

**LAND TO THE NORTH OF LONDON
ROAD, OVERTON, HAMPSHIRE**

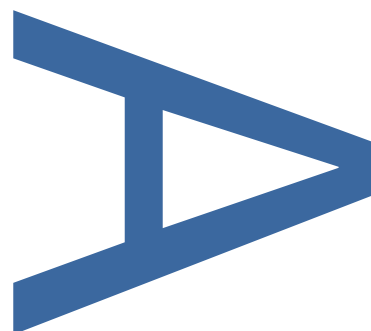
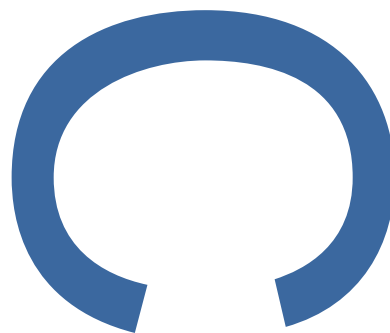
**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT
REPORT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
BASINGSTOKE & DEANE BOROUGH
COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION REF:
15/0693/OUT**

PCA REPORT NO: 12838

OCTOBER 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND TO THE NORTH OF LONDON ROAD, OVERTON, HAMPSHIRE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Issue 1: For approval

Site Code: LROH16

Central NGR: SU 51905 50027

Local Planning Authority: Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

Planning Reference: 15/03693/OUT

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report concerns the results of an archaeological investigation on land to the north of London Road, Overton Hampshire, National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 51905 50027. The excavation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) West from 22nd November to 16th December 2016.
- 1.2 A trial trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site by PCA West in August 2016. Four of the twenty-five trenches, all of which were situated in the south-western part of the Site, contained archaeological features of indeterminate date. These included a large ditch, possibly defining an enclosure, and a small number of linear features, pits and a single post hole. The dates of the features were not established with certainty, the range of datable finds including pottery of possibly Iron Age or Saxon date and of medieval date.
- 1.3 This investigation was undertaken in order to further understand the nature and extent of the archaeology that was identified during the evaluation. It comprised a 0.64ha excavation area which revealed a total of 21 discrete archaeological features including three Sunken Feature Buildings (SFB) as well as a number of pits and post holes, an *in situ* pottery vessel of Bronze Age date and a large anomaly that is thought to represent a medieval or post-medieval chalk quarry. The archaeology had been clearly disturbed by ploughing and the varying levels of overburden across the site led to differing levels of preservation.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) West was appointed by CgMs consulting (the client) to carry out archaeological works on land to the north of London Road, Overton, Hampshire, hereafter termed 'the Site'. The Site lies to the east of Station Road, Overton, Hampshire and is centred on NGR SU 51905 50027 (**Figure 1**). It is the subject of a development proposal, which is to comprise housing in the south-western part of the Site, recreational facilities in the north-eastern part and associated works (Planning Ref 15/03693/OUT), for which planning permission was granted by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council. This document provides a report on the results of the archaeological works that 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 order to mitigate its impact upon the archaeological resource. The staged approach was secured by conditions 11, 12 and 13 of the planning permission, which states:

11. Notwithstanding the details submitted, no development (excluding demolition) shall commence on site until an archaeological investigation of the site has been carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has first been submitted to and approved by in writing the Local Planning Authority. The investigation shall be carried out in accordance with the details so approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012). Details are required in the absence of being provided to accompany the planning submission.

12. No development (excluding demolition) shall commence on site until a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation as secured under Condition 11 has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of archaeological mitigation shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

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 in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012). Details are required in the absence of being provided to accompany the planning submission.

13. Following completion of the on-site archaeological fieldwork, a report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist in accordance with the approved programme of archaeological investigation as required by Condition 11. This report shall include where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, details of publication and public engagement.

REASON: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

2.1.3 The archaeological works reported on in this document address Conditions 12 and 13, following the results of the trial trench evaluation (Condition 11) in April 2016 (PCA 2016a).

2.1.4 This report has been prepared in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2016b), the standards and guidance for archaeological excavation as dictated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and in accordance with guidance issued by Historic England (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The Site, an area of approximately 8.2 ha, 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 (**Figure 2**). Its eastern boundary is formed by open land while its northern boundary follows the line of the River Test and Quidhampton Pond.

2.2.2 The Site slopes from c. 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the east to c. 90m aOD in the west, sloping towards the River Test.

2.2.3 The Geological Survey of England and Wales indicates that the Seaford Chalk Formation underlies the Site (BGS 2017). Overlying superficial deposits comprise clay, sand and gravel.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site was set out in detail in a desk-based assessment (WA 2013), prepared in respect of the proposed development of the Site, and is not repeated here.

2.3.2 In summary, the assessment identified the Site as having archaeological potential indicated by archaeological investigations immediately to the south, 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 itself and from surrounding farmland as well as cropmark evidence from within the Site that may indicate subsurface features of archaeological character.

3 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.1.1 A trial trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on the Site by PCA West in August 2016. A total of twenty-five 30m x 1.8m trial trenches were excavated and recorded.

3.1.2 The evaluation identified archaeological features apparently confined to the south-western part of the Site. These included a large ditch, possibly defining an enclosure, and a small number of linear features, pits and a single post hole. The dates of the features were not established with certainty, however the pottery that was recovered suggested Iron Age or Saxon activity as well as medieval activity. The features and their possible dates appear related to those that were identified during an excavation that took place immediately to the south (Taylor 2005), which included rare evidence for Saxon settlement in the form of a sunken-featured building (SFB) and further evidence of the aforementioned enclosure ditch that was encountered during the evaluation.

3.1.3 Based on the results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation David Hopkins, Hampshire County Archaeological Officer (CAO), advised that further work comprising an open area excavation was required.

4 AIMS

4.1 Archaeological Works – Strip, Map and Sample

4.1.1 The aim of the investigation was to (1) investigate and record archaeological resources that were identified by the evaluation, taking account of the date, nature, extent, bioarchaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of the resources and (2) to prepare an archive of the results of the work leading to the preparation of a post-excavation assessment report and, as necessary, a further programme of analysis and appropriate dissemination.

4.1.2 The investigation was carried out with regards to broad research aims set out in the Solent Thames Research Framework (Hill & Hind 2014) and more specific aims related to previous investigations in the vicinity of the Site (Taylor 2005) and arising from the results of the evaluation (PCA 2016a):

1. Surface finds of worked flint within and around the Site appear to indicate prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic period onwards. Is there evidence within the Site that might characterise and elucidate that activity?

2. What is the nature of the evidence for Iron Age/Romano-British activity on the Site that is indicated by previous investigations to the south and by the results of the evaluation?

3. Can the character and date of the possible enclosure ditch found to the south of the Site and in the evaluation be refined? Does the ditch terminate abruptly or otherwise within the Site? What is its full profile and what is the character and potential of its primary fill(s)?

4. The Sunken Featured Building found to the south of the Site along with pottery of early Saxon date constitute relatively rare evidence of early Saxon settlement (as distinct from funerary evidence) in the region. Does the Site contain other evidence from this period? How does the evidence characterise the post-Roman landscape and can it contribute to the emerging narrative of the later settlement at Overton?

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 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 West's Winchester office under the Site Code **LROH16** and in due course will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

5.2 Strip, Map and Sample Investigation

5.2.1 The archaeological investigation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2016b), which was approved on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by David Hopkins, Hampshire CAO, in advance of the commencement of works.

5.2.2 The investigation comprised of the excavation of an area amounting to 0.64ha targeting archaeological features identified by Evaluation Trenches 3, 4, 5 & 14. The area was set out using a GPS device to ensure that the trench location was achieved accurately (**Figure 3**). The excavation was reduced in area from the proposal in the WSI owing to ecological restrictions. 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 silty clay into which all archaeological features had been cut.

5.3 Phase 1: Natural Geology

5.3.1 The nature of the underlying natural geology varied across the excavation area. In the comparatively elevated east and central portions of the Site chalk with flint gravel deposits were encountered, whereas in the west, which was considerably lower, the natural was a silty clay with flint gravel.

5.4 Phase 2: Prehistoric – Bronze Age

5.4.1 One ceramic vessel was uncovered, Small Find 103, which was Bronze Age in date. It initially appeared to represent two vessels, one inside the other, however post-excavation analysis demonstrated that it was a single artefact that had been heavily damaged (**Plates 1 and 2**). It appears to represent a purposeful deposition as it was found inside a very small cut feature, [219], which was just large enough to contain it (**Figure 4**). After this object was placed within this pit a small amount of possible packing material [220] may have been placed around it before the pit was filled by a mid-

brownish grey silty clay material with rare charcoal flecks. However the vessel appeared to have been considerably damaged by ploughing and as such [220] could alternatively represent the original internal fill of the artefact.

5.5 Phase 3: Early Saxon

- 5.5.1 The excavation uncovered three Sunken Feature Buildings (SFBs) dating to the Saxon / early medieval period. SFB 218 (**Plates 3, 4 and 5**) measured 3.60m long, 3m wide and 0.37m deep on an east to west alignment (**Figure 5**). This SFB was found to contain a single fill, [303], a dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal and flint inclusions. Finds retrieved included Saxon pottery, Roman ceramic building material (CBM), non-local stone, animal bone and ferrous objects including nails. This context also contained Small Find 102, a ceramic object believed to be part of a flagon of or similar to the Fulford type. Six post holes were identified which were all filled by dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions similar to [3030]. Fill [232] of post hole [231] contained animal bone, pottery and non-local stone (see Appendix 4).
- 5.5.2 SFB 257 (**Plate 6**) was 3.60m long, 2.52m wide and 0.24m deep and was aligned east-west (**Figure 5**). The feature contained two fills. The lowest, [305], was a dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal and flint inclusions that contained Saxon pottery, non-local stone, Roman glass and iron nails (Small Find 106), whilst the upper fill, [304], consisted of light orange-grey silty clay with infrequent flint inclusions and a small amount of Saxon pottery. The latter context likely represents redeposited natural. Three post holes were identified which were all filled with dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions, similar to [305].
- 5.5.3 SFB 301 (**Plates 7 and 8**) was 4.28m in length, 2.56m in width and was 0.14m deep and the long-axis of the building was also orientated east-west (**Figure 5**). It had a single fill, [279], of mid greyish brown silty clay with common charcoal and flint inclusions. This context contained Saxon pottery, animal bone, non-local stone and ferrous objects including iron slag and a nail. Small Find 105, a small Cu alloy coin, was also recovered from this context as was a Roman Nimmus of the house Theodosius, dated AD 388–402. Nine separate post holes were identified, all of which were filled with mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Fill [284] of post hole [283] contained Saxon pottery, whilst fill [288] of post hole [287] contained Small Find 107, a Cu alloy object that may represent a fitting from a belt.
- 5.5.4 Pit cluster [306] was formed of three features, [205], [222] and [224], and was close to SFB 218. Pit [205] was the equivalent of pit [111] as identified in the evaluation. The cluster had been heavily truncated but it was found that each feature had concave sides and concave to flat bases. Pit [222] was filled with a dark blackish brown silty clay

material containing Roman CBM, whilst [224] was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay that contained Saxon pottery. Pit [205] had a fill of dark greyish brown silty clay that contained Roman CBM and Saxon pottery. Because of the truncation, the exact stratigraphic relationship of the three pits cannot be identified, however it is thought that [224] is likely the earliest feature, lying directly below [222] however the interaction between [222] and [205] was lost (**Figure 6**). Pit [255] (**Plate 9**), situated to the immediate north of SFB [257], was 2.7m long, 2.2m wide and 0.21m deep with gentle concave sides and a flat base (**Figure 6**). It had a single fill, [256], which consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. Fill [256] contained Saxon pottery, Roman CBM and ferrous objects. These features may represent refuse pits.

5.6 Phase 4: Medieval – Post Medieval

5.6.1 The feature identified in Evaluation Trench 3, which had been interpreted as a ditch, was revealed to be a large anomaly, pit [217] (**Plates 10 and 11**). This substantial feature was sub-circular in plan and measured 26.76m in length, 32m in width and was excavated to a depth of 2m. It was machine dug and contained a single fill, [202], that consisted of mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of flint gravel (**Figure 7**). This context yielded a flint blade dating to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic period, however the presence of pottery sherds indicates that it was infilled during the medieval period or later. It is possible that this feature represents a quarry from which chalk was extracted for the purposes of marling.

5.6.2 Pit [203] (**Plate 12**) was located immediately south-west of pit [217]. It was 2.35m in length, 2.40m in width and 0.72m in depth with concave sides and a sloping base (**Figure 6**). The feature contained a single fill, [204], which consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint. Medieval pottery, Roman CBM and animal bones were retrieved from the feature.

5.7 Undated

5.7.1 Pit [248] was oval in shape, 0.87m long, 0.70m wide and had a depth of 0.05m. Its single fill, [247], was a dark blackish grey silty clay material with moderate flint inclusions. This context contained no finds.

5.7.2 Ten individual post or stake holes (not associated with any SFB) were found across the Site, none of which contained any datable finds. Four of the post holes, [237], [239], [241] and [278], formed a short east-west line near the western boundary of the site but were isolated from any other archaeology.

6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The *in-situ* vessel, SF 103, may be indicative of Bronze Age ritual practice. The apparent lack of cremated remains does not suggest burial, the vessel instead representing a placed ritual offering. Iron Age evidence from the Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) excavation to the south of the Site suggests that later prehistoric activity took place nearby (Taylor 2005), however little evidence pertaining to the Bronze Age has been discovered in the area as yet thus elevating the importance of SF 103.
- 6.1.2 No discrete Roman features were found during the excavation, however Roman pottery and CBM was identified in the fills of all three SFBs, which could indicate that the Saxon occupants retained this material from an earlier Roman structure for some secondary use. Three pits of Saxon date contained Roman ceramics which could also indicate secondary use of Roman vessels. Residual Roman material was also recovered from a large marl pit, [217], and smaller pit, [203], both of which are thought to be medieval or post-medieval. The presence of these Roman artefacts suggests that a Roman structure was probably located in the vicinity of the Site.
- 6.1.3 Three Saxon buildings were identified and excavated, which were found to conform to a uniform pattern of SFB construction, namely a ridge pole supported by central posts at each gable end surmounted by a pitched roof covering a hollow (Powell 2015, 68). Pottery from all three SFBs provided dates ranging from AD 400–750, whilst the long axes of the buildings were all identically orientated (aligned east–west) thus suggesting that they may have been in use at the same time.
- 6.1.4 Excavations to the south of the Site in 2005 also identified a SFB, the long-axis of which was also aligned east–west. Radiocarbon dating of animal bone from the feature provided a likely 6th century AD date (Taylor 2005). In light of this dating evidence and the alignment of the structure, this SFB may be contemporary with those found during this investigation.
- 6.1.5 Although it is suggested that SFBs are industrial structures rather than domestic (Taylor 2005) the purpose of the SFBs at Overton is not clear. The fills contained material of a mostly domestic nature, but signs of economy (e.g. coin SF 105 in SFB 301) and possible industry (e.g. ferrous objects in each building) were present. In addition to this SFB 301 had an unusually high concentration of post holes in the east of the feature, which could suggest several stages of repair or perhaps some specialist activity, although no evidence suggesting what this may have been was discovered.
- 6.1.6 Unlike other Saxon sites in Hampshire such as Abbots Barton, Winchester, no post built structures were identified on the Site. It is generally accepted that post built structures sometimes provided domestic habitation spaces and SFBs were used for industrial or

craft activities (Powell 2015, 97). One explanation for the apparent lack of these at Overton is that they were truncated through ploughing, a process that would have been particularly destructive if they were situated on the high ground in the eastern side of the Site in an area with less topsoil and subsoil cover. This is a commonly accepted theory on early Saxon sites where SFBs have been found but no evidence for post built structures, such as at Old Down Farm, Andover (Taylor 2005).

6.1.7 Pit cluster [306] and pit [255] also contained Saxon pottery, which suggests that they were associated with the SFBs. It seems likely that they represent refuse pits.

6.1.8 The final phase of archaeologically identifiable activity on the Site pertains to the medieval or post-medieval period. A small rubbish pit, [203], was created at that time, whilst a quarry, [217], was likely dug in order to extract chalk for marling.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 This archaeological strip and map exercise succeeded in its primary aim of further contextualising the results of the archaeological evaluation and more accurately identifying and characterising the nature of archaeological activity on the Site. The earliest identifiable activity pertained to the Bronze Age period, when a small ceramic vessel was deliberately interred within a pit. No other prehistoric evidence was revealed, the next phase of activity being represented by residual Roman artefacts, which may derive from a nearby Roman structure. The first structural evidence of occupation within the confines of the Site pertains to the early Saxon period, taking the form of three SFBs. A number of rubbish pits and post holes are likely contemporary with these buildings. The feature identified as a ditch in Evaluation Trench 3 was instead proven to be a chalk quarry of probable post-medieval date.

7 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

7.1 Original Research Objectives

- 7.1.1 The archaeological investigation aimed to address the following research objectives as outlined in the WSI (PCA 2016b). Below, the research objectives are addressed with regards to the extent to which they were answered during the archaeological investigation.
- 7.1.2 Surface finds of worked flint within and around the Site appear to indicate prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic period onwards. Is there evidence within the Site that might characterise and elucidate that activity?
- 7.1.3 The excavation yielded limited evidence of prehistoric activity, the earliest artefact being the residual flint blade of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date that was recovered from the post-medieval quarry pit. The only *in situ* prehistoric evidence to be encountered during the archaeological excavation was the Bronze Age vessel, SF 103, recovered from pit [219]. It did not appear to be a cremation vessel, perhaps instead representing some sort of chthonic votive offering. No other evidence of Bronze Age or later prehistoric activity was identified within the confines of the Site. Together this evidence suggests low intensity, sporadic use of the Site during the prehistoric period.
- 7.1.4 What is the nature of the evidence for Iron Age/Romano-British activity on the Site that is indicated by previous investigations to the south and by the results of the evaluation and can the character and date of the possible enclosure ditch found to the south of the Site in the evaluation be refined? Does the ditch terminate abruptly or otherwise within the Site? What is its full profile and what is the character and potential of its primary fill(s)?
- 7.1.5 No further evidence for Iron Age/Romano-British activity was revealed during this investigation. The feature identified in Evaluation Trench 3, projected to be a continuation of the probable Iron Age/Romano-British boundary ditch that was revealed in Trench 4, was instead proven to be a large chalk marl pit, [217], which was medieval to post-medieval in date. The aforementioned boundary ditch must instead have terminated to the immediate north of Evaluation Trench 4.
- 7.1.6 The sunken featured building found to the south of the Site along with pottery of early Saxon date constitute relatively rare evidence of early Saxon settlement (as distinct from funerary evidence) in the region. Does the Site contain other evidence from this period? How does the evidence characterise the post-Roman landscape and can it contribute to the emerging narrative of the later settlement at Overton?
- 7.1.7 Three further SFBs were identified and excavated during this investigation, as well as a number of Saxon refuse pits, which contained mostly Saxon finds as well as some late

Roman material. The evidence suggests that there was an early Saxon settlement concentrated on the western side of the Site. It appears that the occupants were re-using Roman material, which suggests some currently undiscovered nearby Roman remains were exploited in this period. This also implies a degree of continuity between the late Roman and early Saxon periods in Overton.

7.1.8 The village's historic core, including the Norman Church of St. Mary's Overton, is situated c.200m to the west of the Site. This, coupled with a dearth of late Saxon to Saxo-Norman evidence within the Site itself, strongly suggests that the population center of the settlement drifted a short distance to the west during the middle or late Saxon period.

7.2 New Research Objectives

7.2.1 The research objectives set out in the WSI sought answers to site specific questions, some of which have been addressed herein. However, unlike the evaluation, the excavation did not provide any further evidence for Iron Age/Romano British activity and as such, activity pertaining to that period will need to be better contextualised and investigated at the publication stage.

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

- How do the results of the archaeological investigation at the Site fit into the existing knowledge of early medieval/Saxon activity in Overton and in the wider context of Hampshire?

Specifically:

- What can further study of the finds assemblage tell us about the economic activity of the Saxon inhabitants of the Site?
- What can the SFBs and their associated finds tell us about Saxon industrial activity on the Site?
- How does the Site relate to known Saxon settlements within Hampshire?

7.3 Local Research Frameworks

7.3.1 The 'Hampshire Archaeological Strategy' identifies research priorities for the county of Hampshire and defines methodologies intended to consolidate knowledge (Hampshire County Council 2012). Any further research should address the areas outlined by the Archaeological Strategy:

- Continuity of population, and relationship of native/Romano-British populations to Germanic populations. Understanding the continuity of population and settlement from the late Roman period through to the Saxon period, both related to urban

settlement, its decline, changing status, and re-emergence, and in rural settlement. Within this the decline of the villa and continuity between Roman and Saxon settlement.

- The decline in regional trading structures from the Roman period and its replacement with local production in the context of economic and industrial decline. The extent and character of the trading links of the population, local, regional, national and international, the mechanisms and stimulus of trade, its control, particularly the role of the royalty and church in trade and control of trade.
- The diversity of settlement, the relationship between settlements and their development and purpose through time. In particular, to look at rural, dispersed, small scale and seasonal settlement and the degree of continuity or disruption between the Roman and Saxon periods as well as between the Saxon period and the present. Extent to which the processes of nucleation of villages, formation of open fields, and a system of local churches began in this period.
- Consider the degree to which the present landscape is derived from, or reflects, the Saxon landscape, for instance the extent of parishes, hundreds, diocese, estates and territories, forest, woodland, field systems and settlement. Place-name evidence may have an important role to play in this regard. Charter studies may allow the identification of specific boundary features and so promote absolute and relative dating.
- The establishment of burhs as economic, defensive and administrative centres, as well as other archaeology of the Danish invasion. Changing operation of the economy, the role of royal power. The decline of industry and the impact on trade of changing economic arrangements.
- Establish the date of earliest Anglo-Saxon settlement and investigate the relationship between parish boundaries and Anglo-Saxon social organisation.

7.3.2 The 'Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment' (Hill & 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:

- Better definition and dating of pottery sequences in the region.
- More work is needed on the way in which Anglo-Saxon settlements were organised and functioned.

- Archaeological evidence for specialised production (e.g. vineyards recorded in Domesday) should be sought.
- Further ceramic studies to identify and understand patterns of variation within the Solent – Thames region.
- Reassessment of the current evidence for Anglo-Saxon towns in the region to identify further research priorities.
- The identification of regional variations in domestic buildings.

7.4 Specialist Recommendations

7.4.1 Further analysis of the flint assemblage is not deemed necessary, however the information from the flint report (Appendix 2) should be fully integrated with the publication text.

7.4.2 Analysis of the Romano-British pottery assemblage has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 3):

‘All of the pottery has been fully recorded and therefore needs no further analysis. The small size of the assemblage and the degree of residuality limit the discussion, however the reshaped base sherds are an interesting feature of the assemblage possibly representing Roman pottery being retained for secondary uses. The nearby excavation at London Road also noted late Roman pottery found in a sunken feature building, where apart from a single sherd there was no other evidence of late Roman activity on the site (Lyne 2005). Lyne suggests that the Saxon inhabitants may have acquired these sherds from another source (*ibid.*).’ These findings should be further investigated and contextualised at the publication stage.

7.4.3 Analysis of the Roman Ceramic Building Material has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 4):

‘In summary, this is a small unremarkable broken-up assemblage, probably salvaged from dumps from a Roman structure nearby.’ As such the material will require no further analysis, however the presence of the Roman structure from which it was derived and its robbing and reuse during the Saxon period is worthy of further consideration and contextualisation. Does this fit within any wider regional or national trends?

7.4.4 Analysis of the Bronze Age, Saxon and medieval pottery has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 5):

‘The pottery has significance at a local level and demonstrates activity for the Prehistoric, early Saxon and medieval period and generally follows that of the ceramics recovered from the archaeological evaluation of the study area (Timby 2015). Generally, the pottery

assemblage is also comparable to that of the finds found to the south of LROH16 (site code: LRO04/62: Lyne 2005) and therefore the pottery types present fit the ceramic profile of the area. The potential of the pottery is to date the features it was recovered from and inform upon prehistoric, early Saxon and medieval activity on the Site. It is recommended that a publication report is undertaken on the pottery and that the prehistoric pottery is reassessed by a specialist in that field. It is further recommended that 29 vessels are illustrated to supplement the text.'

7.4.5 Analysis of the glass has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 6):

'The glass has some significance as it possibly represents an early Saxon curated item. If a publication report is required, then information should be taken from this report. A photograph of the glass fragment is required to supplement the text.'

7.4.6 Analysis of the Metal work and Slag has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 7):

'In summary, the small metal work assemblage demonstrates that the SFBs on this site may have been metalworking structures, however the finds themselves have little significance and no further assessment of the assemblage is recommended.' The results detailed herein must, however, be fully integrated with the publication text since they are key to understanding the potential function of the SFBs.

7.4.7 Analysis of Small Find 105 has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 8):

'The coin (SF105) found in SFB 301 though quite illegible has been identified as a nummus of the VICTORIA AVGGG type. The ruler is uncertain but the type dates 388-402 AD (House of Theodosius).' Whilst no further work is recommended, these results will be integrated with the publication text.

7.4.8 Analysis of the faunal remains has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 9):

'This is a very minimal assemblage containing a total of 83 bone specimens. Of which only 5 specimens are identifiable to species. This assemblage has been recovered from a total of 9 contexts, with context 207 presenting the largest quantity of animal bone. As this is such a minimal assemblage and it seems unlikely that any further work will need to be carried out on this material.' The results will, however, be integrated with the publication text and presented in detail within a specialist section.

7.4.9 The environmental samples returned no significant bio-archaeological remains and therefore require no further analysis (Appendix 10). However artefacts retrieved from samples taken from contexts [220], [226], [261], [263], [272] and [279] need to be analysed and integrated with the rest of the finds archive prior to publication.

7.5 Method Statement

7.5.1 The known archaeological background of the area will be examined alongside any comparable sites containing early medieval/Saxon settlements. This will contribute to research priorities of the local research frameworks.

7.5.2 Some elements of the finds assemblage require further analysis prior to publication, which shall be carried out in accord with the recommendations of the specialists as set out above. The finds assemblage will also be placed into a wider context alongside those from comparable excavations at regional and potentially national level.

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

7.5.4 Upon the completion of the initial post-excavation research and analysis, 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.

7.6 Publication Synopsis

7.6.1 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 sites.

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

7.7 Designated Project team

7.7.1 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	Dominic McAtominey BA
Finds Specialists	Barry Bolt
	Dr James Gerrard
	Chris Jarrett
	Dr Kevin Hayward

	Dr Marit Gaimster
	Kevin Rielly
	Dr Keith Wilkinson
Drawing Office	Josephine Brown

8 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

8.1 The Site Archive

8.1.1 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 2014). 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.

8.2 Copyright

8.2.1 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.

8.2.2 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).

8.2.3 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.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to CgMs consulting for commissioning the archaeological investigation. The advice of David Hopkins and Neil Adam (Hampshire County Council) is also gratefully acknowledged. The archaeological investigation was supervised by Dominic McAtominey, with assistance from Gareth Hatt, Ryan Wolfe, Katherine Marshall, Alexis Thouki and Alex Findlay. This report was prepared by Dominic McAtominey with illustrations prepared by Charlotte Faiers. The project was managed by Paul McCulloch.

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Appendix 1: Context Index

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH16	200			Top soil	Plough soil	25/11/16		
LROH16	201			Natural	Light orangey brown clay with flint and chalk	25/11/16		
LROH16	202	GPS	102 - 106	Layer	fill of [217] Dark greyish brown silty clay	25/11/16		2192 - 2201, 2225 - 2236
LROH 16	203	100 b	100 a	Cut	cut of circular feature	29/11/16		2179 - 2183
LROH 16	204	100 b	100 a	Fill	fill of [203] Dark greyish brown silty clay	29/11/16		2179 - 2183
LROH 16	205	101 b	101 a	Cut	cut of Pit	30/11/16		2184 - 2187
LROH 16	206	101 b	101 a	Fill	fill of [205] Dark greyish brown silty clay	30/11/16		2184 - 2187

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	207	109	107, 108	Fill	fill of [208] Dark greyish brown silty clay	2/12/2016		2213 - 2215
LROH 16	208	109	107, 108	Cut	NE quad of SFB 218	2/12/2016		2213 - 2215
LROH 16	209	109	107, 108	Fill	fill of [210] Dark greyish brown silty clay	6/12/2016		2213 - 2215
LROH 16	210	109	107, 108	Cut	SW quad of SFB 218	6/12/2016		2216, 2217
LROH 16	211	109		Fill	fill of [212] Dark greyish brown silty clay	6/12/2016		
LROH 16	212	109		Cut	Post hole in SFB 218	6/12/2016		2218
LROH 16	213			Fill	fill of [214] Dark greyish brown silty clay	6/12/2016		
LROH 16	214	109		Cut	Post hole in SFB 218	6/12/2016		2219
LROH 16	215			Fill	fill of [216] Dark greyish brown silty clay	6/12/2016		
LROH 16	216	109		Cut	Post hole in SFB 218	6/12/2016		2222
LROH 16	217	GPS	102 - 106	Cut	cut of chalk pit	7/12/2016		2192 - 2201, 2225 - 2236

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	218	109	107, 108	GRP	SFB	7/12/2016		2213 - 2221, 2270 - 2271, 2290 - 2294
LROH 16	219	110 b	110 a	Cut	cut of pit, containing vessel [302]	8/12/2016		2188 - 2191, 2237 - 2241, 2251 - 2253
LROH 16	220	110 b	110 a	Fill	fill of [219] Mid brownish grey sandy clay	8/12/2016		2188 - 2191, 2237 - 2241, 2251 - 2253
LROH 16	221	111 b	111 a	Fill	fill of [222] Dark blackish brown silty clay	8/12/2016		2242 - 2244
LROH 16	222	111 b	111 a	Cut	cut of pit	8/12/2016		2242 - 2244
LROH 16	223	111 b	112	Fill	fill of [224] Dark blackish brown silty clay	8/12/2016		2244 - 2246
LROH 16	224	111 b	112	Cut	cut of pit	8/12/2016		2244 - 2246

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	225	109	107, 108	Cut	SE quad of SFB 218	8/12/2016		2290 - 2294
LROH 16	226	109	107, 108	Fill	fill of [225] Dark greyish brown silty clay	8/12/2016		
LROH 16	227	109		Cut	Post hole in SFB 218	8/12/2016		2290 - 2294
LROH 16	228			Fill	fill of [227] Dark greyish brown silty clay	8/12/2016		
LROH 16	229	109		Cut	NW quad of SFB 218	9/12/2016		2290 - 2294
LROH 16	230			Fill	fill of [229] Dark greyish brown silty clay	9/12/2016		
LROH 16	231	109		Cut	Post hole in SFB 218	9/12/2016		2290 - 2294
LROH 16	232			Fill	fill of [231] Dark greyish brown silty clay	9/12/2016		
LROH 16	233	113 b	113 a	Cut	cut of post hole	12/12/2016		2259, 2260
LROH 16	234	113 b	113 a	Fill	fill of [233] Dark greyish brown silty clay	12/12/2016		2259, 2260

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	235	114 b	114 a	Cut	cut of post hole	12/12/2016		2261, 2262
LROH 16	236	114 b	114 a	Fill	fill of [235] Dark greyish brown silty clay	12/12/2016		2261, 2262
LROH 16	237	118 b	118 a	Cut	cut of post hole	12/12/2016		2272, 2273, 2278
LROH 16	238	118 b	118 a	Fill	fill of [237] Light brownish grey silty clay	12/12/2016		2272, 2273, 2278
LROH 16	239	118 d	118 c	Cut	cut of post hole	12/12/2016		2274, 2275, 2278
LROH 16	240	118 d	118 c	Fill	fill of [239] Light brownish grey silty clay	12/12/2016		2274, 2275, 2278
LROH 16	241	118 f	118 e	Cut	cut of post hole	12/12/2016		2276 - 2278

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	242	118 f	118 e	Fill	fill of [241] Light brownish grey silty clay	12/12/2016		2276 - 2278
LROH 16	243	115 d	115 a	Fill	fill of [244] Dark blackish grey silty clay	12/12/2016		2280, 2283
LROH 16	244	115 d	115 a	Cut	cut of post hole	12/12/2016		2280, 2283
LROH 16	245	115 d	115 b	Fill	fill of [246] Dark blackish grey silty clay	12/12/2016		2281, 2283
LROH 16	246	115 d	115 b	Cut	cut of post hole	12/12/2016		2281, 2283
LROH 16	247	115 d	115 c	Fill	fill of [248] Dark blackish grey silty clay	12/12/2016		2282, 2283
LROH 16	248	115 d	115 c	Cut	cut of pit	12/12/2016		2282, 2283

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	249	109		Cut	Post hole in SFB 218	12/12/2016		
LROH 16	250	109		Fill	fill of [249] Dark greyish brown silty clay	12/12/2016		
LROH 16	251	116 b	116 a	Cut	cut of post hole	12/12/2016		2284, 2285
LROH 16	252	116 b	116 a	Fill	fill of [251] Mid greyish brown silty clay	12/12/2016		2284, 2285
LROH 16	253	117 b	117 a	Cut	cut of stake hole	12/12/2016		2286, 2287
LROH 16	254	117 b	117 a	Fill	fill of [253] Dark greyish brown silty clay	12/12/2016		
LROH 16	255	119 b	119 a	Cut	cut of pit	13/12/2016		2288 - 2289
LROH 16	256	119 b	119 a	Fill	fill of [255] Mid greyish brown silty clay	13/12/2016		2288 - 2289

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	257	123	120 a, 120 b	GRP	SFB	13/12/2016		2302 - 2317
LROH 16	258	123	120 a, 120 b	Cut	NE quad of SFB 257	13/12/2016		2306 - 2311
LROH 16	259	123	120 a, 120 b	Cut	SW quad of SFB 257	13/12/2016		2302 - 2305
LROH 16	260		120 a, 120 b	Fill	upper fill of [258] light orangey brown silty clay	13/12/2016		2306 - 2311
LROH 16	261		120 a, 120 b	Fill	lower fill of [258] Dark greyish brown silty clay	13/12/2016		2306 - 2311
LROH 16	262		120 b	Fill	upper fill of [259] Light orangey brown silty clay	13/12/2016		2302 - 2305
LROH 16	263		120 b	Fill	lower fill of [259] Dark greyish brown silty clay	13/12/2016		2302 - 2305
LROH 16	264	123	120 b	Cut	SE quad of SFB 257	14/12/2016		2312 - 2316
LROH 16	265		120 a, 120 b	Fill	upper fill of [264] Light orangey brown silty	14/12/2016		

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
					clay			
LROH 16	266			Fill	lower fill of [264] Dark greyish brown silty clay	14/12/2016		
LROH 16	267			Fill	slumping fill of [258] light orangey brown silty clay	14/12/2016		2302 - 2305
LROH 16	268			Fill	fill of [269] Dark greyish brown silty clay	14/12/2016		2302 - 2305
LROH 16	269	123	121 a	Cut	cut of post hole	14/12/2016		2312 - 2316
LROH 16	270	123		Cut	NW quad of SFB 257	14/12/2016		2312 - 2316
LROH 16	271			Fill	upper fill of [270] Light orangey brown silty clay	14/12/2016		
LROH 16	272			Fill	lower fill of [270] Dark greyish brown silty clay	14/12/2016		
LROH 16	273	123	121 c	Cut	post hole in SFB 257	14/12/2016		2312 - 2316

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	274	123	121 c	Fill	fill of [273] Dark greyish brown silty clay	14/12/2016		2312 - 2316
LROH 16	275	123	121 b	Cut	post hole in SFB 257	14/12/2016		2312 - 2316
LROH 16	276	123	121 b	Fill	fill of [275] Dark greyish brown silty clay	14/12/2016		2312 - 2316
LROH 16	277	122 b	122 a	Fill	fill of [278] Dark blackish grey silty clay	15/12/2016		
LROH 16	278	122 b	122 a	Cut	cut of post hole	15/12/2016		2318, 2319
LROH 16	279		124	Fill	fill of [280] Mid greyish brown silty clay	15/12/2016		2321 - 2325
LROH 16	280	126	124	Cut	cut of SFB 301	15/12/2016		2321 - 2329, 2334
LROH 16	281	126	125 a	Cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2330
LROH 16	282		125 a	Fill	fill of [281] Light greyish brown silty clay	16/12/2016		2326 - 2330
LROH 16	283	126	125 a	cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2330

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	284		125 a	fill	fill of [283] Light greyish brown silty clay	16/12/2016		2326 - 2330
LROH 16	285	126	125 a	cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2330
LROH 16	286		125 a	fill	fill of [285] Light greyish brown silty clay	16/12/2016		2326 - 2330
LROH 16	287	126	125 b	cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329, 2331
LROH 16	288		125 b	fill	fill of [287] Light greyish brown silty clay	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329, 2331
LROH 16	289	126	125 b	cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329
LROH 16	290		125 b	fill	fill of [289] Light greyish Brown silty clay	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329
LROH 16	291	126	125 c	cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329, 2331
LROH 16	292		125 c	fill	fill of [291] Light greyish brown silty clay	16/12/2016		
LROH 16	293	126	125 c	cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329, 2331
LROH 16	294		125 c	fill	fill of [293] Light greyish brown silty clay	16/12/2016		

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	295	126	125 d	cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329, 2332
LROH 16	296		125 d	fill	fill of [295] Light greyish brown silty clay	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329, 2332
LROH 16	297	126	125 e	cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329, 2332
LROH 16	298		125 e	fill	fill of [297] Light greyish brown silty clay	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329, 2332
LROH 16	299	126	125 f	cut	post hole in SFB 301	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329
LROH 16	300		125 f	fill	fill of [299] Light greyish brown silty clay	16/12/2016		2326 - 2329
LROH 16	301	126	124, 125 a - g	GRP	SFB	16/12/2016		2326 - 2334
LROH 16	302	110 b	110 a	Fill	Vessel fill of [219]	8/12/2016		2188 - 2191, 2237 - 2241, 2251 - 2253
LROH 16	303			GRP/Fill	Fills [207], [209], [226], [230] of SFB 218	12/16/2016		
LROH 16	304			GRP/Fill	Upper fills [260], [262], [265], [271] of SFB 257	12/16/2016		

Site Code	Context Number	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
LROH 16	305			GRP/Fill	Lower fills [261], [263], [266], [272] of SFB 257	12/16/2016		
LROH 16	306	101 B, 111 B	101 A, 111 A	GRP	Pit Cluster, [205], [222] and [224]	12/16/2016		

Appendix 2: Lithic Assessment (Barry Bishop)

Information supplied by Barry Bishop identified the flint artefact recovered from quarry pit [217] as a large flint blade with edge damage possibly suggesting use but is perhaps more likely to be post-depositional damage. Blades are usually dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, however as it was not found in a secure context its interpretational value is limited and no further analysis is required.

Appendix 3: Romano-British Pottery Assessment (Eniko Hudak)

The excavations at London Road, Overton (LROH16) yielded a very small assemblage of Romano-British pottery totalling 11 sherds (459g, 1.19 EVEs). The pottery was fully quantified using the standard measures of sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using the Winchester form and fabric codes following the practice of the Winchester city excavations (Biddulph and Booth 2011).

The pottery was recovered from eight individually numbered contexts, six containing a single sherd only. All sherds but one were residual in post-Roman contexts. The sherds are abraded/heavily abraded, and some show signs of post-firing modifications. There are three complete base sherds in the assemblage: one greyware sherd from context [226] with a perforation on the edge; and two Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated bases with footrings from [206] and [230], both of which seem to have been reshaped and now have parallel/angular sides above the footring. This suggests some form of secondary use after breakage.

There is a limited range of fabrics represented in the assemblage, including Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated Wares (JMW) and New Forest Parchment Wares (UFN, UMP), both dated to the late 3rd-4th centuries AD. Forms include a flagon in UFN, which can be best paralleled with Fulford type 11.1 (1975: Figure 10) normally occurring in the colour-coated not the parchment fabric. There is also a small rim fragment of possibly a funnel-neck beaker in ZF, and a type C68 bead-rim bowl in JMW with rouletted decoration dated to AD300-400+ (Young 1977).

All of the pottery has been fully recorded and therefore needs no further analysis. The small size of the assemblage and the degree of residuality limit the discussion, however, the reshaped base sherds are an interesting feature of the assemblage possibly representing Roman pottery being retained for secondary uses. The nearby excavation at London Road also noted late Roman pottery found in a sunken feature building, where apart from a single sherd there was no other evidence of late Roman activity on the site (Lyne 2005). Lyne suggests that the Saxon inhabitants may have acquired these sherds from another source (*ibid.*).

Context	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs	Spotdate
202	1	6		AD250-400+
204	1	5		AD50-400+
206	1	51		AD270-400+
207	2	59	1.00	AD250-400+

Context	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs	Spotdate
226	1	215		AD50-400+
230	1	66		AD270-400+
272	1	3	0.08	AD50-400+
279	3	54	0.11	AD300-400+
TOTAL	11	459	1.19	

Table 1 – Quantification per context and spotdates

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Appendix 4: Romano-British Stone and Ceramics Building Material Assessment (Kevin Hayward)

SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest material	dated	Spot date	Spot date with mortar	
204	Roman fabric B	Abraded small Roman fragment	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
206	Roman fabrics D, E.3 and G	Roman <i>tegulae</i> and tiles	4	50	400	200	400	200-400	No mortar
207	Roman fabric C	Roman brick	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
209	Roman fabrics C;E.2, and G	Roman bricks and <i>tegulae</i>	6	50	400	200	400	200-400	No mortar
221	Fabric C	Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
226	3111	Agglestone gritty sandstone roof?	2	190	400	190	400	190-400	No mortar
230	Fabric B	Roman tiles	2	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
232	3116	Abraded and small lower chalk fragments	3	50	1800	50	1800	50-1800	No mortar
256	Fabric C	Roman bricks and tiles	3	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
272	3111; 3108	Ferruginous sandstone rubble; Brownstone paver	6	50	400	50	400	200-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest material	dated	Spot date	Spot date with mortar	
279	3102	Abraded fired clay	1	1500B C	1666	1500B C	1666	1500BC- 1666	No mortar

Introduction

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). The appropriate Museum of Winchester building material fabric code was then allocated to each item.

The Roman Building Material

This small sized Roman assemblage (30 fragments, 1.77 kg) is fragmentary in condition which would suggest that it has been reused, dumped or both. By form, there are a high proportion of tiles and less brick. Three *tegulae* fragments were collected from [206] and [209].

The usual groups of Roman fabrics for Winchester are represented. Fabric C dominates (48.86% by weight) with small quantities of other fabrics group as G (19.81 by weight), D (13 % by weight), and E (8.47% by weight). The examples are small and abraded. Burnt clay attesting to the presence of a daub structure was identified in a small lump [279].

Three different type rocks were identified, which included some fragments of abraded ferruginous and gritty sandstone that can be used as a roofing material (3111, one of them the subtype Agglestone from the Hampshire basin). A brownstone paver and three abraded and small chalk fragments (3116; Lower chalk, from ziz-zag beds) were also found.

Recommendations

In summary, this is a small unremarkable broken-up assemblage, probably salvaged from a Roman structure nearby. No further analysis of the material is necessary.

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Appendix 5: Pottery Assessment (Chris Jarrett)

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site. The pottery dates to the prehistoric, early Saxon and medieval periods. The material contains only a small number of sherds (sixteen) that show evidence of abrasion or lamination. The pottery is largely fragmentary, with only one early Saxon vessel having a near complete profile. However, the pottery could on the whole be assigned to a vessel shape and datable forms and decoration are noted amongst the early Saxon pottery. Generally, the vessels for all of the periods represented were disposed of soon after breakage and were subject to secondary, possibly tertiary deposition processes. Pottery was found in sixteen contexts. All of the individual contexts produced small groups of pottery (fewer than 30 sherds), except for four deposits that produced medium sized groups (30–100 sherds) of pottery.

All the pottery (288 sherds, representing some 137 vessels and weighting 5.471kg, none of which was unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weights. The pottery has been classified according to Lyne (2005), although his prehistoric and early Saxon fabric types have been expanded upon. The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

Pottery types and distribution

The pottery can be quantified for the following periods:

Prehistoric: 73 sherds, 4 ENV, 1.618kg

Early Saxon: 212 sherds, 130 ENV, 4.092kg

Medieval: three sherds, 3 ENV, 31g

Prehistoric

The prehistoric fabric types are all coarse, calcined flint-tempered wares:

BA.2A: handmade fabric with profuse 1.00mm calcined flint and 0.50mm quartz filler in a fine silty matrix, 58 sherds, 1 ENV, 1.483kg

BA.2B : handmade fabric with profuse 1.00mm calcined flint and 0.50mm quartz filler in a fine sandy matrix, 15 sherds, 3 sherds, 135 sherds

The forms represented in the prehistoric pottery are difficult to identify. The most complete vessel represented occurs in fabric BA.2A and survives as a flat base with a cylindrical wall: possibly a bucket-shaped vessel. The interior of the base appears to be covered in discrete, closely spaced finger tip impressions. The vessel may date to the Deverel-Rimbury period (1600–1000 BC).

All of the prehistoric pottery was recovered from deposit [302] and given the small find number 103.

Early Saxon pottery types

There is a notable range of fabrics amongst the early Saxon pottery that includes those with a fine matrix (fabric group ES1), quartz-tempered (fabric group ES2), iron-stained quartz-tempered (fabric group ES3), red sandstone-tempered (fabric group ES4) and sandstone-tempered (fabric group ES5) wares. There are also three organic/chaff-tempered wares (fabric group ES6-8), which can occur throughout the early and mid Saxon periods, although these wares are usually more frequent in the late 6th to mid 8th century and often characterise pottery groups of this date. In this assemblage, organic-tempered wares ES7 and ES8 are found with or occur in the form of lugged jars that date from the late 6th century.

Suffixes have been added to the codes to denote variants that are finer (FINE) or coarser (COAR), or contain additional, less significant calcareous (CALC), flint (FL), ironstone (IRST) or organic (O) inclusions or tempering. Most of the vessels have wiped surfaces, except for a few examples with one or more burnished surfaces.

ES.1A: silt tempered, quartz (sparse: 0.5 – 1.0mm) and calcareous inclusions, 8 sherds, 7 ENV, 160g, form; jar

ES.1B: silt tempered, quartz (sparse: 0.5 – 1.0mm), sparse flint, 11 sherds, 6 ENV, 228g, form; jar; rounded. A sherd occurs with rusticated decoration

ES.1BO: as for ES.1B and with organic inclusions, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 49g, form; jar

ES.1C: silt tempered, iron-stained quartzes (sparse: 0.5 – 1.0mm), sparse flint, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 29g, form; unidentified

ES.2: frequent quartz (0.5 – 1.0mm), 49 sherds, 17 ENV, 1178g, forms; bowl; small rounded, jar; lugged, rounded (one with bossed decoration)

ES.2 CALC: as for ES.2 and with calcareous material, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form; jar

ES.2 FINE: a finer version of ES2, 4 sherds, 2 ENV, 100g, forms; bowl: inturned, jar squat biconical

ES.2O: as for ES2 and with organic inclusions, 8 sherds, 4 ENV, 141g, form; jar: rounded, squat

ES.3B: hard, grey, frequent black ironstone, frequent sub-angular iron-stained quartz, 9 sherds, 5 ENV, 231g, forms; bowl: rounded, jar: slack-profiled

ES.3B FINE: a finer version of ES.3B, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 25g, form; unidentified

ES.3B O: as for ES.3B with organics, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 63g, form; unidentified

ES.3C: hard, oxidised or grey surfaces, frequent sub-angular iron-stained quartz, 38 sherds, 24 ENV, 814g, forms: jar; rounded, slack-profiled. Also single sherds with either cordoned, corrugated and *schlikung* decoration

ES.3C FINE: a finer version of ES.3C, 4 sherds, 3 ENV, 110g, form; unidentified

ES.4: profuse multi-coloured quartzes up to 1.5 mm, red sandstone up to 3mm, 4 sherds, 2 ENV, 43g, form; jar: squat rounded

ES.5A: hard, oxidised and reduced, frequent quartzes and clear sandstone clusters, flint can be present, 23 sherds, 18 ENV, 439g, forms; carinated bowl or jar with stamped circles and comb point stabbed decoration, jar: rounded, a 'saucer', lid or lamp

ES.5A COAR: a coarser version of the ES.5A fabric, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14g, form; unidentified

ES.5A FINE: a finer version of the ES.5A fabric, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form; unidentified

ES.5B: hard, reduced, frequent iron-stained quartzes and iron-stained sandstone clusters, some iron ore, 21 sherds, 14 ENV, 240g, forms; bowl: rounded, jar: biconical, unidentified form. Also a sherd with rusticated decoration

ES.5B FL: as for ES.5B and with occasional flint inclusions, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form; unidentified

ES.5B IRS: as for ES.5B and with occasional ironstone inclusions, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form; jar: squat

ES.5B OFL: as for ES.5B and with occasional organics and flint inclusions, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g, form; unidentified

ES.5C: hard, reduced, clusters of clear and rose quartz sandstone, fine silty/sandy matrix, sometimes with sparse organics and flint, 5 sherds, 5 ENV, 38g, form; jar: rounded

ES.5D: hard, reduced/or semi oxidised, with angular 'cracked' quartz, 5 sherds, 3 ENV, 42g, form; unidentified

ES.5D COAR: a coarse version of ES.5D, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form; unidentified

ES.6: moderate organics, moderate quartzes, sparse clear quartz, angular quartz sandstone clusters and variants with flint and quartz, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 58g, form; jar

ES.7: hard, reduced, sparse to moderate organics, moderate large rounded quartzes, rose coloured and fractured clear quartzes, 5 sherds, 3 ENV, 43g, form; jar: lugged

ES.8: hard, reduced, sparse to moderate organics, fine, rounded, mostly clear quartzes, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 12g, form; bowl: rounded

MISC: Miscellaneous (abraded), 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form; unidentified

A small number of contexts are recorded that date to the 5th to early 6th century as indicated by either the forms or decoration present (Hamerow 1993; Blackmore 2008). The most datable vessel shape is biconical jars and two examples were solely found in context [279] and notably consists firstly, of a wall sherd decorated with multiple incised horizontal lines on the upper wall (fabric ES.5B). Secondly,

the vessel consists of the rim and body sherds of a squat biconical jar (fabric ES.2 FINE). Jars are the most common shape recorded in these early 5th-6th century dated groups and the rims are all simple and upright with short necks, the exception being a small rounded jar with an everted rim (context [279]). Two bowls are recognised from this period, one of which was too fragmentary for it to be assigned to a specific profile (fabric ES.2, context [261]) while an inturned example was also noted (fabric ES.2 FINE, context [279]). Also of interest is a large fragment of a well-potted saucer shaped vessel (fabric ES.5A, context [230]), that may have been a lid or a lamp, although there are no deposits surviving to indicate the latter.

The early 5th-6th century dated decoration is notable as a body sherd from a vessel with a cordon (fabric ES.3C, context [261]), while two other vessels have corrugated external surfaces (fabric ES.3C, context [279] and fabric ES.5a, context [230]). Two other sherds have rusticated (pinched surfaces) and occur in fabrics ES.1B (context [230]) and ES.5B (context [279]), while a single sherd has an external coarse slipping or a *schiklung* finish (fabric ES.3C, context [279]).

Lugged jars are dated from the late 6th to 7th century and these occurred in contexts [209] and [226] and provided the dating for their deposition. The fragments of lugged jars occurred in fabric ES.2 (context [226]) and with a slack body profile made in fabric ES.7A (context [209]). A slack profiled jar was noted (fabric ES.3B, context [226]). The rims from three different rounded bowls are recorded and were made in either fabrics ES.3B (contexts [209] and [226]) or ES.5B (context [209]). Of interest is a carinated sherd from either a bowl or a jar that is decorated with two discrete small circular stamps on the apex of the carination, while on the upper wall are remnants of what appear to be diagonally stamped comb points (fabric ES.5A, context [226]). Organic tempered wares (fabrics ES.7A and ES.8, context [209]) also occurred in late 6th-7th century dated deposits.

Additionally, context [233] produced a small body sherd with a lug made in fabric ES.5B that can only be broadly dated to the early Saxon period.

A shoulder sherd from a rounded jar is of interest as it appears to show evidence for two grooves that would have delineated two missing bosses (fabric ES.2, context [261]). Vessels of this type are dated to the 6th and particularly the 7th century.

Several deposits (contexts [206], [207], [223], [256], [262], [263], [272] and [284]) could only be broadly dated to the period c. 400–750 as they contained early Saxon fabric types, although the forms are long-lived and devoid of dateable decoration. Bowls occur as three rounded examples, all noted in context [207] (fabrics ES.2 and ES.3B). The jars are mostly rounded in profile and include examples with upright rims (fabric ES.2, context [263] and fabric ES.2O, context [262]), besides jars with slightly everted rim (fabric ES.2, context [256] and (fabric ES.5A, context [207]), the latter possibly a characteristic more so of the 6th and 7th century.

Medieval

M.3: handmade fabric with profuse up to 0.5mm multi-coloured quartz and leached out chalk, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 31g, form: cooking pot.

All the medieval pottery was solely recovered from context [202] and only found as one fabric type: M3, which is distinctive by the voids left by leached out chalk. The only form identifiable was the convex base of a cooking pot or jar, although it shows no evidence for being used to cook with. The pottery type is likely to date to the 12th to 14th century.

Distribution

Table 1 shows the distribution of the pottery and for each context containing pottery the size of the group, number of sherds, estimated number of vessels, weight and a spot date.

Context	Size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Spot date
202	S	3	3	31	Medieval
206	S	1	1	7	400–750
207	M	30	23	374	400–750
209	S	25	18	248	Late 6th-7th century
223	S	1	1	7	400–750
226	M	59	25	902	Late 6th-7th century
230	S	17	10	392	5th-early 6th century
232	S	1	1	17	400–750
256	S	9	6	140	400–750
261	S	8	7	191	5th-early 6th century
262	S	2	1	73	400–750
263	S	16	6	689	400–750

Context	Size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Spot date
272	S	6	6	211	400–750
279	M	35	23	821	5th-early 6th century
284	S	2	2	20	400–750
302	M	73	4	1618	Bronze age

Table 1. LROH16: distribution of the pottery showing for each context containing pottery, the size of the group, number of sherds, estimated number of vessels, weight and a spot date. S; small, M: medium, ENV: estimated number of vessels

Significance, potential and recommendations

The pottery has significance at a local level and demonstrates activity for the Prehistoric, early Saxon and medieval periods and generally follows that of the ceramics recovered from the archaeological evaluation of the study area (Timby 2015). Generally the pottery assemblage is also comparable to that of the finds found to the south of LROH16 (site code: LRO04/62: Lyne 2005) and therefore the pottery types present fit the ceramic profile of the area. The potential of the pottery is to date the features it was recovered from and inform upon prehistoric, early Saxon and medieval activity on the site. It is recommended that a publication report is undertaken on the pottery and that the prehistoric pottery is reassessed by a specialist in that field. It is further recommended that 29 vessels are illustrated to supplement the text.

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Appendix 6: Glass assessment (Chris Jarrett)

A single fragment of glass was recovered from the archaeological excavation: a Roman period bluish-green natron soda vessel fragment. The sherd is flat with a squared ridge, containing a dimple, on one side and may possibly represent the base of an optically blown square-section vessel. The item was found with early Saxon pottery in context [272] and it has been considered that the item was collected and curated by early Saxon inhabitants of the study area. However, Roman period activity was revealed during the evaluation phase of the LROH16 site and also to the south of the study area in a previous excavation (Morgan-Shelbourne 2016; Taylor 2015). Therefore the glass fragment may relate more so to the Roman period of activity or in the vicinity of the site.

The glass has some significance as it possibly represents an early Saxon curated item. If a publication report is required then information should be taken from this report. A photograph of the glass fragment is required to supplement the text.

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Appendix 7: Metal Work and Slag Assessment (Dominic McAtominey)

The excavations recovered a small assemblage of twenty-four iron objects. They all came exclusively from the fills of SFBs 218, 257 and 301. The assemblage of iron artefacts is split fairly evenly, with thirteen complete or fragments of nail and eleven pieces of iron slag. The nails, though corroded, where identifiable correspond to the type with round flat heads (Wastling 2009, type A, fig 4.1 cited in Powell 2015 p80). The TVAS excavation to the South also demonstrated the same concentration of metal artefacts found within the single SFB (Taylor 2015). The slag provides little information except further evidence that iron production was taking place on or near the site.

In summary, the small metal work assemblage demonstrates that the SFBs on this site may have been metalworking structures, however the finds themselves have little significance and no further assessment of the assemblage is recommended.

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Appendix 8: Coin Assessment (Chris Faine)

The coin (SF105) found in SFB 301 though quite illegible has been identified as a *nummus* of the VICTORIA AVGGG type. The ruler is uncertain but the type dates 388-402 AD (House of Theodosius).

A catalogue entry would be: SF 105. Context 279. *Nummus* of the house of Theodosius. AD 388-402.
Obverse: Illegible Reverse: Probably VICTORIA AVGGG Victory advancing left.

Appendix 9: Animal Bone Assessment (Alexie Holmes)

Introduction

The following is an assessment of the animal bone assemblage recovered from land north of London Road, Overton (LROH16). This report was commissioned by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (West) and is intended to be included within the site's assessment report.

Methodology

All bone specimens have been recorded to species/taxonomic category. Specimens that are unable to be attributed to species, such as ribs, vertebrae and fragments of long bone, have been categorised into "large, medium and small mammal", in order to support already identified species within this assemblage.

Analysis has followed established techniques and methodologies in which, details of the element, species, bone portion, and taphonomic data have been recorded. Publications used throughout analysis include Hillson, 1992, 2005 and O'Connor, 2000 with regards to mammal bones. Avian identification has been carried out with reference to Cohen & Serjeantson, 1996. Any and all butchery marks present have been identified with the use of Crabtree & Campana, 2008 and Rixson, 1989.

Results

This is a very minimal assemblage containing a total of 83 bone specimens, of which only five specimens are identifiable to species. This assemblage has been recovered from a total of nine contexts, with context [207] presenting the largest quantity of animal bone.

Of the identifiable specimens, pig can be seen to be the most highly represented species, with a total of five specimens. Two of these are identified as teeth, one small canine and one molar (m4), both of which have originated from a mature animal.

One sheep bone has been identified. This consists of a broken molar (m1) also from a mature animal.

Of the unidentified specimens, a total of 8 can be seen to have come from a large mammal, the remaining are all identified as medium mammals. Unfortunately given the small size of this assemblage, no indication of butchery or pathology can be identified.

As this is such a minimal assemblage, it seems unlikely that any further work will need to be carried out on this material.

Bibliography

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Crabtree, P., & Campana, D. (2008). Traces of Butchery and Bone Working. In B. Adams & J. Crabtree (Eds.), *Comparative Skeletal Anatomy: A photographic Atlas for Medical Examiners* (p. 325). Totowa: Humana Press.

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Appendix 10: Environmental Sampling Assessment (E Richards and Dr N Watson, ARCA)

Introduction

This document reports on an assessment of 19 samples excavated at the London Road (LHOH 16) site by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) in 2016.

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.

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.

Methodology

The samples were processed in their entirety by flotation using meshes of 1mm and 250 µm for the residue and flot 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.

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 ++++.

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

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**.

Tabulated Results

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
206	2000		pot	49.23	
			burnt bone	3.79	
			CBM	36.92	tessera
			burnt flint	33.11	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
207	2001				
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
209	2002				
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
215	2003		iron	6.96	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
220	2004		pot	34.50	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
226	2005		burnt flint	4.40	
			charcoal	2.27	
			iron	3.05	
			pot	2.93	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
223	2006		burnt flint	24.96	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
230	2007		pot	3.94	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/	Material	Weight (g)	Comments

		residue			
256	2008		pot	5.54	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
265	2009		burnt flint	15.64	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
266	2010		burnt flint	220.20	
			iron	12.97	
			pot	5.09	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
271	2011		burnt flint	24.91	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
272	2012		pot	2.47	
			burnt flint	195.73	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
263/260?	2013		pot	17.05	
			burnt flint	3.39	
			worked flint?	1.39	
			cbm?	7.34	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the pottery and worked flint is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
268	2014				
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context	Sample	Flot/	Material	Weight	Comments
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No.	No.	residue		(g)	
			worked flint	2.50	
261	2015	flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the worked flint is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
274	2016				
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
279	2017		pot	8.24	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/ residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
220	2018				
	2018.2 fill of 103		pot	49.44	
	2018.3 fill of 103		pot	4.56	

		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains
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Further analysis of the pottery is recommended.

Appendix 11. OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-280829

Project details

Project name LAND TO THE NORTH OF LONDON ROAD, OVERTON,
HAMPSHIRE POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Short description of the project This report concerns the results of an archaeological investigation on Land to the North of London Road, Overton Hampshire NGR SU 451905 150027. The excavation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) West from 22nd November to 16th December 2016. This investigation comprised a 0.64ha excavation area which revealed a total of 21 discrete archaeological features including 3 Sunken Feature Buildings as well as a number of pits and post holes, an in situ pottery vessel and a large anomaly likely to be a Marl pit. The archaeology has been clearly disturbed by ploughing and the varying levels of overburden across the site have led to differing levels of preservation.

Project dates Start: 22-11-2016 End: 16-12-2016

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes LROH16 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type SUNKEN FEATURED BUILDING Early Medieval

Monument type PIT Early Medieval

Monument type PIT Medieval

Monument type POST HOLE Uncertain

Significant Finds VESSEL Middle Bronze Age

Significant Finds COIN Roman

Investigation type "Open-area excavation"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England

Site location HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE OVERTON Land North of
London Road, Overton

Postcode RG25 3DZ

Study area 8.2 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 51905 50027 51.246538241884 -1.256268362517 51 14 47 N 001
15 22 W Point

Project creators

Name of PCA West
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Consulting
originator

Project design PCA West
originator

Project Paul McCulloch
director/manager

Project supervisor Dominic McAtominey

Project archives

Physical Archive Hampshire Cultural Trust
recipient

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

Digital Archive Hampshire Cultural Trust
recipient

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital
available photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive Hampshire Cultural Trust
recipient

Paper Media "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',
available Research', General
Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Land North of London Road, Overton, Hampshire: WSI for archaeological works - strip, map and sample

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West)

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West)

Place of issue or Winchester
publication

Description Written Scheme of Investigation

Project

bibliography 2

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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

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

Other bibliographic Report Number 12647
details

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West)

Place of issue or Winchester
publication

Description Archaeological trial trench evaluation report.

Entered by Dominic McAtominey (dommca92@gmail.com)

Entered on 29 March 2017

Appendix 12: Site Photographs (Plates 1–12)



Plate 1: Vessel SF103 in situ



Plate 2: Vessel SF103 Excavated



Plate 3: Excavating SFB 218 View Facing South East



Plate 4: Quadrants of SFB 218 View Facing North



Plate 5: SFB 218 Fully Excavated View Facing West



Plate 6: SFB 257 Fully Excavated View Facing South



Plate 7: South Facing Section of SFB 301 View Facing North



Plate 8: SFB 301 Fully Excavated View Facing East



Plate 9: Pit [255] Half Sectioned View Facing West



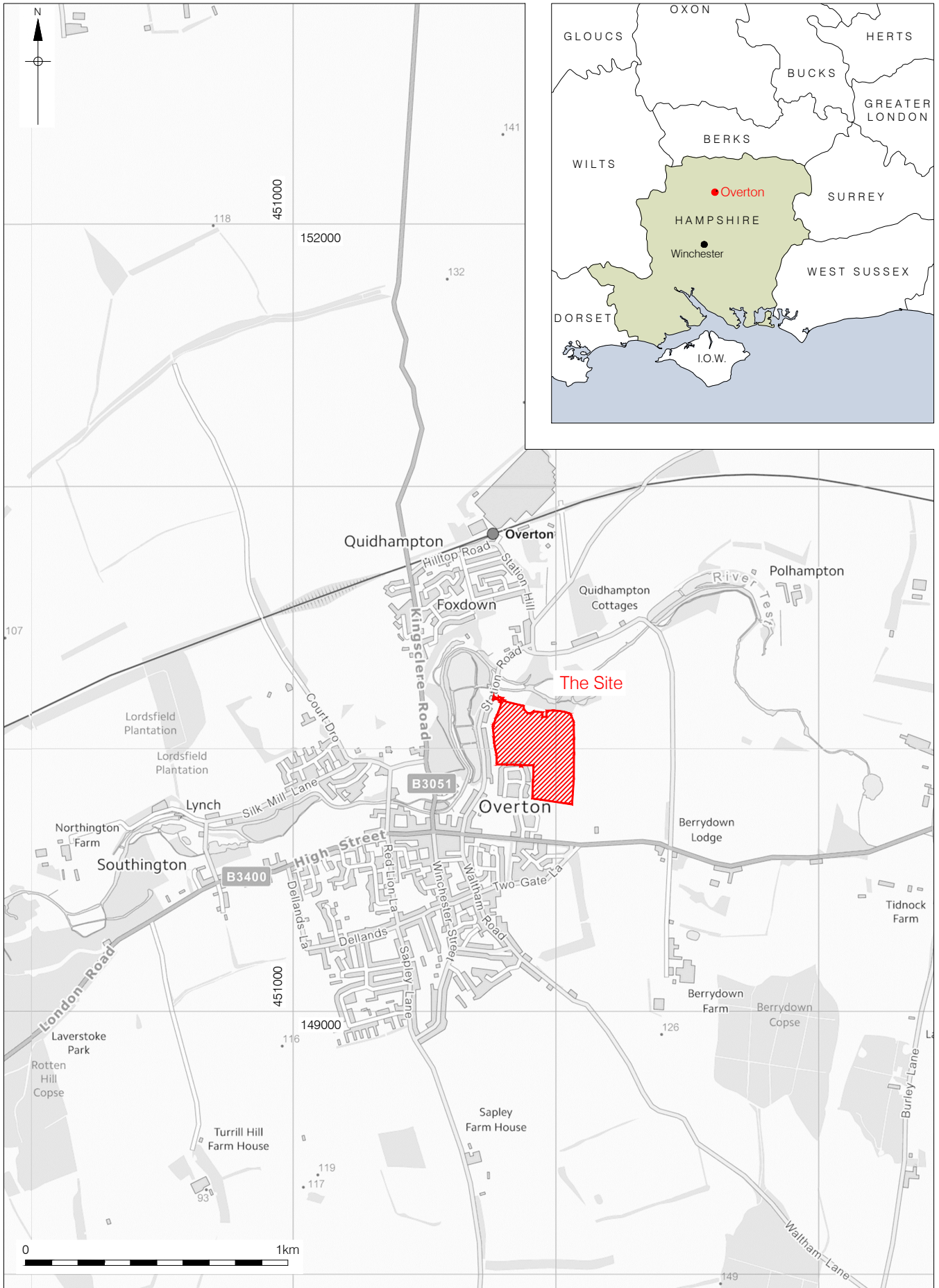
Plate 10: Machine Excavating [217] View North East



Plate 11: Extent of [217] View Facing South



Plate 12: Pit [203] Half Sectioned View Facing South

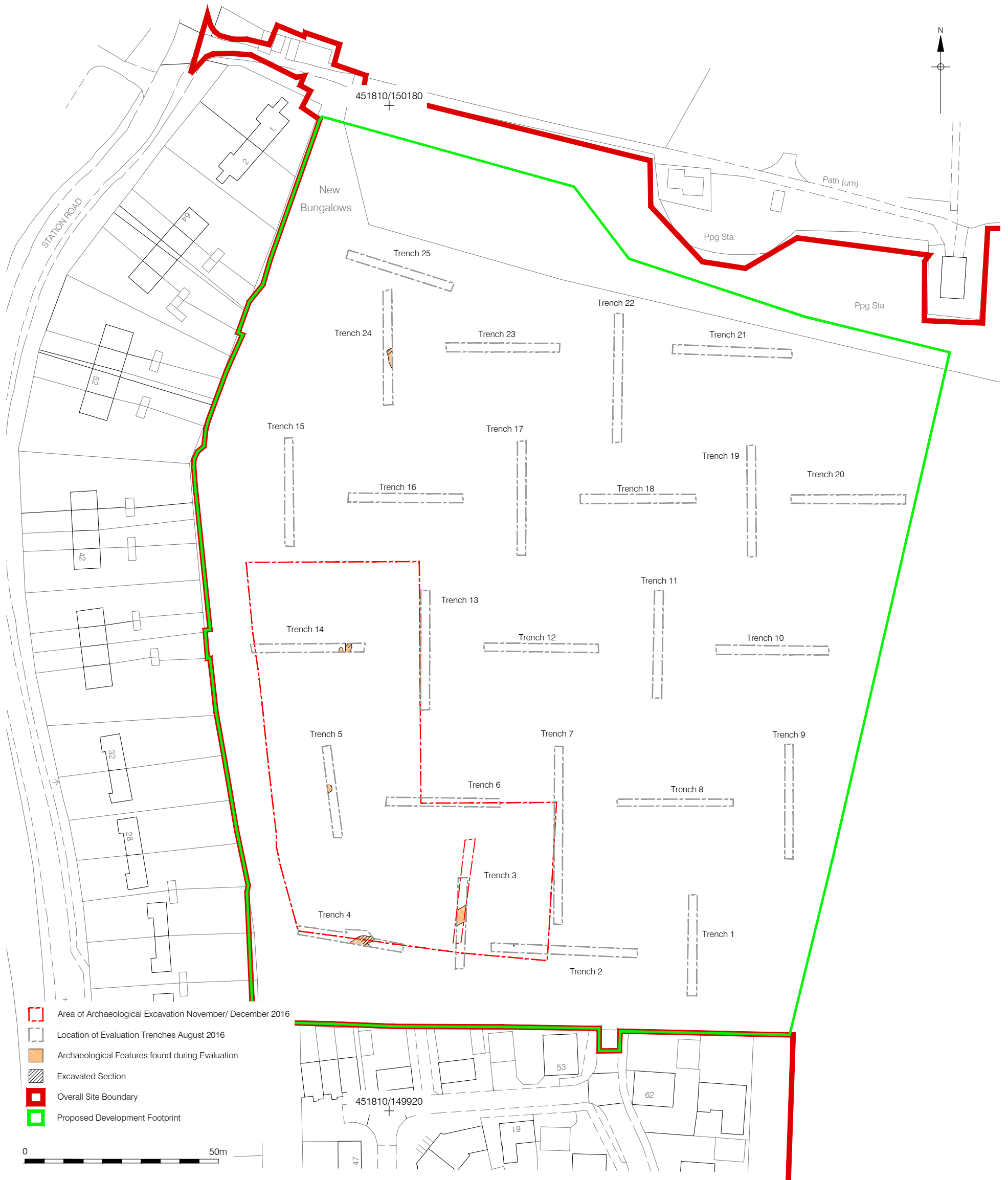


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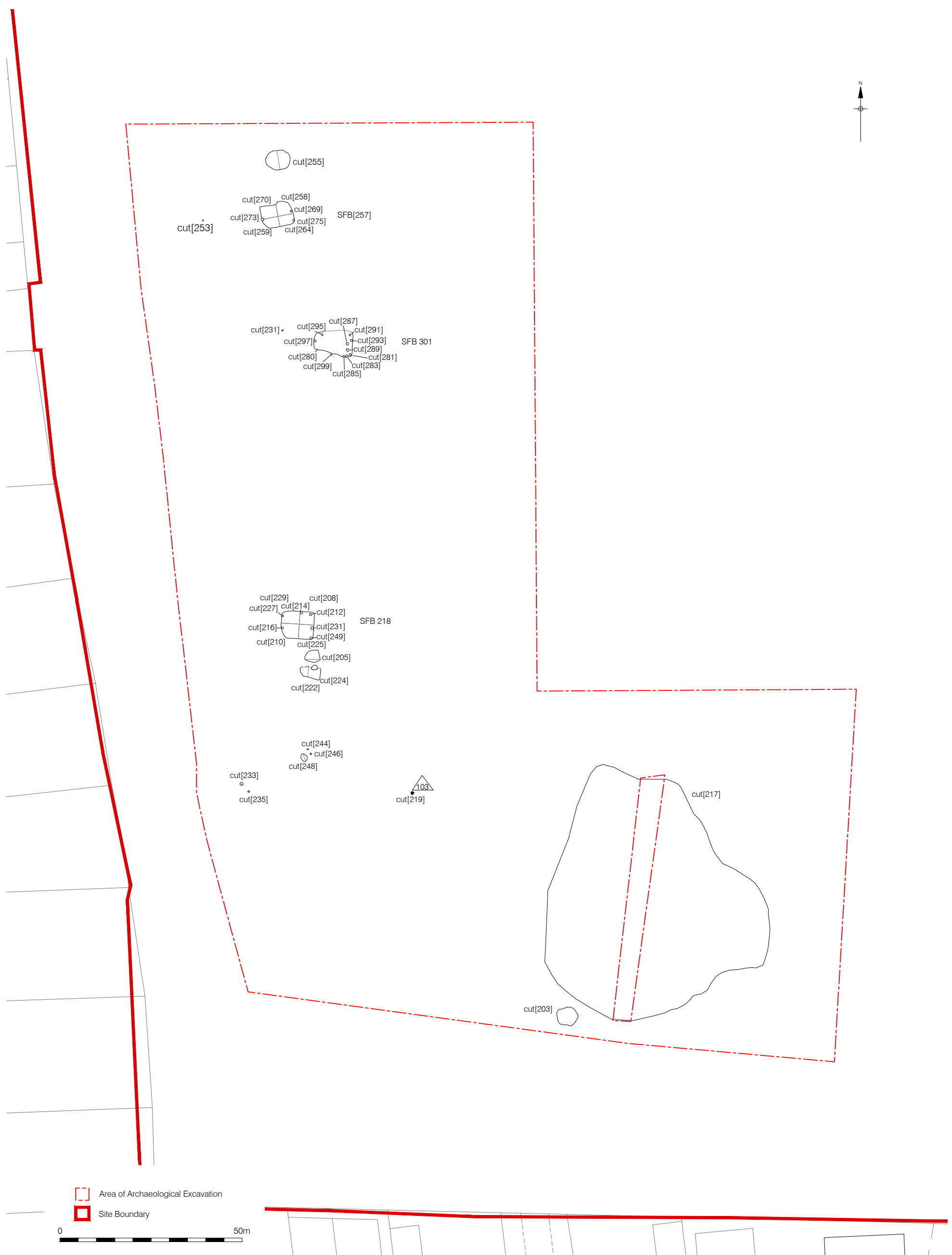
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 and 1:20,000 at A4



- Area of Archaeological Excavation November/ December 2016
- Location of Evaluation Trenches August 2016
- Archaeological Features found during Evaluation
- Excavated Section
- Overall Site Boundary
- Proposed Development Footprint

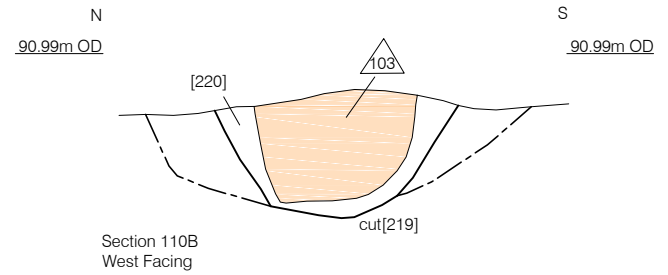
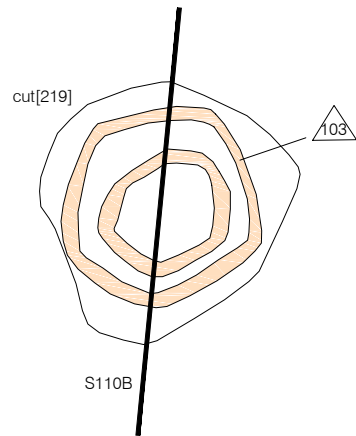
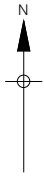
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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A3



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Figure 3
 Excavated Area showing all features
 1:400 at A3



 In Situ Ceramic Pot



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Figure 4
Drawing 110, Feature [219]
Plan and Section 1:10 at A4

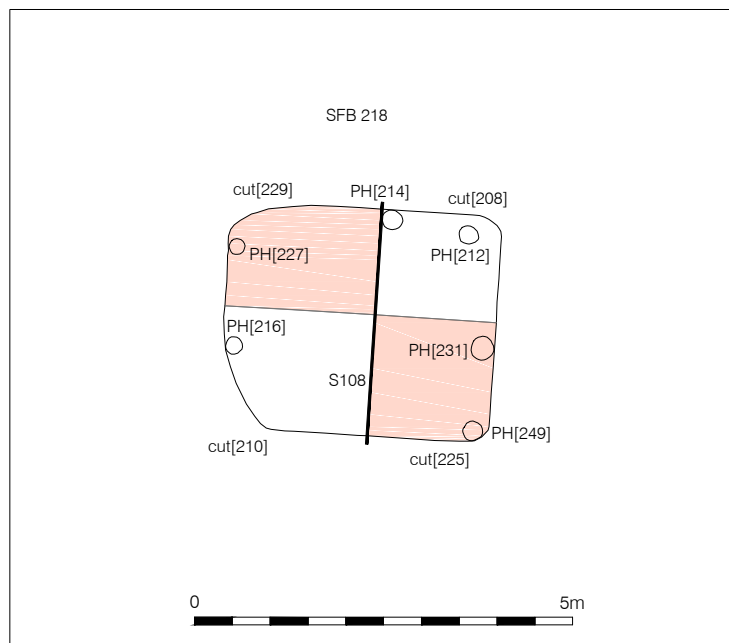
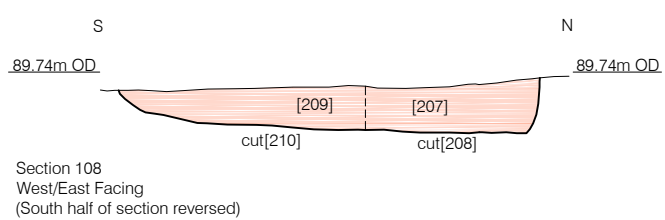
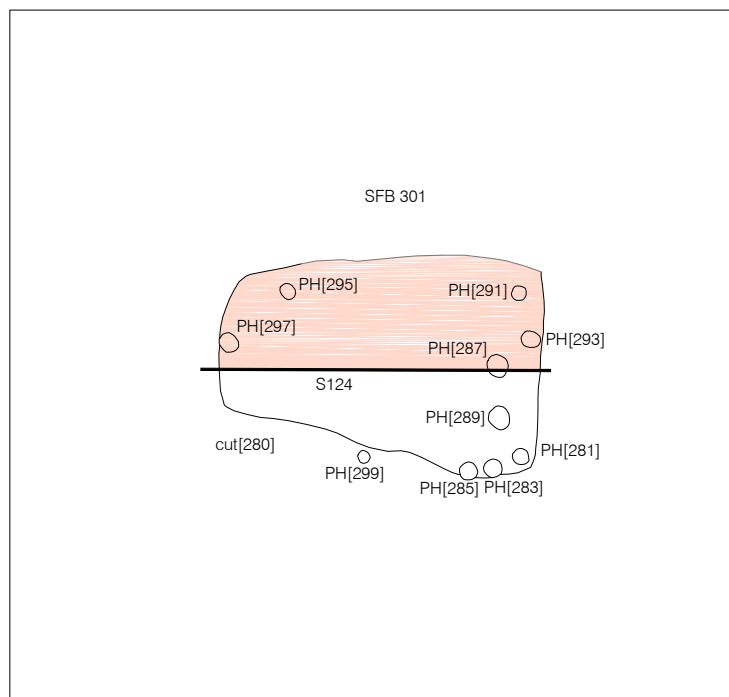
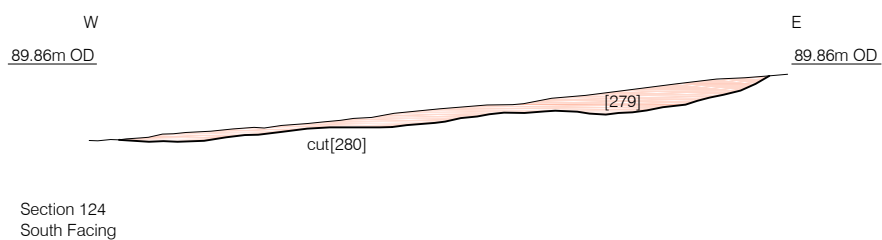
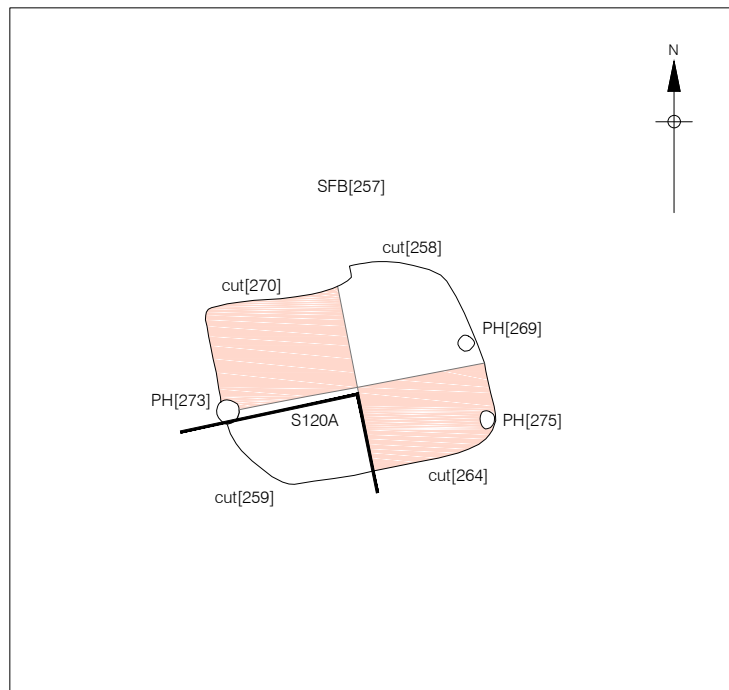
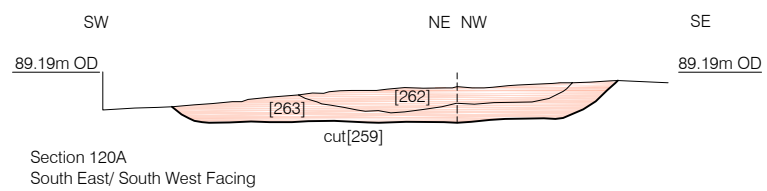
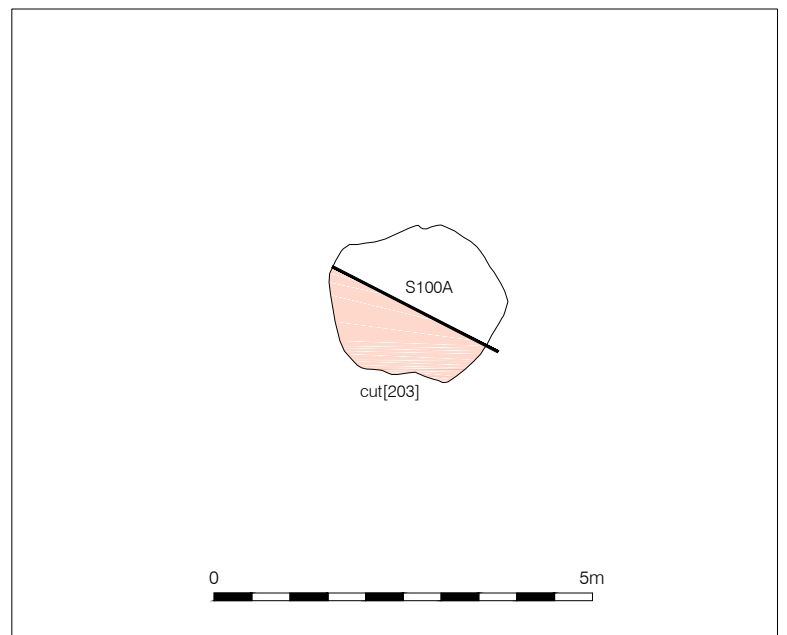
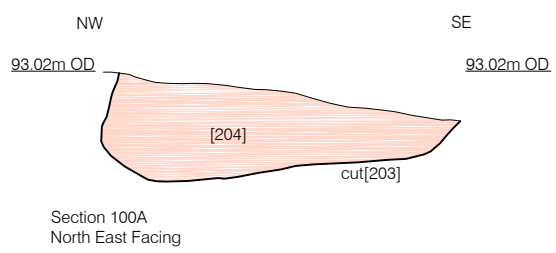
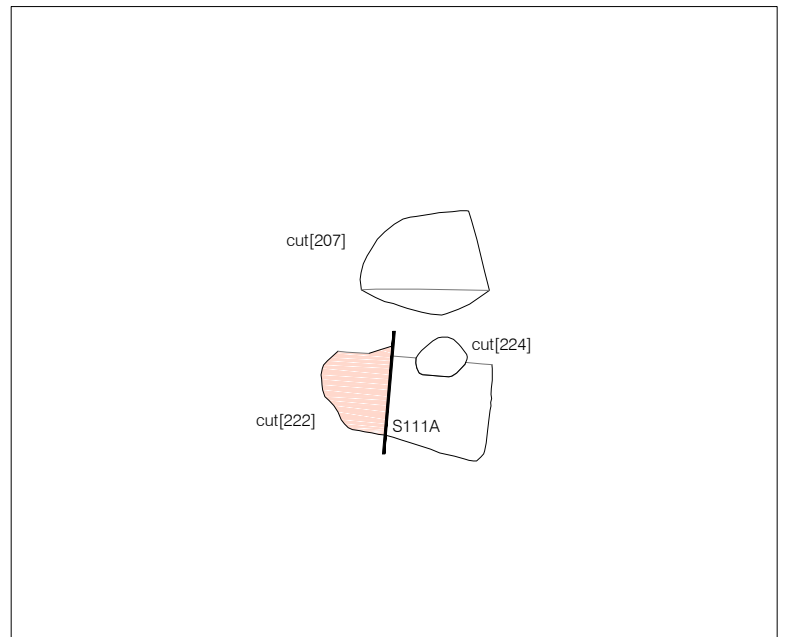
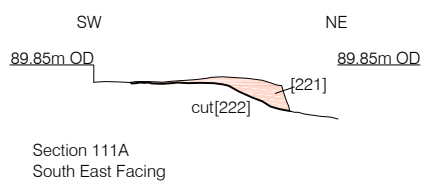
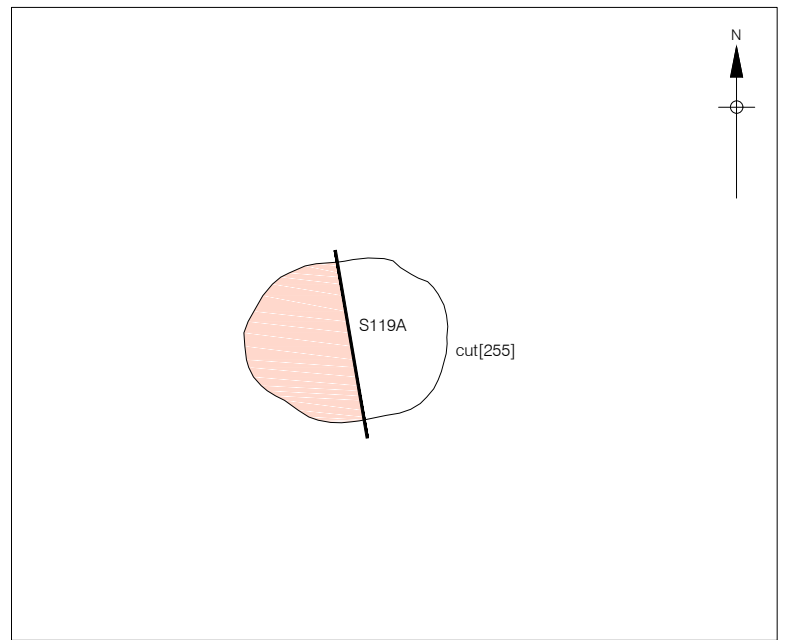
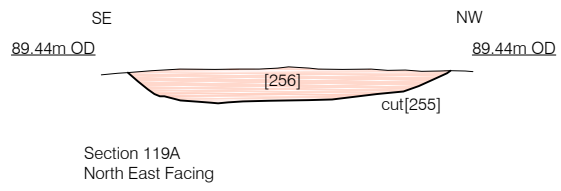


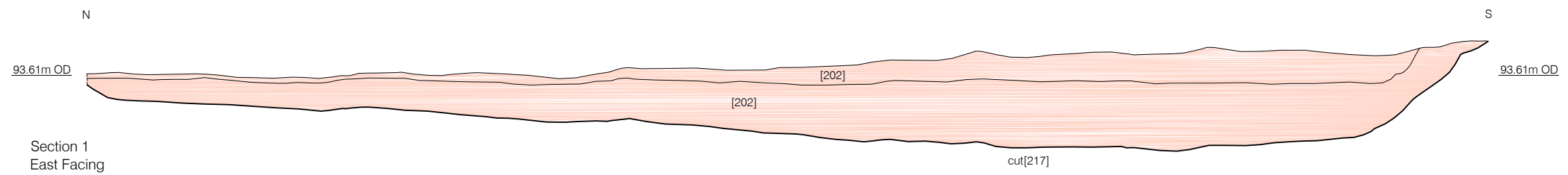
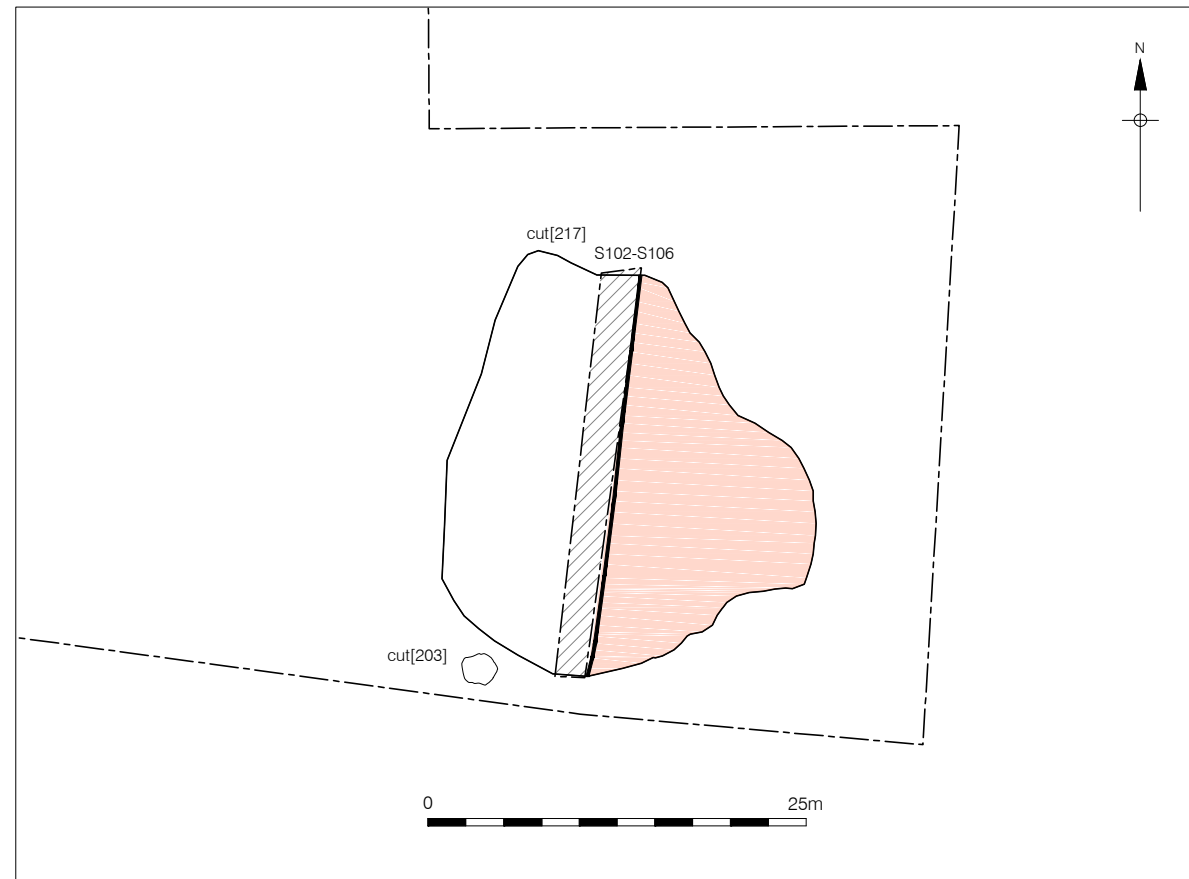
Figure 5
Sunken Feature Buildings 218, 257 and 301
and associated Sections
Plans 1:100 and Sections 1:50 at A3



 Fill

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Figure 6
Features [222], [255] and [203]
Sections 1:50 and Plans 1:100 at A3



- Fill
- ▨ Excavated Slot



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Figure 7
Feature [217]
Section 1:100 and Plan 1:500 at A3

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