

Land West of Allbrook way Eastleigh Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Bargate Homes

CA Project: AN0735
CA Report: AN0735_1

October 2023



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land West of Allbrook Way
Location:	Eastleigh, Hampshire
NGR:	445608 121318
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	14 – 24 August 2023
Planning reference:	O/19/86980
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust
Site Code:	ALLB23

In August 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation Land West of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire. A total of 22 trenches were excavated.

Mesolithic/Neolithic activity was represented by a single worked flint, with flint of broad prehistoric date also recovered from later features. Prehistoric remains within the site are therefore reflective of low-level background activity.

Most of the occupation spanned the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period in the form of ditches, pits and a possible trackway located within the northern part of the site. It is considered that the archaeological remains are reflective of Roman activity on the periphery of a settlement, perhaps in the transitional area between a settlement and its agricultural hinterland. Possible industrial or crop processing activity in the form of a pit containing burnt timbers was also recorded. This, along with the relatively limited quantities of domestic refuse, further strengthens this interpretation. A minor trackway with a possible flanking ditch may have delineated the extent of the settlement, perhaps linking the site into the network of local trackways and ultimately the major Bitterne-Winchester Road.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In August 2023, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land west at Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): 445608 121318; see Figure 1. This evaluation was undertaken for Bargate Homes.
- 1.2. Eastleigh Borough Council has granted outline planning permission for residential development of the site (planning ref: O/19/86980). Condition 17 of this planning permission required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI (CA 2023).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by the archaeological advisor to Eastleigh Borough Council (hereafter referred to as “the curator”).
- 1.4. The fieldwork followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site was approximately 3.11ha in extent. It was located at the northern edge of Eastleigh and Allbrook and was bordered by Allbrook Way to the east, Knowle Hill to the southwest, and woodland to the north-west. It comprised a sub-oval parcel of land, divided into three fields currently used for grazing, and the plot of Westfield House, which is excluded from the proposed development area. The site slopes from 57m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its northern corner to 40m aOD at its southern corner.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as London Clay Formation – clay, silt and sand, which formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene Period (BGS 2023).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The following background information is a succinct summary of the results of a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) carried out by Pegasus (2019).

Prehistoric

- 2.2. AMIE (Archives and Monument Information England) data locates the discoveries of a Palaeolithic flake within the northern part of the site and a Palaeolithic handaxe at or near Otterbourne Common. However, the precise findspots are unknown.
- 2.3. During the Mesolithic period, activity in Hampshire seems to have been concentrated in the river valleys, wooded areas, and plains of the southern and eastern parts of the county. The distribution of findspots suggests light use of the lowland mosaic landscapes. The findspot of two Mesolithic tranchet axes is recorded in the south-western part of the site and the findspot of a 'Thames pick' (assumed to be an Early Mesolithic tool) is recorded near Breach Farm to the south-east of the site (within the valley floor).
- 2.5. Early Neolithic flint tools, comprising scrapers, cores, and blades, were collected during a fieldwalking survey to the north-west of Allbrook in 1986. The extent of the survey area is not recorded but may have encompassed the site. In 1980, a Neolithic arrowhead was found c. 90m south-west of the site. Two other Neolithic axes were discovered in 1905 in Otterbourne Park Wood c. 700m north-east of the site.
- 2.6. A shallow depression, visible on historic aerial photographs of a point of high ground on the east side of the River Itchen, c. 690m south-east of the site, was interpreted by archaeologist O G S Crawford as a possible Iron Age promontory fort; but the HER and AMIE records caution that it is more likely to be a former oxbow lake of the Itchen or related to the creation of the canal in the 18th century.

Roman

- 2.7. The road from Winchester to Bitterne is thought to have extended in a south-westerly direction through Lincolns Copse (to the north-west of Otterbourne Park Wood), clipping or extending through the northern corner of the site, past Boyatt Farm, and towards Eastleigh. No earthworks are visible on 1m resolution digital terrain model lidar imagery of this area of the site.
- 2.8. The HER record states that the agger (causeway) of this road is/was visible in Otterbourne Park Wood, c. 590m north of the site, and 'in a field forming part of Allbrook brickfield' – which may be the area to the west of the site. The HER record further states that in 1879, a metalled surface was observed in a field adjacent to Boyatt Farm. However, it is unclear which field this was, as the HER and the AMIE plot the road to the west and to the east of the Farm respectively. The route plotted

on the Roman Rural Settlement of Britain Project interactive map is slightly different again, extending through the centre of the upper third of the site.

- 2.9. The road from Stoney Cross to Otterbourne is thought to extend in a north-easterly direction to the north-west of the site. The HER states that in 1914 and 1969 respectively, sections of agger were observed on Otterbourne Common c. 960m north of the site and in the fields between Otterbourne Hill and Fryern Hill Wood c. 1km west of the site.
- 2.10. There is a close correlation between lowland mosaic landscapes and pottery/tile production in the Roman period. However, the only other evidence of Roman activity recorded within the vicinity of the site comprises pottery sherds, discovered in a garden at Otterbourne, close to the supposed route of the Winchester to Bitterne Roman road. A lead coffin containing a skeleton with grave goods dating to the Late Roman period was also found, somewhere along the railway line between Eastleigh and Otterbourne during construction in 1869.

Early Medieval

- 2.11. The Domesday Survey records two settlements in the vicinity of the site. To the south was Boyatt, a small settlement comprising only 11 households; it seems to have been deserted later in the medieval period, though its name persisted as Boyatt Wood and Boyatt Farm. To the north was Otterbourne, a larger settlement of 24 households with a church; a deer park was created in c.1253 and earthwork remains of its park pale and a possible hollow-way have been identified in Otterbourne Park Wood, c. 680m north-east and c. 930m north-north-east of the site.
- 2.12. There is no recorded documentary or archaeological evidence of medieval settlement within the site. It is most likely to have comprised part of the agricultural hinterland of those nearby settlements; cropmarks of parallel linear ditch features and a banked enclosure, interpreted as the possible remains of a medieval or later field system, are recorded outside the eastern boundary of the site. No cropmarks or earthworks relating to historic land use were observed on historic aerial photographs or 1m resolution digital terrain model lidar imagery of the site, or during walkover survey.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.13. The River Itchen had three main historic uses: the harnessing of water power for milling, the use of water meadows to provide early growth of pasture, and the development of navigation. Earthworks and cropmarks of former water meadow

channels are recorded either side of the River Itchen as it flows through the landscape to the south east of the site.

- 2.14. In 1710, the Itchen Navigation Company improved the three-mile section of the River Itchen between Winchester and Woodmill: establishing new cuts, locks and towpaths to aid the passage of boats to Southampton. It gradually fell out of use after the opening of the London to Southampton mainline, with branch lines through Barton and Eastleigh and a station at Bishopstoke, in 1840.
- 2.15. The London and Southwestern Railway Company had initially built housing for their workers (many of whom had formerly been agricultural labourers) on existing streets; but in the 1880s following the establishment of a carriage and wagon works at Bishopstoke, Jonas Nichols acquired all available land for sale in Eastleigh and created a new town on a grid pattern.
- 2.16. In the post-medieval and early modern periods, land in the parish of Eastleigh was owned by Magdalen College Oxford, the descendants of the Wells family of the Brambridge Estate, the Chamberlayne family of Cranbury Park, and the Fleming family of North Stoneham. The site appears to have comprised farmland within first the Brambridge Estate and later the Cranbury Park Estate.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Eastleigh Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. Reference was made to the Solent Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 22 trenches each measuring 30m x 1.8m (Figure 2).
- 4.2. The trenches were located to provide a 4% representative sample of the site and to avoid Westfield House and all tree protection orders (as provided by the client).
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their paleoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Hampshire Cultural Trust for deposition of the physical archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the

environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

5.2. The underlying geology encountered during the evaluation was a light orange compact clay consistent through all trenches. It was encountered between 0.33m and 0.45m below present ground level. The natural geology was sealed by subsoil which was a mix of friable brown/orange silt/clay and mid-grey/brown mottled with mid-orange/brown clay/silt, which was between 0.20 and 0.35m thick. The trenches were sealed by topsoil, a mixed dark and mid-grey/brown friable clay/silt between 0.10 and 0.25m thick.

5.3. **Trenches 2, 4, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22** did not contain any archaeological features.

Trench 1

5.4. **Trench 1** contained a north-west/south-east aligned ditch (**104**), located at the north-west end of the trench (Figure 3). It was linear in plan, measuring 1.20m wide and 0.2m deep. It had gentle, concave sides into a flat base. It was filled by **105** and contained no dateable material.

Trench 3

5.5. **Trench 3** contained three archaeological features located in the south-west end of the trench. The first was north-west/south-east aligned possible ditch terminus **304**. It was linear in plan with a rounded end and measured 1.06m wide and >0.64m deep (Figure 4). It had slightly round, convex very steep south-east and north-west side. It was filled by **305** which contained one sherd of pottery dating to the Early Romano-British period. Due to the depth of the feature, it was not fully excavated, and the base was not exposed.

5.6. North-east/southwest aligned ditch **306** was linear in plan and measured 0.93m wide and 0.29m deep (Figure 5). It had a slightly convex north-west edge and a slightly, concave south-east edge, into to a shallow, concave base. It was filled by **307** and contained no dateable material.

5.7. Both features **304** and **306**, appear to cut pebble deposit **309** of possible feature **308** (Figures 4 and 5). Due the compact, shallow, and localised nature of the stone it is possible that this is a surface, possibly a footpath or trackway, rather than a change

in geology. It is relatively linear in plan on a north-east/south-west alignment, measuring 2.05m wide and 0.20m deep.

Trench 5

- 5.8. **Trench 5** contained a north-east/south-east aligned ditch terminus **504**, located at the south-west end of the trench. It was linear in plan with a rounded end and measured 0.65m wide and 0.29m deep. It had a steep concave profile and sharp break of slope. It was filled by **505**, which contained no dateable material.
- 5.9. Pit **506** was recorded in the middle of the trench; it contained wooden structure **509**. The pit was sub-oval in plan continuing out of the south-east limit of excavation of the trench. It measured 1.81m wide and 0.54m deep. It had steep concave sides lined with wood structure **509** (Figure 6). Structure **509** appears to be built from overlapping burnt wooden timbers approximately 0.46m in height. The structure appeared to have originally lined the interior of the pit. It was agreed with the curator that the burnt wood structure would be covered in a geotextile and left *insitu* at this stage of evaluation. The wooden structure was sealed by fill **507** which contained Iron Age to early Romano-British pottery and fill **508** contained small fragments of Romano-British pottery and animal bones.

Trench 6

- 5.10. **Trench 6** contained an east/west aligned gully (Figure 7). Terminus **604** was linear in plan with a rounded end, it measured 0.35m wide and 0.11m deep. It had rounded concave sides to a largely flat base. It was filled by **605** which did not contain any dateable material.
- 5.11. Gully **606** was a continuation of terminus **604**. It was orientated east/west and continued west out of the trench limit of excavation, and 0.35m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled by **607** which did not contain any dateable material.

Trench 7

- 5.12. **Trench 7** contained pit **703** and northwest/southeast ditch **705** (Figure 8). Pit **703** was circular in plan, measuring 1.45m wide and 0.83m deep. It had a sharp break of slope and steep concave sides to a moderate, rounded concave base. It contained fills **704, 707, 708** and **709**. Earliest fill **707** contained pottery of late prehistoric-early Roman date as well as Ceramic Building Material (CBM). Fill **708** comprised of a dark grey/clay silt with a high concentration of charcoal. A fragment of Romano British pottery and a fragmented iron knife blade (Ra.1) was recovered from **708**.

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- 5.13. Ditch **705** was linear in plan orientated on a north-west/south-east alignment. It measured 0.72m wide and 0.16m deep. It had a moderate break of slope and moderately sloping concave sides to a concave rounded base. It contained fill **706**, from which no dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 8

- 5.14. **Trench 8** contained a north-east/south-west aligned ditch **803** (Figure 9). It was linear in plan and measured 1.04m wide and 0.18m deep. It had concave moderate sides with a flat base. It contained undated fill **804**. This ditch continues in **Trenches 10 (1003)** and **13 (1303)**.

Trench 10

- 5.15. **Trench 10** contained north-east/south-west ditch **1003** (Figure 10). It was linear in plan and measured 1.30m wide. It is a continuation of ditches **803** and **1303** and was recorded in plan.

Trench 11

- 5.16. **Trench 11** contained three features. Pit **1103** was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.74m wide and 0.64m deep (Figure 11). It had sharp break of slope and steep concave sides into a flat base. It was filled by **1104, 1105** and **1106**. Pit **1103** was cut by pit **1111**.
- 5.17. Pit **1109** was sub-oval in plan and 1.46m wide and >0.78m deep (Figure 12). It had steep undulating sides and contained three fills, **1110, 1116** and **1117**. Fill **1110** contained a fragment of quern stone and fill **1116** contained CBM.
- 5.18. Pit **1111** was cut into pit **1103**. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.94m wide and 0.34m deep. It had a moderate break of slope, gently sloping concave sides to a flat base. It contained fills **1112, 1113, 1114** and **1115**. Fill **1113** contained flint, while upper-most fill **1114** contained one sherd of Romano-British pottery along with fired clay.

Trench 12

- 5.19. **Trench 12** contained a south/north aligned ditch **1203** (Figure 13). It was curvilinear in plan and 0.62m wide and 0.28m deep. It had moderately sloping flat sides, into a narrow, concave base. It contained undated fill **1204**.

Trench 13

- 5.20. **Trench 13** contained north-east/south-west aligned ditch **1303** (Figure 14). It was linear in plan, with moderate concave sides into a flattish base. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep. It is a continuation of ditches **803** and **1003**.

Trench 16

- 5.21. **Trench 16** contained a north-west/south-east aligned gully **1604** (Figure 15). It was linear in plan and measured 0.40m wide and 0.07m deep. It had a gentle break of slope with gently sloping concave sides into a flat base. It's single fill **1605** contained a fragment of Romano-British pottery.

Trench 17

- 5.22. **Trench 17** contained pit **1703** located to the eastern end of the trench (Figure 16). It was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.96m wide and 0.26m deep. It had moderate concave sides and a slightly concave base. It's single fill **1704**, contained several fragments of quern stone.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material comprising pottery, ceramic building material, stone, iron, fired clay and flint was recovered from 13 deposits. The large bulk of the assemblage was recovered by hand, with small quantities (2 pottery sherds weighing 5g) derived from bulk soil samples from one deposit. Recording of this material was direct to an Excel spreadsheet, from which Appendix B, Table 1 is taken. The artefacts have been recorded by deposit and fragment/item count, weight, type and morphological characteristics according to each find category. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2021). The modern artefactual material recovered from the topsoil is of minimal archaeological significance and will not be retained. Finds recovered are listed in the table below.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late Prehistoric-Early Roman	22	100
	Roman	5	34
Metal	Iron	5	36
CBM		3	277
Fired Clay		3	18
Stone		27	827
Flint	Worked	6	144
	Burnt, unworked	2	57

Pottery

- 6.2. A total of 27 sherds, weighing 134g, was recovered from eight deposits consisting of the fills of three pits and two ditches. The pottery dates predominantly to the Late Prehistoric/Early Roman (22 sherds, 100g) period with five sherds (31g) of Roman fabrics also recorded. The assemblage is well broken-up. Codes for pottery fabrics referred to in the report are defined in Appendix B, Table 1. Where appropriate, those of Roman date correspond to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Late prehistoric- early Roman

- 6.3. A single body sherd in a handmade quartz tempered (QZ) fabric was recovered from pit **703** (fill **709**). The sherd is unfeatured and broader Iron Age dating is suggested. A total of 21 sherds (89g) in a flint and polished quartz tempered fabric (FQ) was recovered, the majority (19 sherds) from pit **506** (fill **507**). This is likely a locally made fabric type in use in the Iron Age and possibly as late as the early Roman periods. Two rim sherds in this fabric from pit **506** (fill **507**) were identifiable as from a jar with an out-curved rim. Use as a cooking vessel is indicated by carbonaceous residues surviving to the rim interior.

Roman

- 6.4. Pottery of Roman types consists of sherds in a fine sandy oxidized fabric (OX1, 5g), Oxford red-slipped ware (OXF RS, 5g), and Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1, 21g). The latter is from a plain rim dish of late 2nd–4th century date and was recorded in ditch **1604** (fill **1605**). The two fragments (OX1) from fill **508** of pit **506** belong to a single vessel but are too small to identify the type of vessel. The sherd in fabric OXF RS (from deposit **708**) is abraded and only traces of its red slip survive. This type was manufactured at kilns near Oxford in the period c. AD 240–400.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.5. A total of 3 fragments (277g) was recovered. Two flat tile fragments were recorded from ditch **304** (fill **305**) and pit **1109** (fill **1116**). They measure 21–22mm in thickness and are likely roof tiles (*tegulae*) of Roman date. A single fragment from pit **703** (fill **707**), measuring 30mm in thickness and featuring keying on one surface is from a Roman box flue tile.

Fired Clay

- 6.6. Three fragments (18g) of fired clay in a hard fired, fine sandy fabric in buff and orange colours was recovered from pit **1111** (fill **1114**). They preserve no features indicative of function.

Iron

- 6.7. A total of five fragments (36g) of iron, identified as from a knife blade (Ra. 1), were recovered from pit **703** (fill **708**). Although much of the blade is obscured by corrosion, it is possible to see that it has a narrow blade with a curved back and short tang, its form corresponding to Manning's (Roman) type 14 or 16 (Manning 1985, 109, Fig. 28). It should be noted however that similar knife forms occur in the post-Roman period; the curved back comparable for example with Early Anglo-Saxon blade forms (types 1 and 4) recorded at the Dover Buckland cemetery, Kent (Evison 1987, 113). Although accompanied with a sherd of Oxford red-slipped ware (OXF RS) which is of Late Roman date, this sherd is heavily abraded and may be residual in this deposit.

Stone

- 6.8. The only worked stone recovered were degraded fragments of Mayen lava quern, which were found in fill **1110** of pit **1109** and fill **1704** of pit **1703** (Appendix B). They are too degraded to describe further, with those from **1110** being very small fragments. They indicate activity of Roman or later date.

Lithics

- 6.9. A total of six worked flints (144g) and two pieces of burnt, unworked flint (57g) were recovered via the hand-excavation of four deposits (fills of pits and a ditch) in the northern half of the excavation area. The raw material is fine-grained and chalky cortex is present on five of the lithics, suggesting the use of chalk flint. Chalk bedrock of the Tarrant Chalk Member is located approximately 0.1km to the east (BGS 2023) so chalk flint would have been readily available. The flints consist of flakes, a blade and cores. The cores were all used to produce flakes and comprise two multi-platform and one dual-platform type. The only chronologically diagnostic item is the blade from fill **704** of pit **703** – blade technology was a feature of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic knapping strategies. However, this example is residual as it was recovered from a feature which also produced later pottery and ceramic building material. The remaining items can only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period; however, these are also residual. Those from ditch **304** (fill **305**) and pit **703** (fill **709**) were associated with pottery and/or ceramic building material of later date.

Animal Bone

- 6.10. Four fragments of animal bone (23g) were recovered from deposits **305** and **508**, fills of ditch **304** and pit **506**. Artefactual material dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period was also recovered from these features (see Appendix B, Table 2). The bone was highly fragmented but well preserved enough to be identifiable as the remains of four cattle molar teeth (*Bos taurus*).

Summary

- 6.11. A small finds assemblage was recovered from this evaluation. Most of the pottery from pits **506** and **703** could be dated to the Iron Age or Early Roman periods and is most likely suggestive of domestic activity of this date. The few mid-late Roman sherds suggest smaller scale activity of this date, some also associated with pit **703** and ditch **1604**. The fragments of Roman roofing and box flue tiles are of note and may attest to a building of this date located in the area. The knife is of some interest, although recorded alongside Roman pottery it is most similar in form to Anglo-Saxon types recorded elsewhere.
- 6.12. The low recovery of animal remains severely limits what can be said in terms of site economy or animal husbandry. However, cattle were a commonly exploited domestic species and as such, are to be expected in assemblages of this period.

Further work and selection strategy

- 6.13. The finds have been recorded to the appropriate standard and no further work is required. The degraded stone fragments from deposit **1110** can be discarded and the modern artefactual material and unworked, burnt flint, have been discarded. There is no further useful interpretative information to be gained from such a small assemblage of animal bone and long-term deposition within the site archive would not be recommended. The remainder of the finds are recommended for long-term curation and should further fieldwork be undertaken at the site this material should be integrated in any additional reporting.

7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1. Seven bulk samples (87 litres of soil) were taken from six features in four trenches on this project. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, and state of preservation. The samples were intended to contribute to the realisation of this objective. They were taken to

evaluate the preservation of paleoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that these samples might assist with the dating of these features.

- 7.2. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation procedures using a 0.25mm mesh for the flot and a 0.5mm mesh for the residue. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope and the presence of any charred plant remains or ecofacts are noted in Table 3. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 3, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary et al (2012) for cereals.
- 7.3. The flots varied greatly in size. The proportion of fibrous root material also varied greatly, and a couple of samples were dominated by it. The presence of fibrous root material may suggest a degree of movement of material through the context. Charcoal pieces were present in all of the samples. Whilst some of these pieces were very well preserved, a large proportion of the charcoal pieces in flots that contained higher quantities of them were small, poorly preserved, and comminuted. A small number of poorly preserved charred plant remains were present in four of the seven samples assessed.

Trench 3

- 7.4. Sample 105, recovered from fill **305** of Roman ditch **304**, contained a moderate quantity of charcoal pieces. This material appears to represent a small deposit of hearth sweepings and it tentatively suggests that there may have been settlement activity in the vicinity of **Trench 3**.

Trench 5

- 7.5. Samples 101 and 102 were taken from fills **508** and **509** of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pit **506** in this trench. Both contained high quantities of well-preserved charcoal pieces. Most of the charcoal pieces recovered as part of sample 102 are likely to represent the remnants of a charred wooden frame. Sample 101 also contained a small number of charred plant remains. These included a cereal grain that was too poorly preserved to identify to species, fragments of charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell, and oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus*), and ryegrass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca*) seeds. This sample also included a small fragment of bone, probably animal. The material from this sample appears to represent a deposit of hearth waste. The charred plant remains from sample 101 suggests that the material

may have come from a domestic hearth. The species represented are compatible with the date suggest by the pottery for this feature. Collectively, the ecofacts recovered from this feature suggest that there was possibly settlement activity in the vicinity of this feature during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period.

Trench 7

- 7.6. Sample 106 was taken from fill **708** of Roman pit **706**. It contained a moderate quantity of charcoal pieces. It also included a couple of common weed seeds. These included species of sedge (*Carex* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), and vetch (*Vicia* sp.). This material appears to represent a small deposit of hearth waste and it, tentatively, suggests that there may have been settlement activity in the vicinity of **Trench 7**.

Trench 11

- 7.7. Three samples from three undated pits were recovered from **Trench 11**. All contained small quantities of poorly preserved charcoal pieces. Samples 103 and 108 also contained a small number of poorly preserved charred plant remains. The former contained some grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), along with a vetch seed. The latter included barley and oat (*Avena* sp.). Whilst the material from those two samples could represent small deposits of hearth waste, sample 104 from pit **1109** appears to represent windblown/dispersed waste. Tentatively, the material from pits **1103** and **1111** suggest that there may have been settlement activity in the vicinity of this trench. The plant remains present do not suggest a specific date for these two pits.

Summary

- 7.8. The charcoal and charred plant remains recovered from features in **Trenches 3, 5, and 7** suggest that there may have been some settlement activity in the vicinity of those trenches in the Late Iron Age to Roman period. Furthermore, the deposits further to the south in **Trench 11** suggest some additional edge of settlement activity of an uncertain date. Although these assemblages provided no evidence for any crop processing taking place on site, fragments of a quern stone were recovered from Trench 17.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The results of evaluation demonstrate that the main period of activity within the site is of Late Iron Age and Roman date. The sparse assemblage of prehistoric flint was

derived from Late Iron age - Roman deposits and is therefore considered to have been redeposited.

Mesolithic to Neolithic (10000 BC–2400 BC)

- 8.1. Evidence of activity in the area from at least the Mesolithic to the Neolithic periods comes from pit **703** which contained a blade dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. However, this blade is residual as it was recovered from a feature which also produced later pottery and ceramic building material. Other flint finds from ditch **304** can only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period; however, these are also residual. Therefore, no features were securely dated to this period. A low-level background of worked flint within the site is suggestive of transient prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic onwards.

Iron Age – Early Roman (700 BC–AD 200)

- 8.2. The transition between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods was well represented archaeologically on site. Features dating to this period were found in **Trenches 3, 5** and **7**, which were located towards the north-eastern part of the site. It is thought that the recorded features represent minor boundary or enclosure ditches on the extreme periphery of a settlement. Recovered finds suggested that people were living nearby the site although the relatively limited quantities indicate that it is unlikely to have been within the boundary of the present site.
- 8.3. **Trench 1** contained a single ditch which possibly continued in **Trench 3 (306)**, due to their similar alignment. It is also possible that feature **308**, interpreted as a footpath or minor trackway, perhaps a minor offshoot from the more significant Winchester-Bitterne Road to the north-west, continues in **Trench 1**. It is possible that ditch **306/104** is a flanking ditch for this potential trackway, probably for drainage purposes. However, the pebbles surrounding ditch **104** were more dispersed, with no shape or depth and not recognisable as a surface.
- 8.4. North-east area of site contained several pits. The most interesting was placed in **Trench 5**. Pit **506** contained wooden structure **509** which was built as a timber framing from flat beams and although burnt, was relatively well preserved. The beams at the corner were overlapped. There is no certainty as to the function this feature prior to any further investigation, nor does the environmental evidence provide any indication of a particular function however it seems perhaps most likely at present, that it functioned as a type of corn dryer or kiln. However, the burnt timbers were left

insitu and it was unclear whether any heat-affected material was present beneath them. Further excavation may yield further data.

8.5. Pit **703** contained an iron knife blade correspond to Manning's (Roman) type 14 or 16 (Manning 1985, 109, Fig. 28). The knife was found alongside pottery sherds of broad Roman date, suggesting some disposal of domestic refuse within the site. Although recorded alongside Roman pottery it is important to note that the blade is most similar in form to Anglo-Saxon types recorded elsewhere.

8.6. The presence of flat roof tiles (*tegulae*) within pit **1109** is a clear indication that a Roman building with a tile roof stood somewhere in the vicinity. Due to the large size of pit **1109** and considerable depth (the base was not reached), could indicate that it had originated as a well or waterhole.

Late Roman (AD 200–AD 410)

8.7. Within the south and eastern parts of the site (**Trenches 11 and 16**), features containing dating evidence seemed to suggest more exclusively Mid-Late Roman activity.

Undated

8.8. An undated ditch was located within **Trenches 8, 10 and 13**, bisecting the site on a broadly north-east/south-west alignment. The date was uncertain, but the ditch did not appear to truncate the subsoil, suggesting it is not of a recent date. Similarly, it does not correspond with any features seen on historic mapping or LiDAR imagery. Most of the features recorded onsite are concentrated to the north of this feature possibly indicating its use as a boundary ditch.

8.9. Undated pit **1703** contained fragments of quern stone. Although no directly dateable artefacts were recovered it is thought to likely indicate activity of Roman or later date, as pit **1109** also contained fragments of quern stone with CBM dating to the Roman period.

Summary

8.10. Mesolithic/Neolithic activity was represented by a single worked flint, with flint of broad prehistoric date also recovered from later features. Prehistoric remains within the site are therefore reflective of low-level background activity. Most archaeological features identified on site indicate occupation spanning the Late Iron Age through to the early Roman periods in the form of ditches, pits and a possible trackway located

within the northern part of the site. Activity of mid-late Roman date appeared to be more focused within the south-eastern part of the site.

- 8.11. It is considered that the archaeological remains are reflective of Roman activity in the periphery of a settlement, perhaps in the transitional area between settlement and agricultural hinterland. Possible industrial or crop processing activity in the form of a pit containing burnt timbers was also recorded. This, along with the relatively limited quantities of domestic refuse, further strengthens this interpretation. A minor trackway with flanking ditch may have delineated the extent of the settlement, perhaps linking the site into the network of local trackways and ultimately the major Bitterne-Winchester Road.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Pawel Jablonski, assisted by Phoebe Burrows, Eleanor Lees, Megan Jeger, Jayme Lewis. This report was written by Pawel Jablonski. The Finds reports were written by Claire Collier-Jones (pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay, iron), Alejandra Gutiérrez (stone), Jacky Sommerville (flint) and Andrew Clarke (animal bone). The palaeoenvironmental evidence report was written by Charlotte Molloy. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled by Gemma Whelan and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Niomi Edwards.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid brownish orange friable clayey silt with common gravels and moderate rooting	29.8	1	0.13	
1	101	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid orangey brown friable clayey silt with frequent gravels and light rooting		1	0.12	
1	102	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange firm silty clay with occasional stones		1	0.08	
1	103	layer		Natural	Light orange compact clay		1	0.02	
1	104	cut		Ditch	SE-NW running linear with gentle break to concave sides and gentle break to flat base	2	1.2	0.2	
1	105	fill	104	Secondary Fill	Light orange mottled with grey very compact silty clay with occasional stones and rare manganese flecks	2	1.2	0.2	
2	200	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with occasional stones and heavy rooting	28.6	1	0.08	
2	201	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid brownish orange friable clayey silt with common stones and moderate rooting			0.2	
2	202	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange friable silty clay with rare stones and light rooting			0.33	
2	203	layer		Natural	Light orange compact clay; no inclusions			0.05	
3	300	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with occasional stones and heavy rooting	30.5	1.8	0.1	
3	301	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid brownish orange friable clayey silt with common stones and moderate rooting			0.23	
3	302	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange firm silty clay with light rooting			0.06	
3	303	layer		Natural	Light orange compact clay with occasional patches of poorly sorted gravels			0.05	
3	304	cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear, very steep rounded convex sides Probably boundary terminus ditch.	1.8	1.06	0.64	

3	305	fill	304	Primary Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Friable. Pebble inclusions.	1.8	1.06	0.64	Middle Iron age - Early Romano/British
3	306	cut		Ditch	NE - SW linear ditch, northwest side was rounded and convex and southeast side was rounded and concave	2.3	0.93	0.29	
3	307	fill	306	Primary Fill	Light greyish yellow silty clay. Compact. Well-rounded pebble inclusions	2.3	0.93	0.29	
3	308	cut		Ditch	NE - SW linear	2	2.05	0.2	
3	309	fill	308	Primary Fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand. Friable-compact. Well-rounded pebble inclusions.	2	2.05	0.2	
4	400	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid brownish orange friable clayey silt with occasional stones and heavy rooting	31		0.15	
4	401	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid brownish orange friable clayey silt with common stones and moderate rooting			0.15	
4	402	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange firm silty clay with rare stones and light rooting			0.05	
4	403	layer		Natural	Light orange compact clay; no inclusions			0.09	
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with common subangular stones.	28.1		0.12	
5	501	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid brownish orange friable clayey silt is occasional subrounded stones			0.14	
5	502	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange firm silty clay with occasional subrounded stones			0.09	
5	503	layer		Natural	Light orange compact clay. Patches of poorly sorted gravels			0.05	
5	504	cut		Pit		1.34	0.65	0.29	
5	505	fill	504	Secondary Fill		1.34	0.65	0.29	
5	506	cut		Pit	Suboval pit with steep concave sides and a uneven base	1.2	1.81	0.54	
5	507	fill	506	Secondary Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay compact with very common subrounded stones and common charcoal flecks	1.2	1.81	0.41	Middle Iron age - Early Romano/British
5	508	fill	506	Secondary Fill	Dark blue brown silty clay friable with common subrounded stones and very common charcoal chunks	0.78	0.6	0.27	Romano/British

5	509	structure		Wall	Burnt timber left in situ	1.3	0.1	0.46	
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with occasional stones and heavy rooting	29.3	1.8	0.14	
6	601	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid brownish orange friable clayey silt with common stones and moderate rooting			0.14	
6	602	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange firm silty clay with rare stones and light rooting			0.09	
6	603	layer		Natural	Light orange compact clay with common patches of poorly sorted gravels			0.03	
6	604	cut		Ditch	E - W linear ditch	1.2		0.11	
6	605	fill	604	Primary Fill	Mid grey and mid orange mottled silty clay. Friable. Flint inclusions.	1.2	0.35	0.11	
6	606	cut		Ditch	E - W linear. Modern gully.	1.2	0.35	0.28	
6	607	fill	606	Primary Fill	Mid grey with mid orange mottling silty clay. friable. Flint inclusions	1.2	0.35	0.28	
7	700	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with occasional stones and heavy rooting	30.2	1.8	0.1	
7	701	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid brownish orange friable clayey silt with common stones and moderate rooting			0.35	
7	702	layer		Natural	Light orange compact clay with common patches of poorly sorted gravels			0.08	
7	703	cut		Pit	Circular pit, with sharp, steep, concave sides to a rounded concave base Possible furnace.	1.71	1.45	0.83	
7	704	fill	703	Other Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub rounded stones. Light rootings. Rare charcoal flecks.	1.93	1.18	0.24	
7	705	cut		Ditch	NW - SE linear ditch, rounded concave moderately sloping sides to a rounded concave base	>1	0.72	0.16	
7	706	fill	705	Other Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional sub angular stones. Light rooting.	>1	0.72	0.16	
7	707	fill	703	Other Fill	Mid brownish grey with mixed brownish orange silty clay. Firm. Frequent sub rounded stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Underneath a construction fill.	1.25		0.13	Middle Iron age - Early Romano/British

7	708	fill	703	Other Fill	Dark greyish black clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub rounded stones and very frequent charcoal flecks. Burned timber.	1.16		0.13	Romano/British
7	709	fill	703	Other Fill	Mid brownish grey clayey silt. Friable. Common sub rounded stones, rare charcoal flecks. Light rooting. Deliberate backfill post use of pit.	1		0.38	Iron Age
8	800	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with occasional stones and heavy rooting	30.4	1.8	0.11	
8	801	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid brownish orange friable clayey silt with common stones and moderate rooting			0.21	
8	802	layer		Natural	Light orange compact clay with patches of poorly sorted gravels			0.07	
8	803	cut		Ditch	NE - SW linear ditch	3.06	1.04	0.18	
8	804	fill	803	Other Fill	Mid brownish grey scayey sand. Friable. Occasional sub angular flint.	3.06	1.04	0.18	
9	900	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub angular stones and heavy rooting.	30.2	1.8	0.16	
9	901	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Frequent sub rounded stones. Occasional sub rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks, moderate rooting,			0.26	
9	902	layer		Natural	Light orange brown. Clay. Firm. Frequent patches of mid greyish brown clayey silt.			0.02	
10	1000	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub angular stones. Heavy rooting.	30.1	1.8	0.17	
10	1001	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Frequent sub rounded stones. Light rooting.			0.17	
10	1002	layer		Natural	Light orange brown silty clay. Frequent patches of poorly sorted gravels.			0.09	
10	1003	cut		Ditch	NE - SW linear ditch. Unexcavated	2.2	1.3		
10	1004	fill	1003	Other Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Friable - compact. Occasional well rounded gravel.	2.2	1.3		

11	1100	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub rounded stones. Heavy rooting.	32.3		0.1	
11	1101	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with mid brownish orange mottling. Common sub rounded stones. Moderate rooting.			0.26	
11	1102	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Firm. Common patches of poorly sorted gravel.			0.07	
11	1103	cut		Pit	Sub oval pit with steep concave side to a moderate break of slope and flattish base	2.36	1.74	0.64	
11	1104	fill	1103	Other Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub angular stones. Rare charcoal flecks.	1.64	1.8	0.32	
11	1105	fill	1103	Other Fill	Mid brownish orange silty clay.	2.03		0.26	
11	1106	fill	1103	Other Fill	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Friable. Rare sub angular stones.	1.28		0.19	
11	1109	cut		Pit	Sub oval pit. with steep concave at the top and convex at the bottom sides Possible well/waterhall	1.66	1.46	0.78	
11	1110	fill	1109	Other Fill	Mid orange brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub rounded stones.	1.42	1.46	0.6	
11	1111	cut		Pit	Sub circular pit. with concave sides and flat base, Perhaps a refuse pit.	1.94	1.12	0.34	
11	1112	fill	1111	Other Fill	Light orange to mid brownish orange silty clay. Firm. Occasional sub rounded stones.	0.35		0.06	
11	1113	fill	1111	Other Fill	Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Friable.	0.72	0.64	0.08	
11	1114	fill	1111	Other Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Rare sub rounded stones.	0.83	1.7	0.1	Romano/British
11	1115	fill	1111	Other Fill	Light orange to mid brownish orange silty clay. Firm. Occasional sub rounded stones.	0.31		0.03	
11	1116	fill	1109	Other Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub rounded stones. Rare charcoal flecks.	1.42		0.2	
11	1117	fill	1109	Other Fill	Mid yellowish grey clayey silt. friable. Rare sub rounded stones.		0.26	0.4	
12	1200	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub angular stone. Heavy rooting.	30.5	1.8	0.09	

12	1201	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub rounded stones. Moderate rooting.			0.25	
12	1202	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Firm. Frequent patches of mid greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent poorly sorted flint gravels.			0.09	
12	1203	cut		Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, moderate straight side to a rounded concave base	3.72	0.62	0.28	
12	1204	fill	1203	Other Fill	Mid orangish grey clay. Compact. Rare flint.	3.72	0.62	0.28	
13	1300	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub angular stones. Heavy rooting.	31.1	1.8	0.1	
13	1301	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub angular stones. Moderate rooting			0.35	
13	1302	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Compact. Frequent patches of poorly sorted gravels.			0.04	
13	1303	cut		Ditch	SW - NE linear ditch with rounded convex to a flattish base	1	0.55	0.13	
13	1304	fill	1303	Other Fill	Mid orange grey clay. Compact. Rare flint.	1	0.55	0.13	
14	1400	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub angular stone. Heavy rooting.	30.5	1.8	0.12	
14	1401	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub angular stones. Moderate rooting.			0.21	
14	1402	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Compact. Occasional patches of poorly sorted gravels.			0.08	
15	1500	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub angular stones. Heavy rooting.	30.4	1.8	0.12	
15	1501	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub angular stones. Moderate rooting.			0.18	
15	1502	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Compact. Rare patches of poorly sorted gravel.			0.09	
16	1600	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional Sub angular stones. Moderate rooting.	30.2	1.8	0.14	

16	1601	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Friable. Common sub rounded stones. Moderate rooting.			0.15	
16	1602	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Firm. Occasional sub rounded stones. Light rooting.			0.12	
16	1603	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Compact. Rare patches of poorly sorted gravels			0.01	
16	1604	cut		Ditch	NW - SE linear ditch, with gentle concave sides to a concave almost flat base Probably gully.	>1	0.4	0.07	
16	1605	fill	1604	Other Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, Friable. Common sub rounded stones. Light rooting.	>1	0.4	0.07	Romano/British
17	1700	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Common sub angular stones. Moderate rooting.	30.4	1.8	0.15	
17	1701	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Frequent sub angular stones. Light rooting.			0.17	
17	1702	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Compact			0.08	
17	1703	cut		Pit	Sub oval pit. Unknown purpose.	1.18	0.96	0.26	
17	1704	fill	1703	Other Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Friable. Rare sub angular stone. Rare charcoal flecks.	1.18	0.96	0.26	
18	1800	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Rare sub rounded stones. Moderate rooting.	31	1.8	0.15	
18	1801	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub rounded stones. Light rooting.			0.16	
18	1802	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Firm.			0.06	
18	1803	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Compact.			0.07	
19	1900	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Sun rounded stones. Moderate rooting.	31	1.8	0.15	
19	1901	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub rounded stones. Light rooting.			0.16	
19	1902	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Compact. Rare patches of poorly sorted gravels.			0.07	
20	2000	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional sub angular stones. Moderate rooting.	30.2	1.8	0.25	

20	2001	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub angular stones. Light rooting.			0.13	
20	2002	layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Friable. Frequent sub rounded stones.			0.07	
21	2100	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub angular stones. Moderate rooting.	31.2	1.8	0.1	
21	2101	layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub angular stones. Rare charcoal flecks. Moderate rooting.			0.2	
21	2102	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Firm. Common sub rounded stones. Rare charcoal flecks. Light rooting.			0.11	
21	2103	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Compact. Common patches of poorly sorted gravels.			0.05	
22	2200	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Loose. Frequent sub rounded stones. Moderate rooting.	30	1.8	0.16	
22	2201	layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Common sub angular stones. Light rooting.			0.14	
22	2202	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Firm. Rare charcoal flecks. Light rooting.			0.06	
22	2203	layer		Natural	Light orange clay. Compact. Frequent patches of poorly sorted gravels.			0.02	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Material	Fabric*	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
305	Burnt Flint		discarded	1	3	MIA-ERB
	CBM		Hard fired, orange sandy with grog temper, 21mm thick	1	125	
	Flint		Fine-grained, flake heavily edge damaged, multi-platform flake Core with chalky cortex	2	37	
	LP-ERB Pottery	FQ	Flint and polished quartz tempered	1	4	
507	LP-ERB Pottery	FQ	Flint and polished quartz tempered	19	80	MIA-ERB
508 <101>	RB Pottery	OX1	Fine sandy oxidized ware	2	2	RB
704	Burnt Flint		discarded	1	54	-
	Flint		Fine-grained, chalky cortex, heavily edge damaged	1	31	
707	CBM		Hard fired, orange sandy with grog temper, combing on one surface, 30mm thick	1	109	MIA-ERB
	LP-ERB Pottery	FQ	Flint and polished quartz tempered	1	5	
708	Iron		Ra. 1 Knife blade	5	36	MC3-C4
	RB Pottery	OXF RS	Oxford red-slipped ware	1	5	
709	Flint		Dual platform and multi platform flake cores, fine grained, both chalky cortex, moderately edge damaged	2	74	IA
	LP Pottery	QZ	Quartz tempered	1	11	
1110	Stone		Quern	22	105	-
1113	Flint		Fine-grained, slight edge damage	1	2	-
1114	Fired Clay		Hard fired, sandy, 2x buff, 1x orange	3	18	RB
	RB Pottery	OX1	Fine sandy oxidized ware	1	3	
1116	CBM		Hard fired, orange sandy with grog temper, 22mm thick	1	43	-
1605	RB Pottery	DOR BB1	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	21	LC2-C4
1704	Stone		Quern	5	722	-

*Codes in bold correspond to NFRFC types (Tomber and Dore 1998)

Table 2: Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) by weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	Total	Weight (g)
304	305	1	1	1
506	508	3	2	22
Total		4	4	
Weight		23	2	

BOS = cattle

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

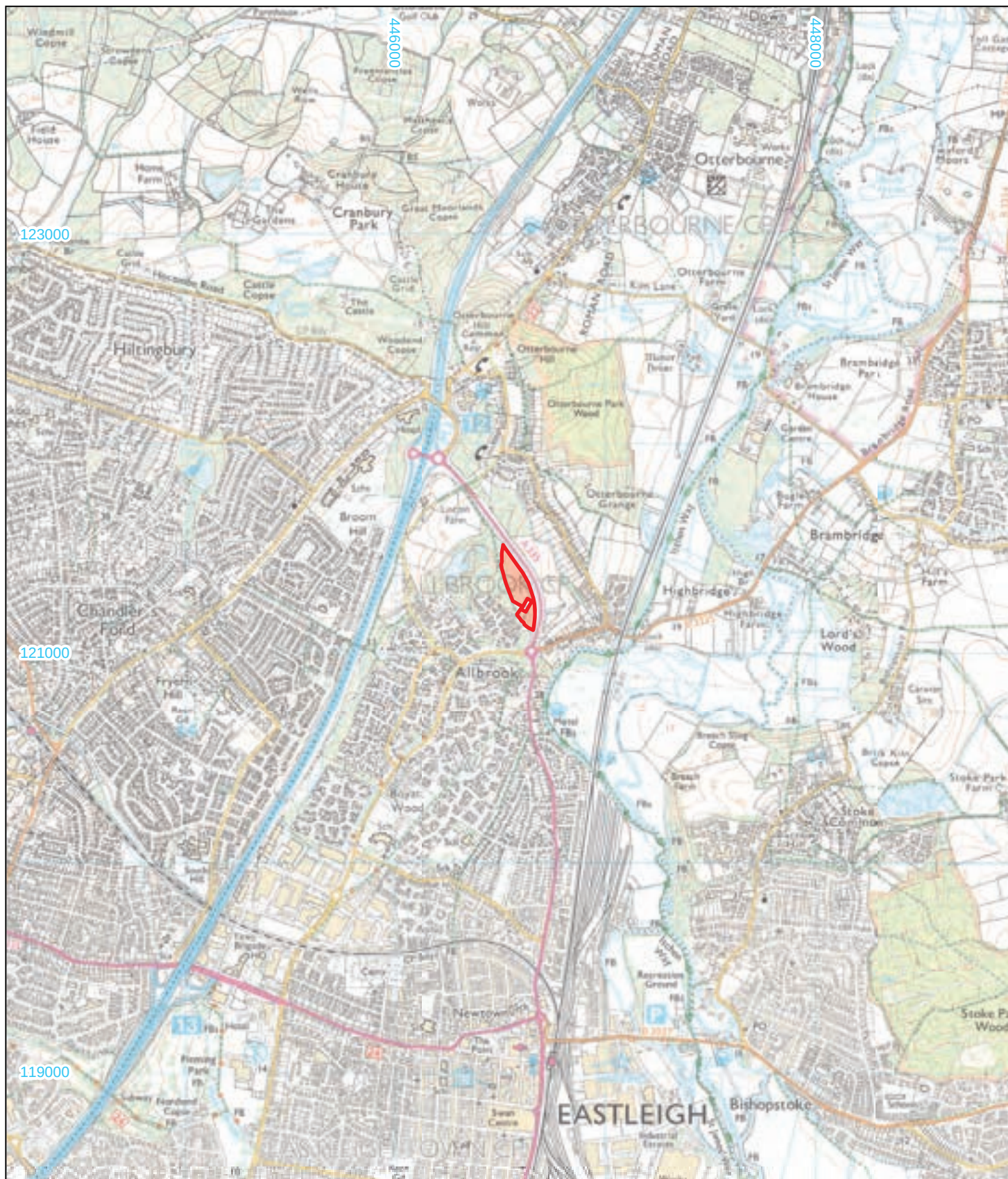
Table 3: Assessment of the paleoenvironmental material

Cut	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 3 Roman ditch												
304	305	105	11	55	90	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 5 Late Iron Age to Roman pit												
506	508	101	18	135	20	*	-	Indet	**	<i>Corylus avellana;</i> <i>Avena/</i> <i>Bromus;</i> <i>Lolium/</i> <i>Festuca</i>	****/*****	Bn (*)
506	509	102	1	70	5	-	-	-	-	-	****/*****	-
Trench 7 Roman pit												
703	708	106	9	255	5	-	-	-	*	<i>Carex;</i> <i>Rumex;</i> <i>Vicia</i>	****/*****	-
Trench 11 undated pits												
1103	1104	108	14	155	90	**	-	Wheat; Barley;	*	<i>Vicia</i>	**/**	-
1111	1113	103	17	75+	70	*	-	Barley;	*	<i>Avena-</i>	**/**	-
1109	1116	104	17	74	80	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-

Key: * = 1-4, ** = 5-19, *** = 20-49, **** = 50-99, ***** = >100 specimens, Bn = bone

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land West of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire	
Short description	In August 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation Land West of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire. A total of 22 trenches were excavated. Mesolithic/Neolithic activity was represented by a single worked flint, with flint of broad prehistoric date also recovered from later features. Prehistoric remains within the site are therefore reflective of low-level background activity. The majority of occupation spanned the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period in the form of ditches, pits and a possible trackway located within the northern part of the site. It is considered that the archaeological remains are reflective of Roman activity in the periphery of a settlement, perhaps in the transitional area between settlement and agricultural hinterland. Possible industrial or crop processing activity in the form of a pit containing burnt timbers was also recorded. This, along with the relatively limited quantities of domestic refuse, further strengthens this interpretation. A minor trackway with a possible flanking ditch may have delineated the extent of the settlement, perhaps linking the site into the network of local trackways and ultimately the major Bitterne-Winchester road.	
Project dates	14-24 August 2023	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Unsure	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire SO50 4LZ	
Study area (m ² /ha)	3.11 ha	
Site co-ordinates	Grid Reference (NGR): 445608 121318	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	HCC	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Niomi Edwards	
Project Supervisor	Pawel Jablonski	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Hampshire Cultural Trust	For example ceramics, lithics, animal bone, stone. Metal
Paper	Hampshire Cultural Trust	Trench sheets, Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Hampshire Cultural Trust and the Archaeology Data Service	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2023 <i>Land West of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report AN0735_1		



 Site boundary

0 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land West Of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh,
Hampshire

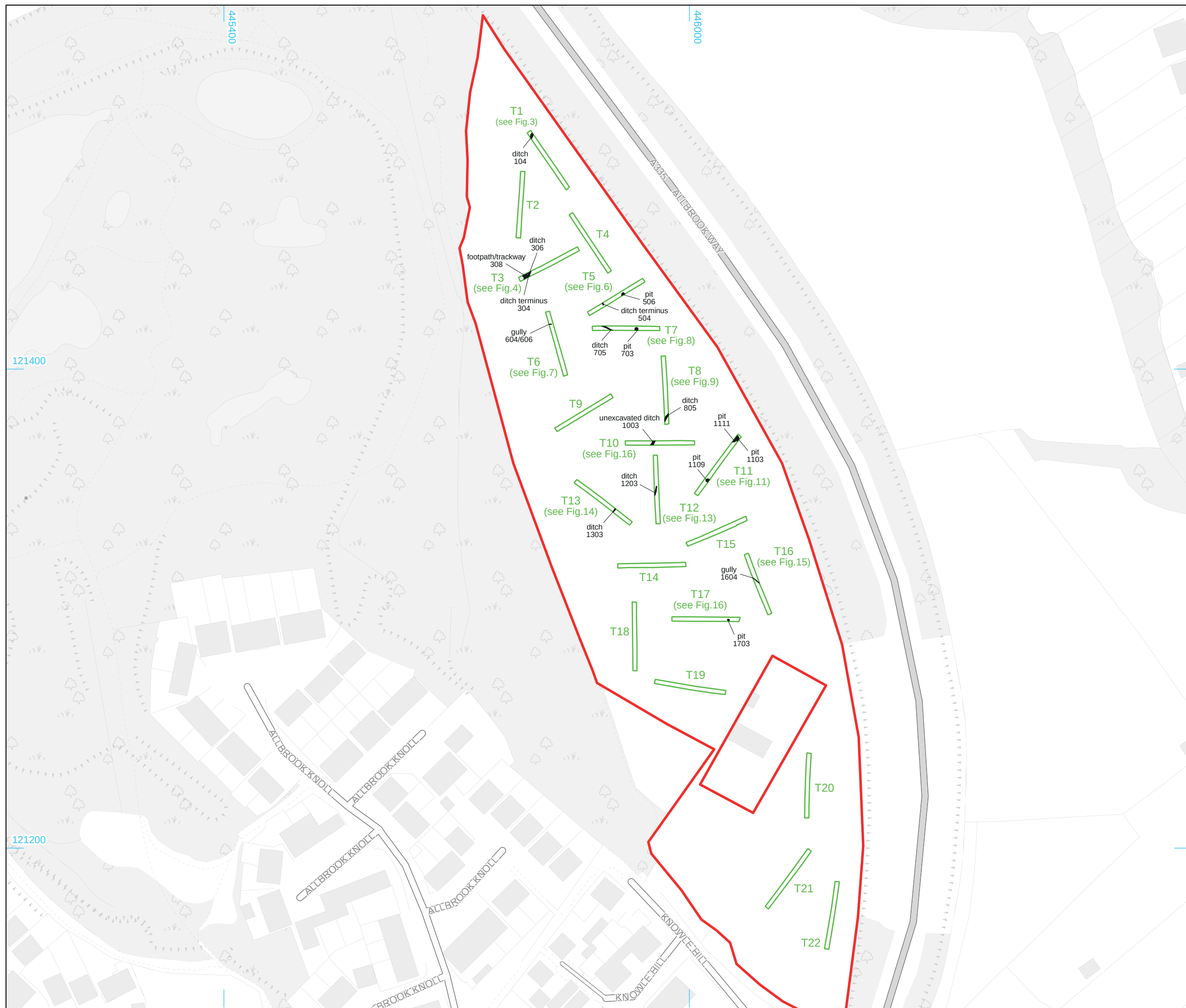
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY HMM
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY PJ
PROJECT NO. AN0735
DATE 20/09/2023
SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature

0 1:1500 75m

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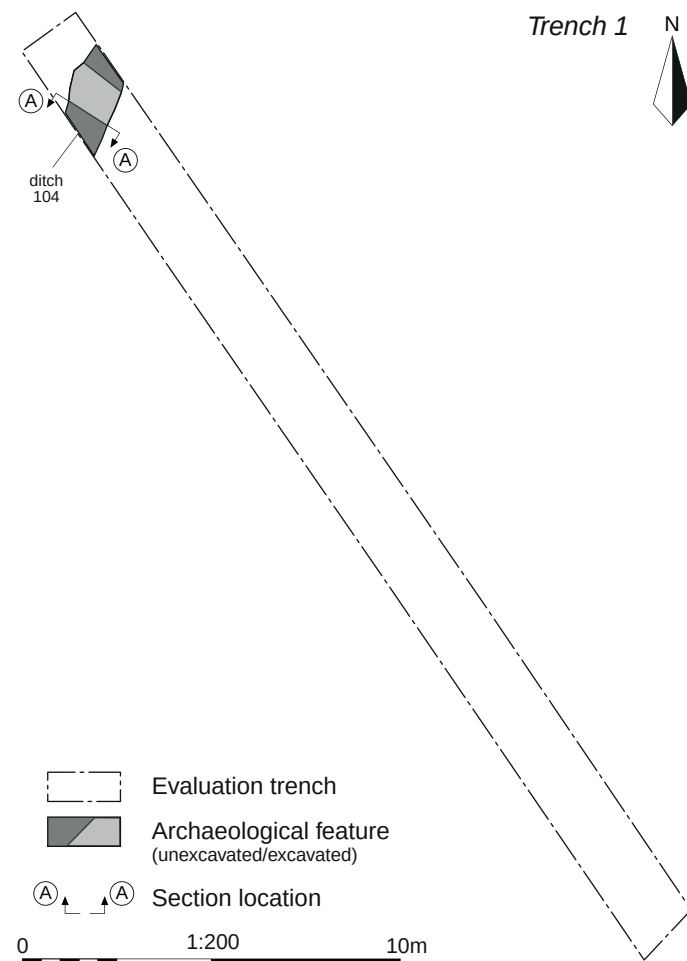


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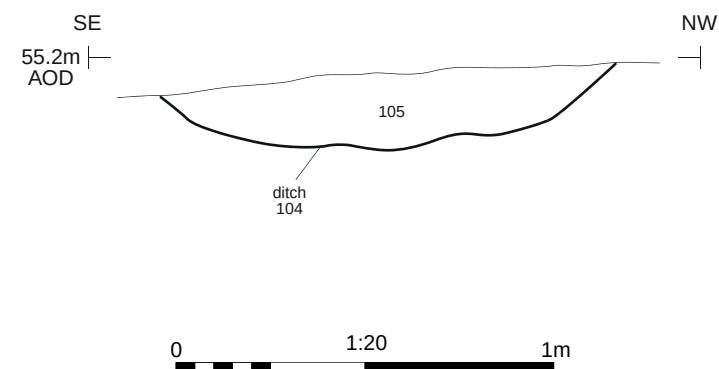
PROJECT TITLE
Land West Of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

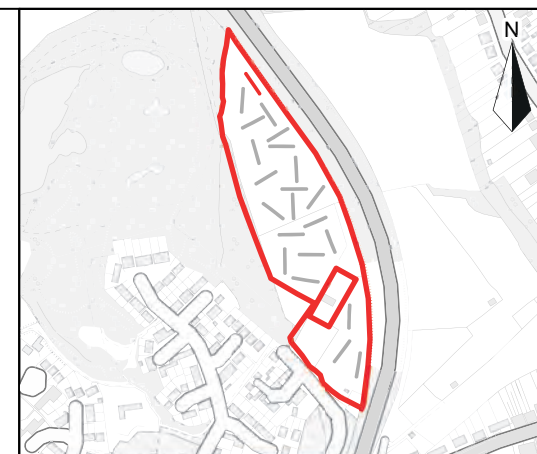
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/09/2023	2
APPROVED BY	JP	SCALE@A3	1:1500	



Section AA



Ditch 104, looking south-west (1m scale)



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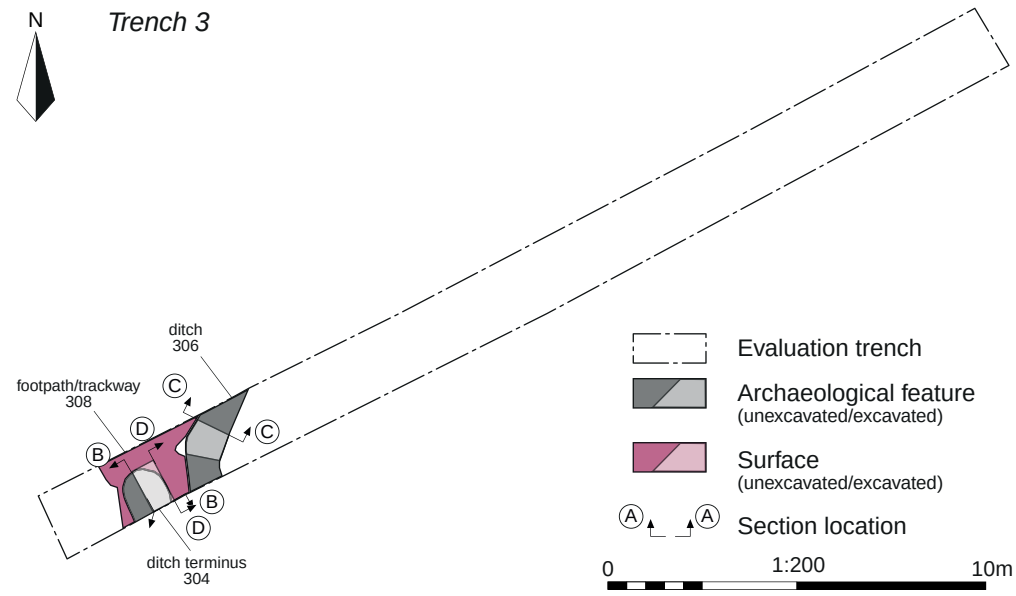
Cotswold Archaeology

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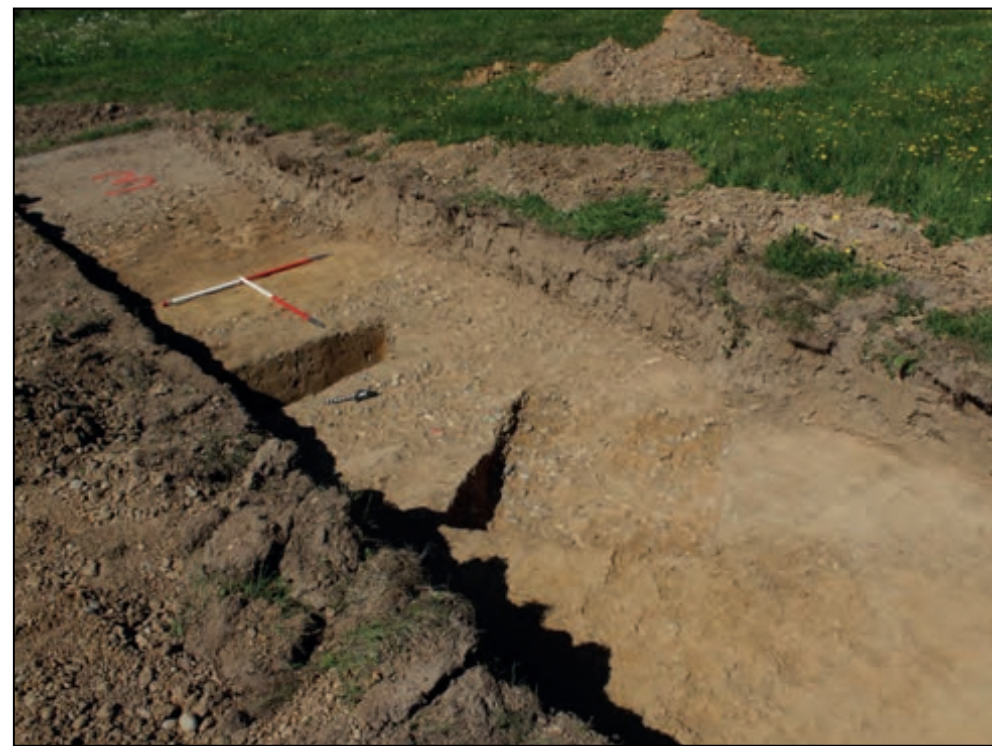
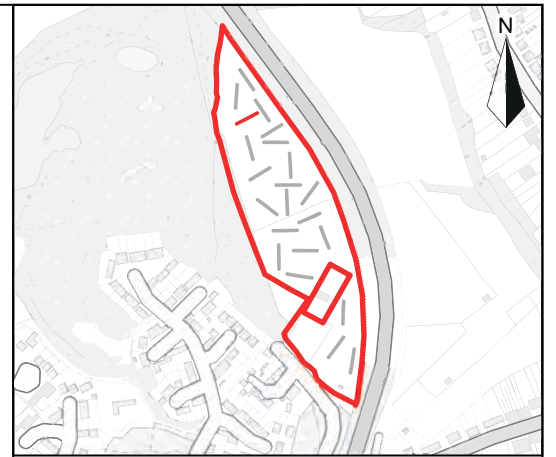
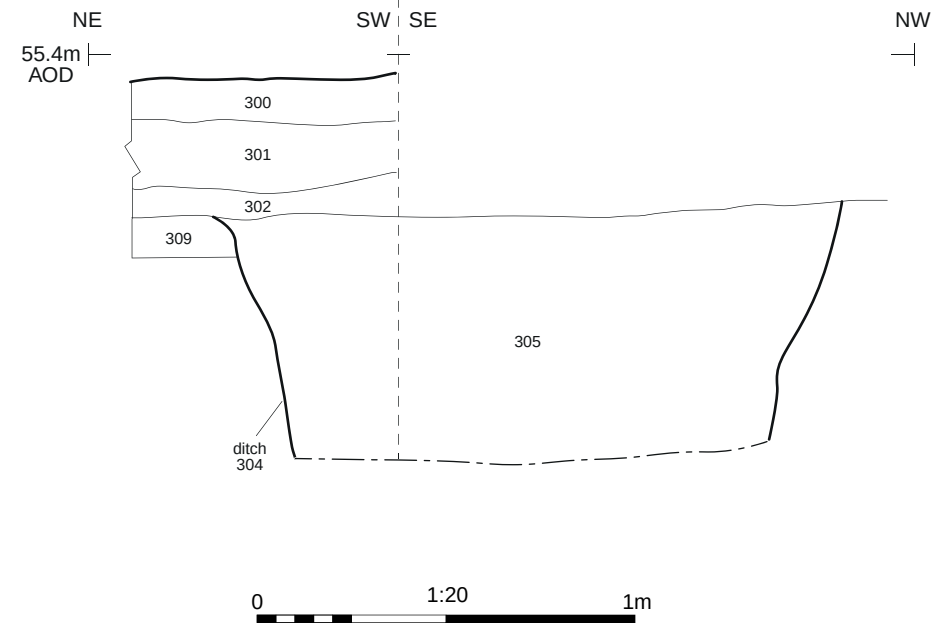
PROJECT TITLE
 Land West Of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh,
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0735	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/09/2023	3
APPROVED BY	JP	SCALE	A3 1:20 & 1:200	



Section BB



Terminus ditch 304, ditch 306, and footpath/trackway 308, looking north-west (1m scales)



Terminus ditch 304, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land West Of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh,
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 3: plan, section and
 photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0735	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/09/2023	4
APPROVED BY	JP	SCALE	A3 1:20 & 1:200	