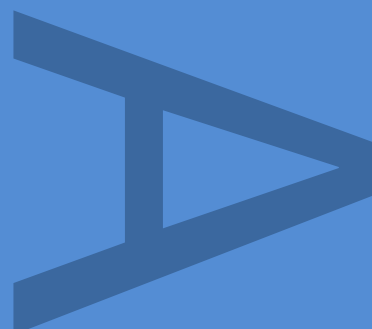


**LAND TO THE SOUTH OF
FARNHAM ROAD, ODIHAM,
HAMPSHIRE**

**POST-EXCAVATION
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

REPORT NO: R12748

JANUARY 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND TO THE SOUTH OF FARNHAM ROAD, ODIHAM, HAMPSHIRE POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Issue 1: Issued for approval

Site Code: FROH16

Central NGR: SU 474736 151108

Local Planning Authority: Hart District Council

Planning Reference: 15/00829/OUT

Commissioning Client: Archaeology Collective

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1 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report concerns the results of an archaeological investigation on Land to the South of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire NGR) SU 474736 151108. The excavation was commissioned by Archaeology Collective, on behalf of Vanderbilt Homes and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd West from 23rd August to 8th September 2016.

A trial trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on the Site by PCA West in April 2016. Two of the seventeen trenches contained archaeological features of Bronze Age date. Trench 12 contained a circular gully, thought likely to be the remnants of a drip gully associated with a roundhouse of Middle Bronze Age date. Additionally, a pit was identified in trench 13, containing several sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Based on the results of the evaluation trenching it was advised that open area excavation was required.

This investigation comprised a 3440 sq m excavation area which revealed a total of 54 discrete archaeological features including the full extent of the gully identified during evaluation with associated post holes, indicative of a roundhouse, as well as the full extent of the pit identified during the evaluation trenching. A sub rectangular feature containing a single fill comprised of burnt flint was uncovered in the south east corner of the excavation area, it is suggested that this could be a trough associated with a burnt mound, an enigmatic form of Bronze Age feature. However, the Site appears to have been subject to significant horizontal truncation which would have scattered any associated flint mounds and negatively impacted the other in situ archaeology.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd West (PCA) was appointed by Archaeology Collective (the commissioning client, on behalf of Vanderbilt Homes) to carry out archaeological works on land South of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire hereafter 'the Site'. The Site lies to the East of Odiham town centre and is centred on NGR 474736 151108. The Site is the subject of a development proposal for the development of up to 35 dwellings and associated infrastructure (Planning Ref 15/00829/OUT) for which planning permission was granted by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Hart District Council. This document provides a report on the results of the archaeological works which consisted of a 'strip, map and sample', investigation of an area of archaeological potential identified by prior evaluation trenching.

2.1.2 This investigation formed part of a staged approach to understanding and addressing the archaeological implications of the proposed development and was undertaken in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development. The staged approach was secured by condition 18 of planning permission that states *"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 The archaeological works reported on in this document address condition 18, following trial trench evaluation in April 2016 (PCA 2016).

2.1.4 This report has been prepared in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Archaeology Collective 2016), standards and guidance for archaeological excavation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Site 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.

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 Site comprised three individual fields of pasture, two of which were used for grazing sheep. A small woodland area which is the subject of a group Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is located in the western part of the Site. A belt of mature trees runs along the full extent of the eastern boundary and the southern boundary is defined by a hedgerow and mature trees (some of which are the subject of TPOs).
- 2.2.4 A small tributary of the River Whitewater is present c200m to the southeast of the Site. The course of the Basingstoke Canal is present c450m to the north.
- 2.2.5 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 (Archaeology Collective, 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.

2.4 Results of the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.4.1 A trial trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on the Site by PCA West in April 2016. Seventeen trenches were opened to sample approximately 4% of the application Site.
- 2.4.2 Two trenches (trenches 12 and 13 located as shown on **Figure 2**) contained archaeological features of Bronze Age date. Trench 12 contained a circular gully, thought likely to be the remnants of a drip gully associated with a roundhouse of Middle Bronze Age date. Additionally, a pit was identified in trench 13, containing several sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery.
- 2.4.3 Based on the results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council advised that further work comprising an open area excavation was required.

3 AIMS

3.1 Archaeological Works – Strip, Map and Sample

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

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

3.1.2 The specific aims of the investigation were:

- To mechanically open the excavation trench to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground,
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trench 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.

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 improve the understanding of Bronze Age settlement in Hampshire,
- to produce a post-excavation assessment,
- to provide an ordered archive.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following presents a summary of excavation results based upon the Site archive which comprises a Site diary, drawings, context sheets, Site drawings and digital photographs and provides a description of archaeological features and deposits that were recorded during the investigation. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the Site Code **FROH16** and in due course will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.2 Strip, Map and Sample Investigation

4.2.1 The archaeological investigation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Archaeology Collective 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 investigation comprised of the excavation of an area approximately 3440 sq m, targeting the area around evaluation trenches 12, 13 and 14. The investigation targeted archaeological resources identified in trenches 12 and 13. The area was set out using a GPS device to ensure its pre-determined location was achieved accurately. The area was then mechanically stripped using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a wide toothless blade bucket. All mechanical excavations were supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions on the Site. Mechanical excavation was halted at the top of the underlying natural sandy clay into which all archaeological features had been cut. Spoil was stored near the excavation area.

4.3 Phase 1: Natural Geology

4.3.1 The natural geology exposed across the excavation was a sandy clay, allocated context number (2001)

4.4 Phase 2: Middle/Late Bronze Age

4.4.1 The drip gully identified in Trench 12 (feature [1205]) was fully exposed and several internal post holes were uncovered, this is indicative of a roundhouse (**Plate 1 & 2 and Figure 4**). The ring gully was 50% excavated at 1m intervals and was found to be of a mostly consistent but ephemeral nature with steep sides and a concave to flat base. It varied in depth from 0.04m to 0.13m (**Plate 3 & 4**). Of the 14 1m slots excavated in the gully, 2 slots contained Bronze Age pottery, 3 slots contained struck flint and 1 slot contained Bronze Age pottery and struck flint. These artefacts do not appear to have been purposefully deposited.

- 4.4.2 Within the interior of drip gully [1205] 10 post holes (context GRP 2148) were identified as well as one sub rectangular feature (**Plate 1 and Figure 4**). The post holes varied in size from 0.09m to 0.40m in diameter and 0.07m to 0.20m in depth. Four of the post holes contained Bronze Age pottery. The linear feature measured 1.04m long x 0.27m wide with a depth of 0.05m. No finds were recovered from this feature and its function is uncertain. The presence of post holes GRP 2148 within drip gully [1205] suggests the presence of a structure on the Site, specifically a roundhouse and pottery from both the gully and the post holes has provided a date of mid to late Bronze Age.
- 4.4.3 To the North West of gully [1205] an intercutting pit cluster was discovered (feature numbers [2048] and [2050]), measuring a combined total of 3.36m long, 2.72m wide and to a maximum depth of 0.69m (**Plate 8 and Figure 3 & 6**). Both pits had steep concave sides and a concave base and were filled with similar mid orangey grey silty clay. Each pit contained a considerable quantity of Bronze Age pottery sherds and fire cracked flint. Small Find 3, a possible flint core was recovered from one of the pit fills, context (2049). It is suggested that this pit cluster represents refuse pits related to the roundhouse.
- 4.4.4 To the East of [1205] A group of post holes was discovered, assigned context GRP 2149 these features were spread over a wide area and did not form an evident pattern (**Figure 3**). The features varied in size from 0.07m to 0.18m in diameter and 0.05m to 0.15m in depth, one post hole, [2136], contained Bronze Age pottery.
- 4.4.5 Immediately to the South of GRP2149 a small pit was uncovered, assigned context number [2025]. This pit measured 0.67m long x 0.33m wide with a depth of 0.17m and was found to truncate a small sub circular feature [2024], possibly a post hole which. The features shared one fill (2026) which contained a high concentration of charcoal and Bronze Age pottery. It is uncertain what the function of [2024] [2025] may have been.
- 4.4.6 To the South West of [2024] [2025], a pit was uncovered assigned context number [2058]. This pit measured 1.26m in length x 1.1m in width with a depth of 0.27m. The fill of this pit (2057) was a highly burnt material which contained a large assemblage of Bronze Age pottery as well as a large collection of burnt flint (**Figure 6**). It is likely that this was a refuse pit.
- 4.4.7 To the East of [1205], near the centre of the stripped area, six post holes were uncovered (context GRP 2008). These post holes were arranged in two parallel lines of three on a North West to South East orientation and were each filled with similar fill containing burnt material (**Plate 9 and Figure 3**). 1 post hole contained burnt flint, 1 post hole contained Bronze Age pottery, and 2 post holes contained burnt flint and Bronze Age pottery. It is unlikely that these artefacts were purposefully deposited. These post holes indicate the presence of a simple agricultural structure on the Site, such as a grain store. The structure would have measured 2.28m long x 2.24m wide.

- 4.4.8 Adjacent to the Southern Eastern corner of GRP 2008 a small, shallow pit was discovered, assigned context number (2031) (**Plate 9 and Figure 6**). The pit appeared to have one deliberate fill containing burnt material, similar to that of the post holes of GRP2008, this fill was assigned context number (2032), and a possible interface layer between the pit fill and the natural clay, assigned context number (2033). Fill (2032) contained Small Find 2 – a possible microlith scraper but no pottery was retrieved from this feature therefore providing a date and commenting on its function or relationship with GRP 2008 is difficult.
- 4.4.9 A linear feature was uncovered to the West of GRP 2008 measuring 6.40m long x 0.60m wide (**Plates 11 & 12 and Figure 3**). Two slots were excavated through this feature, context numbers [2023] and [2081]. [2081] was the investigation of the South Western terminus. The feature proved to be shallow with a maximum depth of 0.23m, concave sides and a flat base (**Figure 6**). The feature proved to be quite ephemeral but still contained a considerable amount of Bronze Age pottery. It is possible that this feature represents the remains of a boundary linear, the rest having been destroyed during some horizontal truncation across the Site.
- 4.4.10 To the West of the linear a single small oval feature was discovered, assigned context no [2004]. This feature measured 0.5m x 0.4m with a depth of 0.14m. No dateable evidence was recovered from this feature; its isolated position makes it difficult to suggest its purpose.
- 4.4.11 To the South of [2004], near the southern boundary of the Site a pit was discovered, assigned context number [2002]. This pit measured 1.1m in length x 0.98m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.21m. [2002] contained struck flint and a considerable amount of Bronze Age pottery including Small Find 1, a large sherd with some possible thumb press decoration near the base. Small Find 1 did not appear to be purposely placed, suggesting that this was a refuse pit.
- 4.4.12 To the West of [2004] and to the South of the linear a large collection of post holes was discovered (context GRP 2146) totalling 12 discrete features. Of these 11 post holes 1 feature contained Bronze Age pottery and 1 contained Bronze Age pottery and struck flint. The four central features (contexts [2093], [2095], [2097], [2099]) appear to form a four post structure smaller than but similar to GRP 2008. There does not appear to be any evident pattern to the remaining post holes.
- 4.4.13 Immediately to the South of GRP 2146 three postholes were uncovered (context GRP 2147) these did not seem to indicate any structure, however two of the post holes, contexts [2130] and [2132] had fills of highly burnt material, mostly charcoal, which could represent a burning event. No finds were recovered from GRP 2147 (**Plate 10**).
- 4.4.14 To the East of GRP 2147 a pit measuring 1.5m long x 1.4m wide with a maximum depth of 0.42m was uncovered (**Figure 6**), assigned context number [2020]. This feature contained Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint suggesting it was a refuse pit.

- 4.4.15 In the South East corner of the Site two further pits were uncovered. Pit [2015] was very shallow with a diameter of 1m and a depth of only 0.03m. It is likely that this pit would have been deeper but has been severely truncated; Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint were recovered from this feature. Pit [2018] was similar to [2015] but smaller with a diameter of 0.25m and a depth of 0.13m. [2018] also contained Bronze Age Pottery and burnt flint. These pits were likely refuse pits (**Plate 7**).
- 4.4.16 Also in the South East corner of the Site a large sub rectangular feature was uncovered, assigned context number [2006] (**Plates 5 & 6 and Figure 5**). This feature was on a rough north/south alignment and was truncated in the eastern extent by possible sub circular features [2071] and [2072] and in the Western extent by possible feature [2073], these features were small ([2071] measured 0.42m long x 0.19m wide with a depth of 0.15m, [2072] measured 0.21m long x 0.17m wide with a depth of 0.08m and [2073] measured 0.18m long x 0.15m wide with a depth of 0.06m) sub circular in shape with concave sides and rounded bases; they may represent over digging. [2006] was filled with burnt flint (2007) and an interface layer (2017). The feature measured 2.42m long by 0.80m wide with a depth of 0.22m. No finds material was recovered from this feature. It is thought that this feature may be evidence of a Burnt Mound on the Site.
- 4.4.17 To the North of pit [2018] another pit was uncovered, assigned context no [2013]. This pit measured 0.6m long x 0.65m wide, with a depth of 0.25m. [2013] was similar to [2015] and [2018] and contained Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint, suggesting that this was also a refuse pit.

4.5 Phase 3: Modern Activity

- 4.5.1 Running roughly East to West across the Southern end of the Site was a linear feature (**Plate 13**). One slot 1m was hand dug in the feature, assigned context number [2011]. This slot proved that the feature was modern in origin, likely a drainage ditch containing modern Glass and Ceramic Building Material.

4.6 Finds

- 4.6.1 Three artefact types were recovered during the course of the excavation; pottery, struck flint and burnt flint. Detailed specialist reports for the pottery and struck flint are included as Appendices 2 and 3. 95% of the pottery assemblage dates to the Late Bronze-Age with the remaining 5% comprising Iron Age, Romano-British, post-medieval and modern pottery. The struck flint included one microlith dating to the Mesolithic (likely to be residual or a chance loss), the seven remaining struck flints appear to date to the later prehistoric period. The large quantity of burnt flint was identified in features across the Site. 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.

4.7 Environmental Samples

4.7.1 Environmental samples were taken from a number of features on Site, however, no significant environmental remains were recovered from any of the samples (**Appendix 4**). Natural ferrous compounds were recovered from a number of the samples. A small collection of artefacts were recovered from the samples, but they do not represent a significant addition to the finds assemblage. A relatively large quantity of burnt flint was also collected.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Discussion

- 5.1.1 The curved section of gully, which was identified during the evaluation, was further investigated during the excavation. The gully was revealed to be a segment of a truncated, or incomplete, ring ditch/gully. This was found in close proximity to a number of other features that appeared to be related to the gully. Ten postholes were found within the gully, indicating a structure respecting the linear feature. Pottery recovered from these features suggest a contemporary date; the Late Bronze-Age. The group of pits, located close to the ring gully, contained an assemblage of artefacts that would be consistent with rubbish material, indicative of habitation. The ring gully and postholes are likely to be the remains of a later Bronze-Age roundhouse, with the nearby associated discreet pit features being a result of the occupation.
- 5.1.2 The sub-rectangular feature, filled with burnt flint, identified in the south-east corner of the excavation area appeared to represent the remains of a trough for a burnt mound. The exact purpose of burnt mounds are unknown, but they normally are comprised of a hearth, a large mound of burnt flints and a trough dug into the ground and are always located near a source of water (Historic England 2011). Although the exact purpose of these features is unknown, it is apparent that they were used to heat water, moving hot flints from the hearth and placing them in a trough full of water. The used flints would then be placed into a mound adjacent to the other features. In keeping with the majority of other burnt mounds investigated, the burnt flint fill within the feature identified on Site contained no other finds. The Site itself is located in a low lying area, with a high water level, with a possible seasonal stream passing through the Site (as can be seen in aerial photography). The lack of hearth and mound appears to be a result of Site wide horizontal truncation (discussed below), which is somewhat supported by a spread of burnt flints seen in the top of the natural across the south-east of the excavation area, possibly showing the remains of the mound post truncation.
- 5.1.3 Although there was no specific dating evidence for the remains of the burnt mound (and no significant environmental remains recovered from sampling) collected during this archaeological investigation, burnt mounds are usually associated with the Bronze-Age. However, they are not usually located near areas of occupation, possibly indicating two separate periods of Bronze-Age activity within the Site; one associated with occupation and another with the burnt mound. Owing to the lack of dating evidence, no relative dating can be found, therefore it would not be possible to suggest which of these phases of activity would have come first.

- 5.1.4 The post-holes identified across much of the Site are likely to be remnants of agricultural use of the land. Groups of these can be seen to either make six or four post structures, features that are usually associated with later prehistoric farming, often interpreted as some form of elevated grain storage. Many of the post holes, however, appear to be floating without any obvious structural relationships. This is likely to be the result of the Site wide horizontal truncation removing any evidence of related post holes.
- 5.1.5 The remains of ditch [2023], identified towards the centre of the Site, cannot be easily interpreted owing to the heavy truncation that it has suffered. However, it can be dated to the Late Bronze Age and is, therefore, likely to be contemporary with the roundhouse and other features indicative of habitation and economic activity. It is likely to represent the remains of a field boundary or part of a co-axial field system. If the remaining section could be projected to extend straight along its current orientation, in both directions, it would appear that all of the contemporary features would be located to the south-east of the linear, perhaps showing some form of enclosed settlement.
- 5.1.6 As previously mentioned, the Site appears to have been the subject of widespread horizontal truncation. It is difficult to say exactly when this happened, but the spread of burnt flints pressed into the top of the natural and the truncated later prehistoric features indicates that it happened in a post prehistoric period. It also did not appear to have truncated the modern drainage ditch and, therefore, pre-dates the modern period. It is likely that this truncation of the Site represents some form of land management, attempting to make the ground more usable, despite the high water table present on Site. This has been a common occurrence on Site and the wider area, with a number of drains shown in ordnance survey mapping in neighbouring fields and with the modern drainage ditch visible in the archaeological excavations.

5.2 Conclusion

- 5.2.1 The archaeological investigation at Land South of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire, was able to further investigate the results of the archaeological evaluation and more accurately identify and characterise the nature of archaeological activity on Site. The curve-linear gully identified in trench 12 of the evaluation was fully exposed and shown to be a section of a ring gully, with a number of internal postholes, indicating the remains of a roundhouse. The pit identified in trench 13 of the evaluation turned out to be one of a number of pits that contained a mixture of pottery and burnt flint, found across the Site. In addition to the features identified during the evaluation, the truncated remains of a possible boundary ditch, a number of post built structures and the remains of a burnt mound were also identified.
- 5.2.2 The archaeological evidence suggests that the Site was occupied by a small Late Bronze-Age farming settlement, comprising a roundhouse, a number of small agricultural posthole structures and a series of rubbish pits. It is also possible that this was enclosed, or at least demarcated, by the truncated ditch, that was seen in centre of the Site. The Site also

appears to have been used as the Site of a later prehistoric burnt mound, utilising the high water level and nearby water sources. Although the burnt mound is likely to date to the Bronze Age it is unlikely that it was contemporary with the occupation of the Site. Post-medieval and modern attempts have been made to reutilise the water logged ground, leading to extensive truncation of the Site and the archaeological resources.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Original Research Objective

6.1.1 The excavation aimed to address the following research objective, as outlined in the WSI (Archaeology Collective 2016). Below, the research objective is addressed with regards to the extent to which they were answered during the archaeological investigation.

To improve the understanding of Bronze Age settlement in Hampshire

6.1.2 The results of the excavation, although presenting an interesting contrast between settlement/agricultural activity and the use of a burnt mound, is relatively limited in scale and, as such, does not greatly change the understanding of Bronze Age settlement in Hampshire as a whole. However, the location of a burnt mound close to an area of occupation does present a number of new questions about the use of these enigmatic features.

6.1.3 The archaeological investigation does, however, have an impact on the understanding of later prehistoric activity in Odiham and the surrounding north-east Hampshire. Recent excavations by Wessex archaeology Hatchwood Farm, Odiham had identified late Bronze Age activity. However, this activity appeared to be limited to agricultural in nature (with a number of possible prehistoric field systems) and no evidence of settlement activity (Powell 2016). The results of the excavation from land south of Farnham Road, contributes to and expands the knowledge base of the late Bronze Age, placing a mixed usesite within an area that has had limited evidence for this time period.

6.2 New Research Question

6.2.1 The research objective, set out within the WSI, looked very broadly at where the results of the excavation sat within the subject Bronze Age settlements across the county. However, the excavation at Land South of Farnham Road, Odiham, has identified a small number of new areas of research, that were unknown at the start of the project. These are largely focused on the relationship between the burnt mound (and its possible uses) and the closely located settlement.

6.2.2 It is proposed to consider the results in the context of the priorities of local research frameworks, underneath the following primary research questions:

- What is the relationship, if any, between the small agricultural settlement and the remains of the burnt mound?
- How do the results of the archaeological investigation at Land South of Farnham Road, Odiham, fit into the existing knowledge of later prehistoric activity in north-east Hampshire?

6.3 Local Research Frameworks

6.3.1 The 'Hampshire Archaeological Strategy' identifies research priorities for the county of Hampshire and outlines methodologies that will join up gaps in knowledge (Hampshire County Council 2012). Below are areas of research identified by the Archaeological Strategy that will be considered in any further research:

- To describe the nature and range of settlement/occupation in this period. Whether, where and when occupation was permanent or intermittent/mobile, and how settlement relates to the Bronze Age landscape and the activities that are implied within landscape types.
- Understanding the extent, rate and nature of the evolution of agriculture and the spread of clearance, arable, and domestication of animals during this period, and the way in which this is reflected in the development of the landscape. In particular, the role of linear boundaries, such as linear ditches, Celtic field systems, rivers and other natural features, and their implication for the perception of landscape and land use.
- To understand and where possible describe the nature, extent, form, purpose or definition of territories or land divisions.

6.3.2 The 'Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment' (Hey & Hind 2014) identifies the research priorities for the wider area that covers the Thames valley area of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire as well as the Solent area of Hampshire (Including the Test and Itchen Valleys). Below are areas of research identified by the Research Framework that will be considered in any future study:

- Burn mounds are usually thought of as a later Bronze Age phenomenon, but a few are now dated to the early Bronze Age. Are these more common than we had imagined? What is their link to settlement?
- Classifying settlements as enclosed and unenclosed may still be useful, but differences in scale, social and economic basis of settlement may be considered in other ways.
- The extent to which the socio-economic basis of settlement differs across the region needs to be explored.
- Palaeo-environmental evidence should be used to elucidate the use of burnt mounds

6.4 Specialist Recommendations

6.4.1 Analysis of the lithic assemblage has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 2):

'Unfortunately, the small size of the assemblage means that its interpretational potential is limited and no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted. However, the assemblage does have the potential to contribute to wider understanding of prehistoric activity and landscape use in the area, and a brief description, which can largely be based on this report, should therefore be included in any published accounts of the excavations'

6.4.2 Analysis of the pottery assemblage has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 3):

'Fabric and form analysis is recommended for the Late Bronze Age pottery in accordance with the national guidelines (PCRG 2010), as well as a more detailed consideration of their stratigraphic groups. It is recommended that up to five pieces be illustrated as part of this process.'

6.4.3 The analysis of the environmental samples has not lead to the recommendation for further work, owing to the lack of significant bio-archaeological remains (Appendix 4). The lack of bio-archaeological remains will be discussed in any future publication, comparing the results from Odiham, with the results of other bio-archaeological work from other, similar sites.

6.5 Method Statement

6.5.1 The known archaeological background of the area will be examined alongside any comparable sites containing Bronze Age settlements in close proximity of Burnt Mounds from a wider area. This will contribute to research priorities of the local research frameworks. The results of the environmental processing will also be used to attempt to further clarify activity within the Site.

6.5.2 The finds assemblage, in general, will not require significant further analysis beyond that which is has already been undertaken for this assessment report. The majority of further work regarding the finds, will be placing the assemblage into a context alongside those from other comparable excavations.

6.5.3 The assessment of environmental samples returned no significant bio-archaeological remains and, as such will not require any further work.

6.5.4 Once the initial post-excavation research and analysis is completed, revisions will be made as required and a detailed outline of the publication text will be written and specialists will make their contributions. Illustrations will be prepared to accompany the published report.

6.6 Publication Synopsis

6.6.1 In accordance with the Updated Project Design the final publication report will include a summary of the excavation results, placed into the context of other comparable site.

6.6.2 The report will be published in a small journal article or as a note within the local studies journal. The specific proposed format for the report is yet to be decided

6.7 Designated Project team

6.7.1 It is currently proposed that the following PCA core staff and specialists will be involved in the programme of post-excavation analysis for publication. PCA reserves the right to replace any member of the named team at its discretion. The project will be managed by Paul McCulloch:

Project Manager	Paul McCulloch BA, MCIfA
Archaeological Supervisor	Thomas Hayes BA (Hons) MRes, ACIfA
Finds Specialists	Barry Bolt
	Dr James Gerrard
	Chris Jarrett
	Dr Kevin Hayward
	Dr Marit Gaimster
	Kevin Rielly
	Dr Keith Wilkinson
Drawing Office	Josephine Brown

7 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

7.1 The Site Archive

7.1.1 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA 2015). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of the evaluation with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

7.2 Copyright

7.2.1 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.

7.2.2 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 AHBR).

7.2.3 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.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology and Archaeology Collective are grateful to Vanderbilt Homes, the Client, for commissioning the archaeological investigation. The advice of Neil Adam (Hampshire County Council, Senior Archaeologist) is also gratefully acknowledged. The archaeological investigation was supervised by Dominic McAtominey, with assistance from Alex Findlay and Gareth Hatt. This report was prepared by Dominic McAtominey and Thomas Hayes with illustrations prepared by Charlotte Faiers. The project was managed by Paul McCulloch.

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Appendix 1: Context Index

Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Sample No.	Special Finds No.
2000			Layer	Site Wide Topsoil		
2001			Layer	Site Wide Natural Clay		
[2002]	1b	1a	Cut	Cut of Pit		
(2003)	1b	1a	Fill	Fill of [2002]	<1>	1
[2004]	2b	2a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2005)	2b	2a	Fill	Fill of [2004]		
[2006]	3b, 26b	3a, 26a	Cut	Cut of Trough, Potential Evidence For Burnt Mound		
(2007)	3b	3a	Fill	Fill of [2006], Burnt Flint	<4>	
2008	12b	31 a-e	Group	Collection of Post Holes Forming Agricultural Structure		
2009				VOID		
2010				VOID		
[2011]	4b	4a	Cut	Cut of Modern Drainage Ditch		
(2012)	4b	4a	Fill	Fill of [2011]		
[2013]	5b	5a	Cut	Cut of Small Pit		
(2014)	5b	5a	Fill	Fill of [2013]	<19>	
[2015]	6b	6a	Cut	Cut of Shallow Pit		
(2016)	6b	6a	Fill	Fill of [2015]	<21>	
2017		3a	Layer	Interface layer in [2006], below (2007)		
[2018]	7b	7a	Cut	Cut of Small Pit		
(2019)	7b	7a	Fill	Fill of [2018]	<20>	
[2020]	9b	9a	Cut	Cut of Pit		
(2021)	9b	9a	Fill	Fill of [2020]	<22>	
(2022)	30b	8	Fill	Fill of [2023]		
[2023]	30b	8	Cut	Cut of shallow Gully		
[2024]	10b	10a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
[2025]	10b	10a	Cut	Cut of Small Pit		
(2026)	10b	10a	Fill	Burnt Material Fill of [2024] [2025]	<23>	
(2027)	11b	11a	Fill	Fill of [2028]		
[2028]	11b	11a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gully 1205 - Terminus		
(2029)	11b	11a	Fill	Fill of [2030]		
[2030]	11b	11a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gully 1205 - Terminus		
[2031]	12b	12a	Cut	Cut of Shallow Pit		
(2032)	12b	12a	Fill	Fill of [2031]	<25>	2
2033		12a	Layer	Interface Layer in [2031], Below (2032)		
[2034]	12b	31e	Cut	Cut of Post Hole, Part of GRP 2008		
(2035)	12b	31e	Fill	Fill of [2034]		
[2036]	12b	31c	Cut	Cut of Post Hole, Part of GRP 2008		
(2037)	12b	31c	Fill	Fill of [2036]		
[2038]	12b	31d	Cut	Cut of Post Hole, Part of GRP 2008		

Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Sample No.	Special Finds No.
(2039)	12b	31d	Fill	Fill of [2038]		
2040				VOID		
2041				VOID		
[2042]	12b	31a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole, Part of GRP 2008		
(2043)	12b	31a	Fill	Fill of [2042]		
[2044]	12b	31b	Cut	Cut of Post Hole, Part of GRP 2008		
(2045)	12b	31b	Fill	Fill of [2044]		
(2046)	13b	13a	Fill	Fill of [2047]		
[2047]	13b	13a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
[2048]	17	15	Cut	Cut of Large Pit		
(2049)	17	15	Fill	Top Fill of [2048]	<2>	3
[2050]	17	15, 16	Cut	Cut of Pit, Cut by [2048]		
(2051)	17	15, 16	Fill	Fill of [2050]	<3>	
(2052)	14b	14a	Fill	Fill of [2053]		
[2053]	14b	14a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2054)	17	15	Fill	Bottom Fill of [2048]		
[2055]	18b	18a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2056)	18b	18a	Fill	Fill of [2055]		
(2057)	25b	25a	Fill	Fill of [2058]	<11>	
[2058]	25b	25a	Cut	Cut of Pit		
[2059]	19b	19a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2060)	19b	19a	Fill	Fill of [2059]	<5>	
[2061]	20b	20a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2062)	20b	20a	Fill	Fill of [2061]	<6>	
[2063]	21b	21a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2064)	21b	21a	Fill	Fill of [2063]	<7>	
[2065]	22b	22a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2066)	22b	22a	Fill	Fill of [2065]	<8>	
[2067]	23b	23a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2068)	23b	23a	Fill	Fill of [2067]	<9>	
[2069]	24b	24a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2070)	24b	24a	Fill	Fill of [2069]	<10>	
[2071]	26b		Cut	Potential Small Cut Feature in East Edge [2006]		
[2072]	26b		Cut	Potential Small Cut Feature in East Edge [2006]		
[2073]	26b		Cut	potential Small Cut Feature in West Edge [2006]		
[2074]	27b	27a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205 - Terminus		
(2075)	27b	27a	Fill	Fill of [2074]	<12>	
[2076]	28b	28a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2077)	28b	28a	Fill	Fill of [2076]	<13>	
[2078]	29b	29a	Cut	Slot in Drip Gulley 1205		
(2079)	29b	29a	Fill	Fill of [2078]	<14>	
(2080)	30b	30a	Fill	Fill of [2081]	<15>	

Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Sample No.	Special Finds No.
[2081]	30b	30a	Cut	Terminus of [2023]		
(2082)	59	32	Fill	Fill of [2083]		
[2083]	59	32	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2084)	60	33	Fill	Fill of [2085]		
[2085]	60	33	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2086)	61	34	Fill	Fill of [2087]		
[2087]	61	34	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2088)	62	35	Fill	Fill of [2089]		
[2089]	62	35	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2090)	63	36	Fill	Fill of [2091]		
[2091]	63	36	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2092)	64	37	Fill	Fill of [2093]		
[2093]	64	37	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2094)	65	38	Fill	Fill of [2095]		
[2095]	65	38	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2096)	66	39	Fill	Fill of [2097]		
[2097]	66	39	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2098)	67	40	Fill	Fill of [2099]		
[2099]	67	40	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2100)	68	41	Fill	Fill of [2101]		
[2101]	68	41	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2102)	69	42	Fill	Fill of [2103]		
[2103]	69	42	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2104)	70	43	Fill	Fill of [2105]		
[2105]	70	43	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2106)	71	44	Fill	Fill of [2107]		
[2107]	71	44	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
[2108]	45b	45a	Cut	Cut of Sub Rectangular Feature - Beam Slot?		
(2109)	45b	45a	Fill	Fill of [2108]	<16>	
[2110]	46b	46a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		
(2111)	46b	46a	Fill	Fill of [2110]		
[2112]	47b	47a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		
(2113)	47b	47a	Fill	Fill of [2112]		
[2114]	48b	48a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		
(2115)	48b	48a	Fill	Fill of [2114]		
[2116]	49b	49a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		
(2117)	49b	49a	Fill	Fill of [2116]		
[2118]	50b	50a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		
(2119)	50b	50a	Fill	Fill of [2118]		
[2120]	51b	51a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		
(2121)	51b	51a	Fill	Fill of [2120]		
[2122]	52b	52a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		
(2123)	52b	52a	Fill	Fill of [2122]		
[2124]	53b	53a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		
(2125)	53b	53a	Fill	Fill of [2124]		
[2126]	54b	54a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		
(2127)	54b	54a	Fill	Fill of [2126]		
[2128]	55b	55a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole (Round House)		

Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Sample No.	Special Finds No.
(2129)	55b	55a	Fill	Fill of [2128]		
[2130]	57b	57a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2131)	57b	57a	Fill	Fill of [2130]	<17>	
[2132]	58b	58a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2133)	58b	58a	Fill	Fill of [2132]	<18>	
[2134]	72b	72a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2135)	72b	72a	Fill	Fill of [2134]		
[2136]	73b	73a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2137)	73b	73a	Fill	Fill of [2136]		
[2138]	74b	74a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2139)	74b	74a	Fill	Fill of [2138]		
[2140]	75b	75a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2141)	75b	75a	Fill	Fill of [2140]		
[2142]	75b	75a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2143)	75b	75a	Fill	Fill of [2142]		
[2144]	76b	76a	Cut	Cut of Post Hole		
(2145)	76b	76a	Fill	Fill of [2144]		
2146	33 - 43 b	33 - 43 a	Group	Post Holes [2085], [2087], [2089], [2091], [2093], [2095], [2097] [2099], [2101], [2103], [2105]		
2147	44, 57, 58 b	44, 57, 58 b	Group	Post Holes [2107], [2130], [2132]		
2148			Group	[1205] Interior Features [2120] - [2128]		
2149			Group	Post Holes in Centre of Site [2134] - [2144]		

Appendix 2: Lithic Assessment (Barry Bishop)

Introduction

Archaeological excavations at the above Site resulted in the recovery of eight struck flints. Each piece has been fully catalogued by context which includes details of raw materials, condition and suggested dating. This report summarises the catalogue, quantifies and describes the material, offers some comments on its significance and recommends any further work required. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification

Type	Decoritication flake	Flake	Flake core	Retouched implement	Microlith
No.	1	3	2	1	1

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material from Farnham Road

The eight pieces of struck flint were recovered from seven separate contexts, with only pit [2048] containing more than a single piece.

Description

The assemblage were manufactured from thermally affected nodules of frequently mottled dark brown to grey flint that have a hard but thick and relatively unweathered white cortex. The flint is of good knapping quality with only occasionally thermal flaws. The weathering and thermal flawing of the nodules would suggest that they were obtained from superficial mass wastage deposits that are commonly present around the edges and infilling valleys of the chalklands (Gibbard 1986), and would be easily obtainable in the environs of the Site.

At least two periods of flint use are represented. The earliest piece comprises a prismatic blade with an apparently obliquely truncated proximal end that was recovered from pit [2031]. Prismatic blades can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods and, as appears likely, if this is an obliquely -blunted pointed microlith it would be indicative of Mesolithic activity.

Whilst the remaining pieces are somewhat less diagnostic, their overall technological attributes would indicate that most if not all belong to the later prehistoric period and they are particular reminiscent of later second and first millennium BC assemblages. These are all in a good condition and, whilst no evidence for *in situ* knapping could be identified, they had clearly not experienced any sustained post-depositional movement prior to entering the features. They include four thick and rather crudely struck flakes, two cores and a retouched implement. Both cores are unshaped and have been irregularly worked by the removal of a relatively few broad flakes that were detached from seemingly random directions using cortical or thermal scar surfaces. The example from posthole [2005] is small and has a

crushed edge, indicating it was intended or re-used as a chopping type core-tool. The retouched implement comprises a thick cortical flake that has had a few small flakes removed from its distal end, forming a rough and slightly denticulated edge which also shows evidence of wear, probably from use as a cutting tool.

Significance and Recommendations

The microlith, if correctly identified, indicates the visiting of the Site during the Mesolithic period, although by itself is probably most suggestive of a chance loss, perhaps during a hunting or other resource gathering foray. The later prehistoric assemblage suggests more broad-based settlement type activities which include the manufacture and use of tools, although again these are few in number and do not indicate intensive flint-use at the Site.

Unfortunately, the small size of the assemblage means that its interpretational potential is limited and no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted. However, the assemblage does have the potential to contribute to wider understanding of prehistoric activity and landscape use in the area, and a brief description, which can largely be based on this report, should therefore be included in any published accounts of the excavations.

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Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment (Elina Brook – Wessex Archaeology)

INTRODUCTION

A total of 467 sherds of pottery, weighing 3769 g, were recorded from the evaluation and excavation stages of work, ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to modern. The focus, however, was primarily on the Late Bronze Age period. At this stage, sherds from each context have been sub-divided into broad ware groups (e.g. flint-tempered ware; grog-tempered ware) and quantified by the number and weight of pieces. A breakdown of the assemblage by chronological period and ware type is presented in **Table 1**. Overall, the condition of the assemblage is poor, with a mean sherd weight of 8.1 g. Many pieces have suffered from post-depositional surface abrasion, particularly the softer, more lightly fired prehistoric sherds.

Late Bronze Age

The majority of the assemblage (97% by sherd count, 95% by weight) can be dated to this period. The condition is poor (mean sherd weight 7.9 g), with relatively few diagnostic or featured sherds present which severely limits the identification of vessel forms. The material was recovered from a range of feature types comprising drip gullies, pits and postholes. Overall, the assemblage shares many affinities with the Post Deverel-Rimbury, plain ware ceramic tradition (Barrett 1980).

The assemblage is present in a broad range of flint-tempered fabrics that vary from those containing moderate quantities of fine, well sorted flint inclusions to others with abundant, poorly sorted, very coarse flint. Locally, flint-tempered fabrics were noted within the small Late Bronze Age assemblage from Hatchwood Farm (Wessex Archaeology 2013), as well as from slightly further afield at Lower Hale, Farnham (Wessex Archaeology 2010b) and amongst the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage from Treloar College, Alton (Wessex Archaeology 2010a).

Five rim fragments are present. They comprise two (unstratified) that are simple and rounded, two (from pit 2048) that are rounded and slightly inturned, whilst the fifth piece (pit 2058) is internally expanded and decorated on top with finger-nail impressions. Bases, where present, are either plain and flat (e.g. ON 1, pit 2002; pit 2050) or have a slightly expanded/pinched 'foot' (pit 1305). Comparable Late Bronze Age forms are documented from Winnall Down (Hawkes 1985).

Other sherds of note comprise a body sherd from pit 2058 that has a possible applied boss. Although this decorative feature is more typically associated with Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury ceramics, they are documented from later assemblages such as the transitional Middle to Late Bronze Age assemblage at Pingewood, Berkshire (Bradley 1983–5, 27, fig. 7, 5 and 21) for example. Many of the thicker walled body sherds display broad finger smearing marks on exterior surfaces which is a typical characteristic of Late Bronze Age pottery. With the exception of the finger-nail impressed rim from pit 2058, no other instances of decoration were noted at this stage.

Although there are some elements of this assemblage that share common traits with Middle Bronze Age ceramics, the overall principal characteristics of form, surface treatment and low incidence of decoration would fit within the first phase of the Late Bronze Age plain ware tradition, possibly within the 11th–10th centuries BC.

Iron Age and Romano-British

Two plain body sherds (32 g) have been tentatively dated to the Iron Age based on fabric grounds alone. Pit 2015 contained a hard, fairly thin walled body sherd in a fabric containing sand, flint and grog/clay pellets, whilst a sand and flint-tempered ware sherd came from post hole 2138. Potential parallels for these fabrics in the area can be found within the Iron Age assemblages from Brighton Hill South (Rees 1995, 35) and Twyford Down (Seager Smith 2000, 61).

A single, unstratified, grog-tempered sherd (18 g) of Romano-British date was found. It is from a short-necked, cordoned jar/bowl.

Post-medieval/modern

The remaining nine sherds are post-medieval and modern (**Table 1**). All are unstratified. The post-medieval sherds comprise five pieces of glazed coarse redware, including one jar rim, one salt glazed body and a fragment of English stoneware, the latter dated no earlier than the 18th century. Two rejoining pieces of buff/yellow ware are of 19th/20th century date.

POTENTIAL AND FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The assessment indicates that the preservation of the pottery from the Site is poor. The assemblage indicates activity during the prehistoric to modern periods with the main focus being within the Late Bronze Age. The pottery also provides evidence for the trading links and ceramic influences on the region and has provided chronological evidence through the spot-dating of contexts. Despite the poor level of preservation, this is potentially one of the largest assemblages of this date from the area. Stylistically, it is comparable with other similarly dated material from sites such as Winnall Down (Hawkes 1985) as well as from sites further afield such as Pingewood, Berkshire (Bradley 1983–5) and Green Park Reading, phase 2 (Brossler *et al.* 2004) for example. The Iron Age and Romano-British material provides an addition to known ceramic groups of the region. However, it is unlikely that the dating of either the Iron Age or Romano-British sherds can be refined significantly due to the absence of diagnostic forms.

Fabric and form analysis is recommended for the Late Bronze Age pottery in accordance with the national guidelines (PCRG 2010), as well as a more detailed consideration of their stratigraphic groups. It is recommended that up to five pieces be illustrated as part of this process.

The Iron Age, Romano-British, post-medieval and modern pottery has been recorded to a fairly detailed level, so no further work is recommended for these groups. However, the information gathered as part of this assessment will be adapted for use in the publication report.

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Wessex Archaeology, 2013 *Hatchwood Farm, Odiham, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Salisbury, unpubl client report ref. 83872.03

Period	Ware	Evaluation		Excavation		Total	
		No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
Late Bronze Age	Flint-tempered ware	7	99	429	3405	455	3580
Iron Age	Sand, grog and flint-tempered ware			1	28	1	28
	Sand and flint-tempered ware			1	4	1	4
<i>IA sub-total</i>				2	32	2	32
Romano-British	Grog-tempered ware			1	18	1	18
Post-medieval	Coarse redware			5	95	5	95
	Stoneware			2	33	2	33
<i>Post-medieval sub-total</i>				7	128	7	128
Modern	Buff/yellow ware			2	11	2	11
TOTAL		7	99	460	3670	467	3769

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by period and ware type (number and weight in grammes)

Appendix 4: Environmental Samples Assessment (David Ashby and Nick Watson - ARCA)

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document reports on an assessment of 20 contexts excavated at the Odiham site (of probable Bronze Age date) by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) in 2016.
- 1.2 All the samples were delivered to the ARCA laboratories at the University of Winchester by PCA staff. The samples were contained in sealed white plastic tubs each with a volume of approximately 10 litres. Environmental Sample Sheets were provided too.
- 1.3 The objective of the assessment was to recover, categorize, quantify and, if possible, date any artefact or ecofact that could aid in the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interpretation of the context. Furthermore and based upon the assessment, recommendations are given regarding the potential of specific biological remains to provide more detailed and interesting evidence should any future analyses be decided upon.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The samples were processed in their entirety by flotation using meshes of 1mm and 250 µm for the residue and flots respectively. The flots were air dried at 40°C for 72 hours and then they were systematically examined under a low-power binocular microscope and quantitative observations made on the preserved biological remains. The residue fraction that was greater than 11.2mm was also systematically sorted to recover artefacts and preserved biological remains. The smaller 4mm and 2mm fractions were retained and stored.
- 2.2 The flots have been assessed using the following schema: 0-10 items is represented by + , 11-50 items ++, 51-100 items +++ and greater than 100 items ++++.
- 2.3 On occasion it is useful to describe relative sizes and this is done according to the Wentworth scale of sediment grain size:

Very fine sand size	0.065-0.125 mm
Fine sand	0.125-0.25mm
Medium sand	0.25-0.5mm
Coarse sand	0.5-1mm
Very coarse sand	1-2mm
Granule	2-4mm
Fine pebble	4-8mm
Medium pebble	8-16mm
Coarse pebble	16-32mm
Very coarse pebble	32-64mm
Cobble	>64mm

2.4 The results are tabulated in section 3 below. Where it is possible to draw inferences about the nature of the samples (with help from the information on the Environmental Sample Sheets) then these are made below each table as are any recommendations for further study. Exceptional results are in **Bold**.

3 TABULATED RESULTS FOR FROH 16

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2003	1		pot	71.21	
			charcoal	3.53	identifiable
			burnt flint	46.89	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>none</i>		

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2049	2		pot	264.32	
			charcoal	1.98	identifiable
			burnt flint	1414.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2051	3		pot	4.77	
			burnt flint	778.00	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>none</i>		

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2007	4		charcoal	5.67	identifiable
			iron	3.43	
			burnt flint	27000	!
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++++	Grains and granules

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2060	5		burnt flint	63.12	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>none</i>		

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2062	6		pot	1.39	
			burnt flint	264.00	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>none</i>		

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2064	7		charcoal	1.22	identifiable
			burnt flint	61.45	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2066	8		burnt flint	133.71	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>none</i>		

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2068	9		pot	13.01	
			burnt flint	360.00	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>none</i>		

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2070	10		burnt flint	336.00	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>none</i>		

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2070	11		pot	189.82	
			charcoal	49.90	
			fe	6.15	
			burnt flint	1803.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2075	12		pot	18.04	
			fe	11.79	
			worked flint	6.41	
			burnt flint	307.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2077	13		pot	36.36	
			iron	6.89	
			burnt flint	722.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	
			debitage	+	micro debitage

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2079	14		pot	35.55	
			charcoal	0.90	identifiable
			iron	148.19	
			burnt flint	481.00	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>none</i>		

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2080	15		pot	11.15	
			charcoal	1.64	identifiable
			burnt flint	97.20	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++++	Grains and granules

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
	16	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2131	17		pot	12.85	
			charcoal	3.03	identifiable
			worked flint	39.70	
			burnt flint	1259.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+++	Grains and granules

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2133	18		pot	6.18	
			charcoal	9.85	identifiable
			burnt flint	129.04	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++++	Grains and granules

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2014	19		charcoal	2.28	identifiable
			iron	52.93	Concretion?
			burnt flint	578.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++++	Grains and granules
			debitage	+	Micro debitage

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2019	20		pot	2.03	
			burnt flint	126.60	
		<i>flot</i>	<i>none</i>		

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2016	21		pot	34.96	
			burnt flint	51.59	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++	Grains and granules

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2021	22		pot	27.33	
			charcoal	3.90	identifiable
			burnt flint	1018.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++	Grains and granules

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2026	23		pot	64.17	
			charcoal	1.00	identifiable
			fe	16.79	
			burnt flint	3066.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++++	Grains and granules and occasional fine pebble.
			flint debitage	++	

Further analysis of pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
1304	24		pot	15.76	
			charcoal	1.09	identifiable
			burnt flint	292.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++	Grains and granules

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
2032	25		pot	25.25	
			charcoal	2.02	identifiable
			burnt flint	799.00	
		<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+++	Grains and granules

4 RECCOMENDATIONS

The post-excavation analysis of the environmental samples from Odiham have not identified any need for further bio-archaeological analysis, owing to the lack of significant bio-archaeological remains recovered from the samples. Any artefactual remains recovered from the processing of the environmental samples should be assessed for significance and, if appropriate, considered with the wider artefactual assemblage.

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-271256

Project details

Project name	Land to the south of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire
Short description of the project	This report concerns the results of an archaeological investigation on Land to the South of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire (NGR) SU 474736 151108. The excavation was commissioned by Archaeology Collective, on behalf of Vanderbilt Homes and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd West from 23rd August to 8th September 2016. A trial trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site by PCA West in April 2016. Two of the seventeen trenches contained archaeological features of Bronze Age date. Trench 12 contained a circular gully, thought likely to be the remnants of a drip gully associated with a roundhouse of Middle Bronze Age date. Additionally, a pit was identified in trench 13, containing several sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Based on the results of the evaluation trenching it was advised that open area excavation was required. This investigation comprised a 3440 sq m excavation area which revealed a total of 54 discrete archaeological features including the full extent of the gully identified during evaluation with associated post holes, indicative of a roundhouse, as well as the full extent of the pit identified during the evaluation trenching. A sub rectangular feature containing a single fill comprised of burnt flint was uncovered in the south east corner of the excavation area, it is suggested that this could be a trough associated with a burnt mound, an enigmatic form of Bronze Age feature. However, the site appears to have been subject to significant horizontal truncation which would have scattered any associated flint mounds and negatively impacted the other in situ archaeology.
Project dates	Start: 23-08-2016 End: 08-09-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	FROH16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Late Bronze Age
Monument type	BURNT MOUND Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HART ODIHAM Land South of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire
Postcode	RG29 1AB
Study area	1.96 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 74739 51085 51.25351419008 -0.928917525519 51 15 12 N 000 55 44 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA West
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology Collective
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Dominic McAtominey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Archaeology Collective

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID	FROH16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	FROH16
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Moving image", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	FROH16
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	,"Diary", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LAND TO THE SOUTH OF FARNHAM ROAD, ODIHAM, HAMPSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hayes, T.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McAtominey, D.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
<hr/>	
Entered by	Thomas Hayes (thayes@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	14 December 2016

Appendix 6: Site Photographs



Plate 1 View to the north of roundhouse gully [1205] and group of postholes [2148]

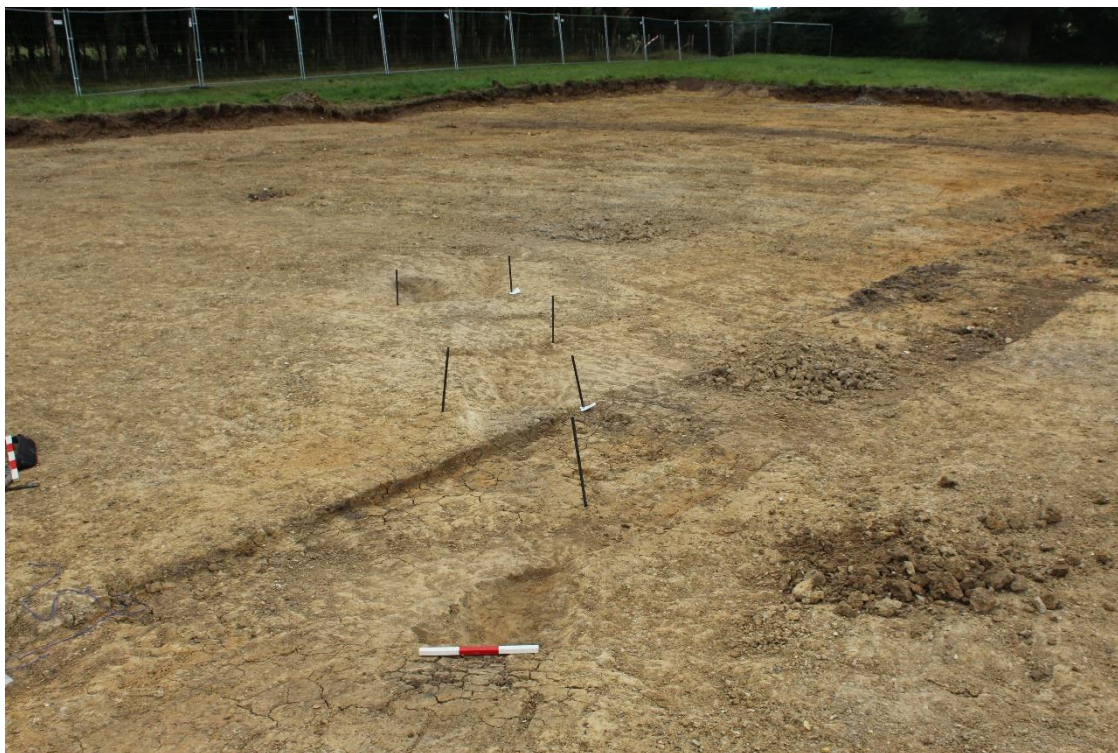


Plate 2 View to the south-east of roundhouse gully; showing the gully curving round with the line of evaluation trench 12 in the foreground

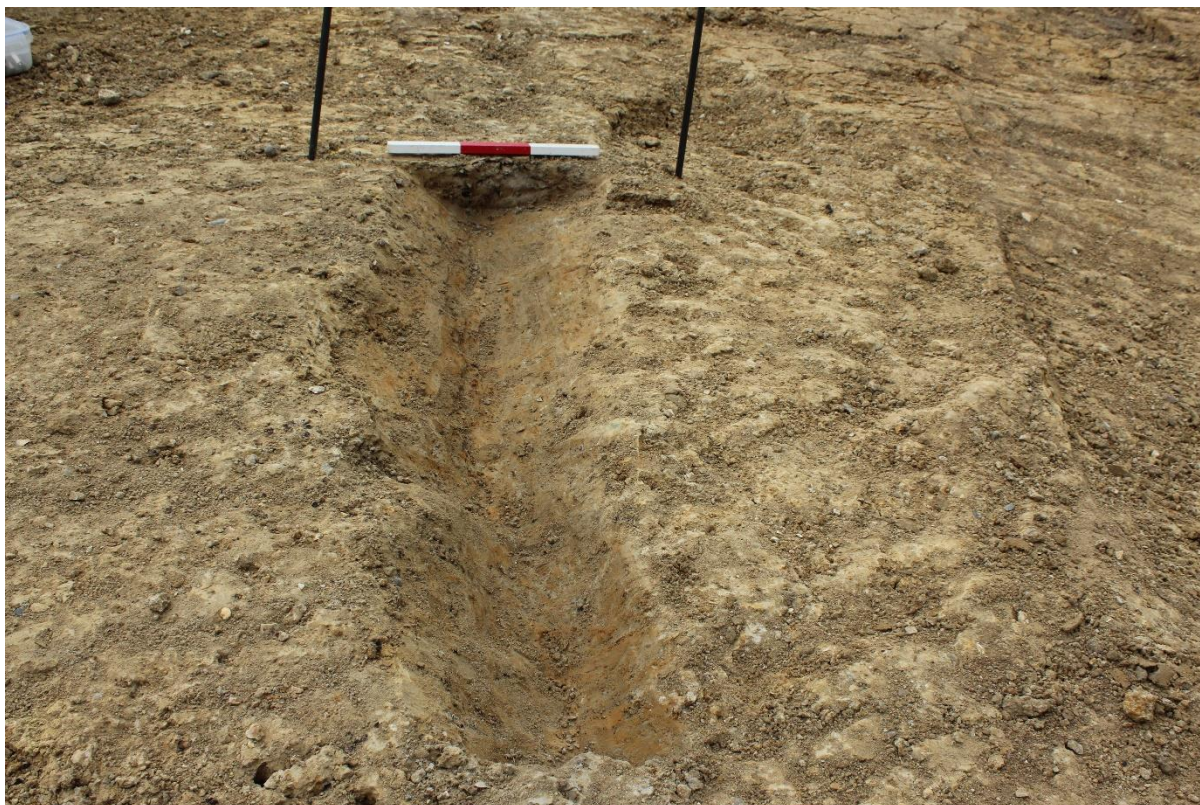


Plate 3 View to the north-west of roundhouse gully section [2055]

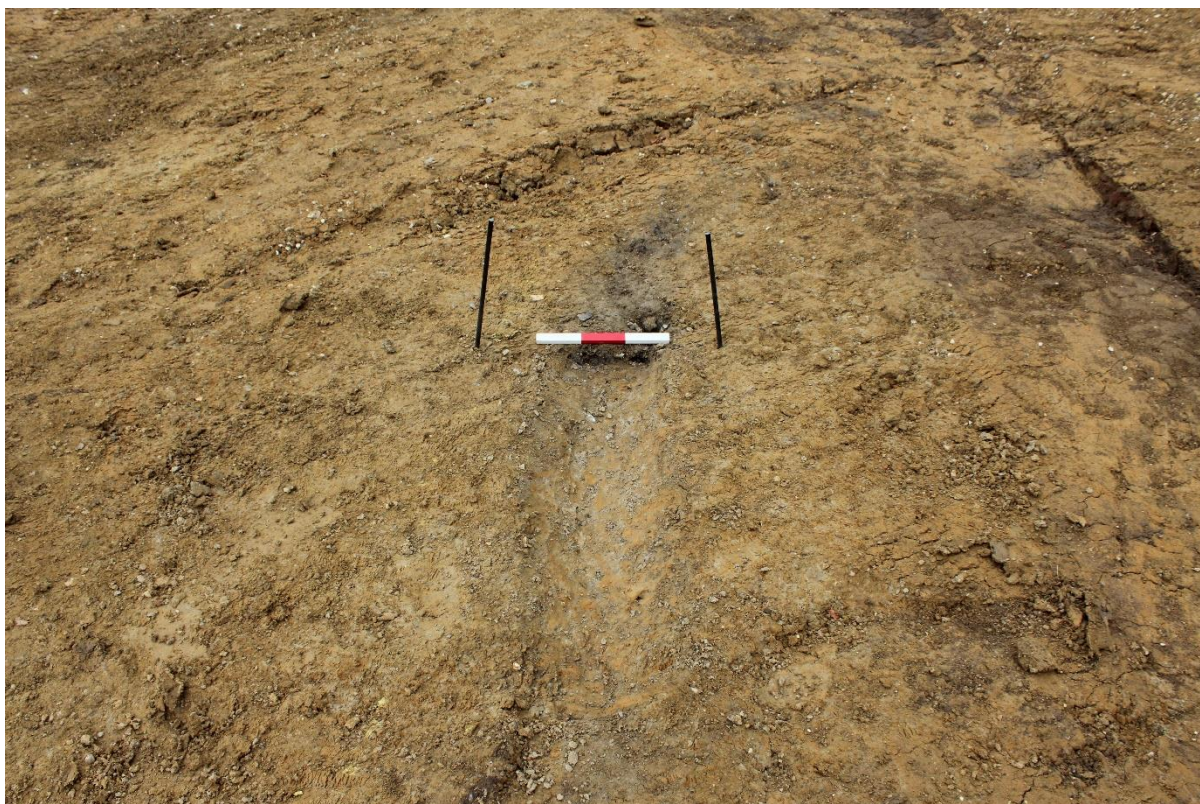


Plate 4 View to the north of roundhouse gully section [2059]



Plate 5 View to the north of burnt mound trough [2006] (pre-excavation)



Plate 6 View to the east of excavated slot in burnt mound trough [2006]



Plate 7 View to the east showing location of trough [2006] and pits [2015] and [2018]; also showing spread of burnt flint pressed into natural



Plate 8 Double pit [2048]/[2050], adjacent to roundhouse gully



Plate 9 View to the south of six post structure [2008] and pit [2031]



Plate 10 South facing view of posthole groups [2146] and [2147]



Plate 11 View to the south west of linear feature [2023]/[2031]



Plate 12 Plan shot of 'terminus' of linear feature [2023]/[2031]



Plate 13 View to the east of modern drainage ditch section [2011]



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

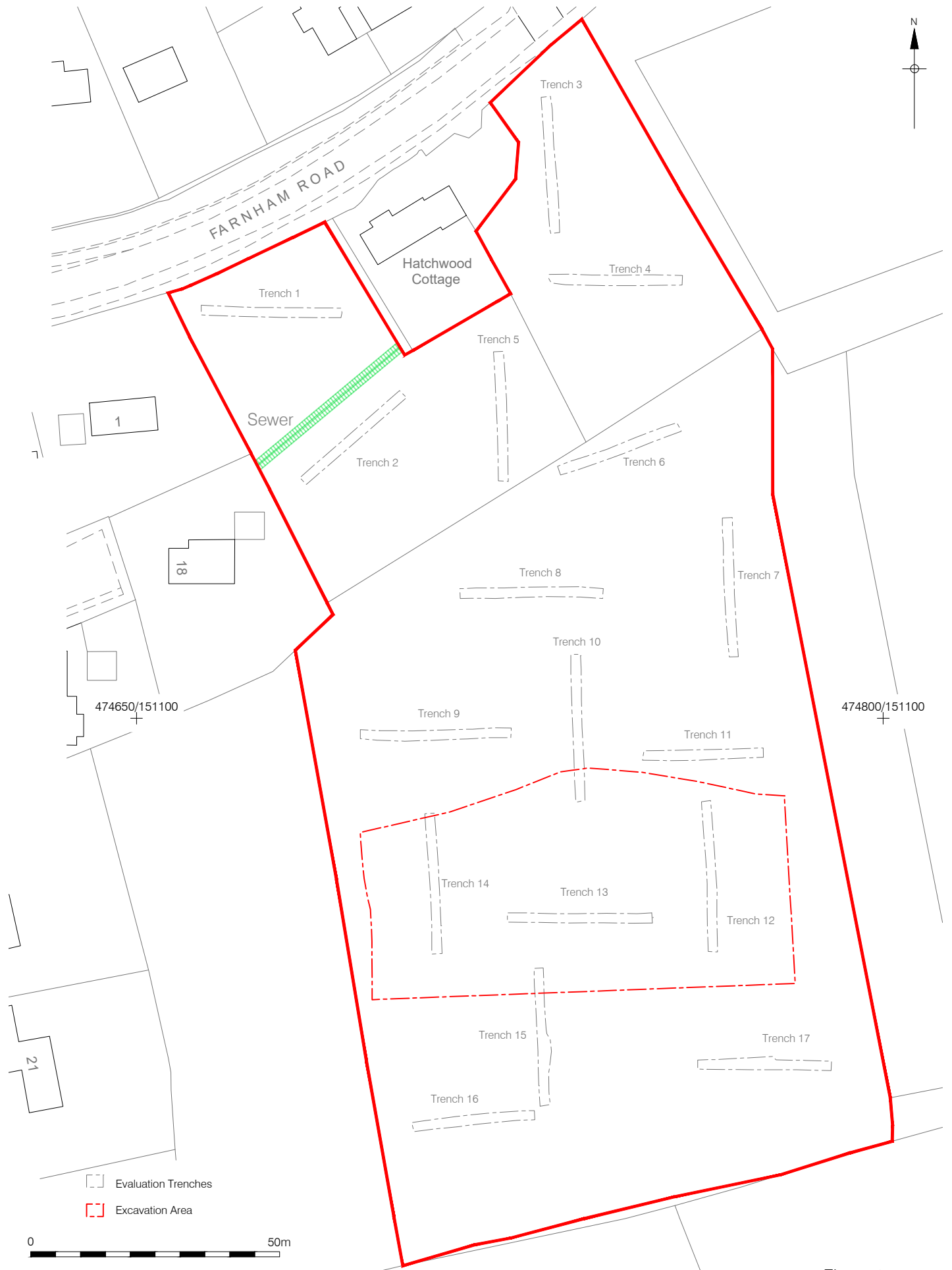


Figure 2
 Trench Locations
 1:1,000 at A4

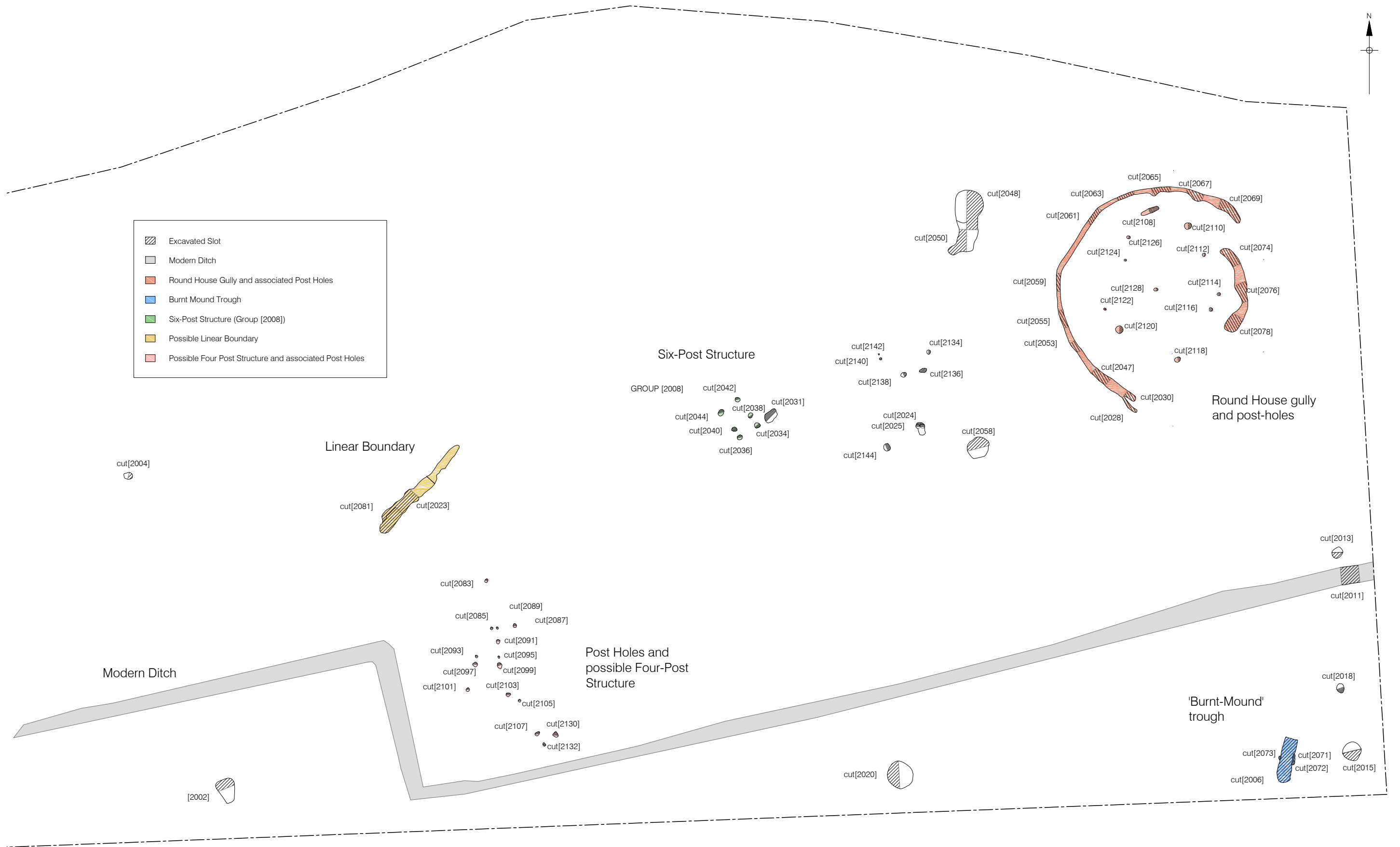
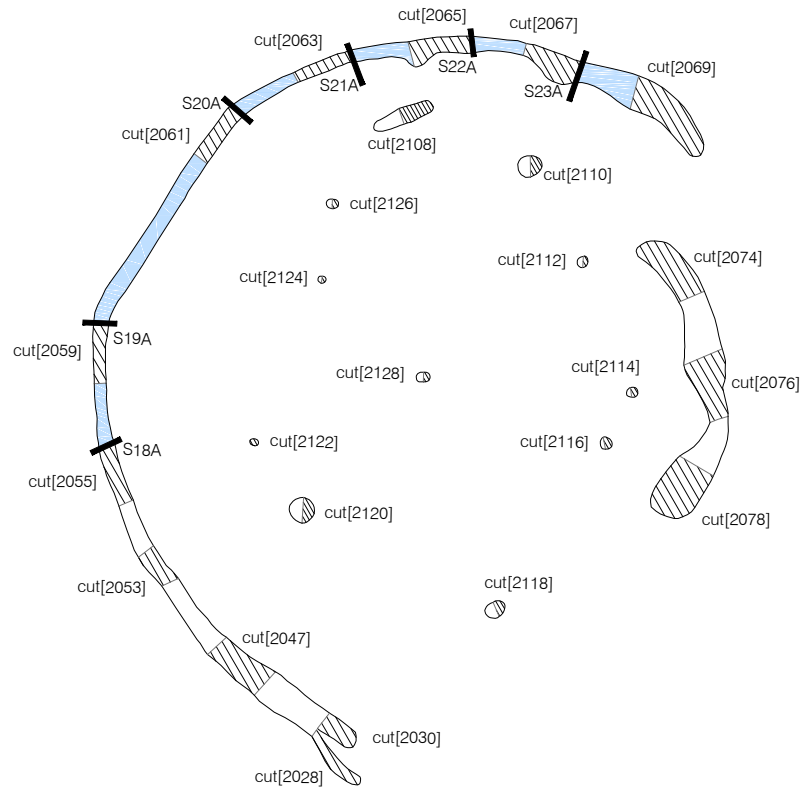


Figure 3
Plan of all features
1:200 at A3



▨ Excavated Slot

■ Illustrated Fill



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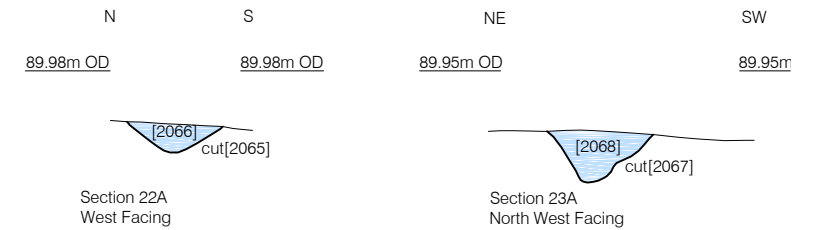
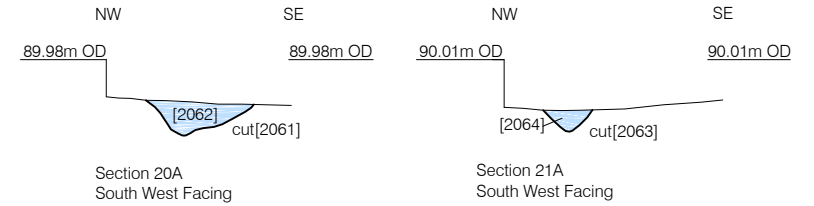
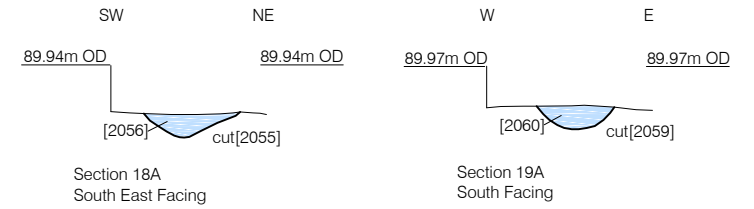
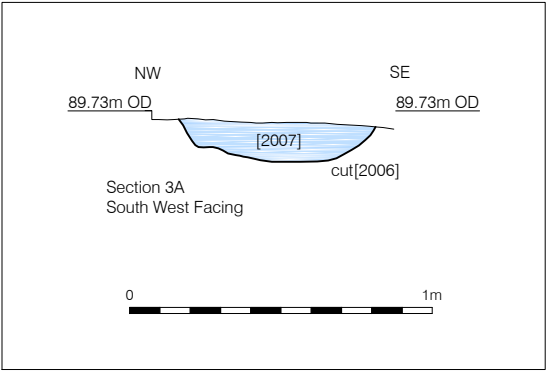
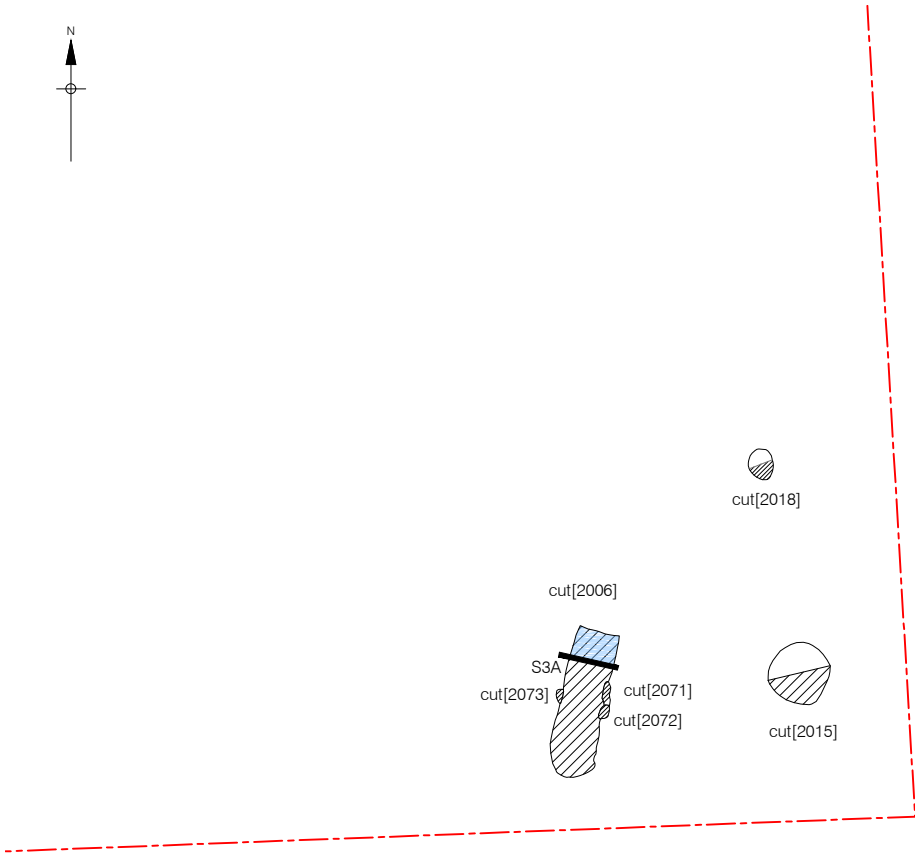


Figure 4
Round House Detail and Sections 18A, 19A,
20A, 21A, 22A and 23A
1:125 and 1:25 at A4



▨ Excavated slot in archaeological feature

■ Illustrated Fill



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Figure 5
Burnt Mound Detail
1:125 and 1:25 at A4

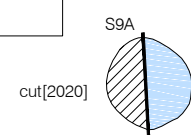
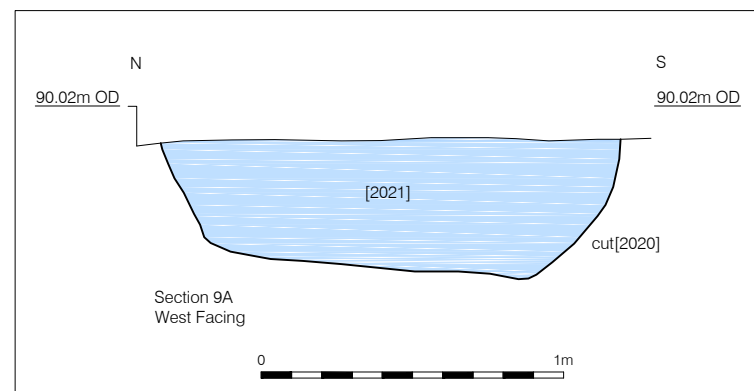
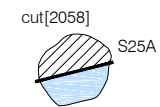
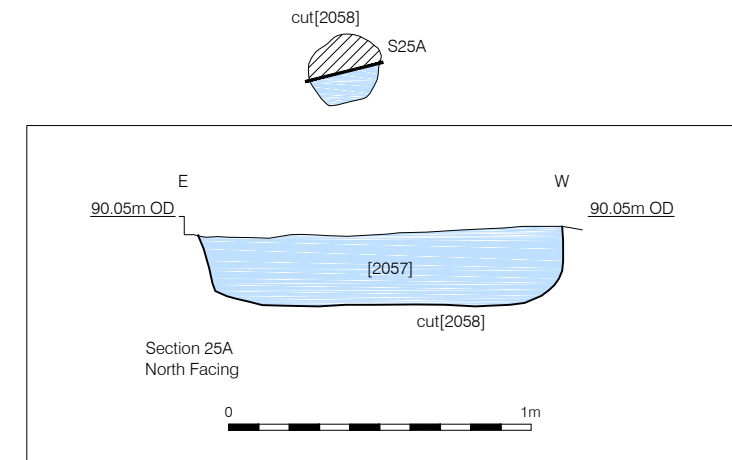
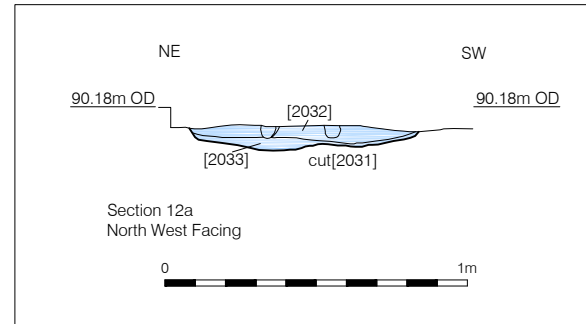
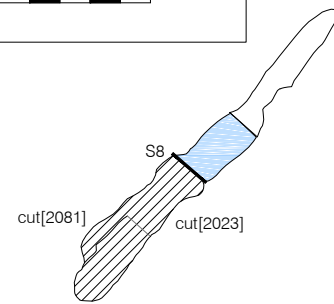
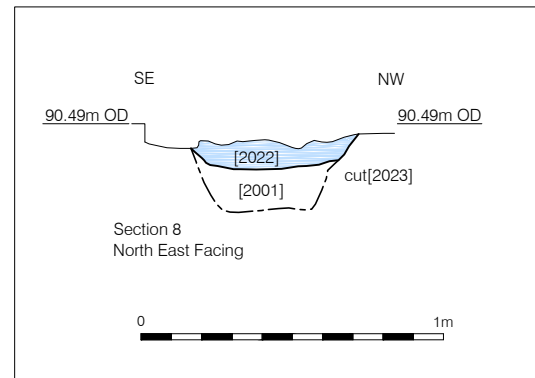
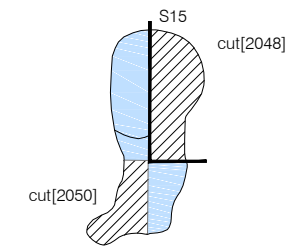
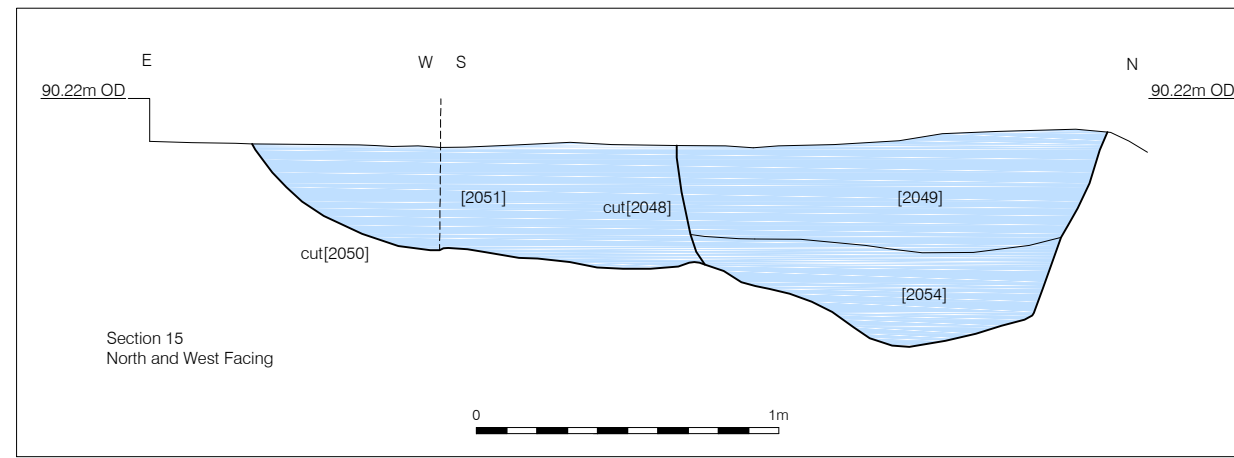


Figure 6
Sections 8, 9A, 12, 15 and 25
1:25 and Plan at 1:125 at A3

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