The Early Iron Age enclosure at Winnall Down II: an interim report on the 2006 excavations

By
Oliver Davis

CARDIFF STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY
SPECIALIST REPORT NUMBER 28

Cardiff Studies in Archaeology Specialist Report Number 28

The Early Iron Age enclosure at Winnall Down II, Hampshire: an interim report on the 2006 excavations

Published by:

School of History and Archaeology
Cardiff University
PO Box 909
Cardiff CF1 3XU
United Kingdom

Tel: 02920 874821
Fax: 02920 874929

http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/hisar

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to the Prehistoric Society and Cardiff University for providing the funds for me to carry out this excavation. My thanks are extended to the landowner Mr Richard Cowen, for allowing these excavations to take place, and to Mr Andy Elworthy and Miss Vanessa Fox of Vitacress for all of their logistical support and valuable time. In particular, I am grateful to Mr Niall Sharples for encouraging me, and for his support throughout. None of this work could have taken place without the help of Nick Wells, Kate Waddington, Tim Young, Jess Mills, Katherine Adams, Penny Bickle, Elaine Morris, Ian Dennis, Bob Jones, Sue Virgo, Aled Cooke and all of the students of Cardiff University whose time and effort was invaluable. Finally, I would like to thank Merryn Evans, for her continued support and digging skills!

INTRODUCTION

In 1974 Colin Bowen discovered by aerial photography a pair of enclosures, Winnall Down I and II (Figure 1), less than 2km north-east of Winchester in Hampshire (Fasham 1985). The proposals for the M3 motorway and its interchanges (Junction 9) meant that one of these enclosures (Winnall Down I) was to be largely destroyed. The threat of destruction, offered the opportunity for the total investigation of a small enclosure, which would be a 'type-site' for the final decades of the 20th Century comparable to that of Little Woodbury (Bersu 1940).

The subsequent excavation of Winnall Down I by Peter Fasham (1985) was a rare exercise insofar as only a few Iron Age sites in Britain have been excavated to such an extent that their entire plans could be recorded. However, there was no attempt to examine the adjacent enclosure Winnall Down II, which lay only 300m to the east. Its date and relationship to Winnall Down I was not known, although its size and shape (Figure 2) and proximity to Winnall Down I, suggested that the two sites were both enclosed settlements of the Early to Middle Iron Age (c.600-200 BC).

Paired enclosure sites such as these, although relatively common in the Iron Age of southern Britain (e.g. Little Woodbury and Great Woodbury, Bersu 1940) have never been studied in any great detail. Consequently, several important questions have gone unanswered, most notably, were paired enclosure sites occupied contemporaneously? Further issues to be addressed included establishing the nature and density of any occupation within both enclosures, and whether this reflected a difference in function or the social status of the individuals or family groups occupying the enclosures. Winnall Down II provided a perfect opportunity to conduct such an inter-site comparison.

Fasham's excavations on Winnall Down revealed that this particular part of the Wessex landscape provided a focus for prehistoric settlement activity (Fasham 1985; Fasham *et al.* 1989). The strategy of total excavation and recovery provided a comprehensive and complementary dataset with which the artefact assemblages and spatial patternings of Winnall Down II can be compared, and allows for an unparalleled examination of a rural landscape. The research is integral to developing the understanding of wider landscape issues that concern the relationships between hillforts, enclosures, field systems and linear earthworks.

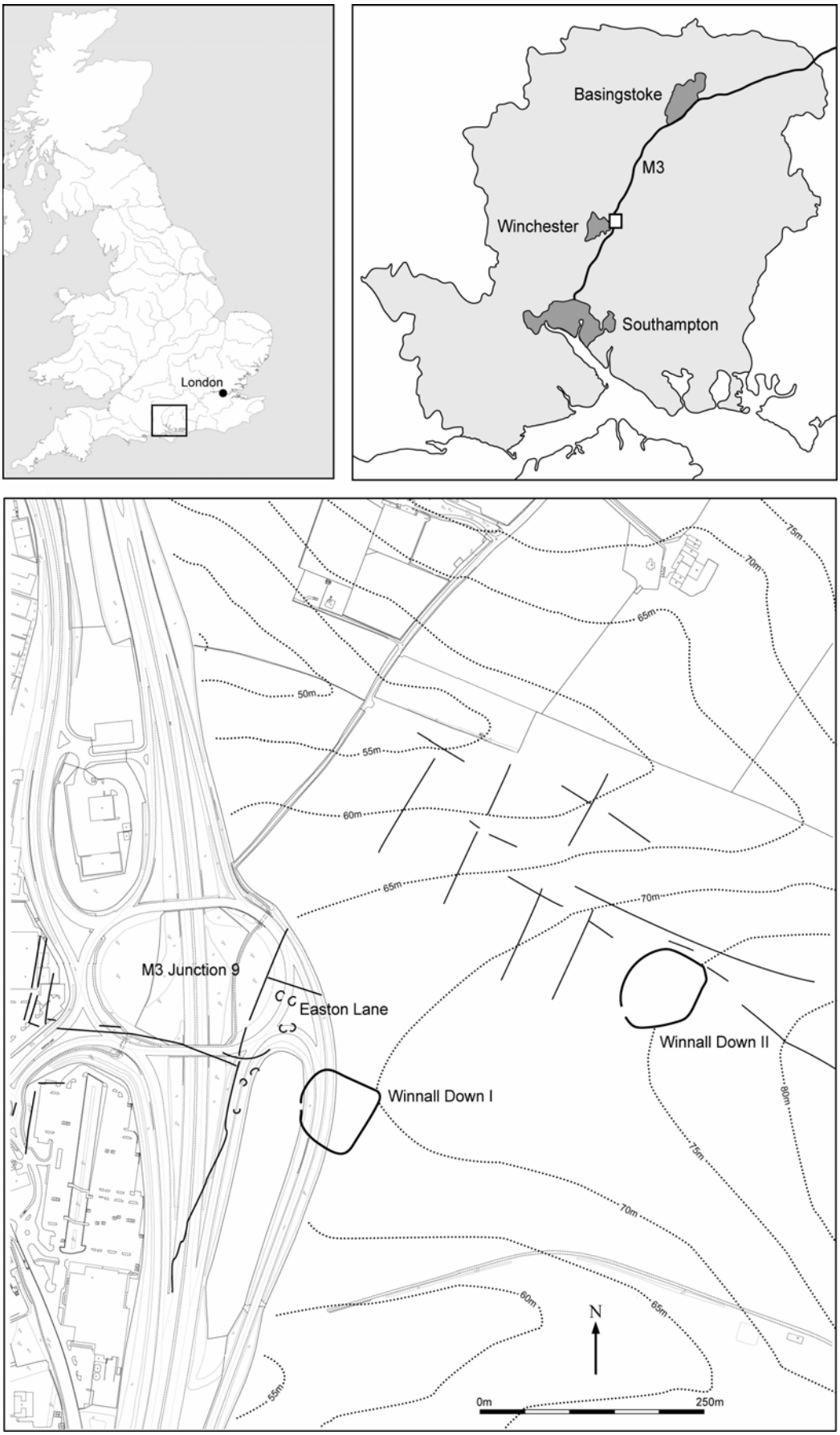

Figure 1 Location map of showing both enclosures on Winnall Down

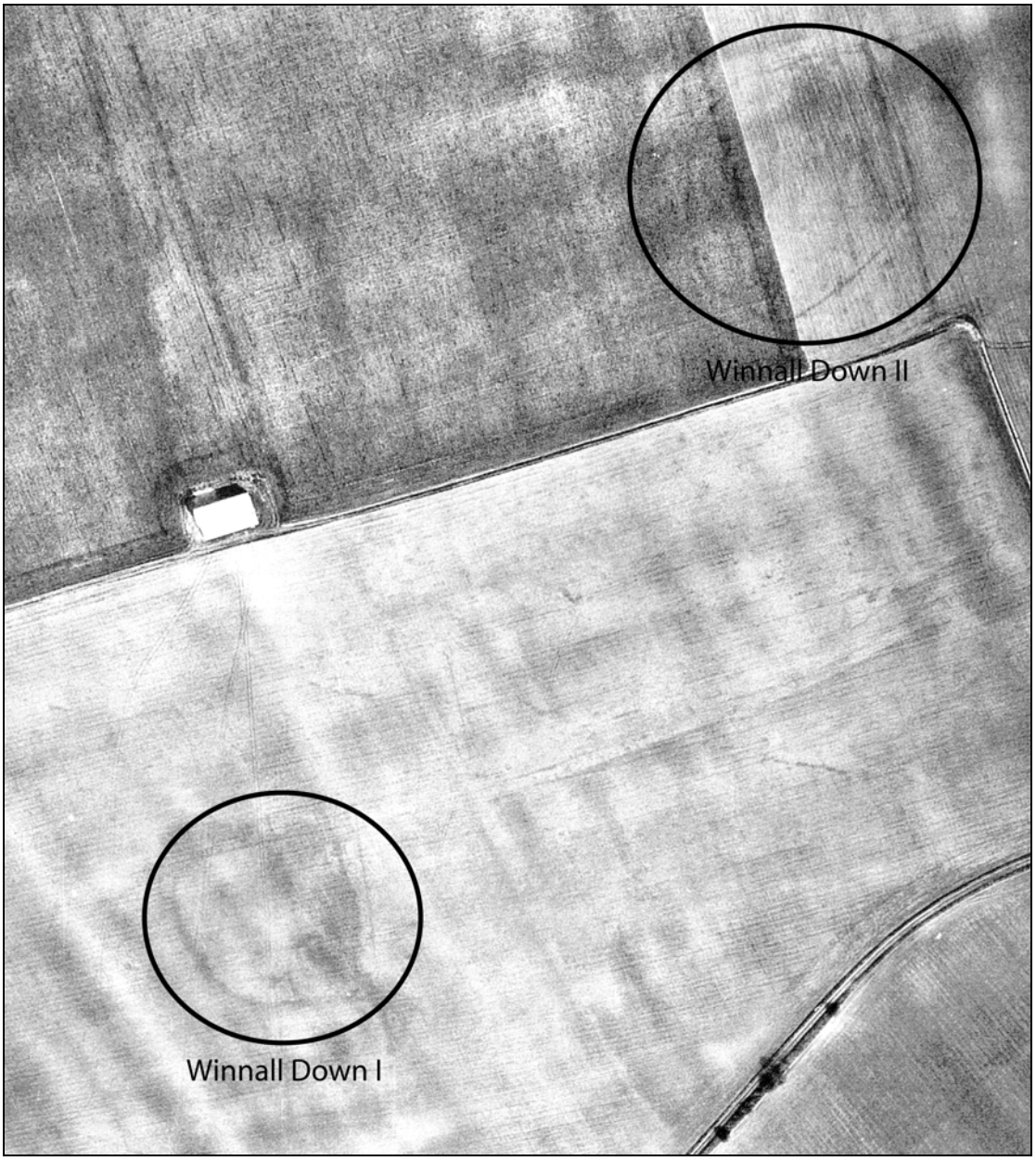

Figure 2 Aerial photograph of both enclosures on Winnall Down. Photo: National Monuments Record.

The enclosure of Winnall Down II lies entirely within an area of fallow arable land owned by Mr Richard Cowen, who generously agreed for the project to go ahead in late August 2006. All of the fields in this area have undergone previous deep ploughing. This had disturbed the upper parts of the most recent archaeology at Winnall Down I (Fasham 1985, 5). Preliminary small-scale fieldwalking over the site of Winnall Down II revealed small assemblages of Early Iron Age pottery, as well as several Roman, medieval and more recent historical artefacts, which suggested that ploughing has been a consistent threat to the archaeological deposits. The recent

planting of yew and chestnut trees on set-aside land covering the southern part of the enclosure provided a further threat to the archaeology.

PRE-EXCAVATION SURVEY

As a preliminary to the work a magnetic gradiometer survey was undertaken by Dr Tim Young of GeoArch and Oliver Davis of Cardiff University. The survey results are illustrated in Figure 3. The variably poor data quality of the survey, caused by high vegetation misaligning the magnetometers, meant that fine detail has been lost over much of the survey area.

The survey is an irregular shape, bisected by a north-south low field boundary of tall grasses and other vegetation. This northern part of the survey was an area of fallow arable land, with a variable growth of tall weeds. The main survey areas are bordered to the south by the denser long vegetation of a set-aside area (the east-west boundary to the south of the main survey). A small area of the set aside ground, just to the west of the field boundary, was surveyed with a single magnetometer with a manual trigger and produced rather better quality data than the main paired instrument survey. The southern boundary of this area was parallel to, and about 2m from, a wire fence bounding the track area to the south.

The main enclosure is imaged as a single ditch, about 1m to 1.5m wide, with an entrance, 7m wide in the southwest. Details of the northeast angle are unclear, and it is possible that the ditch may be continuous here. Other features (shown in grey on the interpretation) may also be ditches. These positive linear anomalies, however, are much less distinct than the enclosure ditch, and little separates them from lesser features, which include anomalies almost certainly due to ploughing. Some of the more significant anomalies of this group, for instance a northwest-southeast feature near the middle of the northern margin of the survey, are broader than the anomalies that are more certainly from ploughing. The certain discrimination of ploughing and buried archaeology is not possible in many cases. An area 17m x 7m to the east of the northeast corner of the enclosure shows as a discrete, but slightly irregular area of elevated magnetic response. This is possibly an area of occupation material; but whether this is a structure or the fill of a feature is not possible to determine. A cluster of strong ferrous responses within an area of lesser variable signal are likely to

be recent. Although fragments of agricultural machinery are a likely interpretation of this feature, the possibility that it represents a small bomb crater should not be discounted. The northeast part of the enclosure appears to show a more variable magnetic signature, but this is not resolved into recognisable features. It is possible that structures exist in this area.

Figure 3 Geophysical survey and interpretation

THE RESEARCH STRATEGY

The research aims for the project were modest and seen to provide an essential preliminary to the planning of a large-scale project:

- To date the layout of the enclosure so that its temporal relationship to Winnall Down I could be established
- To identify the presence of, and assess the preservation of, material and structural remains within the enclosure
- To assess the threat to the archaeological deposits presented by the recently planted yew and chestnut trees covering the southern part of the enclosure

THE EXCAVATION STRATEGY

To achieve the research aims it was decided to lay out two small trenches across the main enclosure ditch, one of which (Trench 2) was sited close to the hypothesised entrance, and within the area of recently planted trees to examine their threat to the archaeology. A further two trenches were laid out within the interior of the enclosure where the geophysical survey tentatively suggested internal features (Figure 4).

The topsoil was removed by hand to the surface of the chalk and the features exposed were completely excavated. The enclosure ditch encountered in Trench 2 was divided into quadrants and excavated on an alternate box system so as to provide both longitudinal and cross sections of the stratigraphy. The dimensions of the ditch cut meant that this technique was impractical in Trench 1 and it was decided that the ditch encountered here should be longitudinally half sectioned. Pits, post-holes, shallow scoops, and ditch fills were all sampled for flotation. All artefacts and animal bone were retained for post-excavation analysis.

Each deposit and feature was given a unique number, and a total of 105 contexts were recorded. The site was planned at 1:20, and all sections were drawn at 1:10.

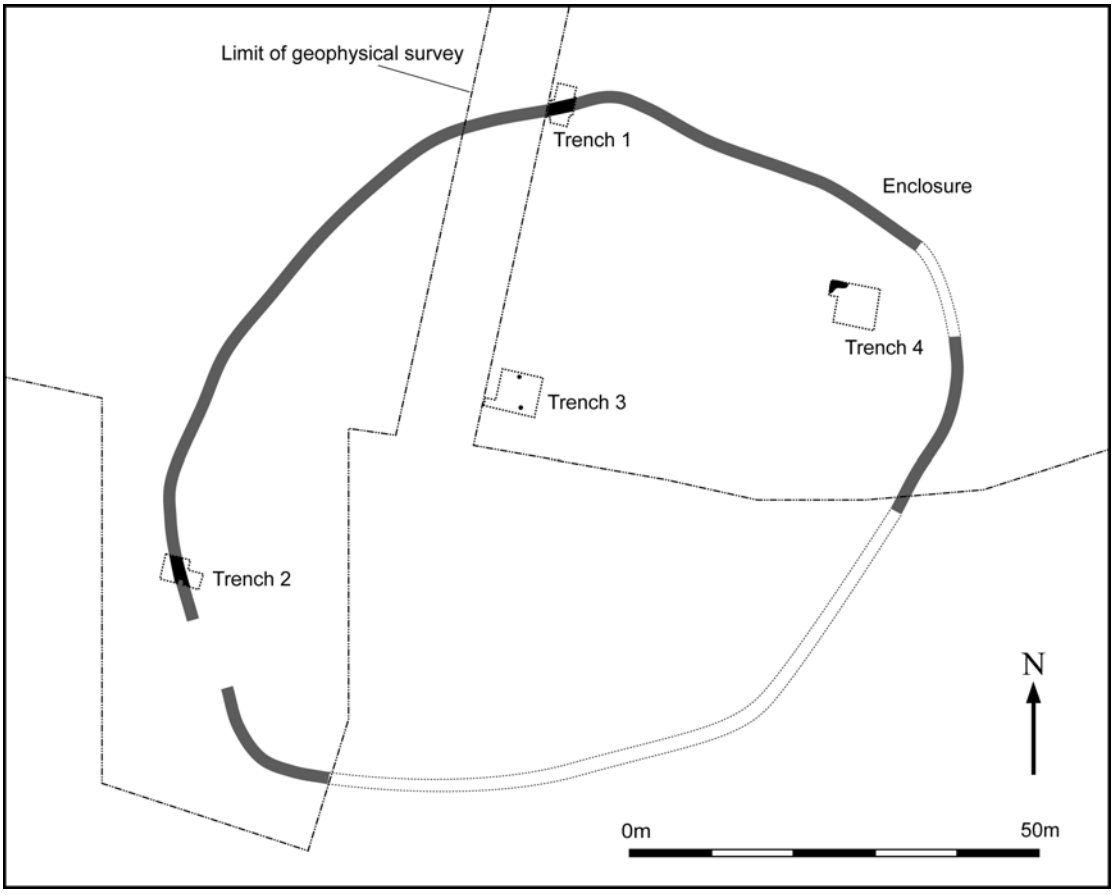

Figure 4 Location of the excavated areas

RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATION

Trench 1

A trench 5m by 2m was positioned running north-south across the northern arc of the enclosure ditch (Figure 5). The plough-soil was around 0.3m in depth across the entire area, and after removal to the surface of the chalk, revealed the enclosure ditch cut running east-west. A series of shallow linear features running north-south were also identified, which were almost certainly the result of recent ploughing. A larger linear feature (F35), cut through the upper fills of the enclosure ditch, and is interpreted as a drainage ditch related to recent agricultural activity. A shallow, amorphous feature (F09) cut by the enclosure ditch is likely to be a tree throw, and indicates the presence of trees on this ridge of downland sometime prior to the initial setting out of the enclosure.

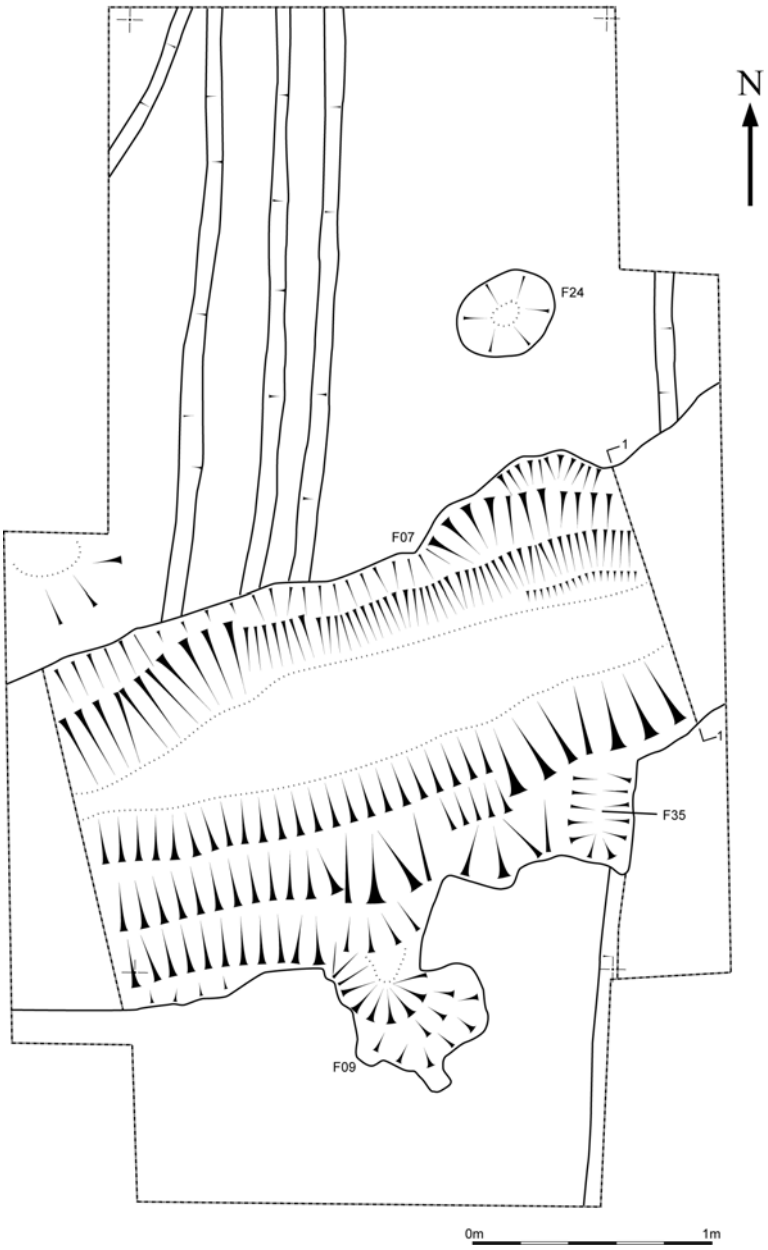

Figure 5 Plan of features within Trench 1

The enclosure ditch (F07) was 'U' shaped with a rounded base. It was 1.3m wide at the top and the base was 0.9m deep below the surface of the chalk natural (Figure 6). In its initial stages, the ditch appears to have been left to silt naturally, with the accumulation of a fine, silty, reddish brown colluvium (59) (not shown in section). A compact deposit of reddish silt, with small chalk pebbles and pea-grit inclusions (69), sealed this layer, which suggests a period of stabilisation upon which

a turf line may have formed (not shown in section). Sherds of Early Iron Age haematite-coated round bodied bowls and high shouldered coarse-ware jars were recovered from this deposit. Above this layer was a deep compact fill (67) containing large chalk nodules, burnt flint and debitage, animal bone, and 23 sherds of abraded Early Iron Age pottery. This is suggestive of rapid, and deliberate, back-filling with material that may have been accumulating in rubbish or midden deposits. The presence of burnt flint, with its distinctive blue, cracked appearance, recovered mainly from the upper fills of the ditch (66 and 65), suggests that it may have been deliberately selected for the purpose of in-filling.

There is no clear indication for the presence of an internal or external bank. However, a slump of weathered chalk rubble (75) on the north and south facing inner lips of the enclosure ditch could be evidence of an internal bank that has slumped naturally, or by design, into the ditch fill. No evidence of a palisade was discovered. A shallow scoop (F24) was identified on the north side of the ditch, although its relationship to the ditch, if any, was not possible to establish.

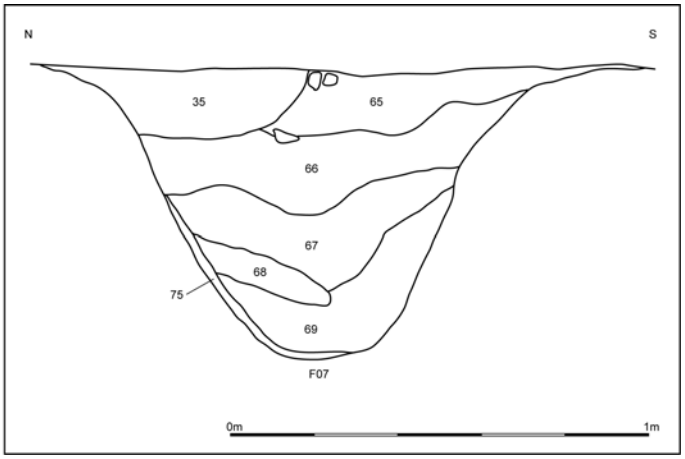

Figure 6 East facing section of enclosure ditch, Trench 1

Trench 2

To assess the potential threat to the archaeological deposits posed by an area of yew and chestnut saplings planted over the southern half of the enclosure complex, a 5m by 2m trench was excavated close to the position of the entrance to the enclosure identified in the geophysical survey (Figure 7). A depth of 0.25m of plough-soil was

removed to the surface of the chalk, which revealed the enclosure ditch (F18) running northwest-southeast and three amorphous cut features (P95, P96, and P99). The trench was extended by 1.5m by 2m in the northwest corner so that the enclosure ditch could be excavated in alternate quadrants and a longitudinal section could be obtained. An area of 0.5m was left unexcavated either side of a sapling encountered in the southern half of the trench in order to preserve the root ball.

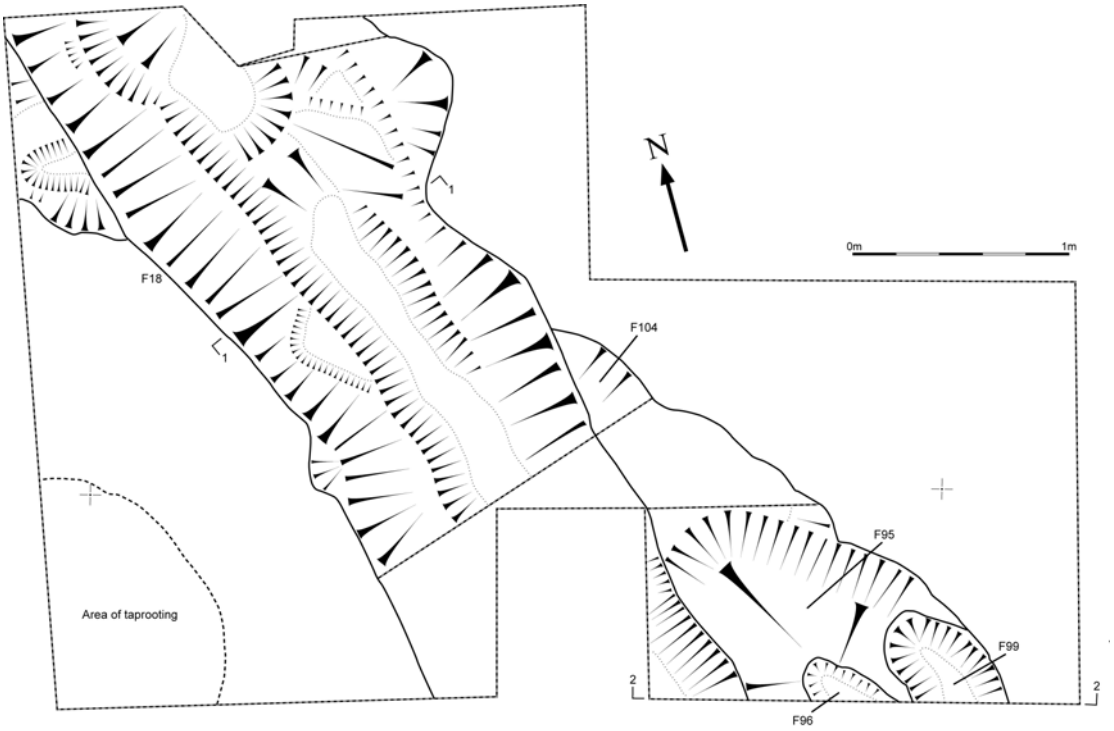

Figure 7 Plan of features within Trench 2

The enclosure ditch in this area was 'U' shaped with a rounded base, 1.2m wide at the top and 0.95m deep from the surface of the chalk (Figure 8). These dimensions are similar to those of the ditch encountered in Trench 1. This is unlike the situation at Winnall Down I, where the enclosure ditch is considerably wider near the entrance than on the north side (Fasham 1985, 11).

The primary fills of the ditch (87 and 73) are broadly similar to those identified in Trench 1 (59 and 69), which would again indicate a period of silting and stabilisation after the initial setting out of the boundary. This was followed by rapid, and probably deliberate, back-filling (82 and 72) that contained a much larger assemblage of animal bone, burnt flint and debitage than was recovered from Trench

1. Nevertheless, the recovery of 42 sherds of pottery from these fills, representing a variety of haematite-coated fine-ware bowls and flint tempered coarse-ware jars, indicates Early Iron Age activity associated with the construction and maintenance of the enclosure ditch. However, the ditch in this area appears to have been cleaned out and re-cut at least once [88]. A single cattle skull was deposited, perhaps deliberately, in the primary fill (64) of the re-cut, and 67 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the seven fills of this feature. The quantity of animal bone and pottery recovered increased dramatically towards the southern end of the enclosure ditch, which could suggest an intensification of deposition approaching the entrance to the enclosure and possibly the presence of structured deposits in the ditch terminals.

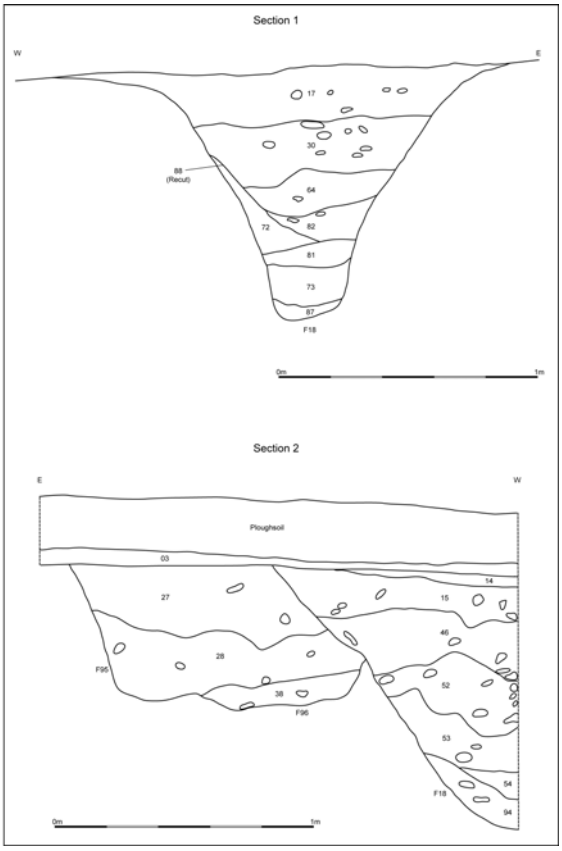

Figure 8 Sections through enclosure ditch, Trench 2

No evidence of an internal or external bank could be recognised from the stratigraphy, but this should not rule out the possibility that one might have existed. The three amorphous pit features (F95, F96, and F99) in the southeast of the trench are clearly cut by, and therefore earlier than, the enclosure ditch. F96 and F99 were

roughly oval in plan, and approximately 0.5m in diameter. However, their exact shape and function was not possible to ascertain as they had both been almost entirely truncated by the construction of a 'sausage' shaped feature (F95) running northwest to southeast. F95 was 1.2m long, but its width could not be accurately recorded as the enclosure ditch (F18) had subsequently truncated it. Without further excavation of the surrounding area, their function cannot be established with any certainty, but it is possible that they are part of a structure, or series of structures, perhaps associated with the entrance to the enclosure. However, the recovery of three sherds of Early Iron Age pottery from the fills of F95 and F99 suggests that they are associated with the same period of occupation as the enclosure ditch.

Clearly, the archaeological record in this area of the site is rich, yet it is at considerable risk of destruction from the recently planted 'shelter belt' of chestnut and yew trees that cover the southern third of the enclosure. A tree's root distribution can be extensive and inevitably buried archaeological evidence located close to the soil surface is at risk. Yew and chestnut trees form very thin fibrous roots with 80-90 % of the widespread rooting structure to be found within the top 0.6m of the soil profile, but it is possible for roots to penetrate to a depth of 2m (Clapham *et al.* 1987). The archaeological evidence at Winnall Down II occurs between 0.3m and 1.3m, and important remains have been shown to exist close to the soil surface, which could be easily physically displaced by roots and moved from their original contexts, or destroyed. Furthermore, any features cut into the free-draining chalk natural will provide a favourable rooting environment for any plant species since they are likely to retain water and contain nutrient-rich soils. Therefore, the effects of archaeological disturbance and destruction caused by rooting will be particularly severe and focused in this area, since the majority of the archaeological material is likely to be sealed within a variety of features cut into the chalk.

Trench 3

An area 5m by 5m was opened up within the centre of the enclosed area (Figure 9) to examine a possible curving linear feature suggested by the gradiometer survey. Approximately 0.3m of loose plough-soil was excavated above the surface of the chalk. A series of north-south and west-east shallow linear features were revealed cut

in to the chalk natural, which are the results of recent ploughing, and probably account for the geophysical anomalies in this area. Two post-holes were also identified (Figure 10), both around 30cm in diameter and 20cm in depth (Ph26 and Ph58). Both postholes contained large angular flints (that had probably been used as post-packing) set within a single friable fill (57 and 25) that contained small chalk nodules and silty material that had probably been carried there by wind and rain. Some small fragments of charcoal were identified within (57). No post-pipes were identified, which suggests that the posts had been removed before the holes had been allowed to silt up naturally.

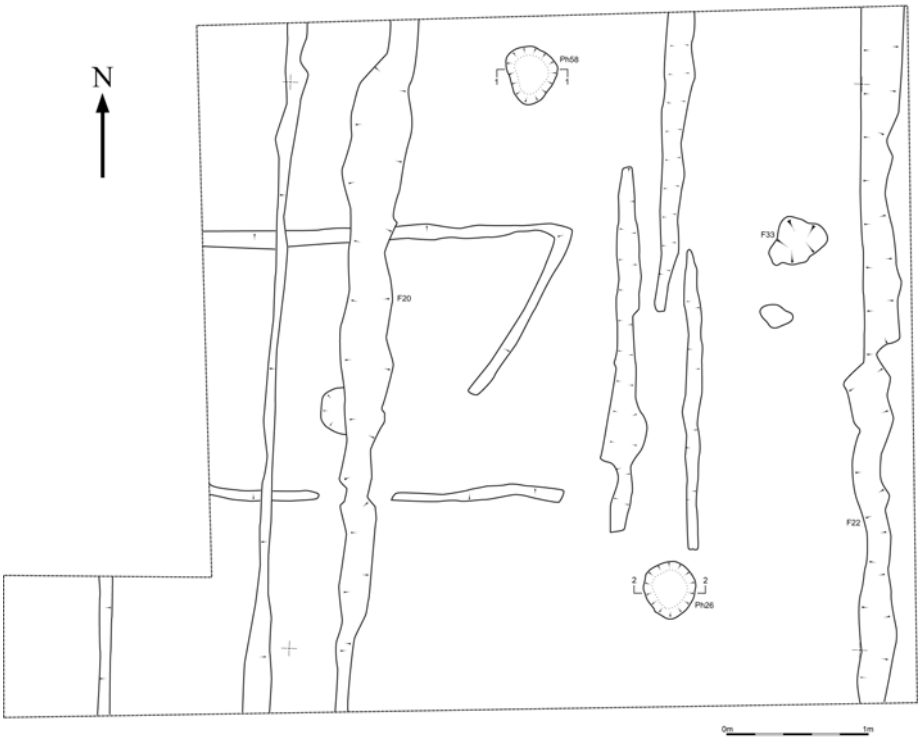

Figure 9 Plan of features within Trench 3

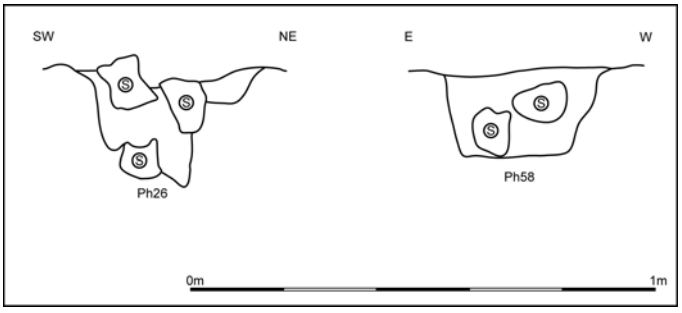

Figure 10 Sections through postholes, Trench 3

No diagnostic artefacts were recovered from the fills of the post-holes, and their phasing is problematic, since no stratigraphy remained above the surface of the chalk. They share similar dimensions and fills, however, and this suggests they could be the same date, and perhaps form part of a structure (of unknown date).

Trench 4

A second 5m by 5m area was excavated within the interior of the enclosure (Figure 11). This was located 40m east of Trench 1 and intended to examine a series of anomalous linear features, identified by the gradiometer survey, in the northeast corner of the enclosure. The plough-soil varied in depth between 0.3m and 0.35m and contained a large, mixed assemblage of post-Mediaeval pottery and one Roman sherd.

Two shallow linear features running north-south were identified cutting the chalk surface (similar to those revealed in Trench 3) and are likely to be the result of ploughing. The trench was extended in the northwest corner to investigate a series of inter-cutting features cut into the chalk natural (Figure 12). This revealed a complex of five, shallow, flat-bottomed pits (F61, F63, F90, F92 and F77), amorphous in plan, and dug to a depth of 0.5m to 0.6m below the surface of the chalk. The pit fills produced 41 sherds Early Iron Age pottery, representing at least two haematite-coated bowls and several coarse-ware vessels, and one small ferrous object of indiscriminate shape and function. No deliberately placed 'special' deposits were identified, but small quantities of disarticulated animal bone and burnt flint were recovered from the chalky primary fills (60, 62, 91, 93, and 76), which could be debris from cooking and feasting. This suggests possible Early Iron Age occupational activity within the enclosure.

While the excavation was not extensive enough to allow this area of shallow pits to be fully understood, it is likely that this complex is part of an area of chalk quarrying similar to that identified in many small Iron Age enclosures such as Winnall Down I (Fasham 1985) and Little Woodbury (Bersu 1940).

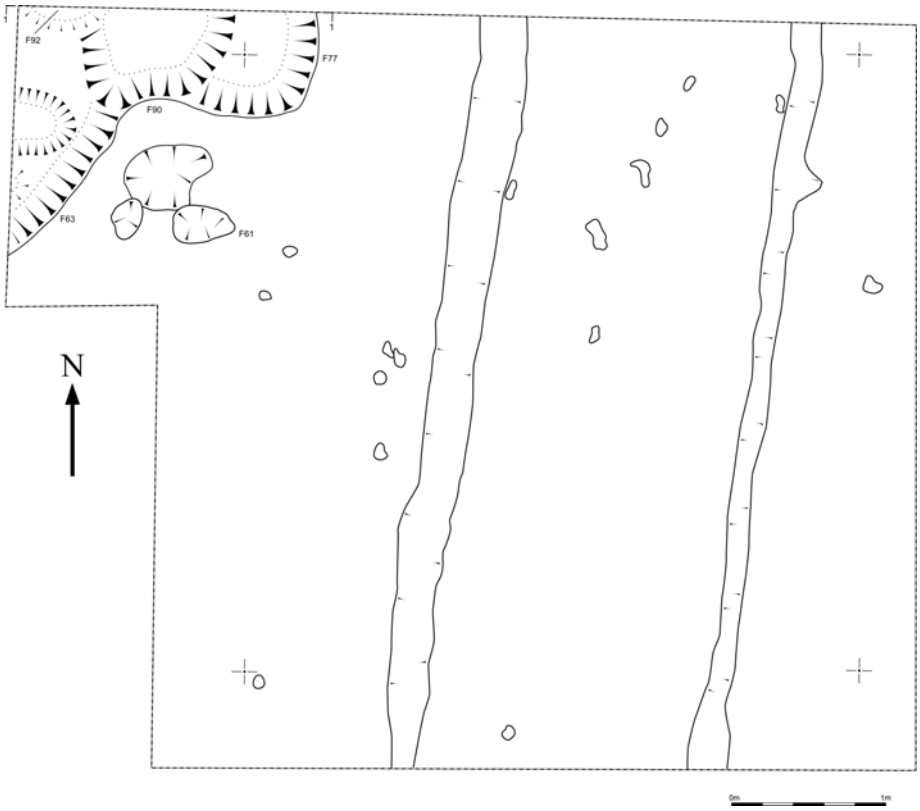

Figure 11 Plan of features within Trench 4

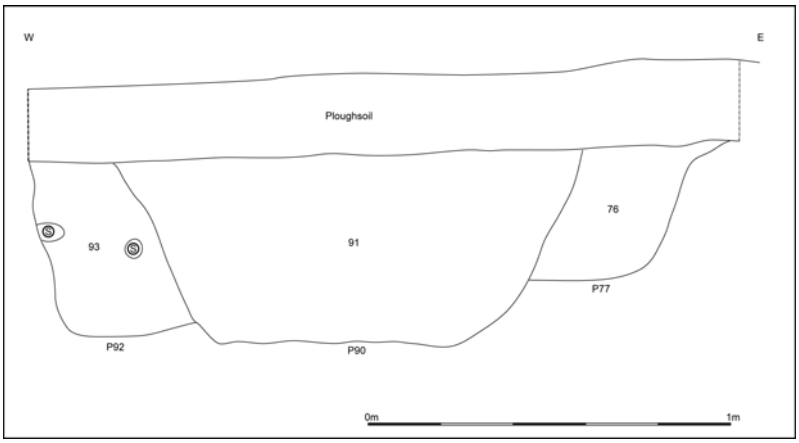

Figure 12 South facing section through quarry area, Trench 4

DISCUSSION

The Early Iron Age site of Winnall Down II is defined by a large oval enclosure ditch measuring around 100m across at its widest axis (southwest to northeast). It has an interior area of approximately 7,800m², which is significantly larger than the 4,000m²

enclosed by the 'D' shaped ditch at Winnall Down I. The enclosure is broadly similar in size and shape to the main enclosure identified by Collis (1970) at Owslebury, which lies around 7km to the south of Winnall. The gradiometer survey suggests an entrance 7-8m wide in the southwest curving side, although this was not confirmed by excavation. A second entrance possibly exists in the northeast angle of the enclosure, although the data quality of the survey is poor in this area and the ditch may well be continuous here.

Although the pottery assemblage still needs to be characterised in detail, a total of 173 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from ditches, scoops and pits identified at Winnall Down II. Haematite-coated fine-ware bowls and large coarse-ware shouldered jars dominate the assemblage. This assemblage is consistent with the style of pottery described by Cunliffe (1978) as 'All Cannings Cross-Meon Hill' for which a date between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC would be acceptable. No saucepan-pot forms characteristic of the St Catharine's Hill-Worthy Down style (Cunliffe 1978) were recovered, which suggests a cessation of activity at Winnall Down II by the 3rd century BC. The pottery assemblage is similar to the much larger assemblage classified as Phase 3 (Early Iron Age) at Winnall Down I (Fasham 1985, 67). This suggests that activity at Winnall Down II is likely to be broadly contemporary with the enclosed phase of occupation at Winnall Down I. However, it is significant that haematite-coated pottery at Winnall Down II accounts for more than 20% of the assemblage from some contexts, whereas less than 3% of haematite-coated pottery makes up the Phase 3 assemblage at Winnall Down I. Furthermore, scratch-cordoned and furrowed bowls, which are conventionally associated with the early part of the Early Iron Age (Cunliffe 1978) and were well represented at Winnall Down I, were absent from the Winnall Down II assemblage. Cunliffe (1978) has suggested that haematite-coating is more common in the later parts of the Early Iron Age and taken together with the absence of scratch-cordoned bowls, could imply a 4th century BC emphasis for Winnall Down II. Therefore, this could suggest that Winnall Down I was already established when the enclosure ditch at Winnall Down II was set out. However, it is acknowledged that a much larger ceramic assemblage, comparable to Winnall Down I, would be required to securely confirm this subtle chronological differentiation. The suggested development of Winnall Down I and II and Easton Lane is shown in Figure 13.

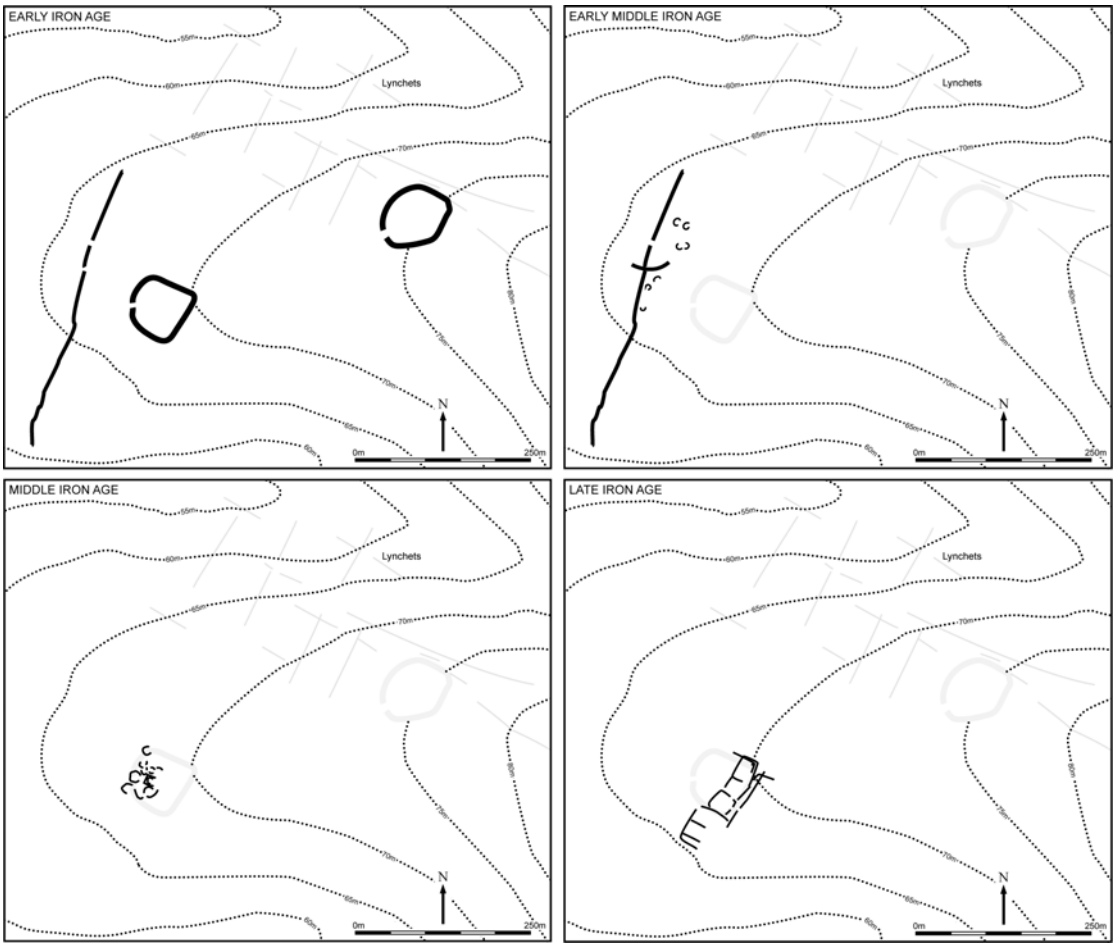

Figure 13 Possible development of Iron Age settlement on Winnall Down

The ceramic evidence suggests a single phase of Early Iron Age activity at Winnall Down II, although a longer and more complex history is possible, but this cannot be confirmed without further excavation. The enclosure ditch is relatively slight compared to similar sized enclosures in Hampshire such as Little Somborne (Neal 1980) and Owslebury (Collis 1970), but it would still have formed an effective physical barrier, especially if an internal bank was present. The absence of obvious 'scratched-cordoned' and 'saucepan' pottery forms, from within the enclosure ditch fills, suggests that it was initially set out in the later part of the Early Iron Age, and that by the early Middle Iron Age it had ceased to be a significant physical barrier (c.450-300BC).

The large quantities of burnt flint within the upper fills of the enclosure ditch are unusual, but not extraordinary (large quantities of burnt flint were recognised in the upper fills of the enclosure ditch at Little Somborne, see Neal 1980). Burnt flint is

conventionally interpreted as evidence for cooking/feasting activity or for roasting grain (Neal 1980, 96) and its selection for the deliberate in-filling of the enclosure ditch is probably meaningful. Its distinctive blue colour and rough texture is significantly different to the natural chalk and flint nodules, and its association with specific activities may have been important. By in-filling the ditch with this material, the symbolic significance of the enclosure may have been enhanced as the physical significance decreased.

The function and status of the enclosure is difficult to assign from the limited excavation of the interior. No direct evidence for settlement in the form of structures was recovered, but the identification of two post-holes in Trench 3 suggests that such evidence is obtainable if a suitably large enough area of the interior of the enclosure is excavated. Indeed, the pit complex identified in Trench 4 may be a quarry area similar to that found on many other enclosure sites throughout Hampshire such as Winnall Down I (Fasham 1985), Owslebury (Collis 1970), Meon Hill (Liddle 1933; 1934), Flint Farm (Cunliffe 2004), and Rowbury Farm (Cunliffe 2003), but this is by no means certain. However, the pottery recovered from the pit fills indicates that *some* activity within the enclosure was contemporary with the use of the ditch. The high proportion of haematite-coated pottery is likely to be significant however, and its availability is probably not simply limited by chronology. Fasham (1985, 68) has argued that its use may be linked to status, which could imply an important social distinction between the two communities living at Winnall Down I and II.

The proximity of the enclosures of Winnall Down I and II suggests that they were closely associated, and it is likely that their inhabitants cooperated over a large number of issues, especially the management of the field systems surrounding them. Although Winnall Down II is slightly larger than fasham's enclosure, both appear to be similar 'D' shaped enclosures and are set within a complex system of fields and linear boundaries. Fasham's (1985) excavations at Winnall Down I established that the occupation began to be focussed in this locality by the Late Bronze Age when a complex of four post-built round-houses were constructed. In the Early Iron Age there was a shift in the nature of occupation, with the settlement moving slightly eastwards. A group of up to eight circular structures (not all contemporary) became spatially segregated from the 'outside world' by the creation of a settlement boundary. At Winnall Down I, this was represented by a 'D' shaped ditch defining an area of 4,000m^2, with a single entrance on the curving west side. At the end of the Early Iron

Age, the enclosure at Winnall Down I was abandoned and settlement shifted almost 200m to the north-west to Easton Lane (see Fasham *et al.* 1989) where nineteen gully and post built structures were identified. Part of a linear ditch served to delimit the settlement to the west, but a second, curving ditch line physically divided the structures into two groups. However, by the end of the Early Middle Iron Age Easton Lane was abandoned, and occupation returned to the site of the enclosure, although the enclosure ditch had by this time been allowed to silt or been backfilled. As many as ten circular structures may relate to this phase, however, they cannot all be contemporary (Fasham 1985, 18).

Early Iron Age pottery recovered from the primary enclosure ditch fills at Winnall Down II suggests that this enclosure is likely to have been contemporary with Phase 3 at Winnall Down I. This is significant since it would appear to indicate that both enclosures were used simultaneously. Yet, until further excavation of the interior of the Winnall Down II enclosure is undertaken, the nature of occupation, if any, remains obscure. However, the existence of several post-holes within the centre of the enclosure is suggestive of the presence of some kind of structure (not specifically identifiable), although the paucity of material evidence recovered from their fills leaves their phasing problematic. Certainly, a large area of the interior needs to be examined by excavation in order to resolve the nature of the features that are suggested by the geophysical survey, and until then the specific activities undertaken within the enclosure cannot be identified. The exact relationship between Winnall Down I and II is difficult to assess with absolute precision, but one possibility is that both enclosures were deliberately laid out within the same existing field system implying complex agreements over land apportionment and agricultural activities. If this is the case, then it is likely to be significant that both enclosures were positioned on opposite sides of an east-west ridge of high land, which provided them with views across different dry valleys.

It is also important that they are integrated into part of the same complex linear system. Winnall Down I is situated next to a linear boundary running north to south, approximately 100m to the west of the enclosure. However, perhaps more importantly, the eastern enclosure ditch is potentially set out on the same alignment as a second, more fragmented, field boundary also running north to south. Winnall Down II on the other hand, appears to be aligned so as to incorporate part of an east-west field boundary that joins at ninety degrees to the north-south Winnall Down I

linear. Without excavation of these linear features to establish their relationship with the enclosure of Winnall Down II, it is not possible to demonstrate with any certainty the contemporaeity of this pattern. Nevertheless, if these features are contemporaneous, then it has significant implications for how small scale communities were organised in this part of Wessex. First, the use of a boundary of the same field system to set out the enclosures could have been a means of establishing a collective and corporate identity in which both communities were equally involved in the exploitation and maintenance of the field system. Second, it is clearly shown from the magnetometer survey that a causeway approximately 3m wide in the southwest side forms the entranceway into the enclosure of Winnall Down II. Such an orientation is in opposition to the conventional Iron Age orthodoxy of southeast facing entrances, yet it is similar to the arrangement at Winnall Down I. One possibility is that this was a deliberate attempt to establish an affinity of approach to both of the enclosures, which sharply defined pathways of movement through the landscape.

The oscillation of settlement on Winnall Down from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age is also interesting. The number of 'houses' at Winnall Down I during the Early Iron Age enclosed phase and Middle Iron Age unenclosed phase is broadly similar, yet there appears to be almost double this number of 'houses' at Easton Lane during the Early Middle Iron Age. It is tempting to consider that occupation at Easton Lane may have been the result of an amalgamation of two communities, possibly from Winnall Down I and II. The construction of a curving line of ditch, which separated the settlement into two groups, could then have been an attempt to maintain a spatial and social separation.

APPENDIX ONE – CONTEXT LIST

Trench 1

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description
1	1	Deposit	Ploughsoil
4	1	Deposit	Subsoil
7	1	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch running e-w across trench. Filled with (08)
8	1	Fill	Top fill of ditch [07]. Eqivalent to (13)
9	1	Cut	Cut of tree throw. Filled with (10)
10	1	Fill	Fill of [09]
11	1	Cut	Cut of tree throw. Same as [09]
12	1	Fill	Fill of [11]. Same as (10)
13	1	Fill	Top fill of ditch [07]. Same as (08)
23	1	Fill	Fill of cut [24]
24	1	Cut	Cut of fill (23)
31	1	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [07]. Same as (65)
34	1	Fill	Second fill of ditch [07]. Same as (66)
35	1	Fill	Redeposited chalk at east end of ditch above (31). Fill of 105
36	1	Fill	Red brown silt eqivalent to (34)
37	1	Fill	Red brown fill below (36). Contains peagrit. Same as (67)
45	1	Fill	Redeposited chalk fill below (37). Same as (68)
47	1	Fill	Reddish brown fill of ditch below (45). Same as (69)
59	1	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [07]. Same as (74)
65	1	Fill	Upper fill of [07] equivalent to (31)
66	1	Fill	Fill of [07] equivalent to (34)
67	1	Fill	Fill of [07] equivalent to (37)
68	1	Fill	Fill of [07] equivalent to (45)
69	1	Fill	Fill of [07] equivalent to (47)
74	1	Fill	Fill of [07] equivalent to (59)
75	1	Fill	Fill of [07] above (74)
105	1	Cut	Linear cut feature filled by (35)

Trench 2

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description
2	2	Deposit	Ploughsoil
3	2	Deposit	Subsoil
14	2	Deposit	Subsoil below (3)
15	2	Fill	Upper fill of [16]. Equivalent to (17, 41, 40)
16	2	Cut	Quadrant. Cut of boundary ditch. Equivalent to [18]

17	2	Fill	Tertiary fill of [88]. Equivalent to 15, 41, 40)
18	2	Cut	Quadrant. Cut of boundary ditch
27	2	Fill	Upper fill of [95]
28	2	Fill	Fill of feature [95]
29	2	Fill	Chalky fill of pit [99]
30	2	Fill	Secondary fill of [88]. Equivalent to (46, 55, 51)
38	2	Fill	Fill of [96]
40	2	Fill	Upper fill of [43]. Same as (41, 15, 17)
41	2	Fill	Upper fill of [42]. Same as (40, 15, 17)
42	2	Cut	Quadrant. Cut of boundary ditch. Equivalent to [18]
43	2	Cut	Quadrant. Cut of boundary ditch. Equivalent to [18]
46	2	Fill	Fill of [97]. Same as (30, 55, 51)
49	2	Fill	Loamy fill in [43]
50	2	Fill	Chalky fill of [43]
51	2	Fill	Loamy fill of [43]. Same as (55, 46, 30)
52	2	Fill	Primary fill of [97]. Same as (64, 56)
53	2	Fill	Fill of [98]. Same as (82, 83)
54	2	Fill	Fill of [98]. Same as (81, 84)
55	2	Fill	chalk fill of [42]. Same as (30, 46, 51)
56	2	Fill	Fill of [78]. Same as (64, 52)
64	2	Fill	Fill of [18]. Same as (52, 56)
70	2	Fill	Fill of ditch [42]. Weathered natural of recut
71	2	Fill	Fill of ditch [42]. Weathered natural of recut (more crumbly)
72	2	Fill	Weathered chalk natural. Fill of ditch [42]
73	2	Fill	Weathered chalk natural. Fill of ditch [18]. Same as (94, 85)
78	2	Cut	Recut of boundary ditch [18]. Same as [88, 79, 97]
79	2	Cut	Recut in quadrant [16]. Same as [78, 88, 97]
80	N/A	N/A	CANCELLED
81	2	Fill	Fill of ditch [18]. Same as (54, 84)
82	2	Fill	Fill of ditch [18]. Same as (53, 83)
83	2	Fill	Compact chalk layer of ditch [43]. Same as (53, 82)
84	2	Fill	Fill of [18]. Same as (81, 54)
85	2	Fill	Fill of [18]. Same as (73, 94)
86	2	Fill	Fill of [18]. Same as (87)
87	2	Fill	Fill of [18]. Same as (86)
88	2	Cut	Recut of cut [18]. Same as [78, 79, 97]
94	2	Fill	(Primary?) fill of [98]
95	2	Cut	Cut of sausage shaped feature
96	2	Cut	Truncated pit. Filled by (38)
97	2	Cut	Recut of the boundary ditch. Same as [78, 79, 88]
98	2	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch. Equivalent to [18]
99	2	Cut	Almost fully truncated pit. Filled by (29)

100	2	Fill	Redeposited natural fill of [18]
101	2	Fill	Lower redeposited natural fill of [18]
102	2	Fill	Lower turfline of [18]
103	2	Fill	Fill of tree throw [104]
104	2	Cut	Cut of possible tree throw

Trench 3

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description
5	3	Deposit	Ploughsoil
6	3	Deposit	Subsoil
19	3	Fill	Fill of ploughmark [20] running n-s
20	3	Cut	Cut of ploughmark
21	3	Fill	Fill of ploughmark [22] running n-s
22	3	Cut	Cut of ploughmark
25	3	Fill	Fill of post-hole [26] in se corner of trench
26	3	Cut	Cut of post-hole, filled by (25)
32	3	Fill	Fill of post-hole [33] in ne trench
33	3	Cut	Cut of post-hole, filled by (32)
44	3	Packing	Post packing in fill (25) of cut [26]
57	3	Fill	Fill of post-hole [58] in n of trench
58	3	Cut	Cut of post-hole in n of trench

Trench 4

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description
39	4	Deposit	Ploughsoil
48	4	Deposit	Subsoil
60	4	Fill	Fill of [61]
61	4	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole in nw corner of trench
62	4	Fill	Secondary fill of shallow pit [63]
63	4	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (62) and (89). Cuts (93)
76	4	Fill	Fill of shallow pit [77]
77	4	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (76). Cut by [90]
89	4	Fill	Primary fill of shallow pit [63]
90	4	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (91). Cuts [92] and [77]
91	4	Fill	Fill of shallow pit [90]
92	4	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (93). Cut by [90] and [63]
93	4	Fill	Fill of shallow pit [92]

APPENDIX TWO – DIGITAL PHOTGRAPHIC REGISTER

Number	Digital Photo No.	Trench	Description
1	385	2	Trench 2 after removal of ploughsoil, from east
2	386	2	Trench 2 after removal of ploughsoil, from west
3	387	2	Trench 2 after removal of subsoil, from west
4	388	2	Trench 2 after removal of subsoil, from east
5	389	2	Trench 2 after removal of subsoil, from north
6	390	2	Trench 2 after removal of subsoil, from north
7	391	1	Trench 1 after removal of ploughsoil, looking north
8	392	1	Trench 1 after removal of ploughsoil, looking north
9	393	1	Trench 1 after removal of ploughsoil, looking west
10	394	1	Trench 1 after removal of ploughsoil, looking west
11	395	1	Close up of ditch cut [07], looking west
12	396	1	Close up of ditch cut [07], looking west
13	397	1	Close up of feature [24], looking west
14	398	3	Close up of posthole [26], looking north
15	399	3	Close up of posthole [26], looking north
16	400	3	Trench 3 after removal of ploughsoil, looking north
17	401	3	Trench 3 after removal of ploughsoil, looking north
18	402	3	Trench 3 after removal of ploughsoil, looking west
19	403	3	Trench 3 after removal of ploughsoil, looking west
20	404	3	Trench 3 after removal of ploughsoil, looking west
21	405	2	Ditch [16] after removal of subsoil
22	406	3	Feature [33], looking south-west
23	407	3	Feature [33], looking south-west
24	408	3	Post-packing in posthole [26] looking north-west
25	409	3	Post-packing in posthole [26] looking north-west
26	410	1	Ditch [07] pre-excavation, looking north
27	411	1	Ditch [07] pre-excavation, looking north
28	412	1	Ditch [07] pre-excavation, looking south
29	413	1	Ditch [07] pre-excavation, looking south
30	414	2	Northern extension to Trench 2, looking south-west
31	415	2	Northern extension to Trench 2, looking north
32	416	3	Posthole [26] showing (25) and post-packing, looking north
33	417	3	Posthole [26] showing (25) and post-packing, looking north
34	418	3	Posthole [58], looking south
35	419	3	Posthole [58], looking south
36	420	4	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 4, looking west
37	421	4	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 4, looking west
38	422	4	Intercutting features in north-west of Trench 4, looking east

39	423	4	Intercutting features in north-west of Trench 4, looking east
40	424	4	Intercutting features in north-west of Trench 4, looking south
41	425	4	Intercutting features in north-west of Trench 4, looking south
42	426	3	Post-excavation photo of posthole [26], looking north
43	427	3	Post-excavation photo of posthole [26], looking north
44	428	3	Post-excavation photo of posthole [57], looking south
45	429	3	Post-excavation photo of posthole [57], looking south
46	430	3	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3, looking north
47	431	3	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3, looking north
48	432	3	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3, looking west
49	433	3	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3, looking west
50	434	1	Longitudonal section through ditch fills, looking south
51	435	1	Longitudonal section through ditch fills, looking south
52	436	1	Close up of ditch fills, looking south
53	437	1	Section through ditch, looking west
54	438	1	Section through ditch, looking west
55	439	2	North-east facing section of ditch [42]
56	440	2	North-east facing section of ditch [42]
57	441	2	South-east facing section of ditch [42]
58	442	2	North-west facing section of ditch [42]
59	443	1	West facing section of [07]
60	444	1	West facing section of [07]
61	445	1	West facing section of [07]
62	446	1	West facing section of [07]
63	447	1	South facing section of [07]
64	448	1	South facing section of [07]
65	449	4	Section through pit features, looking north
66	450	4	Section through pit features, looking north
67	451	4	Section through pit features, looking west
68	452	4	Section through pit features, looking west
69	453	4	Section through pit features, looking south
70	454	4	Section through pit features, looking south
71	455	2	North-west facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
72	456	2	South-west facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
73	457	2	South facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
74	458	2	East facing section through tree throw [80]
75	459	2	Working shots
76	460	2	Working shots
77	461	2	Working shots
78	462	2	Working shots
79	463	2	Longitudonal section of ditch [18], looking south-west
80	464	2	Longitudonal section of ditch [18], looking south-east

81	465	4	Section of intercutting pits, looking north
82	466	4	Section of intercutting pits, looking north
83	467	4	Section of intercutting pits, looking west
84	468	4	Section of intercutting pits, looking west
85	469	4	Section of intercutting pits, looking west
86	470	4	Section of intercutting pits, looking south
87	471	2	North facing section through ditch [16]
88	472	2	East facing section through ditch [16]
89	473	1	East facing section through ditch [07], looking west
90	474	1	East facing section through ditch [07], looking west
91	475	1	West facing section through ditch [07], looking east
92	476	1	West facing section through ditch [07], looking east
93	477	1	West facing section through ditch [07], looking east
94	478	1	Post-excavation photo of enclosure ditch, looking west
95	479	1	Post-excavation photo of enclosure ditch, looking west
96	480	1	Post-excavation photo of enclosure ditch, looking west
97	481	4	Post-excavatiion photo of Trench 4, looking west
98	482	4	Post-excavatiion photo of Trench 4, looking west
99	483	4	Post-excavatiion photo of Trench 4, looking north
100	484	4	Post-excavatiion photo of Trench 4, looking north
101	485	4	Post-excavatiion photo of Trench 4, looking east
102	486	4	Post-excavatiion photo of Trench 4, looking east
103	487	2	North facing section through ditch [18]
104	488	2	Post-excavation photo of ditch, north facing
105	489	2	Post-excavation photo of ditch, south facing
106	490	2	Section through tree throw [104], looking north
107	491	2	Intercutting pits [98, 96, 95, 94] looking east

APPENDIX THREE – BLACK AND WHITE FILM PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photo No.	Film No.	Trench	Description
1	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking east
2	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking east
3	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking east
4	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking west
5	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking west
6	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking west
7	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking south
8	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking south
9	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking south
10	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking south
11	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking south
12	1	2	Tench 2 after removal of subsoil, looking south
13	1	1	Trench 1 after removal of subsoil, looking north
14	1	1	Trench 1 after removal of subsoil, looking north
15	1	1	Trench 1 after removal of subsoil, looking west
16	1	1	Trench 1 after removal of subsoil, looking west
17	1	3	Close up of posthole [26], looking north
18	1	3	Close up of posthole [26], looking north
19	1	3	Trench 3 after removal of subsoil, looking north
20	1	3	Trench 3 after removal of subsoil, looking north
21	1	3	Trench 3 after removal of subsoil, looking west
22	1	3	Trench 3 after removal of subsoil, looking west
23	1	2	Ditch [16] after removal of subsoil, looking north
24	1	2	Ditch [16] after removal of subsoil, looking north
25	1	2	Ditch [16] after removal of subsoil, looking north
26	1	2	Nothern extansion to Trench 2, looking south-west
27	1	4	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 4, looking west
28	1	4	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 4, looking west
29	1	3	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3, looking north
30	1	3	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3, looking north
31	1	3	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3, looking west
32	1	3	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3, looking west
33	1	1	Longitudonal section through ditch, looking south
34	1	1	Longitudonal section through ditch, looking south
35	1	2	North-east facing section through ditch [42]
36	1	2	North-east facing section through ditch [42]
1	2	2	Working shot

2	2	2	South-east facing section through ditch [42]
3	2	2	South-east facing section through ditch [42]
4	2	2	South-east facing section through ditch [42]
5	2	2	North-west facing section through ditch [42]
6	2	2	North-west facing section through ditch [42]
7	2	2	North-west facing section through ditch [42]
8	2	2	North-west facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
9	2	2	North-west facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
10	2	2	North-west facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
11	2	2	South-west facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
12	2	2	South-west facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
13	2	2	South-west facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
14	2	2	South facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
15	2	2	South facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
16	2	2	South facing section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
17	2	2	East facing section through tree throw [80]
18	2	2	East facing section through tree throw [80]
19	2	2	Longitudonal section through ditch [18], south-west facing
20	2	2	Longitudonal section through ditch [18], south-west facing
21	2	2	Longitudonal section through ditch [18], south-west facing
22	2	2	Longitudonal section through ditch [18], south-east facing
23	2	2	Longitudonal section through ditch [18], south-east facing
24	2	2	Longitudonal section through ditch [18], south-east facing
25	2	2	Section through intercutting pits, looking north
26	2	4	Section through intercutting pits, looking north
27	2	4	Section through intercutting pits, looking west
28	2	4	Section through intercutting pits, looking west
29	2	4	Plan of intercutting pits, looking north
30	2	4	Plan of intercutting pits, looking north
31	2	2	North facing section through ditch [16]
32	2	2	North facing section through ditch [16]
33	2	2	North facing section through ditch [16]
34	2	2	East facing section through ditch [16]
35	2	2	East facing section through ditch [16]
36	2	2	East facing section through ditch [16]

APPENDIX FOUR – DRAWING REGISTER

Number	Date	Trench	Type	Description
1	24/08/2006	3	Section	North facing section showing (21) and [22]
2	24/08/2006	3	Section	North facing section through ploughmark showing (19) and [20]
3	24/08/2006	3	Section	North-west facing section showing (32) and [33]
4	24/08/2006	3	Section	South-east facing section showing (25) and [26]
5	27/08/2006	1	Section	North facing section showing [07], (31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 45, 47, 59)
6	27/08/2006	3	Section	North facing section through [58]
7	27/08/2006	4	Section	South facing section showing (60) and [61]
8	27/08/2006	4	Plan	Post-excavation plan of Trench 4
9	28/08/2006	3	Plan	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3
10	29/08/2006	2	Section	Quadrant section through ditch [78] and [42]
11	30/08/2006	2	Section	Quadrant section through ditch [18] and [88]
12	30/08/2006	1	Section	West facing quadrant section through ditch [07]
13	30/08/2006	4	Section	East facing section through quarry area showing [92] and [63]
14	30/08/2006	4	Section	south facing section through quarry area showing [92] and [77]
15	30/08/2006	1	Section	West facing section through east end of ditch [07]
16	30/08/2006	1	Section	East facing section through west end of ditch [07]
17	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cancelled
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cancelled
19	31/08/2006	2	Section	Section through ditch [43] and recut [79]
20	31/08/2006	2	Section	Section through [95] and [96]
21	31/08/2006	2	Section	Section through [102] showing (103)
22	31/08/2006	1	Plan	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1
23	31/08/2006	2	Plan	Post-excavation plan of Trench 2

APPENDIX FIVE – SAMPLE REGISTER

Sample No.	Trench	No. of bags	Context	Description
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cancelled
2	1	1	10	Fill of [09]
3	3	1	19	Fill of [20]
4	3	1	21	Fill of [22]
5	1	1	24	Fill of [23]
6	3	1	25	Fill of [26]
7	1	1	12	Fill of [11]
8	3	1	32	Fill of [33]
9	1	1	31	Upper fill of ditch [07]
10	1	1	34	Second fill of ditch [07]
11	1	1	36	Fill of ditch [07]
12	1	1	37	Third fill of ditch [07]
13	1	1	45	Fill of ditch [07]
14	2	1	30	Possible turf line in ditch [18]
15	1	1	47	Fill of ditch [07]
16	3	1	57	Fill of [58]
17	1	1	59	Fill of [07]
18	4	1	60	Fill of [61]
19	4	1	76	Fill of [77]
20	4	1	62	Fill of [63]
21	4	1	89	Fill of [63] below (62)
22	4	1	91	Fill of [90]
23	2	1	64	Fill of [18]
24	2	1	51	Humic layer within re-cut [79]
25	2	1	81	Fill of [18], lowest turfline in ditch

APPENDIX SIX – SMALL FIND REGISTER

Small Find No.	Trench	Context No.	Find Type	Description
1	1	1	Shell	Worked shell
2	2	3	Flint	Scraper
3	3	5	Fe Object	Nail shaft, bent
4	3	5	Fe Object	Possible iron blade
5	3	5	Flint	Flake, retouched
6	3	6	Flint	Flake
7	2	15	Pottery	Burnished fragment
8	2	17	Pottery	Rim sherd
9	2	15	Pottery	Body sherd
10	1	13	Pottery	Body sherd
11	3	Unknown	Pottery	Body sherd
12	2	17	Pottery	Burnished fragment
13	2	29	Pottery	Body sherd
14	2	29	Bone	Worked bone
15	1	31	Flint	Worked core
16	1	34	Flint	Worked core
17	1	37	Pottery	Rim sherd
18	2	46	Pottery	Body sherd
19	2	30	CBM	CBM
20	2	30	Flint	Possible flint blade
21	2	30	Pottery	Body sherd
22	2	56	Pottery	Rim sherd
23	4	62	Pottery	Base sherd
24	4	62	Fe Object	Curved iron object
25	1	69	Pottery	Base sherd
26	1	75	Fe Object	Lump of iron ore
27	1	65	Flint	Possible hammer stone
28	1	74	Pottery	Rim sherd
29	1	69	Pottery	Body sherd

REFERENCES

Bersu, G. 1940. Excavations at Little Woodbury, Wiltshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 6, 30-111.

Clapham, A. R., Tutin, T. G. and Moore, D. M. 1987. *Flora of the British Isles; 3rd edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Collis, J.R. 1970. Excavations at Owslebury, Hampshire. A second interim report. *Antiquaries Journal* 50, 246-61.

Cunliffe, B. 1978. Iron Age communities in Britain, 2nd Edition. London: Routledge.

Cunliffe, B. 2003. *The Danebury Environs Roman Project interim report 7, Rowbury Farm*. Oxford: Danebury Trust and Institute of Archaeology.

Cunliffe, B. 2004. *The Danebury Environs Roman Project interim report 8, Flint Farm*. Oxford: Danebury Trust and Institute of Archaeology.

Fasham, P.J. 1985. *The Prehistoric Settlement at Winnall Down, Winchester*. Gloucester: Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, monograph 2.

Fasham, P.J., Farwell, D.E., Whinney, R.J.B. 1989. *The archaeological site at Easton Lane, Winchester*. Gloucester: Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society monograph 6.

Liddle, D.M. 1933. Excavations at Meon Hill. *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* 12, 127-62.

Liddle, D.M. 1934. Report of the Hampshire Field Club excavations at Meon Hill. *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* 13, 7-54.

Neal, D.S. 1980. Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Roman settlement sites at Little Somborne and Ashley, Hampshire. *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club* and Archaeological Society 36, 91-144.

CARDIFF STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY