

**An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Watching Brief at
KingsWorthyPrimary School, Winchester, Hampshire**

**NGR:449213 132992
NGR:SU4921332992**

**Project No: 4347
Site Code: KWP 10**

ASE Report No. 2011022

OASIS id:archaeol6-92172

Dylan Hopkinson MA

**With contributions by
Dr Lucy Allott, Luke Barber, Trista Clifford,
Karine Le Hegarat,
Sarah Porteus, and Justin Russell**

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Abstract

A programme of archaeological watching brief and strip map and sample exercise was undertaken on land at Kings Worthy Primary School, Winchester, Hampshire, during the construction of a new school extension. The work was undertaken between the 26th of July and 3rd August 2010 on behalf of Hampshire County Council. An area 252 metres² was excavated and recorded, and a four metre square shaft was observed under the watching brief.

The works revealed three archaeological features, a 19th – 20th century ditch and two undated postholes.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Archaeological Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Residue quantification
Appendix B: Flot and charcoal quantification

HER Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

FIGURES

Fig 1: Site Location Plan including HER Data
Fig 2: Site Plan
Fig 3: Plan, sections and photographs of features

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of site archive
Table 2: Recorded Contexts within Strip and Map Area

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief and strip map and sample during the construction of a new extension at Kings Worthy Primary School, near Winchester, Hampshire, hereafter referred to as 'the site' (NGR 449213 132992, Fig. 1)

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on a relatively flat area that gently slopes to the southeast. The land was previously occupied by the school grounds and is bounded by residential properties with playing fields to the northeast.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (1:50000 series, Sheet 299) shows that the underlying geology of the site is comprised of the Seaford Chalk Formation, described as white chalk with flints, with lenses of variable drift deposits.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Hampshire County Council for the development of a new single storey extension to the existing school buildings, including associated external works. The extension will be used as a children's centre and preschool. Following consultation with the Hampshire County Council's Archaeology and Buildings Team, a condition (9) was attached to the permission requiring that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the planning authority.'

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological strip, map and sample and watching brief was produced by Archaeology South East in July 2010 and was submitted to Hampshire County Council for approval prior to the commencement of work (ASE 2010). The documentation consisted of aims and objectives to fulfil during the work as well as the methods to be used during the archaeological investigation of the site.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of this work were outlined in the WSI and are summarised below (ASE 2010).

- To ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

- To further understand the nature of the Iron Age and medieval occupation of the site and the surrounding area.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological strip map and sample and watching brief undertaken by Nick Garland and Dylan Hopkinson between the 26th of July and 3rd August 2010. The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, Post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An Archaeological background of the area was prepared by Archaeology South-East as part of a post-excavation report for construction works on the northern extension of the school and is reproduced below with due acknowledgment (ASE 2008).

2.2 Summary

2.2.1 A 500m radius search of the Winchester City Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and of the online Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Buildings Register (AHBR) was undertaken. Pertinent results of the searches are detailed below and located on Figure 1.

2.2 Early prehistoric period (*before c.2500 BC*)

2.2.1 Very little is known about the prehistory of this particular area prior to the Iron Age. The archaeological record is sparse, perhaps suggesting that this part of Kings Worthy had little or no occupation until the Iron Age period.

2.2.2 The earliest evidence of human activity in the vicinity of the site comprises a Palaeolithic axe, which was recovered in 1925 from the field to the east of Hinton Cottage, c.200m east of the site (Fig. 1 No. 1; NGR: approx. SU 495 330; SMR: MWC3025).

2.3 Bronze Age period (*c.2500 BC to c.800 BC*)

2.3.1 Several possible Bronze Age inhumation burials were discovered in 1924 on Nations Hill, c.200m west of the site, although the dating of these is uncertain (Fig. 1 No. 2; NGR: SU 490 329; SMR: MWC2944).

2.4 Iron Age period (*c.800 BC to AD 42*)

2.4.1 Nearby Winchester is the site of an Iron Age settlement, consisting of a large earthwork, dating to the first and second centuries BC (Wacher 1997, 291).

2.4.2 Archaeological investigation and recording was undertaken in 1995 at Eversley Park Recreation Ground, adjacent to the northeast boundary of the Primary School grounds. Part of an Iron Age settlement was revealed, which was thought to extend beyond the area investigated in all directions, although not all of the features could be excavated and dated (Figs. 1 No. 3; NGR: SU 4930 3307; SMR: MWC5526-43; Winchester Museums Service 1995). The following information is derived from the report of the excavations at this site (Winchester Museums Service 1995) and from the associated HER records (SMR: MWC5526-43).

2.4.3 A curvilinear feature was revealed at the northeast end of the site, comprising three sections of curving gully, which was thought to represent a circular structure or enclosure. At other Iron Age sites in Wessex and particularly at Winnall Down, a settlement dating to the Middle Iron Age period c.2.5km to

the south, similar gullies have been interpreted as part of round house structures.

- 2.4.4 A pit within the round house produced an assemblage of butchered limb bones from mature horses and cattle, which appear to have been particularly selected for marrow extraction, and some of which show signs of dog gnawing. This pit also contained a fragment of rotary quern, a circular piece of worked bone, hearth lining and fragments of Early or Middle Iron Age pottery, including both locally produced and imported wares.
- 2.4.5 A pit of 'beehive' shape was excavated at the southwest end of the site, which produced a large quantity of burnt flint, fragments of both rotary and saddle quern stones, a chalk loom weight, burnt daub, briquetage, sling stones and fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery.
- 2.4.6 A number of postholes were present across the site, not all of which could be excavated, but no clear structures were identifiable. A group of poorly defined features was present in the south-western area of the site, which were thought to represent quarrying activities.
- 2.4.7 During construction works on the northern extension of the school Iron Age features were identified which included a large ditch; probable grain storage pit (containing the remains of three foetal or neonate dogs); part of a large, probably circular, post-built structure; and several other postholes and pits. A small rectangular enclosure and infant burial were also uncovered, whose spatial association suggested an Iron Age date, but were not dated by artefacts. The post-built structure appears to have been much larger than similar structures of this period interpreted as roundhouses and may have served a communal purpose (Fig. 1 No. 12; NGR: SU 49245 32974).
- 2.4.8 These Iron Age features appear to be contemporary with other similar features found during previous archaeological investigations nearby, suggesting that the Iron Age occupation encompasses a much larger area than previously thought.

2.5 Roman period (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 2.5.1 Winchester, *Venta Belgarum*, was an important Roman town and the area around it is rich in archaeological evidence from this period. It was the capital of an administrative area known as *civitas Belgarum*, which was a conglomeration of several local settlements or tribal units extending westwards towards Bath (Wacher 1997: 291-301).
- 2.5.2 Kings Worthy Primary School lies within c.350m of the course of a Roman road connecting Winchester and Silchester, now partially underlying the modern A33 Basingstoke Road (Fig. 1 No. 4; NGR: SU 492 324 to 550 400; SMR: MWC2967). An Iron Age farm and Roman villa complex lies c.500m northwest of the site at Woodhams Farm (Fig. 1 No. 5; AHBR: 23798-9; Winchester Museums Service 1995).
- 2.5.3 A small inhumation cemetery, thought to date to the Romano-British period, and a large, undated ditch were uncovered during construction work off Campion Way in 1986, c.95m northwest of the site (Figs. 1 No. 6; NGR: SU

4920 3305; SMR: MWC3022). During earlier development work undertaken nearby, archaeological features were also observed, including a ditch, along with artefacts such as flint flakes, bone and pottery (Figs. 1 No. 7; NGR: SU 4917 3303; SMR: MWC3020). The bone was not retained and it is uncertain whether it was human or animal, so it is possible that these features are related to the aforementioned cemetery.

- 2.5.4 Two Romano-British coins have also been found in the area near Frampton Way, c.200m north of the site, although the exact locations of the findspots are uncertain (Fig. 1 No. 8; NGR: SU 492 332; SMR: MWC3021).
- 2.5.5 A watching brief undertaken during groundworks in 1994 at Morton House, c.150m southwest of the site, revealed a 28 metre-long section of an early Romano-British ditch aligned northwest-southeast, and an undated, three-metre-wide track-way aligned northeast-southwest, which consisted of a series of parallel grooves (Fig. 1 No. 9; NGR: SU 4915 3286; SMR: MWC2946, MWC2947, MWC2948; Winchester Museums Service 1994).
- 2.5.6 Another watching brief was undertaken nearby in 1996, during which a 20 metre-long section of a similar ditch was uncovered, also aligned northwest-southeast (Fig. 1 No. 10; NGR: SU 4913 3283; SMR: MWC6072). This may represent a continuation of the ditch exposed previously, although this section remains undated.
- 2.5.7 A small group of Roman dated postholes were also identified during the construction works on the northern extension of the school.

2.6 Early Medieval period (AD 410 to 1066)

- 2.6.1 Kings Worthy is thought to house the site of an early medieval Royal palace, which is mentioned in documentary sources, although its exact location is unknown (AHBR: 53734). An Anglo-Saxon burial ground is known at Worthy Park, east of the Roman road, c.650m east of the site (Fig. 1 No. 11; Winchester Museum Service 1995).

2.7 Medieval period (1066 to 1540)

- 2.7.1 A probable medieval track-way has been identified on aerial photographs of the area (NGR: SU 49 33; AHBR: 53743). It runs along the south bank of the River Itchen, skirting Easton Down.
- 2.7.2 A number of medieval linear features aligned northeast-southwest were identified during the works on the northern school extension and interpreted as a road or track-way. These contained medieval nails possibly from horseshoes dated to between 11th and 14th centuries.

2.8 Post-Medieval and Modern periods (1540 to present)

- 2.8.1 Several listed buildings dating from the 17th to 20th centuries are located in Kings Worthy and neighbouring Abbots Worthy, c.400-500m to the south and southeast of the site respectively (SMR: MWC2949, MWC2950, MWC2951,

MWC2952, MWC2958, MWC2960, MWC2961, MWC2963, MWC2964, MWC2965, MWC4583).

- 2.8.2 Hinton House, which lies to the southeast of the site, was built in the 1860s and comprises of a large house with symmetrical garden front, two canted bays, sash windows, a side entrance with a large classical porch and a large service wing to the rear (AHBR: 42701).
- 2.8.3 Ordnance Survey maps dated between 1843 and 1943 show that the site of Kings Worthy Primary School was open land during this period, with some field or property boundaries appearing across the area in the early 20th century (Hampshire County Council Environment Department 2005).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The areas covered by the strip, map and sample and watching brief are shown on Figure 2. The strip, map and sample areas were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). All of the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a 13 ton 360° excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually and also scanned with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.2** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections generally drawn at a scale of 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection.
- 3.3** A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.
- 3.4** Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. The excavation was taken, in spits of no more than 0.1m for the top and sub soil, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural'.

Number of Contexts	11 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	5 sheets
Bulk Samples	4 samples
Photographs	4 colour slides, 4 B+W, 26 digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Fig. 3)

4.1 Strip and Map Area

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height (m) above datum
001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	68.07
002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.24 m	67.80
003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.56
004	Cut	Cut of ditch	4.75 m	0.65 m	0.18 m	67.21
005	Fill	Fill of ditch	4.75 m	0.65 m	0.18 m	-
006	Cut	Cut of ditch	4.75 m	0.58 m	0.25 m	67.22
007	Fill	Fill of ditch	4.75 m	0.58 m	0.25 m	-
008	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.32 m	0.30 m	0.18 m	66.88
009	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.32 m	0.30 m	0.18 m	-
010	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.35 m	0.33 m	0.20 m	66.87
011	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.35 m	0.33 m	0.20 m	-

Table 2: Recorded Contexts within Strip and Map Area

Summary

- 4.1.1 The natural chalk [003] was observed between 67.56m AOD in the northwest of the site and 66.78m in the south of the site. A 0.24m thick subsoil layer of mid brown clayey silt with frequent flecks of chalk [002] overlay the natural and underneath a 0.27m thick layer of mid brown clayey silt topsoil [001].
- 4.1.2 A number of features were observed cutting the natural. In the northeast of the site a linear cut extended into the site for a distance of 4.75m on a northeast-southwest alignment [004; 006]. The cut had a squared profile and was 0.25m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt [005; 007]; containing fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) dating to 17th to 19th centuries and eight sherds of unglazed flowerpot of 19th to 20th century date.
- 4.1.3 Eight metres to the south of the linear cut two postholes were observed [008 and 010], these were both 0.32 metres in diameter and 0.18 and 0.20 metres deep respectively. The fills of these postholes [009; 011] were mid brown clayey silt and contained no artefacts.
- 4.1.4 A number of other cut features were observed but not recorded as they were evidently modern in origin; mostly related to existing services visible on the ground surface.

4.2 Watching Brief Area

4.2.1 A waste water shaft 3.60m by 4.00m was monitored but revealed no archaeological features. Topsoil [001], subsoil [002] and natural [003], as detailed in the strip map and sample area, were the only contexts recorded.

4.2.2 No archaeology was observed in this area.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary by Trista Clifford

5.1.1 A small collection of finds was recovered during the archaeological investigations at Kings Worthy Primary School, Winchester. The finds are summarised in Table 3 below

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Cu.AI.	Wt (g)	white metal	Wt (g)	slag	Wt (g)
5			1	6	1	6			1	94	1	16	1	<2			1	58
7	8	88	3	112			1	24	1	16					1	6		
11					1	194												

Table 3 Quantification of finds

5.2 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Context [007] produced eight sherds from unglazed earthenware flower pots with simple rims. One sherd has a partial stamp running around the vessel below the rim: '..ANK'. All are of a later 19th- to mid 20th- century type.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of four fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. Context [007] contained two fragments of curved tile or pot of probable 17th to 19th century date, one fragment was in an orange sandy fabric with sparse medium quartz and fine voids, the other in an orange fabric with abundant fine quartz. Also in context [007] was a fragment of grey sandy lime mortar with chalk flecks and coarse sand. Context [005] contained a single fragment of probable brick in a fine sandy orange fabric, the fragment is undated.

5.4 The Ironwork by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 Only two iron objects were recovered. Context [005] produced a probable tin can of modern date, whilst a heavy duty nail came from context [007]. This is also modern in date.

5.5 The other metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.5.1 An unidentified copper alloy object, of 20th century date was recovered from context [005]. It was formed from a spring wrapped around a central ball of ?cotton thread. Context [007] contained a white metal tube of the type which would normally contain ointment of paint, also of modern date.

5.6 The Glass by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 A single fragment of colourless glass deriving from a large bottle was recovered from context [005]. It is post medieval in date.

5.7 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 A single piece of slag was recovered from the site (context [005]). This consists of a quite well aerated piece of fuel ash type which could have derived from a number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths.

5.8 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 Late post-medieval context [007] produced a single piece of coal shale, a type typically found mixed in with better burning coal imported for fuel.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott and Karine Le Hegarat

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Four soil bulk samples were taken during the strip, map and sample at Kings Worthy Primary School to establish evidence for environmental indicators such as charred macrobotanicals, charcoal, bones and shells. Samples <1> and <2> were retrieved from the fills of possible post-medieval ditches [004] and [006] and samples <3> and <4> originated from the fills of possible post-medieval postholes [008] and [010].

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 All samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank; the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix A). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and an overview of their contents recorded (Appendix B). Preliminary identifications have been provided for macrobotanical remains and charcoal through reference to modern comparative material and reference atlases (Cappers et al. 2006, Hather 2000, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including a relatively substantial quantity of wood charcoal fragments, a small amount of charred macrobotanical remains, faunal remains including mammal and fish bones as well as fly puparia and molluscan fauna. Sampling has also produced a moderate quantity of artefactual remains. In samples <1> and <2>, from ditch fill deposits, they consisted principally of industrial debris including vesicular materials that could indicate the presence of coke, glassy material, clinker-like material, slag fragments, magnetic material and spherical hammerscales. Ceramic building material, glass, iron nails, pottery and fire cracked flints were also evident in the residues.

6.3.2 On the whole the samples produced large flots (sample <1>, 140ml; sample <2>, 640ml; sample <3>, 180ml and sample <4>, 140ml). With the exception of the flot from sample <1> which contained very low percentage of uncharred botanical materials, the remaining flots produced a large amount of uncharred vegetation including mainly woody roots but also stem fragments and uncharred seeds such as elder (*Sambucus nigra*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*), common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) and sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*). The large quantity of roots in samples <2, 3 and 4> is indicative of podological processes and suggests potential contamination of the deposits. As no waterlogged conditions were present at the site, the uncharred seeds are probably modern or relatively recent contaminants introduced through root actions.

6.3.3 The presence of wood charcoal fragments varied amongst the four samples. While a limited quantity of wood charcoal fragments (often <4mm in size) was present in samples <3> and <4> from the fills, [009] and [011], of postholes [008] and [010], fragments were more abundant in samples <1> and <2>.

from ditch fill contexts. Both assemblages from samples <1> and <2> included vitrified charcoal as well as other charred material that is probably of industrial origin and is almost certainly associated with the slag and other industrial remains recorded in these deposits. Anatomical features are sufficiently well preserved in a few charcoal fragments only and initial identifications indicate the presence of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) in sample <2>, including some roundwood fragments.

- 6.3.4 On the whole, charred macrobotanicals were relatively scarce. Samples <1 and 2> produced infrequent wild/weed seeds including two moderately to poorly preserved common pea/vetch/tare (*Pisum/Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), a single cleaver/woodruff (*Galium* sp./*Asperula arvensis*) and a single probable mallow (cf. *Malva* sp.) as well as a hazelnut shell fragment (cf. *Corylus avellana*) and a probable beech bract (cf. *Fagus sylvatica*). Samples <3 and 4> from posthole contexts contained a single poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grain (*Cereal*ia), two wild/weed seeds (common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) and probable caper spurge (cf. *Euphorbia lathyris*)) as well as an indeterminate charred plant remain.
- 6.3.5 The flots also contained some fly puparia, which could be modern, infrequent small mammal bone fragments, a single fish bone and moderate concentrations of land snail shells.

6.4 Discussion and Conclusions

- 6.4.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental and artefactual remains. The environmental remains included wood charcoal fragments, charred macrobotanicals, mammal and fish bones as well as land snail shells and fly puparia. Sampling also highlighted a high level of modern disturbance in the deposits from ditch [006].
- 6.4.2 The assemblage of charred macrobotanical remains is too limited and poorly preserved to enable interpretations relating to local past vegetation environment, plant use or cultivation. The infrequent charred macrobotanicals held within the deposits most likely represent general waste materials and/or background scatters and may derive from the local environment or perhaps from domestic and agricultural activities in the area.
- 6.4.3 The flots and residues from samples <1> and <2> yielded a substantial amount of industrial debris as well as vitrified charcoal. Vitrification of wood charcoal can result from charring at high temperatures (Braadbaart & Poole 2008) commonly reached in fires and furnaces used for industrial purposes and this charcoal is almost certainly associated with these activities. Charcoal fragments that are sufficiently well preserved to provide identifications are not numerous and although beech would have provided a suitable fuel, it is possible that other woody taxa were also targeted but are less well preserved and have therefore not been identified. Although it is probable that charcoal in the fills of ditches [004] and [006] might be associated with industrial activities these remains are not in their primary context (in which they became charred) and the origin of the fragments is therefore uncertain. The fills of the ditches might also have accumulated over an extended period of time, while the ditches were in use and the charcoal assemblage could in fact derive from a range of activities within the local vicinity (industrial but also domestic).

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1** Of the three archaeological features recorded on the site only one contained datable material; this being a northeast-southwest ditch. The pottery and associated artefacts suggest a 19th – 20th century date.
- 7.2** The two further features were postholes, which could not be dated or related to other historic features.
- 7.3** Despite the extensive and dense Iron Age activity identified during an earlier phase of development within the school grounds and on the Eversley Park Excavations to the northeast, there is a clear absence of activity from this period on the site.
- 7.4** The more dispersed Roman activity observed on these sites was also absent.
- 7.5** While the northeast-southwest ditch observed shares the same alignment as a large number of ditches on these other sites they do not appear to have any great antiquity.
- 7.6** The evaluation was successful in determining the presence of archaeological features on site. It is thought that further archaeological remains would have been visible had they been present, and consequently, that the observed finds and features recorded accurately reflects the degree of surviving activity on the site.

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APPENDIX A

Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm (including vitrified charcoal/ coal?)	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm (including vitrified charcoal/ coal?)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	5	Fill of ditch [04]	20	20	**	94	***	136	*	<2			*	<2	*	<2	CBM */24g - FCF */<2g - Glass */<2g - Pot */<2g - Slag ***/130g - Fe */<2g - Magnetic material ***/12g -
2	7	Fill of ditch [06]	20	20	***	100	***	8	*	<2	*	<2	*	4	*	<2	Hammer scales */<2g - Slag ****/317g - Fe */<2g - Glass */<2g - Aluminium */<2g - FCF */32g - CBM */32g - Pots */8g - Stone */2g - Glass */6g - Metal */16g - Magnetic mat. **/<2g
3	9	Fill of posthole [08]	10	10											*	2	Ind. Debris ***/4g - FCF */<2g - CBM */<2g
4	11	Fill of posthole [10]	20	20	**	2	***	2			*	<2			**	2	FCF*/34g

APPENDIX B

Flot and charcoal quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal/ Industrial >4mm	Charcoal / Industrial <4mm	Charcoal /Industrial <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical based	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Industrial debris hammerscale
1	5	72	140	4	25	*** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Fumaria officianis</i> , Caryophyllaceae	**	***	****				*	<i>Galium</i> sp./ <i>Asperula arvensis</i>	++						*** 26% 2 types	Ind. ***19% HS * 1%
2	7	170	640	60	10	** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Fumaria officianis</i> , Chenopodiaceae	***	****	****				*	<i>Pisum/Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., cf <i>Malva</i> sp.	++	*	cf. <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (bract), cf. <i>Corylus avellana</i> (shell frag.)	++	* FP (1)	* (1)	** 5% 3 types	Ind. ***19% HS * 1%
3	9	22	180	70	12	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		**	**				*	cf. <i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	++	*	indet. CPR	+	* FP		*** 10% 3 types	*
4	11	20	140	60	10	** <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> , cf. <i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	*	**	***	*	Cerealia	+	*	<i>Fumaria officianis</i>	++				** FP		*** 20% 3 types	*

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	KWP 10					
Identification Name and Address	Kings Worthy Primary School Church Lane Kings Worthy Winchester Hampshire SO23 7QS					
County, District &/or Borough	City of Winchester, Hampshire					
OS Grid Refs.	449213 132992					
Geology	Seafood Chalk Formation (BGS Sheet 299)					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4347					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other X SMS
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 26/07/10 to 03/08/10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Hampshire County Council					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
100 Word Summary.						
<p>A programme of archaeological watching brief and strip map and sample exercise was undertaken on land at Kings Worthy Primary School, Winchester, Hampshire, during the construction of a new school extension. The work was undertaken between the 26th of July and 3rd August 2010 on behalf of Hampshire County Council. An area 252 metres² was excavated and recorded, and a four metre square shaft was observed under the watching brief.</p> <p>The works revealed three archaeological features, a 19th – 20th century ditch and two undated postholes.</p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-92172

Project details

Project name	Kings Worthy Primary School, Winchester, Hampshire, S023 7QS
Short description of the project	<i>A programme of archaeological watching brief and strip map and sample exercise was undertaken on land at Kings Worthy Primary School, Winchester, Hampshire, during the construction of a new school extension. The work was undertaken between the 26th of July and 3rd August 2010 on behalf of Hampshire County Council. An area 252 metres² was excavated and recorded, and a four metre square shaft was observed under the watching brief. The works revealed three archaeological features, a 19th – 20th century ditch and two undated postholes.</i>
Project dates	Start: 26-07-2010 End: 03-08-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KWP 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Measured Survey','Targeted Trenches','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER KINGS WORTHY Kings Worthy Primary School, Winchester, Hampshire
Postcode	S023 7QS

Study area	277.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 49213 32992 51.0935925929 -1.297170463830 51 05 36 N 001 17 49 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Project supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hampshire County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project

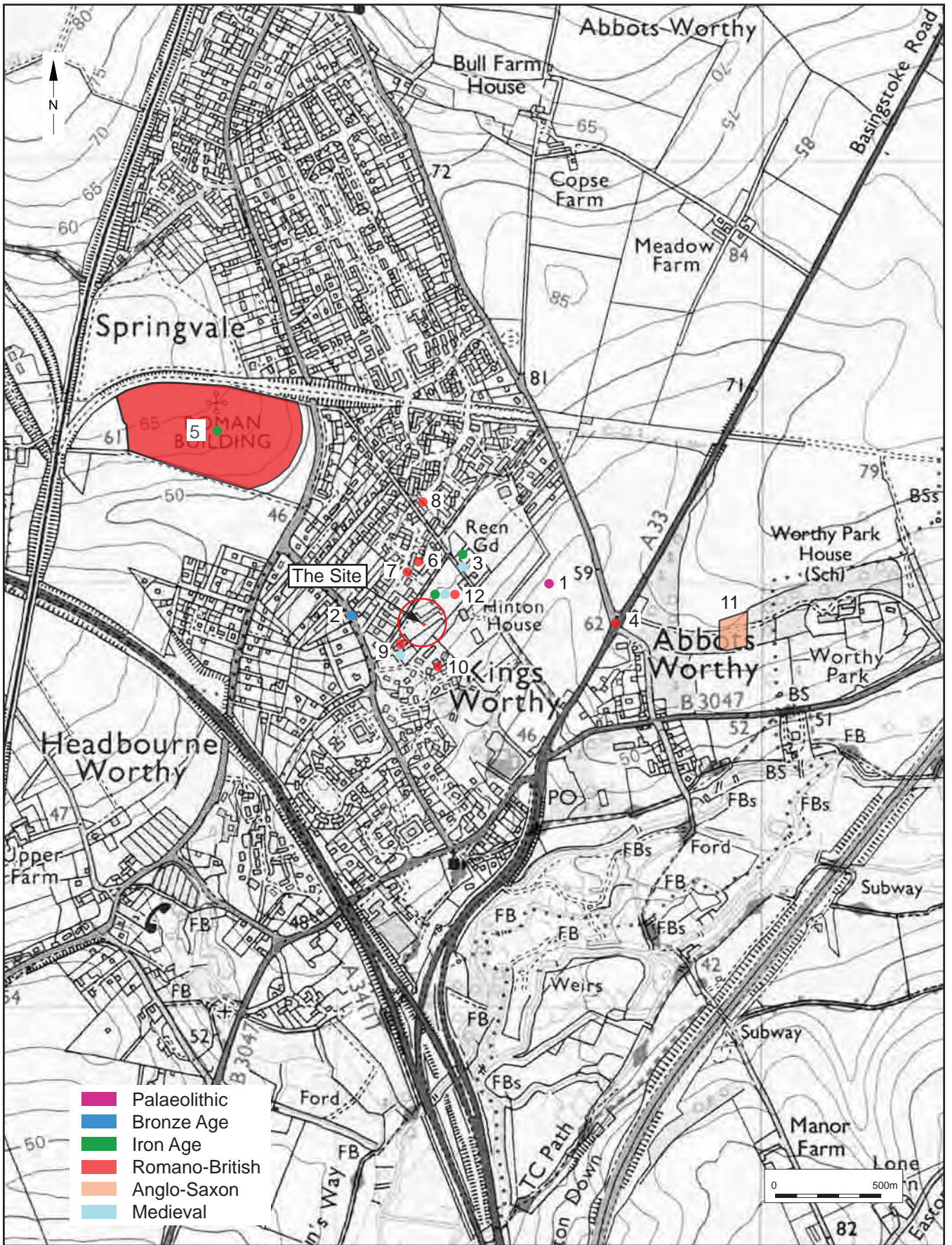
bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Watching Brief at Kings Worthy Primary School, Winchester, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hopkinson, D.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2011022
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, Brighton
Description	A4 23 pages with three figures
<hr/>	
Entered by	Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	28 January 2011

34

33

32

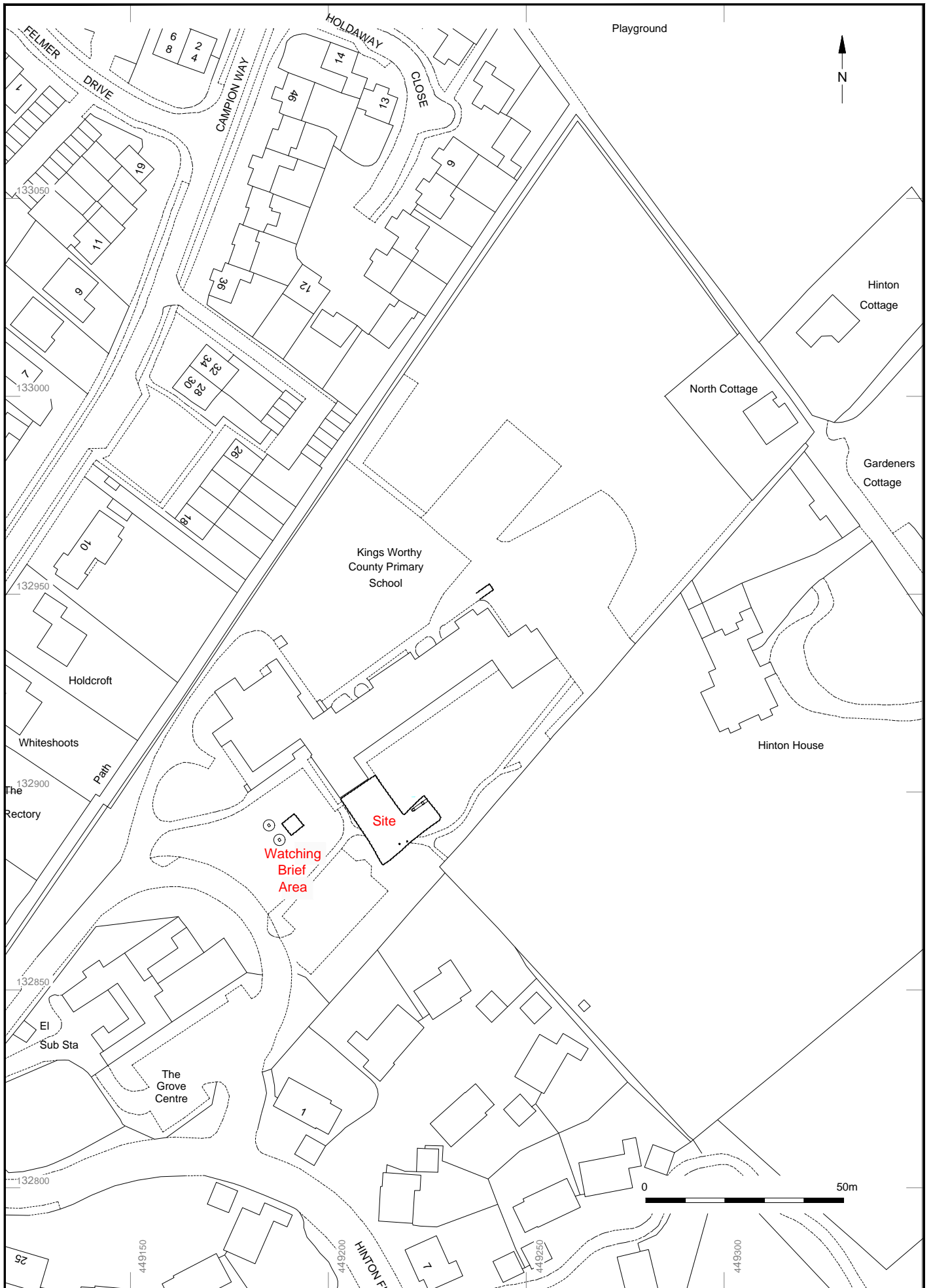


49

50

© Archaeology South-East		Kings Worthy Primary School	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4347	January 2011	Plan showing H.E.R. Data	
Report Ref: 2011022	Drawn by: DJH		

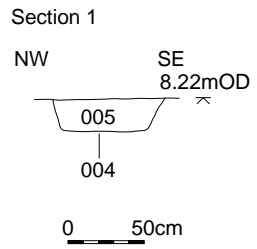
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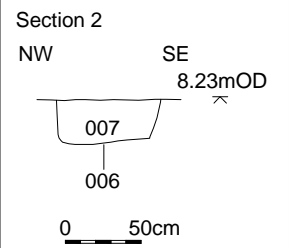
Archaeology South-East		Kings Worthy Primary School		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4347	January 2011	Site Plan		
Report Ref: 2011022	Drawn by: DJH			



Ditch 004 looking north-east



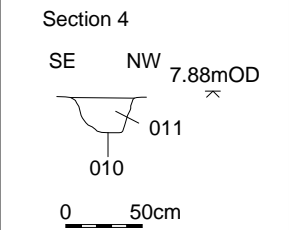
Ditch 006 looking north-east



Posthole 008 looking south-east



Posthole 010 looking south-west



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