

LAND SOUTH OF FARNHAM
ROAD, ODIHAM,
HAMPSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

REPORT NO: R12460

MAY 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**LAND TO THE SOUTH OF FARNHAM ROAD, ODIHAM, HAMPSHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Central NGR: 474736 151108

Local Planning Authority: Hart District Council

Planning Reference: 15/00829/OUT

PCA Site Code: FROH16

Commissioning Client: Archaeology Collective

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May 2016

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name: Land south of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire

Type of project: Archaeological Evaluation

Report: R12460

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4493
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
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Graphics Checked by:	J Brown		16.05.2016
Project Manager Sign-off:	P McCulloch		17.05.2016

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West) was commissioned by Archaeology Collective to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land to the south of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire (474736 151108). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning permission for development of the Site comprising of up to 35 dwellings and associate infrastructure.

Seventeen evaluation trenches were opened in order to sample approximately 4% of the Site. This report concerns the results of the evaluation, which was carried out between the 18th and 21st of April 2016.

Two trenches contained significant archaeological features, possibly of an occupational or settlement nature. Trench 12 contained a circular gully, dated through pottery recovery, to the Middle Bronze-Age. The gully is likely the remnants of drip gully associated with a roundhouse. A pit was identified in Trench 13, containing several sherds of Middle Bronze-Age pottery, suggesting that activity was not limited to a single roundhouse. The trenches demonstrated a relatively consistent deposit model across the site, with an average depth of cover above natural deposits approximately 0.34m and no evidence for significant modern disturbance.

Although the archaeological evaluation only uncovered a limited number of archaeological features, it did provide evidence for well dated, potentially significant Bronze Age resources of an occupational nature, which could be more widespread across the Site. Furthermore, the lack of modern disturbance suggests that there is the potential for good preservation of archaeological resources. Owing to their intrinsically ephemeral nature, it is likely that the features identified during the evaluation have only survived because of the lack of modern disturbance.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology was appointed by Archaeology Collective (the client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the Site' (centred on 474736 151108). The Site is the subject of a development proposal for the development of up to 35 dwellings and associated infrastructure.

2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Hart District Council, acting on the advice of their archaeological advisor Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council, and is in keeping with NPPF Section 12 and Local Planning Policy. The requirement for the evaluation was secured by Condition 18 of planning permission for the development granted by the LPA (Planning Ref. 15/00829/OUT). The condition states:

18. No works shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment and mitigation of impact has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The works shall take place in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations and to comply with saved policy CON11.

2.1.3 This report provides the result of evaluation, which comprised 17 trenches opened between the 18th and 21st of April 2016, and is intended to address the requirement of Condition 18. It has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The Site (an area of 2.57 hectares) is located to the east of the town of Odiham, Hampshire, on land to the south of Farnham Road and comprises three individual fields (two of which are used for grazing), immediately to the south of Hatchwood Cottage. A small tributary of the River Whitewater is present c. 200m to the southeast of the Site.

2.2.2 The Site has a gradual slope from approximately 93mOD to the in the northern portion of the Site to approximately 87mOD to the south. The lower lying field in the southern area of the Site has high water level, with much of this area being waterlogged.

2.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as being on the boundary of two solid geological formations. The northern portion lies on London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt and Sand) and the southern portion lies on Lambeth Group (Clay, Silt and Sand). No overlying superficial geology has been recorded (BGS 2016).

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 An account of the archaeological and historical background to the Site and its wider setting is detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeology Collective and will not be repeated here (Feldkamp, 2016). Archaeological and historical evidence has been recorded from all periods from the Mesolithic to the present. This includes evidence for significant later prehistoric settlement and funerary practice, as well as Roman and medieval resources.

3 AIMS

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 As set out in the WSI, the general aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains
- To record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the investigation were:

- To mechanically excavate seventeen trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and, where possible, date
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

3.1.3 The objectives of the project were:

- to provide sufficient information on archaeological survival with which to determine the scope of any further archaeological mitigation
- to undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines

- to archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance
- to analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use
- to produce a written account to include: summary; site description; deposit descriptions; deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum); conclusions and recommendations for further work
- to disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible
- provide an ordered archive

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the evaluation results based upon the site archive, which comprises a Site diary, trench recording sheets, context sheets, Site drawings and digital photographs. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Trench Index in **Appendix 1** and photographs of the trenches and trench sections in **Appendix 2**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code **FROH16** and will in due course be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.1.2 Owing to the high water level many of the trenches collected a substantial amount of water. Although the majority of trenches did not reveal any archaeological resources, two well defined features were identified dating to the late prehistoric period.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Arch. Coll. 2016), which was approved on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council, in advance of the commencement of works.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 17 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m (**Figure 2**). The location of the trenches was intended to provide a sample of any surviving below ground archaeological resources. Owing to the waterlogged ground conditions, presence of public footpath and location of field boundaries the exact location of a small number of trenches was adjusted to allow for safe excavation.

4.3 Summary of Deposition Sequence

4.3.1 The deposition sequences shown by the evaluation trenches can be broadly split into three groups, which relate to the trench locations within the Site (**Figure 2, 5 and Plates 1-3**). Trenches 1-5, located in the northern two fields, had an average depth of cover (both topsoil and subsoil) above natural deposits of 0.35m. Trenches 6-14, located in the middle of the Site covering the area of the slope, had an average depth of cover above natural deposits of 0.39m. Trenches 15-17, located close to the southern boundary and in the lowest lying area of the Site, had an average depth of cover of 0.28m.

4.3.2 Only two trenches contained any significant archaeological resources; Trenches 12 and 13. Owing to the high water level, the evaluation trenches towards the southern extent of Site were subject to water ingress.

4.3.3 Trench 12 contained narrow circular gully [1205] passing underneath the eastern baulk of the trench (**Figure 3**). The full curve of the western half of the feature was visible within the trench, and suggested a diameter of 5.50m (**Plates 4 & 5**). The gully had a width of 0.25m and a maximum depth of 0.11m. A section excavated across the feature recovered a sherd of pottery that can be dated to the Middle Bronze Age (1700-1150 BC) (**Appendix 3**),

4.3.4 Trench 13 contained pit [1305], running underneath the northern baulk of the trench (**Figure 4 & Plates 6 & 7**). The pit was located in a low lying area of the site and was subject to a significant amount of water ingress. The pit had an exposed width of 0.80m and a maximum depth of 0.19m, the full extent of the pit was not exposed in plan owing to the limit of excavation. The fill (1304) comprised a fine grey silt and contained six sherd of pottery and a small collection burnt flints. The pottery can be dated to the Middle Bronze Age (**Appendix 3**). Although burnt flints were present in the fill of this feature, there was no evidence to suggest that the pit was the site of a burning event.

4.4 Discussion

4.4.1 A broadly consistent deposition sequence was demonstrated across the evaluation trenches, reflecting their location in relation to the topography of the Site. The average depth of cover above natural deposits, across all trenches, was 0.34m. Although there was a substantial amount of water ingress, owing to the high water level, there was no evidence of significant modern disturbance. This would indicate a good level of preservation for any surviving below ground archaeological resource.

4.4.2 Both features identified during the course of the evaluation can be dated to the Middle Bronze Age. The circular gully, identified in Trench 12, is likely to represent a drip gully associated to a roundhouse. This would be consistent with the form and date of the feature. The pit identified in trench 13, being of a broadly contemporary date, indicates that the gully was not an isolated event and that there may have been more widespread Bronze Age activity in the surrounding area. Both of these features would indicate evidence for some form of settlement or occupation, the exact nature or extent of which is currently unknown.

4.5 Conclusion

4.5.1 Although the archaeological evaluation only uncovered a limited number of archaeological features, it did provide evidence for well dated, potentially significant Bronze Age resources of an occupational nature, which could be more widespread across the Site. Furthermore, the lack of modern disturbance suggests that there is the potential for good preservation of archaeological resources. Owing to their intrinsically ephemeral nature, it is likely that the features identified during the evaluation have only survived because of the lack of modern disturbance.

5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust

5.2 Contents of Archive

Items	No.	Sheets
Trench Recording Sheets	1	17
Context Register	1	1
Context Sheets	4	4
Digital Photographic Register	1	4
Digital Photographs	116	n/a
Drawing Register	1	1
Drawings	21	3

5.3 Copyright

- 5.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 5.3.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Hampshire County Council Archaeology and Historic Building Record).
- 5.3.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to the Archaeology Collective for commissioning the archaeological evaluation and for the advice of Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council. The evaluation was supervised by Thomas Hayes with assistance from Dominic McAtominey. This report was prepared by Thomas Hayes with Illustrations prepared by Ray Murphy. The project was managed for PCA by Paul McCulloch.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Feldkamp, C. 2016, 'Land to the south of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation.' Archaeology Collective Project 00196A.

Appendix 1: Trench Index

Trench No.	Section No.	Context	Type	Description	Depth (m) BGL
1	3B	101	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.31
		102	Layer	NATURAL	0.31+
2	3G	201	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.30
		202	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.30-0.35
		203	Layer	NATURAL	0.35+
3	3D	300	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.21
		301	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.21-0.38
		302	Layer	NATURAL	0.38+
4	3F	401	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.30
		402	Layer	NATURAL	0.30+
5	3E	501	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.28
		502	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.28-0.31
		503	Layer	NATURAL	0.31+
6	3C	601	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.30
		602	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.30-0.42
		603	Layer	NATURAL	0.42-0.45
		604	Layer	LAYER IN SECTION	0.42+
7	3A	701	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.35
		702	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.35-0.40
		703	Layer	NATURAL	0.40+
8	1E	801	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.30
		802	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.30-0.40
		803	Layer	NATURAL	0.40+
9	1F	901	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.24
		902	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.24-0.27
		903	Layer	NATURAL	0.27+
10	1C	1001	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.28
		1002	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.28-0.34
		1003	Layer	NATURAL	0.34+
11	1B	1101	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.32
		1102	Layer	NATURAL	0.32+
12	2F, 2G, 2H	1201	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.30
		1202	Layer	NATURAL	0.30+
		1203	Cut	Slot in [1205]	0.30-0.39
		1204	Fill	Fill of [1205]	0.30-0.39
		1205	Cut	Large Curvilinear - Drip Gully?	0.30-0.39
13	2B, 2D, 2E	1301	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.22
		1302	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.22-0.29

		1303	Layer	NATURAL	0.29+
		1304	Fill	Fill of pit [1305]	0.29-0.48
		1305	Cut	Small Pit	0.29-0.48
14	1A	1400	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.30
		1401	Layer	SUBSOIL	0.30-0.47
		1402	Layer	NATURAL	0.47+
15	2C	1501	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.30
		1502	Layer	NATURAL	0.30+
16	2A	1601	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.30
		1602	Layer	NATURAL	0.30+
17	1D	1701	Layer	TOPSOIL	0.00-0.26
		1702	Layer	NATURAL	0.26+

Appendix 2: Site Photographs



Plate 1 North facing representative section of Trench 4



Plate 2 West facing representative section of Trench 10



Plate 3 East facing representative section of Trench 15



Plate 4 North-east facing pre-excavation view of gully [1205]



Plate 5 Post-excitation view of gully [1205]

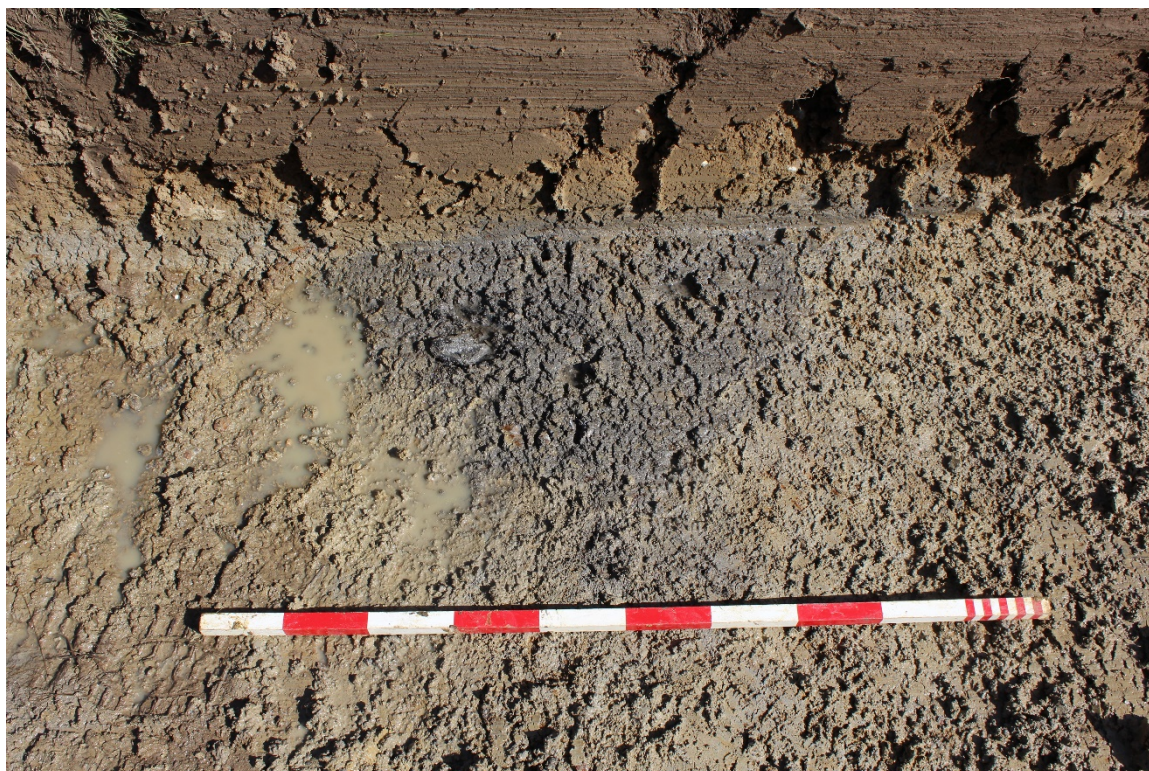


Plate 6 North facing view of pit [1305]

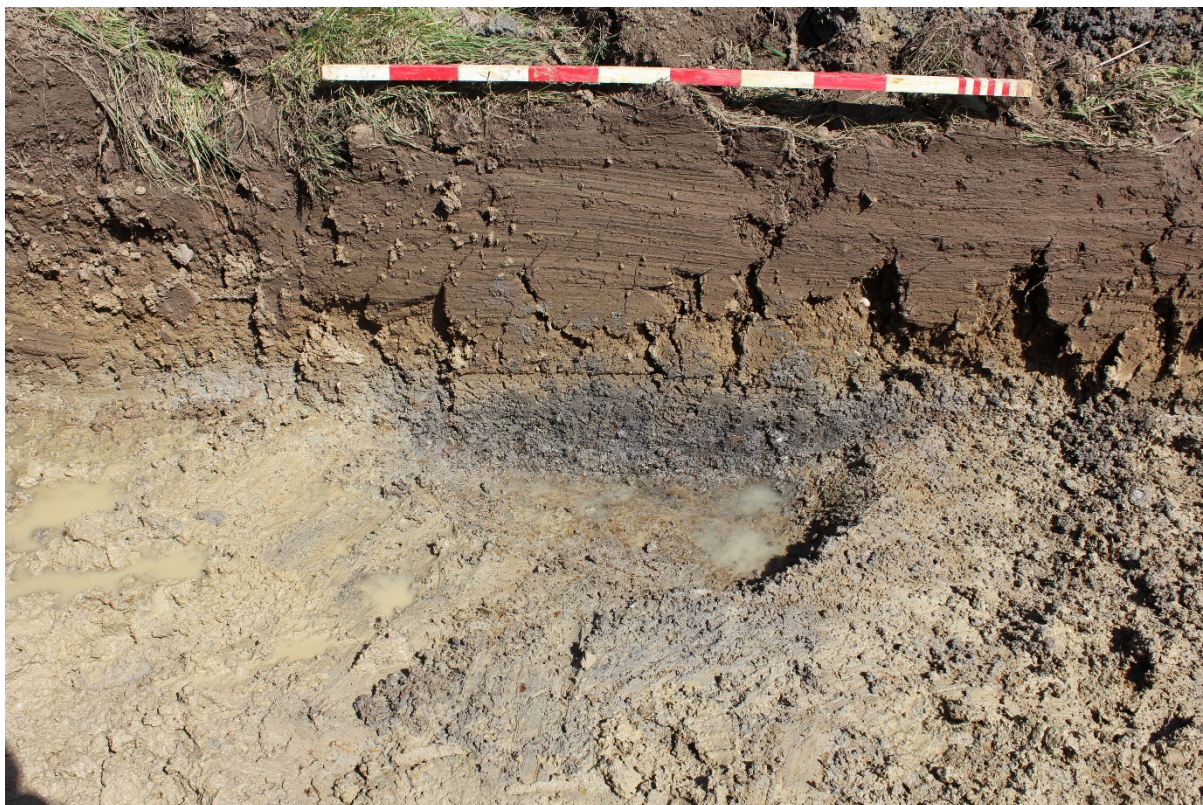


Plate 7 North facing view of section of pit [1305] and baulk

Appendix 3: Artefact Summary Assessment

Artefact Summary Assessment: FROH16

Introduction

This summary assessment provides an overview of the artefact assemblage recovered from an archaeological evaluation at Land South of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire (Site code: FROH16). The archaeological investigation produced a small assemblage of pottery and burnt flint. The artefacts were found from two contexts, one associated with a pit and one associated with a circular gully.

The Pottery Assemblage

The pottery assemblage recovered from FROH16 appear to derive from the same broad time period; the Middle Bronze-Age.

One pottery sherd was recovered from context (1204), the fill of circular gully [1205]. The small body sherd has a consistent orange fabric throughout, with a medium to coarse flint temper. This is consistent with the Deverel-Rimbury tradition and therefore can be dated to the Middle Bronze-Age (Seager Thomas 2008). Further identification of vessel form is not possible owing to the nature and size of the sherd in question (Gibson & Woods 1997).

Six sherds of pottery were recovered from context (1304), the fill of pit [1305]. The sherds of pottery are of varying sizes but are all of the same fabric type. They include three body sherds, one fragment from the base of a vessel and two unidentifiable fragments. The sherds have a dark grey fabric with a coarse flint temper. This is also consistent with the Deverel-Rimbury tradition and therefore can be dated to the Middle Bronze-Age (Seager Thomas 2008). The fragment of base represents approximately 15% of a vessel's base that would have had a 90mm radius (Gibson 2002).

Flint

Seven burnt flints were recovered from context (1204). There is no suggestion that the flint has been worked, but is likely to be heat cracked with some evidence for charring suggesting direct heat. This material is inherently un-datable, but is often found in association with artefacts and features of a known prehistoric date. It is therefore most often interpreted as being characteristic of prehistoric activity.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Type	Other Comments	Date Range
1204	Pottery	1	6	Deverel-Rimbury	Medium to Coarse Flint tempered, body sherd	Middle Bronze Age
	Flint	7	357	n/a	Burnt	n/a
018	Pottery	6	96	Deverel-Rimbury	Coarse Flint tempered, same fabric in all sherds, 1 base fragment, 3 body sherds, 2 unidentifiable, Base = approx. 15% of 90mm radius	Late Bronze Age

Table 1 Artefact quantification and descriptions

Conclusions and Recommendations

All pottery from the archaeological evaluation can be broadly described as being from the Middle Bronze-Age, suggesting that evidence for activity can be limited to this period. All datable artefacts were recovered from secure contexts and can provide *terminus post quem* for all features.

Although the pottery represents good dating evidence, the nature of the assemblage does not lend itself to further investigation at this time. Furthermore it is not recommended that publication photographs or illustrations are necessary

Bibliography

Gibson, A., 2002. *Prehistoric Pottery in Britain & Ireland*, Stroud: Tempus.

Gibson, A. & Woods, A., 1997. *Prehistoric Pottery for the Archaeologist*, London: Leicester University Press.

Seager Thomas, M., 2008. From potsherds, to people: Sussex prehistoric pottery. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 146, pp.19–51.

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-251597

Project details

Project name	Land to the south of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire: an Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	<p>Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West) was commissioned by Archaeology Collective to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land to the south of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire (474736 151108). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning permission for development of the Site comprising of up to 35 dwellings and associate infrastructure. This report concerns the results of the 17 trench evaluation, which was carried out between the 18th and 21st of April 2016. Two trenches contained significant archaeological features, possibly of an occupational or settlement nature. Trench 12 contained circular gully, dated through pottery recovery, to the Middle Bronze-Age. The gully is likely the remnants of drip gully associated to a roundhouse. A pit was identified in Trench 13, containing several sherds of Middle Bronze-Age pottery, suggesting that activity was not limited to a single roundhouse. The trenches demonstrated a relatively consistent deposit model across the site, with an average depth of cover above natural deposits approximately 0.34m and no evidence for significant modern disturbance. Although the archaeological evaluation only uncovered a limited number of archaeological features, it did provide evidence for well dated, potentially significant Bronze Age resources of an occupational nature, which could be more widespread across site. Furthermore, the lack of modern disturbance suggests that there is the potential for good preservation of archaeological resources. Owing to their intrinsically ephemeral nature, it is likely that the features identified during the evaluation have only survived because of the lack of modern disturbance.</p>
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2016 End: 21-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FROH16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	RING DITCH Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HART ODIHAM Land to the south of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire
Postcode	RG29 1AB
Study area	2.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 74738 51220 51.254728148228 -0.928903647904 51 15 17 N 000 55 44 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology Collective
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Thomas Hayes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID	FROH16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	FROH16
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Survey","Unpublished Text","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hayes, T.

Date 2016

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publication Winchester

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Entered on 13 May 2016



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 and 1:20,000 at A4

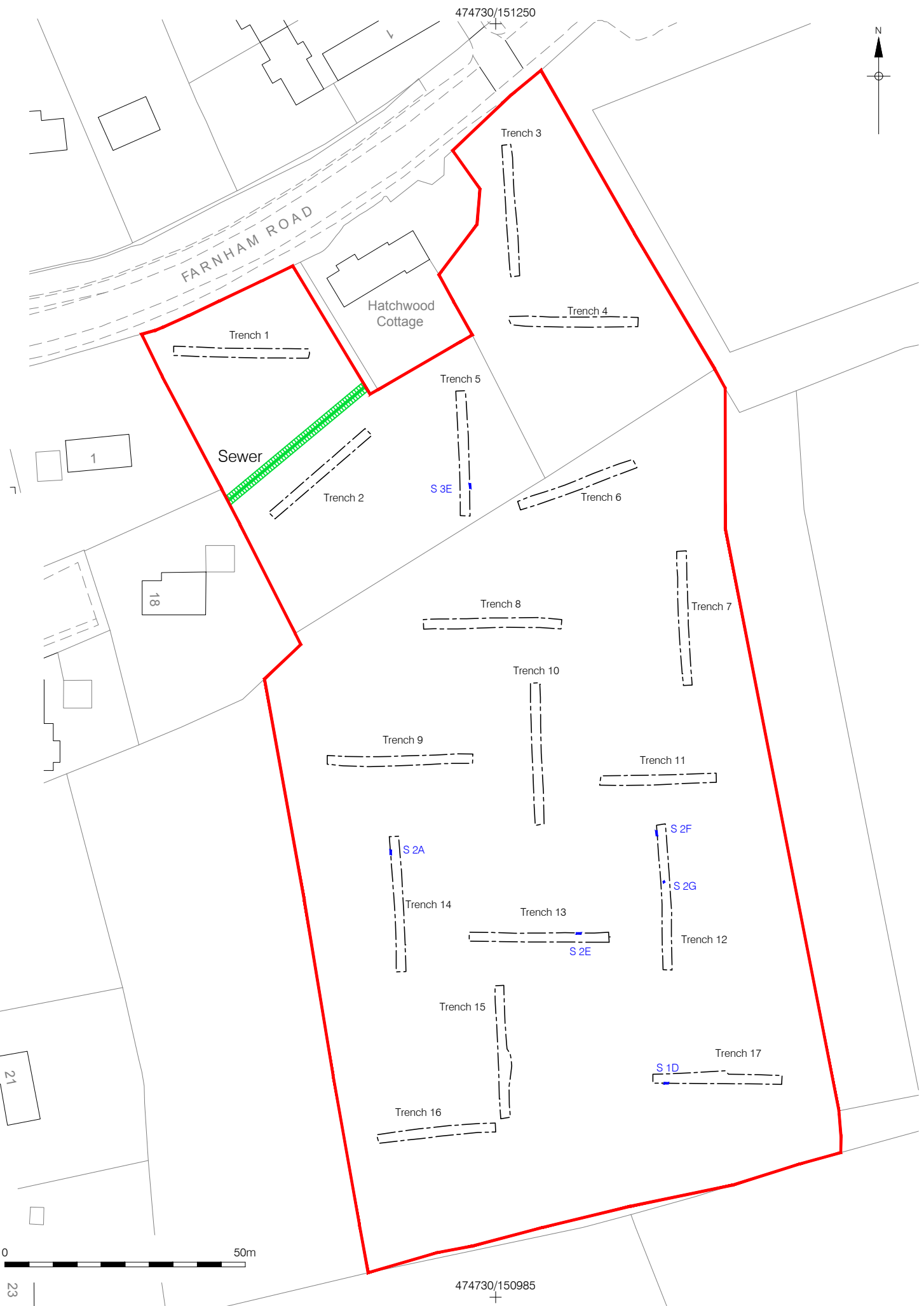


Figure 2
 Trench Locations
 1:1,000 at A4

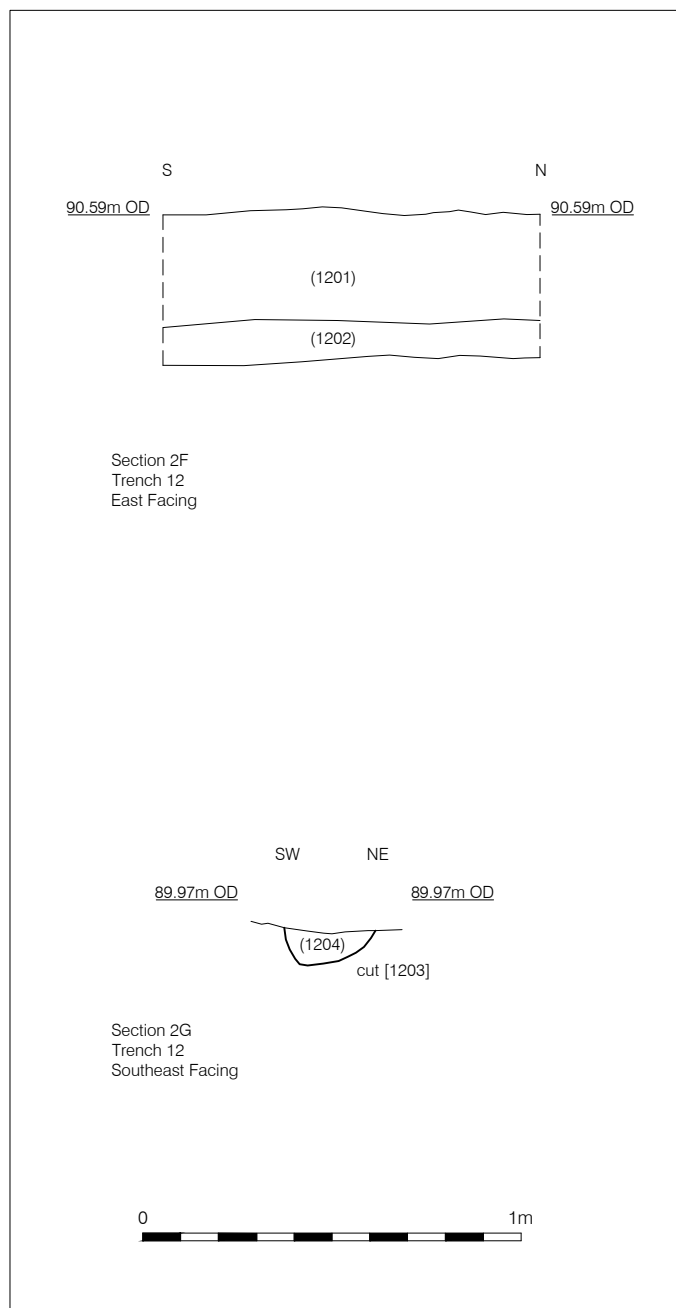
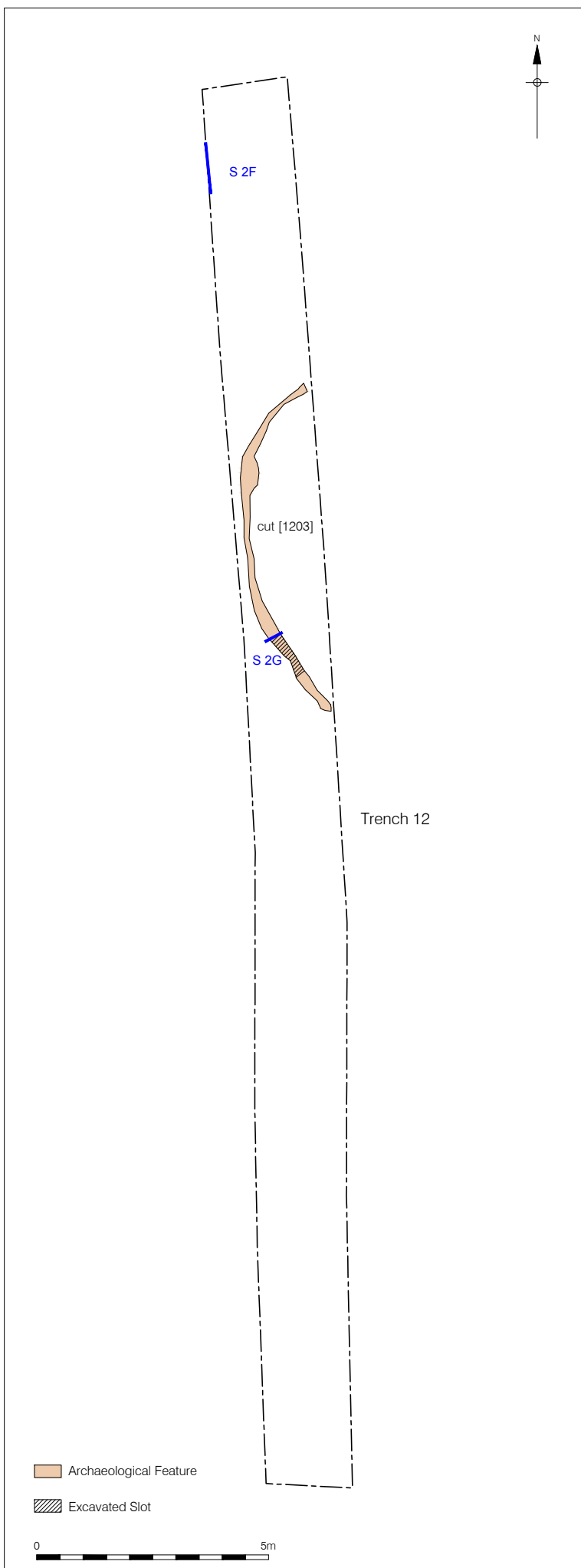


Figure 3
Plan and Sections: Trench 12
Plan 1:1,250 and Sections 1:20 at A4

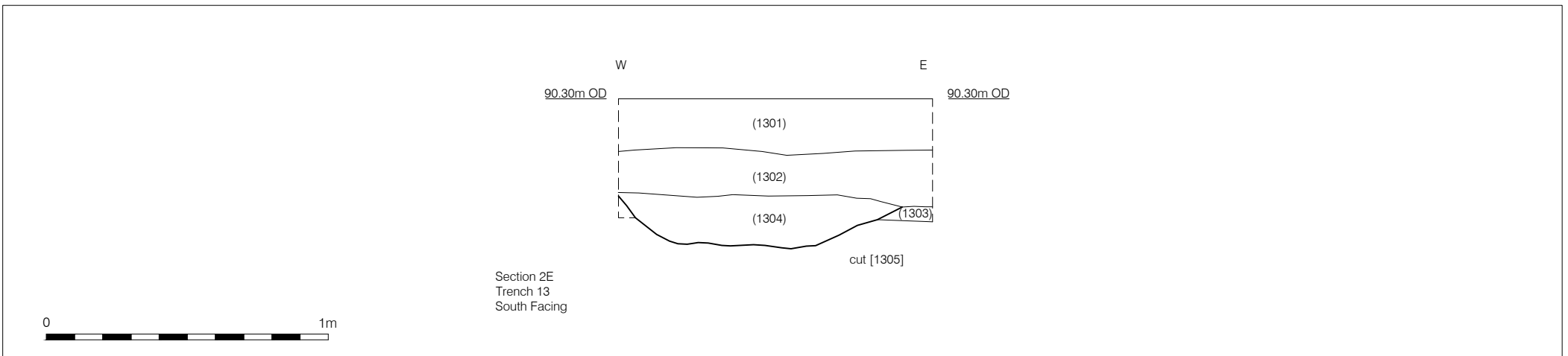
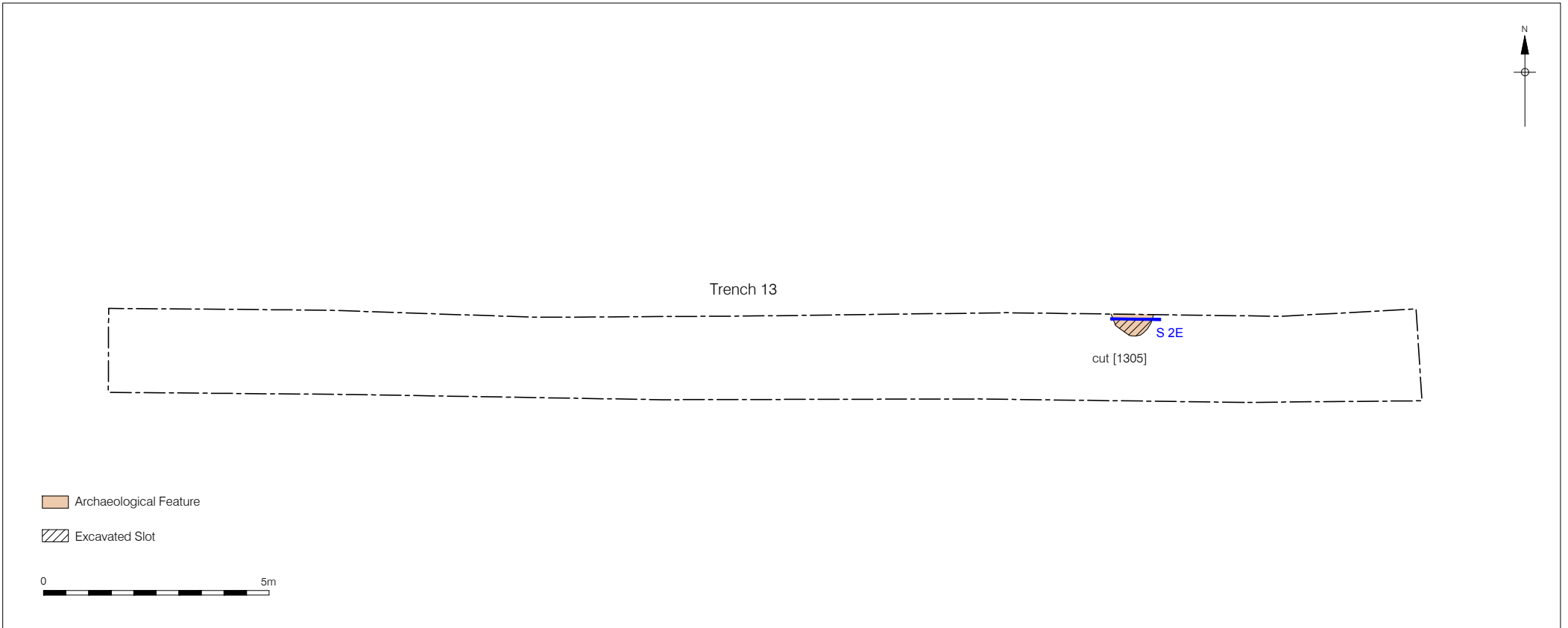


Figure 4
Plan and Section: Trench 13
Plan 1:125 and Section 1:20 at A4

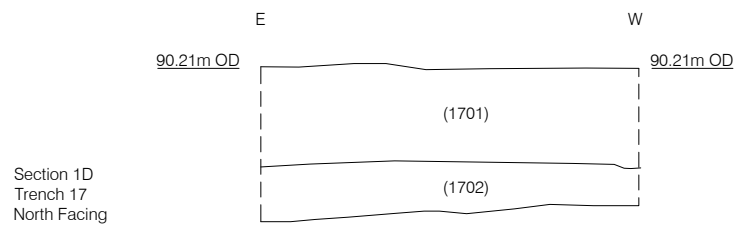
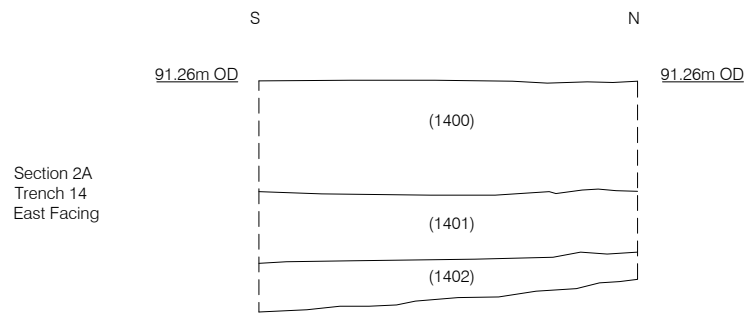
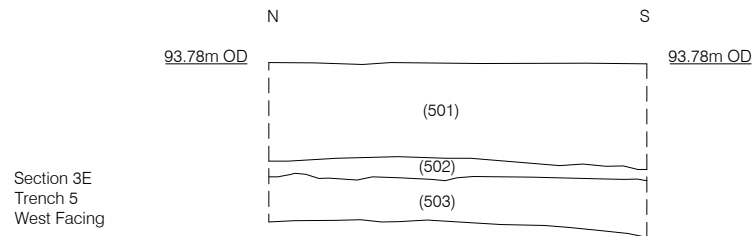


Figure 5
Representative Sections
1:20 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
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