

LAND NORTH OF LONDON
ROAD, OVERTON,
HAMPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION

REPORT NO: R12647

OCTOBER 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**LAND NORTH OF LONDON ROAD, OVERTON, HAMPSHIRE RG25 3DZ:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

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Site Code: LROH16

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Land North of London Road, Overton, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Report Ref R12647

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land north of London Road, Overton, Hampshire (NGR SU 451808 150072) between the 15th and the 19th of August 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the Outline Planning Permission for the development of the site.

The majority of the trenches excavated in the evaluation did not contain archaeological features or deposits; most of the archaeology that was recorded was distributed fairly sparsely over the south-western portion of the site.

A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered from a number of features and appears to be residual. It includes material of potentially late Mesolithic or Neolithic date and comparable to previous surface finds from the vicinity of the site.

Of principal interest were cut features including ditches, pits and a posthole. The most significant of these features was a large enclosure ditch, which is likely to be the same feature previously identified in excavations to the south of the site area (Taylor 2005). The features were associated with small assemblages of finds, primarily pottery of Saxon and medieval date, ceramic building material and animal bone. The number of finds, relative to the small number of features suggests the site area is located on the periphery of settlement activity, which is consistent with previous discoveries to the immediate south of the site of Iron Age, Roman and Saxon date.

Archaeological preservation appears to be relatively good for the 'negative'/ 'cut' features that survive, however the varying levels of overburden over the site may have resulted in different degrees of preservation. All archaeological features that were recorded would, in all likelihood, be severely impacted by the proposed development of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land north of London Road, Overton, Hampshire RG25 3DZ (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 451808 150072) from the 15th to the 19th of August 2016 (Figure 1, Plate 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in response to a planning condition attached to the Outline Planning Permission for the development of the site. This development proposal comprised housing in the north-western part of the site and a neighbourhood park in the east of the site. (Planning Reference 13/00197/OUT).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA West (PCA West 2016) in response to advice given by the Hampshire County Archaeological Officer (CAO), David Hopkins.
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of twenty-five 30m X 1.8m trial trenches were excavated and recorded. Two of these trenches were extended in order to try to identify the limits of the large enclosure ditch encountered in Trenches 3 and 4. Trench 4 was also slightly 'boxed' out in order to allow a fuller excavation of the enclosure ditch.
- 1.6 The evaluation was originally planned to include the fieldwalking of approx. 3.3ha, in the western half of the site. This was not carried out due to the presence of high crop over the entirety of the site area making fieldwalking unfeasible.
- 1.7 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the

design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

The underlying bedrock geology of the site is the Seaford Chalk Formation, overlain in parts of the site by Head deposits, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). These deposits were present on the site as a mid-reddish brown gravelly clay (102). The natural deposit was overlain by subsoil (101), a mid-brown silty clay. This deposit was the result of colluviation processes, accelerated by modern ploughing methods. As a result, it varied in depth across the site, depending on the topography of the underlying geology. In one case, in Trench 3 this subsoil was underlain by another colluvium deposit (130). This was indistinguishable from (101) in section, but was cut by ditch [123], indicating this colluvium deposit was formed at a relatively early date. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (100), a mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The whole site comprises an area of approx. 8.2ha, the area covered by the trial trenching comprised approx. 3ha. The site is located east of Station Road, Overton, Hampshire on land currently in arable cultivation. The Site's western and southern boundaries follow the rear of properties flanking Station Road and housing on Overton Hill. Its eastern boundary is formed by open land while its northern boundary follows the line of the River Test and Quidhampton Pond. The Site falls southward from c. 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-east to c. 89m aOD in the north and toward the River Test.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site was set out in detail in a Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2013), prepared in respect of the proposed development of the site, and is not repeated here. In summary, the assessment identified the site as having archaeological potential, as indicated by archaeological investigations immediately to the south of the site (Taylor 2005), which recorded Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxon remains. Additionally, there is evidence for earlier prehistoric remains indicated by surface finds from within the site and from land surrounding the site, as well as cropmark evidence from within the site that may indicate subsurface features of archaeological character.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 25 trial trenches, distributed evenly across the site (Figure 2). Due to constraints including reptile fencing and underground services the position of a number of trenches were slightly adjusted or shortened from their original locations. Two trenches (Trenches 2 and 7) were extended in order to ascertain the extent of the large boundary ditch present in Trenches 3 and 4.
- 4.1.2 Ground was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 13-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket (Plate 2). Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits or the archaeological level, where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate, further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. In the case of Ditch [123] in Trench 4, the feature was partly excavated by machine in order to expose the full profile of the feature, given the constraints of the evaluation. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.1.6 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

4.2 Recording Methodology

4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2.2 Manual section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Linear features are described before discrete features. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated.

5.1.2 The principal result of the evaluation was the recording of ditches, a pit and postholes of possibly post-Roman date. The most significant of these features was a large enclosure ditch, which was previously identified in excavations to the south of the site area (Taylor 2005).

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 1	Figure 2	Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 27m	Level of Natural (m OD): 98.72-99.19m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(100)	0.29	0.28
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.31+	0.30+
Summary			
Trench 1 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.			

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 The trench contained a single pit, which was undated.

5.3.2 Pit [113] (Figure 3) was located at the western end of the trench. It was 0.28m long by 0.28 wide and 0.07m deep. It was circular in plan with gently-sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It had a single fill (112) of mid-greyish-brown clayey silt which contained rare charcoal flecks and no finds.

TRENCH 2	Figures 2 & 3	Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 37m	Level of Natural (m OD):94.58-97.74m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(100)	0.30	0.28
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.32+	0.32+
Summary			
Trench 2 was located close to the southern boundary of the site. The trench contained a single pit, which was undated.			

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 The trench contained a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch. Based on shared alignment, this ditch is considered to be the same feature as Ditch [123] in Trench 4.

5.4.2 Ditch [128] (Figure 4) was located in the central part of the trench. It was 3.72m wide and continued out of both limits of excavation. Its upper fill (127) was a mid to dark brownish-grey silty clay, which contained, within its exposed surface, ceramic building material (CBM) of post-Roman date. The feature was not excavated. The ditch cut into colluvium (130).

TRENCH 3	Figures 2 & 4	Plate 3	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 24m	Level of Natural (m OD): 93.30-93.70m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(100)	0.30	0.27
Subsoil	(101)	0.45	N/A
Colluvium	(130)	1.20+	N/A
Natural (max extent)	(102)	N/A	0.27+
Summary			
Trench 3 was located close to the southern boundary of the site. The trench contained a ditch. Based on shared alignment, this ditch is considered to be the same feature as ditch [123] in Trench 4.			

5.5 Trench 4

- 5.5.1 The trench contained a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch [126], which exhibited a recut, ditch [123]. Based on shared alignment, this ditch is considered to be the same feature as ditch [128] in Trench 3. The trench also contained a single pit, which did not contain datable finds but was cut by ditch [123].
- 5.5.2 Ditch [126] (Plate 4, Figure 5) was located in the eastern end of the trench and terminated within it. It was 0.75m wide and 0.90m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. It had a basal fill (125) of light whitish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions, which contained no finds. This was overlain by a middle fill (129) of mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, which contained no finds. This was overlain by an upper fill (124) of light yellowy-brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, which contained no finds. The ditch was truncated by Ditch [123] to the south-east, which appeared to be a recut and which followed its alignment.
- 5.5.3 Ditch [123] (Plate 4, Figure 5) was located in the eastern end of the trench and continued out of both limits of excavation. The ditch also had a distinct deeper terminus within the trench. It was 3.20m wide and 1.35m deep with steep to moderate convex sides and a concave base. It had a basal fill (122) of light whitish-brown silty clay with very frequent chalk inclusions, which contained no finds. This was overlain by fill (121) of light to mid brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions, which contained no finds. This was in turn overlain by fill (120) of mid to light yellowy-brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions, which contained pottery of possible Roman date. This was overlain by fill (119) of mid brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions which contained no finds. Finally this was overlain by an upper fill (118) of mid to dark brownish-grey silty clay with occasional flint inclusions, which contained pottery of medieval date and CBM of post-Roman date. The ditch truncated Ditch [126] to the north-west and formed a recut of this ditch line. The Ditch also cut Pit [117], to the south.

5.5.4 Pit [117] (Plate 4, Figure 5) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was 1.10m+ long, 0.90m+ wide and 0.63m deep. It was only partly within the trench but appeared to be circular in plan and had steeply-sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It had a basal fill (116) of light greyish brown silty clay with very frequent chalk inclusions, which contained no finds. This was overlain by a middle fill (115) of light to mid brown silty clay which contained frequent chalk and flint inclusions, which contained no finds. Finally this was overlain by an upper fill (114) of dark to mid brownish-grey silty clay with occasional flint inclusions, which contained no finds. The pit was truncated by Ditch [123] to the north.

TRENCH 4	Figures 2 & 5	Plate 5	
Trench Alignment: WNW-ESE	Length: 28m	Level of Natural (m OD): 89.44-90.51m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		WNW End	ESE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.29	0.28
Subsoil	(101)	0.34	0.32
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.36+	0.38+
Summary			
Trench 4 was located in the south-western corner of the site.			
The trench contained a ditch, which exhibited a recut. Based on shared alignment, this ditch is considered to be the same feature as ditch [128] in Trench 3. The trench also contained an undated pit.			

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 The trench contained a single pit.

5.6.2 Pit [111] (Plate 6, Figure 6) was located in the northern end of the trench. It was 0.50m long by 1.90 wide and 0.22m deep. It was only partly within the trench but appeared to be roughly oval in plan and had gently-sloping concave sides and a flattish base. It had a single fill (110) of mid to dark brownish-grey silty clay with frequent flint inclusions, which contained rare charcoal flecks and pottery of Saxon date and CBM of uncertain date.

TRENCH 5	Figures 2 & 6		Plate 7	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 25m	Level of Natural (m OD): 89.83-89.97m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.30	0.30	
Subsoil	(101)	0.39	0.37	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.40+	0.40+	
Summary				
Trench 5 was located close to the western boundary of the site.				
The trench contained a pit containing pottery of Saxon date.				

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 6	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 91.41-93.89m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.28	0.25	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.32+	0.26+	
Summary				
Trench 6 was located in the southern part of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.8 Trench 7

5.8.1 Trench 7 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 7	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 46m	Level of Natural (m OD): 95.38-96.17m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.30	0.25	
Subsoil	(101)	0.35	N/A	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.32+	0.27+	
Summary				

Trench 7 was located in the southern part of the site.
 The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

5.9 Trench 8

5.9.1 Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 8	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 96.20-98.89m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.29	0.26	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.38+	0.27+	
Summary				
Trench 8 was located in the southern part of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.10 Trench 9

5.10.1 Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 9	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 99.52-100.25m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.25	0.27	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.25+	0.34+	
Summary				
Trench 9 was located close to the eastern boundary of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.11 Trench 10

5.11.1 Trench 10 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 10	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 29m	Level of Natural (m OD): 97.82-98.81m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	

Topsoil	(100)	0.28	0.32
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.28+	0.42+
Summary			
Trench 10 was located close to the eastern boundary of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.			

5.12 Trench 11

5.12.1 Trench 11 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 11	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 28m	Level of Natural (m OD): 96.23-97.06m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.27	0.28	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.34+	0.28+	
Summary				
Trench 11 was located in the central part of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.13 Trench 12

5.13.1 Trench 12 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 12	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 93.28-95.25m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.30	0.33	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.35+	0.47+	
Summary				
Trench 12 was located in the central part of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.14 Trench 13

5.14.1 Trench 13 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 13	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 31m	Level of Natural (m OD): 91.54-91.75m		

Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(100)	0.30	0.29
Subsoil	(101)	0.36	0.45
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.36+	0.45+
Summary			
Trench 13 was located in the central part of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.			

5.15 Trench 14

5.15.1 The trench contained a ditch and a posthole.

5.15.2 Ditch [105] (Plate 8, Figure 7) was located in the eastern end of the trench. It was 1.37m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately-sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It had a single fill (106) of mid reddish-brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions, which contained pottery of Saxon date and CBM of possibly Roman date.

5.15.3 Posthole [107] (Figure 7) was located in the eastern end of the trench. It was 1.58+ long by 1.44 wide and 0.55m deep. It was only partly within the trench but appeared to be roughly circular in plan and had steeply-sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It had a basal fill (109) of mid brownish-grey clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks which contained no finds. This was overlain by an upper fill (108) of mid greyish-brown clayey silt, which contained frequent flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks, and which contained pottery of Saxon date.

TRENCH 14	Figures 2 & 7	Plate 9	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 29m	Level of Natural (m OD): 88.17-90.60m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(100)	0.29	0.32
Subsoil	(101)	0.50	0.79
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.60+	0.798+
Summary			
Trench 14 was located close to the western boundary of the site.			

The trench contained a ditch and a posthole.

5.16 Trench 15

5.16.1 Trench 15 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 15	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 28m	Level of Natural (m OD): 87.90-88.68m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34	0.30	
Subsoil	(101)	0.58	0.50	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.68+	0.58+	
Summary				
Trench 15 was located close to the western boundary of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.17 Trench 16

5.17.1 Trench 16 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 16	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 89.90-91.10m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.37	0.28	
Subsoil	(101)	0.55	0.80	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.56+	0.91+	
Summary				
Trench 16 was located in the central part of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.18 Trench 17

5.18.1 Trench 17 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 17	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 91.58-93.04m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	

Topsoil	(100)	0.28	0.28
Subsoil	(101)	0.34	0.32
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.42+	0.33+
Summary			
Trench 17 was located in the central part of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.			

5.19 Trench 18

5.19.1 Trench 18 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 18	Figure 2	Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 93.56-95.41m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32	0.35
Subsoil	(101)	0.43	N/A
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.43+	0.35+
Summary			
Trench 18 was located in the central part of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.			

5.20 Trench 19

5.20.1 Trench 19 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 19	Figure 2	Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 29m	Level of Natural (m OD): 94.71-96.98m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(100)	0.28	0.25
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.28+	0.25+
Summary			
Trench 19 was located in the central part of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.			

5.21 Trench 20

5.21.1 Trench 20 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 20	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 96.19-96.80m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.25	0.24	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.25+	0.24+	
Summary				
Trench 20 was located close to the eastern boundary of the site				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.22 Trench 21

5.22.1 Trench 21 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 21	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 31m	Level of Natural (m OD): 90.80-91.52m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.26	0.33	
Subsoil	(101)	N/A	0.63	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.26+	0.63+	
Summary				
Trench 21 was located in the north-eastern corner of the site				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.23 Trench 22

5.23.1 Trench 22 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 22	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 33m	Level of Natural (m OD): 89.88-92.94m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.27	0.30	
Subsoil	(101)	N/A	0.35	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.36+	0.40+	

Summary

Trench 22 was located close to the northern boundary of the site.
 The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

5.24 Trench 23

5.24.1 Trench 23 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 23	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 89.63-90.21m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32	0.30	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.37+	0.32+	
Summary				
Trench 23 was located close to the northern boundary of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.25 Trench 24

5.25.1 Trench 24 contained a single north-west to south-east aligned ditch.

5.25.2 Ditch [103] (Plate 10, Figure 8) was located in the central part of the trench and terminated within it. It was 1.45+m wide and 0.35m deep with moderately-sloping concave sides and a flattish base. It had a single fill (104) of mid brownish-grey clayey silt with very frequent flint inclusions, which contained pottery of later medieval or post-medieval date and CBM of post-Roman date.

TRENCH 24	Figure 2 & 8		Plate 11	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 89.88-88.65m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.30	0.27	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.32+	0.30+	
Summary				
Trench 24 was located close to the western boundary of the site. The trench contained a ditch.				

5.26 Trench 25

5.26.1 Trench 25 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 25	Figure 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 29m	Level of Natural (m OD): 87.94-88.69m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.29	0.30	
Natural (max extent)	(102)	0.54+	0.36+	
Summary				
Trench 25 was located in the north-western corner of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

By Jane Timby

Introduction and methodology

- 6.1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of some 63 sherds of pottery weighing 555 g to which can be added a further five small pieces (3.5 g) from samples. The material appears to largely date to the Saxon and medieval periods with three possibly Roman sherds, two post-medieval pieces and one undated sherd.
- 6.1.2 Accompanying the pottery were 14 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 577 g. A further 20 much degraded crumbs from the environmental samples are also likely to be CBM weighing just 2.5 g.
- 6.1.3 The assemblage was sorted into fabrics based on the colour, texture and nature of the inclusions present in the clay. The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Rims were additionally coded to general form. Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces and one small stone was discounted. A summary of the main ware types for each context by period can be found summarised in Table 1 along with a provisional date for that context.
- 6.1.4 In general terms the assemblage was in average condition with some well-fragmented sherds. The overall average sherd weight was just 8.2 g although there are examples of multiple sherds from single vessels.
- 6.1.5 Pottery was recovered from six cuts; a total seven contexts, with the quantities ranging from single sherds up to a maximum of 26 sherds from [105].
- 6.1.6 In the following report the general composition of the assemblage is described by chronological period followed by an overall assessment of the potential of the material. No library work or research has been carried out at this stage to place the assemblage in its local or regional context.

Roman

- 6.1.7 Three sherds have been identified as potentially of Roman date, two pieces coming from the same vessel.
- 6.1.8 The pieces are small and non-featured and the sherd from [123], if dated correctly, would appear to be residual. This is a fine grey sandy ware which is in worn condition.
- 6.1.9 The two sherds from [128] show fresh breaks but no join and have a dark grey surface with a fine oxidised fabric. These are associated with post-Roman CBM.

Saxon

- 6.1.10 Some 41 sherds have been provisionally dated as Saxon in date. Several fabrics are present including a dense black sandy ware with sparse organic material; organic tempered wares with variable amounts of fine sand in the paste and a sandy ware with ill-sorted quartz sand and sparse organic matter. The dense sandy fabrics are very similar to Iron Age wares found in this area and, if found on their own, might suggest an Iron Age date. Their association with the other fabrics, some with organic temper, suggests an early-mid Saxon date is a more likely attribution at this stage.
- 6.1.11 One vessel from [105] is represented by 15 sherds including rims herds. This is a handmade simple rim, round-bodied jar with a burnished exterior. The second rim came from [111] and is burnished on the interior and exterior faces suggesting a bowl or wide-mouthed jar. A single base herd came from the same feature.
- 6.1.12 The Saxon sherds are associated with cuts [105], [107] and [111].

Medieval

- 6.1.13 Some 21 sherds date to the medieval period and include plain jars/ cooking pots and glazed sherds from pitchers or jugs.

6.1.14 Most prominent are coarse flint-tempered sherds or flint and calcareous-tempered wares, largely from [103], amongst which is an everted rim with an expanded lip from a jar. The fabrics equate with Newbury fabrics A and B (Vince 1997) but the flint-tempered fabric may also have a more local source as broadly similar wares also occur in Winchester. These wares would suggest a 12th to 14th-century date for the cut although there was a tiny sherd of ?intrusive glazed post-medieval sherd from the same context.

6.1.15 Slightly later in date are further medieval wares, mostly sandy glazed fabrics from [123]. These include two possible Surrey-Hampshire border green glazed wares and a jar or pipkin with a flanged rim and a date on the 14th-16th century is likely for this group. Four pieces of post-Roman CBM also came from this feature.

Post-medieval / undated

6.1.16 Two sherds of post-medieval date are present; a very small chip from medieval cut [103] noted above and a glazed red earthenware from the surface of [128] associated with an undated fine oxidised ware and a possible Roman sherd.

Tr	Cut	Cxt	?Roman	Sax	Med	Pmed	no date	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
24	103	104	0	0	12	1	0	13	109.25	later Med/Pmed
14	105	106	0	26	0	0	0	26	184	Saxon
14	107	108	0	4	0	0	0	4	86	Saxon
5	111	110	0	11	0	0	0	11	103	Saxon
	123	118	0	0	9	0	0	9	40.5	Medieval
	123	120	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	Roman???
3	128	127	2	0	0	1	1	4	26	Pmed/Roman
TOT			3	41	21	2	1	68	557.75	

Table 1: Pottery

Ceramic building material

6.1.17 Some fourteen pieces of CBM were recovered from four features. With one exception all appear to be from post-Roman roofing tiles. One fragment from [105] is more likely to be of Roman origin and appears to be from a flat tile or brick, some 37 mm thick, possibly from a bessalis (Table 2).

6.1.18 A further 20 very small rounded crumbs from the samples are also likely to be degraded tile (Table 2).

Trench	Cut	Context	CBM No	CBM Wt	Date
24	103	104	3	26	post-Ro
14	105	106	2	121	?Ro/ nd
5	111	110	13	2	no date
	123	118	13	210.5	post-Ro
3	128	127	3	220	post-Ro
TOT			34	579.5	

Table 2: Ceramic Building Material

Summary and potential

6.1.19 The archaeological evaluation at Overton produced a small assemblage of pottery which seems to indicate activity in the locality in the Saxon and medieval periods. A piece of tile and two, or three, putative Roman sherds hint of Roman presence nearby.

6.1.20 If further work is envisaged the assemblage here should be taken into account and should be reported on by an appropriate post-Roman ceramic specialist familiar with the local industries.

6.2 Glass, Lead and Iron

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

6.2.1 Three objects were recovered from the evaluation, one of glass, one of lead and one of iron (Table 3). These finds have been fully recorded and a

complete listing is provided in the catalogue. They have been examined with low level magnification and are discussed below. They were recovered from two contexts; two are from the fill of a pit, the third from the fill of a ditch.

- 6.2.2 The condition of the objects overall is fair with the bead being stable; corrosion is apparent on the iron object.

Glass

SF 101 <1000>, fill 110 of pit [111]

- 6.2.3 An incomplete annular bead decorated with marvered trails. The bead is of a mid-green glass. It is decorated around the circumference with six marvered trails of alternating white and red paste. These trails have been smoothed. In section the bead is sub-ovoid, with the ends being flattened. The central perforation measures 4mm in diameter. It is possibly of Roman date and can be compared with the annular beads in Crummy, 1983, fig. 33, one of which has a spiralling marvered trail; it may fall into a type referred to as 'specialist beads' (Barbara Birley, *pers. comm.*).

Lead

<1000>, fill 110 of pit [111]

- 6.2.4 Small strip of lead, curved. It is flat in section. It is of uncertain function, possibly waste material.

Iron

Fill 118 of ditch [123]

- 6.2.5 A curved, elongate object, square in section. It is heavily masked by corrosion but is possibly the shank of a nail.

Recommendations for further work

- 6.2.6 The bead should be photographed and looked at further by a glass bead specialist such as Barbara Birley for confirmation on date and type. The iron object should undergo radiography to preserve a record of it and aid further identification.

Discussion

- 6.2.7 The objects found during the evaluation appear to reflect Roman activity in close proximity to the site, albeit in the form of casual loss or discarding of rubbish. The bead warrants further investigation to establish its date, as similar beads were used into the early medieval period. Pottery from the context in which it was found should also be able to assist this process.

SF	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent
101	110 <1000>	Glass	Bead	The bead is of a mid-green opaque glass. It is decorated around the circumference with six marvered trails of alternating white and red paste. These trails have been smoothed. In section the bead is sub-ovoid, with the ends being flattened. The central perforation measures 4mm in diameter.	Roman			6mm	12.5mm	Incomplete
	110 <1000>	Lead	Strip	Small strip of lead, curved. It is flat in section.		1.5mm	13.5mm	0.5mm		Incomplete
	118	Iron	?Nail	A curved, elongate object, square in section. It is heavily masked by corrosion.		9mm	19.5mm	6mm		Incomplete

Table 3: Small Finds Catalogue

6.3 Flint

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.3.1 The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of fourteen pieces of struck flint. This report describes the assemblage and assesses its archaeological significance. Eleven of the pieces came from pit [111] and the remaining three from ditch [123]. This text should be read in conjunction with the catalogue which provides further details of each piece (Table 4). All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Context	Feature	Ref	Decortic. flake	Chip <15mm	Flake	Blade-like flake	Blade	Flake frags	Comments
110	P111	1000		7	1	1	1	1	All micro-debitage or small flakes and blades <20mm maximum dimension
118	D123				1				Large, well struck but fairly thick. Slightly chipped condition
121	D123	1002	1					1	Both small

Table 4: Worked Flint

Description

6.3.2 All of the struck pieces were made from a translucent greyish brown flint of good knapping quality, typical of that from chalk of the North Wessex Downs and which is easily available from the superficial deposits in the vicinity of the site

6.3.3 Pit [111] produced the largest assemblage which comprised 11 pieces. These are all small and include a flake, a blade and a blade-like flake, with all other pieces comprising micro-debitage (flakes and fragments measuring

<10mm maximum dimension). No diagnostic pieces are present but the blade and blade-like flake would be most characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flintwork. All of the pieces, particularly the micro-debitage, are by-products of core trimming and reduction, indicating flint knapping having occurred in the vicinity of the pit.

- 6.3.4 Ditch [123] produced three struck pieces; a large flake from fill [118] and a decortication flake and a flake fragment from fill [121], both of which are small and undiagnostic. The flake from fill [118] is relatively large, measuring 40mm in length by 45mm wide and is 13mm thick. It has multi-directional flake scars and a wide unmodified stroking platform. It is well struck but its thickness and wide, unmodified striking platform would tentatively suggest a Later Neolithic or Bronze Age date rather than anything earlier. Although quite possibly residually deposited it has experienced only minor edge damage, suggesting that it was recovered close to where it was originally deposited.

Significance

- 6.3.5 The struck flint assemblage is small but demonstrates that the site was visited during the prehistoric period. The lack of diagnostic pieces means that its dating is not certain but technological traits suggests occupation most probably occurred during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods with flint knapping having occurred in the vicinity of pit [111], as well as possibly later during the prehistoric period. Unfortunately, the small number of pieces recovered means little can be said concerning the precise chronology or nature of the activities conducted here. The earlier flintwork most probably represents a temporary campsite or stopping point, located within what other finds in the vicinity have shown to be a much wider landscape of movement and inhabitation.

Recommendations

- 6.3.6 Due to the small size of the assemblage, this report is all that is required for the purposes of archive and no further analytical work is proposed. The assemblage's main significance is that it demonstrates prehistoric activity at

the site which further fieldwork site could potentially elucidate. It is also recommended that a short description of the flintwork, which can be based on this report, be included in any published accounts of the fieldwork.

6.4 Animal Bone

By Karen Deighton

6.4.1 A small quantity of animal bone was collected by hand from context (118) in ditch [123] (Table 5). The bone was moderately fragmented and bone surfaces were heavily eroded which obscured any evidence of butchery or canid gnawing. Identifications were as follows: horse distal tibia, dog calcaneum, ovicaprid metapodial shaft fragments and proximal humerus and pig proximal humerus.

6.4.2 Animal bone was also collected from the residues of three samples (mesh sizes 2mm, 5mm and 10mm) (Table 5). Unfortunately due to heavy fragmentation none of this material could be assigned to taxa. Material from samples <1001> and <1000> was calcined.

Context	cut	feature	sample	Indeterminate
110	111	pit	1000	2
118	123	ditch	1001	1
121	123	ditch	1002	1

Table 5: Bone from Samples

6.5 Environmental Remains

By Kate Turner

Introduction

6.5.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of three bulk samples taken during excavations on land east of Station Road, Overton. These samples were taken from two ditches and a pit, the context information for which is given in Table 4.

6.5.2 The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples ;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

- 6.5.3 Three bulk samples were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 2, 5 and 10mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items). The results for this stage of the assessment are presented in Table 6.
- 6.5.4 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope in order to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results and discussion

Residues

- 6.5.5 The heavy residues were relatively poor in environmental material; samples <1000> and <1001> contained small amounts of wood charcoal (<50 fragments per sample), none of which were large enough for species identification, and sample <1002> contained a single land snail shell of the species *Oxychilus cellarius* (cellar snail). No other environmental remains were identified.

Sample number	Context number	Cut	Feature Type	Number of bags	Residue		
					Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Mollusca
1000	110	111	Pit	1	3		
1001	118	123	Ditch	1	1		
1002	121	123	Ditch	1			Land (1)

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant.

Table 6. Assessment of environmental residues

Flots

6.5.6 All three of the processed samples produced flots, ranging in volume from 24ml to 110ml. Small fragments of wood charcoal were abundant throughout the assemblage, with samples <1000> and <1002> each containing pieces of a size to be identified to species. Samples <1000> and <1001> also contained low frequencies (<30 specimens) of seeds, the majority of which belonged to flowering plants. Preliminary identification suggests that the most commonly occurring are of the genus *Brassica spp.* (mustards), though small amounts of *Chenopodium spp.* (goosefoot), *Agrostemma spp.* (corncockle), *Silene spp.* (campion), *Sambucus spp.* (elder) and *Carduus spp.* (plumeless thistle) were also identified. In addition these samples each contained a single, charred, grain of *Hordeum spp.* (barley). A complete record of the seeds found is presented in Table 7.

Sample Number	1000	1001
Uncharred seeds		
<i>Agrostemma spp.</i>		1
<i>Brassica spp.</i>	3	18
<i>Carduus spp.</i>		1
<i>Chenopodium spp.</i>	2	1
<i>Sambucus spop.</i>	2	1
<i>Silene spp.</i>	1	1
<i>Spikelets (poss. Avena sativa)</i>	12	1
Charred grain		
<i>Hordeum spp.</i>	1	1

Table 7: Preliminary identification of charred and un-charred plant remains

6.5.7 Mollusc shells were found in all of the flot residues, with the highest concentration and species variability being found in sample <1002>, which also contained a substantial number of unidentifiable shell fragments and eggs. Land taxa were dominant; with no freshwater or marine species being identified. *Cecilioides acicula* (blind snail) and *Carychium tridentatum* (slender herald snail) were the most abundant throughout, though concentrations in samples <1000> and <1001> were relatively low (<10 individuals). A substantial number of juvenile specimens were also found in sample <1002>, along with lesser amounts of *Discus rotundatus* (radiated snail) and *Vitrea crystallina* (crystal snail). The majority of the species identified in sample <1002> prefer damp, sheltered habitats, with the notable exception of *Cecilioides acicula*; a non-native burrowing species this is often interpreted as modern contamination when found in archaeological deposits. An account of the snails identified in these samples is given in Table 8.

Sample Number	1000	1001	1002
Snail species			
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	3	6	38
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>		1	39
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>			21
<i>Zonitoides nitidus</i>			3
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>			3
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>			7
<i>Vallonia costata</i>			3
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i>			16
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>			2
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>			12
Misc. Juveniles			37
No ID			7

Table 8: Preliminary identification of molluscs.

6.5.8 Additional modern contamination, in the form of roots, modern insect remains and modern plant material was found in abundance in all of the assessed samples (Table 9). Root concentrations were particularly dense in samples <1000> and <1001>, which also contained a small amount of modern insect remains and the spikelets and chaff of *Poaceae spp.* (grass),

possibly *Avena sativa* type (oat). The presence of material such as this suggests that substantial bioturbation may have taken place, and, as such, may indicate that environmental artefacts are no longer *in situ*.

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Seeds (charred)	Grains	Mollusca	Other
1000	110	110	4*	4	2		2	Land (4)	Roots (4) Chaff (1) Modern insect remains (2)
1001	118	80	4	4	2		1	Land (4)	Roots (4) Modern insect remains (1) Snail eggs (2)
1002	121	24	2*	4				Frag (3) Land (4)	Roots (2) Snail eggs (2)

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant; * indicates pieces large enough for species ID

Table 9: Assessment of flots.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

6.5.9 This assessment has confirmed that the sample set appears to be heavily contaminated and, whilst there may be some useful environmental material present, it is therefore recommended that no further assessment be carried out, and these samples be discarded.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The majority of the trenches excavated in the evaluation did not contain archaeological features or deposits; most of the archaeology that was recorded was distributed fairly sparsely over the south-western portion of the site.
- 7.1.2 A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered from a number of features and appears to be residual. It includes material of potentially late Mesolithic or Neolithic date and comparable to previous surface finds from the vicinity of the site.
- 7.1.3 Of principal interest were cut features including ditches, pits and a posthole. The most significant of these features was a large enclosure ditch, which is likely to be the same feature previously identified in excavations to the south of the site area (Taylor 2005). The features were associated with small assemblages of finds, primarily pottery of Saxon and medieval date, ceramic building material and animal bone. The number of finds, relative to the small number of features suggests the site area is located on the periphery of settlement activity, which is consistent with previous discoveries to the immediate south of the site of Iron Age, Roman and Saxon date.
- 7.1.4 Archaeological preservation appears to be relatively good for the 'negative'/ 'cut' features that survive, however the varying levels of overburden over the site may have resulted in different degrees of preservation. All archaeological features that were recorded would, in all likelihood, be severely impacted by the proposed development of the site.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work and David Hopkins County Archaeological Officer for Hampshire for monitoring the work. The author would also like to thank PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: The site, view north-west



Plate 2: Machine-excavation



Plate 3: Trench 3, view south



Plate 4: Trench 4, Ditches [123] and [126], Pit [117], view south-west



Plate 5: Trench 4, view west



Plate 6: Trench 5, Pit [111], view west



Plate 7: Trench 5, view north



Plate 8: Trench 14, Ditch [105] view north



Plate 9: Trench 14, view east



Plate 10: Trench 24, view south



Plate 11: Trench 24, view north

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Trench	Cut	Type	Category	Section
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil	0
101	0	0	Layer	Subsoil	0
102	0	0	Layer	Natural	0
103	24	103	Cut	Ditch	1
104	24	103	Fill	Ditch	1
105	14	105	Cut	Ditch	2
106	14	105	Fill	Ditch	2
107	14	107	Cut	Posthole	3
108	14	107	Fill	Posthole	3
109	14	107	Fill	Posthole	3
110	5	111	Fill	Pit	4
111	5	111	Cut	Pit	4
112	2	113	Fill	Pit	0
113	2	113	Cut	Pit	0
114	4	117	Fill	Pit	5
115	4	117	Fill	Pit	5
116	4	117	Fill	Pit	5
117	4	117	Cut	Pit	5
118	4	123	Fill	Ditch	5
119	4	123	Fill	Ditch	5
120	4	123	Fill	Ditch	5
121	4	123	Fill	Ditch	5
122	4	123	Fill	Ditch	5
123	4	123	Cut	Ditch	5
124	4	126	Fill	Ditch	5
125	4	126	Fill	Ditch	5
126	4	126	Cut	Ditch	5
127	3	128	Fill	Ditch	0
128	3	128	Cut	Ditch	0
129	4	126	Fill	Ditch	5
130	3	0	Layer	Colluvium	0

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-260938

Project details

Project name Land East of Station Road, Overton, Hampshire RG25 3DZ:
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Short description This report describes the results of an archaeological trial
of the project trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology
on land east of Station Road, Overton, Hampshire (NGR SU
451808 150072) between the 15th and the 19th of August
2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs
Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached
to the Outline Planning Permission for the development of
the site. This development proposal comprised housing in
the north-western part of the site and a neighborhood park in
the east of the site. The aim of the work was to characterise
the archaeological potential of the proposed development
area. The majority of the trenches excavated in the
evaluation did not contain archaeological features or
deposits; the archaeology that was present was scattered
over the western half of the site. The principal result of the
evaluation was the recording of ditches, a pit and postholes.
The most significant of these features was a large boundary
ditch, which was previously identified in excavations to the
south of the site area. These features were associated with
small assemblages of finds, primarily pottery, ceramic
building material and animal bone. The number of finds,
relative to the small number of features suggests the site
area is located proximately to settlement.

Project dates Start: 15-08-2016 End: 19-08-2016

Previous/future No / Not known
work

Any associated LROH16 - Sitecode
project reference
codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type DITCH Roman

Monument type PIT Roman

Monument type POSTHOLE Roman

Monument type DITCH Early Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds CBM Roman

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Early Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Methods & "Sample Trenches"
techniques

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE OVERTON
Land East of Station Road, Overton, Hampshire

Postcode RG25 3DZ

Study area 3 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 451808 150072 50.932192946497 -1.356992254654 50
55 55 N 001 21 25 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0.25m Max: 1.2m

Project creators

Name of PCA
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Consultants Ltd
originator

Project design PCA West
originator

Project Paul McCulloch
director/manager

Project supervisor Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Type of Consultant
sponsor/funding
body

Name of CgMs Consultancy
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Hampshire Cultural Trust
recipient

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Archive Hampshire Cultural Trust
recipient

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Media "Database","Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive Hampshire Cultural Trust
recipient

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"

Paper Media "Context
available sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey
","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land East of Station Road, Overton, Hampshire RG25 3DZ:

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Morgan-Shelbourne, L.

Other R12647
bibliographic
details

Date 2016

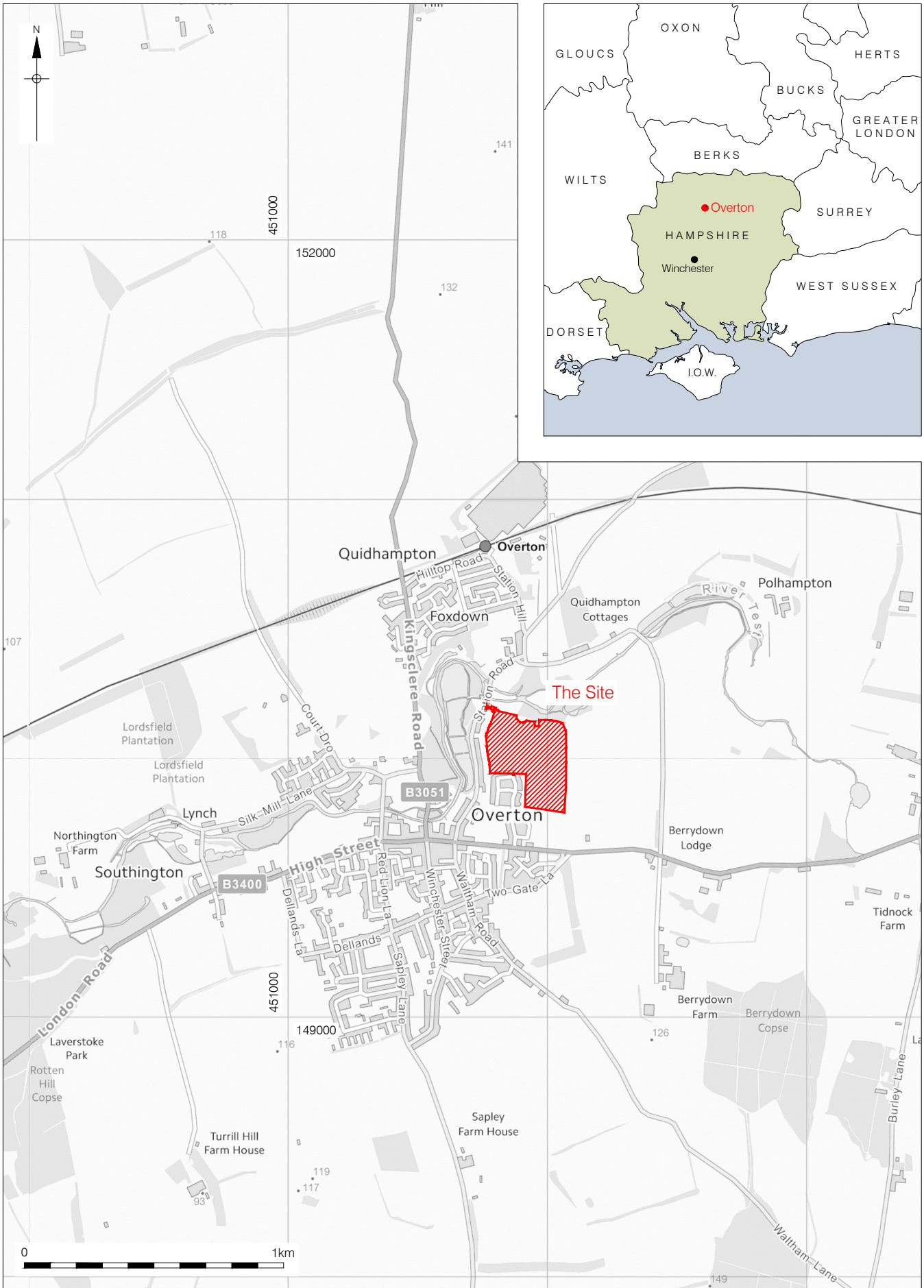
Issuer or publisher PCA Central

Place of issue or Pampisford
publication

Description 54 bound A4 pages, 8 Figures, 11 Plates.

Entered by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne (lmorgan-shelbourne@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 24 August 2016



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

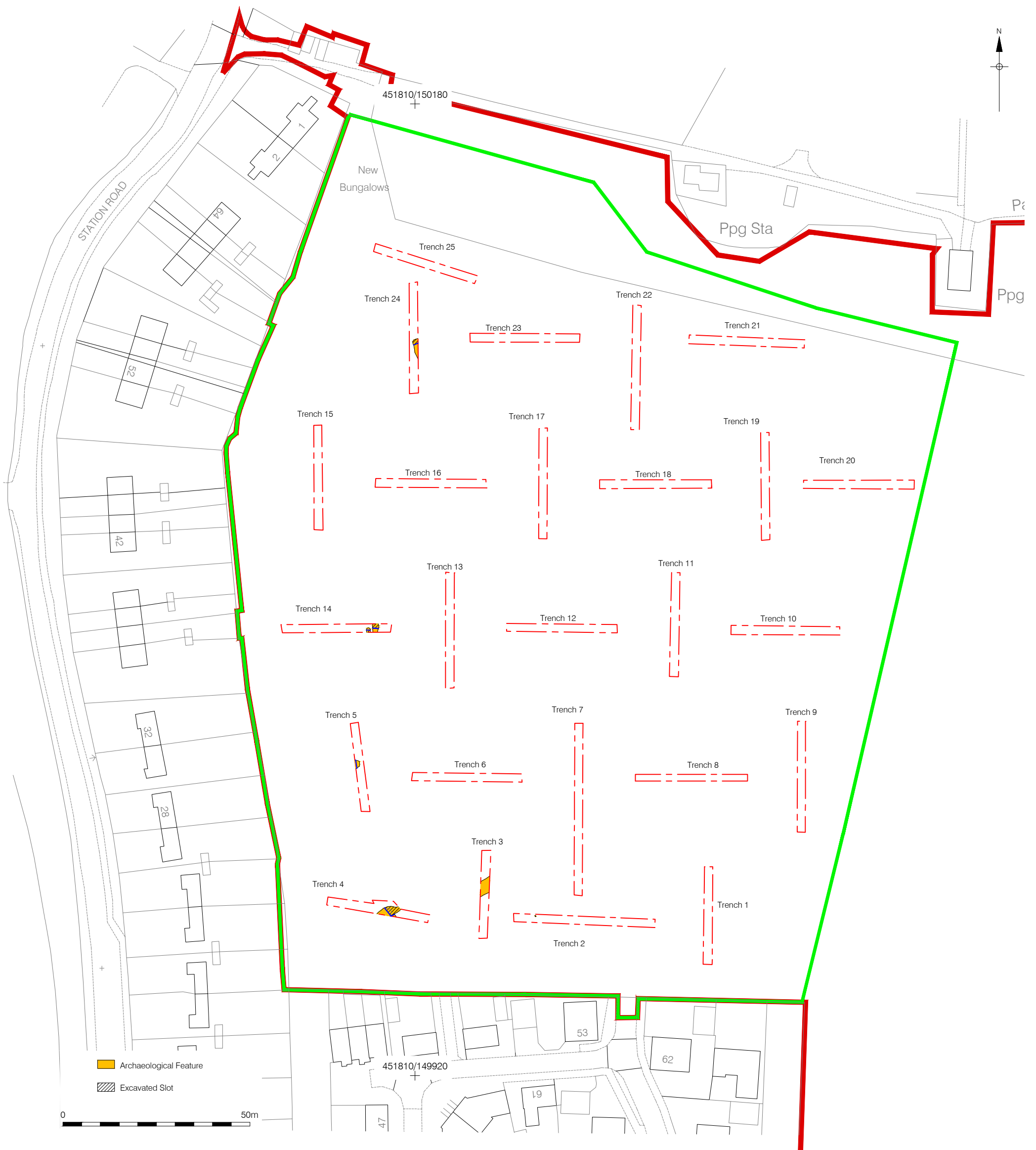
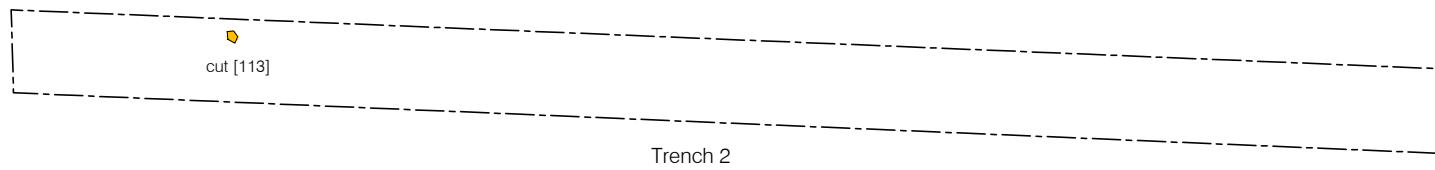
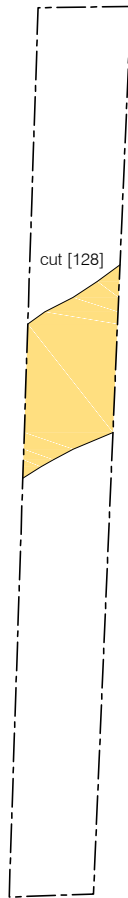


Figure 2
 Trench Location Plan
 1:1,000 at A3



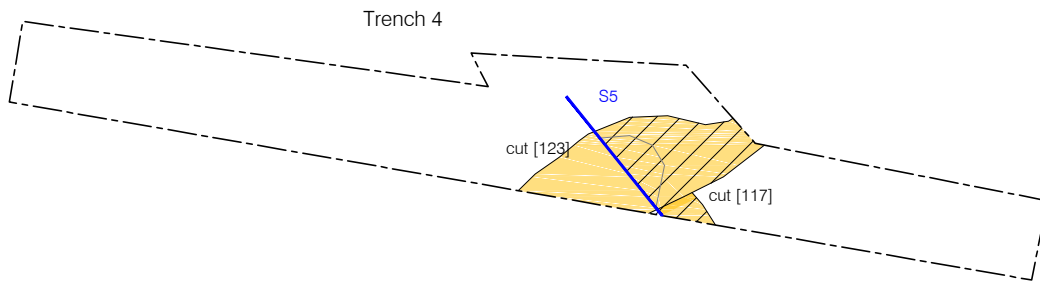


Trench 3



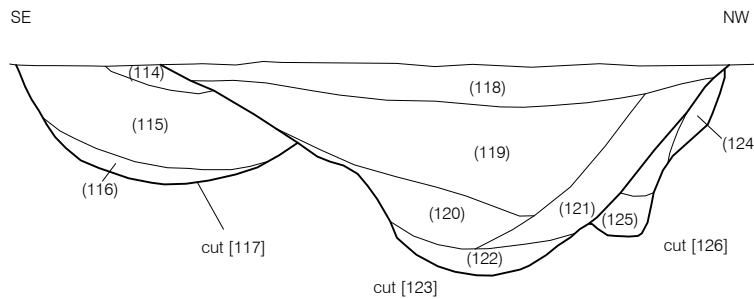
 Archaeological Feature





 Archaeological Feature

 Excavated Slot

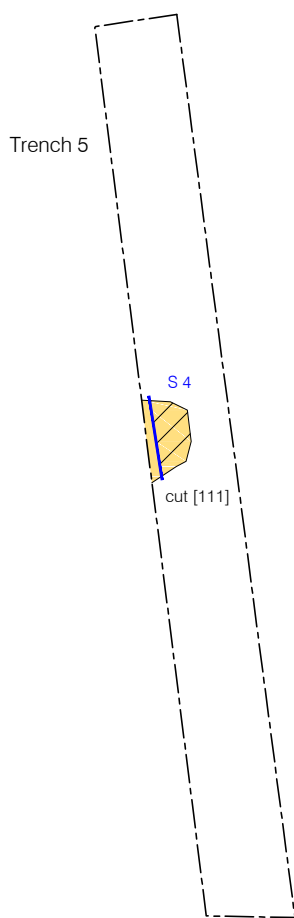


Section 4
Trench 4
Northeast Facing



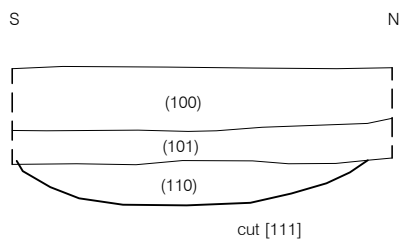
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Figure 5
Plan and Section of Trench 4
Plan 1:200 and Section 1:40 at A4



 Archaeological Feature

 Excavated Slot



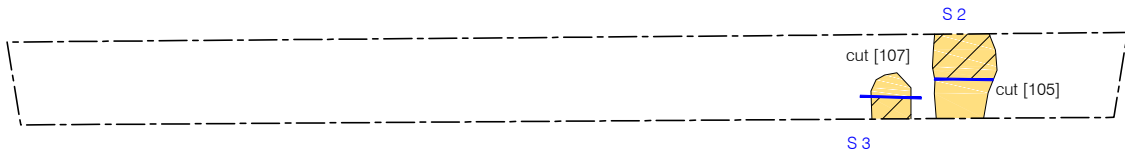
Section 4
Trench 5
East Facing




Figure 6
Plan and Section of Trench 5
Plan 1:200 and Section 1:20 at A4

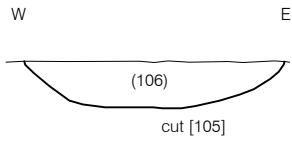


Trench 14

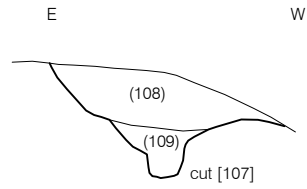


 Archaeological Feature

 Excavated Slot



Section 2
Trench 14
South Facing



Section 3
Trench 14
North Facing



Figure 7
Plan and Section of Trench 14
Plan 1:200 and Section 1:40 at A4

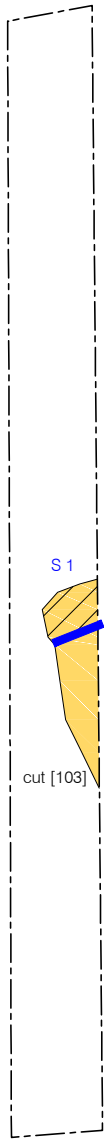
Trench 24



 Archaeological Feature

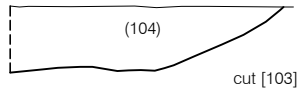
 Excavated Slot

0  10m



NE SW

Section 1
Trench 24
Northwest Facing



0  2m

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Figure 8
Plan of Trench 24
Plan 1:200 and Section 1:40 at A4

PCA

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