the latest in the sequence).

Medieval

- 8.2.44 Further analysis of the medieval features at the site, largely comprising a few pits and ditches – some of which are only tentatively dated and of uncertain function, has little potential to yield significant information. The relative paucity of medieval remains (from the entire programme of investigation) was slightly unexpected, given that the Hampshire HER contains entries indicating that the former Plant Farm may have been documented in the 13th century, and was perhaps the location of the former Grange of Southwick Priory, possibly with an associated fishpond, and a chapel (the hermitage of St Leonards) (CgMs 2010). Certainly, no evidence to substantiate these suggestions was detected during the geophysical survey (GSB 2005), historic building recording (CgMs 2007) or intrusive works around Plant Farm (Wessex Archaeology 2007; 2008) and the wider development area. If the medieval grange was sited in this area, however, its remains could have evaded detection if they lay directly beneath the former farm, the above-ground remains of this were demolished in 2015 (Sally Dicks pers comms).
- 8.2.45 There is also no obvious evidence of activity linked with the sites inclusion within the extensive medieval Forest of Bere, although the remains of the roe deer found in pit 71147 (Area H) might prove, through radiocarbon dating, to belong to one of its inhabitants (refer to section 9.5).

Post-medieval

- 8.2.46 The post-medieval evidence from the Berewood site also has limited potential for further analysis. The remains predominantly derive from the development of a locally and regionally typical late post-medieval agricultural landscape, and there is little indication that this process had been influenced by earlier phases of land use other than some probable continuity of organisation from the medieval period.

8.3 Finds potential

- 8.3.1 In total, approximately 1006 kg of finds were recovered from the archaeological investigations at Waterlooville, providing evidence of activity from the Mesolithic to the modern day. The burnt flint (640 kg) and pottery (231 kg) are the most commonly occurring types of material recovered (Table 10). Condition of the material is various, from moderate to poor. Much of the pottery is abraded and the scarcity of animal bone suggests the soil conditions were not conducive to the survival of some finds.

Table 10 Quantification of finds from all phases of work

Material	No.	Wg (g)
Pottery		
Neolithic	1	
Middle Neolithic	8	
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	31	
Early Bronze Age	11	
Middle Bronze Age	556	
Middle/Late Bronze Age	5	
Late Bronze Age	337	
Bronze Age	1	
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	44	
Iron Age	453	
Middle Iron Age	1060	
Middle to Late Iron Age	627	
Late Iron Age	294	
Prehistoric, unspecified	1480	
Late Iron Age/Roman	743	
Early Roman	526	
Roman	11,347	
Medieval	342	
Post-medieval/modern	36	
Undated	45	
Sub-total	17,947	230,790
Fired clay	4432	43,296
Ceramic building material	232	14,936
Metalwork		
Copper alloy	4	69
Iron	107	1394
Lead	1	27
Slag	272	6390
Flint	2515	N/A
Burnt flint	48,059	639,572
Stone	84	44,455
Glass	11	682
Clay pipe	6	27
Leather	1	10
Cremated human bone	N/A	764
Animal bone	457	1275
Shell	15	406

Early prehistoric

Flint

- 8.3.2 Worked flints document the earliest activity and have been recovered from all phases of archaeological investigations on the site. The successive phases of assessment which have followed completion of each stage of fieldwork have identified three principal areas of interest. These concentrations can be defined within a general background distribution of flints which are evenly distributed in relatively low densities across the entire site. These areas of interest can be viewed both within the local landscape and on a wider regional basis.
- 8.3.3 Mesolithic activity provided the largest density of worked flint from the entire project, providing 1638 pieces of worked flint from tree-throw hollow 71219 in Area I and a group of six shallow and irregular hollows (63987) approximately 75 m to the south-east in Phase 1

Area 2. These features were located in areas of later prehistoric/Romano-British enclosures and their discovery was fortuitous. Nevertheless, they represent invaluable additions to the Mesolithic dataset, excavated under controlled conditions, which make it possible to supplement existing understanding of landscape use in the Mesolithic period both in the local and regional context. The preliminary assessment has shown that these collections, which are dominated by microliths, represent temporary hunting camps with associated hearths. Initial study indicates that some, at least, are of Early Mesolithic date. The presence of closely spaced concentrations may allow contrasts and similarities in microlith typology to be studied making it possible to establish whether the two concentrations were broadly contemporary and part of a single or multiple occupation.

- 8.3.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is represented by collections of worked flint in a Neolithic pit (50758/50704), which was partially excavated in the Phase 2 evaluation and fully excavated as part of work in Area B with additional material from the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age double-ditched monument 8331 in Phase 2 Area 9. These collections are not large but nevertheless represent closely dated stratified assemblages which help bridge landscape use between the Mesolithic and later prehistoric periods. It is possible that these specific areas of activity can be supplemented by diagnostic implements from less well dated features.
- 8.3.5 The remaining parts of the worked flint assemblage were largely collected from pits and ditches of later prehistoric date or undated features. The quantification of the worked flint assemblages indicates that this artefact component exists in relatively low density and is therefore of limited value. However, worked flints from pits may include diagnostic implements which date the feature in which they were found or confirm conclusions derived from pottery analysis. These artefacts may include material derived from the surrounding area but may also relate to the backfill of the pit. Similar possibilities may be applied to artefacts derived from ditch fills although it is more likely that these artefacts are derived from episodes of natural silting and do not reflect the date of the ditch in which they were found.
- 8.3.6 Consideration of these individual chronological components will greatly enhance understanding of prehistoric activity along the coastal plain of Southern England.
- 8.3.7 Burnt unworked flint was recovered in considerable quantities from most parts of the site. These collections have been quantified by count and weight. Burnt flint is intrinsically undatable although often taken as an indicator of prehistoric and later activity. Much of the material was collected from otherwise undated contexts. It is currently uncertain to what degree this material may be informative; however, it is possible that analysis of burnt flint density can identify distinct concentrations which can be correlated with areas of craft related industrial activity, including metal working, and in consequence relate to chronological phases of occupation.

Pottery

- 8.3.8 The small quantity of early prehistoric pottery (Peterborough Ware, possible Grooved Ware and Beaker) recovered from the fills of double-ditched monument 8331 and pit 50758/50704 serve as dating evidence, although the mixing of the ceramic traditions within the fills of monument 8331 suggest a certain amount of reworking of deposits here.

Late prehistoric

Pottery

- 8.3.9 A low density of Middle Bronze Age activity is represented in the finds assemblage, but nonetheless provides some evidence of burial traditions and the deliberate deposition of pottery vessels, and presumably their contents, in pits. The pottery includes the remains of an urn used to contain cremated human remains (Phase 1, Area 2) and two vessels deposited in pits just 8 m apart in Area B – a handled, globular jar and a cordoned bucket-shaped jar. Pottery analysis will allow for further consideration of these vessels in their local and regional context; submission of samples for organic residue analysis may shed light on the possible previous use/contents of the vessels prior to deposition.
- 8.3.10 The Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage is larger and further analysis may help refine the chronology of the material. A number of vessel profiles are reconstructable; analysis of fabric and form will enable further consideration of vessel use.
- 8.3.11 The Middle to Late Iron Age pottery has provided chronological information but also has the potential to inform on other aspects of ceramic study including technology, trade/exchange and vessel use (both intended and actual). The presence of over 50 vessels typical of the saucepan pot continuum of central southern Britain (Cunliffe 2005, 104) and other associated jar and bowl forms, many in the St Catherine's Hill-Worthy Down style, provides an opportunity to further explore this ceramic tradition. During the Iron Age, a shift from local production to more specialised regional production is evident in pottery assemblages from southern Britain, and analysis of the fabrics, forms and vessel sizes of the Middle to Late Iron Age pottery from Waterlooville will add to our understanding of these mechanisms.
- 8.3.12 Some functional interpretation, and hence a consideration of the range of on-site activities, may be gained from an examination of vessel form, and through patterns of deposition. Study of vessel form and size will also allow for a consideration of intended vessel use, and application of organic residue analysis may provide data on actual vessel use. This technique is used to identify any surviving preserved residues, such as animal fats and plant waxes, within the vessel walls. Its application on pottery assemblages from other Iron Age and Romano-British sites in Britain (cf Dunne *et al* 2020) has provided evidence for the processing of dairy products, and ruminant and non-ruminant carcass products, thereby increasing our understanding not only of vessel use but also diet and animal husbandry – this may be particularly useful here given the poor survival of animal bone. If found to survive in sufficient quantity, the lipids may also be directly dated, and thereby provide chronological information.

Cremated bone

- 8.3.13 The cremated human remains from the Phase 1 fieldwork and Area A have already been recorded and reported on to an appropriate level, and no further analysis is necessary. Full analysis of the cremated human bone from the Late Iron Age urned burial from Phase 2 may provide more detailed demographic data. Although no pathological lesions were observed in the scan, some may be revealed in the detailed analysis and could contribute towards a broad assessment of the health status of individual. It is also probable that further evidence of pyre goods will be found. The excavation method employed has already revealed details of the burial formation process, but further information regarding the mortuary rite will be recoverable following detailed recording of the skeletal elements and their distribution within the burial environment.

Other finds

- 8.3.14 Limited quantities of other finds derive from later prehistoric activity. Objects with the greatest potential for further analysis include the perforated triangular objects recovered during Phases 1 and 2 – possible oven/hearth furniture, and the quernstones used in food preparation.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

- 8.3.15 The Late Iron Age/Romano-British assemblage has the potential to inform on aspects of site status, the range of local and regional contacts (and hence trade/exchange), and craft/industrial activities, as well as on site chronology.

Pottery

- 8.3.16 The pottery has the potential to elicit further information on both the chronology and site formation processes through more detailed analysis of fabric and vessel forms. There are indications within the Late Iron Age/early Roman material of a spatial and hence possibly chronological difference between the calcareous, flint-tempered and sandy fabrics during the immediate pre- and post-conquest period. It is possible that all three groups span the Conquest period, but while the sandy/flint-tempered fabrics occur alongside 'Romanised' sandy wares, the flint-tempered and calcareous wares are not so firmly associated and may therefore be slightly earlier in date. Another intriguing aspect of the assemblage is the degree of local imitation of early Roman forms, such as a skeuomorphic handle and a range of beaker and bowl forms. Although the inhabitants at the site had access to good imitations, there are surprisingly few early Roman imports, being restricted to a small quantity of samian and central Gaulish vessels. This is perhaps surprising given the proximity of the Site to the coast, and to other sites such as Fishbourne Roman palace. Further analysis of the Roman assemblage should also clarify whether activity at the site ceased during the late 3rd or 4th century.

- 1.1.1 The pottery was largely supplied by industries from the local area, including Rowlands Castle (Dicks 2009) and Alice Holt (Lyne and Jefferies 1979). The Waterlooville assemblage adds to our understanding of the early industry at Rowlands Castle. The occurrence of early examples of the everted rim jar form on the site has been noted, and the association with the various other ware types could help to confirm this chronology. A wider range of Rowlands Castle products could also be identified. The application of organic residue analysis, in combination with radiocarbon dating, may provide information on actual vessel use and aspects of continuity and change in diet and food preparation from the Iron Age into the Roman period.

Stone

- 1.1.2 The stone objects provide evidence for local and regional contacts; these indicate that the site was supplied largely from the local area and from the Lodsworth quern production centre (identifying whether the different quernstone profiles also relate to the different variants of Lodsworth Greensand needs to be considered). From the stone assemblage, further analysis on quernstone profile typologies, including referral to key texts by Shaffrey (2006) and Peacock (1987), will go some way to providing a firmer chronology.

Other finds

- 1.1.3 On-site ironworking (smithing) is attested by a small quantity of slag, including hearth bottoms, and ceramic hearth fragments, including a tuyère. The only evidence for copper working is a single crucible. Evidence for other activities is confined to grain processing (quern fragments) and weaving (ceramic loomweights). Small quantities of both briquetage vessels and saltworking equipment derive from industries operating along the coast, e.g.

around Langstone and Portsmouth Harbours (Bradley and Hooper 1973). High quality goods such as glass and metalwork are markedly absent – the only personal item being a copper alloy brooch.

- 1.1.4 A single sub-rectangular off-cut of leather (cattle hide) with a central angular hole, and tooled and incised lines on its surface, recovered from the lower fill of Romano-British waterhole 63376 during the Phase 1 excavation (area 2), could also provide some information regarding personal dress.

Post-Roman

- 8.3.17 There is limited evidence for activity of medieval and post-medieval date from the finds assemblage. This includes 342 sherds of pottery from the Phase 1 and 2 works, and Area H. The potential date range spans the 12th to 14th centuries, possibly extending into the 15th century. More detailed fabric analysis will enable a better correlation with the regional ceramic sequence. Other material categories that relate to this period include small quantities of ceramic building material and iron nails.
- 8.3.18 The post-medieval and modern finds assemblage is too small to provide further information beyond this assessment.

8.4 Environmental potential

Introduction

- 8.4.1 The environmental evidence from all phases of investigation at the site is not very diverse, mostly restricted to charred plant remains and wood charcoal, with occasional molluscs, waterlogged plant remains and pollen in a small number of deposits from previous phases of investigation.
- 8.4.2 In general, preservation of environmental evidence across the site is poor, in spite of slightly acid soils, which could be comparatively better for preserving carbonised material than alkaline/basic soils (Braadbaart *et al* 2009). Still, taphonomy and differential preservation may be behind this poor preservation: intermittent waterlogging, observed in frequent mineral coating in carbonised plant material, is detrimental for the preservation of bone and charred plant remains (eg, Hansen 2001). In addition, mineral coating (eg, iron), which was frequently recorded in the 2017–19 assemblage, often hampers the identification of wood charcoal fragments (depending on the level of incrustation). Acid soils are also detrimental to the preservation of molluscan evidence and this probably accounts for their low incidence, in the same way that unburnt human and animal bone has not survived well.
- 8.4.3 A large proportion of the samples have provided little plant evidence of significance. However, a number of them are rich in remains and could inform about economic activities in the different periods of activity at the site, and these are discussed chronologically below.
- 8.4.4 The mollusc evidence is too small to be of any significance. Similarly, the pollen and waterlogged wood, consisting of unworked branches and fragments, retrieved from earlier phases of investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2009) are now considered to have negligible potential to provide significant information, beyond that reported in the original assessment.

Overview

Mesolithic

- 8.4.5 The Mesolithic evidence, mostly consisting of charred plant remains and charcoal from tree-throw hollow 71219 in Area I, is generally sparse but there are some richer samples. A

similar but smaller assemblage was retrieved from Phase 1 (Area 2), where another Mesolithic deposit (from a group of hollows, 63987) was sampled.

- 8.4.6 Overall, this evidence can provide significant information about plant resource exploitation activities in the period, particularly considering the sparsity of deposits of such chronology in the regional area. The wood charcoal is likely to be informative as to the local woodland species and potentially fuel selection practices.
- 8.4.7 Hazelnut shell is present in almost all of the samples, with some providing large numbers of remains. The exploitation of hazelnuts in hunter-gatherer societies is well-known but recent developments in the study of these type of remains (eg, Antolín et al. 2016; Bishop 2019; López-Dóriga 2015) may offer some light on the economically-based taphonomical processes involved in the formation of this deposit.
- 8.4.8 The charred plant remains from the tree-throw hollow also include some cereal grains. Whilst the cereal grains are likely modern intrusions in some circumstances (where the epidermis of the grains is well-preserved), others are poorly preserved and cannot straightforwardly classified as intrusions. Though, it is probable that these cereal grains are intrusions of later prehistoric chronology, they could very possibly represent an early use of cereal domesticates during the Late Mesolithic (when cereals were already available in continental Europe).

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- 8.4.9 The Neolithic/Early Bronze Age double-ditched monument 8331 (Phase 2, Area 9) unfortunately provided a sparse assemblage with little potential for further analysis, including no secure material for radiocarbon dating.
- 8.4.10 Only one other feature has been positively ascribed to the Neolithic (pit 50704/50758; Area B). Two of the samples from the feature have wood charcoal, cereal grain and hazelnut shell fragments which, similarly to the Mesolithic assemblage, can shed light into the complementarity of wild plant resource exploitation and early agricultural practices. The evidence, albeit limited, may be significant to study the potential decline in agriculture after the first farming efforts in the Early Neolithic, as has been suggested by some authors (eg, Fuller and Stevens 2012) or whether other reasons are accountable for the rarity of farming evidence for the period (eg, Bishop 2015).

Middle Bronze Age

- 8.4.11 Only a few samples ascribed to this period and with little environmental evidence making interpretation of plant economic activity limited, only confirming the existence of agriculture and wild plant exploitation activities in the area.
- 8.4.12 It is possible that some of the environmental evidence originating from currently undated or inconclusively phased (eg, as prehistoric) features is from this phase of activity at the site and radiocarbon dating may increase the potential to understand this period.

Later Bronze Age

- 8.4.13 Similarly, only a few samples originated from features ascribed to the later Bronze Age, although the environmental evidence in them is slightly more abundant than for the Middle Bronze Age, the sparsity reduces the potential of any interpretation: plant exploitation activities comprised wild plant gathering and hulled wheat/barley agriculture.
- 8.4.14 Charred cereal remains are a common feature of Bronze Age and Iron Age sites in Hampshire, having been recovered in abundance in some of them. They can be related to

domestic activity and as such are a good indicator of the presence and intensity of settlement. However, some other sites sometimes yield relatively few plant remains, despite producing good evidence for settlement (Wessex Archaeology 2008).

Middle–Late Iron Age

- 8.4.15 Sparse charred plant remains have been found in the samples attributed to this period. While the evidence suggests the existence of wild plant exploitation and crop processing activities, including the cultivation of hulled wheats (including einkorn), barley and broad bean, the limited quantity of well-preserved remains limits their potential
- 8.4.16 Charcoal was found to be relatively plentiful. While such evidence indicates burning activity during this period, the degree to which such activities are directly related to settlement is unclear. It might be noted that similar charcoal rich deposits of a probable Iron Age date have been recovered from other sites in Hampshire to the west with little accompanying evidence for settlement (Wessex Archaeology 2008).

Romano-British

- 8.4.17 Some significant deposits were retrieved during the Phase 1 excavation, for example, the possible finding of an okra seed from a deposit in ditch 62539 potentially could provide important new evidence for this crop in Roman Europe, if confirmed as Roman via radiocarbon dating (Wessex Archaeology 2009). No evidence attributed to the Romano-British period was retrieved from the 2017–2019 investigations.
- 8.4.18 Archaeobotanical data pertaining to cereal agriculture during the Romano-British period are rare in this area of south-east Hampshire (Wessex Archaeology 2008). While the density of remains was variable across the features, overall the assemblage is on average considerably richer than those from other Romano-British rural sites in the wider area and, significantly, also shows distinct differences to other sites in Hampshire. These have commonly produced charred evidence for both spelt wheat and barley (Wessex Archaeology 2008), so the presence of notable quantities of emmer in comparison to spelt, in both Middle–Late Iron Age and Romano-British contexts at Waterlooville can be seen to be unusual and there is potential to clarify the extent of the importance of emmer over spelt.

Post-medieval

- 8.4.19 No significant evidence was retrieved from the period, other than a rich deposit of charcoal in a pit in Area H that may provide information about woodland change and use in comparison with older assemblages from the same area.

Unphased / prehistoric (unspecified)

- 8.4.20 Some remains, both of charred plants and wood charcoal, were obtained from deposits of uncertain or inconclusively phased chronology (eg, prehistoric, or late prehistoric). Presently, without secure dating, the potential of these remains to contribute to the understanding of economic activities, agricultural practises or resource exploitation is limited. However, direct radiocarbon dating of secure materials (where present) could place these environmental remains in a chronological period and therefore increase their potential. For example, this is the case for a series of charcoal-rich pits with burnt flint in Area A and H, some of which may be associated to prehistoric activities.
- 8.4.21 The most interesting charred plant remains amongst these is a seed of *Taxus baccata* found in pit 71035 (Area H); this is a rarely documented type of remain in the archaeobotanical record, and when found, it is often the wood or waterlogged. The wood of yew has been extensively used in history and the tree itself has tremendous significance. Despite being a

native tree, charred seeds have never been found in the UK and have been found only sparsely in archaeological deposits from continental Europe, (Uzquiano et al. 2015). Based on multidisciplinary and multiproxy evidence, the consumption of *Taxus* fruits is considered a likely common practice since prehistory. The reasons for its rarity in the charred macroremain record require further investigation.

Summary of environmental potential

- 8.4.22 The analysis of a selection of the charred plant remain samples has the potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the local environment, local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques and their evolution over time, from the Mesolithic to post-medieval times.
- 8.4.23 The analysis of a selection of the wood charcoal samples can provide information on the taxonomic composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland and its evolution over time.
- 8.4.24 Due to the potential residual/intrusive character of some of the evidence (eg, Pelling *et al* 2015), impossible to ascertain otherwise, the analysis is closely tied to the requirement of direct radiocarbon dating.
- 8.4.25 In particular, the following areas merit further research through the analysis of environmental assemblages:
- modern methods specifically designed for the study of hazelnuts have potential to provide further information on the pathways of arrival and use of these resources in the Mesolithic;
 - analysis of wood charcoal and charred plant remains from Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit deposits (Area B/Phase 2 Evaluation) could provide information about the complementarity of wild resource exploitation and early agriculture, as well as feed into the debate of failure/success of Neolithic agriculture;
 - analysis of charred plant remains and wood charcoal and radiocarbon dating of remains from several undated features with significant environmental evidence which may shed light on plant exploitation practices in the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods: such as pits with burnt flint in Area H with charcoal deposits and charred plant remains (including a rare charred yew seed and other edible wild plant resources). What is the purpose of these pits and what were the plant remains used for? Why is yew a rarely documented resource in the charred plant record?
 - there is no potential for further analysis of environmental evidence from Middle Bronze Age deposits because of the rarity of surviving environmental remains securely dated to this period;
 - there is limited potential in the analysis of remains from later Bronze Age deposits since there are other sites in the wider area with better preserved evidence for this period;
 - the charred assemblages from earlier phases of investigation, particularly Phase 1 (Wessex Archaeology 2008), are of local importance in providing information on crops and agricultural practices during the later Iron Age and Romano-British in this part of Hampshire. Such information pertains to the range and type of crops grown, the types of soils under cultivation and the storage and processing of these crops.

For example, in addition to the predominance of emmer, the charred seed of okra requires further investigation, as it potentially can provide hitherto unrecorded evidence for this crop within the Roman Europe, if it is scientifically dated to this period. Additionally, the assemblages can also assist in interpreting the usage of different areas of the site;

- the quantity of charcoal retrieved was generally high for Iron Age and Romano-British deposits (Wessex Archaeology 2008). The detailed analysis of the wood charcoal from a selection of features can address questions concerning the selection and use of woodland resources for domestic fuel and industrial activities. It is hoped that there will be differences between the material recovered from the settlement areas, from the oven/kiln and from the enclosures associated with craft industries. The wood charcoal analysis may assist in defining the nature and complexity of the local woodland and hedgerow environments and of its management (coppicing and pollarding). There is also a limited potential to define the nature of pyre technology and selection of wood specifically for this activity. In the case of cremation deposits, it is important to obtain direct radiocarbon dates on short-lived specimens due to the potential old wood effect in bone when fuel with potential offsets have been used (e.g. Olsen et al. 2013); and
- analysis of charred plant remains and wood charcoal and radiocarbon dating of remains from specific undated features with environmental evidence could shed light on plant exploitation practices if they could be attributed to a more specific period: such as pits with burnt flint, charcoal deposits and charred plant remains (including a rare charred yew seed and other edible wild plant resources) in Area H. What is the purpose of these pits and what were the plant remains used for?

8.5 Summary of potential

- 8.5.1 The extensive scale and productive nature of the investigations has yielded evidence that will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British activity in the Hampshire basin/coastal plain. Further analysis of the results will illuminate the character and distribution of activity within this landscape and the complex interactions of past communities with their environment throughout these periods, providing information on changing land use, the nature and intensity of occupation, shifting settlement patterns, agriculture, wild plant exploitation and other economically productive activities, monumental construction and mortuary practises, as well as their implications for social organisation and beliefs. The potential to contextualise and interpret the evidence will be enhanced by the information generated by the SCCAU investigations at the adjoining Wellington Park/Old Park Farm development site and by reference to aspects of the natural and cultural (ie, other known archaeological sites) landscape of the local area and surrounding region. Some elements of the work, such as the detailed excavation of the banjo enclosure, may also be relevant to wider research interests. The evidence will contribute to some of the previously defined research aims of the project (refer to section 3.3) as well as various aspects of published research agendas (eg, Hey and Hind 2014; Haselgrove *et al* 2001; James and Millet 2001), and is of sufficient importance to warrant further analysis, leading to detailed publication of the results.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 Updated project aims

9.1.1 Following a review of the results from all stages of the project, several of the original research aims can be discounted due to a lack of further potential, whilst others can be modified or expanded on. Accordingly, the revised aims of the project are to:

- analyse the evidence for Mesolithic activity, examining the stratigraphic and environmental information together with the lithic assemblages, comparing them and considering their implications for the forms and duration of occupation/activity they derive from; develop an enhanced understanding of the date, landscape context and depositional circumstances/traditions evidenced here; refine the interpretation of the hollows in Phase 1 Area 2; relate the evidence to the documented phenomena of exploitation of tree-throw hollows;
- describe the Neolithic/Early Bronze age concentric ring ditches and contextualise them within the traditions of monumental construction, alteration and elaboration; refine the interpretation of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit;
- characterise the development of the later Bronze Age landscape, in terms of evidence for occupation, land division and agriculture, structured deposition and mortuary practises; explore reasons for the apparent decline in visible activity during the Early Iron Age;
- analyse the development and role of the Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures and the activities associated with them (eg, evidence for domestic activity, structured deposition, mortuary practise, exchange, agricultural production, metalworking and other crafts/industry) and their chronological, social and functional associations (eg, are they contemporary? Did the role of the enclosures change over time? What evidence is there for differentiation of spaces used for different activities? Were the enclosures used for different purposes? Is there evidence of activity pre-dating their establishment?); describe and interpret the banjo enclosure by reference to relevant comparanda;
- characterise the Romano-British settlement, refine its developmental sequence and chronology, examine the evidence for the function of the enclosures as well as associated domestic activity, exchange, agricultural production, woodland management, metalworking and other crafts/industry/processing activities;
- explore patterns of continuity and discontinuity in settlement, land use and associated activities from the later Bronze Age through to the post-Roman period and the likely factors responsible for them; and
- place the results in their local and regional context, interpreting the evidence by reference to the wider cultural and natural landscape.

9.2 Stratigraphic evidence – recommendations for analysis

9.2.1 An Access database and AutoCAD drawings have been created to facilitate rapid cross-examination of the project archives during post-excavation analysis. Both require updating to incorporate information from the earliest phases of work (recorded under a slightly different system) and to reflect changes (eg, to provisional grouping/ phasing/ dates/ interpretations) resulting from the proposed analyses.

9.2.2 The stratigraphic evidence requires more detailed examination to refine the sequence and develop an enhanced understanding of its key aspects, in accordance with the updated project aims. This will be conducted in tandem with other forms of analysis (see below), ensuring that information is shared between the appointed specialists.

9.2.3 The archaeology in the surrounding area will be re-examined by reviewing relevant synthetic studies, cartographic sources, published reports and available grey literature. This will enable the evidence from the site to be interpreted and placed within its wider context. The publication text will then be written, incorporating the stratigraphic evidence from all stages of work and the principal results of the proposed specialist work. Illustrations will be prepared to accompany the publication. The results will be discussed in their local and regional context.

9.3 Finds evidence – recommendations for analysis

9.3.1 This section outlines the methods proposed for further analysis of selected parts of the finds assemblage recovered from all phases of work at the site.

Pottery

Prehistoric

9.3.2 The prehistoric pottery assemblage, of Middle Neolithic to Middle/Late Iron Age date, will be subject to full analysis, in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). This will include detailed fabric and form analysis, and recording of all salient features such as decoration, surface treatment and evidence of use. Vessel profiles will be reconstructed where possible and appropriate, and provision made for the illustration of up to 75 vessels. A suite of 30 samples from the Iron Age vessels, with three from the Middle Bronze Age vessels, should be submitted for organic residue analysis. If sufficient residue is identified, samples may be considered for dating if required. Reporting will consider the assemblages in their local and wider regional contexts.

Late Iron Age/Roman

9.3.3 A two-tiered approach will be applied to the analysis of the Late Iron Age/Roman assemblage. The poor condition of much of the material, combined with low sherd counts for a number of feature groups, and a scarcity of diagnostic material, limits the potential for full analysis of the entire assemblage. However, it is important that as much useful information as possible is recorded in order to supplement the local and regional ceramic sequence for the 'transitional' period, and to attempt to tease out the hints of pre- and post-conquest variation in the ware groups recorded during initial scanning. At a minimum, all material will be re-examined and weights recorded for all ware groups in each context; the basic record will be supplemented with any other pertinent details. A selection will then be made of larger (over 100 sherds), well stratified groups which contain a reasonable quantity of diagnostic material, and for these groups the spot dating records (quantification by broad ware group within each context) will be enhanced by some subdivision of the ware groups, although not necessarily to the level of detailed fabric analysis. More detailed information on the diagnostic forms present will also be recorded. It is estimated that this level of recording will be applied to about 70% of the total Late Iron Age/Romano-British assemblage from Phase 1.

9.3.4 The results of the analysis will be discussed in the form of a description of the range of types present, together with their affinities within the local and regional ceramic sequence. The chronology of the assemblage will be discussed, as well as any functional implications from the vessel form analysis, and any potential evidence for standardisation of pottery production. Intra-site pottery distribution will be considered, together with any evidence for

‘special deposits’ of pottery (and any other artefacts). The selection of 30 samples for organic residue analysis may provide information on vessel use, animal husbandry and examination of possible dietary changes from the Iron Age to Roman period. Up to 20 vessels of this period may be illustrated.

Medieval

- 9.3.1 The medieval pottery should be subject to limited further analysis, involving examination of fabrics and the preparation of macroscopic fabric descriptions. Quantification will be expanded to include sherd weight and (given the paucity of measurable rims for the calculation of Estimated Vessel Equivalents), the Maximum Number of Vessels (MNV). This will enable a better correlation with the regional ceramic sequence, and will ensure the archive conforms to the ‘detailed record’ as outlined in national minimum standards (Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.6). The report presented here will be enhanced to include this extra information, and the discussion expanded to include a fuller consideration of chronology and the local and regional context. A maximum of four vessels may be illustrated.

Flint

- 9.3.2 The collections from all phases of work have been quantified and the totals tabulated by broad chronological phase and feature type. The largest collection and that with most potential comprises the two groups of Mesolithic material. It is not recommended that this material should be subjected to extensive metrical analysis. Similarly, it is considered unlikely that it will be possible to conjoin extensive flaking sequences. Attention should be placed on considering the detailed composition of each assemblage, examining site formation processes and reconstructing possible activity areas by results of artefact distribution. It is likely that additional detailed study of microlith forms will provide more detail of the composition of these artefacts placing them more precisely within the wider regional and topographical context of the Mesolithic period. These should be illustrated for publication. Consideration must also be given to discussion of the large quantities of burnt flints and activities associated with its formation.
- 9.3.3 The assemblage from the double-ditched monument should be discussed in more detail and placed in its regional context. Metrical analysis of flaking waste is not considered necessary. Attention should focus on the assemblage of 26 scrapers, a representative selection of which should be illustrated.

Stone

- 9.3.4 It is recommended the stone assemblage is submitted to an external specialist for geological identification, where such gaps exist in the records, and for full recording and reporting of the portable objects, specifically the querns.

Fired clay

- 9.3.5 The possible portable objects and hearth/oven structural material/supports should be re-examined to attempt to establish their form and ascertain if they derive from domestic or industrial processes. The small quantity of saltworking debris will also be reconsidered. Provision may be made for illustration of two objects.

Metalworking residues

- 9.3.6 No further analysis of the metalworking residues from Phase 1 are proposed, as these have already been recorded to an appropriate archive level. The assessment report on the slag will be reviewed and summarised for publication, together with other evidence for metalworking (ceramic hearth material).

Leather

- 9.3.7 The leather fragment may be submitted for specialist analysis.

Human bone

- 9.3.8 Analysis of the cremated bone from the Late Iron Age urned burial will follow the writer's standard procedure (McKinley 1994, 5-6; 2004). Taphonomic factors potentially affecting differential bone preservation will be assessed. The age of individual will be further refined using standard methodologies (Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Sex will be confirmed from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Gejvall 1981). Pathological lesions will be recorded in text and via digital photography and non-metric traits will be noted (Berry and Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978). Aspects of pyre technology and the cremation mortuary rite will be discussed. The data will be combined with that recovered during previous site investigations (Wessex Archaeology 2009), and viewed within its temporal and geographic setting, thereby assisting in enhancing our understanding the potential temporal dynamics of the mortuary environment.

Animal bone

- 9.3.9 The assemblage offers limited potential for further analysis due to its small size and poor condition. The assessment data is adequate to produce a summary of the animal bone evidence for publication, but a radiocarbon date should be obtained for the deposit of roe deer bones from undated pit 71147. This will clarify if the deposit relates to activity associated with the post-medieval deer park.

Other finds

- 9.3.10 The ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe and shell offer little potential for further analysis. The data recorded in the archive for these categories may be used for any publication reporting.

Conservation

- 9.3.11 As potentially unstable material types, the iron and copper alloy objects are all stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity; their condition is frequently monitored. Most have been X-radiographed as part of the assessment phase to provide a basic record and as an aid to identification. The iron objects from the latest phase of work (Area H) will also require x-ray. A selection of pottery sherds from context 70632 should be subject to specialist cleaning to clarify their nature and condition. The leather fragment will require treatment for long-term storage – Wessex Archaeology's in-house conservator has recommended pre-treatment and freeze drying after initial cleaning.

9.4 Environmental evidence – recommendations for analysis

- 9.4.1 To address the project research aims and fulfil the potential of the samples discussed above (section 8.4), a total of 47 standard samples plus one sample series (of 50 sub-samples) are proposed for analysis (Appendix 7). For the periods in which no samples suitable for analysis have been retrieved, the semi-quantified information from the assessment will be discussed in detail in context with the evidence from the wider area.
- 9.4.2 The analysis recommendations proposed in the previous post-excavation assessments have been revised in light of the new samples obtained during the latest fieldwork investigations, in order to optimise the potential of the analysis from the perspective of the

whole assemblage. This includes the removal of recommendations for pollen analysis and waterlogged wood analysis as the samples are no longer considered suitable.

- 9.4.3 The samples proposed for charred plant remain analysis are indicated with a “P” in the analysis column in Appendix 7. All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the <5.6/4 residues and the flot, which may be subsampled with the aid of a riffle box in the case of very rich assemblages. The analysis will involve the full quantification (Antolín and Buxó 2011; Antolín *et al* 2016) and taphonomic assessment (eg, Bishop 2019; López-Dóriga 2015) of the charred plant assemblages. Taxonomical identifications will be carried out to the most precise level as possible given by the preservation condition, in comparison with relevant literature and a modern seed reference collection, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.
- 9.4.4 The samples proposed for charcoal analysis are indicated with a “C” in the analysis column in Appendix 7. Identifiable charcoal will be extracted from the 2 mm residue together and the flot (>2 mm). Larger richer samples will be sub-sampled: up to a maximum of 100 charcoal fragments per sample will be analysed, as recommended by Keepax (1988). Only fragments greater than 2 mm, and primarily those greater than 4 mm, will be examined, as fragments <2 mm generally lack sufficient anatomical detail and thus cannot be conclusively identified. Fragments will be prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975). Charcoal pieces will be fractured with a razor blade to reveal three planes: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). They will then be examined under bi-focal epilluminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x40. Identification will be undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification will be to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature according to Stace (1997), individual taxon (mature and twig) will be separated, quantified, and the results tabulated.

9.5 Radiocarbon dating recommendations

- 9.5.1 It is recommended that up to 22 radiocarbon samples are submitted to radiocarbon dating laboratories for dating (Table 11). Reporting of the radiocarbon dating results will follow international conventions (Bayliss and Marshall in prep; Millard 2014). All radiocarbon dates will be quoted as uncalibrated years before present (BP), followed by the lab code, the calibrated date-range (cal. BC) at the 2 σ (95.4%) confidence, with the end points rounded out to the nearest 10 years, and any modelled dates given in italics (Bayliss and Marshall in prep). The degree of reliability of the radiocarbon date and the event which is aimed to be dated will be assessed following Waterbolk (1971).
- 9.5.2 The proposals include all those set out in previous stages of assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009; 2013). Additional targets have been selected based on comments issued by WCC and HCC HETs (dated 19/06/2017), the findings of the 2017–2019 works and the overarching review of the project results presented in section 8. These include proposals to obtain additional dates on materials from previously reported later Iron Age contexts, which are intended to gain a more refined understanding of the specific and relative chronologies of activity across the landscape during these periods and to contribute to the limited corpus of absolute dates from banjo enclosures (Lang 2016, 347–9).

Table 11 Summary radiocarbon dating proposals

Entity/context	Area	Material	Rationale
Mesolithic tree-throw hollow 71219	Area I	Charred hazelnut shell and charcoal (x2 dates)	Refine chronology
Mesolithic hollows 63987	Phase 1 Area 2	Charred hazelnut shell (pending confirmation of suitability) (x1 date)	Refine chronology
Neolithic pit 50704/50758	Phase 2 Tr507/Area B	Charred hazelnut shell (x1 date)	Refine chronology
Undated cremation-related deposit in feature 70631	Area A	Charcoal (x 1 date if sufficient material)	Improved understanding of funerary rite
Banjo enclosure & associated features	Area A/Phase 1 Area 6	Charcoal/ceramic residues, up to 6 dates (pending identification of suitable targets)	Establish specific/relative chronology of later Iron Age enclosures/associated activity including metalworking
M/LIA contexts	Area D	TBC, up to 2 dates (pending identification of suitable targets)	Establish specific/relative chronology of later Iron Age enclosures/associated activity
M/LIA contexts	Area G	TBC, up to 1 date (pending identification of suitable target)	Establish specific/relative chronology of later Iron Age enclosures/associated activity
M/LIA contexts	Phase 2 Area 12	TBC, up to 2 dates (pending identification of suitable targets)	Establish specific/relative chronology of later Iron Age enclosures/associated activity
(E)RB ditch 62539	Phase 1 Area 3	Okra seed (x1 date)	Verify date (potentially the earliest evidence for this species in north-west Europe. It may be a later intrusion, although the well-sealed deposit in the ditch contained very few roots).
Latest ostensibly Romano-British features (based on stratigraphic and finds evidence)	Phase 1 Areas 1–3	TBC, up to 2 dates (pending identification of suitable material/contexts)	Verify chronology (test for late/post-Roman phase)
Undated pit 71147 (burial of semi-articulated roe deer remains)	Area H	Animal bone (x1 date)	Verify chronology
Undated pit 7210	Phase 2 Area 12	Charcoal (x1 date)	Verify chronology of pit containing dump of burnt flint, is it contemporary with the Iron Age enclosure it lies within?
Undated pits 71027 & 71035	Area H	Charcoal (2x dates)	Verify chronology of undated pits containing burnt deposits, presumably all relating to specific form of activity

9.6 Proposals for publication

9.6.1 It is proposed that, following the further analyses outlined above, the results from all stages of the project will be published in the form of a Wessex Archaeology monograph. This is a well-established series subject to academic peer review. The series is widely available through

Wessex Archaeology's website and Oxbow Books; the publication will also be made into a downloadable Ebook.

- 9.6.2 In addition, it is proposed that a short signpost article will be prepared for publication in the regional journal *Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*

Provisional synopsis of Wessex Archaeology monograph

Working title: *A Mesolithic–Post-Roman landscape west of Waterlooville, Hampshire*

by Tom Wells, with specialist contributions

Chapter 1	Prelims and Introduction <i>Project background</i> <i>Geology, soils and topography</i> <i>Archaeological and historical context</i>	4000 words
Chapter 2	Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age <i>Mesolithic tree-throw hollows/other hollows</i> <i>Double ditched monument</i> <i>Neolithic pit</i>	4000 words
Chapter 3	Middle–Late Bronze Age <i>Middle Bronze Age enclosure and cremation burial</i> <i>Trackway and associated ditches/gullies</i> <i>Enclosure ditches</i> <i>Roundhouse</i> <i>Pits</i>	3000 words
Chapter 4	Middle–Late Iron Age <i>Banjo enclosure and associated features</i> <i>Other enclosures</i> <i>Pits and settlement activity</i>	8000 words
Chapter 5	Romano-British <i>Enclosures and trackways</i> <i>Structures, pits, wells and other features</i>	8000 words
Chapter 6	Post-Roman <i>Medieval and post-medieval activity</i> <i>Boundary ditches and pits</i>	1000 words
Chapter 7	Finds reports	8000 words
Chapter 8	Environmental evidence	5000 words
Chapter 9	Scientific reports	1000 words
Chapter 10	Discussion	5000 words
	Bibliography	3000 words

Total: approximately 50,000 words, 25 figures, 15 plates, 14 tables

9.7 Programme for analysis and publication

- 9.7.1 Analysis and publication will commence when this document and the proposals therein have been approved by the WCC and HCC HETs, on behalf of the LPAs, and the work has been commissioned in full by the client.

9.7.2 Typically, the analysis and publication programme for a project of this scale and complexity will take around 2 to 3 years but will vary depending on the availability of specialists and external laboratories. A project-specific programme will be developed and agreed at the time of commission.

9.8 Personnel and resources

9.8.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication (Table 12).

Table 12 Task list

Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff (grade)
Management and support			
1	Project management	15	G Wakeham/tbc (PM)
2	Project monitor and QA	3	A Burgess/ B Clarke (SPM)
3	Finds management	3	R Seager Smith(PM)
4	Environmental management	2	S. Aerts (PM)
5	Publication/production management	3	B Clarke(SPM)
Pre-analysis			
6	Data entry of earlier phases (mainly eval) into PX database	8	Tbc (AS)
7	Check/amend phasing and grouping, update PX database	25	T Wells (TS)
8	Digitisation of selected drawings (necessary to complete for earlier phases to form complete overall plan)	5	Graphics Office (GO) (SPO)
9	Project meetings	4	All
10	Background research	5	T Wells (TS)
11	Extraction of environmental materials (47 samples)	14	N Mulhall (PS)
Analysis and specialist reporting			
<i>Stratigraphic</i>			
14	Chp 2 – Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age analysis & reporting	10	T Wells (TS)
15	Chp 3 - middle-late Bronze Age analysis & reporting	3	T Wells (TS)
16	Chp 3 - Iron Age analysis & reporting	20	T Wells(TS)
17	Chp 4- Romano-British analysis & reporting	15	T Wells (TS)
18	Chp 5 – Post-Romano-British analysis & reporting	3	T Wells (TS)
19	Signpost journal article report	3	T Wells (TS)
<i>Finds</i>			
20	Pottery analysis and reporting – all periods	100	tbc (PM)
21	Organic residue analysis (63 samples on Iron Age & Roman assemblages)	Ext	External – Bristol University
22	Stone: geological IDs, analysis and reporting	Ext	External – R Shaffrey
23	Worked flint analysis and reporting	23	P Harding (PO)
24	Burnt flint analysis and reporting	5	P Harding (PO)
25	Metalworking residues/slag reporting	2	P Andrews (TS)
26	Animal bone reporting	2	L Higbee (SPO)
27	Human bone analysis and reporting	3	J I McKinley (TS)
28	Other finds (all metalwork, CBM, fired clay, leather etc) reporting	6	tbc (PM)

Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff (grade)
29	Illustrations of finds: up to 100 x pottery; 40 x flint; 5 x stone; 2 x fired clay	23	GO (PO)
30	Conservation (leather and copper alloy brooch)	3	L Wootten (PO)
<i>Environmental</i>			
31	Plant remains analysis and reporting (25 samples)	36	I López-Dóriga (SPO)
32	Wood charcoal analysis and reporting (39 samples)	Ext	External – TBC (SPO)
<i>Scientific dating</i>			
33	Radiocarbon dates (22 samples) and reporting	Ext	External – radiocarbon lab / I López-Dóriga (SPO)
34	Illustrations for radiocarbon report	1	I López-Dóriga/GO
Report compilation			
35	Compile and integrate report	5	T Wells (TS)
36	Chp 1 - Prelims and Introduction	5	T Wells (TS)
37	Chp 10 - Discussion	7	T Wells (TS)
38	Bibliography	2	T Wells (TS)
39	Captions (figures, plates and tables)	2	T Wells (TS)
40	Prepare brief for illustrations	2	T Wells (TS)
41	Prepare illustrations	20	GO (SPO)
42	Edit report	10	P Andrews (PM)/ tbc
43	Peer review	3	External – tbc
44	Revise report following peer review	5	All
45	Copy edit	9	tbc (SPM)
46	Copy edit corrections (figs and text)	5	All
47	Typesetting and design	15	GO (PO)
48	Check proofs	5	All
49	Revise and produce 2nd proofs	5	All
50	Index	Ext	External – tbc
51	Foreign language summaries	Ext	External – tbc
52	Printing costs	Ext	External – tbc
53	Distribution	1	tbc(SPM)
54	Ebook conversion	2	tbc(SPM) /External
Archiving			
55	Finalisation/implementation of finds selection strategy	6	M Taylor (PO)
56	Finalisation/implementation of environmental selection strategy	2	S Rogerson (PS)
57	Physical archive preparation	12	J Whitby (AS)
58	Physical archive deposition	2	J Whitby (AS)/external HCT staff time
59	Digital archive preparation	28	T Burt (PS)
60	Digital archive deposition (non-ADS)	Ext	External – HCT
61	Box storage grant (30 large boxes, 77 small boxes, 57 document boxes, 16 A1 drawings)	Ext	External – HCT

9.9 Management structure

9.9.1 The team will be headed by a Project Manager, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the execution of the project as outlined in the Updated Project Design. The Project manager will ensure performance targets, be they academic or budgetary, are met within the agreed timetable.

9.9.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also liaise with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication, and the recipient museum of the project archive.

9.9.3 The Project Manager will be assisted by the Senior Research Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

10.1.1 The archive resulting from all stages of the project is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Winchester Museums (now part of Hampshire Cultural Trust) has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **WINCM: AY 319**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

10.2 Preparation of the archive

10.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the *Guide to the Deposition of Archaeological Archives with Winchester Museums* (Winchester City Council 2011), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

10.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive from all stages of the project currently comprises:

- 107 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts (plus 3 x unboxed finds), ordered by material type
- 57 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics
- 16 A1 graphics

10.3 Selection policy

10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and fully documented in the project archive.

10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

10.5 OASIS

- 10.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated for the 2017–19 works, with key fields completed (ref. wessexar1-408544). A .pdf version of this report will be submitted following approval by the WCC and HCC HETs on behalf of the LPAs. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

- 11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

11.2 Third party data copyright

- 11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1 Excavation area concordance table

Entries highlighted in grey refer to previously reported works

Name used in this report	WA project number	Name specified in WSI /previous report	'Zone of potential' (identified through trenching)	Trenches	Development Phase	Geophysical survey area (GSB 2005; 2009)	Area	Approx. m OD (modern ground surface)	NGR	Report ref. (cited in text as)	WSI ref. (cited in text as)
Phase 1 Excavation Areas											
Area 1	65801/65803	Area 1	Phase 1 Zone 1	192–3, 195, 197, 390	05/TP(B)	16F	0.40 ha	46.7–49.5	467120 109020	65803.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2009)	(not cited in text)
Area 2	65801/65803	Area 2	Phase 1 Zone 2	203-8, 211–14, 216, 391	05	16G-H	1.96 ha	52–53.5	467120 108830	65803.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2009)	(not cited in text)
Area 3	65801/65803	Area 3	Phase 1 Zone 3	241, 424–31, 336-43	05/TP(B)	26A	1.67 ha	50.2–54.5	467310 108950	65803.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2009)	(not cited in text)
Area 4	65801/65803	Area 4	Phase 1 Zone 4	302–5, 307	TP(A)	25D	0.56 ha	58.0–59.0	467415 108695	65803.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2009)	(not cited in text)
Area 5	65801/65803	Area 5	Phase 1 Zone 5	350–2	02	27B	0.22 ha	57.5–59.0	467340 108570	65803.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2009)	(not cited in text)
Area 6	65801/65803	Area 6	Phase 1 Zone 6	375–9, 388–9	02 and 04	N/A	0.60 ha	49.7–51.5	467080 108165	65803.03 (Wessex Archaeology 2009)	(not cited in text)
Phase 2 Excavation Areas											
Area 9	65804	Area 9	Phase 2 Zone 7	489	02	N/A	0.06 ha	53.5	467340 108340	65804.02 (Wessex Archaeology 2013)	(not cited in text)
Area 12	65804	Area 12	Phase 2 Zone 10	462–70, 472–7, 480–2	02	27A-D	1.92 ha	56.5–59.0	467265 108535	65804.02 (Wessex)	(not cited in text)



Name used in this report	WA project number	Name specified in WSI /previous report	'Zone of potential' (identified through trenching)	Trenches	Development Phase	Geophysical survey area (GSB 2005; 2009)	Area	Approx. m OD (modern ground surface)	NGR	Report ref. (cited in text as)	WSI ref. (cited in text as)
										Archaeology 2013)	
Rising Water Main											
RWM Excavation Area	65805/65807	N/A	N/A	N/A	11, 12 and 13	30B, 31 and 33A	0.17 ha	Varies	466675 109085 – 466960 108405	65807.02 (Wessex Archaeology 2017c)	(not cited in text)
2017–2019 works											
Area A	65806	Area 10	Phase 2 Zone 8	516–22	02 and 04	35A and 35C	1.07 ha	50.5–54.0	467015 108150	N/A - This report	65806.02 (Wessex Archaeology 2017a)
Area B	65806	Area 11	Phase 2 Zone 9	506–7	13	33A-B	0.09 ha	51.5–52.6	466965 108340	N/A - This report	65806.02 (Wessex Archaeology 2017a)
Area C	65808	Mitigation Area 4	N/A	575–7	13	33A	0.16 ha	47.7–51.0	466910 108400	N/A - This report	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b)
Area D	65808	Mitigation Area 3	N/A	541, 552–3, 558, 560 (& RWM exc. area)	13	30B	0.47 ha	48.5–47.0	466820 108590	N/A - This report	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b)
Area E	65808	Mitigation Area 1	N/A	N/A	13	30B	0.02 ha	47.5	466755 108650	N/A - This report	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b)
Area F	65808	Mitigation Area 2	N/A	N/A	13	30B	0.02 ha	47.5	466740 108640	N/A - This report	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b)
Area G	65808	Mitigation Area 5	N/A	N/A (adj. to 562)	13	29B	0.01 ha	46.5–48.0	466665 108530	N/A - This report	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b)



Name used in this report	WA project number	Name specified in WSI /previous report	'Zone of potential' (identified through trenching)	Trenches	Development Phase	Geophysical survey area (GSB 2005; 2009)	Area	Approx. m OD (modern ground surface)	NGR	Report ref. (cited in text as)	WSI ref. (cited in text as)
Area H	109172	Phase 8 Mitigation Area	Phase 2 Zone 11	411, 422–4, 428–31, 434, 436–7	08	25A-C	1.53 ha	52.5–60.0	467620 108850	N/A - This report	109172.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2018)
Area I	109174	Phase 5 Mitigation Area	N/A	196, 201	05	16E, F and H	0.34 ha	49.0–51.5	467090 108970	N/A - This report	109174.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2018b)
Cable Duct WB Area	65808	Watching brief area–	N/A	N/A	13	29B, 31 and 33A-B	c. 675 m	44–53.8	466540 108570 – 467100 108390	N/A - This report	65808.01 (Wessex Archaeology 2017b)



Appendix 1.2 Number ranges used during all stages of the project

Entries highlighted in grey refer to previously reported works

		Number ranges					
WA project number	Name/nature of works	Contexts	Drawings	Trenches	Photos	Samples	Object numbers (ONs)
65800	Phase 1 Evaluation	101–39304		1–393	4519–6203	1 –40	1–2
65801	Phase 1 Excavation	Areas 1–6: 60000–65202	60000–65044	N/A	341–6252	8–206	3–72
65802	Phase 2 Evaluation	40001–53220		400–532	0644–1179, 6655–6774, 10341–10644, 15790–16654		
65803	Number used for reporting of Phase 1 Excavation (65801)						
65804	Phase 2 Excavation	Areas 9–12: 07001–08331	700–7214	N/A	2001–2500, 8001–8118	250–285, 310–341	160–172
65805	Rising Water Main (RWM) Excavation	70000–70039	70000–70006	N/A	0–198		70001
65806	Development Phase 02/04 and 13 Excavation	Area A: 70500–70914 Area B: 50726–50780	7470–7591 50742–50773	N/A	0198–308, 3568–3953	50700–50702, 6070–6167	5400–5409
65807	Development Phase 13 Evaluation	54001–58104		540–581	0384–492	54104–58104	
65808	Development Phase 13 Excavation and Watching Brief on Cable Duct/Electricity Power Line Diversion	Area C: 70050–70108, 70419 Area D: 70114–70117, 70128–70166, 70171–70404, 70409–70410, 70415–70418, 70420 Area E & F:	7350–7462	N/A	3000–3567	6000–6069	5300–5303

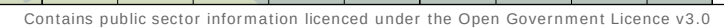


		Number ranges					
WA project number	Name/nature of works	Contexts	Drawings	Trenches	Photos	Samples	Object numbers (ONs)
		70109–70113, 70118–70127, 70167–70170, 70421–3 Area G: 70405–70408, 70411–70414					
65809	Development Phase 10 Evaluation	58201–59503		582–595	3954–4035		
109170	Watching brief – Town Park				6–24		
109171	Watching brief – Town Park				1–38 / 24–58		
109172	Development Phase 8 Excavation	Area H: 71001–71165	7600–7651	XXXXX	7000–7184	6200–6234	5500
109173	Development Phase 02, 11, 12 and 13 Evaluation	80001–87802		800–878	7184–7455		
109174	Development Phase 5 Excavation	Area I: 71200–71258	7660–7675	N/A	7456–7531	6235–6283	
109175	Number not used – initially intended for excavation of M/LIA U-shaped enclosure in Phase 13 dev area/Area G, subsequently elected for preservation <i>in situ</i>						
109176	Number used for this assessment						



Appendix 2 Digital elevation model produced using LiDAR data

Provided by CgMs/RPS consulting





Appendix 3.1 Area A: Pits

Area A: Pits

Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70506	70507	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	0.80 x 0.80 x 0.17	Burnt flint (827 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70516	70517	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.25 x 0.25 x 0.13	Burnt flint (104 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70523	70524	Circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	0.25 x 0.25 x 0.06	Burnt flint (1198 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70525	70526	Circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.05	Pottery (late prehistoric, possibly MIA, 8 sherds, 24 g)	Y	Possible MIA
70540 (same as 70578?)	70541–3	Sub-oval / moderate–steep, concave / concave	2.70 x 2.45 x 0.90	Pottery (prehistoric 6 sherds, 3 g; late prehistoric 4 sherds, 1 g; IA, 14 sherds 46 g), animal bone (5 g), burnt flint (3092 g), flint (4), stone (254 g)	Y	M/LIA
70547	70548	Sub-oval / shallow (< 45deg), flat	0.88 x 0.72 x 0.10	Burnt flint (189 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70560	70561	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / flattish	0.71 x 0.68 x 0.06	Burnt flint (180 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70575	70576–7	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), uncertain / flat	0.33 x 0.30 x 0.04	Pottery (prehistoric, 80 sherds, 226 g, inc. ON 5404), burnt flint (9 g)	Y	Prehistoric
70578 (same as 70540?)	70579–85	Sub-oval / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	2.70 x 2.45 x 0.90	Pottery (prehistoric, 3 sherds, 10 g; M/LIA, 197 sherds, 1173 g, inc. ON 5400), animal bone 3 g, burnt flint (98 g), flint (2), quern stone frag (774 g; ON 5401)		M/LIA
70599	70598	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	0.28 x 0.24 x 0.07	Burnt flint (964 g), fired clay (36 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70612	70613	Sub-oval / shallow (< 45deg), concave / flat	0.88 x 0.54 x 0.05	None		Unphased/uncertain
70614	70615	Sub-oval / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.52 x 0.44 x 0.19	None		Unphased/uncertain
70631	70632	Circular / vertical, straight / flat	0.35 x 0.25 x 0.15	Pottery (prehistoric, approx.110 sherds, ?? g inc. ONs5405–8), burnt flint (58 g), cremated human bone (5 g), fired clay (199 g), glass (1 g)	Y	Prehistoric
70633	70634–7	Circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / flat	1.10 x 1.06 x 0.34	Pottery (prehistoric, 2 sherds, 1 g), burnt flint (30 g), fired clay (47 g)	Y	Uncertain (cuts/post-dates banjo enclosure ditch)
70638	70639–42	Sub-circular / vertical, straight / undulating	1.03 x 0.64 x 0.20	Burnt flint (128 g), fired clay (2 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70660	70661–2	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / undulating	1.66 x 1.44 x 0.26	Pottery (IA, 15 sherds, 47 g; Romano-British, 3 sherds (10 g), burnt flint (216 g), flint (3)		LIA/RB



Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70675	70676–7	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / flat	1.12 x 1.04 x 0.53	Pottery (prehistoric, 8 sherds 6 g; late prehistoric, 13 sherds, 67 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (660 g), fired clay (6 g)	Y	Late prehistoric
70678	70679–80	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / flat	1.10 x 1.03 x 0.40	Pottery (late prehistoric, some probably M/LIA, 10 sherds, 34 g), burnt flint (1061 g), animal bone (4 g), fired clay (4 g), stone (880 g)	Y	Possible M/LIA
70683	70684, 70687	Oval / shallow–steep, varied / concave	0.55 x 0.36 x 0.07	Pottery (late prehistoric, 2 sherds, 4 g), burnt flint (87 g)		Late prehistoric
70691	70692	Oval / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.48 x 0.42 x 0.12	Burnt flint (66 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70693	70694	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / flat	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.09	None		Unphased/uncertain
70699	70700	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), straight / flat	1.30 x 0.36 x 0.13	Pottery (late prehistoric, 5 sherds, 7 g)		Possible M/LIA
70711	70712	Sub-circular / steep to vertical, straight / sloping	1.00 x 0.94 x 0.26	Pottery (late prehistoric, 2 sherds, 6 g; M/LIA, 15 sherds, 73 g), burnt flint (245 g)		M/LIA
70719	70720	Sub-circular / vertical–steep, straight–concave / concave	0.58 x 0.38 x 0.20	Burnt flint (161 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70754	70755	Oval / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	0.54 x 0.40 x 0.07	Burnt flint (100 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70761	70762	Sub-oval / steep / shallow, concave–convex / irregular–concave	1.90 x 1.55 x	Pottery (late prehistoric, 15 sherds, 108 g), burnt flint (137 g)		Late prehistoric
70772	70773	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.35 x 0.34 x 0.10	Burnt flint (42 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70780	70781	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), straight / flat	0.40 x 0.36 x 0.10	Pottery (prehistoric, 41 sherds, 48 g), burnt flint (316 g)	Y	Prehistoric
70784	70785	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave / irregular	0.44 x 0.34 x 0.06	Pottery (prehistoric, 3 sherds, 4 g), burnt flint (131 g), animal bone (3 g), fired clay (41 g)	Y	Possible M/LIA
70792	70793	Oval / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.57 x 0.27 x 0.08	None		Unphased/uncertain
70797	70798–9	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave–convex / concave	0.52 x 0.32 x 0.20	Pottery (late prehistoric – IA? 6 sherds, 7 g), animal bone (2 g), burnt flint (170 g), fired clay (3 g)	Y	Possible M/LIA
70800 (possibly same as 70855)	70801–2	Elongated / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	1.10 x 0.55 x 0.21	None		Possible M/LIA
70808	70809–10	Sub-oval / steep / moderate, concave / concave	2.70 x 2.50 x 0.28	Pottery (prehistoric 9 sherds 33 g), burnt flint (156 g)		Possible M/LIA



Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70811	70812	Circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.30 x 0.28 x 0.23	Pottery (prehistoric, 3 sherds, 1 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (39 g), fired clay (3 g)	Y	Possible M/LIA
70813	70814	Irregular / shallow / steep, concave / flat	0.58 x 0.44 x 0.15	Pottery (prehistoric, 7 sherds, 2 g; late prehistoric, 43 sherds, 56 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (467 g), fired clay (2 g)	Y	Late prehistoric
70815	70816	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / flat	0.30 x 0.28 x 0.17	Pottery (prehistoric, 34 sherds, 7 g; late prehistoric 38 sherds, 58 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (92 g), fired clay (49 g)	Y	Late prehistoric
70817	70818	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), straight / flat	0.51 x 0.48 x 0.16	Pottery (prehistoric, 28 sherds, 33 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (621 g), animal bone (4 g), fired clay (217 g), stone (6 g)	Y	Late prehistoric
70822	70823	Sub-circular / vertical, concave / flat	0.71 x 0.44 x 0.13	None		Possible late prehistoric
70824	70825	Irregular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / flat	0.71 x 0.33 x 0.13	Pottery (M/LIA, 12 sherds, 28 g), burnt flint (558 g), fired clay (3 g)		M/LIA
70826	70827	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / concave	0.22 x 0.22 x 0.17	Pottery (prehistoric, 1 sherd, 1 g; M/LIA, 13 sherds, 13 g), animal bone (2 g), burnt flint (82 g), animal bone (1 g), fired clay (38 g)	Y	M/LIA
70855 (possibly same as 70800)	70856	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.50 x 0.40 x 0.12	Pottery (late prehistoric, 1 sherd, 1 g), burnt flint (47 g)		Possible M/LIA
70857	70858	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / flat	0.62 x 0.58 x 0.11	Pottery (prehistoric, 5 sherds, 1 g; Romano-British 1 sherd, 1 g), burnt flint (1744 g), fired clay (2 g), stone (3 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70863	70864	Irregular / steep (> 45deg), concave / irregular	0.88 x 0.78 x 0.22	Pottery (late prehistoric, 5 sherds, 19 g), burnt flint (766 g), fired clay (2 g)		Late prehistoric
70872	70873	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / flat	0.41 x 0.36 x 0.10	Pottery (prehistoric, 7 sherds, 2 g), burnt flint (220 g), animal bone (2 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70874	70875	Irregular / varies, concave / flat	0.49 x 0.38 x 0.13	Pottery (prehistoric, 2 sherds, 1 g), animal bone (2 g), burnt flint (1464 g), fired clay (244 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain (Late prehistoric?)
70876	70877	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	0.62 x 0.54 x 0.11	Pottery (prehistoric, 3 sherds, 1 g; late prehistoric (M-LBA?) 26 sherds, 33 g), burnt flint, animal bone (1 g), fired clay (38 g)	Y	Late prehistoric (possible M/LBA)
70888	70889	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), straight / flat	1.45 x 1.06 x 0.25	Pottery (prehistoric, 8 sherds, 6 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (355 g), fired clay (23 g)	Y	Prehistoric
70894	70895	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), straight / flat	1.20 x 0.42 x 0.16	Pottery (prehistoric, 1 sherd, 7 g)		Prehistoric
70902	70903	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / tapered	0.64 x 0.70 x 0.44	Burnt flint (14 g)		Unphased/uncertain



Appendix 3.2 Area A: Postholes

Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70512	70513	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.28 x 0.26 x 0.10	Burnt flint (11 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70518	70519–20	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), straight / concave	0.46 x 0.46 x 0.10	Pottery (prehistoric, 2 sherds, 13 g)		Prehistoric
70549	70550–1	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.17	Pottery (prehistoric, 3 sherds, 2 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70552	70553	Circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / undulating	0.45 x 0.44 x 0.13	None		Unphased/uncertain
70554	70555	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), convex / flat	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.17	Pottery (prehistoric, 1 sherd, 1 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70558	70559	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / concave	0.30 x 0.24 x 0.13	Burnt flint (221 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70562	70563–4	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / concave	0.32 x 0.26 x 0.21	Burnt flint (102 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70569	70570–1	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / sloping	0.32 x 0.25 x 0.21	None		Unphased/uncertain
70572	70573–4	Circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / undulating	0.48 x 0.44 x 0.23	Pottery (IA, 11 sherds, 15 g)		Iron Age
70589	70590–1	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.18 x 0.16 x 0.07	None		Unphased/uncertain
70595	70596–7	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), straight / concave	0.35 x 0.22 x 0.07	None		Unphased/uncertain
70604	70605	Circular / moderate / steep, concave / concave	0.22 x 0.20 x 0.05	None	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70610	70611, 70643	Oval / steep (> 45deg), straight / concave	0.84 x 0.53 x 0.24	Pottery (prehistoric, 25 sherds, 12 g), animal bone (10 g), burnt flint (974 g), fired clay (1 g)	Y	Prehistoric
70620	70621	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), convex / concave	1.02 x 0.70 x 0.29	None		Unphased/uncertain
70623	70624	Oval / vertical, straight / concave	0.84 x 0.65 x 0.25	Pottery (prehistoric, 6 sherds, 2 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (262 g), fired clay (1 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70627	70622	Sub-square / steep (> 45deg), straight / flat	0.36 x 0.30 x 0.16	None		Unphased/uncertain
70628	70629–30	Circular / steep – shallow, concave–convex / irregular	0.60 x 0.58 x 0.22	None		Unphased/uncertain



Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70655	70656–7	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), convex / convex	0.37 x 0.32 x 0.19	Pottery (prehistoric, 14 sherds, 4 g; IA, 2 sherds, 10 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (40 g), glass (1 g)	Y	Iron Age
70658	70659	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), convex / convex	0.18 x 0.17 x 0.03	Pottery (unidentifiable crumb), burnt flint (24 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70688	70689–90	Oval / moderate (c. 45deg), stepped /	0.94 x 0.60 x 0.32	Burnt flint (479 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70721	70722–3	Sub-square / steep–shallow, stepped / concave	0.79 x 0.76 x 0.21	Pottery (prehistoric, 2 sherds, 1 g), burnt flint (18 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70724	70725	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave–convex / concave	0.28 x 0.23 x 0.21	None		Unphased/uncertain
70726	70727	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.20 x 0.18 x 0.07	None		Unphased/uncertain
70728	70726	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.13 x 0.12 x 0.07	None		Unphased/uncertain
70736	70737	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / concave	0.27 x 0.23 x 0.10	Burnt flint (68 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70744	70745	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.30 x 0.24 x 0.07	Burnt flint (203 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70746	70747	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	0.32 x 0.28 x 0.04	Burnt flint (100 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70748	70749–50, 70753	Oval / moderate (c. 45deg), straight /	1.10 x 0.82 x 0.22	Burnt flint (23 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70756	70757–8	Sub-oval / vertical, straight / flat	0.55 x 0.52 x 0.13	Pottery (prehistoric, 13 sherds, 8 g)		Prehistoric
70763	70764	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.16 x 0.14 x 0.11	None		Unphased/uncertain
70768	70769	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / concave	0.18 x 0.17 x 0.13	Burnt flint (4 g), fired clay (1 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70770	70771	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / undulating	0.18 x 0.15 x 0.10	None		Unphased/uncertain
70777	70778–9	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), stepped / flat	0.88 x 0.26 x 0.43	Pottery (IA, 2 sherds, 6 g)		Iron Age
70788	70789	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.18 x 0.18 x 0.04	None		Possible M/LIA
70833	70834–5	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.34 x 0.28 x 0.20	None		Unphased/uncertain
70836	70837–8	Irregular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.40 x 0.33 x 0.21	Pottery (prehistoric 48 sherds, 16 g; late prehistoric 56 sherds, 431 g), burnt flint (69 g)	Y	Possible LBA/EIA



Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70839	70840–1	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.29 x 0.26 x 0.17	Pottery (LBA/EIA, 32 sherds, 393 g), burnt flint (4 g)	Y	LBA/EIA
70844	70845	Sub-circular / vertical, concave–convex / concave	0.32 x 0.26 x 0.12	Burnt flint (54 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70851	70852	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave / flat	0.38 x 0.32 x 0.06	None		Unphased/uncertain



Appendix 4.1 Area D: Pits

Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70130	70131–3, 70162–6	Sub-oval / vertical, straight / flat	3.22 x 1.72 x 0.49	Pottery (prehistoric, 37 sherds, 53 g; late prehistoric 4 sherds, 8 g; MIA, 44 sherds, 176 g; inc. ON 5302), burnt flint (5386 g), fired clay (584 g)	Y	MIA
70156	70157	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / flat	0.78 x 0.64 x 0.23	None		Unphased/uncertain
70160	70161	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / flat	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.18	Burnt flint (709 g), flint (1)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70200	70201–2	Circular / vertical, straight / flat	0.72 x 0.70 x 0.30	None		Possible M/LIA
70203	70204–5	Circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / flat	0.60 x 0.60 x 0.20	Burnt flint (43 g), flint (1)		Unphased/uncertain
70209	70208	Sub-oval / shallow (< 45deg), concave / flat	0.52 x 0.28 x 0.07	Burnt flint (29 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70211	70210	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), straight / flat	0.56 x 0.46 x 0.16	None		Unphased/uncertain
70245	70246–7	Oval / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.57 x 0.38 x 0.17	Burnt flint (147 g), flint (2)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70256	70257	Oval / steep (> 45deg), concave/ concave	0.61 x 0.27 x 0.13	None		Unphased/uncertain
70264	70265	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave/ concave	0.70 x 0.70 x 0.27	Pottery (late prehistoric, 4 sherds, 20 g), burnt flint (376 g), stone (1)		Late prehistoric
70273	70274–5	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), convex / flat	0.80 x 0.80 x 0.40	Pottery (late prehistoric, 51 sherds, 125 g), burnt flint (15 g), fired clay (19 g), stone (1)	Y	Late prehistoric
70276	70277–8	Oval / steep (> 45deg), straight / concave	0.64 x 0.46 x 0.29	None		Possible M/LIA
70300	70301–2, 70320	Sub-oval / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / flat	1.74 x 1.25 x 0.53	Pottery (prehistoric 17 sherds, 17 g; late prehistoric, 21 sherds, 37 g; MIA 8 sherds, 147g; M/LIA, 2 sherds, 11 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (23232 g), CBM (16 g), fired clay (2123 g), flint (6, inc. ON 5303)	Y	M/LIA
70303	70304	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	0.38 x 0.42 x 0.10	Burnt flint (1757 g)	Y	Unphased/uncertain
70305	70306	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / flat	1.06 x 0.91 x 0.29	Pottery (MIA, 42 sherds, 395 g), burnt flint (1056 g)	Y	MIA
70307	70308	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave / irregular	0.62 x 0.62 x 0.23	Pottery (prehistoric, 1 sherd, 2 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70322	70323	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), slightly stepped / concave	0.60 x 0.58 x 0.31	Pottery (late prehistoric, 1 sherd, 34 g), burnt flint (520 g)		Possible M/LIA



Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70343	70344–5	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / flat	1.34 x 1.16 x 0.28	Pottery (M/LIA, 89 sherds, 379 g), burnt flint (1123 g), flint (2)	Y	M/LIA
70354	70355–6	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave / flat	0.75 x 0.75 x 0.22	Pottery (late prehistoric, 3 sherds, 13 g), burnt flint (521 g), flint (1)	Y	Late prehistoric
70366	70367	Circular / vertical, straight / flat	0.66 x 0.66 x 0.22	Pottery (late prehistoric, 1 sherd, 8 g), burnt flint (547 g)		Late prehistoric
70375	70376–7	Circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.94 x 0.92 x 0.28	Pottery (prehistoric, 3 sherds, 5 g), burnt flint (4310 g)	Y	Late prehistoric

Appendix 4.2 Area D: Postholes

Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70114	70115	Circular	0.40 x 0.30 x 0.19	None		Late prehistoric (group 70144)
70116	70117	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / concave	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.22	None		Late prehistoric (group 70144)
70136	70137	Irregular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / irregular	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.12	Pottery (late prehistoric, 1 sherd, 5 g)		Late prehistoric (group 70144)
70138	70139	Sub-circular / shallow (< 45deg), concave / flat	0.47 x 0.47 x 0.21	Pottery (late prehistoric, 7 sherds, 9 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (138 g)	Y	Late prehistoric (group 70144)
70140	70141	Sub-circular / vertical, straight / concave	0.42 x 0.40 x 0.26	Pottery (late prehistoric, 1 sherd, 5 g), burnt flint (55 g)		Possible late prehistoric
70146	70147	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / flat	0.80 x 0.80 x 0.15	Pottery (prehistoric, 4 sherds, 1 g; late prehistoric 1 sherd, 3 g), burnt flint (138 g), stone (10 g)	Y	Possible MIA (group 70145)
70148	70149	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / irregular	0.62 x 0.62 x 0.15	Burnt flint (41 g)		Possible MIA (group 70145)
70150	70151	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / flat	0.55 x 0.55 x 0.13	Pottery (prehistoric, 2 sherds 1 g; MIA, 1 sherd, 24 g), burnt flint (98 g), flint (1), stone (60 g)	Y	Possible MIA (group 70145)
70152	70153	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.40 x 0.38 x 0.10	Pottery (late prehistoric (E/MIA?), 53 sherds, 335 g), burnt flint (11 g)	Y	Late prehistoric (possible E/MIA)
70158	70159	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.22 x 0.15 x 0.08	None		Unphased/uncertain
70171	70172	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.16 x 0.17 x 0.04	None		Unphased/uncertain
70180	70181–2	Sub-circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.70 x 0.45 x 0.27	None		Possible MIA (group 70145)



Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70183	70184	Circular / steep (> 45deg), irregular / tapered	0.56 x 0.46 x 0.31	None		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70185	70186	Oval / vertical, straight	0.56 x 0.38 x 0.21	None		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70188	70188	Sub-oval / steep (> 45deg), concave / flat	0.34 x 0.32 x 0.10	None		Possible MIA (group 70145)
70189	70190	Oval / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.70 x 0.20 x 0.15	None		Unphased/uncertain
70191	70192	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / concave	0.52 x 0.52 x 0.34	None		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70193	70194	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.26 x 0.22 x 0.12	None		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70197	70196–7	Sub-oval / varies, varies / sloping	0.50 x 0.34 x 0.24	Pottery (prehistoric, 1 sherd, 1 g)		Possible MIA (group 70145)
70199	70199	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / irregular	0.48 x 0.46 x 0.12	None		Possible MIA (group 70145)
70206	70207	Oval / vertical–steep, straight / flat	0.66 x 0.44 x 0.38	Pottery (MIA, 1 sherd, 18 g)		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70212	70213	Circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	1.46 x 0.61 x 0.33	Burnt flint (151 g), flint (3)		Unphased/uncertain
70214	70215	Circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / tapered	0.30 x 0.23 x 0.20	Burnt flint (23 g)		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70218	70219	Circular / steep (> 45deg), convex / sloping	0.51 x 0.51 x 0.20	None		Possible late prehistoric
70220	70221	Circular / vertical–steep (> 45deg), convex–straight / flat	0.56 x 0.48 x 0.31	Pottery (late prehistoric, 3 sherds, 27 g), flint (1)		Late prehistoric
70222	70223	Sub-oval / steep–moderate (c. 45deg), straight / irregular	0.62 x 0.50 x 0.25	Pottery (late prehistoric, 9 sherds, 20 g; M/LIA, 2 sherds, 18 g), burnt flint (219 g)	Y	Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70233	70234	Irregular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.90 x 0.34 x 0.23	Pottery (IA, 7 sherds, 26 g)		Iron Age
70236	70235	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / sloping	0.26 x 0.24 x 0.12	None		Unphased/uncertain
70238	70237	Sub-oval / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / flat	0.38 x 0.26 x 0.14	None		Unphased/uncertain
70239	70240	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / irregular	0.70 x 0.58 x 0.30	Pottery (late prehistoric 15 sherds, 29 g; IA 1 sherd 9 g), animal bone (1 g), burnt flint (353 g)	Y	Possible M/LIA (group 70328)



Cut	Fills	Shape / sides / base	L x W x D (m)	Finds	Samples assessed	Provisional phase/date
70250	70251	Circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / tapered	0.26 x 0.22 x 0.16	None		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70254	70255	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.24 x 0.24 x 0.12	None		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70260	70261	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.24 x 0.22 x 0.12	Pottery (late prehistoric, 2 sherds, 1 g), animal bone (2 g), burnt flint (184 g)	Y	Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70262	70263	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), straight / tapered	0.26 x 0.20 x 0.17	Burnt flint (51 g)		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70266	70267	Oval / steep (> 45deg), straight / irregular	0.30 x 0.26 x 0.12	Burnt flint (31 g)		Possible M/LIA (group 70328)
70291	70292–3	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), convex / flat	0.34 x 0.20 x 0.22	None		Unphased/uncertain
70311	70312	Circular / steep (> 45deg), concave / concave	0.24 x 0.22 x 0.11	Pottery (prehistoric, 1 sherd, 1 g), burnt flint (683 g)		Unphased/uncertain
70368	70369–70	Circular / moderate (c. 45deg), concave / concave	0.76 x 0.58 x 0.29	None		Possible M/LIA
70371	70372	Sub-circular / steep (> 45deg), straight / irregular	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.14	None		Unphased/uncertain
70410	70409	Sub-circular / vertical, straight / flat	0.30 x 0.30 x 0.08	None		Unphased/uncertain



Appendix 5.1 Areas A–I: Quantification of pottery, by area and period

	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age		Middle Bronze Age		Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age		Middle to Late Iron Age		Prehistoric, unspecified		Roman		Medieval		Post-medieval		Total	
Area	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)
A					36	412	322	1485	995	3552	6	12					1359	5461
B	26	88							2	7							28	95
C			517	7031					62	27	2	14					581	7072
D							361	2008	314	1012							675	3020
E/F											8	109					8	109
G							46	271	1	1							47	272
H									15	170	2	96	118	968	27	344	162	1578
I							90	2319			4	46					94	2365
Total	26	88	517	7031	36	412	819	6083	1389	4769	22	277	118	968	27	344	2962	20133



Appendix 5.2 Areas A–I: Worked flint by area and feature type

Area	No. of contexts	Feature/type	1. Blade Cores	2. Bladelet Cores	3. Flake Cores	4. Broken Cores/ Core Fragments	5. Blades	6. Broken Blades	7. Bladelets	8. Broken Bladelets	9. Flakes	10. Broken Flakes	11. Crested Pieces	13. Microliths	14. Microburins	15. Chips/micro debitage	16. Scrapers	23. Projectile Points	27. Piercers	29. Tranchet Axe	31. Debitage	32. Miscellaneous Retouched	Total
A	8	Ditches	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	19
A	2	Pits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A	3	Tree-throw hollows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
B	2	Ditches	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
B	2	Pit 50768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	22
C	3	Pits	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
D	13	Ditches	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	28
D	8	Pits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	14
D	3	Postholes	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
G	1	Ditches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H	5	Ditches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
H	5	Pits	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
H	1	Tree-throw hollows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I	1	Ditches	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
I	1	Postholes	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
I	6	Tree-throw hollow 71219	2	1	0	1	25	34	19	54	68	179	6	20	10	976	1	1	0	1	4	6	1408
All	66	Total	2	3	4	2	26	36	19	54	119	204	6	20	10	1010	4	1	1	1	11	9	1542



Appendix 6 Areas A–I: Environmental assessment data

Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
A	Uncertain	Pit	70872	70873	65806_6 159	14.5	32	-	40%, C	-	-	-	-	-	8	Mature some mineral coating	-	-
A	Uncertain	Pit	70874	70875	65806_6 160	19	250	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	152	Mature some mineral coating	-	-
A	Uncertain	Ditch	70890	70891	65806_6 167	37	125	-	10%, B, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	88	Mature + roundwood, some mineral coating	-	Poor
A	Uncertain	Pit	70516	70517	65806_6 072	19	30	-	80%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	3	Mature	-	-
A	Uncertain	Pit	70523	70524	65806_6 073	3	20	-	15%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	5.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, small frags
A	Uncertain	Pit	70547	70548	65806_6 078	53	400	-	15%, B, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	201	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
A	Uncertain	Pit	70560	70561	65806_6 079	14	40	-	5%, B	-	-	-	-	-	25	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
A	Uncertain	Pit	70599	70598	65806_6 084	3	10	-	20%, C	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
A	Uncertain	Pit	70633	70634	65806_6 093	15	400	-	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	253	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
A	Uncertain	Pit	70633	70636	65806_6 094	36	750	-	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	353.5	Mature	-	-
A	Uncertain	Pit	70857	70858	65806_6 153	16	650	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	405	Mature, some iron coating	-	-
A	Uncertain	Pit	70857	70858	65806_6 154	18	625	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Quercus</i> sp. cupule fragment	408	Mature, some iron coating	-	Fair
A	Uncertain	Posthole	70512	70513	65806_6 071	2.5	15	-	20%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	4	Mature	-	-
A	Uncertain	Posthole	70604	70605	65806_6 085	9.5	10	-	70%, C	-	-	-	C	cf. <i>Prunus</i> sp. endocarp	2.5	Mature	-	Poor, small frags
A	Uncertain	Posthole	70623	70624	65806_6 090	113	60	-	70%, A, E, I	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and glume bases	C	<i>Avena</i> sp., cf. <i>Prunus</i> sp.,	9	Mature	Moll-t	Poor



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
														<i>Corylus avellana</i>				
A	Uncertain	Posthole	70623	70644	65806_6 097	22	20	-	70%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	-	-
A	Uncertain	Posthole	70721	70723	65806_6 114	9.5	10	-	70%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	-	-
A	Uncertain	Posthole	70844	70845	65806_6 126	8	125	-	5%, A, I	-	-	-	-	-	101	Mature, some large pieces and mineral coating	-	-
A	Uncertain	Posthole	70625 70623	70626 70624	65806_6 095	20	20	-	70%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1.5	Mature	-	Poor
A	Uncertain	Tree throw	70625	70626	65806_6 091	75.5	30	-	90%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	3	Mature	-	Poor
A	Uncertain	Tree throw	70625	70645	65806_6 098	18	20	-	70%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1.5	Mature	-	Fair
A	Late prehistoric	Pit	70815	70816	65806_6 138	9.65	46	-	45%	-	-	-	-	-	22.75	Mature, some iron coating	-	-
A	Late prehistoric	Pit	70817	70818	65806_6 152	72.2	155	-	25%, C, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	84	Mature, some iron coating		Poor, small frag
A	Late prehistoric	Pit	70876	70877	65806_6 165	36.5	60	-	50%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	11.5	Mature some mineral coating	-	Poor
A	Late prehistoric	Pit	70675	70676	65806_6 103	38	25	-	50%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	8	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
A	Late prehistoric	Pit	70813	70814	65806_6 127	9	15	-	10%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	Mature, some iron coating	-	-
A	Prehistoric	Pit	70631	70632	65806_6 105	43.5	375	-	25%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	129.5	Mature	-	-
A	Prehistoric	Pit	70575	70576	65806_6 082	3	5	-	90%, B, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-
A	Prehistoric	Pit	70575	70577	65806_6 083	2	2	-	80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-	-
A	Prehistoric	Pit	70780	70781	65806_6 115	9.5	15	-	70%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	3	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor
A	Prehistoric	Pit	70888	70889	65806_6 166	17	35	-	15%, C, I	-	-	-	C	Vicieae	8	Mature	-	Poor
A	Prehistoric	Posthole	70610	70611	65806_6 086	99	60	-	70%, B, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	6	Mature	-	Fair



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
A	Prehistoric	Posthole	70610	70643	65806_6 096	27	20	-	80%, C, E	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain + glume base	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1.5	Mature	-	Fair
A	LBA/EIA	Posthole	70836	70838	65806_6 128	14	35	-	40%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	10	Mature	-	-
A	LBA/EIA	Posthole	70839	70841	65806_6 129	10.5	125	-	5%, C, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	51	Mature, some iron coating	-	Poor
A	IA	Posthole	70655	70657	65806_6 099	9.5	10	-	80%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
A	M/LIA	Pit	70784	70785	65806_6 116	8.5	47	-	40%, C, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	19.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor
A	M/LIA	Ditch	70904 [70668]	70669	65806_6 101	33	10	-	50%, B	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	Mature	-	-
A	M/LIA	Ditch	70904 [70668]	70670	65806_6 102	38	30	-	80%, B	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature	-	-
A	M/LIA	Gully	70618	70619	65806_6 089	8	10	-	80%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	4	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
A	M/LIA	Terminus	70911 [70709]	70710	65806_6 112	37	30	-	80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	5	Mature. Some mineral coating	-	-
A	M/LIA	Gully	70912 [70715]	70716	65806_6 113	9	10	-	80%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-
A	M/LIA	Terminus	70913 [70602]	70603	65806_6 088	27	20	-	80%, B, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	11	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
A	M/LIA	Gully	70913 [70608]	70609	65806_6 087	34	30	-	90%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	1.75	Mature	-	Poor
A	M/LIA	Gully	70913 [70663]	70664	65806_6 100	37	40	-	60%, A, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , Poaceae	23	Mature + roundwood, some iron coating	-	Poor, small frags
A	M/LIA	Pit	70540	70541	65806_6 077	12	20	-	30%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	8	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
A	M/LIA	Pit	70540	70542	65806_6 076	23	20	-	80%, A, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	3	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, small frags
A	M/LIA	Pit	70540	70543	65806_6 075	32	50	-	30%, A, I	C	-	Triticeae	C	Poaceae, <i>Corylus avellana</i>	40	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
A	M/LIA	Pit	70678	70680	65806_6 104	35	30	-	60%, A, I	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	15	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor. Some mineral coating
A	M/LIA	Pit	70797	70798	65806_6 122	9	35	-	10%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	15	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor
A	M/LIA	Pit	70797	70799	65806_6 123	9	20	-	40%, C, I	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	4.25	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor
A	M/LIA	Pit	70811	70812	65806_6 124	7	20	-	60%, C, E	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor
A	M/LIA	Pit	70826	70827	65806_6 125	7	18	-	40%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
A	MIA	Pit	70525	70526	65806_6 074	1.5	25	-	10%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	10	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, small frag
A	Uncertain	Pit	70506	70507	65806_6 070	38	600	-	10%, C, E	-	-	-	C	cf. <i>Prunus</i> sp. Endocarp	402	Mature	-	Poor
B	Prehistoric/ Uncertain	Ditch	50778 [50746]	50747	65806_5 0700	35	60	25% <4mm residue	80%, C, I, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> ,	1	Mature	-	Fair
B	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Pit	50758	50763	65806_5 0702	39	20	25% <4mm residue	70%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature	-	-
B	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Pit	50758	50764	65806_5 0701	38	250	50% <4mm residue	15%, B, I	C	-	Triticeae	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	164	Mature + roundwood	Moll-t	Heterogeneous
C	Uncertain	Pit	70055	70056	65808_6 004	26	130	-	1%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	72.5	Mature	-	-
C	Uncertain	Pit	70088	70089	65808_6 012	35	10	-	90%, A	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-
C	Prehistoric	Pit	70070	70063	65808_6 007	39	25	50% <4mm residue	70%, A*, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Galium</i> sp.	5	Mature	-	Poor
C	MBA	Pit	70057	70058	65808_6 005	25	4	-	40%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-
C	MBA	Pit	70060	70061	65808_6 006	19	35	-	90%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-
C	MBA	Pit	70057	70059	65808_6 070	1.5	1	-	90%, A	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in smaller fractions	Mature	-	-



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
C	MBA	Pit	70060	70062	65808_6 071	1	3	-	80%, A	C	-	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	-	Trace in smaller fractions	Mature	-	Poor
D	Uncertain	Pit	70160	70161	65808_6 014	8	20	-	1%, C	A	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	18	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
D	Uncertain	Pit	70303	70304	65808_6 041	7	125	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	51	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	Uncertain	Pit	70303	70304	65808_6 059	4	125	-	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	51	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	Uncertain	Posthole	70245	70247	65808_6 036	7	15	-	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	14	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	Late prehistoric	Pit	70273	70275	65808_6 037	19	15	-	70%, C	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	3.25	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor
D	Late prehistoric	Pit	70354	70356	65808_6 054	40	100	50% <4mm residue	5%, C, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	cf. <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i>	42	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Heterogeneous, some mineral coating
D	Late prehistoric	Pit	70375	70376	65808_6 055	46	100	-	2%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	70	Mature	-	Poor, come mineral coating
D	Late prehistoric	Pit	70375	70377	65808_6 056	50	900	-	1%, A, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>dicoccum</i>	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	723	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, come mineral coating
D	Late prehistoric	Posthole	70152	70153	65808_6 017	6	4	-	30%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	Mature, mineral coated	-	-
D	Late prehistoric	Posthole	70144 [70138]	70139	65808_6 013	8.5	40	-	<1%, C	C	-	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	32	Mature, mineral coated	-	Poor, some mineral coating
D	IA	Gully	70341	70342	65808_6 052	19	100	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	46	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	IA	Gully	70330 [70298]	70299	65808_6 040	17	25	-	10%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	15	Mature, mineral coated	-	-
D	IA	Gully	70330 [70309]	70310	65808_6 043	35	30	25% <4mm residue	1%, A	-	-	-	-	-	31	Mature, mineral coated	-	-



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
D	M/LIA	Ditch	70415 [70351]	70347	65808_6 053	38	125	50% <4mm residue	1%, C, E	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	130	Mature, mineral coated	-	Fair, some mineral coating
D	M/LIA	Ditch terminus	70415 [70332]	70333	65808_6 044	35	3	50% <4mm residue	25%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	M/LIA	Ditch terminus	70415 [70332]	70334	65808_6 045	37	3	50% <4mm residue	25%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	4	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	M/LIA	Ditch terminus	70415 [70332]	70335	65808_6 046	35	5	25% <4mm residue	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	M/LIA	Ditch terminus	70415 [70332]	70336	65808_6 047	37	10	12.5% <4mm residue	2%, A	-	-	-	-	-	18	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	M/LIA	Ditch terminus	70415 [70332]	70337	65808_6 048	39	3.5	25% <4mm residue	80%v , B, I	-	-	-	-	-	4.25	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	M/LIA	Ditch terminus	70415 [70400]	70401	65808_6 063	39	20	50% <4mm residue	50%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	7	Mature, mineral coated	-	-
D	M/LIA	Ditch terminus	70415 [70400]	70402	65808_6 064	28	10	50% <4mm residue	30%, A, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	7	Mature, mineral coated	-	Poor, some mineral coating
D	M/LIA	Ditch terminus	70415 [70400]	70403	65808_6 065	42	20	25% <4mm residue	60%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	20	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	M/LIA	Ditch terminus	70415 [70400]	70404	65808_6 066	9	3.5	-	15%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	M/LIA	Pit	70300	70301	65808_6 049	39	175	12.5% <4mm residue	2%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum cf. monococcum</i>	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	246	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
D	M/LIA	Pit	70300	70301	65808_6 057	12	500	-	<1%, A	-	-	-	-	-	254	Mature, mineral coated	-	-
D	M/LIA	Pit	70300	70302	65808_6 050	22	750	25% <4mm residue	<1%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	670	Mature + roundwood, some mineral coating	Moll-t (C)	-
D	M/LIA	Pit	70300	70302	65808_6 058	30	1500	25% <4mm residue	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	348	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
D	M/LIA	Pit	70300	70320	65808_6 051	35	100	50% <4mm residue	<1%, C, E	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	38	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Heterogenous
D	M/LIA	Pit	70343	70344	65808_6 061	40	25	-	50%, A	-	-	-	-	-	6	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	M/LIA	Posthole	70328 [70222]	70223	65808_6 033	27	20	50% <4mm residue	1%, A, I, F	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	23	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
D	M/LIA	Posthole	70328 [70239]	70240	65808_6 034	32	35	25% <4mm residue	2%, A	-	-	-	-	-	55	Mature, mineral coated	-	-
D	M/LIA	Posthole	70328 [70260]	70261	65808_6 035	2.5	5	-	<1%, A	-	-	-	-	-	10	Mature, mineral coated	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70131	65808_6 018	15	30	50% <4mm residue	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	19	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70131	65808_6 026	17	3.5	-	10%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70132	65808_6 019	19	15	50% <4mm residue	1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	6	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70132	65808_6 027	17	5	-	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	C	Poaceae	3	Mature, mineral coated	-	Poor
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70133	65808_6 020	17	25	50% <4mm residue	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	25	Mature, mineral coated	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70162	65808_6 021	16	10	50% <4mm residue	1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	7	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70162	65808_6 028	18	2	-	10%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70163	65808_6 022	17	20	50% <4mm residue	1%, C, E	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	22	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70163	65808_6 029	19.5	175	50% <4mm residue	<1%, C, E	B	-	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	C	<i>Vicia faba</i>	186	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70164	65808_6 023	17	25	50% <4mm residue	<1%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	-	15	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70164	65808_6 030	19	45	-	<1%, C, E	C	-	cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	24.5	Mature, mineral coated	-	Poor, mineral coated
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70165	65808_6 024	17	25	25% <4mm residue	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	28	Mature, mineral coated	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70165	65808_6 031	2	10	-	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	14	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70166	65808_6 025	18	25	-	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	10	Mature, mineral coated	-	Poor, small frag
D	MIA	Pit	70130	70166	65808_6 032	17	25	50% <4mm residue	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	16	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
D	MIA	Pit	70305	70306	65808_6 042	20	25	-	5%, B, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	9	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, small frags, iron coated
D	MIA	Pit	70305	70306	65808_6 060	39	60	-	15%, A, I	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	28	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor
D	MIA	Posthole	70145 [70146]	70147	65808_6 015	10	35	-	1%, C	C	-	cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	20	Mature, mineral coated	-	Poor, mineral coated
D	MIA	Posthole	70145 [70150]	70151	65808_6 016	10	15	-	1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	Mature, mineral coated	-	-
G	M/LIA	Ditch	70411	70412	65808_6 067	38	20	-	70%, B, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1.25	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
G	M/LIA	Ditch	70411	70413	65808_6 068	9	125	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Prunus</i> sp.	67	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Fair, some mineral coating
G	M/LIA	Ditch	70411	70414	65808_6 069	10	10	-	1%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	4	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Fair
G	M/LIA	Pit	70405	70406	65808_6 062	16	25	-	1%, C	C	-	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	35	Mature, mineral coated	-	Poor, some mineral coating



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
H	Uncertain	Pit	71006	71008	109172_6201	30	1000	-	<1%, C, I, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	610	Mature	-	
H	Uncertain	Pit	71006	71018	109172_6205	16	250	-	<1%,	-	-	-	-	-	152	Mature	-	-
H	Uncertain	Pit	71027	71028	109172_6207	28	40	-	2%, A*	-	-	-	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , Poaceae	21	Mature, some mineral coating	Sac (C)	Fair, one insect hole
H	Uncertain	Pit	71035	71036	109172_6208	38	125	-	1%, A*, I, F	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Taxus baccata</i> , indet bud	55.5	Mature	-	Heterogeneous
H	Uncertain	Pit	71035	71036	109172_6213	35	60	-	<1%, A, F	-	-	-	-	-	36	Mature	-	-
H	Uncertain	Pit	71038	71039	109172_6210	34	150	-	<1%, A*, F	-	-	-	-	-	51	Mature	-	
H	Uncertain	Pit	71051	71053	109172_6223	37	4000	12.5% flot; -	<1, C						2801	Mature		
H	Uncertain	Pit	71055	71057	109172_6215	39	250	-	10%, A, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	153	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, v. small frag
H	Uncertain	Pit	71064	71062	109172_6218	40	3075	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	502	Mature	-	
H	Uncertain	Pit	71083	71084	109172_6226	19	50	-	2%, C, F	-	-	-	-	-	21	Mature	-	-
H	Uncertain	Pit	71099	71101	109172_6232	34	2000	25% flot, -	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	1401	Mature, some large pieces and mineral coating	-	
H	Uncertain	Pit	71119	71121	109172_6233	33	270	50% <4mm residue	<1%, C, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	52	Mature, some mineral coating	-	-
H	Uncertain	Pit	71122	71123	109172_6234	28	1400	25% flot, -	<1%, C, F	-	-	-	-	-	802	Mature, some mineral coating	-	
H	Post Med	Pit	71016	71014	109172_6203	39	900	-	<1%, A, E, I, F	C	-	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i>	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	500.5	Mature	-	Heterogeneous (grain probably intrusive, small shell fragment)
H	Modern	Pit	71080	71081	109172_6230	35	80	-	15%, A*, E, I, F	C	-	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i>	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	36	Mature	Moll-m	Heterogeneous (grain probably intrusive, small shell fragments)



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6236	30	10	-	70%, A	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1.25	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6237	30	10	-	20%, A, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	2	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6238	30	25	-	15%, A, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	2	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6239	30	20	-	70%, A	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	3	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6240	30	10	-	80%, A, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6241	70	15	-	15%, A, I	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	2.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6242	128	30	-	60%, A*, I	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	4	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6243	90	45	-	15%, A, E, I	-	-	-	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6244	70	30	-	15%, A, F	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	9	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6245	29	15	-	90%, C, I, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6246	120	35	-	80%, A, E, I	-	-	-	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6247	190	30	25% <4mm residue	15%, A*, E, F	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	6	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated. One grain looks intrusive
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6248	161	40	50% <4mm residue	15%, A*, I, F	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	2.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6249	164	35	-	20%, A*, E, F	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	3.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6250	78	20	-	15%, A, I, F	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6251	30	15	-	80%, A, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<1	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6252	26	15	-	80%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum cf. aestivum/turgidum</i>	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<1	Mature		Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6253	10	3	-	20%, B, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<1	Mature		Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6254	10	2	-	80%, B, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<1	Mature	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6255a	2.5	1	-	90%, C, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	0.5	Mature		Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6255b	16	4	-	80%, A, E, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	0.5	Mature, some iron coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220	109174_6256b	2.5	1.5	-	90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in smaller fractions	Mature	-	-
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221	109174_6261	40	10	-	70%, A, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	2	Mature, some iron coating	-	Poor, mineral coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221	109174_6262	8	3	-	15%, B	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	0.25	Mature		
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221	109174_6266	120	35	50% <4mm residue	40%, A*, E	-	-	-	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	4	Mature, some mineral coating	Microdebitage	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221	109174_6267a	56	25	-	2%, A, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticeae</i>	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Poaceae</i>	4	Mature, some mineral coating	Slag (C)	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221	109174_6268a	10	30	-	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	13	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221	109174_6268b	17	25	-	30%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	5	Mature	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221	109174_6269b	10	8	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	2.5	Mature	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221	109174_6271	65	50	-	40%, A, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	6	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221	109174_6272b	8	8	-	5%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	3	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, mineral coated



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6235	30	50	-	5%, A*	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	19	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6267b	10	50	-	<1%, B, I	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	29	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6269a	5	30	-	<1%, B	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	14	Mature	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6271b	12	40	-	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	21.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6272a	39	175	-	1%, B, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	90	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6273	47	250	50% <4mm residue	<1%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , indet	186	Mature	-	Poor
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6274	13	40	-	<1%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	22	Mature	-	Poor, some mineral coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6276	44	175	25% <4mm residue	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	92	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6277	40	250	50% <4mm residue	<1%, C	-	-	-	C	indet. tuber/fruit, <i>Corylus avellana</i>	108	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6278a	23	40	-	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	37	Mature	-	Poor, iron coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6279	3	3	-	<1%, A	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	2.5	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6281	20	50	-	<1%, A, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , Poaceae	20	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6282	8	15	-	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	2	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222	109174_6283	1.5	10	-	1%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<1	Mature	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71235	109174_6251a	38	30	25% <4mm residue	5%, B, I	C	-	cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	Poor
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71235	109174_6256a	10	10	50% <4mm residue	70%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in smaller fractions	Mature	-	-



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71255	109174_6278b	10	25	-	1%, A	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	11.5	Mature	-	Poor, iron coated
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71256	109174_6276b	17	125	50% <4mm residue	<1%, B	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	indet. tuber, <i>Corylus avellana</i>	80	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some iron coating
I	Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71257	109174_6277b	12	45	50% <4mm residue	<1%, B	-	-	-	C	indet. tuber/fruit, <i>Corylus avellana</i>	30	Mature, some mineral coating	-	Poor, some iron coating

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30–99, A = 30–10, B = 9–5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f/c = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs, Moll-m = marine molluscs



Appendix 7 Environmental recommendations for analysis by phase

Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (m l)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Analysis
Mesolithic															
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6236	30	10	70%, A	-	-	C	1.25	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6237	30	10	20%, A, I	-	-	C	2	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6238	30	25	15%, A, F	-	-	C	2	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6239	30	20	70%, A	-	-	B	3	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6240	30	10	80%, A, F	-	-	C	1	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6241	70	15	15%, A, I	-	-	B	2.5	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6242	128	30	60%, A*, I	-	-	B	4	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6243	90	45	15%, A, E, I	-	-	A	5	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6244	70	30	15%, A, F	C	-	B	9	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6245	29	15	90%, C, I, F	-	-	C	1	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6246	120	35	80%, A, E, I	-	-	A	1.5	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6247	190	30	15%, A*, E, F	C	-	A	6	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6248	161	40	15%, A*, I, F	-	-	B	2.5	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6249	164	35	20%, A*, E, F	C	-	A	3.5	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6250	78	20	15%, A, I, F	-	-	B	1	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6251	30	15	80%, A, E	-	-	C	<1	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6252	26	15	80%, B, E	C	-	C	<1	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6253	10	3	20%, B, E	-	-	C	<1	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6254	10	2	80%, B, I	-	-	C	<1	Mature	P



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Analysis
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6255a	2.5	1	90%, C, F	-	-	C	0.5	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6255b	16	4	80%, A, E, F	-	-	C	0.5	Mature, some iron coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71220		109174_6256b	2.5	1.5	90%, C	-	-	-	Trace in smaller fractions	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221		109174_6261	40	10	70%, A, E, I	-	-	C	2	Mature, some iron coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221		109174_6262	8	3	15%, B	-	-	C	0.25	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221		109174_6266	120	35	40%, A*, E	-	-	A	4	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221		109174_6267a	56	25	2%, A, E	C	-	B	4	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221		109174_6268a	10	30	<1%, C, E	-	-	C	13	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221		109174_6268b	17	25	30%, C, E	-	-	C	5	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221		109174_6269b	10	8	<1%, C	-	-	C	2.5	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221		109174_6271	65	50	40%, A, E	-	-	C	6	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71221		109174_6272b	8	8	5%, C	-	-	C	3	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6235	30	50	5%, A*	-	-	C	19	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6267b	10	50	<1%, B, I	C	-	C	29	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6269a	5	30	<1%, B	-	-	C	14	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6271b	12	40	<1%, C, I	-	-	C	21.5	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6272a	39	175	1%, B, E	-	-	C	90	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6273	47	250	<1%, B, E	C	-	C	186	Mature	P, C
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6274	13	40	<1%, C	-	-	C	22	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6276	44	175	<1%, C, I	-	-	C	92	Mature, some mineral coating	P



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample	Vol (l)	Flo (m l)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Charaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Analysis
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6277	40	250	<1%, C	-	-	C	108	Mature, some mineral coating	P, C
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6278a	23	40	<1%, C, E	-	-	C	37	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6279	3	3	<1%, A	-	-	C	2.5	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6281	20	50	<1%, A, I	-	-	C	20	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6282	8	15	<1%, C, I	-	-	C	2	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71222		109174_6283	1.5	10	1%, C, E	-	-	C	<1	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71235		109174_6251a	38	30	5%, B, I	C	-	-	Trace	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71235		109174_6256a	10	10	70%, C, E	-	-	-	Trace in smaller fractions	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71255		109174_6278b	10	25	1%, A	-	-	C	11.5	Mature	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71256		109174_6276b	17	125	<1%, B	C	-	C	80	Mature, some mineral coating	P
I	1 Mesolithic	Tree throw	71219	71257		109174_6277b	12	45	<1%, B	-	-	C	30	Mature, some mineral coating	P
Neolithic															
B	2 Late Neolithic	Pit	50758	50764		65806_50701	38	250	15%, B, I	C	-	A	164	Mature + roundwood	P, C
L	2 Late Neolithic	Pit	50704	50705	507	65802_24	18	100	10	C	-	A	30/20ml	mainly heart wood fragments	P, C
Iron Age															
12	4 IA	Pit	7168	7170		65804_252	20	270	1	-	-	C	90/75 ml	round wood and mature wood	C
Area B Trench 154	4 IA	Hearth Pit	15403	15404		65800_1	20	2500	2	-	-	-	700/	-	C
AREA D Trench 337	4 IA	Ditch	33704	33707		65800_6	10	60	30	A	A	-	20/5ml	2ml	P
6	4 LIA	Ditch	65050	65053	65194	65802_173	8	250	3	-	-	-	50/70ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	C
6	4 LIA	Ditch	65069	65071	65195	65802_187	19	350	2	A	B	C	100/120ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P, C



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (m l)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Analysis
6	4 LIA	Enclosure ditch	65168	65169	65194	65802_203	19	175	5	-	-	C	70/50ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	C
6	4 LIA	Enclosure ditch	65168	65181	65194	65802_204	18	220	10	C	B	C	60/100ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	C
6	4 LIA	Enclosure ditch	65168	65184	65194	65802_205	5	425	3	C	-	-	120/150ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	C
6	4 LIA	Enclosure ditch	65168	65182	65194	65802_206	8	750	2	C	-	-	150/225ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	C
K	4 LIA	Pit	46303	46305	463	65802_13	18	350	3	-	-	C	75/75ml	mainly heart wood fragments	C
D	4 M/LIA	Pit	70300	70301		65808_6049	39	175	2%, B, E	C	-	C	246	Mature, some mineral coating	C
D	4 M/LIA	Pit	70300	70302		65808_6050	22	750	<1%, C, E, I	-	-	-	670	Mature + roundwood, some mineral coating	C
9	4 MIA	Tree throw	7647	7648		65804_320	20	300	2	-	-	C	40/100 ml		C
12	4 MIA	Pit	7194	7196		65804_253	20	375	1	-	-	-	75/150 ml	round wood and mature wood	C
12	4 MIA	Pit	7207	7205		65804_260	20	1200	1	C	-	-	450/225 ml	round wood and mature wood	C
12	4 MIA	Ditch	7960	7965	8315 + 8316	65804_319	40	925	3	-	-	-	225/225 ml	round wood and mature wood	C
D	4 MIA	Pit	70130	70163		65808_6022	17	20	1%, C, E	C	-	-	22	Mature, some mineral coating	C (merged with next)
D	4 MIA	Pit	70130	70163		65808_6029	19.5	175	<1%, C, E	B	-	C	186	Mature, some mineral coating	C (merged with prev)
K	4 MIA	Ditch	46307	46308	463	65802_14	18	200	7	-	-	C	75/50ml	mainly heart wood fragments	C
6	4/5 LIA-ERB	Ditch	65039	65040	65193	65802_171	22	450	8	C	C	C	150/175ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	C
Romano-British															
2	5 E-MRB	Ditch	63260	63273	63775	65802_131	20	250	5	A	A	A	110/60ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P, C
2	5 E-MRB	Ditch	63730	63731	63988	65802_172	7	375	2	A	A	B	75/180ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P, C
2	5 E-MRB	Pit	63861	63864		65802_177	19	1000	2	A	A	A	375/325ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P, C
2	5 E-MRB	Well	63376	63935		65802_188	17	250	2	B	C	A	40/30ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P
2	5 ERB	Ditch	63054	63057	63983	65802_140	12	450	2	A	A	-	120/200ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P, C

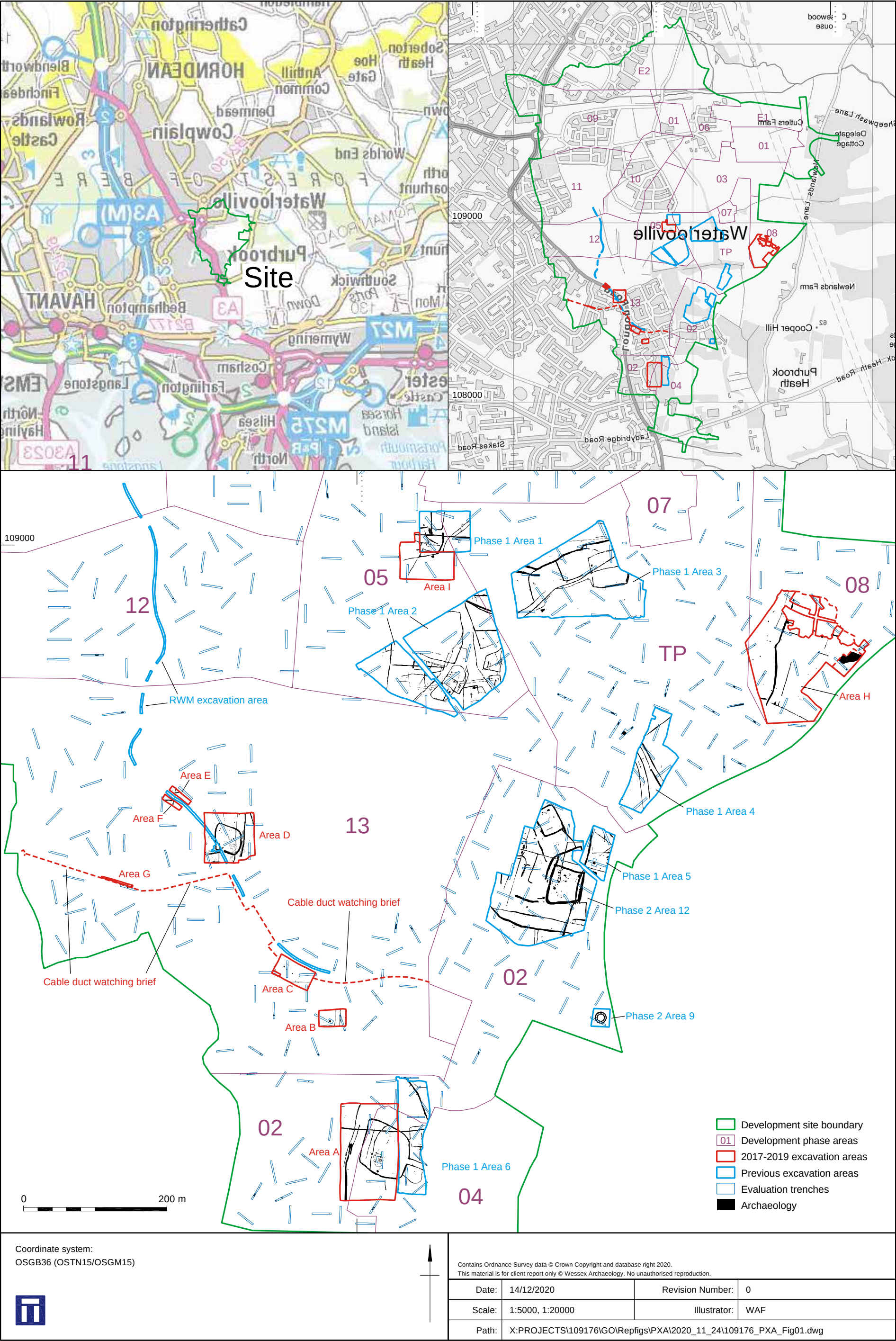


Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Analysis
2	5 ERB	Ditch	63283	63285		65802_145	10	800	1	A	A	C	300/250ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P
2	5 ERB	Kiln	63391	63393	63391	65802_152	7	60	20	A	A*	B	3/8ml	charcoal = mature wood pieces	P
2	5 ERB	Kiln	63391	63393	63391	65802_153	9	120	10	A	A*	A	10/40ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P
2	5 ERB	Kiln	63391	63393	63391	65802_154	6	130	10	A**	A*	A	25/25ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P
2	5 ERB	Pit	63462	63463		65802_156	8	375	2	A	B	B	120/100ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P
3	5 ERB	Ditch	62197	62200	62529	65802_81	18	400	3	A**	A*	A**	150/125ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces with some round wood frags	P, C
3	5 ERB	Ditch	62170	62173	62539	65802_82	36	1080	3	A	A	A	450/300ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces with some round wood frags	P, C
3	5 ERB	Ditch	62237	62240	62536	65802_87	9.5	140	2	B	A	-	40/25ml	charcoal = mature wood pieces	P
3	5 ERB	Ditch	62259	62270	62529	65802_88	17	800	2	-	-	B	350/300ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces with some round wood frags	C
3	5 ERB	Ditch	62381	62385	62536	65802_97	17.5	700	2	A	A	A	300/200ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces with some round wood frags	P, C
3	5 ERB	Ditch	62381	62384	62536	65802_98	27	350	3	B	A	-	120/120ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces with some round wood frags	P, C
4	5 ERB	Ditch	60365	60371	60426	65802_49	18	60	8	A	-	A**	10/15ml	charcoal = mature wood pieces	P
4	5 ERB	Ditch	60365	60370	60426	65802_50	13	25	10	B	-	A*	5/5ml	charcoal = mature wood pieces	P
4	5 ERB	Ditch	60365	60369	60426	65802_52	16	200	5	-	-	C	100/50ml	charcoal = mature wood pieces	C
2	5 RB	Pit	63049	63052		65802_120	9	250	3	B	-	A	100/75ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces with some round wood frags	C
2	5 RB	Well	63890	63892		65802_181	18	225	5	C	-	-	70/90ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	C
2	5 RB	Pit	63916	63920		65802_185	10	175	5	A	A*	B	40/80ml	charcoal = mainly mature wood pieces	P, C
3	5 RB	Ditch	62155	62157	62527	65802_79	17	25	8	A	C	A	3/2ml	charcoal = mature wood pieces	P
H	5 RB	Pit	43003	43005	430	65802_11	18	1000	1	-	-	-	375/350ml	mainly heart wood fragments	C
Uncertain chronology															
12	0 Uncertain	Pit	7210	7222		65804_256	20	425	1	C	-	-	175/100 ml	round wood and mature wood	C



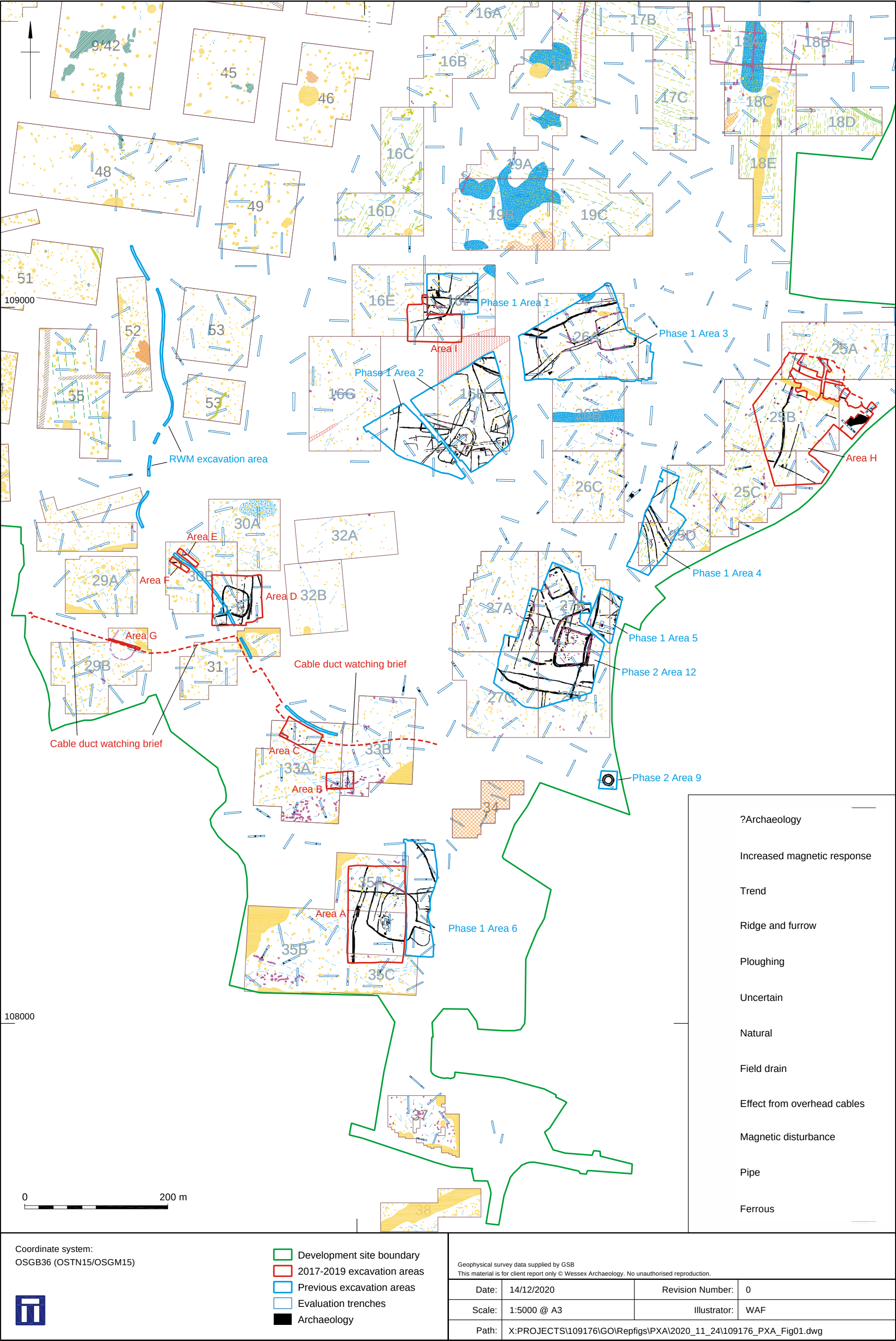
Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample	V ol (l)	Fl ot (m l)	Bioturb ation proxies	Gr ain	Ch aff	Char red Othe r	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Analysis
H	0 Uncertain	Pit	71027	71028		109172_6207	28	40	2%, A*	-	-	A	21	Mature, some mineral coating	P
H	0 Uncertain	Pit	71035	71036		109172_6208	38	125	1%, A*, I, F	C	-	C	55.5	Mature	P, C

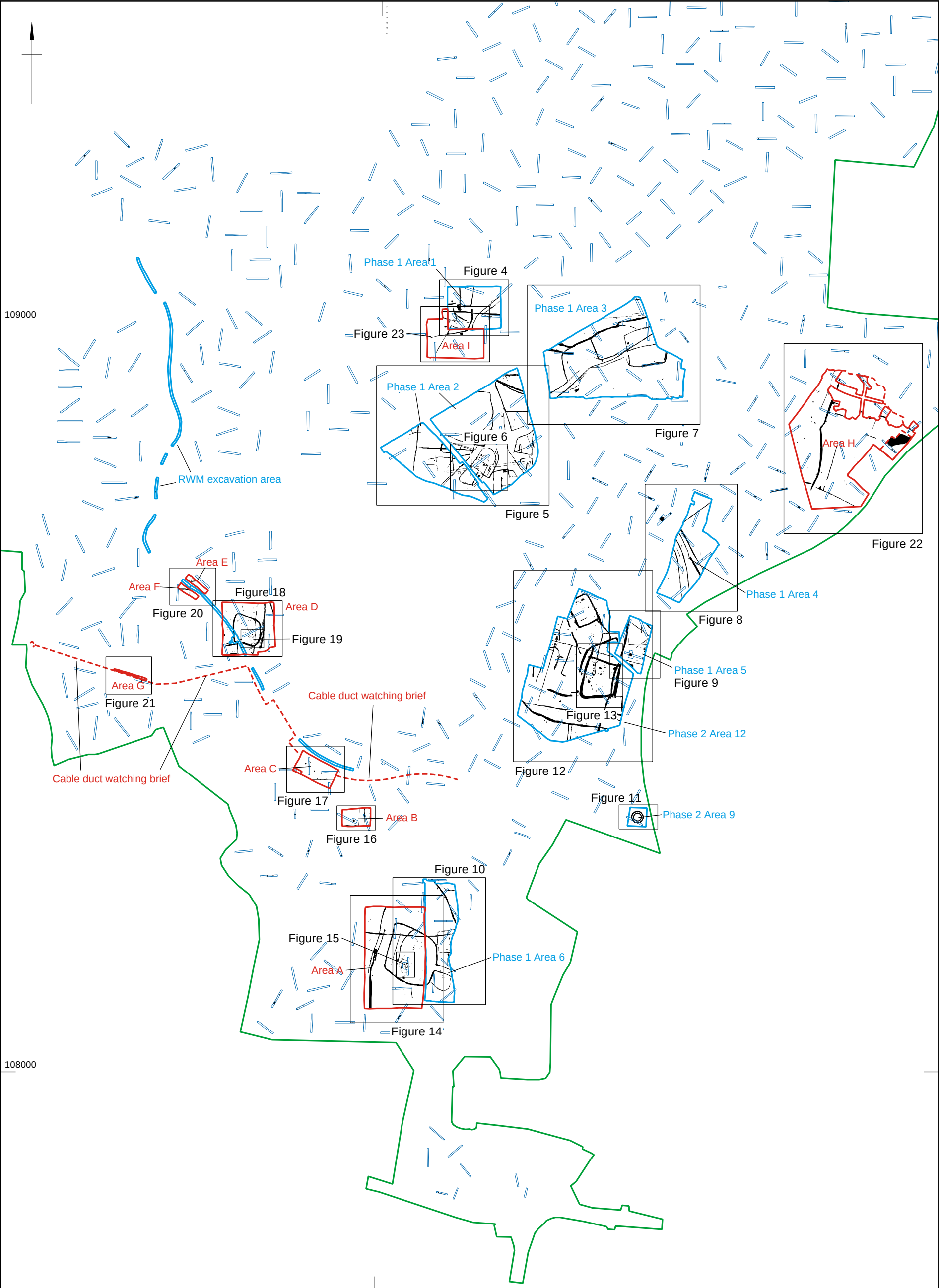
Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant



Site location, Development Phase areas, excavation areas, trial trenches

Figure 1

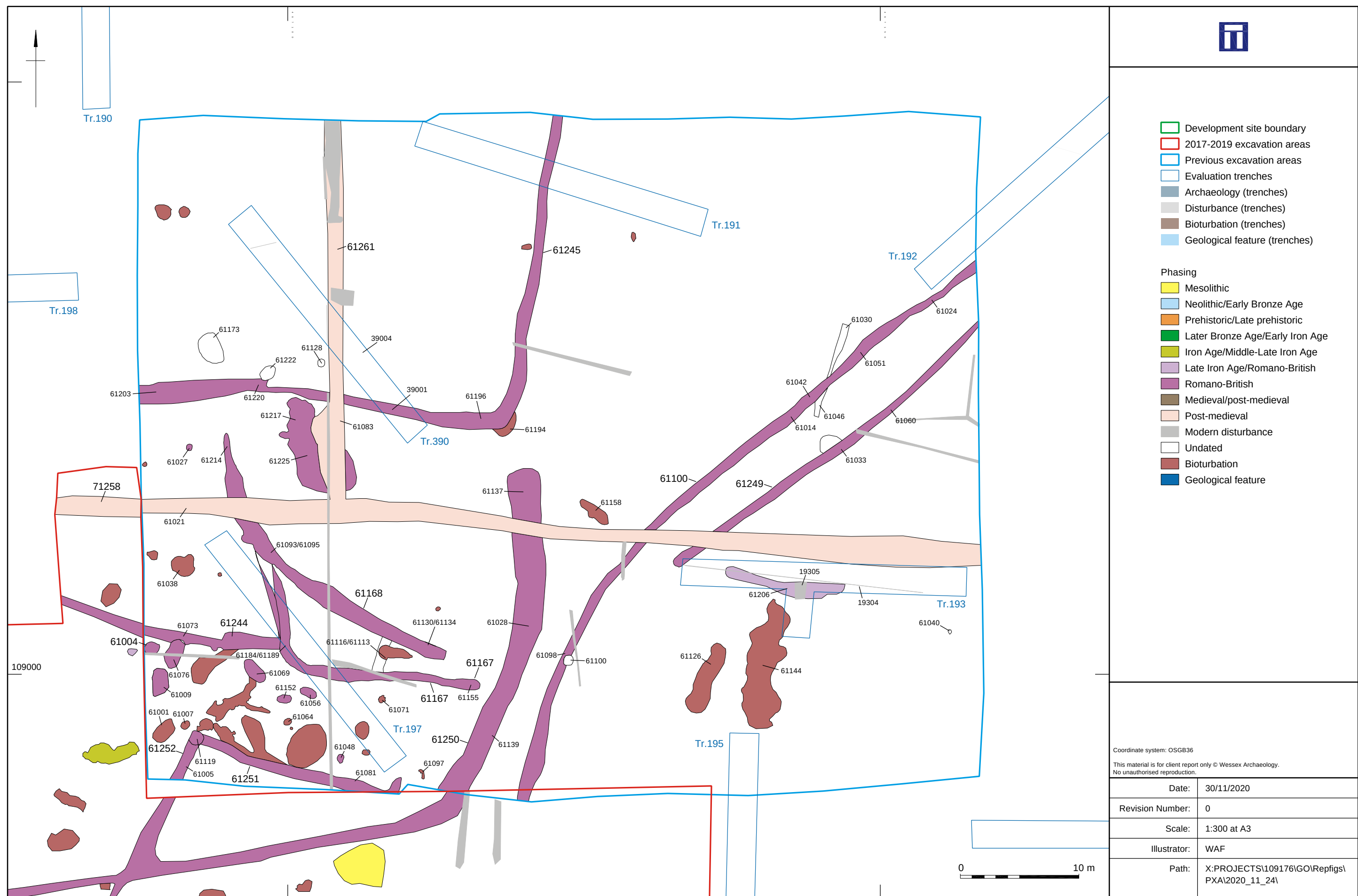




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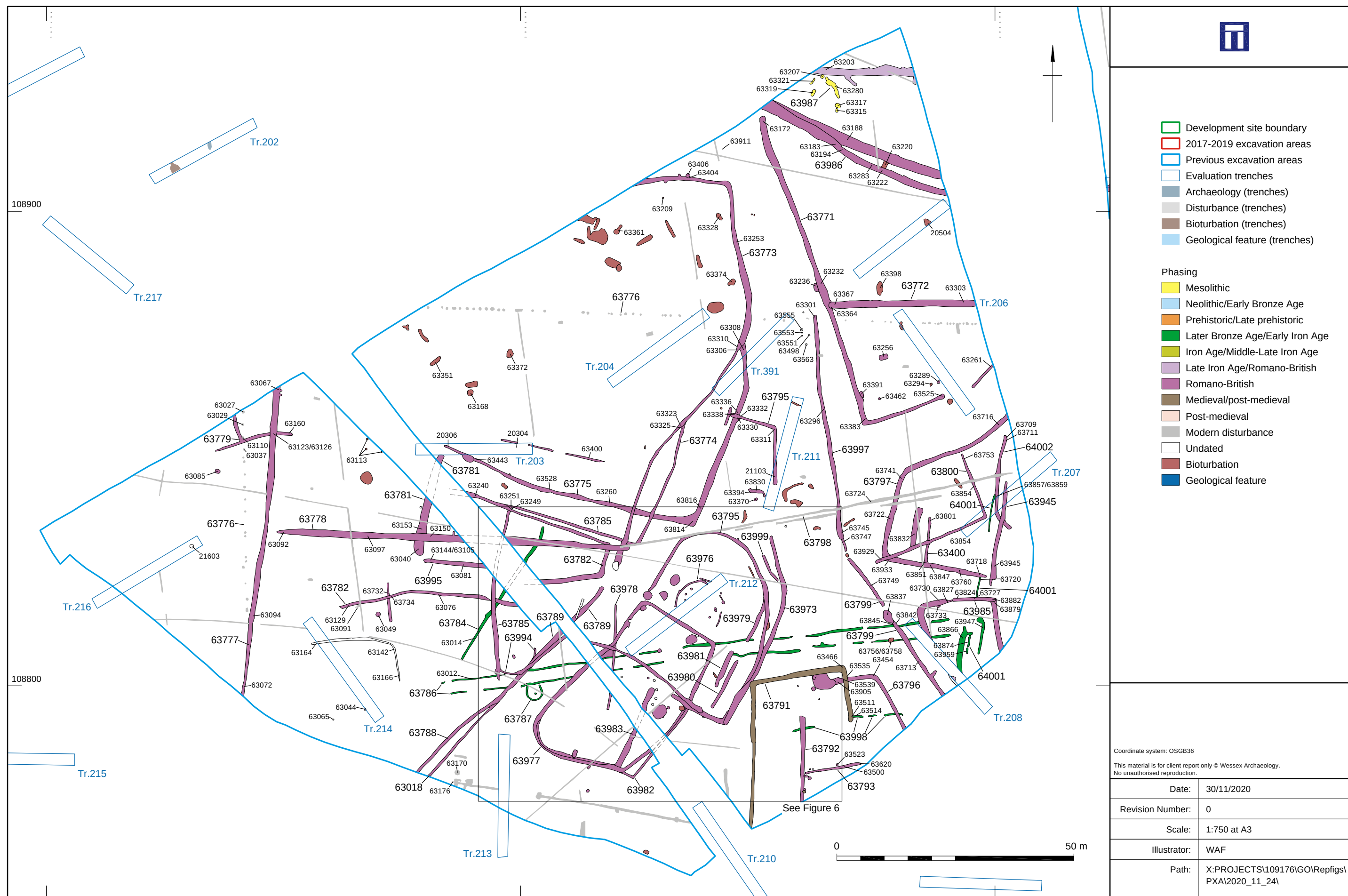
Figure locations

Figure 3



Phase Plan: Phase 1 Area 1

Figure 4



Phase Plan: Phase 1 Area 2

Figure 5

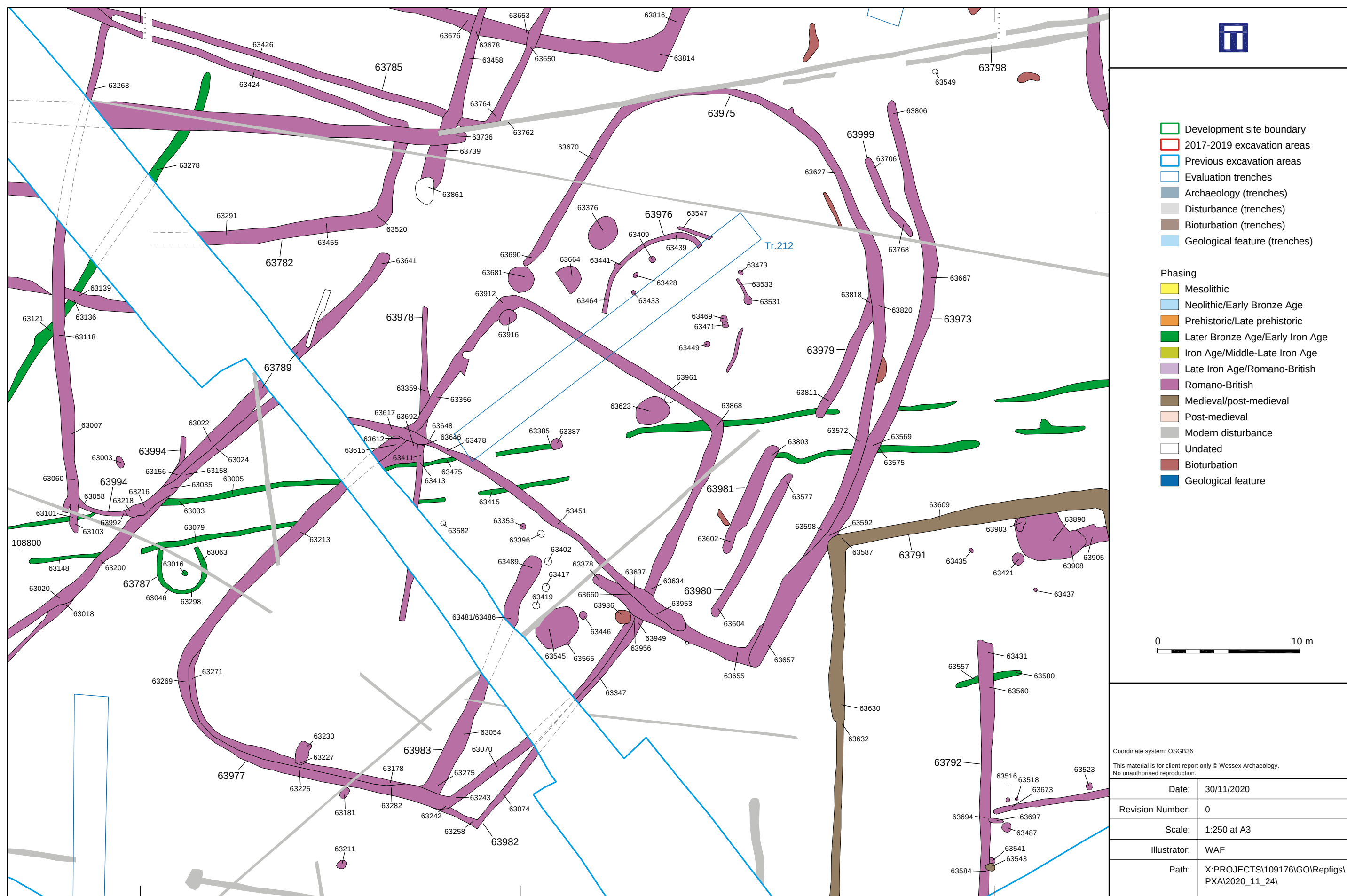
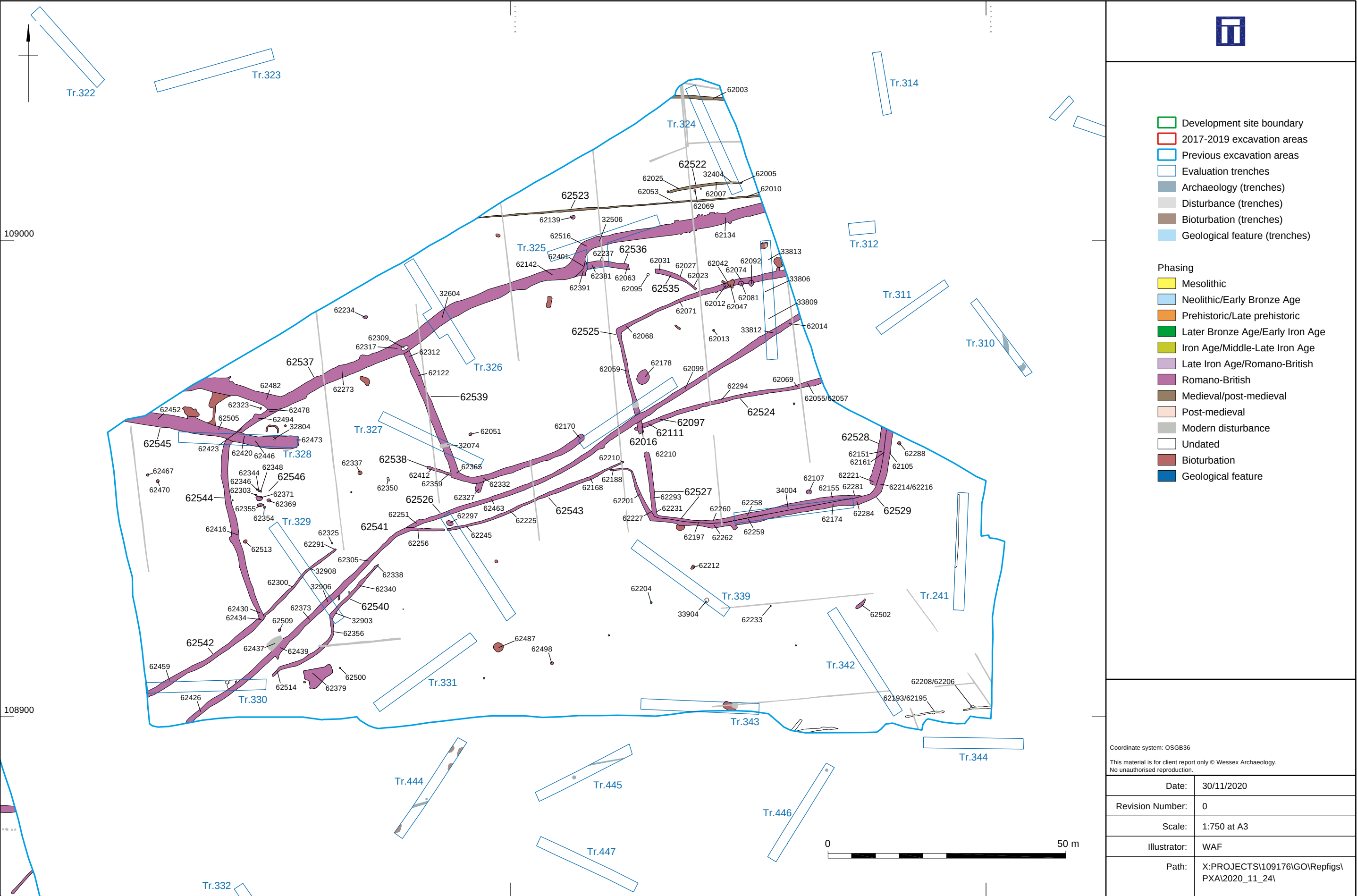
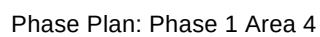


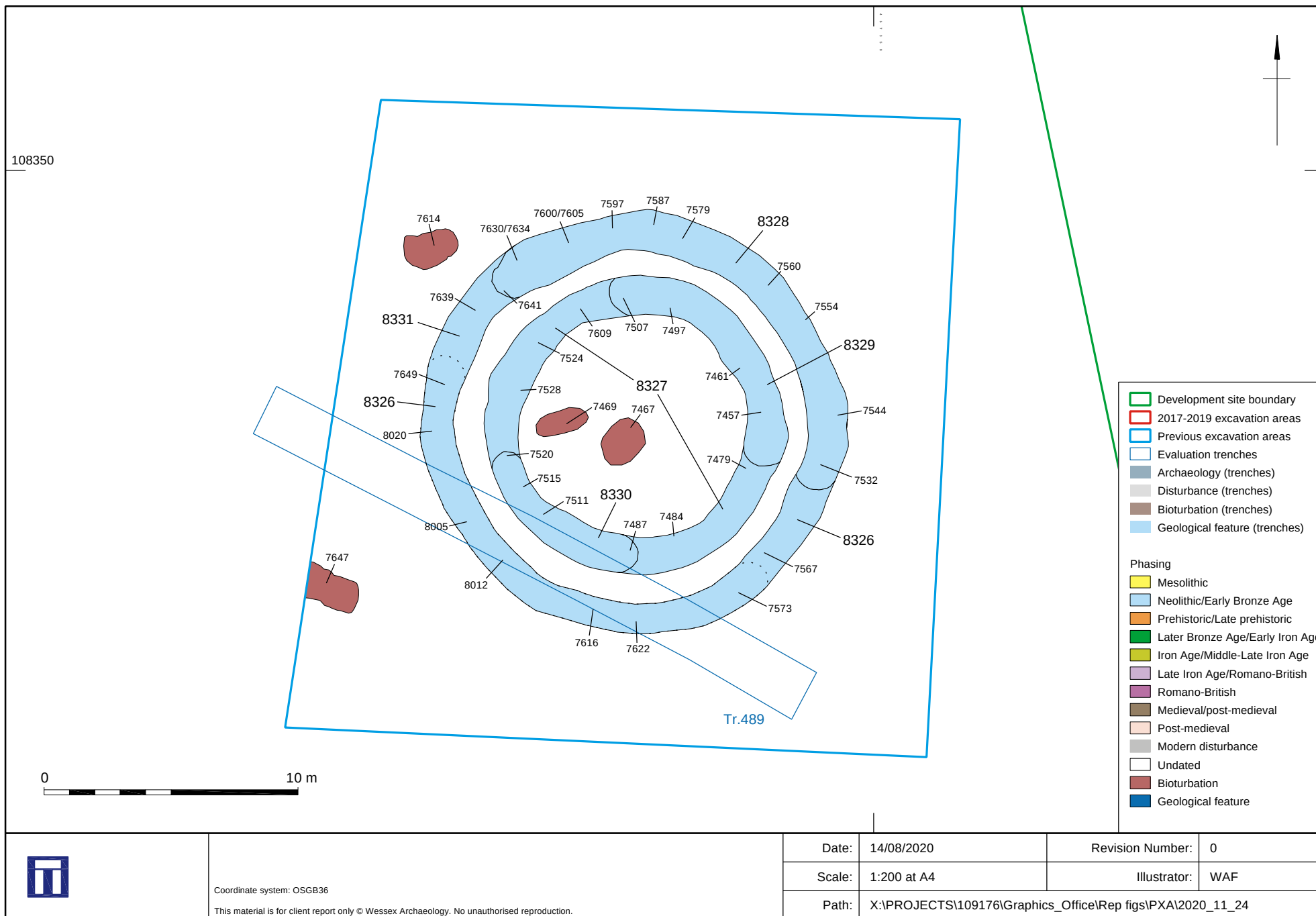
Figure 6



Phase Plan: Phase 1 Area 3

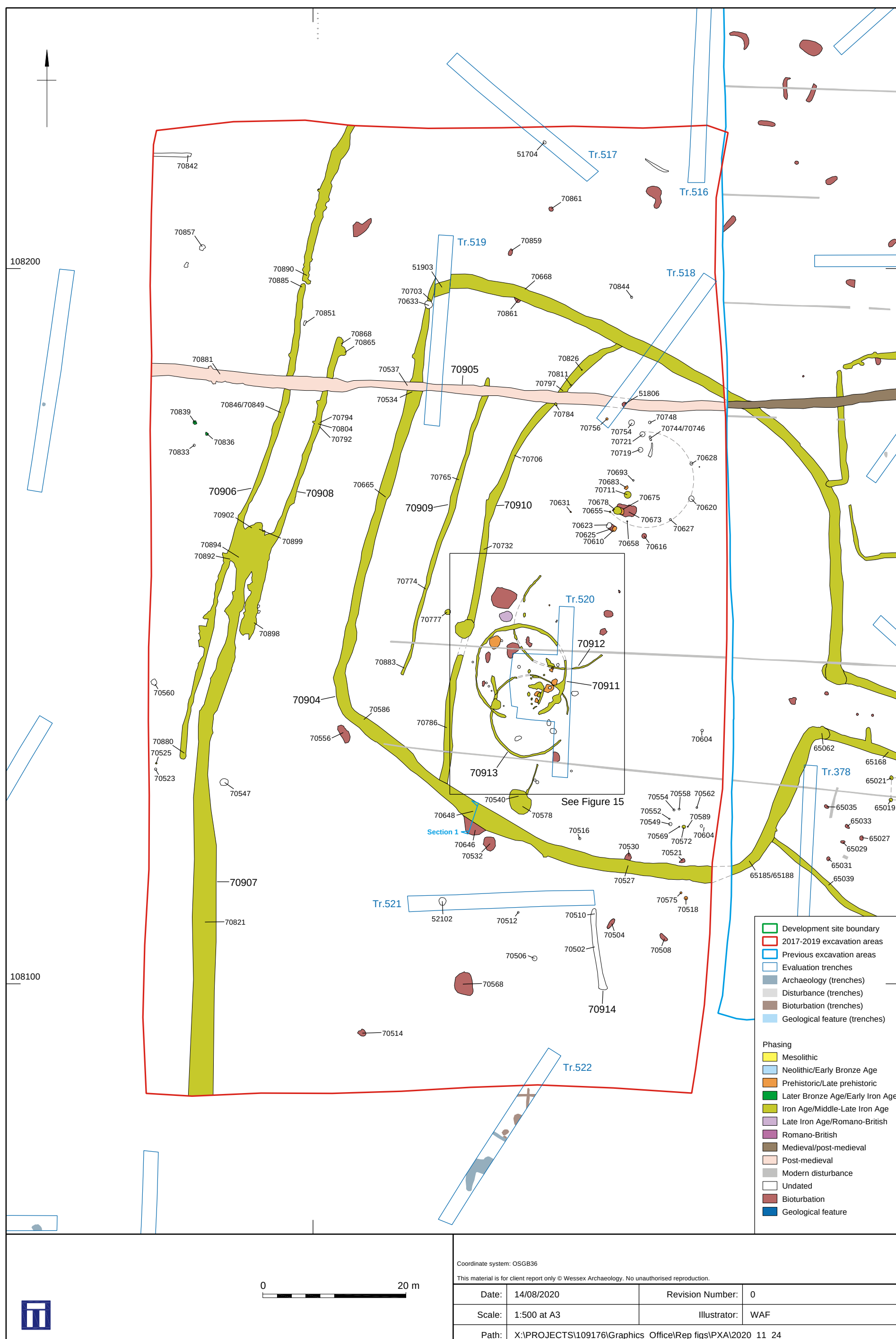
Figure 7

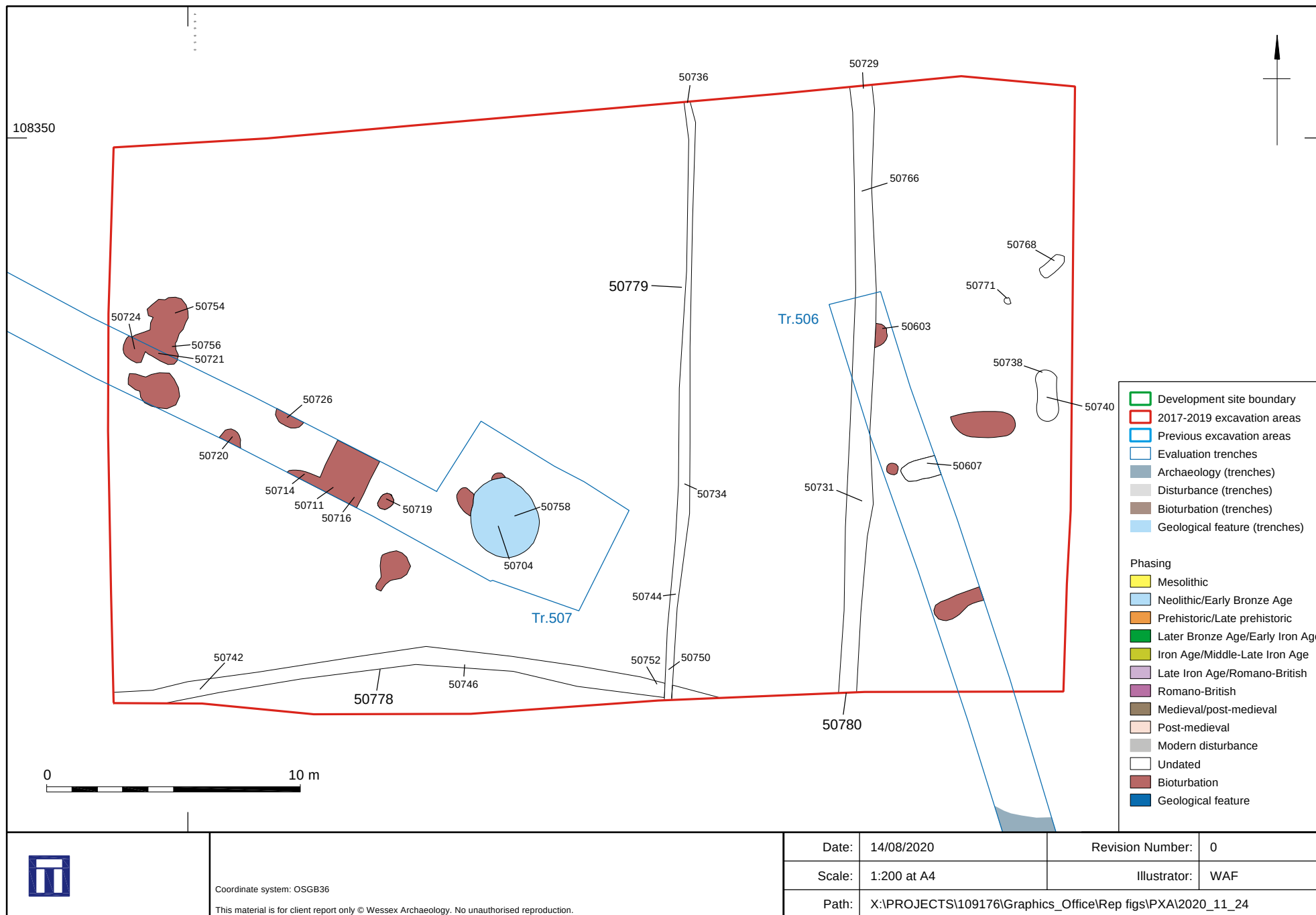




Phase Plan: Phase 2 Area 9

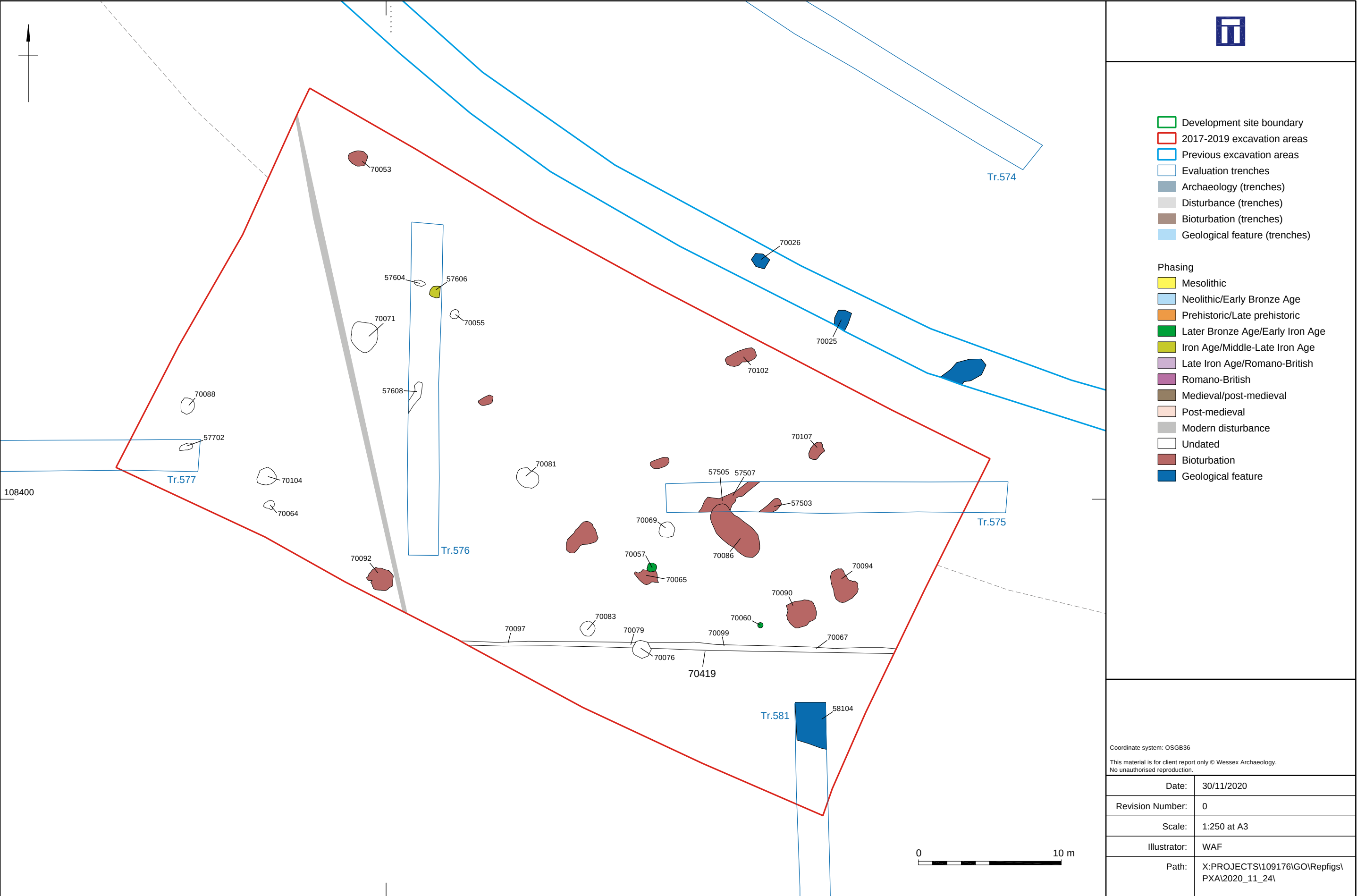
Figure 11





Phase Plan: Area B

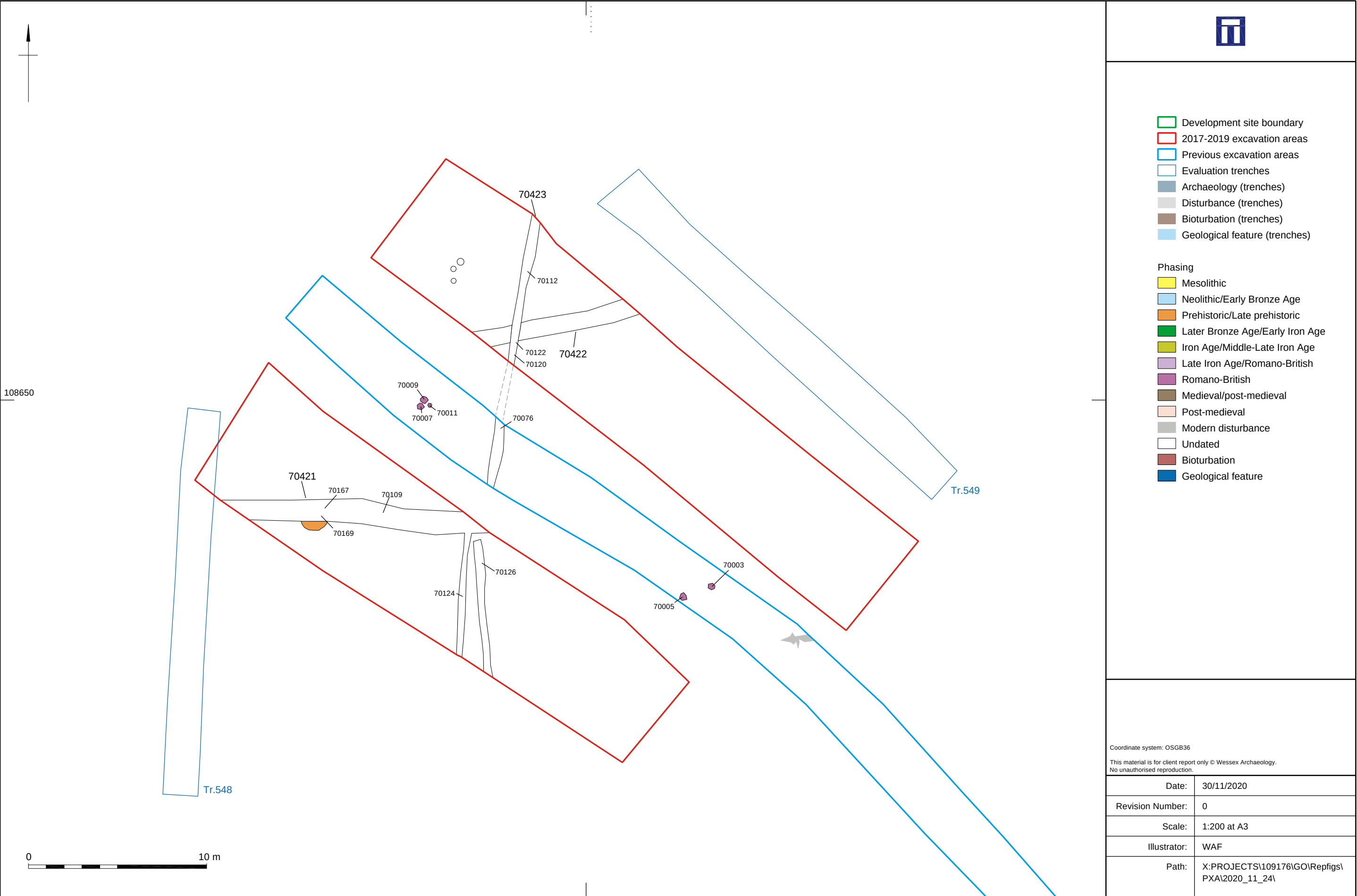
Figure 16



Phase Plan: Area C

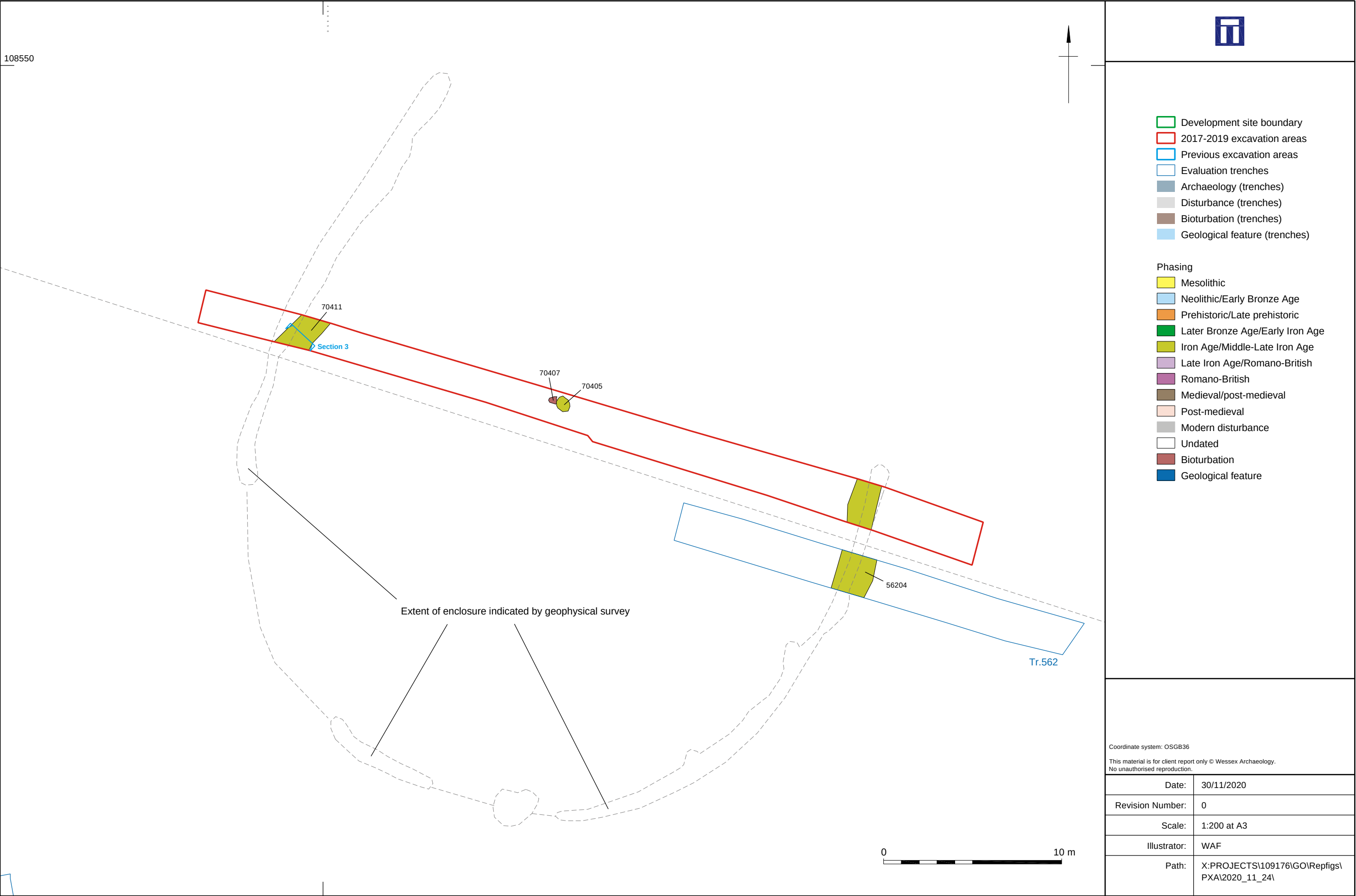
Figure 17





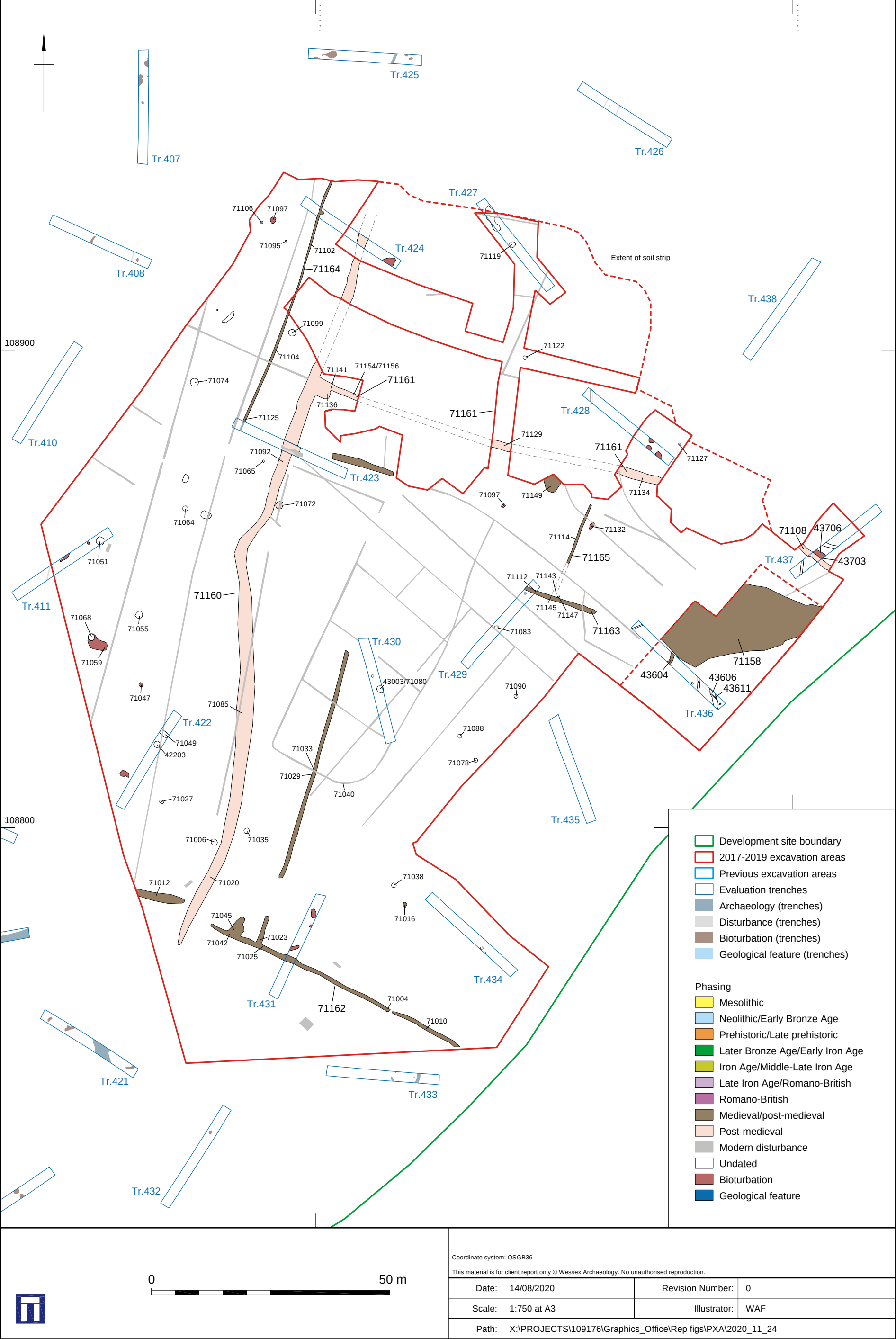
Phase Plan: Area E and F

Figure 20



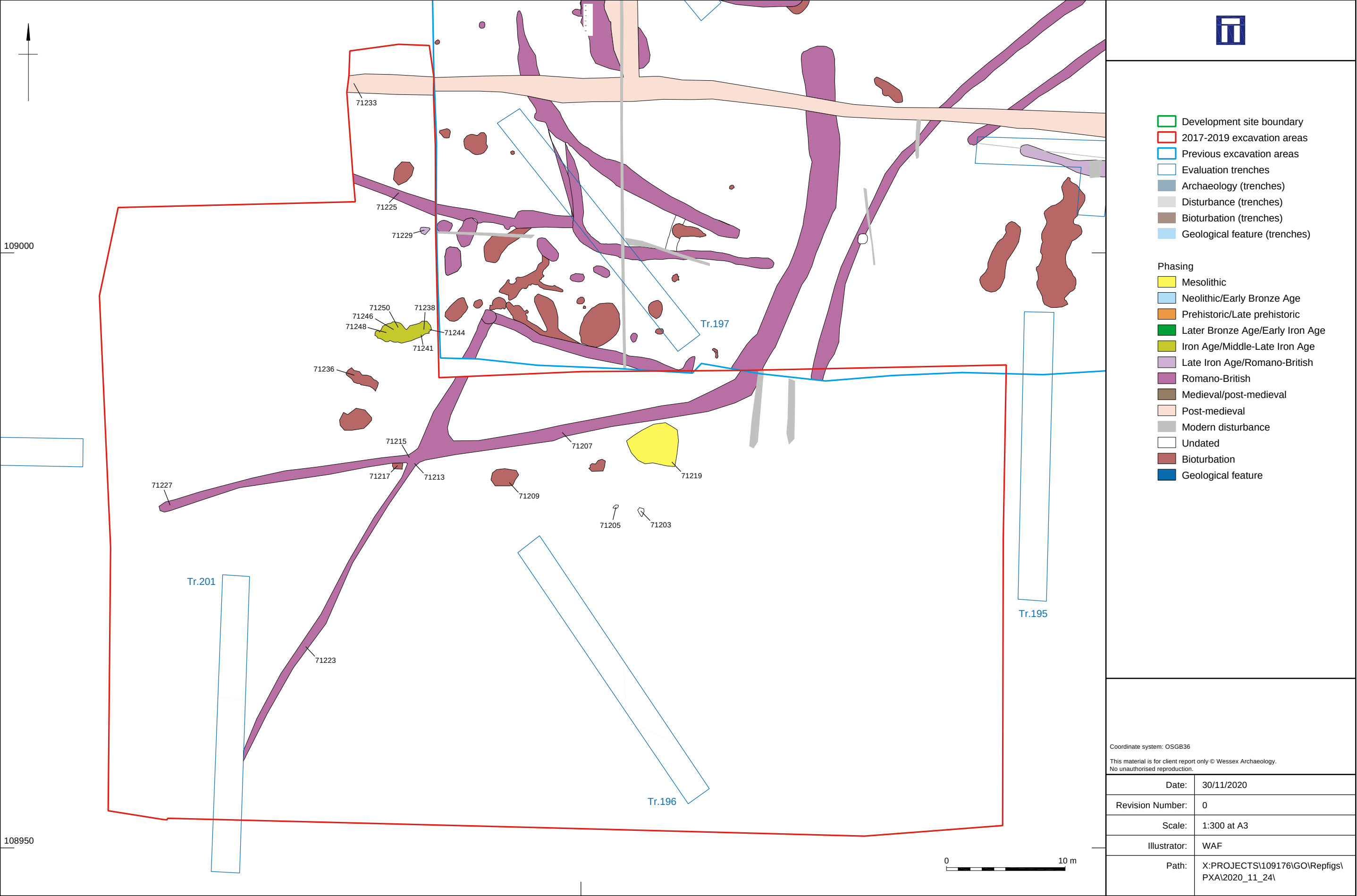
Phase Plan: Area G

Figure 21



Phase Plan: Area H

Figure 22



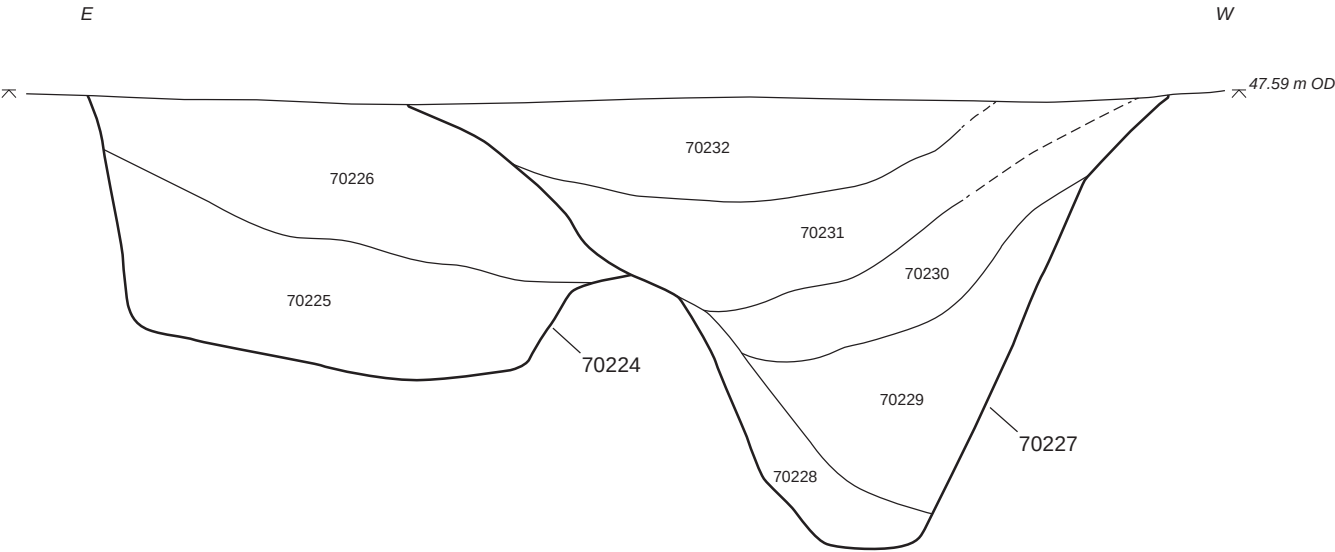
Phase Plan: Area I

Figure 23

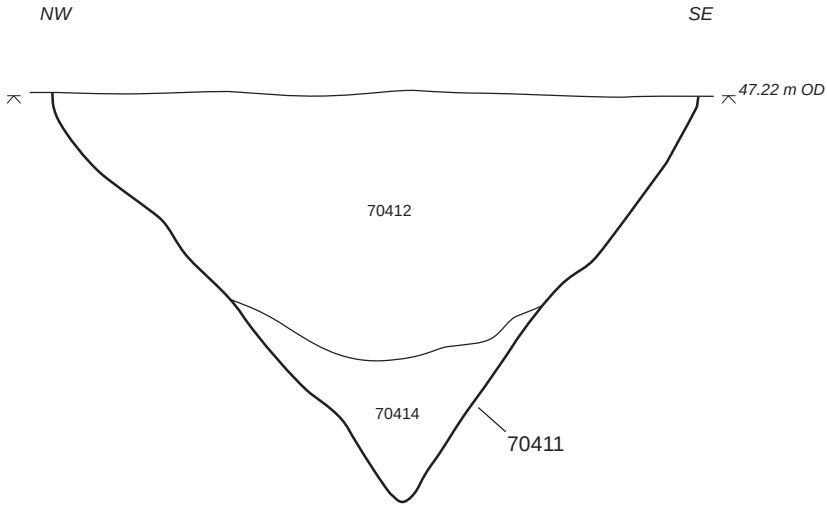
Section 1. Area A: North-west facing section through banjo enclosure ditch 70904 (cut 70648) and natural feature 70646



Section 2. Area D: North facing section through recut Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 70415 (cuts 70224 and 70227)



Section 3. Area G: South-west facing section through Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 70411



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Plate 1: Phase 1 Area 2: South-west facing view towards fully excavated Mesolithic hollows (63987) (scale 2 m)



Plate 2: Phase 1 Area 2: South-facing view of horseshoe-shaped gully 63787 and Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burial 63016 (scale 1 m)

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Plate 3: Phase 1 Area 2: West facing view of Romano-British oven/kiln 63391 (scale 1 m)



Plate 4: Phase 1 Area 3: Excavation in progress

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Plate 5: Phase 2 Area 9: East facing view of double-ditched circular monument 8331 (scales 2 m)



Plate 6: Phase 2 Area 12: South-facing section through Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 8305 (cut 7425) and Romano-British pit 7426 (scale 2 m)

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Plate 7: Area A: North-north-east facing section through banjo enclosure ditch 70904 (cut 70665) (scale 1 m)



Plate 8: Area A: North facing section through possible Middle/Late Iron Age pits 70665 and 70678 (scale 0.5 m)

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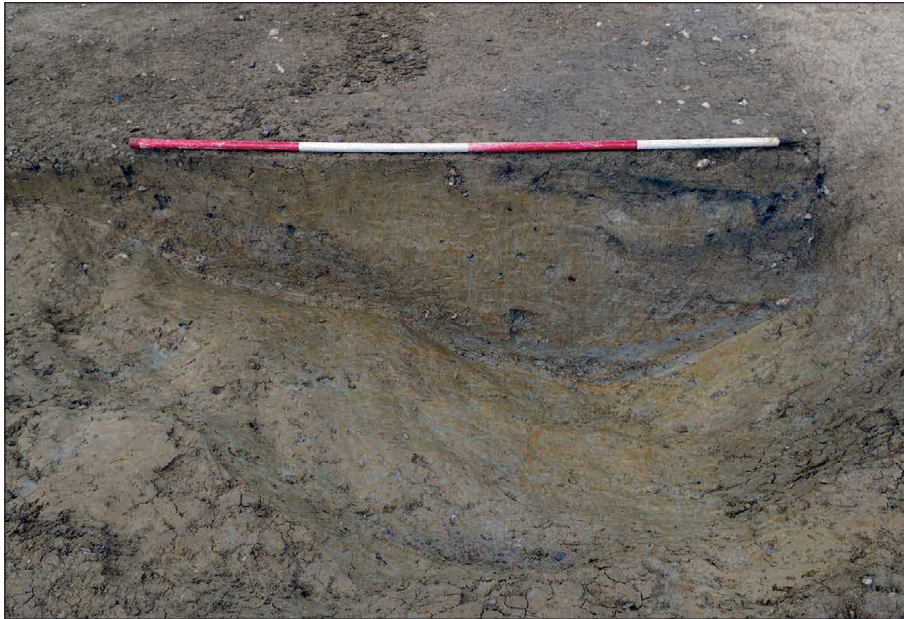


Plate 9: Area A: East facing section through Middle/Late Iron Age pit 70540/70578 (scale 2 m)



Plate 10: Area A: West facing section through prehistoric pit 70631 (scale 0.2 m)

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Plate 11: Area B: North-east facing section through Neolithic pit 50759 (scales 2 m and 1 m)



Plate 12: Area C: Ceramic vessel (ON 5300) in pit 70057 (scale 0.5 m)

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Plate 13: Area C: ceramic vessel (ON 5301) in pit 70060 (scale 0.5 m)



Plate 14: Area C: Plan view of undated pit 70069 (scale 0.5 m)

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Plate 15: Area D: South-south-east facing longitudinal section through terminal of Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 70415 (cut 70332) (scale 1 m)



Plate 16: Area D: West-facing section through Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 70415 (cut 70283) (scale 1 m)

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Plate 17: Area D: North-facing section through Iron Age ditch 70417 (cut 70317)
(scale 1 m)



Plate 18: Area D: South-east facing section through Middle/Late Iron Age pit 70300
(scale 1 m)

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Plate 19: Area D: View from south-west of Middle Iron Age pit 70130
(scales 1 m and 0.5 m)



Plate 20: Area G: North-north-east facing oblique section through Middle/Late Iron Age
enclosure ditch 70411 (scale 1 m)

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Plate 21: Area G: West facing section through Middle/Late Iron Age pit 70405 (scale 0.5 m)



Plate 22: Area H: South-south-east facing section through parish boundary ditch 71160 (cut 71092) (scales 2 m and 0.5 m)

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Plate 23: Area H: South-east facing section through pit 71149 (scales 1 m)



Plate 24: Area H: West-north-west facing section through pit 71006 (scale 1 m)

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Plate 25: Area H: North-west facing section through pit 71051 (scales 1 m and 0.2 m)



Plate 26: Area H: West-north-west facing section through pit 71074 (scale 1 m)

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Plate 27: Area I: North-north-west facing section through Mesolithic tree-throw hollow 71219 (scale 2 m)



Plate 28: Area I: View from north-west of intercut pits 71248 and 71250 (disturbed by land drain 71246) (scale 1 m)

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