

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Environmental Statement – Appendix 7.9 Trial trenching report

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The Southern Water logo consists of three stylized, wavy blue lines of varying lengths, positioned to the right of the text 'Southern Water'.

Addendum Appendix 7.9 Trial trenching report

1. The following document forming Environmental Statement (ES) Appendix 7.9 Trial trenching report, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6) presents the results of the trial trenching carried out by Wessex Archaeology, commissioned by Southern Water Services Ltd., for the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development) between August and October 2024.
2. The results presented in this report have informed both decisions relating to the design of the Proposed Development and the assessment of the likely significant effects on archaeology and cultural heritage from the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development within ES Chapter 7 Archaeology and cultural heritage, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
3. This report has therefore been included as an appendix to provide additional supporting detail to the assessment contained in ES Chapter 7 Archaeology and cultural heritage, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
4. However, having been written at the time of the trial trenching being conducted prior to the submission of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report, this document includes references to terminology and documents in place at the point in time the geophysical survey was carried out. This appendix should as a result be read in conjunction with ES Chapter 7 Archaeology and cultural heritage, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) and associated appendices.



Hampshire Water Transfer and Recycling Project (Water for Life) Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Clancy Group Ltd, to undertake the proposed archaeological evaluation of 164 trial trenches across multiple land holdings and parcels of variable use extending over c. 24 km within the draft Order Limits (dOL) of the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project. The trenches were positioned within the bounds of Southern Water's 'Water for Life – Hampshire' scheme (the Route). The proposed trenches were located on land at Fishers Pond to the west and east of the B3354 centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448851, 120625; at Curdridge Lane west of Waltham Chase at NGR 454793, 115287; at Titchfield Lane to the north west of Wickham at NGR 456491, 111799; on land extending north west to south east at Albany Farm on the Wickham Road at Crockerhill to White Dell Farm at Boarhunt centred on NGR 458971, 108484; and on land extending eastward from Crooked Walk Lane at New Barns Farm centred on NGR 463175, 107732, Pigeon House Farm centred on NGR 464749, 107031; and Widley Farm located on New Down Lane centred on NGR 466191, 106870 at the eastern extent of the Route.

The evaluation forms part of the archaeological mitigation associated with Southern Water's 'Water for Life – Hampshire' project, which comprises a variety of measures to better manage demand and reduce water leakage. These include the implementation of a new treatment process aiming to turn highly treated wastewater into purified recycled water. In order to facilitate this a new Water Recycling Plant (WRP) is proposed south of Havant, with two new pipelines connecting the WRP to the Havant Thicket Reservoir, and onwards to Southern Water's Otterbourne Water Supply Works.

Of the 164 trenches proposed for investigation only a total of 67 trenches could be excavated during this phase of evaluation due to issues of land access for multiple areas. Evaluation was undertaken across land at New Barns Farm, Pigeon House Farm and Widley Farm with the excavation of 64 of the proposed 71 trenches across these land parcels and 3 trenches of a proposed 26 trenches were undertaken at Fishers Pond. No investigation was undertaken at Curdridge Lane, Titchfield Lane, Albany Farm and White Dell Farm.

Of the 67 trenches excavated, 19 trenches contained archaeological features. Consisting of ditches, postholes and pits, these features indicated three main phases of activity: Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern. Iron Age activity was recorded at New Barns Farm, Pigeon House Farm and Widley Farm, whilst the Romano-British activity was focused around the trenches located at New Barns Farm.

The ditches denoted two field systems, one pertaining to the Iron Age phase of activity and a second to the Romano-British, with both periods dominated by agricultural exploitation of the landscape. Postholes of Iron Age date, and pits with evidence of domestic waste dating to the same period, are suggestive of nearby small-scale settlement, correlating with the archaeological background of the wider area. Whilst numerous features, including the base of an oven or fire pit, remain undated, little structural and/or domestic waste dating to the later phases of activity was observed.

The evaluation was undertaken between the 19th August and 8th October 2024.



Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Clancy Group Ltd, to undertake the archaeological evaluation of 164 trial trenches across multiple land holdings and parcels of variable use extending over c. 24 km within the draft Order Limits (dOL) of the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project. The trenches were positioned within the bounds of Southern Water's 'Water for Life – Hampshire' scheme (the Route). The trenches were located on land at Fishers Pond to the west and east of the B3354 centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448851, 120625; at Curdrige Lane west of Waltham Chase at NGR 454793, 115287; at Titchfield Lane to the north west of Wickham at NGR 456491, 111799; on land extending north west to south east at Albany Farm on the Wickham Road at Crockerhill to White Dell Farm at Boarhunt centred on NGR 458971, 108484; and on land extending eastward from Crooked Walk Lane at New Barns Farm centred on NGR 463175, 107732, Pigeon House Farm centred on NGR 464749, 107031; and Widley Farm located on New Down Lane centred on NGR 466191, 106870 at the eastern extent of the Route (Fig.1).

1.1.2 Due to a recognised increase in demand for water that can outstrip supply in the south-east of England a programme of measures has been devised in order to mitigate the shortfall. The proposed development, forming part of Southern Water's 'Water for Life – Hampshire' project, comprises a variety of measures to better manage demand and reduce water leakage. These include the implementation of a new treatment process aiming to turn highly treated wastewater into purified recycled water. In order to facilitate this a new Water Recycling Plant (WRP) is proposed south of Havant, with two new pipelines connecting the WRP to the Havant Thicket Reservoir, and onwards to Southern Water's Otterbourne Water Supply Works.

1.1.3 The evaluation, comprising 67 trial trenches was undertaken across a portion of the development area in which new pipe installation would be required. Due to land access constraints, the full scope of the proposed evaluation (164 trenches) was not completed within this phase of works. Further phase(s) of archaeological evaluation are expected to be undertaken in association with the proposed development in order to complete the outstanding trenching.

1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024).

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.



1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation was located across various parcels of land between Crooked Walk Lane, south of Southwick, in the west and the western fringe of Widley in the east. The towns of Porchester, Wymering, and Drayton were located to the south, with small, isolated hamlets and farms sporadically present to the north. Three trenches were also excavated on land at Fishers Pond to the east of the B3354. The evaluation area comprised arable farmland with the presence of crops limiting access to a number of land parcels previously proposed for archaeological evaluation during this phase of works. A single trench was excavated within a horse paddock at Fishers Pond.

1.3.2 As stated in the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024, pp 3), *the topography along the dOL varies greatly. The southeast area of the dOL has an elevation of approximately +35m Ordnance Datum (OD) with areas to the south, close to London Road, Portsdown Hill Road and the A3 having elevations that fluctuate between +80m OD to +95m OD. Further eastwards towards Bedhampton, elevations are reduced to approximately +10m OD with the WRP location in Havant ranging between approximately +5m OD and +9m OD.*

1.3.3 *The elevation within the central part of the dOL, to the south of Wickham and west of Bishops Waltham, ranges between +20m OD and +40m OD. The elevations in the northwest area near Otterbourne WSW range from approximately +25m OD to +30m OD.*

1.3.4 The bedrock geology comprises several geological groups from the Bracklesham Group, Thames Group, Lambeth Group and White Chalk Subgroup. As detailed in the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024, pp 2 – 3):

- Bracklesham Group deposits consist of Wittering Formation south of Shirrell Heath and Waltham Chase comprising greyish brown laminated clay deposits with wavy to lenticular bedded sand interbedded with clay and rare glauconitic sand (total thickness 25 – 65m).
- Thames Group deposits consist of London Clay Formation across Havant, Bedhampton, Shirrell Heath, Waltham Chase and also towards Otterbourne, this also includes the WRP. London Clay Formation comprises bioturbated or poorly laminated, over-consolidated blue-grey or grey-brown, slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt, with some layers of sandy clay (total thickness 77 – 120m). It also includes a few thin beds of shells and fine sand partings or pockets of sand such as the Bognor Sand Member or Whitecliff Sand Member as glauconitic fine to medium grained sand. The Bognor Sand Member and Whitecliff Sand Member is found within Havant, Purbrook, Wickham and south of Waltham Chase and Bishop's Waltham.
- Lambeth Group deposits consist of the Reading Formation, which is encountered underlying Thames Group deposits across Havant, Bedhampton, WRP, Lower Upham and towards Otterbourne. Reading Formation comprises vertically and laterally variable sequences mainly of over-consolidated clay, often mottled and some silty or sandy clays (total thickness 30 – 35m).
- Underlying the Lambeth Group is the White Chalk Subgroup comprising the oldest out of all the geological units expected across the site. It crops out within WRP,

Purbrook, Southwick, Knowle, Wickham and from Bishop's Waltham northwest to Otterbourne WSW as the Culver Chalk Formation with all chalk formations grouped together as the White Chalk Subgroup (undifferentiated) in the southeast by Havant. These formations are characterised as chalk with discrete marl seams, nodular chalk, sponge-rich and flint seams throughout (total thickness 190 – 290m).

1.3.5 These are overlain by a variety of superficial deposits, also detailed within the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024, pp 2). The following were identified during the evaluation:

- Head deposits are widely distributed across the dOL located in linear layers often infilling minor chalk valleys extending from upslopes of the downs down to the margins of Alluvium floodplain, mostly found within Havant, Bedhampton, Purbrook areas. Head deposits are comprised of poorly sorted stratified deposits formed by hillwash and soil creep comprising variably gravel, sand, silt, clay, locally with lenses of peat and organic material.
- River Terrace Deposits are expected on floodplains and estuaries in coastal settings. Many different terraces feature across the dOL with varying compositions that comprise gravel, sand and clay.

1.3.6 The potential for the identification of colluvial deposits was not identified in the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024). During the course of the evaluation previously unrecorded colluvial deposits were identified in many trenches. These correlated well with the results of Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Monitoring of Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phases 3a–3c Ground Investigation Works (Wessex Archaeology 2025) which revealed slope deposits extending to up to 3.2 m below ground level (bgl) across many parts of area GCZ 8 (ibid. table 14). The revealed deposits reflect Pleistocene Head Deposits, that are overlain by Holocene Colluvium. No archaeology was identified at the monitored locations.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the dOL and the wider study area was assessed during the compilation of the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024). The assessment was informed by earlier documentation associated with the development proposals, as well as preceding investigations (Southern Water 2024; Wessex Archaeology 2023a). The following is reproduced from the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024, pp 3 – 6) with additional sources referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43

2.2.1 Evidence of Palaeolithic activity across the dOL is limited to *ex situ* findspots of artefactual material, which primarily consists of handaxes.

2.2.2 The archaeological record dating to the Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC) outside of the dOL is characterised by isolated find spots including a tranchet axe, and two struck flints. The closest presence of Mesolithic activity to the dOL takes the form of worked flint findspots across Portsdown Hill.

2.2.3 Like the Mesolithic, findspots of worked flint dating to the Neolithic (4,000 – 2,500 BC) have been recorded within the surrounding area of the dOL, to the western end of Portsdown Hill. Records dating to this period within the wider environs of the dOL principally consist of

funeral monuments. This includes the Scheduled Monument Bevis' Grave Long Barrow (NHLE 1012831) situated towards the eastern end of the pipeline on the crest of Portsdown Hill.

- 2.2.4 Bronze Age (2,500 – 700 BC) activity recorded within the surrounding area of the dOL includes bowl barrows recorded along the crest of Portsdown Hill. A further inhumation site likely dating to this period was recorded south of the dOL at the crossroads at Southwick Hill Crossroads.
- 2.2.5 Occupation of the area during the Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) is evidenced by findspots and evidence for Iron Age settlements within the surrounding area of the dOL. These settlements are suggestive of small-scale rural settlement, associated with areas in agricultural use.

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

- 2.2.6 The dOL contains several features likely associated with the Romano-British period (AD 43 – 410). The route of the proposed underground pipeline intersects the mapped locations of Roman Roads including one connecting Bitterne to Chichester. This has been mapped by Margary as Route 421. Within the results of the geophysical survey, there is a series of linear features and pits defined as possible archaeology adjacent to the alignment of the Roman Road within the dOL south-west of Wickham, specifically the area north of Wickham Park Golf Club.

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

- 2.2.7 Early-medieval activity (AD 410 – 1066) located on Portsdown Hill includes two individual inhumations situated c. 20 m apart and a larger inhumation burial area positioned outside of the eastern extents of the dOL.
- 2.2.8 Settlements recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 at the very start of the Medieval period would already have been in existence during the Early Medieval period. Some of these villages were later deserted, while others, such as Boarhunt located to the north of the dOL, remain as extant village centres, with many examples of such settlement centres surrounding the dOL.

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

- 2.2.9 Evidence of activity dating to the medieval period (AD 1066 – 1540) is abundant along the dOL likely reflecting the several settlements within the area noted in the Domesday Book of 1086. Activity led by the Bishops of Winchester – who held most of the land within the dOL during the medieval period – including the use of the land as fishponds and deer parks, is well-evidenced within the dOL.
- 2.2.10 One concentrated area of medieval activity is within the area of Fishers Pond. Within this area of the dOL in Marwell – towards the western end of the proposed Underground Pipeline – are a series of former large fishponds. When constructed this feature would have taken the form of a chain of ponds, research suggests this area would have housed between four and six, that utilise the natural sloping topography for fish to pass across ponds and engineered to be drained separately.
- 2.2.11 The site of Pinsely Motte, a former motte and bailey castle is also close, c. 100 m north, to the dOL. This site likely dates to the 11th century Norman conquest or the 12th century period known as 'The Anarchy'. Close to the castle site two pits were identified, likely to have been encompassed by the bailey, on excavation of one of these pits medieval pottery was unearthed.

2.2.12 As well as these specific sites, the presence of medieval cropmarks visible on aerial photography across the dOL support the wider agricultural use of the area during the medieval period.

Post-medieval AD 1540 – 1901

2.2.13 Evidence for post-medieval activity (AD 1540 – 1901) is extensive within both the dOL and wider environs.

2.2.14 Following the Reformation, large areas of land previously belonging to the church were transferred to secular ownership. This resulted in changes of land use in some instances, although lands belonging to the Bishops of Winchester remained mainly in their possession owing to the Bishopric not being dissolved. It is not long after the Reformation in 1615 that the ponds at Fishers Pond were drained and turned into meadow pasture.

2.2.15 Along with post-medieval land divisions, farmsteads and other agricultural practice evidence, and chalk mining was common across Portsdown Hill. Evidence of chalk mining is also present to the western end of the dOL near Crockerhill.

2.2.16 In the 1860s and 1870s, a system of forts and associated structures, known as the Palmerston Forts, were constructed to defend Portsmouth and its naval base along Portsdown Hill. As part of the 'northern line' of this network of new defences, intended to defend Portsmouth from attack overland from the north, four forts were built to the south of the dOL. Land was purchased from the Southwick Estate to construct the forts, and a firing line and clearance line were established to the north of the forts to enable their effective operation. The Forts are, Fort Purbrook (scheduled monument and Grade II* Listed NHLE 1092134/1387127), Fort Nelson (scheduled monument and Grade I Listed; NHLE 1001860; NHLE 1350616), Fort Southwick (scheduled monument and Grade I Listed; NHLE 1001808; NHLE 1003802; NHLE 1167213; NHLE 1104368), and Fort Widley (scheduled monument and Grade II* Listed; NHLE 1001862; NHLE 1350616; NHLE 1387129).

Modern AD 1901 – present day

2.2.17 During the First World War, several zig-zag trenches were dug across Portsdown Hill to the east of the dOL. These have been interpreted either as practice trenches for training soldiers, or as defensive trenches to defend/control access to key roads and to the approaches to the forts.

2.2.18 Consistent with military patterns in the post-medieval period, the defence of Portsmouth Dockyard and the neighbouring harbours was of paramount importance during the Second World War (WWII). To this end, an interdiction battery was constructed on Portsdown Hill to protect east Portsmouth, Langston Harbour, Hayling Island and Chichester Harbour from a land-based invasion. The battery consisted of two concrete bearing and range finding plinths, one west of Fort Widley, the other east of Fort Purbrook, and two concrete casements to the west of Fort Purbrook housing guns and magazines. An AA battery was also located to the north in Purbrook, and a spigot mortar gun emplacement was located to the south in Farlington.

2.2.19 During the Second World War, Portsmouth and its naval base were a major target of the German aerial bombing raids. Underground air raid shelters were constructed within the study area, including two large, deep, public shelters built into Portsdown Hill.

2.2.20 Within the dOL a WWII plane crash has been identified by documentary records and geophysical survey within the dOL to the south of Pigeon House Farm. The crash involved Sergeant Hubert Hastings (Paddy) Adair of the Royal Air Force, who died when his

Hurricane fighter aircraft AK-D-V7602 was shot down and crashed at the site. This site was partially excavated in 1979, but it is believed that elements of the aircraft and further remains of the pilot remain at the crash site. A second crash site is recorded at Frith Farm.

Unknown Date

- 2.2.21 A number of heritage resources of an unknown date have been identified throughout the dOL and the surrounding area. Although it is not possible to confirm a period for these resources without further detailed archaeological investigation, it is possible to ascribe possible periods based on the interpretation of the available evidence.
- 2.2.22 There are historic records of discoveries that were found outside of archaeological observation, such as flint foundations uncovered in 1920 near Fort Widley and a human skeleton found beneath a residence on Portsdown Hill.
- 2.2.23 The remains of some field systems in across Portsdown Hill have been ascribed an uncertain date by the Winchester HER and may be medieval or post-medieval in date, based on their form and layout.

2.3 Previous Investigations

Geophysical Survey (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024, pp 6 – 7)

- 2.3.1 Phase 1 Geophysical Survey was carried out across 275.2ha of the initial EIA Scoping Area by Wessex Archaeology between March and September 2023.
- 2.3.2 Geophysical survey (see PEI Report Appendix 7.3, Detailed gradiometer survey report, Volume II) was undertaken on land parcels within 'Sections' D, E, F, G, J, K, L of the proposed Underground Pipeline between Havant Thicket Reservoir and Otterbourne Water Supply Works.
- 2.3.3 Geophysical survey was only undertaken on two small land parcels within Section D of the proposed Underground Pipeline (D(a) and D(c)) ahead of ground investigation works as the majority of this section is intended to be tunnelled.
- 2.3.4 Survey within Section D of the proposed Underground Pipeline, to the north of Portchester Road (Da) did not identify any geophysical anomalies.
- 2.3.5 Survey within Section D of the proposed Underground Pipeline identified a series of weak positive linear anomalies, aligned north-east to south-west, 36m long and 10m wide, in the northern portion of this area (Dc). These were interpreted as medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow.
- 2.3.6 Survey within Sections E and F of the proposed Underground Pipeline identified the most numerous archaeological and suspected archaeological anomalies. These have initially been interpreted as former field boundaries, potential extraction pitting, potential sub-circular and rectilinear enclosures, ridge and furrow cultivation and historical landscape features. The clearest evidence of archaeological activity is that of a ring ditch within Section F of the proposed Underground Pipeline. There was no survey that initially indicates any remains of the shrunken or deserted medieval villages within this area.
- 2.3.7 Survey within Section G of the proposed Underground Pipeline has identified multiple linear and discreet archaeological features to the north and south of Titchfield Lane. On both sides of Titchfield Lane, a number of linear anomalies have been interpreted as a possible enclosure ditch system, with a number of sub-circular anomalies representative of



extraction or refuse pits. It is possible these pertain to a ladder settlement, or routeway between field systems of Romano-British or medieval date. This is supported by the presence of a known intersection of two Roman Roads within this area.

- 2.3.8 Survey within Section J of the proposed Underground Pipeline has identified a series of former field boundaries and amorphous disturbance interpreted as probable tree throws to the north of Woodman's Farm, which align with field boundaries on 1888-1912 Ordnance Survey Six Inch mapping.
- 2.3.9 Survey within Section K of the proposed Underground Pipeline identified weak positive parallel linear anomalies are noted in the north-west of the Winterhill Hall Park. The relatively equal spacing and respect to the southern field boundary, it is likely that these relate to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, however modern ploughing or land drains may equally be the cause of these features.
- 2.3.10 Survey within Section L of the proposed Underground Pipeline identified several positive linear anomalies to the west of the park pale at Marwell Manor and on the western side of Winchester Road across Fishers Pond.
- 2.3.11 These have been initially interpreted as possible archaeological ditch boundary or enclosure features of unknown date. The features may be older field boundaries given their alignment to current and known former field boundaries.
- 2.3.12 The gradiometer survey did not positively identify any features that may be interpreted as part of the postulated complex of ponds at Fishers Pond.
- 2.3.13 Due to land access constraints not all of the proposed survey areas within this phase were able to be accessed, as such these will be attempted to be surveyed in the upcoming Phase 2 Geophysical Survey.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project Objectives

- 3.1.1 The site-specific objectives, as defined in the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024, pp 7), were:
- to investigate and record a representative sample of features of possible archaeological origin identified during Phase 1 geophysical survey in order to gather sufficient information to be able to formulate and refine the strategy for the management of the archaeological resource present within the current dOL;
 - to determine (where possible) the location, depth, extent, character, date, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits or features present which are likely to be impacted by the proposed development;
 - to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
 - to inform the design of and be able to further refine an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy, such as the requirement for further archaeological investigation in the form of set-piece excavation; strip, map and record, and/or archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during ground works associated with the construction of the proposed development;



- provide a record and where possible interpretation (in written form with accompanying GIS data) of all features identified during the targeted archaeological trial trenching to inform the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ES Chapter; and
- produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate local museum service (anticipated to be Hampshire Cultural Trust (HCT) – to be confirmed by the archaeological sub-contractor) and to provide information for accession to the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Winchester HER.

3.2 General aims

3.2.1 In addition to the above objectives, the evaluation was also undertaken in accordance with the following general aims, as recommended by ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2023a and b):

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.3 General objectives

3.3.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was proposed to comprise the excavation, investigation and recording of 164 trenches of between 30 m to 50 m in length across the pipeline route. However, as a result of land access constraints the current programme of work was suspended and only 67 of the trenches could be completed resulting in a majority of the proposed 164 trenches and land parcels not being investigated.

4.1.2 The table below indicates which trenches were completed, alongside the geophysical survey area within which they were located. Trench numbering as set out in the table below corresponds to those used in the WSI with the first number indicating an individual land parcel and the second number the count of trenches within the land parcel. It is noted for the purposes of the fieldwork that Wessex Archaeology trench numbers were allocated for the project due to compatibility with established recording system(s). For the remainder of the report, the WSI trench numbers are used with the Wessex Archaeology (trench numbers) cross referenced for purposes of continuity and compatibility.



4.1.3 At New Barns Farm Trenches 9.14 and 9.07 (105 and 106) were not excavated due to time constraints as a result of land access being curtailed; at Pigeon House Farm Trenches 8.02, 8.09 and 8.10 (123 – 125) were not excavated due to a cover crop and Trenches 8.08 and 8.07 (127 and 128) due to land access not being granted within a horse paddock; at Fishers Pond trenches 19.02 and 19.01 (25 and 26) could not be excavated due to ground conditions and land access being withdrawn.

4.1.4

Table 1 Trench information

Land Parcel ID	Location Land at	Geophysical Survey Section Area	Trenches	No. of Proposed Trenches	No. of Trenches Completed	No. of Outstanding Trenches
PM24580	Widley Farm	E	4.01 – 4.05	5	5	
PM24580-T1		E	4.05 – 4.09	4	4	
SE129		E	3.01 – 3.06	6	6	
SE72		N/A	5.01 – 5.02	2	2	
SE75		E	24.01 – 24.05	5	5	
SE63		E	25.01 – 25.03	3	3	
SE58		E	26.01 – 26.02	2	2	
SE21	Pigeon House Farm	E	27.01 – 27.03	3	3	
SE19		E	7.01 – 7.06	6	6	
SE150		E	8.07 – 8.08	2	0	2
SE55		E E	8.01 – 8.06 8.09 – 8.14	12	5 4	1 (8.02) 2 (8.09, 8.10)
SE24	New Barns Farm	E	9.01 – 9.17	17	15	2 (9.07, 9.14)
SE24		E	28.01 – 28.04	4	4	
SE409	White Dell Farm	F	10.01 – 10.09	9	0	9
HP670236/HP755643/SE9		F	10.10 – 10.15	6	0	6
SE9		F	11.01 – 11.06	6	0	6
SE390/HP755021	Albany Farm	F	12.01 – 12.06	6	0	6
SE367		F	12.07 – 12.09	3	0	3
HP761033	Titchfield Lane	G	29.01 – 29.31	33	0	33



HP796159	Curdrige Lane	J	15.01 – 15.04	4	0	4
HP576260	Fishers Pond	L	19.01 – 19.03	3	1	2 (19.01, 19.02)
HP219493		N/A	33.01 – 33.02	2	2	
HP368061		N/A	33.03 – 33.05	3	0	3
HP558233		L	21.01 – 21.02	2	0	2
HP760793		L	22.01 – 22.16	16	0	16

4.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024) and in general compliance with ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2023a–b). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although numerous trenches were unable to be excavated due to access constraints (Figures 2 - 17).

4.2.2 Of the 164 proposed trenches, a total of 67 trial trenches, either measuring 30 m x 2 m or 50 m x 2 m, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the project aims.

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

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the County Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and



heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014a), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's (n.d. a) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council monitored the evaluation on behalf of the Local Planning Authorities (LPA) where the location of the trenches fell within Eastleigh Borough Council and Fareham Borough Council. The Archaeologist of the Historic Environment Team at Winchester City Council monitored the evaluation on behalf of LPA where the location of the trenches fell within the Winchester City Council planning area.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Of the 67 excavated trial trenches (Figures 2 - 17), 19 contained archaeological features and deposits. The uncovered features mostly comprise ditches and postholes, though a number of pits and a gully were also recorded, concentrated within geophysical survey area E.
- 5.1.2 The majority of the trenches that corroborated the results of the geophysical survey within geophysical survey area E were identified in the southeastern corner of the trenches at New Barns Farm (Trenches 9.01 to 9.04 (111 to 114) (Figures 7 & 8) with a lighter corroboration across the rest of the area. Linear anomalies recorded in the western part of New Barns Farm within Trenches 9.15 (98) and 28.04 (94) (Figure 4) were not identified in the evaluation but was corroborated within Trench 28.02 (96) (Figure 4). A possible ring ditch in Trench 9.12 (101) (Figure 2b) was not identified during the evaluation although a single pit was recorded in this trench.
- 5.1.3 Overall of the trenches excavated, the evaluation corroborated the results of the geophysical survey in indicating a general low potential for the presence of archaeological remains in the areas of the site that could be investigated.
- 5.1.4 Though many features remain of uncertain origin, three broad periods of activity have been identified: Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern. Generally, the features are consistent with the geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and indicate a landscape utilised both agriculturally and for chalk extraction, with indications of small associated settlements also present.

5.1.5 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 All 67 trenches were excavated through a topsoil deposit. This typically comprised a silty clay with varying amounts of sand and/or gravel components and varied in appearance from dark yellowish brown to dark brown. Measuring between 0.10 m thick (Trench 33.01 (23); Fig. 20) and 0.5 m thick (Trench 9.13 (99); Fig. 21) the deposits this sealed varied considerably across the trenches. Within 27 of the excavated trenches a colluvial deposit ranging from a mid-yellowish brown to mid reddish brown silty clay or clayey silt was present immediately beneath the topsoil (Figs 22 and 23). Measuring approximately 0.50 m thick at most this consistently overlay natural chalk geology, though in Trenches 33.01, 19.03 and 9.05 (23, 24 and 110) natural clay geology was observed (Figs 20 and 24).

5.2.2 In areas where colluvium was not present, the topsoil mainly sealed natural chalk geology (Figs 21 and 25), with occurrences of natural clay geology, often appearing mottled and with varying quantities of flint nodule inclusions (Fig. 26). However, in nine of the trenches a natural deposit of either clayey silt or chalky clay was recorded (Fig. 27). Appearing as a mid-yellowish brown to dark brown deposit, it is considered likely that this material was also colluvial.

5.2.3 The natural geology was observed between 0.3 m below ground level (bgl) in Trench 33.02 (22) and 0.79 m below ground level in Trench 9.15 (98).

5.3 Iron Age (800 BC–AD 43)

5.3.1 The earliest phase of activity evident was recorded on land at New Barns Farm, Pigeon House Farm and Widley Farm and comprises that of mid to late Iron Age date. Numerous ditches and several postholes and pits suggest the presence of agricultural exploitation with an associated settlement located within the surrounding environs.

Ditches

5.3.2 Though the majority of ditches recorded during the evaluation are of either Romano-British or uncertain date, the earliest examples appear to have originated in the mid to late Iron Age, based on the recovered finds assemblage(s). It is noted that these early examples are consistently positioned on a north-east to south-west alignment.

5.3.3 Within Trench 9.01 (114), the terminal end of a probable prehistoric ditch (11405) was investigated (Figs 7, 8, 28 & Fig. 19, section 11). Measuring 0.92 m wide and 0.38 m deep this linear was smaller than the others recorded within the same trench and produced prehistoric pottery, animal bone and flint.

5.3.4 Also positioned on a north-east – south-west alignment ditch 13204 (Trench 7.03 (132); Fig 11) is thought to have been truncated through later agricultural activity. The 0.50 m wide, 0.07 m deep ditch contained a mid-greyish brown sandy clay loam (13203) (Figure 19, section 14) from which pottery suggestive of a mid-late Iron Age date was recovered.

5.3.5 Although a lack of dating evidence recovered from ditch 10803 in Trench 9.06 (108) (Fig. 6) leads to uncertainty regarding its origin, its north-west to south-east orientation may indicate an association with these Iron Age ditches. The ditch is discussed in more detail below (section 5.6).

Postholes

- 5.3.6 A single posthole (14503) dated to the mid to late Iron Age date on the basis of recovered pottery was recorded during the evaluation in Trench 24.03 (145) (Fig. 14). However, burnt flint present within two other postholes (11113 (Trench 9.02 (111) Fig. 8 and 14303 (Trench 24.05 (143) Fig. 14) has led to the consideration that it is possible these may also date to this period.
- 5.3.7 A sub-circular posthole (11113) present within Trench 9.02 (111) is of particular interest due to its substantial size (Figs. 8 and 29). Measuring 0.56 m in length, the eastern edge of the feature was stepped, suggesting the post was dug out prior to the deposition of its single fill (11114). Both the size of the posthole and the probable method of pole removal suggests it once housed a post of significant size, though further investigation is needed to fully determine whether this was likely a major structural support or the focus of other activity, such as a totem. It is noted, however, that whilst the burnt flint present within the deposit (11114) may indicate a prehistoric (likely Iron Age date when considered alongside the general site chronology) origin of the feature, it is also possible that this material reflects incidental burning of flint forming a natural component of the local surface deposits or may have been included as post packing material (section 6.8). As such dating for this feature remains cautious.
- 5.3.8 Similarly, posthole 14303 within Trench 24.05 (143) (Fig. 14) is also cautiously considered to be of Iron Age date based on the presence of burnt flint. This posthole contained a deposit (14304) with high quantities of charcoal and some burnt clay. The presence of such burnt material both within the fill and within the cut edges (heat affected natural) of this relatively small posthole (0.22 m long, 0.25 m wide and 0.14 m deep), suggests that burning may have occurred *in situ*, adding weight to the possibility that the burnt flint represents burning of a natural component of the local surface deposits and, as such, may not be reflective of a prehistoric date for the feature, hence no conclusive date can be provided for the posthole. A lack of visible post pipe has led to uncertainty whether the post was removed prior to the burning, though packing material was observed within the deposit (14304).
- 5.3.9 Burning activity is also evident within posthole 14503 (Trench 24.03 (145); Figs. 14 and 30). Burnt material was found throughout deposit 14504 within the posthole, which was also found to contain pottery of mid-late Iron Age date. Post packing comprising flint nodules was also present. Although a paucity of heat affected natural within the cut edges and/or surrounding area suggests that the burnt material within deposit 14504 was not the result of burning having taken place *in situ* it is possible that the burnt material reflects activity directly related to the placement of the post, particularly as post packing material was also evident. It is also possible that the burnt material was deposited following the removal/rotting of the post. Again, in comparison to other examples present within the evaluation area, posthole 14503 was relatively small, with a diameter of 0.20 m and a depth of 0.14 m.
- 5.3.10 No discernible patterns indicative of structural features has yet been identified, due to the dispersed nature of these postholes. However, there is the possibility that postholes remaining of uncertain date are, in fact, associated. Further investigation is deemed necessary in order to understand the structures to which these postholes relate, though the presence of pits containing domestic waste do indicate the presence of associated settlement in the vicinity.

Pits

- 5.3.11 A number of pits containing dumped deposits were identified during the evaluation. Pottery from a number of these deposits suggests that these are associated with the earliest phase

of activity, though a possible fire pit remains of uncertain origin. The Iron Age examples are particularly substantial measuring up to 2.40 m in observed length.

- 5.3.12 Revealed in Trench 3.03 (153) pit 15304 (Fig. 15 & Fig. 19, section 17), had a width of 0.66 m and depth of 0.60 m, and appeared to continue beyond the north-eastern edge of the trench. A single deposit (15305) was contained within the pit, though given its continuation beyond the trench edge it is unclear whether additional fills are present within the overall feature. The mid brown clayey silt appears to have gradually accumulated through natural processes. Worked flint recovered from the pit suggests a broad prehistoric date, though no diagnostic features to more closely date the pit were present. Similarly, the presence of a stone bead considered to relate to Iron Age or Romano-British activity does little to further confirm the origin of the feature. An Iron Age date for the feature has cautiously been given based on the other dated prehistoric activity. The size of the feature and its natural infilling may indicate the presence of chalk quarrying within this area, though it is noted that the inability to define the entirety of the feature hampers the definitive attribution of function. Indeed, it is possible that, should further investigation be undertaken, this one feature may actually comprise a cluster of similar pit-like anomalies, which may be more in keeping with its depth.
- 5.3.13 The remaining pits dating to this phase of activity appear to have been utilised for the disposal of refuse. A sub-oval pit (10103) measuring 1.26 m in length with an observed width of 1.02 m (feature extending beyond the confines of the trench) was located within Trench 9.12 (101; Figs 5, 31 & Fig. 18, section 4). The pit contained three dumped deposits with pottery recovered suggesting a mid to late Iron Age date for the upper two dumping events (10105 and 10106). The basal deposit, 10104, comprising a mix of silt and clay with variations in appearance from a yellowish brown to a deep brownish red, however contained a lack of artefactual evidence. Measuring 0.10 m in thickness, this was directly overlain by 10105. The latter comprised a mid-greyish brown loamy silt and contained animal bone and pottery. Chalk inclusions were also common throughout. Measuring 0.15 m in depth, deposit 10105 was overlain by 10106, a light greyish brown loamy silt containing pottery and common flint nodules. Occurrences of deep brownish red clay, similar to that found as part of 10104, were also noted.
- 5.3.14 A probable pit (10904) was also revealed within Trench 9.09 (109) and was located at the south-eastern end of the trench, extending beyond the south-western baulk edge. As such initial observations suggested this sub-square feature pertained to the terminus of a ditch, however upon further investigation its form appeared more in keeping with that of a pit (Figs. 7 and 32). Pit 10904 comprised a sloping base and straight vertical sides, measuring 1.50 m in width and 0.85 m in depth. Two deposits were present within the pit; basal fill 10905 and upper fill 10906 (Figure 18, section 5). The former, consisting of a 0.54 m thick loose dark greyish brown silty clay loam contained animal bone, and is considered to have accumulated naturally. This was overlain by upper fill 10906 which appeared as a dark greyish brown silty clay with quantities of mid – late Iron Age pottery, animal bone and shell. The presence of such finds, and the compacted nature of the deposit, suggests that this deposit pertains to the deliberate disposal of domestic waste.
- 5.3.15 The presence of such refuse pits indicates nearby settlement. When considered alongside the posthole and ditch evidence it is probable that a small agricultural community exploited the landscape during the Iron Age period. The lack of charred cereal grain within samples taken of suitable deposits, may indicate that farming was livestock based, although this may also be a result of the limited sampling strategy undertaken. However, further investigation is required in order to more accurately determine the character, date and extent of any such activity.

5.4 Romano-British

5.4.1 Whilst evidence for Iron Age activity was present, the majority of datable features indicates a focus of Romano-British activity within the trenches excavated at New Barns Farm. This typically comprised of ditches, though a posthole was also identified relating to the period. Evidence for Romano-British activity is also consistent with a change in focus to a north – south and east – west orientation of enclosure. The majority of the ditches pertaining to this period are of early – mid Romano-British origin, with a single example (11103, Trench 9.02 (111) Fig. 8) dating to the mid – late Romano-British period.

Ditches

5.4.2 Ditches comprised almost the entirety of evidence pertaining to activity during this period. Typically positioned on a north – south alignment, several ditches which remain of uncertain date are also likely to be associated with Romano-British exploitation of the area.

5.4.3 A single east-west aligned ditch (11203) was present within Trench 9.04 (112) (Fig. 8). Measuring over 3 m in length and 1.36 m wide with a depth of 0.47 m, the ditch had straight steep sides and flat base (Figure 18, section 6). Animal bone and early – mid Romano-British pottery were recovered from its fill (11204) which, like fill 11104, within ditch 11103 (Trench 9.02 (111) Fig. 8) appeared as a light greyish brown sandy clay loam and is considered to have accumulated gradually through natural processes.

5.4.4 Further examples were revealed within Trench 9.03 (113) including a probable enclosure ditch (11305) (Fig. 8). The large, north-south aligned linear had a 'V'-shaped profile, typically characteristic of Roman examples (Fig. 18, section 8 & Fig. 34). Measuring 1.96 m wide and 0.86 m deep, with an observed length of over 2 m, the ditch contained a single fill (11306) from which animal bone, flint and pottery were recovered. The mid greyish brown sandy clay is believed to be of natural derivation, accumulating over a lengthy period of time from the erosion of the surrounding area. An east-west aligned ditch (11303) within Trench 9.03 (113) (Fig. 8 & Fig 18, section 7) is most likely the remains of a former field boundary. The ditch measured 0.49 m in width and only 0.15 m in depth, the latter suggesting that some surface truncation is present within this area. It is noted that towards the western visible extent of the feature, the alignment shifts 90° to become north-south. The ditch was filled with a single deposit of natural derivation (11304) from which Roman greyware pottery was recovered from the surface. Both ditches are considered early – mid Romano-British in origin, based on the pottery recovered.

5.4.5 Within Trench 9.01 (114), ditch 11403 (Fig. 8 & Fig. 19, section 10) measured 1.39 m in width and 0.56 m in depth. With a flat base and steep sides, this east – west aligned linear is believed to pertain to a large boundary or enclosure ditch. It contained a single deposit of natural derivation (11404) from which early – mid Romano-British pottery and a small broken knife of indeterminate date were recovered.

5.4.6 Another east – west orientated linear was recorded within Trench 28.02 (96). Ditch 9604 (Fig. 4 & Fig. 18, section 2) comprised straight sides and flat base and contained a light greyish brown sandy clay loam derived from the gradual deposition of material being washed downslope (9605). A small quantity of early – mid Romano-British pottery was recovered from this deposit, suggesting such a date for the ditch.

5.4.7 Ditch 9903 (Fig. 4) within Trench 9.13 (99) was aligned north – south and, like other examples of the same orientation, comprised straight sides with a flat base (Fig. 18, section 3 & Fig. 35). Measuring 1.67 m wide and 0.46 m deep, the ditch contained a light greyish

brown sandy clay loam (9904) from which animal bone and early-mid Romano-British pottery was recovered.

- 5.4.8 Trench 9.02 (111) contained a north – south orientated ditch (11103) with convex sides and flat base measuring 1.04 m wide and 0.56 m deep with an observed length of 3 m (Figs 8 and 33). Pottery and animal bone were recovered from its single fill of natural derivation (11104) which appeared as a light greyish brown sandy clay loam. Though the pottery assemblage includes a sherd of mid to Late Iron Age date, this is considered residual, with the remainder of the assemblage corroborating a middle - late Romano-British date. It is noted that this is the only ditch identified during the evaluation which is considered to be of such an origin (middle – late Romano-British).
- 5.4.9 The ditches observed were relatively wide and are thought to pertain to agricultural activity, with a noticeable lack of associated structural evidence observed. The presence of these features correlates with the geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and further confirm continued agricultural exploitation of the landscape.

Postholes

- 5.4.10 Whilst there was a paucity of structural evidence associated with the aforementioned ditches; a single sub-oval posthole was revealed within Trench 9.02 (111). Posthole 11105 (Fig. 8) was found to have a stepped eastern edge possibly suggesting that the post was dug out. Measuring 0.75 m in length and 0.28 m in width the posthole was substantial and appeared filled with a deliberate backfill (11106) containing charcoal in the upper extent and a concentration of fired clay inclusions within the centre of the hole. No distinct post pipe or soil horizons seen within the deposit, indicating its deposition following the complete removal of the post and associated packing material. Pottery recovered from the posthole suggests an early – mid Romano-British date for the feature.

5.5 Post-medieval and modern

- 5.5.1 Post-medieval and modern activity defined within the evaluated area reflects the ongoing agricultural exploitation of the landscape. Archaeological features dating to this period were recorded at New Barns Farm and Widley Farm.
- 5.5.2 Two ditches were identified within Trench 25.01 (142). Ditch 14204 (Fig. 13 & Fig.19, section 15) comprised a 0.45 m wide, 0.24 m deep linear with concave sides and flat base, positioned on a north – south alignment transecting the slope of a chalk hill. Containing a deposit of natural derivation (14205) within which no finds were encountered, this ditch is considered likely to have been used for drainage purposes. The second ditch (14206) (Fig. 13 & Fig. 19, section 16) also comprised concave sides and flat base and was positioned on a north – south alignment. Measuring 0.90 m wide and 0.28 m deep, this feature also contained a single secondary deposit, though CBM was recovered from near its base. Both features are thought to be the result of a more recent field drainage system.
- 5.5.3 Two sheep burials were located within Trench 9.13 (99) (Fig. 4). Both were present within shallow, irregular features positioned on a north – south alignment and measuring between 0.90 m and 0.78 m long and approximately 0.5 m wide (9905 and 9908). Animal burial 9907, within 9905, was relatively complete with 90% of the adult sheep skeleton surviving (Fig. 36). Animal burial 9910, within 9908, was less complete, though the remains were noticeably better preserved. A small CBM fragment was encountered alongside animal burial 9910. Given the level of preservation, 9910 was considered to represent the modern disposal of agricultural remains and was left *in situ*. Further examination of the animal bone assemblage(s) indicates that the remains relate to improved modern breeds, resulting in a

modern date for the burials. It is noted that feature 9905 (containing animal burial 9907) was truncated by an artefactually sterile, although presumably modern, tree throw hole, 9911, on its south-western corner.

5.6 Uncertain date

5.6.1 Aside from the broad phases of activity defined above, a number of features of all types remain of uncertain provenance due to a lack of dating evidence. Although the majority of these are ditches, it is likely that these represent further evidence for the established phases of activity during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods based on their alignment.

Ditches

5.6.2 Orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment, ditch 11309 (Fig. 8) within Trench 9.03 (113) was found to cut the fill of posthole 11307 (Fig. 8 & Fig. 18, section 9) within Trench 9.03 (113). Ditch 11309 is also thought to have been truncated with a depth of 0.07 m being particularly shallow in comparison to other linears within the area (Fig. 37). It contained a single natural deposit of mid greyish brown loamy clay considered of similar texture and appearance to the topsoil. Whilst the precise date and function of the feature remains unclear, it is likely that this pertains to a curving boundary revealed by the geophysical survey, most probably of post-medieval origin based on its correlation with a boundary illustrated on the 2nd edition OS mapping (not illustrated).

5.6.3 Ditch 10803 (Fig. 6) within Trench 9.06 (108), comprising an irregular base and concave sides was also positioned on an alignment with other Iron Age ditches, namely ditches 11405 (Trench 9.01 (114); Fig. 8) and 13204 (Trench 7.03 (132); Fig. 11). Measuring 1.40 m wide and 0.14 m deep, the ditch was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a single deposit (10804) believed to have accumulated naturally. However, whilst the orientation would suggest an Iron Age origin, the form is inconsistent with the irregularity of the base of the feature correlating with the presence of significant rooting, leading to the supposition that this likely represents a field boundary defined by a former hedgerow (Fig. 38). No dating evidence was present, and it is notable that no other such feature was identified during the investigation, perhaps indicating this belongs to a separate phase of activity.

5.6.4 Ditch 11407 (Fig. 8 & Fig. 19, section 12) within Trench 9.01 (114) also remains of uncertain origin. However, the east – west orientation of the linear is suggestive of an association with Romano-British ditches observed elsewhere on the same alignment. Although the ditch is notably smaller than other examples, measuring 0.62 m in width and 0.25 m in depth, some truncation through later agricultural activity is considered likely. The feature contained a single secondary deposit within which no finds were observed.

5.6.5 Trench 8.12 (116) contained a substantial north – south orientated linear, ditch 11604 (Fig. 9 & Fig. 19, section 13). Measuring 4.70 m in width the feature had a depth of 0.52 m and contained a single, naturally accumulated deposit (11605). No finds were present, and the significant width of the feature appears at odds with its relatively standard depth. Whilst the precise date and function of the feature remains unclear, it is likely that this pertains to a large boundary revealed by the geophysical survey, most probably of post-medieval origin based on its correlation with a boundary illustrated on the 2nd edition OS mapping (not illustrated).

5.6.6 Trench 28.03 (95) also contained a probable former field boundary from which no dating evidence was recovered but the alignment would suggest a Romano-British date. Ditch

9505 (Fig. 4) was orientated east – west with a slightly stepped southern edge and more regular northern edge (Figure 18, section 1).

- 5.6.7 Another small ditch, also positioned on a north-south alignment, was recorded within Trench 4.01 (164). Ditch 16404 (Fig. 16 & Fig. 19, section 18) measured 0.80 m in width and 0.18 m in depth (Fig. 39). It had concave sides and flat base, similar in profile to the ditches encountered within Trench 142. A single deposit (16405) appearing as a dark yellowish brown loamy clay was present within the feature. No artefactual evidence was present, though its form and orientation is suggestive of a Romano-British provenance.

Postholes

- 5.6.8 A total of four postholes recorded during the evaluation remain undated. Though the majority of dated examples originated within the Iron Age period, it remains unclear whether the following are associated with this phase of activity. However, a single posthole evident within Trench 9.03 (113) appears to be associated with the earliest phase of activity within the evaluated area. Posthole 11307 (Figs. 8 and 37) appeared as a sub-circular feature with a flat base and straight, vertical sides measuring 0.24 m long and 0.20 m wide with a depth of 0.52 m. It contained a single deposit (11308), a dark black-brown silty clay of similar composition as garden soil, which was cut by possible Iron Age ditch 11309, suggesting an earlier origin for the posthole. The dark deposit is believed to relate to a dumping event.
- 5.6.9 Also of interest was a sub-oval posthole, 11109 (Trench 9.02 (111) Fig. 8) with straight sides and 'U'-shaped base, the comparatively small feature contained a single deposit (11110) with common charcoal and fired clay inclusions. The deposit appeared as a dark black brown, owing to the high concentration of charcoal which also suggests that the material is likely to have been dumped following the removal of the post. A lack of heat affected natural around the edge of the feature makes the burning of the post *in situ* unlikely. To the immediate west of this, posthole 11111 (Trench 9.02 (111) Fig. 8) is believed to be related to posthole 11109. With concave sides and base, this posthole was of a similar size to 11109 and was filled with a deposit of the same consistency and appearance (11112; 11110).
- 5.6.10 Also, within Trench 9.02 (111), sub-circular posthole 11107 (Fig. 8) remains undated and comprised an undulating base and straight steep sides. Similar to 11105, this posthole was relatively substantial measuring 0.67 m in length and 0.66 m in width. The mid-orange brown sandy clay deposit (11108) contained sparse fired clay inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. It is believed to have accumulated through natural erosion processes following the removal of the post as no post-pipe was evident to suggest that the post had rotted *in situ*.

Pits

- 5.6.11 Of particular interest, pit 14605 (Fig. 14) within Trench 24.02 (146) differed from the other examples identified during the evaluation. Appearing circular in plan, the concave edges of 14605 had been heat affected/fire scorched, with the flint gravels around the edge of the feature also showing signs of fire crazing (Fig. 40). The lower deposit of the feature, 14604, contained profuse quantities of charcoal, though the upper fill (14605) contained only occasional charcoal flecks. Due to the level of burning present, it is considered possible that this feature, measuring 0.64 m in diameter and 0.19 m in depth, comprises the base of an oven or fire pit, with the basal deposit representing the debris of the final burning activity. A lack of artefactual evidence has led to the inability to understand the origin of the feature, however the recovery of large quantities of wood charcoal (with some fragments measuring over 10 mm in size) and burnt flint within the environmental sample taken of basal deposit 14604, may suggest a prehistoric date. Indeed, whilst such assemblages can indicate either



domestic or industrial activity, and are not intrinsically diagnostic, they are commonly associated with prehistoric activity (sections 7.3 and 7.4).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 1,655 finds (10.3 kg) range in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. All the finds have been quantified by material type within each context; the results are summarised in Table 1. They have also been scanned to assess their nature, condition, and potential date range.



Table 2 Summary of finds by feature, context and material type (number of pieces and weight (g) shown)

			Pottery	CBM	Fired clay	Iron	Marine shell	Animal bone	Flint	Burnt flint	Stone
Feature	Context	Trench No.	No/Wt.	No/Wt.	No/Wt.	No/Wt.	No/Wt.	No/Wt.	No/Wt.	No/Wt.	No/Wt.
Topsoil	2201	33.02		2/97							
Colluvium	2302	33.01		1/7							
Fill of ditch 9604	9605	28.02	7/111								
Topsoil	9901	9.13	6/428								1/13
Fill of ditch 9903	9904	9.13	97/1780				1/4	250/379	1/719	1/1	
Fill of pit 9905	9907	9.13		1/1				444/1407			
Fill of pit 10103	10104	9.11						1/1			
Fill of pit 10103	10105	9.11	2/86								
Fill of pit 10904	10905	9.09					3/87	22/10			
Fill of pit 10904	10906	9.09	2/14				17/177	19/149			
Fill of ditch 11103	11104	9.02	13/218					19/44			
Fill of PH 11105	11106	9.02	1/1		66/316		20/81	2/7		9/35	
Fill of PH 11107	11108	9.02			48/239						
Fill of PH 11113	11114	9.02			132/380		1/8	3/1	3/1	4/5	
Fill of ditch 11203	11204	9.04						1/4			
Topsoil	11301	9.03				1/17					
Fill of ditch 11303	11304	9.03	70/585				1/28	1/23		1/8	
Fill of ditch 11305	11306	9.03	22/245		3/20			289/1903	2/7		
Fill of ditch 11403	11404	9.01				1/6	1/25	1/28			
Fill of ditch 11405	11406	9.01			3/25				1/19		
Fill of ditch 13204	13203	7.03	1/5								
Fill of PH 14303	14304	24.05								6/13	



Fill of PH 14503	14504	24.03	4/15		48/109					2/3	
Fill of pit 14605	14604	24.02								9/124	
Fill of pit 15304	15305	3.03								3/1	1/1
	Total		225/3488	4/105	300/1089	23/23	27/338	1052/4316	8/746	35/190	2/14

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery (225 sherds, 3488g) provides the primary dating evidence for the site. Sherds from each context have been sub-divided into broad ware groups (e.g. flint-tempered ware) or known fabric type (e.g. Rowlands Castle greyware) cross referenced with the national Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) and quantified by the number and weight of the pieces. Where possible, details of the vessel form and other diagnostic features have been noted and a spot date for each context has been assigned. A breakdown of the assemblage by chronological period and ware type is presented in Table 2. The level of recording is consistent with the 'basic record' advocated for the rapid characterisation of pottery assemblages (Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5).

Table 3 Pottery by chronological period and ware weight

Period	Ware	No.	Wt. (g)
Middle-Late Iron Age	Flint-tempered ware	86	1837
	Grog-tempered ware	1	2
	Sandy ware	5	113
	Reduced sandy ware	36	185
	Sub total	128	2137
Early/Middle Roman	Rowlands Castle greyware	73	1070
	Shedfield greyware	13	134
	Sub total	72	594
Middle/Late Roman	Alice Holt greyware	6	96
	New Forest greyware	3	23
	Sub total	9	119
Late medieval	East Hampshire micaceous ware	1	19
Sub total		1	19
Post-medieval	Frechen stoneware	1	9
Sub total		1	9
Total		225	3488

6.2.2 The pottery assemblage is in a good condition, with very few sherds displaying any evidence of surface abrasion and edge damage. This is reflected in the overall mean sherd weight of 15.5g.

Middle-to-Late Iron Age

6.2.3 Features containing Middle-Late Iron Age fabrics (Table 2) included ditches 11305, and 13204, pits 10103 and 10904 and posthole 14503. Diagnostic sherds include pieces from a Saucepan pot (ditch 11305), slightly everted jars (ditches 13204 and 11103 and pit 10904) and bead rim varieties (pit 10103 and ditch 9903). All three fabrics and forms are typical of the 3rd to 1st century BC potting traditions in southern Britain (Cunliffe 1991, 82 and 151).

Early-to-Middle Romano-British

- 6.2.4 The bulk of the pottery belonging within this period consists of local Rowlands Castle greywares (Hodder 1974, 86-96; Dicks 2009, 51-66; Lyne unpublished notes), with the rim from a single everted jar from the Shedfield Kilns at Hallcourt Wood (Cunliffe 1960, 8-24; Holmes 1989, 25-41). The diagnostic Rowlands Castle ware sherds include pieces from a wide mouthed vessel with a beaded rim (ditch 9604), simple everted rim jars (ditches 11305 and 9903) and the typical handmade rope-rim storage vessel (topsoil 9901); these vessel types were in production from AD 70 to around 150/200 AD.

Middle-to-Late Romano-British

- 6.2.5 Only nine sherds representing three vessels from ditch 11103 could be attributed to this period. Three body sherds with a black slip derived from a New Forest jar or cooking pot (Fulford 1975a, 100, fig 35, type 30); based on examples found at Portchester Castle, the use of slip is phased out after c.350 AD (Fulford 1975b, 346-357). The two other vessels are from the Alice Holt kilns and consist of a squared undercut storage jar rim (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 24, class 1A) and the top from a flagon of later 2nd to mid-3rd century date (ibid 1979, 32-3, class 8).

Late medieval-early post-medieval

- 6.2.6 The rim from an East Hampshire micaceous bowl with splashed internal clear glaze was recovered from the topsoil (9901), along with the body from a Frechen stoneware flagon of early post-medieval date.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 6.3.1 Four small fragments of post-medieval peg tile in coarse oxidised sandy fabrics were recovered from the topsoil (2201) and colluvial layer (2302). A small fragment in a fine, oxidised sandy fabric was present within the fill of pit 9905.

6.4 Fired clay/daub

- 6.4.1 Two ditches (11305 and 11405) and four postholes (11105, 11107, 11113 and 14503) contained collectively 300 fragments (1089g) of fired clay/daub.
- 6.4.2 The earliest features that contained mid-late Iron Age pottery are ditch 11305 which contained only three pieces of fired clay with oxidised flattish surfaces and a reduced core. Posthole 14503 produced 48 pieces of daub (109g) in a fine sandy fabric. The only other feature that contained diagnostic pottery of early-mid Roman date, is posthole 11105 that produced 66 pieces of daub (316g), some pieces with concave wattle impressions indicative of ovens or wall daub.
- 6.4.3 Ditch 11405 is undated with three pieces of daub (25g), along with postholes 11107 (48 fragments of daub (239g) with concave wattle impressions) and 11113 (132 fragments (380g) with both concave wattle and wooden laths impressions).
- 6.4.4 The fired clay from ditch 11305 is characteristic of fragmented oven bricks (Poole 1995, 285-6), with the remainder of the ditch and posthole features producing daub from structural elements like ovens.

6.5 Iron items

- 6.5.1 Two iron objects were recovered from the topsoil (11301) and within ditch 11405. An iron split washer (5mm thick, 32mm external diameter and 200mm internal diameter) was retained from the topsoil (11301) and is probably modern in date. The tang and broken

blade from a knife recovered from within ditch 11405 is not diagnostic, and no other artefacts were recovered from this feature. It is difficult to associate this broken knife with a particular period, although an Iron Age to Medieval date should be considered, based on the phased features encountered within the environs of the project.

6.6 Marine shell

6.6.1 A small quantity of marine shell (27 examples, 338 g) was recovered from ditches 9903, 11303 and 11403, postholes 11105 and 11113 and two fills within pit 10103. Associated finds suggest that those from pit 10103 are of Middle-Late Iron Age date, while those from ditches 9903, 11303 and 11403 and posthole 11105 are Romano-British.

6.6.2 Most of the marine shell consists of oyster (both left and right valves), but pit 10103 and posthole 11105 both contained common periwinkles, while a single limpet shell also came from pit 10103. The size of the shells of all three species suggest they derive from food waste.

6.7 Flint

6.7.1 An assemblage totalling four pieces was recovered from three trenches, but only two of these pieces are convincingly worked. The raw material has very clearly been procured from a source close to chalkland, possibly utilising nodules forming a component of the superficial Head deposits local to the site.

6.7.2 A small bladelet in a fresh condition was recovered from undated pit 15304, although this appears to be the accidental result of core trimming rather than the product of a purposeful blade technology. Two pieces were collected from Middle/Late Iron Age ditch 11305. One is an undiagnostic secondary flake, detached with a hard (stone) hammer and in an abraded, glossy condition. The other is a small primary flake in mint condition, and this has a natural platform and a bulb of percussion suggestive of production by incidental machine strike. Undated ditch 11405 contained a primary blade-like flake in a similarly fresh condition and exhibiting the same features; this is almost certainly the product of another incidental percussion.

6.7.3 Neither of the worked pieces provide information regarding chronology and can be attributed only a broad prehistoric date.

6.8 Burnt flint

6.8.1 A small assemblage of burnt unworked flint totalling 35 pieces and weighing 190 g was recovered. This was distributed at a very low density between eight features in seven trenches, with the largest single group consisting of just nine pieces weighing 124 g from undated pit 14605. Burnt flint is an intrinsically undatable material but is particularly common on prehistoric sites where it might be generated by use as an indirect means of heating water or produced for use as tempering in pottery. The minimal amount found here is perhaps more likely to reflect the incidental burning of flint forming a natural component of the local surface deposits, although that found in postholes (11105, 1113, 14303 and 14503) may have been included as post packing material. Only posthole 14503 contained pottery, and this indicates a probable Iron Age date.

6.9 Stone

6.9.1 Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch 9903 contained two unworked and unutilised sub-spherical flint cobbles approximately 16 mm and 90 mm in diameter. Such objects occur naturally, but evidence for their collection is not uncommon in prehistory, and they are frequently

found in Neolithic pits. Their shape makes them useful as hammerstones, but in some instances they appear to have been deposited in these features in an unused state (Powell et al. 2005, 252–6) and may simply have been regarded as curios.

- 6.9.2 Undated pit 15304 (trench 153) contained a small spherical bead, 6 mm in diameter and with a central perforation 2mm in diameter, formed of a piece of corticated flint that may in fact be a fossil sponge. Although the lack of associated finds renders the date of this object uncertain, it is most likely to derive from the Iron Age/Roman occupation of the site.
- 6.9.3 A single flat fragment of slate was recovered from the topsoil of trench 99. The date and function of this is uncertain but it is perhaps most likely to be a piece of post-medieval/modern roofing material, possibly ultimately derived from New Farm, 300 m to the east of this trench.

6.10 Animal bone

- 6.10.1 The animal bone is quantified in Table 1, once refits and associated bone groups (hereafter ABG) are accounted for this is reduced to 183 fragments (Table 3). The assemblage includes both hand-recovered and sieved material and was recovered from contexts of Middle-Late Iron Age and Romano-British date. In addition, two modern ABGs were also found. The bones were rapidly scanned and assessed following current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019).
- 6.10.2 The bones are in generally good condition, with many large, semi-complete specimens recovered. Canid gnaw marks are present on only three bones, all from ditch 11305.

Table 4 Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

Species	Middle-Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age-early Romano-British	Romano-British	Modern and undated	Total
Cattle	14	7	-	-	21
Sheep/goat	4	2	3	-	9
Sheep	-	-	-	1	1
Pig	6	3	-	1	10
Horse	8	1	2	-	11
Roe deer	2	-	-	-	2
Domestic fowl	-	1	-	-	1
Total identified	34	14	5	2	55
Total unidentifiable	107	16	3	2	128
Overall total	141	30	8	4	183

Middle-Late Iron Age

- 6.10.3 The group of bones from ditch 11305 are mostly from cattle, they include a range of post-cranial elements, plus part of a fragmented skull and two vertebrae. Several horse bones were also found; these are all from the same pony-sized animal and include elements from both the fore- and hindquarters. A few pig and sheep/goat bones were also recovered from this feature, of note is the mandible from a young sow aged 21–27 months. A pair of roe deer tibia.

Late Iron Age-early Romano-British

- 6.10.4 The bones recovered from ditch 9903 are also mostly from cattle, they comprise three mandibles, including a pair, the latter from an adult and the other from an older animal. Two sheep/goat bones and single elements from a pig and horse were also found in this feature. The horse bone, a metacarpal, is from a pony-sized animal. Pit 10904 contained part of a pig skull and mandible, a couple of cattle foot bones and the remains of a juvenile domestic fowl. One of the cattle bones, a metacarpal, has been split axially to access the marrow cavity.

Romano-British

- 6.10.5 The small number of identified bones recovered from ditches 11103, 11203 and 1130 are all from sheep/goat and horse. One of the horse bones, the proximal end of a first phalanx, is from a pony-sized animal.

Modern and undated

- 6.10.6 The remains of an old sheep aged 4–6 years was found in shallow pit 9905, cut into the top of a periglacial stripe. The animal was hornless and judging from the overall size of the bones probably an improved modern breed. A second modern sheep/goat burial in adjacent pit 9908, was revealed but left *in situ*. In addition, a single pig tooth came from undated posthole 11113.

Summary conclusions

- 6.10.7 The small subsets of data from each phase are insufficient to accurately characterise the livestock economy. The data tentatively suggests that the main emphasis was on cattle-farming. Animal bone assemblages from Iron Age and Romano-British settlements in Hampshire are generally sheep-dominated (Hambleton 2008, 43; Allen 2016, 125).

Conservation

- 6.10.8 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. Subsequent examination has however identified the iron items as being of an unstable material type and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment. As such they are stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% humidity. The items have been subject to x-radiography to provide a basic archival record and are monitored regularly.

6.11 Finds Potential

- 6.11.1 The flint assemblage consists of two genuine worked examples of undiagnostic flakes which although indicating little more than a background level of prehistoric activity, provide the only evidence for activity pre-dating the Iron Age archaeology on the site. The minimal stone and flint assemblages do not provide any potential to provide information beyond that recorded here, but any future mitigation might produce larger and more informative assemblages of both material types.
- 6.11.2 The initial analysis of the pottery from the project has identified nearby settlement activity from the mid-late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with pottery from the medieval and post-medieval period indicative of the cultivation of domestic refuse onto agricultural fields.
- 6.11.3 The small assemblage from the evaluation offers limited future research potential beyond potential radiocarbon dating of the articulated group of horse bones from Middle-Late Iron Age ditch 11305. However, this should be reviewed following any future mitigation within the development area. The assessment result indicates that bone preservation across the

development is favourable, therefore additional material is likely to be recovered that will enhance understanding of the local livestock economy.

- 6.11.4 The remainder of the finds consisting of fired clay and daub, CBM and iron items is of limited archaeological significance and of low research potential.

6.12 Recommendations

- 6.12.1 The archive would be enhanced with both a photographic record of the bead, and by an attempt to identify any parallels for it. No other work is recommended for the flint or stone at this stage, but these should be reconsidered in light of any additional material recovered from future mitigation on the site. A summary of this report should be included in any further dissemination of the results of the investigation.
- 6.12.2 No further work is required, the animal bones which have been recorded to a sufficient standard to enhance the archive. Potential radiocarbon dating selection at this stage is not recommended, merely highlighted for future review.
- 6.12.3 The pottery has been recorded to a sufficient archival level and should the project warrant any further mitigation the assemblage should be reconsidered, along with allocation for some vessels to be illustrated.
- 6.12.4 The remainder of the find assessment reports should be integrated into any future dissemination of the results.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Six bulk (flotation) samples were taken from postholes, a pit, and a possible oven/fire pit and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

- 7.2.1 The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and significance of the environmental remains preserved at the site. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

Bulk samples

- 7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between four and 37 litres, with an average volume of approximately 16.5 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank. The flots were retained on a 0.25 mm mesh and the residues were retained on a 1 mm mesh. The residues were then split into coarse (>4 mm) and fine (1–4 mm) fractions. The coarse fractions of the residues were sorted by eye for artefactual and environmental remains and discarded. Environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flot.
- 7.2.3 The flots and fine residue fractions were examined using a Leica MS5 stereomicroscope at up to x40 magnification. The presence of recent material was noted in the samples, including modern roots, modern seeds, soil fungal sclerotia, shells of the burrowing blind snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), earthworm eggs, and modern insects. Plant remains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild

taxa, and Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals and other cultivated crops (using traditional names).

- 7.2.4 All remains were recorded semi-quantitatively on an abundance scale: C = <5 ('Trace'), B = 5–10 ('Rare'), A = 10–30 ('Occasional'), A* = 30–100 ('Common'), A** = 100–500 ('Abundant'), A*** = >500 ('Very abundant/Exceptional').

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The results are presented in Appendix 2, Table 5.

7.3.2 The flots are of variable volumes, ranging from small to large. Potential indicators of bioturbation (modern roots, crop chaff, seeds and insects, shells of the burrowing blind snail, earthworm eggs) are present in varying quantities indicating the possibility of contamination from later intrusive material.

7.3.3 Charred plant remains are extremely sparse, and only present in the sample from posthole 14503. These are limited to poorly-preserved fragments of indeterminate cereals (Triticeae), and a brome (*Bromus* sp.) seed. All samples contain well-preserved wood charcoal. The sample from fire pit 14605 produced particularly large quantities of wood charcoal, with some large fragments (>10mm) present. Shells of terrestrial molluscs are present in most of the samples.

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 The environmental assessment indicates that there is some potential for the recovery of environmental evidence, but the remains are not indicative of any particular settlement activity or chronology. Fire pit 14605 produced large amounts of wood charcoal alongside burnt flint, but it is unclear whether this reflects domestic debris (sweeping out hearths, for example) or industrial activities. Features containing both charcoal and burnt flint are not strongly diagnostic but are often found on prehistoric sites. The few charred plant remains recovered from posthole 14503 are likely to be debris associated with background settlement 'noise'.

Recommendations for future sampling

7.4.2 Environmental sampling should continue to follow Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance/the site-specific sampling strategy. Samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal should be taken from as wide a range of feature types as possible, covering different phases of activity. Samples should be 40 litres in size (or 100% of small contexts), and they should be taken from individual, secure contexts.

7.4.3 Considering the abundance of terrestrial molluscs, column samples (contiguous sampling through vertical sequences) could be taken through deep, well-sealed features such as enclosure ditches and other deposits (e.g., colluvium, buried soils).

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Although the full scope of the evaluation was not completed during this phase of works due to issues of site access, the investigation was successful in corroborating the results of the prior geophysical survey. A plethora of ditches were identified alongside numerous pits and postholes. The features confirmed three main phases of activity dating to the mid to late Iron Age, Romano-British and post/medieval / modern periods. Although the presence of

postholes suggests some structural remains with pits denoting the disposal of domestic refuse indicates nearby settlement, the main indication was that of agricultural activity.

8.2 Discussion

- 8.2.1 Two field systems were identified, the earliest focused on a north-east to south-west / north-west to south-east alignment is of Iron Age origin, as dated by the recovered finds assemblage. Within the Romano-British period the orientation switched to focus on a north – south / east – west alignment, as indicated by the second field system. Modern agricultural activity was denoted by drainage ditches and modern sheep burials.
- 8.2.2 The results correlate with the known archaeological and historical resource which indicates a largely agricultural landscape with associated small, dispersed, Iron Age settlements in the vicinity. It remains unclear whether these settlements continued into the Romano-British period, despite a clear continuation of farming within the area. Postholes of Iron Age date, pits with evidence of domestic waste dating to the same period and a contemporary ditch containing fragments of oven bricks are suggestive of nearby small-scale settlement. Appearing dispersed across the evaluated area, it is thought likely, though not confirmed, that the main focal point for settlement is located beyond the bounds of the investigated area, with the features and deposits identified comprising activity within the fringe(s) of settlement. The presence of an isolated fire pit containing burnt flint and quantities of wood charcoal may indicate the presence of industrial activity undertaken in association with such settlement, though it is noted that such assemblages are also consistent with domestic activities.
- 8.2.3 Although no medieval ridge and furrow features were recorded, the presence of post-medieval/modern activity suggests a likely continuation of rural industry throughout the post-Roman periods.
- 8.2.4 The majority of the trenches that corroborated the results of the geophysical survey were identified in the south-eastern corner of the trenches at New Barns Farm with a lighter corroboration across the rest of the area. Some linear anomalies recorded in the western part of New Barns Farm were only partially identified during the evaluation. A possible ring ditch was not identified during the evaluation although a single pit was recorded in the same trench.
- 8.2.5 Overall of the trenches excavated the evaluation corroborated the results of the geophysical survey in indicating a generally low potential for the presence of archaeological remains across the majority of the evaluated area. There is some indication based on the presence of fire pits and refuse pits, however, that some of these trenches may lie on the fringes of Iron Age settlement activity.
- 8.2.6 Where higher concentrations of anomalies were recorded in the south-eastern part of New Barns Farm this was corroborated by the evaluation and would appear to indicate a focus of Romano-British settlement activity in this part of the site.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code WINCM:AY849. Deposition of any finds with the museum will

only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the WINCM:AY849, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 3 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 files/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected for retention are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities (i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving museum).

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's (n.d. b) *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (e.g., Wessex Archaeology's specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. The proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (e.g., museum, local authority), prior to deposition of the archive. Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- Animal bone (1052 fragments): small but well-preserved assemblage from Iron Age and Romano-British contexts. Currently limited research potential beyond radiocarbon dating, but review following any further mitigation within the development project. Retain and review at next stage.

- Burnt flint (35 pieces): common, intrinsically undatable material with no further research potential; already discarded.
- CBM (4 fragments): tiny collection of post-medieval date, of limited archaeological significance and low future research potential; Discard.
- Fired clay (300 fragments): A very fragmented assemblage of Mid-Late Iron Age date and Romano-British date. Some limited research potential. Retain and review at the next stage.
- Flint (6 pieces): Includes four unworked pieces that can be discarded; two genuine flakes are undiagnostic but provide the only evidence for pre-Iron Age activity; retain and review following any further work on the site.
- Iron (2 items): A broken tanged knife of Iron Age to medieval date and a washer of probable modern date. Discard the washer and retain and review the knife at the next stage.
- Pottery (225 fragments): Small mid-late Iron Age and Romano-British assemblage, suggestive of localised settlement activity, with two later medieval and early post-medieval sherds. Of some further research potential. Retain and review at next stage.
- Shell (27 items): from mid-late Iron Age and Romano-British contexts. Limited archaeological significance and low future research potential, but this may increase if additional material is recovered. Retain and review at the next stage.
- Stone (2 items): Undiagnostic fragment of slate with no future research potential. Discard. The bead of uncertain date has some research potential. Retain.

Palaeoenvironmental material

- 9.3.4 The flots should be retained as part of the archive until further sampling has been undertaken, following which recommendations for deposition will be made. The fine residues were discarded after sorting.

Documentary records

- 9.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 9.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others that are not directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project, a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file.



9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 3). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The copyright to any pre-existing materials used in the preparation of this report, provided by third parties, remain under the copyright of the originator and as such cannot be transferred. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

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

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 33.02 / 22		Length 30 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2201		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Organic. CBM present. Bioturbation: rooting & worm casting. Clear horizon.	0.00–0.15
2202		Natural	Orange and grey mottled clay. Rare rounded / sub-rounded flints.	0.15–0.35

Trench No 33.01 / 23		Length 50 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2301		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Organic. Bioturbation: rooting & worm casting. Small piece of CBM present.	0.00–0.10
2302		Colluvium	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Irregular horizon due to bioturbation.	0.10–0.30
2303		Natural	Yellowish brown clay. Rare rounded and sub-rounded flints.	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 19.03 / 24		Length 30 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2401		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Bioturbation: grass rooting and worm casting.	0.00–0.10
2402		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown - probably hill wash.	0.10–0.20
2403		Natural	Mid yellowish-brown clay.	0.20–0.40+

Trench No 28.04 / 94		Length 49.25 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.69 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
9401		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown loamy clay, very loose compaction, moderate sub-angular flints, 40-60 mm. Clear boundary between this layer and the colluvium.	0.00–0.25
9402		Colluvium	Light orange-brown silty clay, moderately loose compaction, common large sub-angular flints, 50-170 mm.	0.25–0.69
9403		Natural	White chalk. More compact towards both ends of the trench with the center being more degraded. Inclusions of large flint nodules, and common rooting throughout the trench; beige glacial scarring throughout. Two land drains.	0.69+



Trench No 28.03 / 95		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
9501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay, very loose compaction, moderate sub-rounded flints, 30-80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary between this layer and the colluvium.	0.00–0.18
9502		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown loamy clay, friable compaction, moderate sub-rounded flints 20 mm. Clear boundary between this layer and the natural below.	0.18–0.36
9503		Natural	Light greyish white chalk. Loose compaction, moderate sub-rounded flint nodules and chalk, 20-80mm.	0.36 +
9504	9505	Secondary fill	Light yellowish brown loamy silt with common chalk inclusions, common flint stone inclusions between 50mm and 130mm	
9505	9504	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E to W with irregular, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: >0.50 m. Width: 1.05 m. Depth: 0.17 m.	

Trench No 28.02 / 96		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
9601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, very loose compaction, moderate sub-rounded flints, 30-80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary between this layer and the colluvium.	0.00–0.37
9602		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown loamy clay, friable, moderate sub-rounded flints, 20 mm. Clear boundary between this layer and the natural.	0.37–0.48
9603		Natural	Yellowish white sandy chalk. Moderate compaction, glacial scarring throughout trench, root disturbance throughout trench.	0.48+
9604	9605	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E - W with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >5.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.54 m.	0.37–0.81
9605	9604	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay loam with 50% abundant boulder-sized flint nodules, well sorted and very angular	0.37–0.81



Trench No 28.01 / 97		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
9701		Topsoil	Light grey-brown loamy clay, very loose compaction, moderate sub-angular flints, 30-80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary between this layer and the colluvium.	0.00–0.24
9702		Colluvium	Light orange-brown silty clay, loose compaction, moderate sub-angular flints, 20-70 mm. Chalk gravel concentrated in the bottom 50 mm of the layer. Clear boundary between this layer and the natural below. This layer is much deeper towards the western extent of the trench at 0.20m+	0.24–0.39
9703		Natural	White chalk. Moderate compaction, beige glacial scarring throughout trench, random rooting disturbance throughout trench.	0.39+

Trench No 9.15 / 98		Length 49.31 m	Width 2.22 m	Depth 0.90 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
9801		Topsoil	Light grey-brown loamy clay, very loose compaction, moderate sub-rounded flints, 30- 80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary between this layer and the colluvium.	0.00–0.46
9802		Colluvium	Light orange-brown silty clay, moderately loose compaction, common sub-rounded flints, 20-70 mm. Chalk gravel concentrated at the bottom 50 mm of the layer.	0.46–0.79
9803		Natural	White chalk. More compact at western extent of trench. Eastern extent is looser and gravellier. Inclusions of large flint, rooting disturbance from approximate middle to the eastern extent of trench.	0.79+

Trench No 9.13 / 99		Length 49.75 m	Width 2.22 m	Depth Unknown
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
9901		Topsoil	Freshly ploughed. Light grey-brown loamy clay, very loose compaction, moderate sub-rounded flints, 30-80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary with natural.	0.00–0.35
9902		Natural	White chalk. Inclusions of large flint.	0.35+



9903	9904	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N - S with irregular, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.67 m. Depth: 0.46 m.	0.35–0.80
9904	9903	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay loam with 50% abundant boulder-sized flint nodules, well sorted and very angular	0.35–0.80
9905	9906, 9907	Pit	Irregular pit aligned N-S with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.78 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
9906	9905	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown loamy clay with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint 20-100mm, abundant sub-rounded chalk <100mm	
9907	9905	Animal bone deposit	Animal bone group aligned S-N. laid on right side, front limbs tucked in, feet towards midline. Disturbed by stripping topsoil but overall, well preserved with thinner bones demonstrating more damage. 90% complete.	
9908	9909, 9910	Disturbance	Sub-circular disturbance aligned N-S with shallow, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: 0.90 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
9909	9908	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown loamy clay with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint 20-100mm, abundant sub-rounded chalk <100mm	
9910	9908	Animal bone deposit	Animal bone group aligned S-N. Laid on right side with head twisted so skull is pointing down into the fill and right side is visible. Well preserved, likely modern, slight damage from cleaning the feature on occipital bone and cervical vertebra. 100% complete.	
9911	9912	Tree Throw	Tree throw hole. Large natural feature located at the center of the trench and obscured by the baulk. Dimensions in the trench 1.9x1.50x0.80 m. Steep irregular sides, irregular base, irregular shape in plan. One deposit, no finds. Truncates SE corner of pit 9905 containing deliberate backfill 9906 and Animal Bone Group 9907.	
9912	9911	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay with loose compaction and clear boundary with the natural. Common large flint boulders 20% < 300 mm. Moderate chalk 15% < 30 mm.	



Trench No 9.10 / 100		Length 29.80 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.57 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
10001		Topsoil	Light grey-brown loamy clay, very loose compaction, moderate sub-angular flints, 30-80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary between this layer and the natural.	0.00–0.37
10002		Natural	White chalk. Compact in southern extent, more degraded and loose towards the northern extent of the trench. Land drain present on a NE to SW axis at the northern extent of trench. Beige glacial scarring - NE to SW orientation - throughout length of trench, infrequent inclusions of large flint stones, some areas of disturbance from rooting.	0.37+

Trench No 9.12 / 101		Length 29.40 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.64 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
10101		Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown loamy clay with very loose compaction and clear boundary with the natural. Common sub-angular flint 25% 20-100 mm. Disturbed by the plough and crops. Occasional small pieces of CBM.	0.00–0.60
10102		Natural	White chalk. More compact near the west end of the trench. Large flint nodules, more concentrated at the east of the trench where the chalk was more disturbed by rooting activity.	0.60+
10103	10104, 10105, 10106	Pit	Sub-oval pit aligned E-W with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.26 m. Width: >1.02 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	0.60–0.81
10104	10103	Deliberate dump	Purple/red plastic and friable clay with rare approximately 3cm chalk inclusions.	0.73–0.81
10105	10103	Deliberate backfill	Mid grey-brown loamy silt with very common chalk inclusions between 1cm and 4cm	0.60–0.73
10106	10103	Deliberate backfill	Light grey-brown loamy silt with flint nodules between 4cm - 20cms	0.60–0.81



Trench No 9.11 / 102		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
10201		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown loamy clay with very loose compaction and clear boundary with the natural. Common sub-angular flint 25% 20-100 mm. Disturbed by the plough and crops. Occasional small pieces of CBM.	0.00–0.50
10202		Colluvium	Mid reddish brown silty sandy clay with moderate compaction and large flint boulders 25% < 200 mm	0.38–0.60
10203		Natural	White chalk with large flint boulders. Disturbed by a tree throw hole and occasional rooting.	0.60+

Trench No 9.17 / 103		Length 49.30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
10301		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown loamy clay with very loose compaction and clear boundary with the natural. Common sub-angular flint 25% 20-80 mm. Disturbed by the plough and crops.	0.00–0.35
10302		Colluvium	Mid reddish brown silty sandy clay with moderate compaction and large flint boulders 25% < 200 mm	0.35–0.50
10303		Natural	White chalk compact and with occasional large flint boulders. Disturbed by a tree throw hole and occasional rooting.	0.50

Trench No 9.16 / 104		Length 48.39 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.85 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1401		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown loamy clay with a very loose compaction and clear boundary with 10402. Moderate sub-angular flint 10% <50 mm. Disturbed by the plough.	0.0–0.30
1402		Colluvium	Mid reddish brown silty sandy clay with a loose compaction and clear boundary with the natural. Common sub-angular flint <200 mm.	0.30–0.80
1403		Natural	White chalk. Very degraded.	0.80+



Trench No 9.08 / 107		Length 50 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.64 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
10700		Topsoil	Stubble over very soft dark grey-brown slightly sandy gravelly silty clay. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is rare sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse chalk <40 mm and very common angular to sub-rounded fine to coarse flint with a low cobble content <100 mm. Diffuse contact.	0.00–0.30
10701		Colluvium	Soft dark orangish brown slightly sandy gravelly silty clay. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is abundant angular to sub-rounded fine to coarse flint with a medium cobble content <150 mm. Abrupt contact.	0.30–0.50
10702		Natural	White degraded upper chalk. Recovered as abundant angular to sub-angular fine to coarse chalk clasts <60 mm in a white clay matrix. Common angular to sub-rounded fine to coarse flint with a high cobble content <180 mm. Patches of light yellowish brown silty CLAY pea gravel in periglacial scars and pockets of mid orangish brown silty clay.	0.50+
10703	10704	Pit	Larger than trench in plan with concave steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Contains one fill. Sharp horizon between cut and fill. Unclear what the purpose of this feature is. Presumably a chalk extraction pit or natural geology, as fill was very similar to the colluvium. 9.10 m long, 1.90 m wide and 1.30 m deep within trench.	0.30–1.60
10704	10703	Deliberate backfill	Mid to dark orangish brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty clay. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is very common angular to sub-rounded fine to coarse flint with a high cobble content <190 mm. Sharp horizon. Very homogeneous and similar to colluvium. Either deliberate backfill or natural silting of a deep hollow in chalk.	0.30–1.60

Trench No 9.06 / 108		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.68 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
10801		Topsoil	Dark clayey silt. Contains flint ≤20x50 mm, common (20%), angular, poorly sorted.	0.00–0.56



10802		Natural	Chalk with glacial clay. Contains flint $\leq 70 \times 100$ mm, common (20%), angular, moderately well sorted.	0.56–0.68
10803	10804	Hedgerow	Linear hedgerow aligned NE-SW with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: > 2.00 m. Width: 1.40 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.68+
10804	10803	Secondary fill	Mid brown clayey silt with 20% common angular flint ≤ 140 mm \times 80 mm, moderately well sorted	0.68+

Trench No 9.09 / 109		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
10901		Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt. Contains flint $\leq 50 \times 100$ mm, angular, poorly sorted.	0.00–0.18
10902		Subsoil	Dark brown clayey silt. Contains flint 30×60 mm, angular, poorly sorted.	0.18–0.41
10903		Natural	Dark brown glacial clay and chalk. Contains flint $\leq 10 \times 150$ mm, angular, moderately well sorted.	0.41–0.52+
10904	10905, 10906	Pit	Sub-square pit with vertical, straight sides and a sloping base. Length: > 1.60 m. Width: > 1.50 m. Depth: 0.85 m.	0.52+
10905	10904	Primary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with well sorted sparse flint nodules 60 - 300 mm and sparse chalk fragments 2 - 20 mm	0.52+
10906	10904	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with abundant flint nodules 50 - 150 mm, abundant sub-angular chalk fragments < 40 mm, sparse charcoal	0.52+

Trench No 9.05 / 110		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
11001		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, very loose compaction, moderate sub-rounded flints, 30-80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary between this layer and the colluvium.	0.00–0.34
11002		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown loamy clay, friable compaction, moderate sub-rounded flints 20 mm. Clear boundary between this layer and the natural.	0.34–0.53
11003		Natural	Light yellowish brown loamy clay, friable compaction, abundant angular flints 20-200 mm. Clear boundary between this layer and the colluvium above.	0.53+



Trench No 9.02 / 111		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
11101		Topsoil	Light grey-brown loamy clay, very loose compaction, uncommon sub-rounded flints, 30-80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary between this layer and the natural.	0.00–0.41
11102		Natural	White chalk, moderately compacted, with the western extent being slightly more degraded, beige glacial scarring throughout extent of the trench, rooting at western extent of trench.	0.41+
11103	11104	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N - S with moderate, convex sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.04 m. Depth: 0.56 m.	0.32–0.90
11104	11103	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay loam with abundant 20mm - 200mm flints, well sorted and angular	0.32–0.90
11105	11106	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole aligned E-W with steep, stepped sides and a concave base. Length: 0.75 m. Width: >0.28 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	0.41–0.64
11106	11105	Deliberate backfill	Mid grey-brown loamy silt with flint stones between 30mm - 100mm	0.41–0.64
11107	11108	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep, straight sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.67 m. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.26 m.	0.41–0.69
11108	11107	Secondary fill	Mid orangish brown sandy clay with moderate sub-angular flints 40-150mm 15%, sparse chalk 10%	0.41–0.69
11109	11110	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole aligned N-S with vertical, straight sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 0.32 m. Width: 0.25 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.41–0.63
11110	11109	Deliberate backfill	Dark black-brown silty clay with common sub-rounded chalk 10-50mm, rare sub-rounded flint 10-80mm	0.41–0.63
11111	11112	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole aligned N-S with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.39 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.41–0.59
11112	11111	Deliberate backfill	Dark black-brown silty clay with common sub-rounded chalk 10-50mm, rare sub-rounded flint 10-80mm	0.41–0.59
11113	11114	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: 0.56 m. Width: >0.28 m. Depth: 0.43 m.	0.41–0.84



11114	11113	Deliberate backfill	Mid grey-brown loamy silt with flint stones 30-200mm, chalk inclusions,	0.41–0.84
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Trench No 9.04 / 112		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
11201		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, very loose compaction, moderate sub-rounded flint, 30-80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary between this layer and the colluvium.	0.00–0.31
11202		Natural	Greyish white sandy chalk, moderate compaction, glacial scarring throughout trench, root disturbance throughout trench.	0.31+
11203	11204	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E - W with moderate, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.36 m. Depth: 0.47 m.	0.31–0.75
11204	11203	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay loam with abundant 20mm - 200mm flints, well sorted and angular	0.31–0.75

Trench No 9.03 / 113		Length 28 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
11301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay, loose compaction, sparse flints, clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.37
11302		Natural	White chalk.	0.37+
11303	11304	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E-W with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >5.00 m. Width: 0.49 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.37–0.50
11304	11303	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown loamy clay with common sub-rounded chalk 10-50mm, moderate sub-rounded flint 10-80mm	0.37–0.50
11305	11306	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N-S with steep, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.96 m. Depth: 0.86 m.	0.37–1.14
11306	11305	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with moderate sub-angular flint cobbles and boulders 20% <250mm, common chalk 20% 10-70mm	0.37–1.14
11307	11308	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.24 m. Width: 0.20 m. Depth: 0.52 m.	0.37–0.89
11308	11307	Deliberate backfill	Dark black-brown silty clay with common chalk 10-50mm	0.37–0.89



11309	11310	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	0.37–0.44
11310	11309	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown loamy clay with common sub-rounded chalk 10-50mm, moderate sub-rounded flint 10-80mm	0.37–0.44

Trench No 9.01 / 114		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.57 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
11401		Topsoil	Light grey-brown loamy clay. Very loose compaction, moderate sub-rounded flint, 30-80 mm; upper 100 mm disturbed by crops. Clear boundary between this layer and the chalk natural.	0.00–0.41
11402		Natural	White chalk, compacted, moderate beige glacial scarring throughout, rooting mark between center and northern extent.	0.41+
11403	11404	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned W-E with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.90 m. Width: 1.39 m. Depth: 0.56 m.	0.31–1.02
11404	11403	Secondary fill	Light yellow brown loamy silt with moderate flint nodules 50mm - 180mm, abundant chalk inclusions 7mm-30mm	0.31–1.02
11405	11406	Ditch terminal	Linear ditch terminal aligned SW-NE with moderate, convex sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.40 m. Width: 0.92 m. Depth: 0.38 m.	
11406	11405	Secondary fill	Dark grey-brown loamy clay with common sub-rounded chalk 10-50mm, moderate sub-rounded flint 10-80mm	
11407	11408	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E-W with steep, straight sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >0.60 m. Width: 0.62 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	
11408	11407	Secondary fill	Mid grey-brown loamy silt with uncommon flint stones approx. 50mm, abundant chalk inclusions between 8mm and 30mm	

Trench No 8.12 / 116		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.83 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
11601		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt. Contains flint, ≤30x70 mm, sparse (5%), sub-angular, poorly sorted.	0.00–0.40
11602		Colluvium	Mid brown clayey silt. Contains flint, ≤30x70 mm, sparse (5%), angular, poorly sorted.	0.40–0.83



11603		Natural	Glacial clay and chalk, 50x100 mm, common (20%), angular, moderately well sorted.	0.83+
11604	11605	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned S-N with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 4.70 m. Depth: 0.83 m.	0.83+
11605	11604	Secondary fill	Mid brown clayish silt with contains flint ≤ 70mm x 30mm, sparse (5%), angular, poorly sorted	0.83+

Trench No 8.11 / 117		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.77 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
11701		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt. Contains flint, ≤30x70 mm, sparse (5%), sub-angular, poorly sorted.	0.00–0.33
11702		Colluvium	Mid brown clayey silt. Contains flint, ≤30x70 mm, sparse (5%), angular, poorly sorted.	0.33–0.60
11703		Natural	Glacial clay and chalk, 50x100 mm, common (20%), angular, moderately well sorted.	0.60–0.77

Trench No 8.14 / 118		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.85 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
11801		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt. Contains flint ≤30x70 mm, sparse (5%), sub-angular, poorly sorted.	0.00–0.68
11802		Natural	Glacial clay and chalk, 50x100 mm, common (20%), angular, moderately well sorted.	0.68–0.85

Trench No 8.06 / 119		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
11901		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt. Contains flint ≤30x70 mm, sparse (5%), sub-angular, poorly sorted.	0.00–0.33
11902		Natural	Chalk and glacial clay. Contains flint ≤80x100 mm, common (20%), sub-angular, moderately well sorted.	0.33–0.48

Trench No 8.05 / 120		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
12001		Topsoil	Plough soil, clay silt. Contains flint ≤20x70 mm, sparse (5%), angular, poorly sorted	0.00–0.40
12002		Natural	Glacial clay and chalk. Contains flint ≤30x80 mm, common (20%), angular, moderately well sorted.	0.40+



Trench No 8.04 / 121		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.58 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
12101		Topsoil	Plough soil, clay silt. Contains flint $\leq 20 \times 70$ mm, sparse (5%), angular, poorly sorted	0.00–0.43
12102		Natural	Glacial clay and chalk. Contains flint $\leq 30 \times 80$ mm, common (20%), sub-angular, moderately well sorted.	0.43–0.58+

Trench No 8.03 / 122		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
12201		Topsoil	Loose compaction, light grey-brown loamy clay, moderate sub-rounded flint 20-100 mm, moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flints 20-80 mm, sparse sub-rounded chalk 10-50 mm, clear boundary with natural; upper 100 mm disturbed by grass rooting, depth is relatively consistent.	0.00–0.42
12202		Natural	White chalk, inclusions of large flints.	0.42+

Trench No 8.01 / 126		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
12601		Topsoil	Loose compaction, light grey-brown loamy clay, moderate sub-rounded flint 20-100 mm, moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flints 20-80 mm, sparse sub-rounded chalk 10-50 mm, clear boundary with natural at SE end; upper 100 mm disturbed by grass rooting, depth is relatively consistent.	0.00–0.46
12602		Colluvium	Light orange-brown silty clay, loose compaction, moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flints 20-80 mm, sparse sub-rounded chalk 10-50 mm, clear boundary with natural, responsible for the variation in depth across trench.	0.46–0.76
12603		Natural	White chalk, inclusions of large flints.	0.76+



Trench No 7.06 / 129		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
12901		Topsoil	Loose compaction, light grey-brown silty loam, Very rare inclusion of sub-rounded flint stones approximately 10cm, boundary between topsoil and natural is well defined despite evidence of plow disturbance; upper 100 mm affected by rooting.	0.00–0.21
12902		Natural	White chalk, compact towards SE extent and more degraded towards the NW extent of trench, heavy glacial scarring towards the NW, occasional inclusions of sub-rounded flints, approximately 170 mm.	0.21+

Trench No 7.05 / 130		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.02 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13001		Topsoil	Loose compaction, light grey-brown silty loam. Very rare inclusion of sub-rounded flints, approximately 100 mm; upper 100 mm affected by rooting.	
13002		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown loamy clay, friable compaction, moderate sub-rounded flints 20 mm; clear boundary between this layer and the natural below. 13002 is much thicker at the southern extent of trench (approximately 0.57 m) as opposed to the northern extent (approximately 0.37 m)	
13003		Natural	White chalk, moderately compact throughout trench, heavy beige glacial scarring throughout, bands of orange-brown geology throughout, occasional inclusions of sub-rounded flints, approximately 170 mm.	

Trench No 7.04 / 131		Length 31.75 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.25 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13101		Topsoil	Loose compaction, light grey-brown silty loam, Very rare inclusion of sub-rounded flints, approximately 100 mm, boundary between topsoil and natural is well defined despite evidence of plough disturbance; upper 100 mm affected by rooting.	0.00–0.30



13102		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown loamy clay, friable compaction, moderate sub-rounded flints, 20 mm, clear boundary between this layer and the natural.	0.30–0.85
13103		Natural	White chalk, moderately compact throughout trench, heavy beige glacial scarring throughout, bands of orange-brown geology throughout, occasional inclusions of sub-rounded flints, approximately 170 mm.	0.85+

Trench No 7.03 / 132		Length 50 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13201		Topsoil	Friable, root-turbated, mid brown clay silt. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel with rare large cobbles.	0.00–0.30
13202		Natural	Chalk with very occasional flint outcroppings.	0.30+
13203	13204	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay loam with abundant 5mm - 20mm flints, well sorted and angular	
13204	13203	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE - SW with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	

Trench No 7.02 / 133		Length 50 m	Width 0.90 m	Depth 0.70 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13301		Topsoil	Friable, root-turbated, mid brown clay silt. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel with rare large cobbles.	0.00–0.30
13302		Colluvium	A shallow colluvial layer.	0.30–0.50
13303		Natural	Chalk with occasional flint outcroppings.	0.50+

Trench No 7.01 / 134		Length 50 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13401		Topsoil	Friable, root-turbated, mid brown clay silt. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel with rare large cobbles.	0.00–0.30
13402		Natural	Compacted natural chalk with occasional chalk outcrops.	0.30+



Trench No 27.03 / 135		Length 50 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13501		Topsoil	Friable, root-turbated, mid brown clay silt. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel with rare large cobbles.	0.00–0.15
13502		Colluvium	A rather shallow colluvial layer.	0.15–0.30
13503		Natural	Chalk with occasional scarring, and a substantial hollow in the center of the trench.	0.30+

Trench No 27.02 / 136		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.95 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13601		Topsoil	Friable, root-turbated, mid brown clay silt. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel with rare large cobbles.	0.00–0.30
13602		Colluvium	A thick, stony layer of colluvial wash.	0.30–0.95
13603		Natural	A partially uncovered mix of chalk, and clay with flints.	0.95+

Trench No 27.01 / 137		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13701		Topsoil	Friable, root-turbated, mid brown clay silt. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel with rare large cobbles.	0.00–0.25
13702		Natural	Pale to mid yellowish brown clay with occasional patches of subtle greenish and reddish hues. Substantial outcroppings of flints.	0.25+

Trench No 26.02 / 138		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.31 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13801		Topsoil	Mid brown silty chalk loam, 5% angular and sub-angular flint <100 mm, chalk granules. Abundant bioturbation.	0.00–0.26
13802		Natural	Mid yellowish brown with reddish silty clay, uncommon fine to medium gravel sized angular and sub-angular flint, common medium to coarse angular chalk. Some bioturbation.	0.26+



Trench No 26.01 / 139		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
13901		Topsoil	Mid brown, silty chalk loam, 5% angular and sub-angular flint <100 mm; chalk granules. Abundant bioturbation.	0.00–0.24
13902		Natural	Mid yellowish brown with reddish silty clay, uncommon fine to medium gravel sized angular and sub-angular flint, common medium to coarse angular chalk. Some bioturbation.	0.24+

Trench No 25.03 / 140		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
14001		Topsoil	Mid brown silty chalky loam. Common sub-angular and angular flints <25 mm and uncommon chalk granules <10 mm abundant rooting.	0.00–0.27
14002		Natural	Dark yellowish brown silty chalky clay with patches of reddish brown silty clay. Common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint 20-200 mm. Common angular chalk <80 mm. Common bioturbation.	0.27+

Trench No 25.02 / 141		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
14101		Topsoil	Mid brown silty chalky loam. Common sub-angular and angular flints <25 mm and uncommon chalk granules <10 mm abundant rooting.	0.00–0.28
14102		Natural	Dark yellowish brown, silty chalky clay with patches of reddish brown silty clay. Common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint 20-200 mm. Common angular chalk <80 mm. Common bioturbation.	0.28+

Trench No 25.01 / 142		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.69 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
14201		Topsoil	Mid brown silty chalky loam. Common sub-angular and angular flints <25 mm and uncommon chalk granules <10 mm, abundant rooting.	0.00–0.36
14202		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown chalky clay. Common sub-angular flint, and uncommon chalk granules. Common bioturbation.	0.36–0.56



14203		Natural	Light yellowish grey with patches of dark yellowish brown silty chalky clay, degraded chalk. Common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint 20-200 mm. Common angular chalk <80 mm. Irregular horizons, due to ploughing and bioturbation from rooting.	0.56+
14204	14205	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N-S with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >0.50 m. Width: 0.45 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	
14205	14204	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown chalky clay with 7% medium to coarse gravel sized, sub-angular flint. 3% fine to medium sub-angular chalk. common snail shells / bioturbation	
14206	14207	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N-S with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >0.50 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.28 m.	
14207	14206	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish brown silty clay with 5% uncommon medium-coarse sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. 3% fine to medium sub-angular chalk. Some bioturbation.	

Trench No 24.05 / 143		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
14301		Topsoil	Mid brown silty chalky loam. sub-angular and angular flints <25mm and chalk granules <10mm abundant rooting.	0-0.21
14302		Natural	Mid orangey brown with reddish patches. Chalky clay. Irregular horizons, due to ploughing and bioturbation from rooting.	0.21+
14303	14304	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with vertical, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 0.22 m. Width: 0.25 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	
14304	14303	Post packing	Dark orangey brown silty chalky clay with 3% sub-angular flint <60mm, 5% sub-angular calcareous stone <30mm	

Trench No 24.04 / 144		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
14401		Topsoil	Mid brown silty chalky loam. sub-angular and angular flints <25mm and chalk granules <10mm abundant rooting.	0-0.27



14402		Natural	Mid orangey brown with reddish patches. Chalky clay. Irregular horizons, due to ploughing and bioturbation from rooting.	0.27+
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Trench No 24.03 / 145		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
14501		Topsoil	Mid brown silty chalky loam. sub-angular and angular flints <25mm and chalk granules <10mm	0-0.3
14502		Natural	Mid orangey brown. Chalky clay. Irregular horizons, due to ploughing and bioturbation from rooting and burrowing.	0.3+
14503	14504	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with vertical, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 0.20 m. Width: 0.20 m. Depth: 0.40 m.	
14504	14503	Post packing	Dark orangey brown silty chalky clay with 3% sub-angular flint <60mm, 5% sub-angular calcareous stone <30mm.	

Trench No 24.02 / 146		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 33 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
14601		Topsoil	Medium brown. Abundant chalk dust and granules < 10 mm, rare sub-rounded gravels <10mm. Bioturbation, rooting, worm castings and burrowing.	0.00-0.20
14602		Natural	Light to medium brown. Abundant chalk dust and granules < 10mm, rare sub-rounded gravels <10mm.	0.20-0.33
14603	14605	Fill	Mid grey silty clay with occasional flint gravel.	0.33+
14604	14605	Fill	Black fine silty clay with rare flint gravel.	
14605	14603, 14604	Pit	Circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.64 m. Depth: 0.19 m.	

Trench No 24.01 / 147		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.66 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
14701		Topsoil	Mid brown silty chalky loam. sub-angular and angular flints <25mm and chalk granules <10mm.	0.00 - 0.26
14702		Natural	Light to medium brown. Abundant chalk dust and granules < 10mm, rare pebbles sub-rounded <10mm. Bioturbation rooting, worm castings and burrowing.	0.26- 0.66



Trench No 5.02 / 148		Length 25 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
14801		Topsoil	Mid brown silty chalky loam. Sub-angular and angular flints <25 mm and chalk granules <10 mm.	0.00–0.26
14802		Natural	Mid orange-brown. Chalky clay. Irregular horizons - flint and chalk cobbles <100 mm sub-angular and angular. Some minor chalk granules.	0.26–0.40

Trench No 5.01 / 149		Length 25 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.70 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
14901		Topsoil	Topsoil soil. Mid Brown silty loam. Abundant rooting. Flint and chalk sub-angular <25mm.	0.00 – 0.26
14902		Subsoil	Light to medium brown. Abundant chalk dust and granules < 10mm, rare pebbles sub-rounded <10mm. Bioturbation rooting, worm castings and burrowing.	0.26 – 0.41
14903		Natural	Chalk natural. Fractured chalk. White and off-white water ingress ion Flint cobbles <250mm.	0.41– 0.7

Trench No 3.06 / 150		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
15001		Topsoil	Topsoil soil. Mid brown silty chalky loam. sub-angular and angular flints <25mm and chalk granules <10mm.	0.00– 0.25
15002		Subsoil	Sub soil. Mid orangey brown chalky clay. Irregular horizons, due to ploughing and bioturbation from rooting and burrowing.	0.25 – 0.35
15003		Natural	Chalk natural. Fractured chalk. White and off-white water ingress ion Flint cobbles <250mm Chalk natural. Fractured chalk. White and off-white water ingress ion Flint cobbles <250mm. Some signs of burrowing evident burrowing.	0.35 – 0.50

Trench No 3.05 / 151		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.55 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
15101		Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown silty chalky loam. Sub-angular and angular flints <25mm and chalk granules <10mm.	0.00 – 0.30



15102		Subsoil	Sub soil. Mid orangey brown chalky clay. Irregular horizons, due to ploughing and bioturbation from rooting and burrowing.	.0.30 – 0.55
15103		Natural	Chalk natural. Fractured chalk. White and off white colouration from water ingress Flint cobbles <250mm.	0.30 – 0.55

Trench No 3.04 / 152		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
15201		Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown silty chalky loam. sub-angular and angular flints <25mm and chalk granules <10mm. Bioturbation rooting and worm castings.	0.00 – 0.26
15202		Subsoil	Subsoil. Light to medium brown. Abundant chalk dust and granules < 10mm, rare pebbles sub-rounded <10mm. Bioturbation rooting, worm castings and burrowing.	0.26 – 0.31
15203		Natural	Chalk natural. Fractured chalk. White and off-white water ingress Flint cobbles <250mm.	0.31 – 0.43

Trench No 3.03 / 153		Length 47 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
15301		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown loamy clay, loose compaction, crop rooting in top 10cm, sparse sub-rounded chalk 10-50mm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint 20-200 mm.	0.00–0.27
15302		Colluvium	Brown loamy clay, clear boundary with natural but diffused edge with ploughsoil. Common sub-rounded chalk 5-50mm, rare clinker (black solid, not charcoal).	0.27–36
15303		Natural	White chalk with flint inclusions.	0.36+
15304	15305	Pit	Incomplete pit with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 2.40 m. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.60 m.	
15305	15304	Secondary fill	Mid brown clay silt with modern chalk frags and occasional large flint cobbles.	



Trench No 3.02 / 154		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
15401		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brown loamy clay, loose compaction, rooting in top 10cm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk 5-60mm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint 20-100mm, plastic bale wrapping, rare modern glass and brick, clinker, pink chalk.	0.00–0.34
15402		Colluvium	Brown loamy clay, clear boundary with natural but diffused edge with ploughsoil. Common sub-rounded chalk 5-50mm, rare clinker (black solid, not charcoal).	0.34–0.43
15403		Natural	White chalk with flint inclusions.	0.43+

Trench No 3.01 / 155		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.05 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
15501		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown loamy clay, loose compaction, rooting in top 10cm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk 5-60mm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint 20-100mm, plastic bale wrapping, modern glass and brick.	0.00–0.36
15502		Colluvium	Mid brown loamy clay loose compaction, deeper at SE end due to a slope in the natural, common sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk 5-100mm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint 10-100mm.	0.36–0.48
15503		Natural	White chalk with flint inclusions, 0.73+ from SE end but 0.48+ for rest of trench.	0.48+

Trench No 4.08 / 156		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.55 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
15601		Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brown silty loam. Flint and chalk sub-angular, <20mm.	0.00 –0.30
15602		Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown silty clay. Bioturbation rooting and burrows.	0.30 – 0.35
15603		Natural	Chalk natural. Fractured chalk. White and off-white. Flint cobbles < 250mm.	0.35 – 0.55



Trench No 4.07 / 157		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
15701		Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid Brown silty loam. Abundant rooting. Flint and chalk sub-angular <25mm.	0.00 – 0.20
15702		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown subsoil. Chalky clay abundant flint nodules <100mm.	0.20 – 0.35
15703		Natural	Chalk. White and off-white. Flint cobbles up to 250mm.	0.35 – 0.50

Trench No 4.06 / 158		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
15801		Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid Brown silty loam. Abundant rooting. Flint and chalk sub-angular <25mm.	0.00 – 0.3
15802		Natural	Chalk. White and off-white. Flint cobbles up to 250mm.	0.3 – 0.4

Trench No 4.09 / 159		Length Unknown	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
15901		Topsoil -mid brown silty loam	Abundant chalk dust to granules and flint pebbles 0 .0001 to 0.15mm. Abundant rooting and bioturbation. Clear horizon with Chalk natural	0.00 – 0.23
15902		Natural	Chalk. Fractured chalk. White and pale brownish discoloration in places. Flint cobbles <250mm	0.23 – 0.45

Trench No 4.05 / 160		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
16001		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown loamy clay, loose compaction, crop rooting in top 10cm, common sub-rounded chalk 10-50mm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint 20-100mm, rare CBM, fired clay, and modern glass.	0.00 – 0.36
16002		Natural	White chalk with flint inclusions.	0.36+

Trench No 4.04 / 161		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.66 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
16101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay, loose compaction, crop rooting in top 100 mm, common sub-rounded chalk 10-50 mm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint 20-100 mm, rare slag, CBM, fired clay, and modern glass.	0.00 – 0.36



16102		Colluvium	Moderate compaction, mid brown loamy clay, sparse manganese 10-50 mm, rare prehistoric pottery, clinker; common chalk 10-50 mm, rare, fired clay. Northern end has a ~100 mm layer of chalk between 16101 and 16102, that may have been deliberately deposited.	0.36 – 0.53
16103		Natural	White chalk with large flint inclusions.	0.53+

Trench No 4.02 / 162		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
16201		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown loamy clay, loose compaction, crop rooting in top 10cm, common sub-rounded chalk 10-50mm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint 20-100mm, rare modern glass.	0.00 – 0.36
16202		Colluvium	Brown loamy clay, only present at SE end of trench, clear boundary with natural but diffused edge with ploughsoil. Common sub-rounded chalk 5-50mm.	0.36 – 0.39
16203		Natural	White chalk with flint inclusions.	0.39+

Trench No 4.03 / 163		Length 30 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
16301		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark grey silty clay loam. Moderate coarse gravel and cobbles of flint	0 – 0.28
16302		Subsoil	Light brown silty clay loam. Moderate angular flint and chalk gravel.	0.28 – 0.37
16303		Natural	White chalk with rare, sub-rounded flint cobbles	0.37+

Trench No 4.01 / 164		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
16401		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown loamy clay, loose compaction, crop rooting in top 10cm, sparse sub-rounded chalk 10-50mm, sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint 20-100mm, clear boundary with natural at southern end, plastic bail covering remnants.	0.00–0.27
16402		Colluvium	Dark yellow brown loamy clay, abundant sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk 5-50mm, diffuse boundary with ploughsoil and clear boundary with natural	0.27–0.32



16403		Natural	White chalk, inclusions of large flints	0.32+
16404	16405	Gully	Linear gully aligned N-S with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.34–0.52
16405	16404	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish brown loamy clay with abundant sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk 10-100mm, rare sub-rounded flint 20-60mm.	0.34–0.52

Trench No 8.13 / 165		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.11 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
16501		Topsoil	Dark brown clayish silt. Contains flint ≤ 70mm X 30mm, sparse (5%), sub-angular, poorly sorted.	0 – 0.30
16502		Colluvium	Mid brown clayish silt. Contains flint ≤ 70mm X 30mm, sparse (5%), angular, poorly sorted.	0.30 – 1.11
16503		Natural	Glacial clay and chalk. 100m X 50mm, common (20%), angular, moderately well sorted.	1.11 +



Appendix 2 Environmental Data

Table 5 Assessment of the environmental evidence

Scale of abundance: C = <5, B = 5–10, A = 10–30, A* = 30–100, A** = 100–500, A*** = >500; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), E = earthworm eggs, I = insects, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

Trench	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
Tr153 3.03	Pit	15304	15305	271402_1	18	170	10% (incl. modern crop chaff), <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (A**), A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	40	Very good condition	Moll-t (A**), fragmented coal (A)	-
Tr145 24.03	Posthole	14503	14504	271402_2	4	60	<1%, (incl. modern crop chaff)	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	30	Very good condition	Fired clay (A*)	Poor
Tr146 24.02	Fire pit or base of oven	14605	14604	271402_3	37	700	<1%, (incl. modern crop chaff), C, E	-	-	-	-	-	400	Very good condition, some >10mm pieces	Burnt flint (A*)	-



Trench	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
Tr143 24.05	Posthole	14303	14304	271402_4	5	50	2%, (incl. modern crop chaff), C	-	-	-	-	-	15	Very good condition	Moll-t (C)	-



Appendix 3 OASIS summary

OASIS Summary for wessexar1-530369

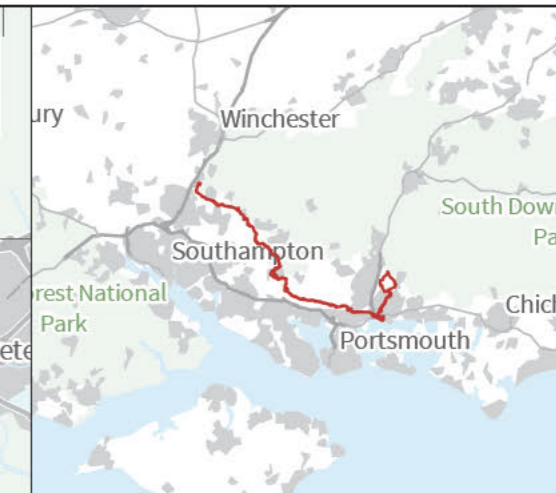
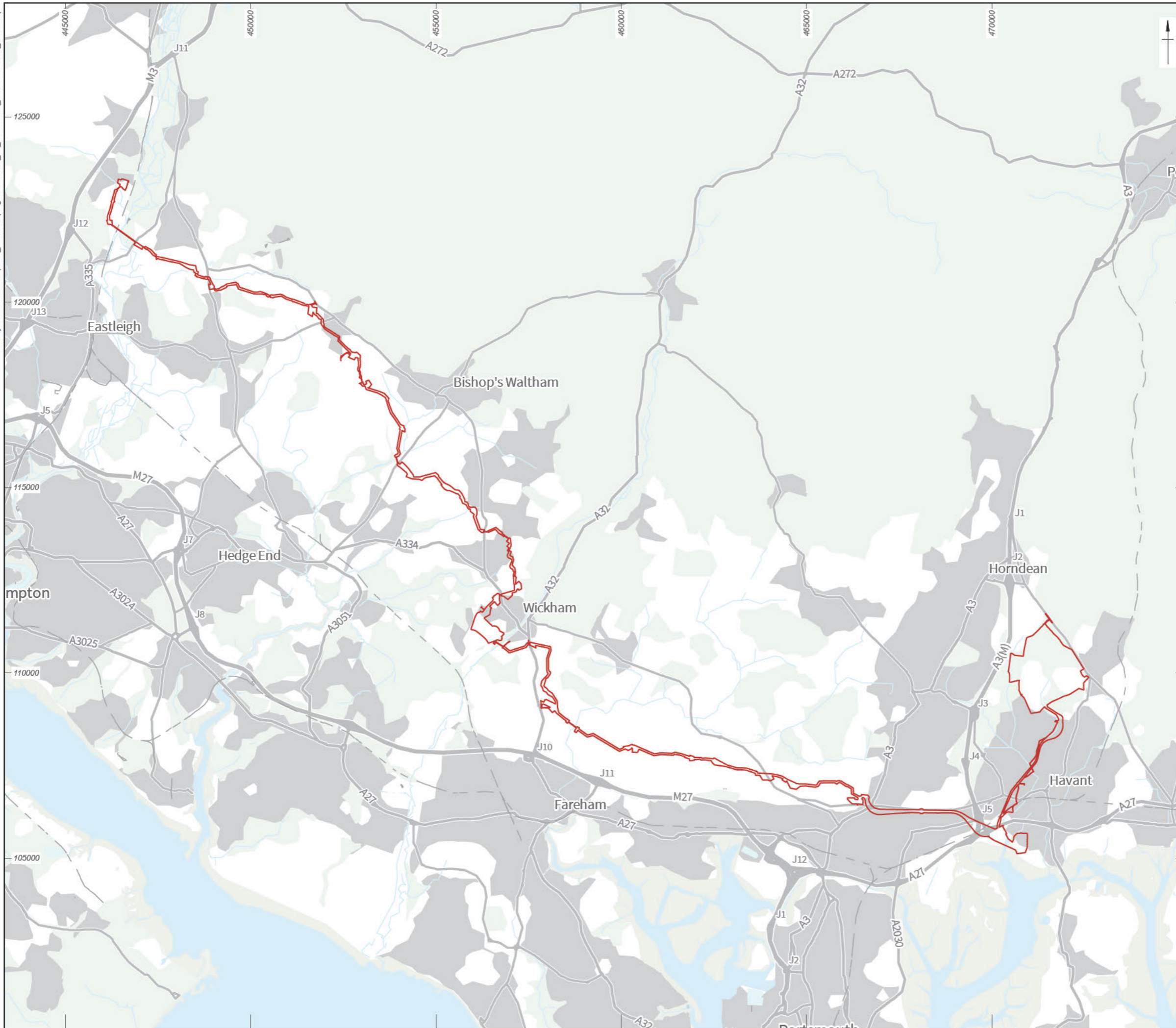
OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-530369
Project Name	Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life), Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation
Sitename	Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life), Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life), Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life), Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life), Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life)
Sitecode	271402
Project Identifier(s)	271402
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	19-Aug-2024 - 08-Oct-2024
Location	<p>Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life) NGR : SU 63195 07352 LL : 50.86223, -1.103439 12 Fig : 463195,107352</p> <p>Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life) NGR : SU 64734 06985 LL : 50.858762, -1.081638 12 Fig : 464734,106985</p> <p>Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life) NGR : SU 66198 06862 LL : 50.857489, -1.060867 12 Fig : 466198,106862</p> <p>Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life) NGR : SU 49360 20481 LL : 50.981628, -1.298232 12 Fig : 449360,120481</p> <p>Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (Water for Life) NGR : SU 66306 06703 LL : 50.856047952539335, -1.059356548975984 12 Fig : 466306,106703</p>
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Hampshire Local Authority District : Winchester Parish : Southwick and Widley Local Authority District : Eastleigh Parish : Fair Oak and Horton Heath

Project Methodology	<p>The evaluation, comprising 67 trial trenches was undertaken across a portion of the development area in which new pipe installation would be required. Due to unforeseen access constraints, the full scope of the proposed evaluation (164 trenches) was not completed within this phase of works.</p> <p>The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although numerous trenches were unable to be excavated due to access constraints (Fig. 1).</p> <p>67 trial trenches, either measuring 30 m x 2 m or 50 m x 2 m, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. In some trenches, the depth of the colluvium encountered led to an inability to expose the bedrock geology.</p> <p>Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the project aims.</p> <p>Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.</p> <p>Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the County Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.</p>
Project Results	<p>19 trenches contained archaeological features. Consisting of ditches, postholes and pits, these features indicated three main phases of activity: Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern.</p> <p>The ditches denoted two field systems, one pertaining to the Iron Age phase of activity and a second to the Romano-British, with both periods dominated by agricultural exploitation of the landscape. Postholes of Iron Age date, and pits with evidence of domestic waste dating to the same period, are suggestive of nearby small-scale settlement, correlating with the archaeological background of the wider area. Whilst numerous features, including the base of an oven or fire pit, remain undated, little structural and/or domestic waste dating to the later phases of activity was observed.</p>
Keywords	<p>Coaxial Field System - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Coaxial Field System - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rubbish Pit - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Post Hole - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Post Hole - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Sherd - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Plant Remains - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p>
Funder	Private or public corporation Clancy Group Ltd
HER	Winchester HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	██████████
HER Identifiers	

Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive - to be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust;
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Report generated on: 20 Aug 2025, 13:25

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Site area

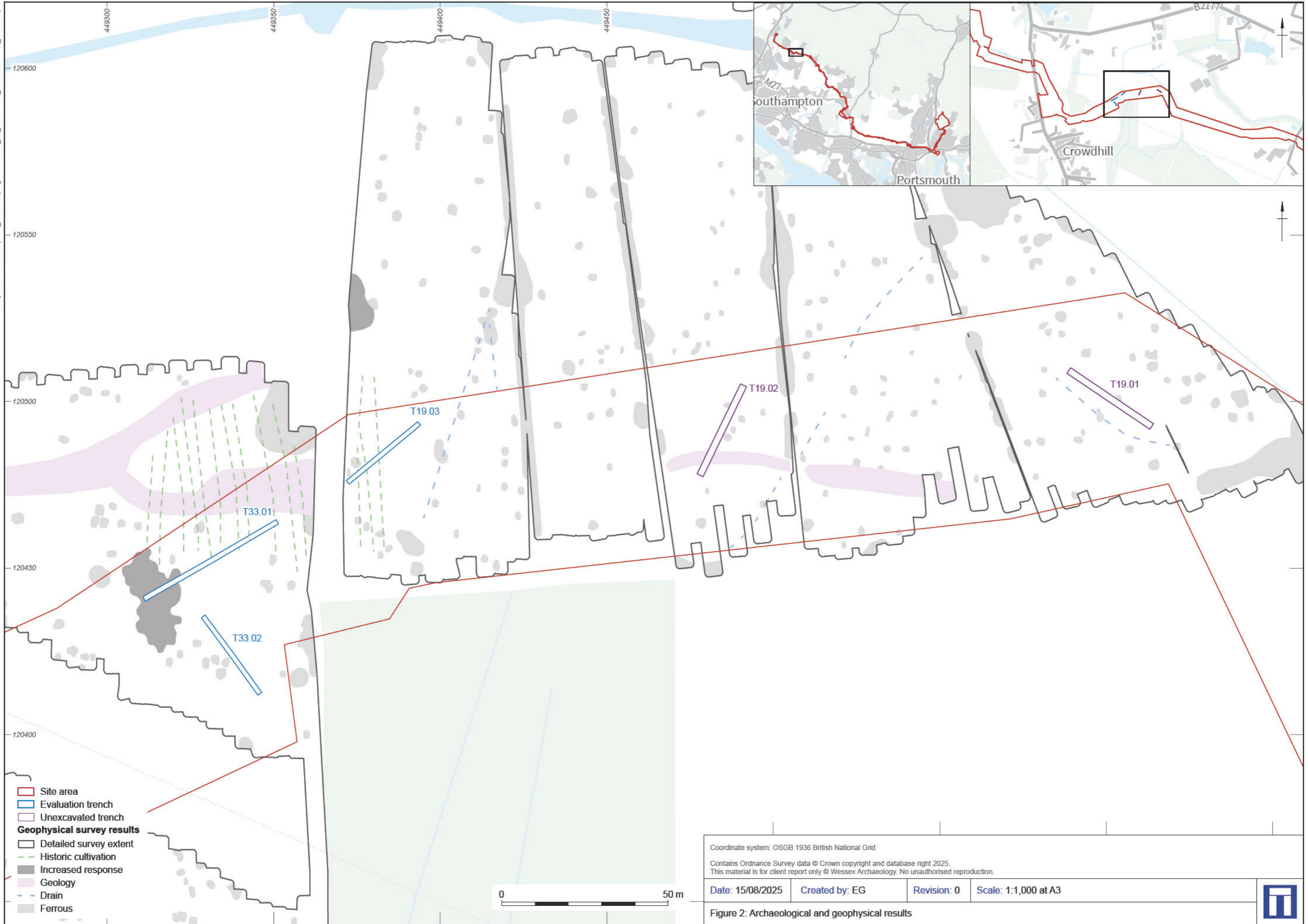


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Figure 1: Site location

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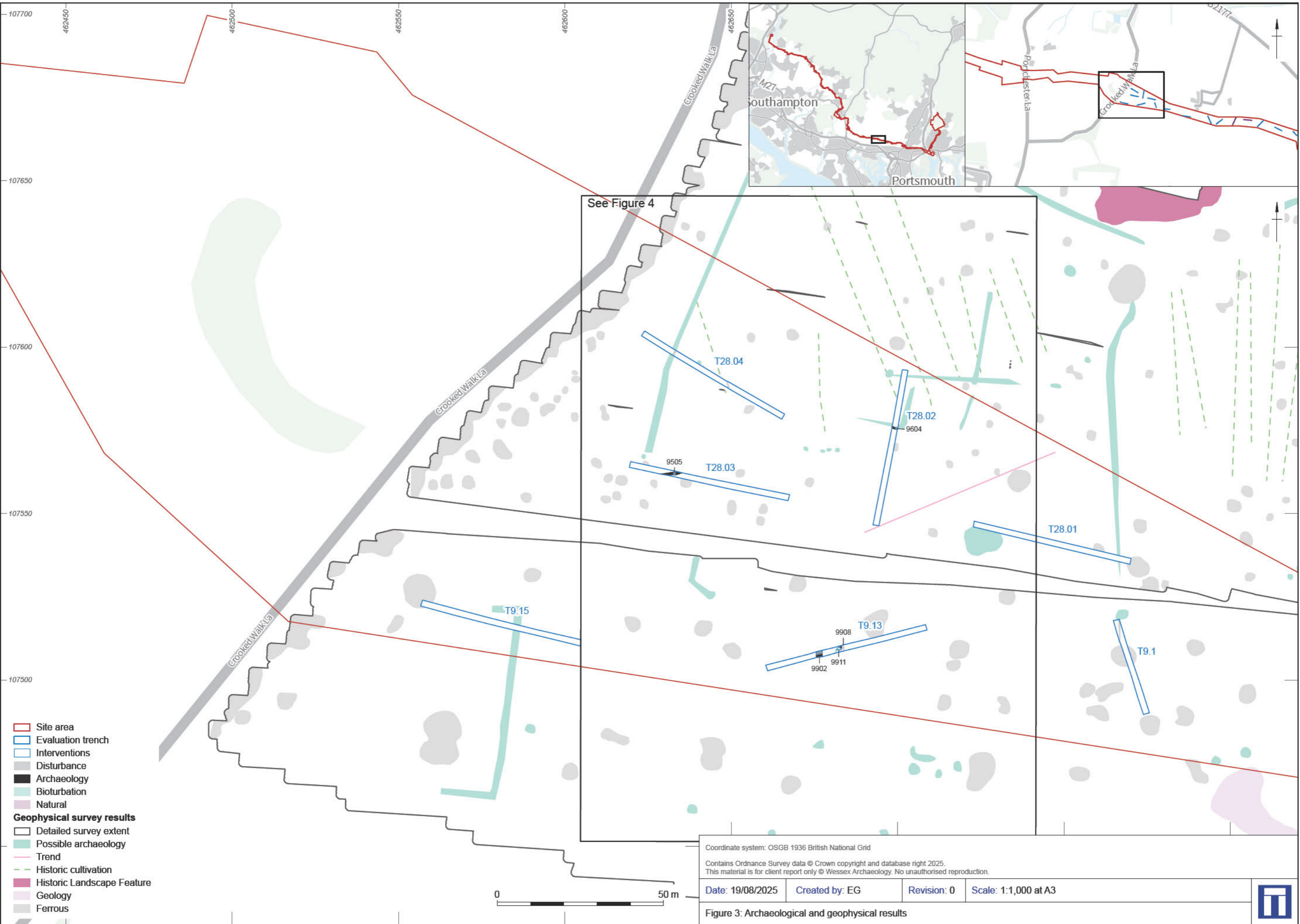
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- Unexcavated trench
- Geophysical survey results**
- Detailed survey extent
- Historic cultivation
- Increased response
- Geology
- Drain
- Ferrous

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Figure 2: Archaeological and geophysical results



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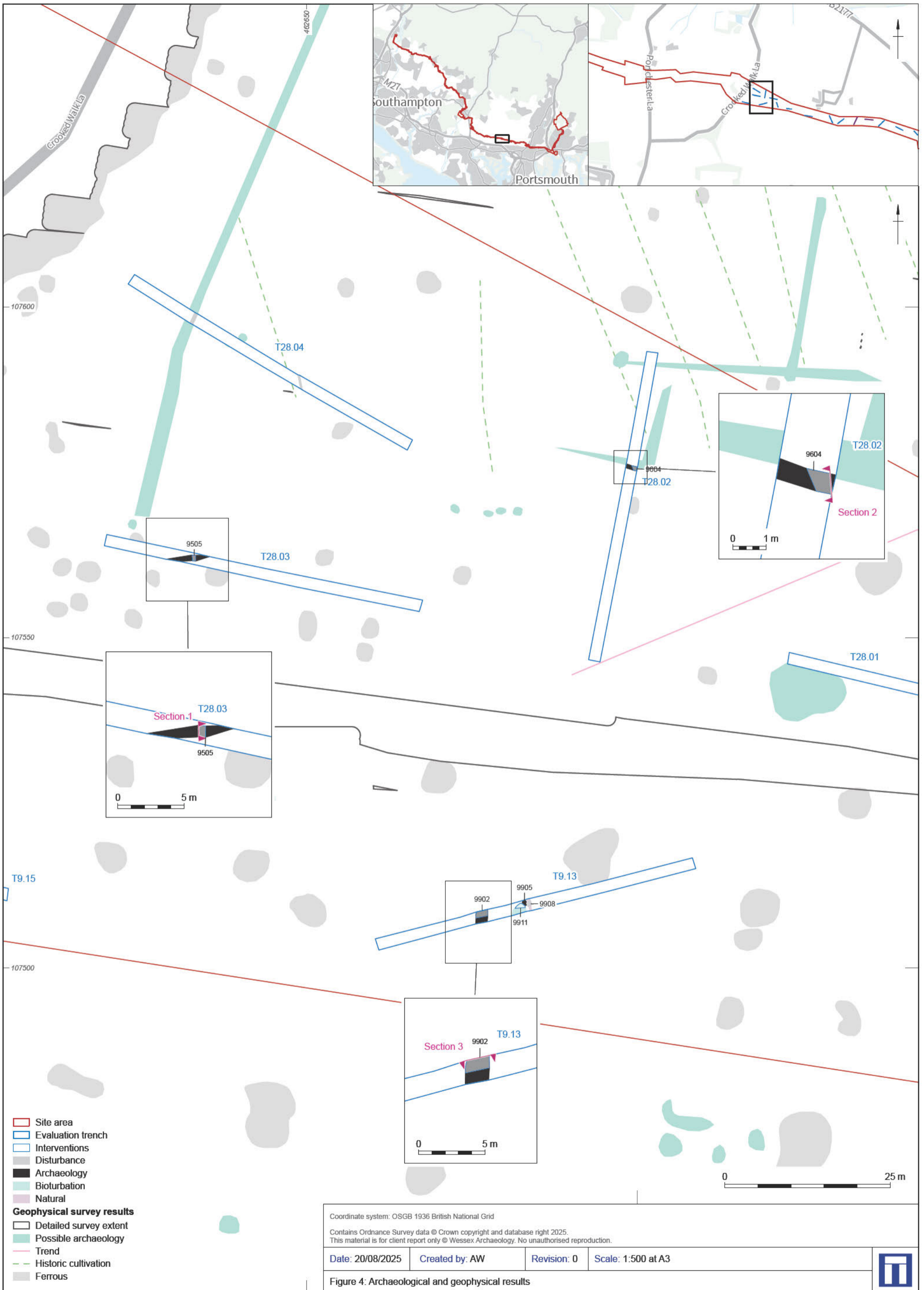
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- Archaeology
- Bioturbation
- Natural
- Geophysical survey results**
- ▭ Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Trend
- Historic cultivation
- Historic Landscape Feature
- Geology
- Ferrous

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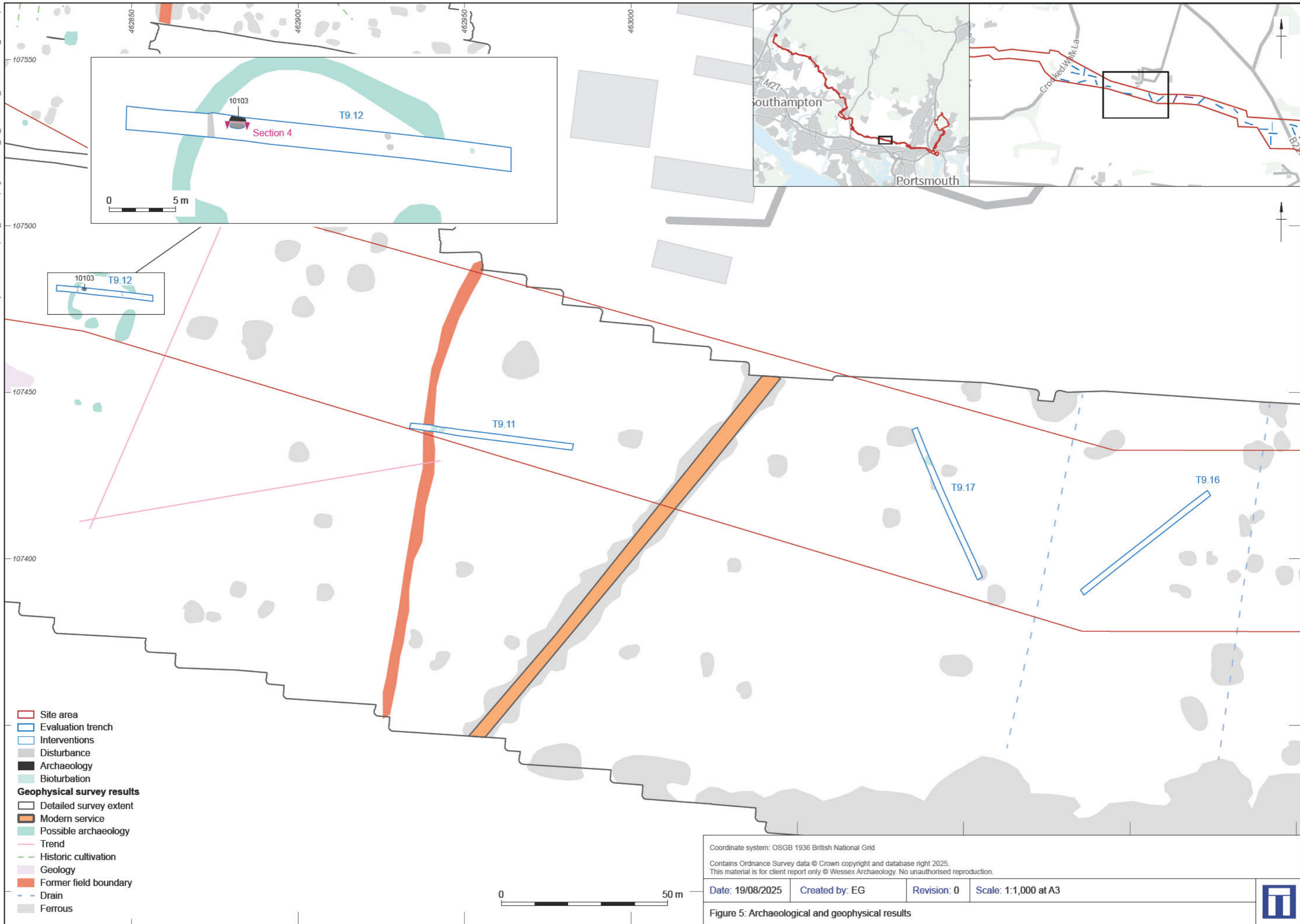
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Figure 3: Archaeological and geophysical results





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- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Interventions
- ▭ Disturbance
- ▭ Archaeology
- ▭ Bioturbation
- Geophysical survey results**
- Detailed survey extent
- ▭ Modern service
- ▭ Possible archaeology
- Trend
- - - Historic cultivation
- ▭ Geology
- ▭ Former field boundary
- - - Drain
- ▭ Ferrous

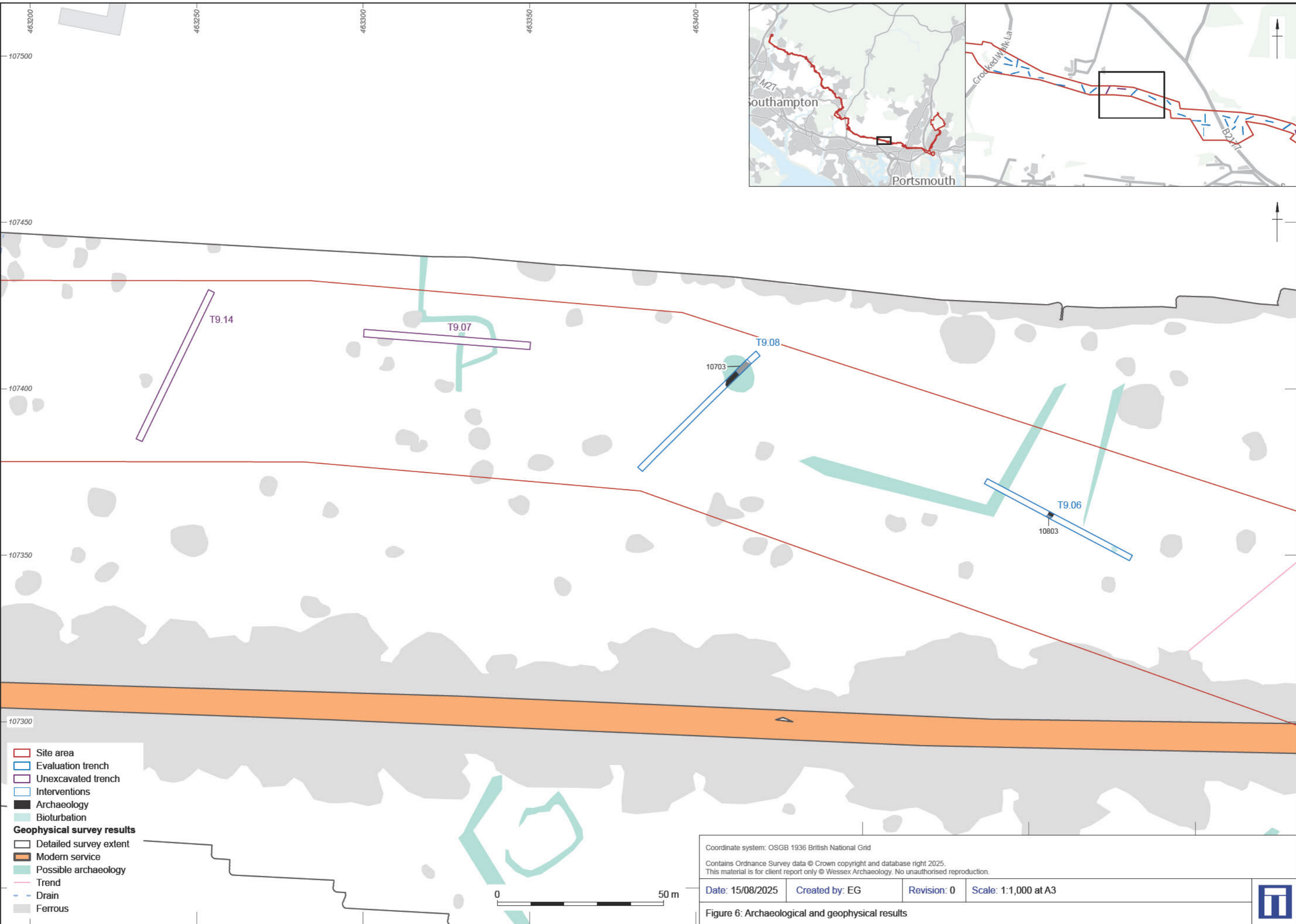
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Figure 5: Archaeological and geophysical results



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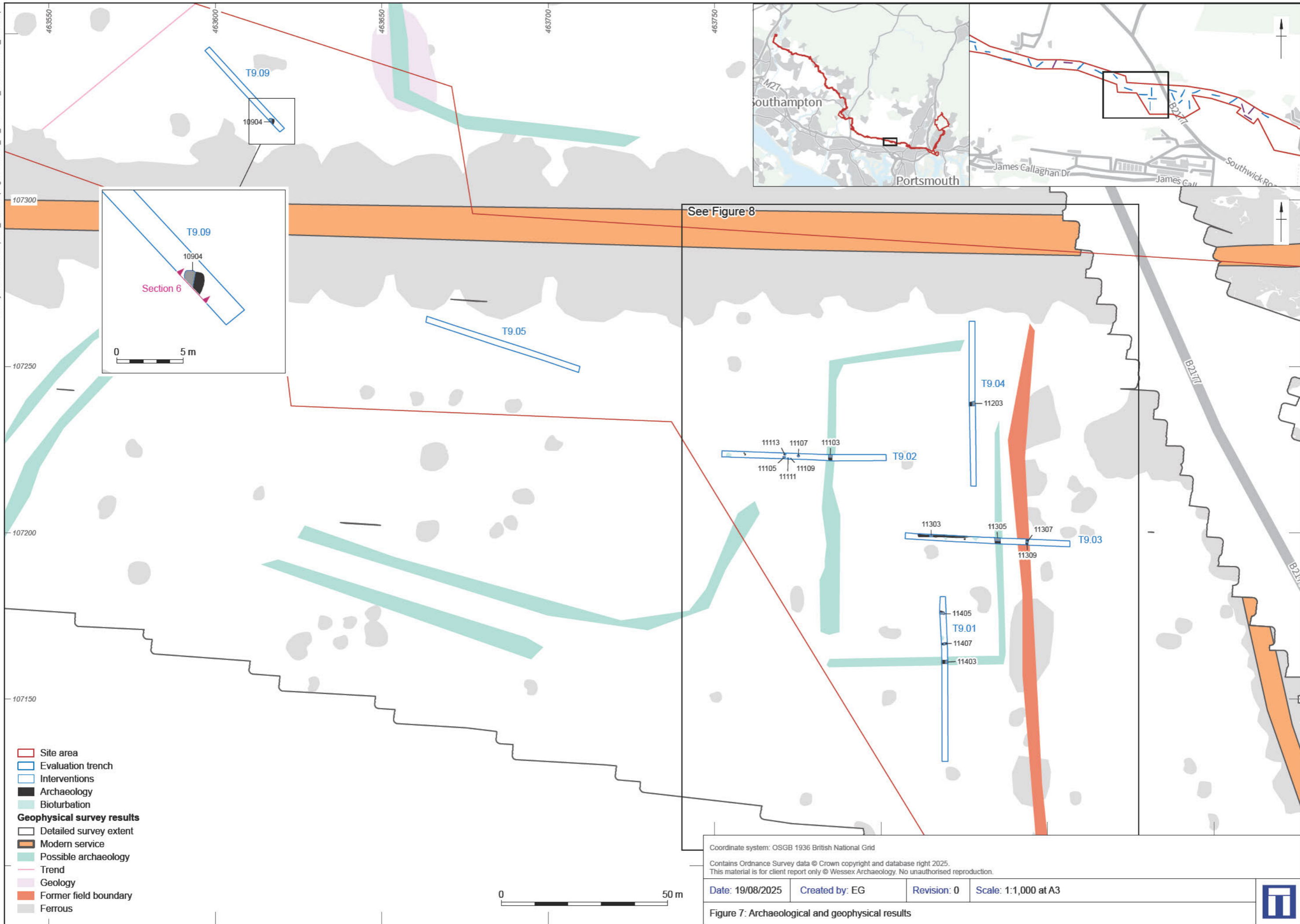
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- Bioturbation
- Geophysical survey results**
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- Modern service
- Possible archaeology
- Trend
- Drain
- Ferrous

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Figure 6: Archaeological and geophysical results



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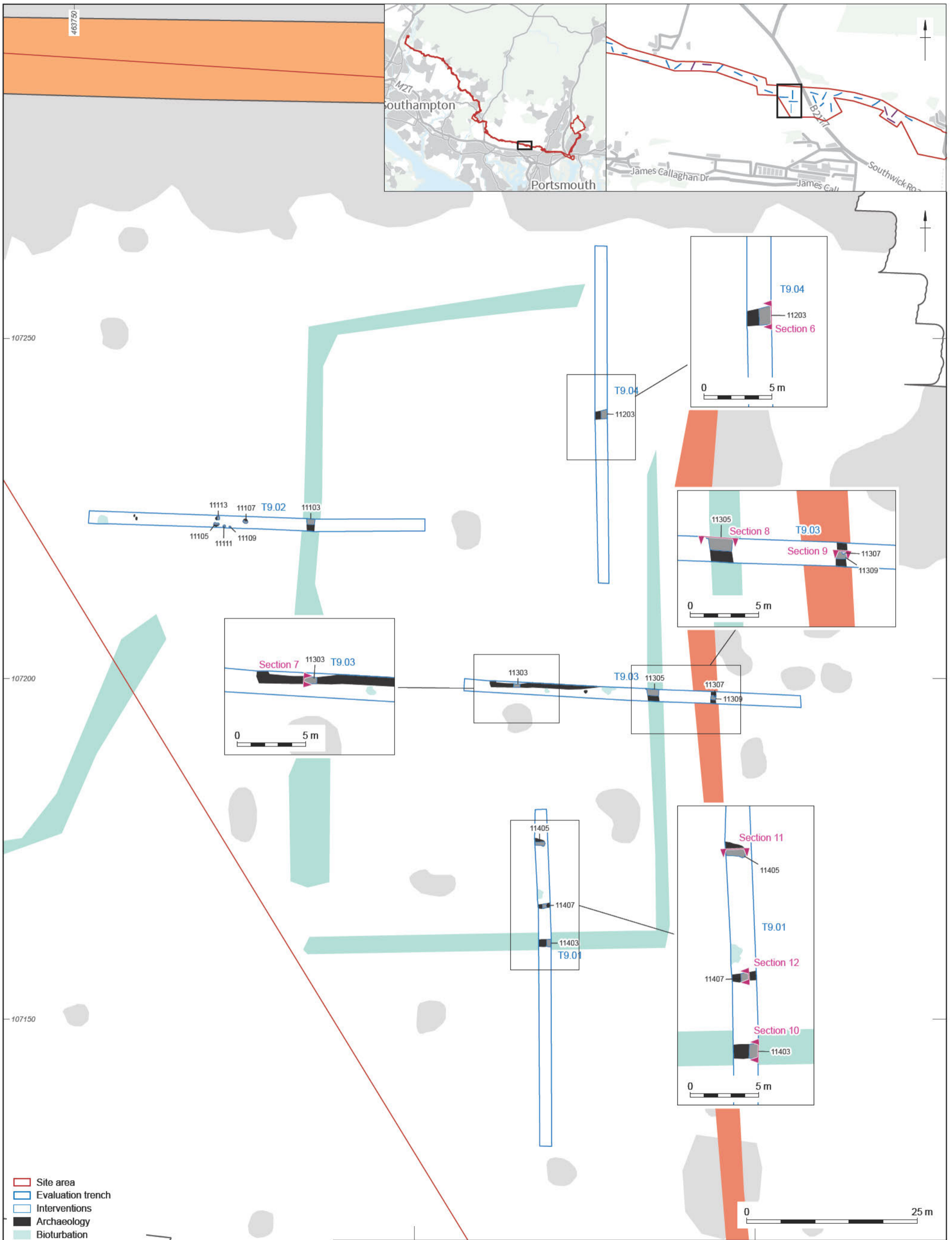


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Figure 7: Archaeological and geophysical results





- ▭ Site area
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Interventions
- ▭ Archaeology
- ▭ Bioturbation

- Geophysical survey results**
- Detailed survey extent
 - ▭ Modern service
 - ▭ Possible archaeology
 - ▭ Former field boundary
 - ▭ Ferrous

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Figure 8: Archaeological and geophysical results



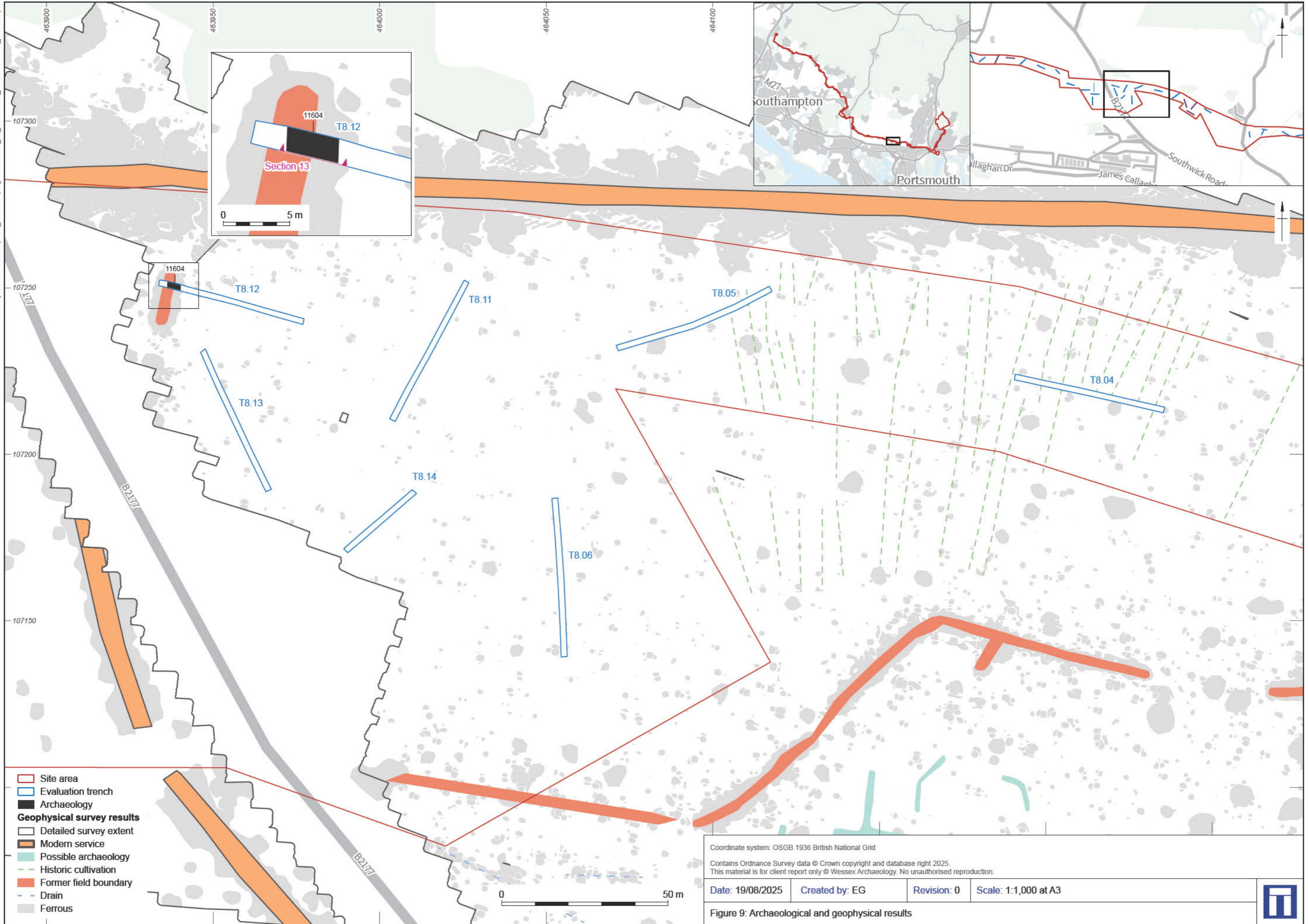
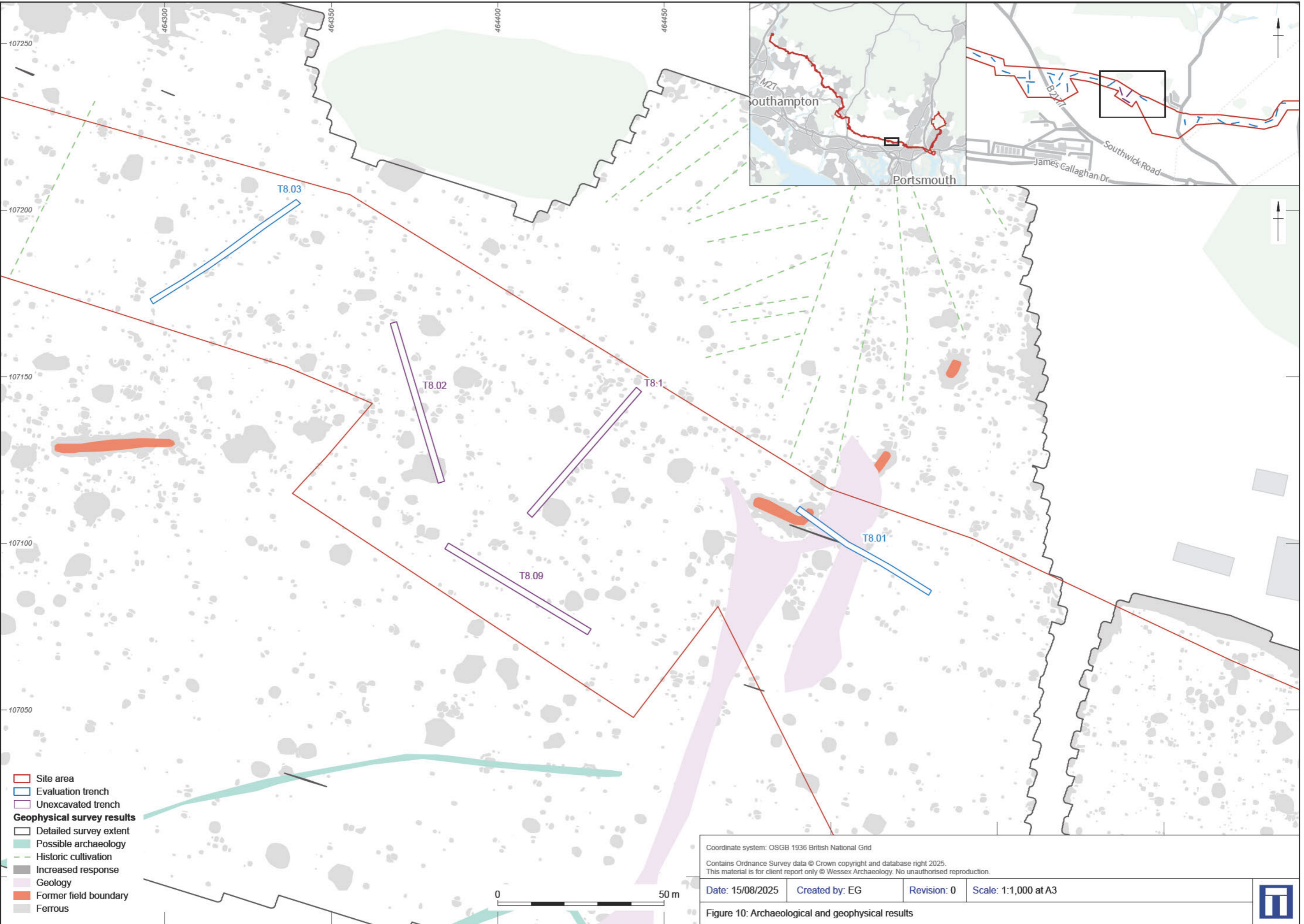


Figure 9: Archaeological and geophysical results



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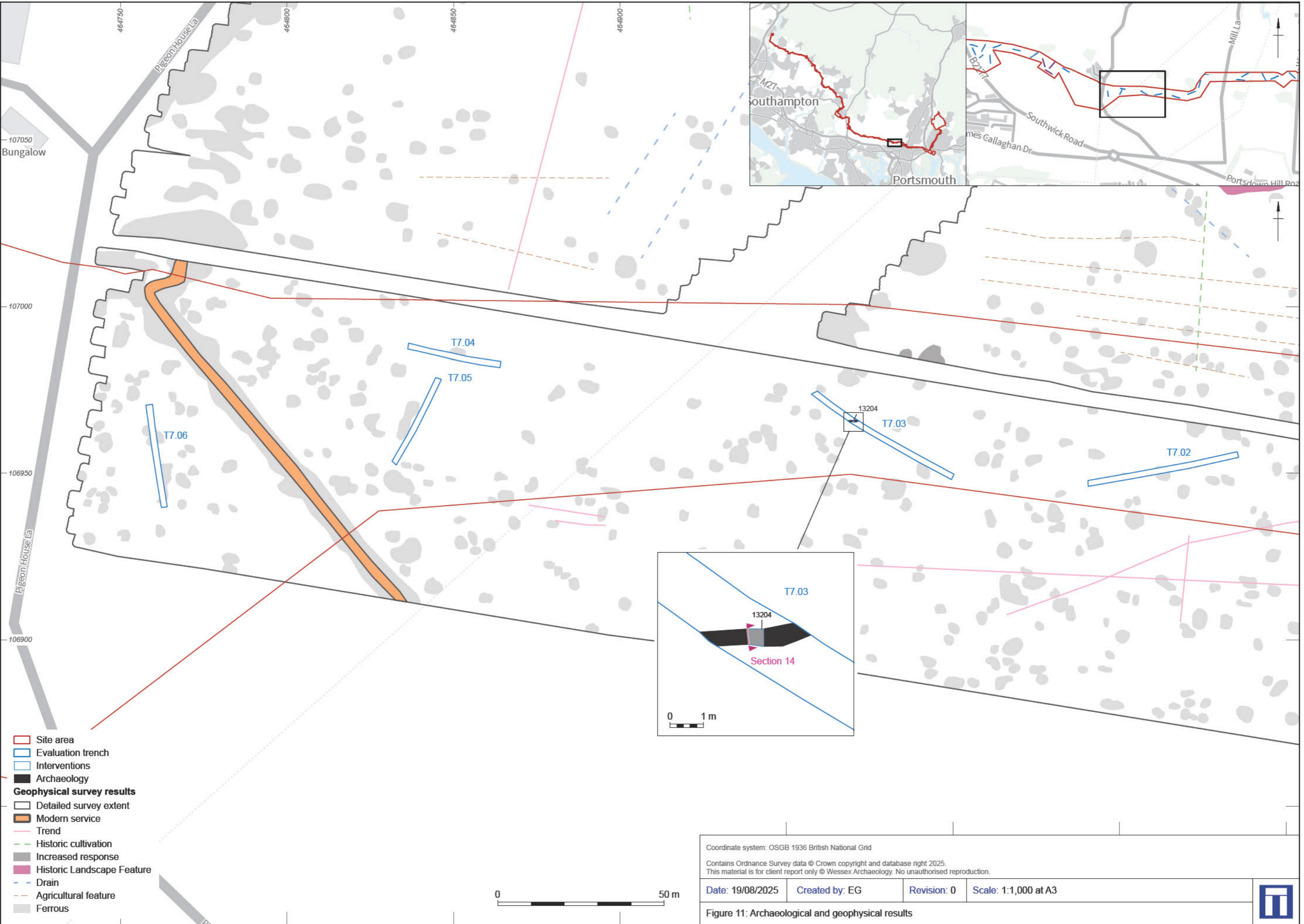
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- ▭ Unexcavated trench
- Geophysical survey results**
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Increased response
- Geology
- Former field boundary
- Ferrous

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Figure 10: Archaeological and geophysical results





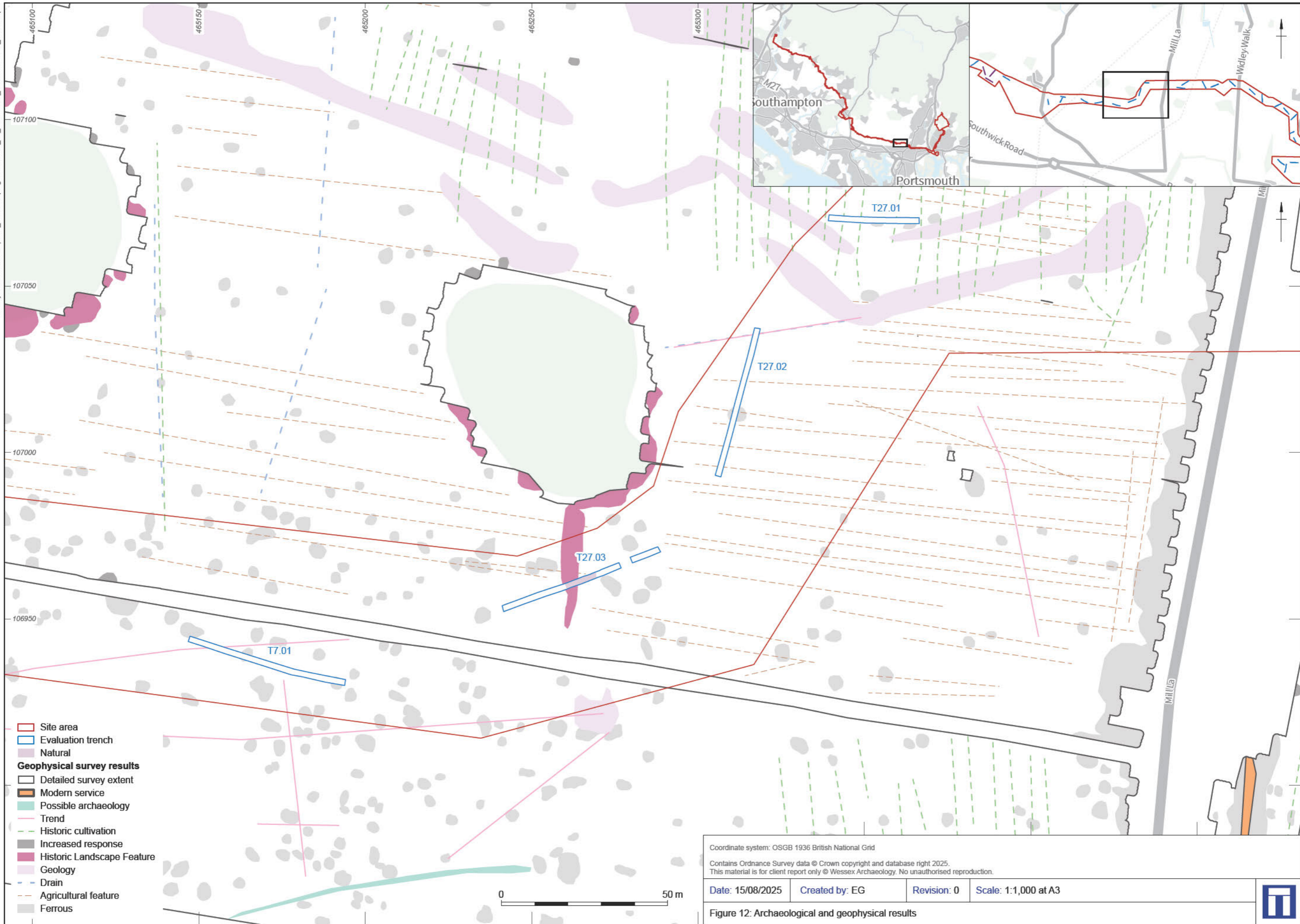
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- Evaluation trench
- Interventions
- Archaeology
- Geophysical survey results**
- Detailed survey extent
- Modern service
- Trend
- Historic cultivation
- Increased response
- Historic Landscape Feature
- Drain
- Agricultural feature
- Ferrous

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Figure 11: Archaeological and geophysical results



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- ▭ Site area
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Natural
- Geophysical survey results**
- Detailed survey extent
- ▭ Modern service
- ▭ Possible archaeology
- Trend
- - - Historic cultivation
- ▭ Increased response
- ▭ Historic Landscape Feature
- ▭ Geology
- - - Drain
- - - Agricultural feature
- Ferrous

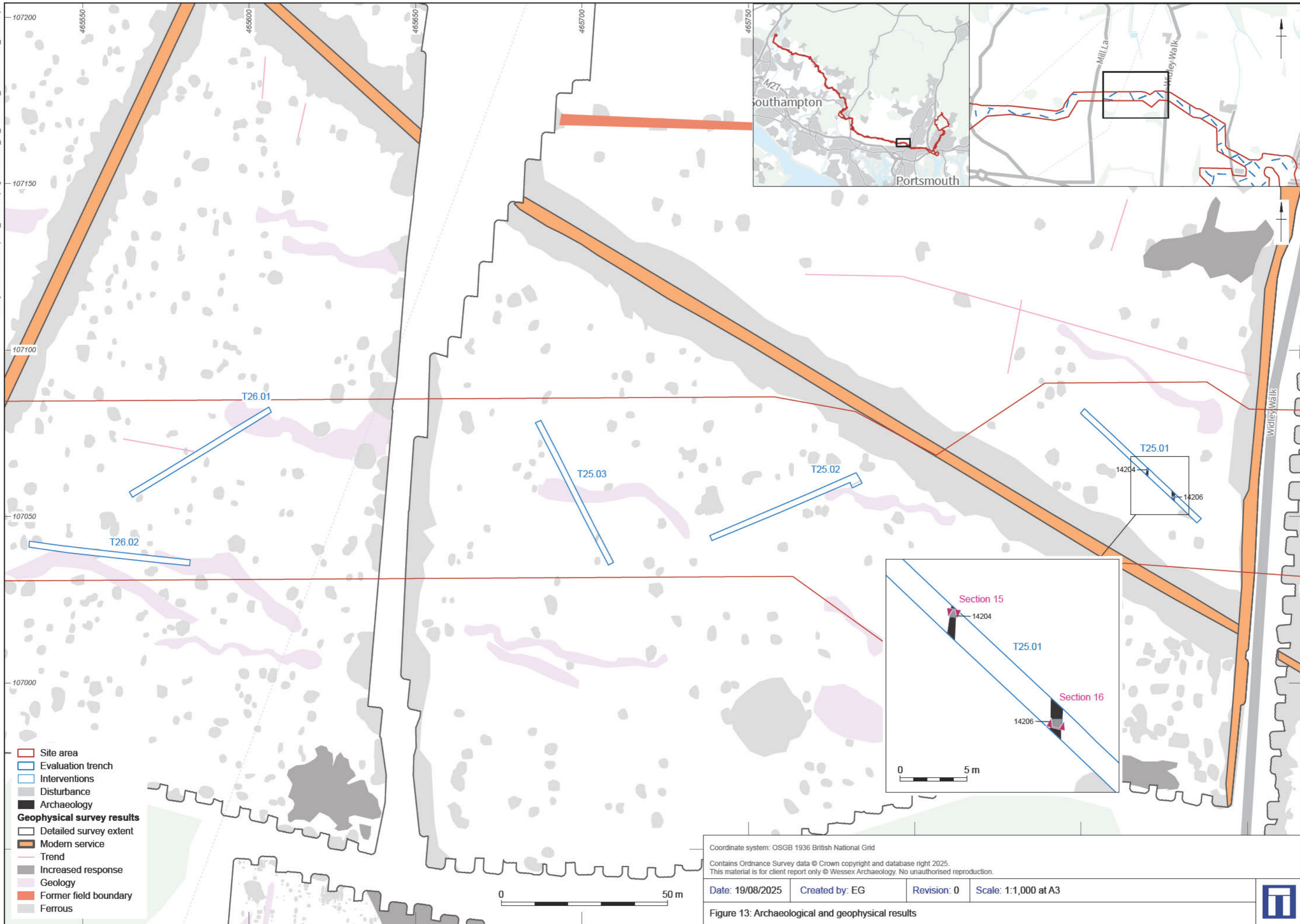
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Figure 12: Archaeological and geophysical results



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- Site area
- Evaluation trench
- Interventions
- Disturbance
- Archaeology
- Geophysical survey results**
- Detailed survey extent
- Modern service
- Trend
- Increased response
- Geology
- Former field boundary
- Ferrous

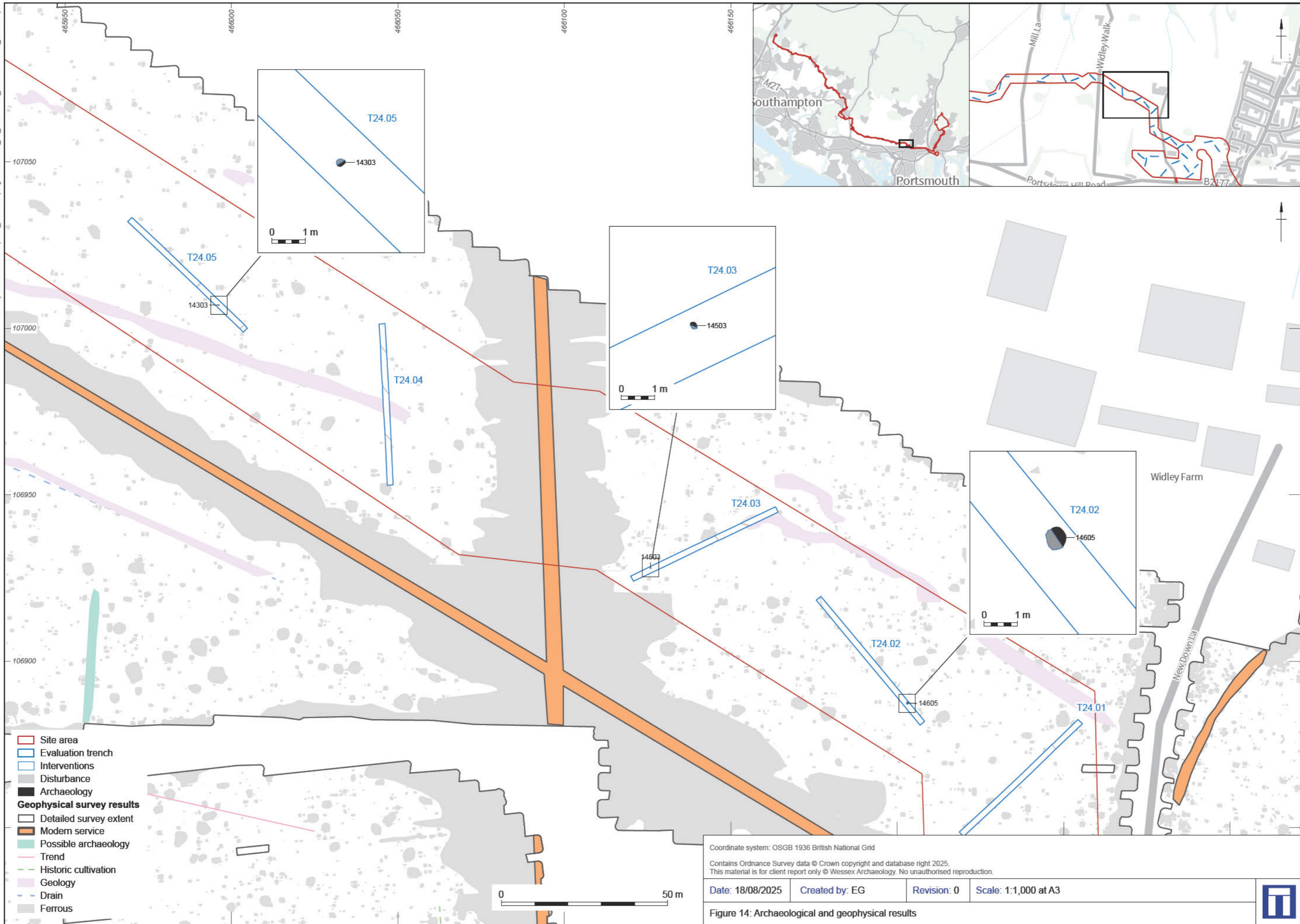
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Figure 13: Archaeological and geophysical results




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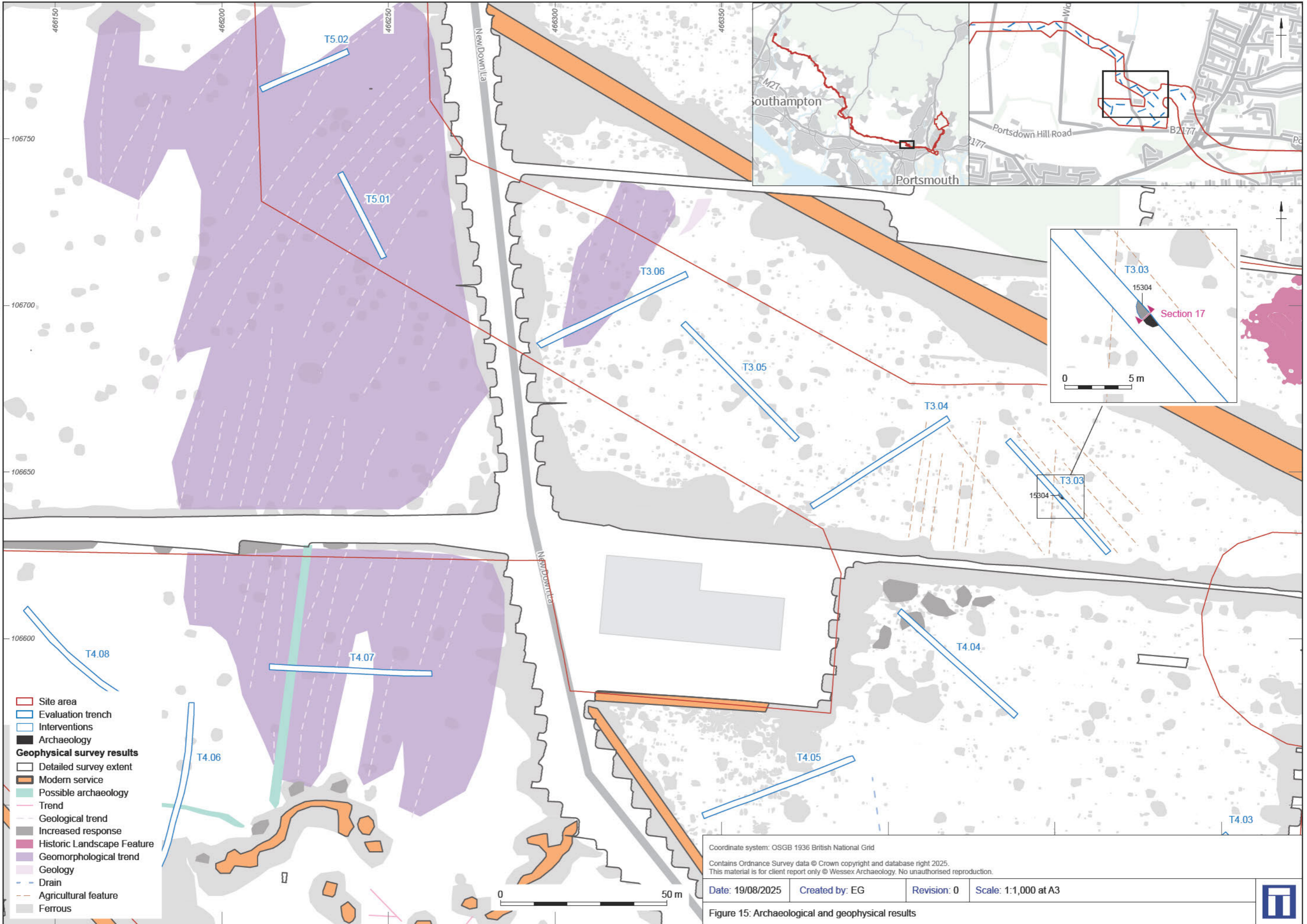


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Figure 14: Archaeological and geophysical results





- Site area
- Evaluation trench
- Interventions
- Archaeology
- Geophysical survey results**
- Detailed survey extent
- Modern service
- Possible archaeology
- Trend
- Geological trend
- Increased response
- Historic Landscape Feature
- Geomorphological trend
- Geology
- - - Drain
- - - Agricultural feature
- - - Ferrous

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Figure 15: Archaeological and geophysical results



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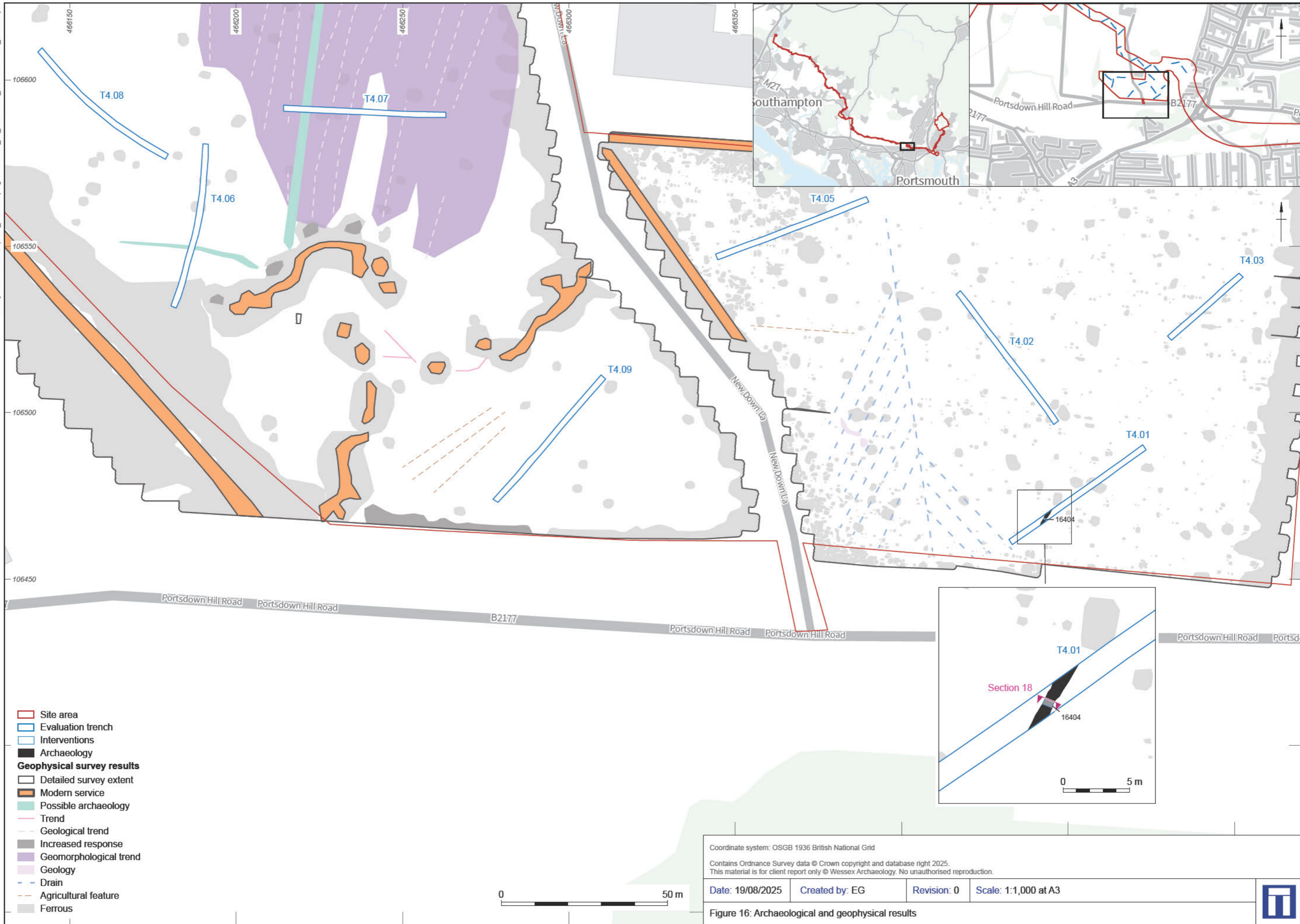
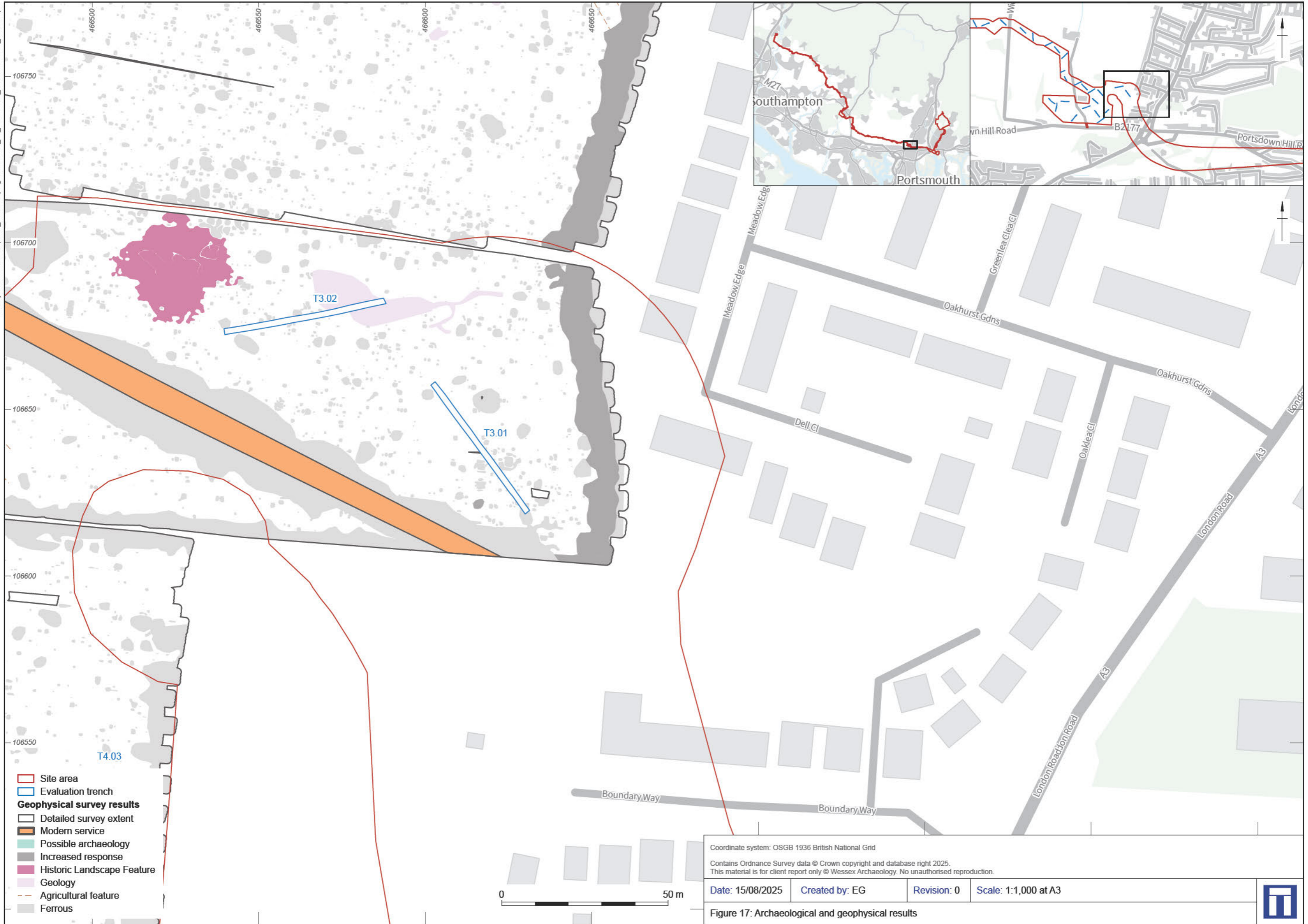


Figure 16: Archaeological and geophysical results




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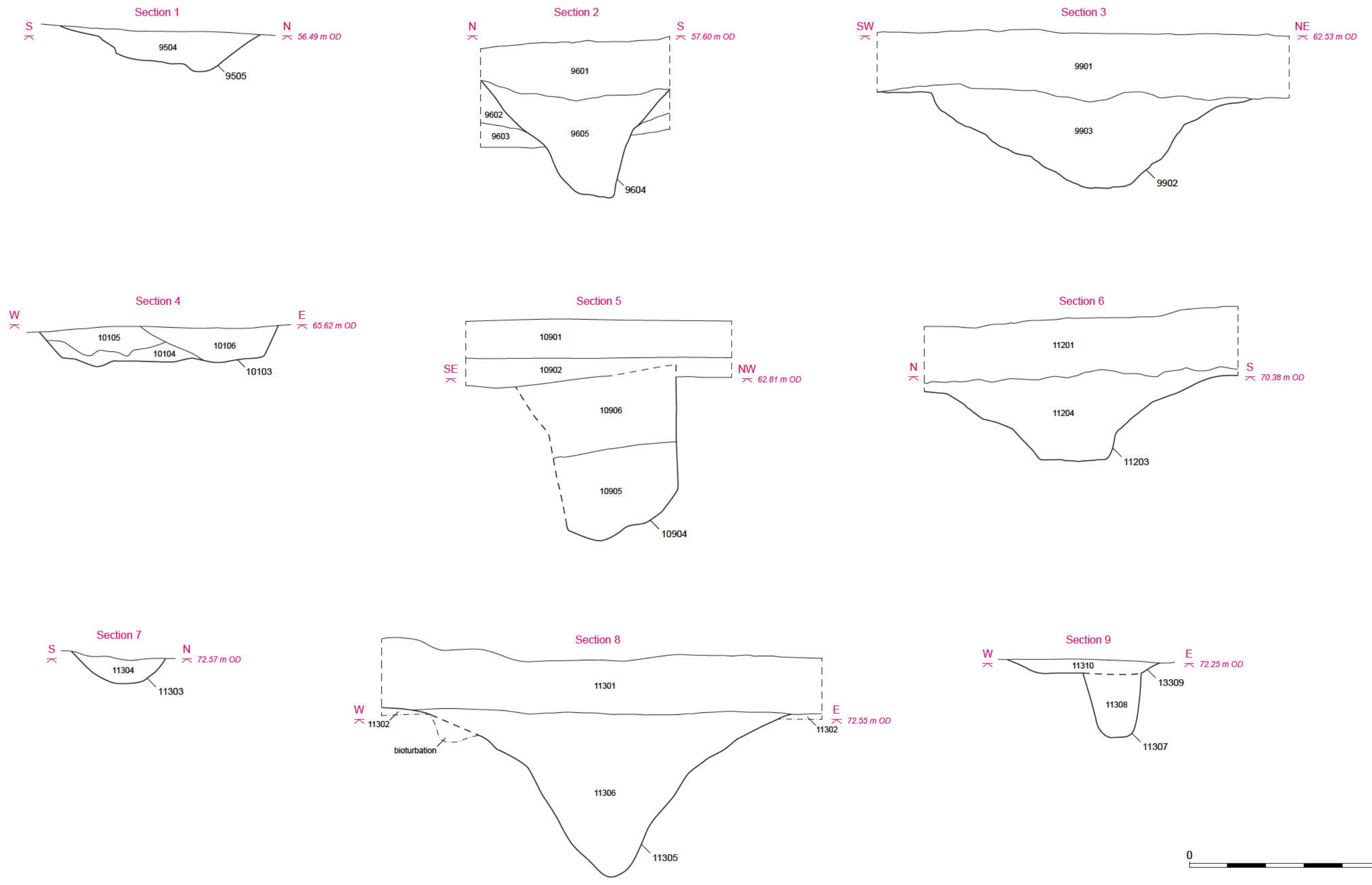


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Figure 17: Archaeological and geophysical results



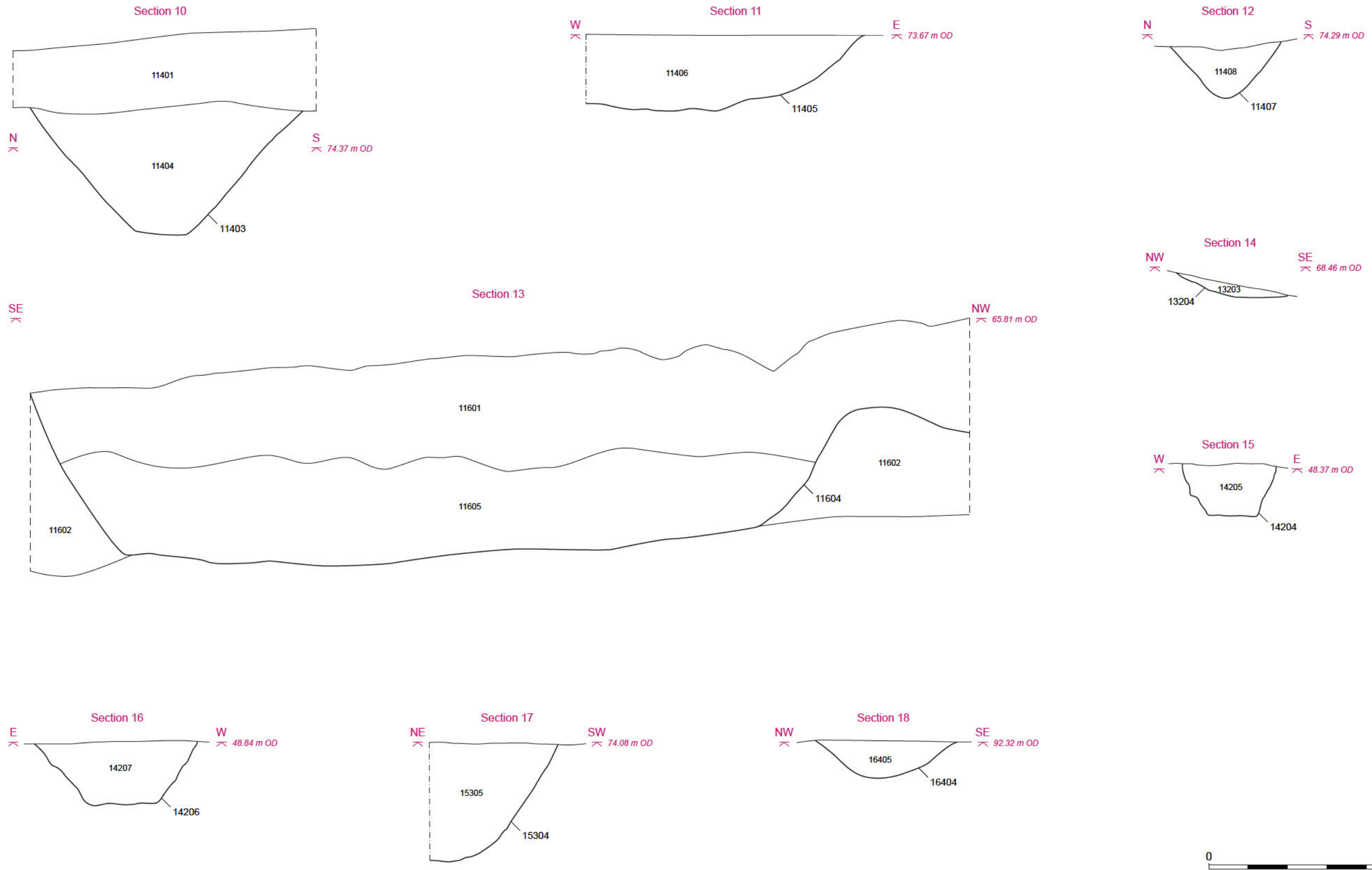


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Figure 18. Sections





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Figure 19. Sections





Figure 20: View of Trench 23 (33.01), 1 m and 2 m scales



Figure 21: View of Trench 99 (9.13)



Figure 22: View of Trench 104 (9.16)



Figure 23: View of Trench 95 (28.03)



Figure 24: View of Trench 110 (9.05)



Figure 25: View of Trench 160 (4.05)



Figure 26: View of Trench 141 (25.02)



Figure 27: View of Trench 142 (25.01), 1 m and 2 m scales

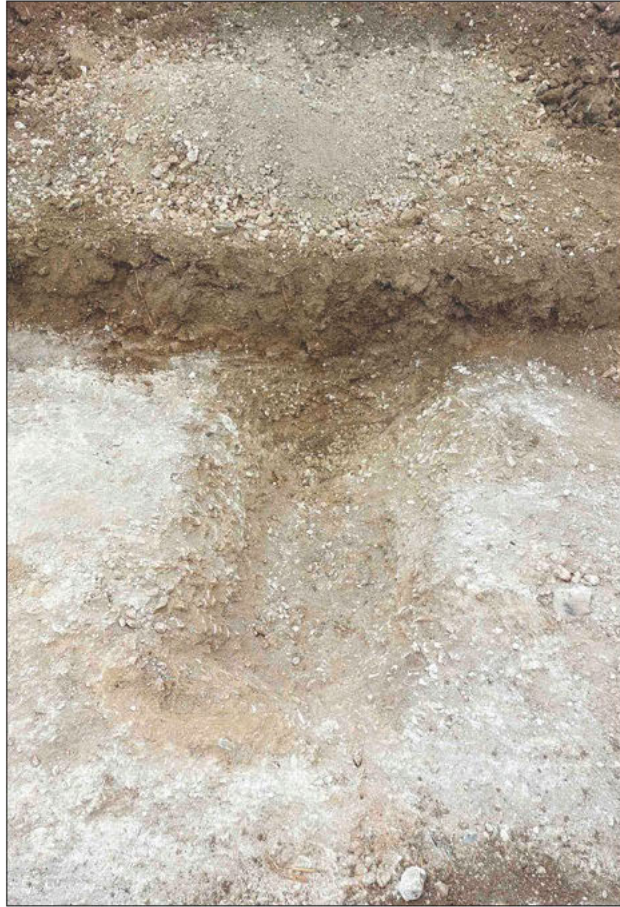


Figure 28: View of ditch terminus 11405



Figure 29: View of posthole 11113, 0.5 m scale



Figure 30: View of posthole 14503 with evidence of burnt material, 0.2 m scale



Figure 31: View of pit 10103



Figure 32: View of pit 10904



Figure 33: View of ditch 11103



Figure 34: View of ditch 11305



Figure 35: View of ditch 9903, 1 m scale



Figure 36: View of sheep burial 9907



Figure 37: View of linear 11309 and posthole 11307

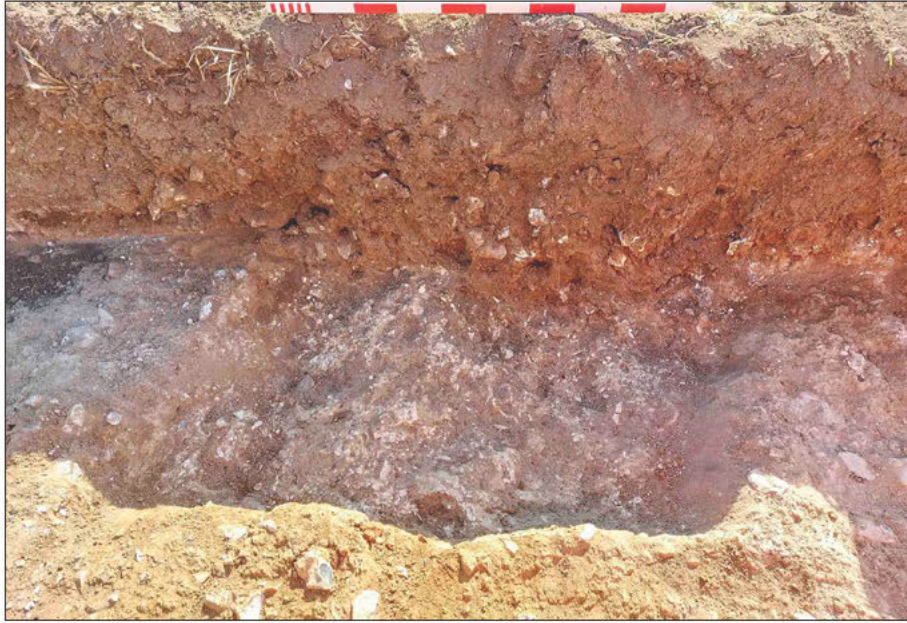


Figure 38: View of hedgerow 10803, 1 m scale



Figure 39: View of ditch 16404, 0.5 m scale



Figure 40: View of oven base/fire pit 14605, 0.5 m scale



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