



Area B
Wellfield Farm, North Popley
Hampshire
Archaeological Evaluation Report



**AREA B
WELLFIELD FARM, NORTH POPLEY
HAMPSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council, advised by CgMs Consulting, to carry out an archaeological evaluation comprising 59 trenches on land at Wellfield Farm, North Popley, Hampshire. The Site proposed for development is located to the north of Basingstoke and comprises an area of approximately 49 hectares. The focus of this phase of evaluation, Area B, forms an area of approximately 11 hectares within the wider Site (which comprises Areas A, B and C) and is centred on NGR 463220 154290.

The first evaluation phase (Area A) straddled Sherborne Rd and has already been carried out, along with two programmes of Strip, Map and Record excavation in the same Area. Late Iron Age/Romano British enclosures and associated features were found to the west of Sherborne Road, whilst east of the road a small Middle to Late Bronze farmstead or settlement was found approximately a hundred metres to the north-east of Area B.

The evaluation under discussion, Area B, is located to the east of Sherborne Road. It occupies an area designated for the construction of a spine road and residential development of land south of the new school site. The area lies on the south-facing slope of a large chalk ridge which drops down into a dry valley.

A wheel-rutted trackway of possible Medieval date was found to cross the Site on an east-west alignment. A substantial boundary ditch of Iron Age or later date ran along the dry valley side, possibly dividing upland pasture from arable land in the colluvial soils of the dry valley bottom. In the valley bottom itself a probable Late Iron Age roundhouse was found, together with one or more postholes of Middle Bronze Age date. Two undated isolated postholes were also found which may be indicative of further activity along the valley axis.

A dense undated spread of burnt flint in the bottom of the dry valley may suggest the presence of some sort of large-scale or prolonged activity just outside the Site to the west. This may represent a 'burnt mound'; although there is no evidence of the running water source which would normally be associated with such a feature.

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The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Nick Truckle. The fieldwork was carried out by David Norcott with the assistance of Dave Budd, Andy Baines and Andy Sole. This report was prepared by David Norcott with contributions from Lorraine Mephram (Finds) and Michael Allen, Chris Stevens and Sarah Wyles (*Palaeo-Environmental* remains). The illustrations were prepared by Matthew MacMurray.

**AREA B,
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HAMPSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake a phased trial trenching evaluation at a 49 hectare site at Wellfield Farm, North Popley, Hampshire (the Site), centred on NGR 462950 154435.

1.1.2 An outline planning consent has recently been granted for a mixed-use development of the Site. A programme of archaeological field evaluation in advance of development was required as a condition of the outline consent.

1.1.3 The development will be undertaken in several phases and access to conduct archaeological evaluation work has resulted in the identification of three areas, A, B and C. Area A will comprise the construction of a new school, playing fields and an associated access road, Area B will comprise the construction of a spine road, and residential development of land south of the new school site together with an area of woodland planting, whilst Area C will involve residential development to the south west of the new school site.

1.1.4 This document concerns the evaluation of Area B, an area of approximately 11 hectares centred on NGR 463220 154290. All the works for this evaluation were carried out in compliance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (Chadwick 2004) and a subsequent Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2004). Both documents were approved by Hampshire Archaeological Service Archaeological Officer before fieldwork commenced.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Area B occupies an area of *c.*11ha to the north of Basingstoke. It lies to the east of Sherborne Rd and is bounded to the north by Area A, to the east by Chineham Road and to the south by Popley Way and buildings off Abbeys Court (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site as a whole (Areas A, B and C) occupies the crest and south facing slope of a ridge which runs south-west to north-east, and descends toward the north-east. The ridge is at approximately 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its highest where it forms a virtual plateau with 360° views. The southern side of the Site drops down into the south-facing side of a dry valley to *c.* 85m aOD.

- 1.2.3 Area B is situated on the southern / south-eastern edge of this extensive chalk outcrop, which also forms the northern side of a large ESE/WNW oriented dry valley whose axis (approximately following Popley Way) roughly delineates the southernmost extent of the Site. This dry valley is somewhat asymmetrical, the south-facing slope being steeper than the north-facing, and has a valley floor *c.* 50m across. Typical rolling chalk downland is mapped as continuing to the south, while to the north and north-east lies the Thames Valley with its Tertiary deposits of Reading Beds and London Clay (British Geological Survey 1981).
- 1.2.4 Within Area B itself the underlying geology varied from weathered chalk on the upper and middle slopes of the hillside (which appeared truncated to varying degrees) to periglacial solifluction material (or Coombe Rock / Coombe deposit, and often known as chalk 'head') on the lower slopes and bottom of the dry valley. The top of this Coombe deposit was often marbled with overlying periglacial involution material, or clay-with-flints. Along the axis of the dry valley itself a deposit of dense brecciated flints (referred to hereafter as 'dry valley gravels') overlay the Coombe deposit, which was interpreted as being a high-energy winterbourne fluvial deposit of early Holocene date.
- 1.2.5 Area B was in general under grass at the time of the evaluation, although it is believed that this has been arable within the last 10 or 20 years. The exception to this was a freshly ploughed strip some 20m wide to the western side of the Site, running directly alongside Sherborne Rd.
- 1.2.6 Due to the presence of overhead power lines, it was not possible to excavate Trench 110.

1.3 Archaeological/Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The Site as a whole (Areas A, B and C) has been subject to Desk-Based Assessment, geophysical survey and aerial photographic plotting. A programme of fieldwalking has also been undertaken. A full summary of this work is contained within the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting and therefore only a brief outline of the known archaeological potential of the Site is set out below.
- There is no record of any Palaeolithic findspots in the vicinity of the Site.
 - No diagnostic flintwork of Mesolithic date has been recovered during fieldwalking.
 - The fieldwalking programme produced evidence of a number of localised artefact scatters, which may indicate that occupation sites of Neolithic and Bronze Age date are present within the Site. An excavation carried out approximately 100m to the east of the Site revealed pits and postholes indicative of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement, possibly a small farmstead.
 - Further evidence of land use from this period can be determined by the presence of a large sub-circular enclosure visible on aerial photographs

and located just outside of the north-western boundary of the Site. This enclosure, which measures approximately 100 metres in diameter, appears to represent a 'banjo type' enclosure and is therefore likely to date to the Early Iron Age.

- The lack of a significant Roman artefact assemblage from the fieldwalking would appear to indicate that the Site was utilised as agricultural land during this period, possibly farmed from a settlement recorded at the Park Prewett Hospital Site located to the west of the Site.
- The agricultural nature of the Site appears to have continued until the modern period. Evidence of extensive Medieval and later ploughing has been identified during geotechnical observations and by excavation at Popley Fields House and it is thought that this activity will have caused serious truncation to the archaeological resource. However, due to the likely presence of deeper colluvial deposits to the south of the Site, preservation in this area could be more robust.

1.3.2 In addition to the results of the desk-based assessment, the results of archaeological works carried out in the adjacent Area A in 2004 and 2005 are now available (Wessex 2005 and forthcoming). These works comprised of an archaeological field evaluation of 100 trenches (divided equally to either side of Sherborne Road) together with an area of 'Strip Map and Record' excavation of c.90 x 60m located just to the north-east of Area B (**Figure 1**).

1.3.3 This area of Strip, Map and Record excavation to the north-east of Area B revealed a number of Middle to Late Bronze Age roundhouses and other settlement features. It appears that this activity was quite tightly geographically defined, as no features were found within the evaluation trenches adjacent to this stripped area.

1.3.4 On the basis of the results of the field evaluation, extensive Strip Map and Record excavations have also since been carried out on two large areas in the west of Area A, on the western side of Sherborne Rd (**Figure 1**). The southernmost of these stripped areas revealed a Iron Age/Early Romano-British enclosure and associated settlement, whilst the northernmost area contained a probably slightly earlier Late Iron Age enclosure and associated features. Both areas contained some earlier prehistoric features of Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age in date.

2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The objective of the evaluation was to establish, within the constraints of the evaluation sampling strategy, the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.

2.1.2 The evaluation would clarify the potential impact upon the archaeological resource of the proposed development, and seek to aid in the establishment of a mitigation strategy which takes into account both the quality of the archaeology and the engineering requirements of the developer.

2.2 Site Specific Aims

- 2.2.1 To determine the nature and extent of colluvial deposits on the Site and evaluate the potential for buried ground surfaces of Mesolithic and later date.
- 2.2.2 To determine if artefact scatters visible during fieldwalking are indicative of *in situ* Neolithic or later prehistoric occupation sites.
- 2.2.3 To determine the nature of Bronze Age land use and activity on the Site
- 2.2.4 To determine the nature of Iron Age land use and activity on the Site.
- 2.2.5 To determine the relationship between Roman agricultural land use to any pre-existing boundaries or field systems.
- 2.2.6 To determine the extent that Medieval and later ploughing has truncated the archaeological resource.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Health and Safety

- 3.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and the Management of Health and Safety regulations (1992) and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation and regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 3.1.2 A risk assessment was prepared by Wessex Archaeology before the commencement of fieldwork.

3.2 Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (as amended 1999).
- 3.2.2 It was proposed to evaluate the Site through the excavation of fifty-seven trial trenches. A further two trenches were placed in what was perceived to be a possible gap in their distribution after discussion with CgMs Consulting Ltd. A number of trenches were also extended (after discussion with CgMs) in order to further investigate the nature of partially revealed archaeological features.
- 3.2.3 The trial trenches were each 25m long and 2.15m wide. They were distributed across the Site as illustrated in **Figure 1** and represent an approximate 3.5% sample of that part of the Site to be disturbed by the proposed development. A contingency of a further ten trial trenches was to be held in reserve to be utilised as appropriate on the instruction of CgMs Consulting Ltd.

- 3.2.4 The trenches were excavated using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 2.15m wide toothless bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All machine excavation proceeded until either the top of archaeological deposits or natural geology was encountered.
- 3.2.5 After machine excavation each trench was cleaned by hand and any features present were investigated and excavated by hand. Discrete archaeological features were half-sectioned and ditches had segments excavated from them.
- 3.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were fully recorded on Wessex Archaeology pro forma sheets in accordance with Wessex Archaeology guidelines for fieldwork recording. A full photographic record was kept comprising black and white negatives, colour transparencies and digital images. All site drawings were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans. Trenches were located using a Global Positioning System to establish Ordnance Survey co-ordinates.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Trench summaries are presented in **Appendix 1**, whilst full details are available in the project archive.
- 4.1.2 All context numbers are trench specific and so the context numbers for **Trench 148** would be **14801, 14802, 14803** etc; the trench that a particular feature was in can therefore be found by removing the two final digits of a context number e.g. context **10103** would be from **Trench 101** and context **15003** from **Trench 150**.

4.2 Underlying Geology

- 4.2.1 In most trenches within Area B (generally those which lay on the dry valley side or towards the top of the slope) *c.*0.26m of mid brown silt loam topsoil overlay the natural weathered chalk.
- 4.2.2 In and near the bottom of the dry valley the chalk was overlain by some depth of periglacial solifluction material (see 1.2.4). These deposits almost *certainly date from the last glacial (Devensian) period and as such pre-date any archaeology which is likely to be found on the Site.*
- 4.2.3 Along the axis of the dry valley was an intermittent deposit of 'dry valley gravels' (very abundant brecciated flints in a yellowish brown silty clay loam matrix) which overlay the Coombe deposit and which has been interpreted as a high-energy winterbourne fluvial deposit of likely late Glacial/early Holocene date.
- 4.2.4 Any archaeological remains which may have pre-dated the dry valley gravel (Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic artefacts for example) would almost certainly have been eroded away by same the high-energy events which deposited the gravels. No artefacts were recovered from the dry valley

gravel, and Middle Bronze Age features were found to be cut through its upper surface.

4.3 Stratigraphy

- 4.3.1 The colluvial deposits in the dry valley (**Figure 2**) were in general between 0.5 and 1 metre thick, although in places depths of up to 1.4 metres were recorded.
- 4.3.2 In general the colluvial deposits were relatively stonefree slightly calcareous silt loams with few chalk pieces, and could be divided into two layers; a lower layer of quite dark yellowish brown, and an upper, slightly more calcareous layer of lighter yellowish brown. One or two worm sorted stony layers were commonly found in either or both of these layers.
- 4.3.3 The gradual increase up-profile in the calcareous component upwards in the sediment profile (judged largely by lighter hues and increase of chalk flecks and pieces) is almost certainly a reflection of the gradual reduction in depth of the soils upslope from which the colluvium was being eroded.
- 4.3.4 Before the advent of formalised farming the soils may have been quite well developed, relatively deep and only weakly calcareous. Clearance and agriculture would lead to soil degradation and erosion, leading to thinner, more calcareous soils on hilltops and valley sides in later periods and which in turn when eroded would give us the 'two-tone' colluvial stratigraphy recorded in the dry valley.
- 4.3.5 No archaeological features were observed to be cut into the colluvial deposits, despite careful monitoring of the machine excavation.

4.4 Archaeological features

Trackway 10502

- 4.4.1 This feature ran across the width of Area B on an East/West alignment and appeared clearly in at least five evaluation trenches (**Figure 2**). It very likely continues on a similar line to the east, but the heavy truncation alongside Chineham Road would have removed it completely in those trenches.
- 4.4.2 The feature varied in width from around 4m to nearly 6m with up to a dozen separate and parallel probable wheel ruts. The chalk surface was smoothed and hardened by use and the base of the fill contained many broken and fractured pieces of flint which were often jammed into the chalk surface.
- 4.4.3 No datable finds were recovered from this feature – indeed the only finds found were recovered by metal detector and consisted of a variety of small iron objects (mostly nails) of indeterminate date. We can only say with certainty that the feature is Romano-British or later, but it is likely to be significantly later and date from the Medieval or Post-Medieval period.

- 4.4.4 The same trackway was also found to be continuing in the southernmost trench of the Area A evaluation to the west of Sherborne Road, and is clearly visible as a cropmark continuing to the west on aerial photographs.

Ditch 14009

- 4.4.5 This substantial ditch ran along the dry valley side, about half way up and roughly following the contour of the slope on an ENE/WSW alignment (**Figure 2**). It had a 'V' shaped profile and at its deepest in **Trench 140** it was c.2.5m wide and 1.15m in depth (**Figure 3**). There was no conclusive evidence to suggest on which side of the ditch a bank may have been positioned.
- 4.4.6 The ditch was traced with some confidence through six evaluation trenches across the full width of the site, and a slot was excavated in four of these although no conclusive dating evidence was recovered. A single abraded pot sherd was recovered from the secondary fill (**13005**) in one slot, which from the pot fabric could be very loosely dated to the Early or Middle Iron age - almost certainly no earlier. Unfortunately, the abraded nature of this sherd means that there is a strong possibility of it being residual and thus unreliable for dating purposes. In another slot an iron hobnail dating from the Roman period or later was recovered by metal detector from either the secondary or tertiary fill (**14006** or **7**).
- 4.4.7 It is therefore only possible to assign an Iron Age or later date to the construction of this feature.
- 4.4.8 The very low density of finds in this feature indicates that there was relatively little local activity for some considerable time after its construction, at least on the upslope side.
- 4.4.9 The line of the ditch runs parallel to and slightly above the level at which colluvial deposits are presently found in the dry valley bottom. It is quite possible that this boundary represents a division between the thin, calcareous soils of the upland area, which may only have been suitable for pasture, and the deeper more fertile soils of the dry valley bottom which may have supported crops.

Ditch 11501

- 4.4.10 An undated ditch 1.5m wide and 0.73m in depth ran ENE/WSW through the northern part of **Trench 115**, which lay on the extreme west of Area B. No artefacts were recovered from this feature and it did not pass through any other trenches.

Ditch 12601

- 4.4.11 An undated probable ditch c.1.5m wide entered the northern end of **Trench 126** on a roughly E/W alignment. The feature seemed to enter from the east side and terminate, but this is uncertain as the whole feature was disturbed by extensive tree-rooting. Some animal bone but no dating evidence was recovered from the fill. This feature may be associated with the Middle to Late Bronze Age site found in the previous Strip, Map and Record excavations just to the north of this trench (**Figure 1**).

Lynchets 14010 14011 13308

- 4.4.12 At least three separate negative lynchets ran along the slope of the valley side, roughly following the contours of the slope and parallel to ditch **14009** (**Figure 2**).
- 4.4.13 No positive lynchets were found, very probably because the slope has been truncated to varying degrees.
- 4.4.14 In every trench through which ditch **14009** ran (except **160** which was severely truncated) a negative lynchet was found to be cutting the upper fill. This is as one would expect, as such a substantial ditch and bank (even when largely in-filled and eroded) would have formed a pre-existing boundary to plough to.
- 4.4.15 The fills of the lynchets were all very similar and consisted of a calcareous yellowish brown silt loam ploughwash with varying quantities of chalk fragments. The only finds recovered were a fragment of clay pipe stem and a lead disc of c.30mm diameter from **13310**. The lead disc is probably a measuring weight of some sort. Both of these finds are very likely Post-Medieval in date, but the very nature of lynchet formation makes reliable dating difficult, as any artefacts are likely to be residual.

Postholes 15108 15110 15112 15114 – probable roundhouse

- 4.4.16 Postholes with a dark, burnt looking fill were found to be cut into the top of the 'dry valley gravel' in the southern end of **Trench 151**. These features lay very close to the axis of the dry valley and were sealed by c.0.7m of colluvium.
- 4.4.17 The trench was widened by several metres on either side of these postholes in order to ascertain the extent, shape and nature of any structure of which they may have been a part. In addition two small trenches (**151 B** and **C**) were excavated c.10m either side of the southern end of the main trench to see if other posthole structures were present in the immediate vicinity. Neither trench contained any archaeological features.
- 4.4.18 Six postholes were found in **Trench 151** in total (all between 0.25 and 0.37m diameter), four of which (**15106 15110 15112** and **15116**) lay in an arc which seemed to form the western quadrant of a circular arrangement c.11m in diameter, very probably a roundhouse (**Figure 4**). Three of these postholes were excavated (**15106 15108** and **15112**) and found to be between 0.20 and 0.25m in depth with a varying quantity of packing flints but no clear post-pipes.
- 4.4.19 The only one of these postholes to contain datable finds was **15106**. The pottery recovered was not particularly chronologically distinctive, but is thought likely to be Silchester-type ware of Late Iron Age or early Romano-British date (see **6.1.2**). This therefore gives a provisional date for this probable roundhouse.
- 4.4.20 It is unclear whether the dark somewhat charcoally fill of the postholes entered after the removal/rotting of any post or is the product of the posts

being burnt *in-situ*. Environmental bulk samples were taken from **15107** and **15113** in order to clarify this and to assess the possibility of the presence of charred grain and other charred plant remains.

Postholes 15103 15108

- 4.4.21 The two remaining postholes in **Trench 151** (**15103** and **15108**) were assumed on site to be contemporary with the main arc, and likely to form part of a concentric inner circle of postholes from the same structure. However, a large unabraded diagnostic sherd of Deverill-Rimbury Ware pottery securely dated to the Middle Bronze Age was recovered from the fill of **15103**.
- 4.4.22 Whilst the pottery from the main arc of postholes was not particularly chronologically distinctive, it was certainly later than Middle Bronze Age and therefore at least two phases of construction are represented in the dry valley bottom.
- 4.4.23 Both phases of postholes were cut from the same level - though the top of the dry valley gravel - and sealed with the same colluvium. This therefore indicates that, at least in this section of the dry valley, any colluvial deposits which had accumulated between the Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age have been eroded away entirely.

Postholes 14604 15709

- 4.4.24 Single isolated postholes similar in size and appearance to those in **Trench 151** were also observed in other trenches in the bottom of the dry valley. Posthole **14604** was found towards the west end of **Trench 146** and was 0.32m in diameter with a similar dark fill to the other postholes mentioned above - however this feature was very shallow compared with the postholes in **Trench 151**, although it too had been cut from the top of the 'dry valley gravel'. No artefacts were found.
- 4.4.25 Posthole **15709** was 0.30m in diameter and was recorded in the section of **Trench 157**. It was c.0.3m in diameter and 0.26m deep, and had a similar dark fill to the other postholes found. It too was cut from the level of the 'dry valley gravel'.
- 4.4.26 If, as seems likely, these isolated postholes are of similar date to those in **Trench 151**, they may represent further Middle Bronze Age and/or Late Iron Age activity along the bottom of the dry valley.

Burnt mound/spread 14205

- 4.4.27 **Trench 142** lay in and along the axis of the dry valley in the extreme south-western corner of Area B. It was found to contain a dark layer rich in burnt flint with some charcoal (**14205**), which ran the entire length of the trench and was buried beneath c.1.4m of colluvium. The trench was stepped for safety reasons.
- 4.4.28 The trench was extended (after consultation with CgMs) in order to ascertain the extent of this feature/deposit. Two spurs were machine excavated off the south side at 90° to the main trench, near the western and eastern ends. No extensions were dug on the other side of the trench in order to avoid the risk

of damaging a large water service pipe, which is believed to run just to the north (**Figure 2**).

- 4.4.29 The deposit was found to extend *c.*5m south at the west end of the trench and *c.*12m at the east end (**Figure 4**).
- 4.4.30 A slot was hand excavated through deposit **14205** and to the top of the 'natural' beneath in order to investigate its thickness, find dating material and to obtain bulk and monolith environmental samples for further analysis (samples **3005** and **3003** respectively). It was thought that there was a strong possibility that an old landsurface or palaeosol would be preserved beneath the deposit, but field observations and initial inspection of monolith sample **3003** suggest that this is not the case. No artefacts were recovered.
- 4.4.31 The burnt flinty deposit was found to be *c.*10cm thick, becoming thinner towards the eastern/downslope end of the trench and thicker toward the western/upslope end. It seems likely that this is the easternmost edge of a large deposit of burnt material lying slightly to the west of the trench, probably under Sherborne Road.
- 4.4.32 The deposit overlies and is in turn overlain by relatively thin layers of colluvium (**14204** and **14206** respectively – **Figure 5**). The deposit lay on colluvium with signs of limited pedogenesis, indicating a limited period of stasis; it is possible however that if the deposit is thicker elsewhere that an old landsurface may have been preserved.
- 4.4.33 One possible interpretation of the burnt flinty deposit is that it is a 'burnt mound'. These features are generally Bronze Age in date and have been variously interpreted as being related to cooking, bathing, dyeing and even beer production (O: Drisceoil 1988). However they are invariably associated with running water, and field observation together with initial inspection of monolith sample **3003** give no indication of alluvial deposits in the trench.

Small pit 11301

- 4.4.34 A small shallow/truncated circular pit or posthole 0.4m in diameter and 0.12m in depth was found in the southern end of **Trench 113**, on the upper part of the dry valley side just below the break of slope. It contained a high density of burnt flint and several pot sherds, all apparently from part of the same Middle Bronze Age vessel - a Deverill-Rimbury Ware Globular Urn. It is likely that before truncation of the feature more or all of this vessel was present, and therefore this may represent an act of deliberate deposition.
- 4.4.35 The trench was extended for several metres around the feature to look for any associated postholes but none were present.
- 4.4.36 A similar pit dating from the same period was excavated in the Strip, Map and Record area in Area A *c.*200m to the north-east. This pit, **50149**, was somewhat larger in diameter but also contained parts of a single (larger) Deverill-Rimbury Ware vessel (Wessex Archaeology, forthcoming) and was also significantly truncated.

Tree Throw 15408

4.4.37 A feature interpreted as a tree throw was excavated within Trench 154. This feature produced no artefacts but charcoal fragments were present within the fill and therefore environmental samples were taken.

5 FINDS

5.1.1 The evaluation of Area B produced a small quantity of finds, deriving from only eight of the 59 trenches excavated, and ranging in date from Prehistoric to Post-Medieval. These have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Tr.	Context		Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Clay Pipe	Worked Flint	Pottery	Metal
105	10502	trackway 10501						6 iron
113	11302	pit/p'hole 11301		121/3623			38/187	
126	12604	ditch/pit 12601	5/46					
130	13005	ditch 13008					1/11	
133	13310	lynchet 13311			1/2			1 lead
140	14003	lynchet 14004					1/7	
140	14006	ditch 14009						1 iron
151	15104	posthole 15103					1/82	
151	15107	posthole 15106					3/18	
151	15117	tree throw 15116		1/13		4/100		
160	16003	ditch 16001	1/17					
	TOTAL		6/63	122/3636	1/2	4/100	44/305	7/14

Pottery

5.1.2 The only closely datable material comprises the pottery. Sherds from pit/posthole **11301** probably derive from a single vessel, a Deverel-Rimbury type Globular Urn of Middle Bronze Age date, in a fine, flint-tempered fabric and carrying shallow-tooled decoration. The single sherd from posthole **15103** is also Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury type, from a coarseware bucket urn with finger impressed rim. An abraded body sherd in a medium-grained sandy fabric with rare flint inclusions from ditch **13008** is probably of Early/Middle Iron Age date. Three coarse, flint-tempered body sherds from posthole **15106** are not particularly chronologically distinctive

but are likely to be Silchester-type ware of Late Iron Age or early Romano-British date. Finally, from lynchet 14004 came one sherd of Post-Medieval redware.

Burnt Flint

- 5.1.3 A large deposit of burnt, unworked flint was associated with the Middle Bronze Age Globular Urn in pit/posthole 11301. A further piece came from tree throw 15116, associated with worked flint. This material type is not intrinsically datable, although frequently associated with prehistoric activity (as seems to be the case here), and is of uncertain origin.

Other Finds

- 5.1.4 Other finds were scarce, comprising animal bone (large mammal, very abraded), clay pipe stem, four worked flint waste flakes (not chronologically distinctive within the prehistoric period), iron objects (six nails and one hobnail) and a lead disc with incised lattice motif (token or weight?). Of these only the clay pipe (lynchet 13311) can be closely dated.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Aims

- 6.1.1 Samples were taken to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains, and a monolith taken to aid in considering the deposition of one specific feature.

6.2 Samples taken and palaeo-environmental evidence

- 6.2.1 Fives bulk samples of between 4 and 10 litres were taken through various features for the extraction of environmental material. These came from two burnt postholes, a burnt mound, a tree-throw, and a small pit/posthole. Most of the features were thought to be of Middle to Later Bronze Age or Late Iron Age date.
- 6.2.2 A monolith 3003 was also taken through a burnt mound, contexts 14204-14206. The mound contained flinty layers, and a possible palaeosol between colluvial deposits.

6.2.3 Categories of palaeo-environmental evidence:

- charred plant remains
- charcoal
- sediments (monolith 3003)

6.3 Assessment Results; methods and data

Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

- 6.3.1 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>5.6 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded.
- 6.3.2 The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (Table E1), in order to present data to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains and assess their potential to address the project and subsidiary aims.
- 6.3.3 All the flots were relatively small and roots indicative of high levels of soil activity were high in several of the samples. Small numbers of shells of the intrusive burrowing snail, *Cecilioides acicula* were also present in most of the flots. All these factors highlight the potential of intrusive material being worked into the contexts.

Charred plant remains

- 6.3.4 The sample from the tree-throw **15408** had three fairly large fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) and one probable grass stem. While hazelnut can be present at any time from the Mesolithic to the medieval its occurrence in a charred state with few or no cereal remains is often indicative of earlier prehistoric activity. In particular it is often recovered from Mesolithic and Neolithic contexts where it is thought to be associated with 'short-lived' encampments, but elsewhere at North Popley hazelnut shells were common in Early Bronze Age contexts.
- 6.3.5 The sample from posthole **15106** had large numbers of seeds, typical of those recovered from charred arable weed assemblages. These included scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) chickweed (*Stellaria media*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), vetches/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). While two tentative glumes of hulled wheat were seen both were in poor condition preventing positive identification. While the sample from posthole **15112** had relatively few seeds, a similar array of species, vetches/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), was recovered. The sample also yielded a single grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) which was highly degraded. It is quite probable therefore that this deposit is contemporary with posthole **15106**, perhaps even deriving from the same burning event.
- 6.3.6 While both of these assemblages are indicative of an arable weed assemblage the remains are not ascribable to any single period. The general absence of glume bases, which are common within Iron Age and Roman assemblages, might be more indicative of a middle Bronze Age date when barley (*Hordeum vulgare* s.l.) can often dominate assemblages, although the single grain of wheat would appear to contradict this.
- 6.3.7 The sample from pit/posthole **15106** had two wheat grains, *Triticum* sp. As with the other samples there are no remains of chaff, although it may be that such remains were destroyed by post-depositional soil processes, given the

high amount of rooting. Unfortunately while fairly well preserved, the wheat grains could be of the free-threshing variety and so of any period, it is even possible that the material maybe quite recent and intrusive given the amount of rooting.

- 6.3.8 The sample from the burnt mound, context **14205** had no plant macrofossils, containing only wood charcoal.

Charcoal

- 6.3.9 Whilst several of the samples appeared charcoal rich in the field, the flots often had few large fragments, and generally contained fine fragments. In particular the flot from the burnt mound (context **14205**) while containing mainly wood charcoal had relatively few larger pieces. It is likely that very fine charcoal (<1mm) which is generally unidentifiable, was present in most samples, but is not retained.

Land Snails

- 6.3.10 Most of the samples contained some mollusc shells with the exception of the tree-throw **15408** and the burnt mound **14205**. As tree-throws are often good 'reservoirs' for such material it may confirm that the feature is indeed of an earlier date and that such material has not survived. That no shells survived from the mound is probably more a reflection that the mound is made up of fast accumulating dumped layers.
- 6.3.11 The remaining three samples from the postholes and possible pit all contained mollusc shells, in general these were of similar mainly open-country species, *Helicella itala*, *Vallonia* spp. Both postholes **15106** and **15112** contained shells of *Carychium* sp., while that from **15112** contained several other shells of species associated with more shaded conditions, *Aegopinella* sp. *Cepea* sp. and *Discus rotundatus*.

Sediment

- 6.3.12 The sequence in monolith **3003** sampled the surface upon which the burnt mound was located, the burnt mound, and material which sealed it (contexts **14204-14206**). Rapid examination of the monolith amplified this and confirmed field records.
- 6.3.13 The deposit under the burnt mound was slightly calcareous colluvium with more very fine macropores present than the later colluvium. This may indicate slightly more *in situ* pedogenesis, and thus the presence of a stasis horizon with some weak soil forming features. Overlying the burnt mound was fine, slightly calcareous colluvium.
- 6.3.14 The sequence shows that the burnt mound was deposited on a colluvial surface with some soil formation, and was latterly sealed by colonisation. There is no evidence of any alluvial activity, excepting the 'fluvial' nature of colluvial deposits (Allen 1991).

6.4 Potential

Charred plant and charcoal

6.4.1 The samples show potential for the survival and recovery of charred plant remains and charcoal possibly associated with past human activity in the area. The material from the tree-throw may be indicative of a probable earlier prehistoric date and therefore may suggest that there is a limited potential for recovering features relating to short-lived activity within the region during the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, although it should be noted that no artefacts or structural features from these periods was recovered during the evaluation

6.4.2 The two probable Late Iron Age postholes **15106** and **15112** are both indicative of processing waste and so may indicate settlement activity of this date. The possibility that they represent settlement weeds coming in with the burning of structures though cannot be entirely ruled out. Both though indicate good potential for the recovery of charred material relating to Late Iron Age activity.

Land Snails

6.4.3 Archaeological features and deposits are calcareous enough to preserve snail shells. The assemblages assessed indicate the presence of open and shaded habitats which would be important in defining the nature of the local lived-in landscape.

Sediment

6.4.4 The examination of the undisturbed sediment confirmed and amplified field records, and confirmed that there was no alluvial component to the colluvium. It does indicate the potential for buried soils and buried horizons to occur within the colluvium, rather than just under it. This sequence has no further analytical potential.

Palaeo-environmental Summary

6.4.5 The presence of some charred remains tends to indicate that trenches have not identified features close to the centre of domestic human activity. The lack of cereal remains makes the association of the structure with agricultural practises, such as corn-drier, unlikely, but there is evidence of burning of domestic waste including cereal and plant remains. The land snails indicate open and shady environments.

6.4.6 Table 2. Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	size litre s	Flot							Residue Charcoal >5.6mm	
				flot ml	size %	Grai n	Chaf f	Weed unchar ed	seeds charre d	Charcoa l >5.6mm		Other
15408 tree-throw	15406	3001	4	10	50%	-	-	-	C(h)	C	-	
15106 posthole	15107	3002	8	15	80%	-	C	-	A	C	moll-t (B)	

11301 pit/posthole	11302	3004	10	50 ^{80%}	C		a	-	C	moll-t (A)
TR 142 burnt mound?	14205	3005	9	12 ^{2%}	-	-	-	-	C	-
15112 posthole	15113	3006	7	30 ^{50%}	C	-	-	C	C	moll-t (A)

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis, C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. ²Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 A wheel-rutted trackway, previously observed to the west in aerial photographs and in the Area A evaluation, continued through Area B on an east-west alignment. This feature is Romano-British at the earliest and probably significantly later in date.
- 7.1.2 A substantial boundary ditch, of Iron Age or later date, ran along the dry valley side for the full width of Area B. This ditch divides the upper slopes of the valley side from the valley bottom, and possibly marks a division between the relatively poor thin soils of the upland area, which may have been only suitable for grazing, and the thicker colluvial soils of the valley bottom which may have supported arable crops.
- 7.1.3 A series of postholes in the bottom of the dry valley probably represent a substantial roundhouse of likely Late Iron Age date, although at least one other posthole found in the same trench was Middle Bronze Age. Although nearby trenches were blank, single isolated postholes similar in appearance were found c.160m to the west and 230m to the east. There is therefore the possibility that the dry valley bottom contains some Middle Bronze Age and/or Late Iron Age activity extending in either direction.
- 7.1.4 An undated dense spread of burnt flint located in the extreme west of Area B in the dry valley axis (and sealed beneath c.1.4m of colluvium) suggests the presence of some sort of large-scale or prolonged industrial activity just outside the Site to the west. This may represent a 'burnt mound'; although there is no evidence of a running water source which would normally be associated with such a feature.
- ### 7.2 Truncation
- 7.2.1 The evaluation has suggested that the eastern extent of the Site alongside Chineham Road has suffered severe truncation (**Figure 5**). It is estimated that up to 30cm of chalk may have been removed (judging by truncation of continuous features and condition of the chalk), most likely by machine and possibly during construction of the adjacent road or nearby houses.

7.2.2 Some features on site were very shallow, for example Pit 11301. Whether this is because they were originally only cut shallowly into the chalk, or is due to significant erosion - especially on slopes and hillsides where soils have been demonstrably thinned - cannot be easily determined.

7.3 Colluviation

7.3.1 Colluvial deposits of up to 1.4 metres in depth were found to be overlying (and underlying) the burnt flint deposit 14205 in the dry valley bottom to the west. This depth was unusual however, and these deposits were in the main between 0.5 and 1 metres in thickness.

7.3.2 The colluvial deposits became more calcareous towards to the top of the profile; this reflects a change in past soil cover to a thinner and more calcareous soil upslope, as a result of increased erosion due to past agricultural activity.

7.3.3 It is difficult to assign a reliable date to the deposition of the colluvium. Some underlies the burnt flint deposit 14205 (undated but possibly Bronze Age), whilst further down the axis of the dry valley the colluvial deposits overlay (and therefore post-dated) both Middle Bronze Age and likely Late Iron Age features. However, deposits may have been eroded from the valley floor and thus be 'missing' from the valley bottom or indeed any part of the colluvial sequence. It is quite possible that preservation of this sequence will differ in different parts of the same valley.

7.3.4 No archaeological features were found to be cut into the colluvial deposits, despite careful observation. Burnt flint deposit 14205 was sandwiched between colluvia however, which indicates that archaeological activity was occurring in the valley bottom during the deposition of the colluvial sequence at the west of the Site.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1.1 All trenches were carefully examined during the initial machining. Topsoil removed mechanically was examined for finds, all trenches were cleaned by hand, and any potential features were investigated. Weather conditions were generally good and the nature of the chalk natural meant that most cut features were highly visible. It is therefore thought very unlikely that any features of archaeological significance were overlooked.

9 THE ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The project archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire, under the project code 58572. In due course the archive is to be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service (the Chilcomb House store at Winchester). It comprises at present

- one lever-arch file containing Trench and Context Sheets and A3 and A4 drawings

- a ring binder with Sample and Photographic Sheets
- a ring binder with Pottery Record Sheets
- artefacts and ecofacts
- photographs; black and white, colour transparencies
- electronic files

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APPENDIX 1

All co-ordinates are in Ordnance Survey grid. Eastings, Northings and heights for trenches are from approximate trench centre, with heights given being taken from modern ground level. Trench lengths and widths were measured from trench bottoms; i.e. actual area of exposed 'natural' or archaeology. If trench width extended in places this width has been given in brackets, e.g. 2.14 (4.33). Max depth of trenches given is max depth of machining, not depth of features.

Trench 101		
Easting: 462982.1	Northing: 154307.5	Height m aOD: 101.45
Length: 25.17	Width: 2.16	Max. depth: 0.22
C'xt	Description	Depth
10101	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks. Recently ploughed.	0-0.22
10102	Natural: Chalk, slightly weathered probably quite truncated	0.22+

Trench 102		
Easting: 463008.83	Northing: 154333.43	Height m aOD: 101.52
Length (m) : 24.47	Width (m) : 2.13	Max. depth (m) : 0.31
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
10201	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.31
10202	Natural: Chalk, slightly weathered probably quite truncated	0.31+
10203	Trackway	
10204	Fill of Trackway, as in Tr 105	

Trench 103		
Easting: 463048	Northing: 154352.4	Height m aOD: 100.47
Length (m) : 24.89	Width (m) : 2.18	Max. depth (m) : 0.24
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
10301	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.24
10302	Natural: Chalk, slightly weathered probably quite truncated, with some rooting and large tree throw in southern half of trench	0.24+

Trench 104		
Easting: 463033.1	Northing: 154320.3	Height m aOD: 100.26
Length (m) : 25.039	Width (m) : 2.13	Max. depth (m) : 0.25
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
10401	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.25
10402	Natural: Chalk, slightly weathered, some root disturbance and tree throw in centre	0.25+

Trench 105		
Easting: 463095.4	Northing: 154352.7	Height m aOD: 99.337
Length (m) : 25.12	Width (m) : 2.08	Max. depth (m) : 0.51
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
10501	Trackway: lots of E/W rutting from wheeled cart-type vehicles, probably Roman/Medieval in date	
10502	Fill of Trackway: light to mid yellowish brown silt loam (probably largely wind blown silt) with lots of smashed flint at base, quite a lot of which is jammed into chalk natural. Fills ruts and also laps over edges. No finds during excavation but several iron nails of various sorts retrieved by metal detector.	0.25-0.5
10503	Natural: Chalk, slightly weathered probably quite truncated	0.25+
10504	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints.	0-0.25

Trench 106			
Eastings: 463137.4		Northing: 154381.4	
Length (m) : 24.54		Width (m) : 2.09	
Height m aOD: 98.18			Max. depth (m) : 0.32
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
10601	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.26
10602	Natural: Chalk, quite weathered and broken, slightly less truncated than elsewhere		0.26+

Trench 107			
Eastings: 463175.7		Northing: 154372.6	
Length (m) : 24.96		Width (m) : 2.10	
Height m aOD: 96.50			Max. depth (m) : 0.33
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
10701	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.26
10702	Natural: Chalk, only slightly weathered probably quite truncated. Tree throw toward north end of trench		0.26+
10703	Fill of Trackway: as in Tr. 105 – fills slight hollow which extends somewhat to either side of the actual rutting		0.26+
10704	Trackway: as in Tr. 105		

Trench 108			
Eastings: 463305.4		Northing: 154337.3	
Length (m) : 24.46		Width (m) : 2.14	
Height m aOD: 89.51			Max. depth (m) : 0.45
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
10801	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.27
10802	Involution material: Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam/silty clay with sparse flints. Lies in layer over chalk and fills E/W (downslope) linear involutions which are discontinuous and 30-40cm wide (periglacial scarring). NB this context only appears in southern 10m of trench (downslope)		0.27-0.45
10803	Natural: Chalk, quite weathered, hint of very pale brown periglacial striping in places. Quite truncated upslope (N).		0.27+ (N) 0.45+ (S)

Trench 109			
Eastings: 463272.1		Northing: 154307.9	
Length (m) : 23.01		Width (m) : 2.08	
Height m aOD: 90.80			Max. depth (m) : 0.27
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
10901	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.27
10902	Natural: Chalk, quite weathered, hint of very pale brown periglacial striping in places. Not clear. NB clear tree throw in middle of trench, not excavated. Also hint of ploughwash for 5 metres or so in centre of trench (few cm thick or less) where proto-lynchet forming		0.27+

Trench 111			
Eastings: 462994.8		Northing: 154267.9	
Length (m) : 24.66		Width (m) : 2.03	
Height m aOD: 99.10			Max. depth (m) : 0.28
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
11101	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.27
11102	Natural: Chalk. Flintier than most places and quite hard. Only slightly weathered.		0.27

Trench 112			
Eastings: 463026.6		Northing: 154282.9	
Length (m) : 23.87		Width (m) : 2.21	
Height m aOD: 98.9			Max. depth (m) : 0.27
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
11201	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.27
11202	Natural: Chalk. Quite firm. Only slightly weathered. Solution hollow/tree throw at NE end		0.27+

Trench 113			
Eastings: 463080.6		Northing: 154303.3	
Length (m) : 24.0		Width (m) : 2.15 (4.41)	
		Height m aOD: 98.33	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.32	
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)	
11301	Small pit /Posthole: c 0.4m diameter near southern end of trench. Probably v truncated small pit with ?whole pot in it, similar to larger example in nearby area A excavations, (pit 50149)		
11302	Fill of pit/posthole: dark greyish brown silt loam, lots of burnt flint and most of a broken pot base (?Deverill Rimbury, Mid Bronze Age)	0.3-0.42	
11303	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, sparse small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.32	
11304	Natural: Chalk. Quite firm. Only slightly weathered.	0.32+	
NB: Trench widened to 4.5m around pit/posthole but no other archaeology found.			

Trench 114			
Eastings: 463113.5		Northing: 154319.4	
Length (m) : 24.75		Width (m) : 2.10	
		Height m aOD: 97.85	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.25	
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)	
11401	Possible truncated posthole: about 0.4m diameter. Could be just rooting.		
11402	Fill of 11401: light to mid brown silt loam, couple of large nodules at top - no finds.		
11403	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.25	
11404	Natural: Chalk. Quite truncated, with some rooting.	0.25+	
11405	Fill of solution hollow: Dark yellowish brown silty clay, occasional medium flint	0.25+	
NB: Couple of solution hollows, one test excavated to make sure			

Trench 115			
Eastings: 462997.2		Northing: 154209.4	
Length (m) : 24.37		Width (m) : 2.09	
		Height m aOD: 96.00	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.28	
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)	
11501	Ditch: NE/SW orientated. Fairly substantial, 1.5m wide by 0.73m deep. Undated and does not appear in other trenches. Classic primary/ secondary fills, top probably heavily truncated		
11502	Ditch fill: Primary fill of chalk rubble; fills c.60% of ditch depth		
11503	Ditch fill: Secondary fill; stabilisation layer of brown silt loam with occasional med to large flints		
11504	Ditch fill: Tertiary fill; ploughed in material. Very thin if present at all, think top of ditch truncated away		
11505	Topsoil: (recently ploughed) Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.28	
11506	Natural: Chalk. Not really weathered, quite heavily truncated, with some modern ploughscars.	0.28+	

Trench 116			
Eastings: 463026.7		Northing: 154243.3	
Length (m) : 24.38		Width (m) : 2.12	
		Height m aOD: 96.8	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.24	
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)	
11601	Topsoil: (recently ploughed) Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.24	
11602	Natural: Chalk. Quite truncated, little rooting with e/w modern plough scars.	0.24+	

Trench 117			
Eastings: 463054.8		Northing: 154262.9	
Length (m) : 24.15		Width (m) : 2.11	
		Height m aOD: 96.86	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.28	
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)	
11701	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.28	
11702	Natural: Chalk. Quite truncated, not much weathering, quite laminar.	0.28+	

Trench 118			
Eastings: 463089.8		Northing: 154276.1	
Length (m) : 24.57		Width (m) : 2.14	
		Height m aOD: 96.69	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.26	
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)	
11801	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.26	
11802	Natural: Chalk. Quite truncated, only slightly weathered. E/W modern ploughscars	0.26+	

Trench 119			
Easting: 463128.6		Northing: 154299.6	
Length (m) : 23.90		Width (m) : 2.13	
		Height m aOD: 96.65	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.31	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
11901	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.24
11902	Natural: Chalk. Quite truncated, only slightly weathered. Modern ploughscars run length of trench		0.24+
NB: Hint of proto-lynchet half way, few cm deep			

Trench 120			
Easting: 463169.8		Northing: 154325.5	
Length (m) : 24.07		Width (m) : 2.20	
		Height m aOD: 95.90	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.30	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12001	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.30
12002	Natural: Chalk. Quite truncated, slightly weathered.		0.30+

Trench 121			
Easting: 463206.9		Northing: 154339.7	
Length (m) : 24.50		Width (m) : 2.16	
		Height m aOD: 94.81	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.28	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12101	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.25
12102	Ploughwash: Patchy thin proto-lynchet type silty material		0.25-0.28
12102	Natural: Chalk. Quite truncated, slightly weathered.		0.28+

Trench 122			
Easting: 463230.7		Northing: 154353.3	
Length (m) : 24.27		Width (m) : 2.15	
		Height m aOD: 94.14	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.35	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12201	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.25
12202	Involution material: Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam/silty clay with sparse flints. Lies over chalk and fills irregular solution hollows/involutions. Patchy layer.		0.25-0.35
12203	Natural: Chalk. Quite weathered with periglacial scars/ solution hollows/ involutions.		0.35+

Trench 123			
Easting: 463252.3		Northing: 154382.9	
Length (m) : 20.67		Width (m) : 2.16	
		Height m aOD: 93.60	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.44	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12301	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.25
12302	As 12305, 'fill' of trackway, thin spread over area of rutting		
12303	Natural: Chalk. Slightly weathered with occasional ploughscars		0.25+
12304	Trackway: series of parallel wheel ruts as in Tr. 105		
12305	Fill of Trackway: yellowish brown silt loam, sparse broken flints often jammed into chalk at bottom of ruts. No finds.		

Trench 124			
Easting: 463297.4		Northing: 154395.4	
Length (m) : 24.97		Width (m) : 2.14	
		Height m aOD: 92.16	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.25	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12401	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.25
12402	Natural: Chalk. Slightly weathered with lots of ploughscars E/W and some rooting		0.25+

Trench 125			
Easting: 463313.4		Northing: 154375.8	
Length (m) : 24.97		Width (m) : 2.17	
		Height m aOD: 90.61	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.50	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12501	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.35
12502	Trackway: series of parallel wheel ruts as in Tr. 105 in northern end of trench.		
12503	Fill of Trackway: yellowish brown silt loam, sparse broken flints often jammed into chalk at bottom of ruts. No finds.		
12504	Natural: Chalk. Somewhat weathered with patchy non-continuous periglacial scarring filled with light yellowish brown silt loam running downslope (c. SE/NW)		0.35+

Trench 126			
Easting: 463335.6		Northing: 154414.7	
Length (m) : 25.43		Width (m) : 2.10	
		Height m aOD: 91.59	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.28	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12601	Possible ditch terminus or pit: seems to be ditch running in from east side of trench and possible terminating in trench, somewhat obscured by tree throw. Does seem to be real feature of some sort, has some animal bone in.		
12602	Fill of 12601: primary fill		
12603	Fill of 12601: secondary fill		
12604	Fill of 12601		
12605	Fill of 12601: ?tertiary ploughed-in fill		
12606	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.28
12607	void		
12608	Fill of 12610		
12609	Fill of 12610		
12610	Treethrow		

Trench 127			
Easting: 463361.7		Northing: 154427.3	
Length (m) : 23.00		Width (m) : 2.09	
		Height m aOD: 91.60	
		Max. depth (m) :	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12701	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.33
12702	Natural: Chalk. Quite heavily truncated with very little weathering.		0.33+

Trench 128			
Easting: 463398.7		Northing: 154394.6	
Length (m) : 24.95		Width (m) : 2.14	
		Height m aOD: 89.53	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.45	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12801	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.30
12802	Colluvium/ involution material: Yellowish brown silt loam, sparse small chalk pieces and rare small flint. Ploughwash.		0.3-0.45
12803	Natural: Chalk. Heavily truncated.		

Trench 129			
Easting: 463361.1		Northing: 154363.6	
Length (m) : 24.21		Width (m) : 2.10	
		Height m aOD: 88.30	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.55	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
12901	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.26
12902	Colluvium/ involution material: Yellowish brown silt loam, sparse small chalk pieces and rare small flint. Ploughwash.		0.26-0.55
12903	Natural: Chalk. Weathered, plough scarred. Tree rooting to southern end.		0.55+

Trench 130		
Easting: 463360.6	Northing: 154330.7	Height m aOD: 86.25
Length (m) : 23.85	Width (m) : 2.11	Max. depth (m) : 0.4
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
13001	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.27
13002	Colluvium/Lynchet fill: Yellowish brown silt loam, sparse small chalk pieces and rare small flint. Fill of lynchet which has formed over disused filled-in ditch.	0.27-0.4
13003	Natural: Chalk. Weathered, patches of involution material.	0.27+
13004	Fill of 13008:	
13005	Fill of 13008: single undiagnostic abraded pot sherd of ?early to mid iron age in date	
13006	Fill of 13008:	
13007	Fill of 13008:	
13008	Ditch: E/W linear which runs length of site following roughly same contour	0.4-1.2

Trench 131		
Easting: 463263.4	Northing: 154345.0	Height m aOD: 92.30
Length (m) : 23.86	Width (m) : 2.09	Max. depth (m) : 0.32
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
13101	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.27
13102	Involution material: Yellowish brown silt loam, sparse small chalk pieces and rare small flint.	0.27-0.32
13103	Natural: Chalk. Weathered, patches of involution material.	0.32+
13104	Possible truncated pit: probably natural. c. 1m diameter 0.18m deep. Rooting.	
13105	Fill of 13104	
13106	Fill of 13104	

Trench 132		
Easting: 463237.5	Northing: 154322.9	Height m aOD: 92.95
Length (m) : 23.93	Width (m) : 2.15	Max. depth (m) : 0.26
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
13201	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.26
13202	Natural: Chalk. Weathered, patches of involution material throughout.	0.26+

Trench 133		
Easting: 463249.4	Northing: 154276.7	Height m aOD: 90.05
Length (m) : 23.92	Width (m) : 2.13	Max. depth (m) : 0.45
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
13301	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.26
13302	Colluvium: Varies in thickness, basically fill of lychets overlapping obvious 'cuts'	0.26-0.45
13303	Natural: Chalk. Weathered.	0.45+
13304	Fill of 13306: secondary fill	
13305	Fill of 13306: primary fill	
13306	Ditch: large E/W ditch which appears in other trenches	
13307	Fill of 13308:	
13308	Lynchet	
13309	Fill of 13311	
13310	Fill of 13311: clay pipe frag and lead ?weight	
13311	Lynchet	

Trench 134		
Easting: 463209.5	Northing: 154306.6	Height m aOD: 93.70
Length (m) : 24.59	Width (m) : 2.15	Max. depth (m) : 0.27
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
13401	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.	0-0.27
13401	Natural: Chalk. Weathered, patch of coombe deposit at bottom (S) end - in digi photo 4738	0.27+

Trench 135			
Easting: 463176.2		Northing: 154297.5	
Length (m) : 24.54		Width (m) : 2.14	
		Height m aOD: 94.65	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.33	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
13501	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.33
13502	Natural: Chalk. Weathered.		0.33+

Trench 136			
Easting: 463150.8		Northing: 154284.8	
Length (m) : 24.87		Width (m) : 2.14	
		Height m aOD: 94.90	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.30	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
13601	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.30
13602	Natural: Chalk. Weathered.		0.30+
13603	Involution material/interface layer: Thin patchy layer of yellowish brown silt loam overlying chalk in places		0.25-0.30

Trench 137			
Easting: 463197.9		Northing: 154269.6	
Length (m) : 23.42		Width (m) : 2.14	
		Height m aOD: 92.55	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.26	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
13701	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.26
13702	Natural: Chalk. Slightly weathered, tree throw in south end.		0.26+

Trench 138			
Easting: 463147.3		Northing: 154236.3	
Length (m) : 22.9		Width (m) : 2.17	
		Height m aOD: 92.20	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.28	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
13801	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.28
13802	Natural: Chalk. Quite weathered, tree throw in south end and some rooting throughout.		0.28+
13803	Ditch: E/W running ditch as seen in other trenches. Only half in trench.		
13804	Fill of 13803		

Trench 139			
Easting: 463086.8		Northing: 154202.4	
Length (m) : 24.54		Width (m) : 2.13	
		Height m aOD: 91.63	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.30	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
13901	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.30
13902	Natural: Chalk. Quite weathered.		0.30+
13903	Lynchets: Unexcavated, recorded in Trench 140		
13904	Fill of 13903		
13905	Lynchets: Unexcavated, recorded in Trench 140		
13906	Fill of 13905		
13907	Ditch: Unexcavated, recorded in Trench 140		
13908	Fill of 13907		
	NB: In same order as Tr 140, with ditch to north and lynchets to south. Pale yellowish brown lynchets 'fill' extends some way to either side of lynchets proper.		

Trench 140			
Eastings: 463005.7		Northings: 154173.9	
Length (m) : 25.37		Width (m) : 2.14	
		Height m aOD: 92.35	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.22	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
14001	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks. Recently ploughed.		0-0.22
14002	Natural: Chalk. Quite truncated.		0.22+
14003	Fill of 14004: Yellowish brown silt loam, rare small to med flint		
14004	Lynchets: 0.36m deep, laps up over top of ditch 14009 which has formed natural break in ploughing		0.22-0.36
14005	Fill of 14009: Tertiary fill of ploughed-in material. Yellowish brown silt loam, rare med flints and chalk		
14006	Fill of 14009: Secondary fill; stabilisation layer of mid brown silt loam with quite common medium to large flints worn sorted to base. 0.48m deep. Hobnail recovered from spoil with metal detector which may be from secondary or tertiary fill.		
14007	Fill of 14009: Very pale brown calcareous pea-gritty deposit on north/uphill slope – possibly eroded from upslope bank?		
14008	Fill of 14009: Primary deposit of chalk rubble, some 0.52 deep		
14009	Ditch: E/W orientated ditch roughly following contours of hill and running right across site. Not securely dated – hobnail in secondary or tertiary fill almost certainly Roman, pot sherd in slot of same ditch in Tr 130 of ?early to mid Iron age.		0.30-1.43
14010	Lynchets: unrecorded but mattock tested		
14011	Lynchets: unrecorded but mattock tested		

Trench 141			
Eastings: 463002.9		Northings: 154144.0	
Length (m) : 25.8		Width (m) : 2.08	
		Height m aOD: 90.25	
		Max. depth (m) : 1.22	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
14101	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks. Recently ploughed.		0-0.26
14102	Calcareous Colluvium: ploughwash/B-horizon. Yellowish brown silt loam, rare to sparse chalk flecks most from 60-80cm		0.26-0.78
14103	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam, small worm sorted flints to base		0.78-1.05
14104	Colluvium/top of involution material, dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, few flints.		1.05-1.22
14105	Natural: Involution material: Dark yellowish brown to strong brown silty clay/silty clay loam with quite common medium flints. Clay-with-flint <i>sensu lato</i> type material. Only in southern half of trench, in valley bottom.		1.22+
14106	Natural: Coombe deposit, pokes through involution material in places, and is in northern half (upslope) of trench		0.3+ at north end

Trench 142			
Eastings: 462995.0		Northing: 154114.2	
Length (m) : 23.15 +17 + 10		Width (m) : 2.15	
		Height m aOD: Max. depth (m) : 1.70 (stepped)	
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)	
14201	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, virtually stonefree.	0-0.30	
14202	Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, stonefree except worm sorted bands: occ med-large flints @80-90 cm, small chalk pieces and occasional flint @95-100cm (possibly rilling). Slightly higher clay context than elsewhere.	0.30-1.05	
14203	Interface layer/Colluvium with ?mound material: really interface between 02 and 04, could be included in 02 as worm sorted band really. Brown silty clay loam to silty clay, quite common small to large flints. Contains some burnt flint and rare charcoal lumps <10mm.	1.05-1.20	
14204	Colluvium with mound material: brown to dark brown silty clay loam/silty clay. Occasional small to medium burnt flint. C.10% mottles of dark yellowish brown 5-10cm across. Rare charcoal. <3003>	1.20-1.45	
14205	?Mound Material: brown to dark brown silty clay loam with very common burnt flint, sparse to rare charcoal. Patchy throughout trench, thins out to east and thickens to west. Seems to be dump of material probably spilling from larger deposit of burnt material (i.e. a burnt mound or similar) which probably lies upslope to the NW. <3003> <3005>	1.45-1.54	
14206	Colluvium with mound material: brown to dark brown silty clay loam to silty clay – similar to 14204 but dark yellowish brown mottles c. 50%. Some burnt flint in very bottom of layer/top of layer below, likely worm sorted down profile which indicated that burnt material was being deposited nearby for some time before the main spread was deposited. NB occasional patches of dumped chalk <5mm thick in places, in top of layer and presumably upcast non-archaeological features nearby. <3003>	1.54-1.70	
14207	'Natural' Clay-with-flints: Dark yellowish brown silty clay with abundant medium to large flints from sub-angular to rounded. Seems devoid of archaeology but pretty impenetrable with hand tools and too deep to dig deeper.	1.7+	
	NB Monolith sample <3003> taken through 14204-06 to investigate possibility of buried soil or alluvial deposits around burnt flinty layer. Initial examination confirms onsite analysis that no buried soil is present and that deposits are colluvial with only possible small alluvial aspect if that: i.e. no running water for our 'burnt mound', and material deposited slowly enough as to not 'kill' and preserve soil profile beneath. Bulk sample <3005> taken from 14205 Trench extended to try and determine extent of burnt flint spread by two 'spurs' off to southeast of trench 17m and 10m in length which formed a lopsided trilateral shape		

Trench 143			
Eastings: 463017.1		Northing: 154145.2	
Length (m) : 23.17		Width (m) : 2.13	
		Height m aOD: 89.68 Max. depth (m) : 1.00	
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)	
14301	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, virtually stonefree.	0-0.28	
14302	Calcareous Colluvium: ploughwash/B-horizon. Yellowish brown silt loam, rare to sparse small chalk pieces	0.28-0.53	
14303	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam, quite common small chalk pieces (from plough hitting coombe deposit outcrop at break of slope c.8m to north).	0.53-0.8	
14304	Colluvium with mound material: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam – same process as layer above but darker due to incorporation of some material from ?burnt mound activity to west. Rare charcoal flecks and burnt flint. Thickens and darkens somewhat to downslope/southern end of trench. Sits in top of Dry valley gravels/involution material	0.80-1.00	
14305	Involution material/ Dry valley gravel: involution material as described elsewhere with bit of dry valley gravel on/in top. Southern half only, northern half of trench slope upwards quite steeply and is coombe deposit .	1.00+	

Trench 144			
Eastings: 463031.2		Northings: 154117.4	
Length (m) : 21.35		Width (m) : 2.11	
		Height m aOD: 89.0	
		Max. depth (m) : 1.20	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
14401	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, virtually stonefree.		0-0.28
14402	Calcareous Colluvium: ploughwash/B-horizon. Yellowish brown silt loam, rare to sparse small chalk pieces. Could easily be lumped with layer below		0.28-0.38
14403	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, hint of worm sorted stone layer at 50c, definite layers at 7-80cm and 95-100cm. 1		0.38-0.98
14404	Colluvium with mound material: dark yellowish brown silty clay loam – same process as layer above but darker due to incorporation of some material from ?burnt mound activity to west. Rare charcoal flecks. Sits in top of dry valley gravel.		0.98-1.15
14405	Dry valley gravel: abundant/very abundant brecciated flints from few mm to 200mm in size. Overlies involution material/coombe deposit and in places fills tops in involutions. Present in northern half of trench only, level rises slightly to southern half		1.15-1.20+
14406	Coombe Deposit and Involution Material: Periglacial chalk 'coombe deposit' pokes through involution material occasionally, which is as described elsewhere. In southern half of trench, is overlain by dry valley gravels in northern half.		c.0.5 at southern end

Trench 145			
Eastings: 463100.7		Northings: 154172.3	
Length (m) : 24.30		Width (m) : 2.12	
		Height m aOD: 88.13	
		Max. depth (m) : 1.14	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
14501	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, virtually stonefree at north but quite flinty at south		0-0.26
14502	Calcareous Colluvium: ploughwash/B-horizon. Yellowish brown silt loam, as elsewhere. Worm sorted stony band at base		0.26-0.62
14503	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam. Top half has sparse small chalk pieces, probably as soil depth depleted upslope by ploughing		0.62-1.14
14504	Dry valley gravel: as described elsewhere. In band c.13m wide in centre of trench (in valley axis)		1.14+
14505	Coombe deposit: in northern half of trench where slopes up quite steeply.		c.0.4m at north end
	NB: Section much the same at southern end but compressed to 80cm. Dry valley gravel in 13m wide strip in trench centre, to north is clean coombe deposit sloping up quite steeply, to south is involution material/coombe deposit.		

Trench 146			
Eastings: 463110.5		Northings: 154145.7	
Length (m) : 23.19		Width (m) : 2.14	
		Height m aOD: 87.50	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.85+	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
14601	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, quite common medium flints		0-0.30
14602	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam. Increasing small to medium flints to base		0.30-0.55
14603	Stony Colluvium: as above but with quite common to common flints/'dry valley gravel' material		0.55-0.85
14604	Posthole Real but initial trowelling for photo removed, so not recorded formally. 0.32cm diameter and similar in appearance to those in Tr 151		
14605	Fill of 14604: Dark grey with some charcoal, only few cm thick		
14606	'dry valley gravel': Abundant brecciated flints as elsewhere, with occasional patch of involution material/coombe deposit poking through		0.85+
	NB: Posthole 14604 likely same date as those in trench 151 (Mid Bronze Age) but either truncated or shallow.		

Trench 147			
Eastings: 463157.8		Northings: 154211.4	
Length (m) : 22.67		Width (m) : 2.13	
		Height m aOD: 89.15	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.30	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
14701	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.30
14702	Natural: Northern 10m at top of slope is quite weathered chalk, then c.8m of weathered chalk with periglacial striping running downslope, then bottom/southern 8m or so is coombe deposit with occasional medium flints. Lynchet on boundary between 1 st wto, chalk/striped chalk		0.30+
14703	Lynchet: not excavated		
14704	Fill of 11703: pale yellowish brown silt loam with small chalk fragments		

Trench 148			
Easting: 463169.0		Northing: 154184.2	
Length (m) : 23.6		Width (m) : 2.12	
		Height m aOD: 89.8	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.79	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
14801	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small medium flints		0-0.30
14802	Calcareous Colluvium: ploughwash/B-horizon. Yellowish brown silt loam, rare to sparse small to med flints. Could easily be lumped with layer below		0.30-0.55
14803	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, sparse small to med flints. Sitting in top of 'dry valley gravel'		0.55-0.79
14804	'dry valley gravel': Abundant brecciated flints as elsewhere, with some of 14803 in top		0.79+

Trench 149			
Easting: 463212.9		Northing: 154234.5	
Length (m) : 24.59		Width (m) : 21.11	
		Height m aOD: 88.58	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.28	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
14901	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints, rare small chalk pieces and flecks.		0-0.28
14902	Natural: Weathered chalk in northern few metres goes through transition of periglacial striped weathered chalk to coombe deposit in bottom/southern half of trench. NB Lynchet on boundary of chalk bit as in 147		0.28+
14903	Lynchet: as dug in Tr 133 adjacent		
14904	Fill of 14904		

Trench 150			
Easting: 463214.2		Northing: 154202.4	
Length (m) : 23.5		Width (m) : 2.13	
		Height m aOD: 86.33	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.8	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
15001	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, sparse small to medium flints		0-0.28
15002	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, sparse small to med flints increasing downwards. Maybe hint of more calcareous colluvium at top.		0.28-0.36
15003	Stony Colluvium: as above but with quite common to common small med and large flints.		0.36-0.80
15004	'dry valley gravel': as elsewhere		
	NB: In northern few metres is coombe deposit with some involution material, rest 'dry valley gravel' except at very southern few metres which has some involution material/cd poking through		

Trench 151 A,B and C		
A: Easting: 463246.9	A: Northing: 154221.6	A: Height m aOD: 86.33
B: Easting: 463238.7	B: Northing: 154205.7	B: Height m aOD: 86.10
C: Easting: 463262.2	C: Northing: 154222.5	C: Height m aOD: 86.06
Length (m) : 25.17	Width (m) : 2.12 (8.3)	Max. depth (m) : 0.70
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
15101	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints and rare small chalk pieces.	0-0.27
15102	Calcareous Colluvium: ploughwash/B-horizon. Yellowish brown silt loam, quite stonefree except for worm sorted sparse small to medium flints at 27-35cm and 45-50cm	0.27-0.50
15103	Posthole: not excavated	
15104	Fill of 15103: Mid Bronze Age Pot sherds (Deverill Rimbury) recovered from surface	
15105	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, rare small to med flints worm sorted to base. Sits in/on top of 'dry valley gravel's 15118	0.50-0.70
15106	Posthole: c. 0.37m diameter, 0.21m deep	
15107	Fill of 15106: <3006> Very dark grey silt loam with large packing flints, few charcoal lumps and more ?Deverill Rimbury / Mid Bronze Age pottery	
15108	Posthole: 0.25m diameter	
15109	Fill of 15108: as 15104 but no pot	
15110	Posthole	
15111	Fill of 15110	
15112	Posthole: c.0.33m diameter and 0.26m deep – top fill as others but has interesting clay puddling at bottom; either left open for a while before post inserted or post pulled out. Probably former as no charcoal etc in clay.	
15113	Fill of 15112: very dark greyish brown, occ charcoal lumps up to 15mm, packing flints <3006>	
15114	Posthole	
15115	Fill of 15114	
15116	Tree Throw: half sectioned but clearly tree throw	
15117	Fill of 15116: mid brown silt loam, few bits of worked flint and 1 burnt flint	
15118	'dry valley gravel': Abundant brecciated flints as elsewhere. Overlies and fill involutions in periglacial coombe deposit, which pokes through in places.	0.70+
15119	Fill of 15112: mid brown silty clay loam with small to med flints – probably packing layer	
15120	Fill of 15112: yellowish brown clay, puddled in bottom	
NB: Trench extended few metres either side at southern end to expose some of postholes. Extra short trenches B and C were opened a short distance (8-9 metres) to either side to try and gauge the extent of posthole activity. Both of these trenches were blank and has similar stratigraphy to the main trench. Northern half of trench slopes upwards and is coombe deposit, rises to c.0.30m deep by north end. Both colluvial layers 15102 and 05 increase in chalk fragment context as one moves north/upslope in the trench, as chalk material is being eroded from break of slope by the plough.		

Trench 152		
Easting: 463288.4	Northing: 154249.1	Height m aOD: 85.85
Length (m) : 24.04	Width (m) : 2.15	Max. depth (m) : 0.45
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
15201	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints and rare small chalk pieces.	0-0.21
15202	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, rare small chalk bits	0.21-0.45
15203	Natural: Coombe deposit with clay-with-flints <i>sensu lato</i> type involution material as elsewhere – actually quite similar to 15202 but no chalk bits and with sparse small to large flints	0.45+

Trench 153		
Easting: 463348.6	Northing: 154288.5	Height m aOD: 84.7
Length (m) : 23.41	Width (m) : 2.13	Max. depth (m) : 0.80
C'xt	Description	Depth (m)
15301	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints and rare small chalk pieces.	0-0.27
15302	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, worm sorted stoney band at 55-60cm	0.27-0.60
15303	Natural: Coombe deposit with clay-with-flints <i>sensu lato</i> type involution material as Tr 152	0.6-0.80+

Trench 154			
Easting: 463397.4		Northing: 154312.0	
Length (m) : 22.53		Width (m) : 2.12	
		Height m aOD: 84.23	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.95	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
15401	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints and rare small chalk pieces.		0-0.32
15402	Calcareous Colluvium: ploughwash/B-horizon. Yellowish brown silt loam, rare to sparse small to med flints.		0.32--0.59
15403	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, rare small to med flints.		0.59-0.74
15404	'dry valley gravel': Abundant brecciated flints as elsewhere. Overlies and fill involutions in periglacial coombe deposit. Largely machined away but no features in it.		0.74-0.95
15405	Natural: Coombe deposit with involutions filled with 15404		0.95+
15406	Fill of 15408		
15407	Fill of 15408		
15408	Tree Throw		

Trench 155			
Easting: 463389.2		Northing: 154328.5	
Length (m) : 24.51		Width (m) : 2.16	
		Height m aOD: 84.96	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.37	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
15501	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints and rare small chalk pieces.		0-0.22
15502	Natural: Coombe deposit		

Trench 156			
Easting: 463423.5		Northing: 154318.9	
Length (m) : 23.84		Width (m) : 2.15	
		Height m aOD: 83.8	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.71	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
15601	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints and rare small chalk pieces.		0-0.29
15602	Calcareous Colluvium: ploughwash/B-horizon. Yellowish brown silt loam, rare to sparse small to med flints except in worm sorted band near top.		0.29-0.51
15603	'dry valley gravel': Abundant brecciated small to large flints in yellowish brown silty clay loam matrix as elsewhere. Overlies and fill involutions in periglacial coombe deposit. Largely machined away but no features in it.		0.51-0.71
15604	Natural: Coombe deposit marbled with involutions filled with 15603 and cwf type involution material as elsewhere		0.71+

Trench 157			
Easting: 463442.8		Northing: 154347.6	
Length (m) : 27.47		Width (m) : 2.12	
		Height m aOD: 84.05	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.95	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
15701	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints and rare small chalk pieces.		0-0.30
15702	Calcareous Colluvium: ploughwash/B-horizon. Yellowish brown silt loam, sparse small chalk flecks. Could easily be lumped with layer below		0.30-0.50
15703	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, rare small to med flints. Sitting in top of 'dry valley gravel'		0.50-0.75
15704	'dry valley gravel': Abundant brecciated small to large flints in yellowish brown silty clay loam matrix as elsewhere. Overlies and fill involutions in periglacial coombe deposit at bottom/south end		0.75-0.95
15705	Natural: Coombe deposit marbled with involutions filled with 15704 in south of trench		0.95+
15706	Fill of 15709		
15707	Fill of 15709		
15708	Fill of 15709		
15709	Posthole: missed in strip as right on baulk but recorded in section. Similar to those in Tr 151, cut from top of 'dry valley gravel' and with burnt material in it. Also some indication of clay 'puddling' as in some PHs in 151.		

Trench 158			
Easting: 463498.8		Northing: 154347.8	
Length (m) : 24.24		Width (m) : 2.16	
		Height m aOD: 82.99	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.61	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
15801	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints and rare small chalk pieces.		0-0.34
15802	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, rare small to med flints in worm sorted band at base.		0.34-0.61
15803	Natural: Coombe deposit marbled 15% with involutions filled with involution material – relatively stonefree dark yellowish brown silty clay / silty clay loam. No 'dry valley gravel'.		0.61+

Trench 159			
Easting: 463484.1		Northing: 154374.8	
Length (m) : 24.42		Width (m) : 2.14	
		Height m aOD: 84.33	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.51	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
15901	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints		0-0.31
15902	Less calcareous Colluvium: Dark yellowish brown silt loam/silty clay loam, rare small to med flints		0.31-0.51
15903	Natural: Coombe deposit		0.51+

Trench 160			
Easting: 463473.3		Northing: 154394.2	
Length (m) : 23.86		Width (m) : 2.13	
		Height m aOD: 86.27	
		Max. depth (m) : 0.34	
C'xt	Description		Depth (m)
16001	Ditch: Undated but looks to be truncated continuation of ditch which runs across site E/W. Turns to more N/S here, which would be right if it is following contours of slope		
16002	Fill of 16001: Primary fill		
16003	Fill of 16001: Secondary fill, one bit of animal bone		
16004	Fill of 16001:		
16005	Natural: Chalk, very heavily truncated solid white laminated chalk		
16006	Topsoil: Brown silt loam, rare small to medium flints and chalk		0-0.34
16007	Tree Throw		
16008	Fill of 16007		
16009	Fill of 16007		



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Site location plan

Figure 1



- - - Projected Trackway
- - - Projected lynchet
- - - Projected ditch
- - - Projected Late Iron Age Round house
- Archaeological features
- Colluvium
- Area of chalk truncation
- Treethrow
- Water services

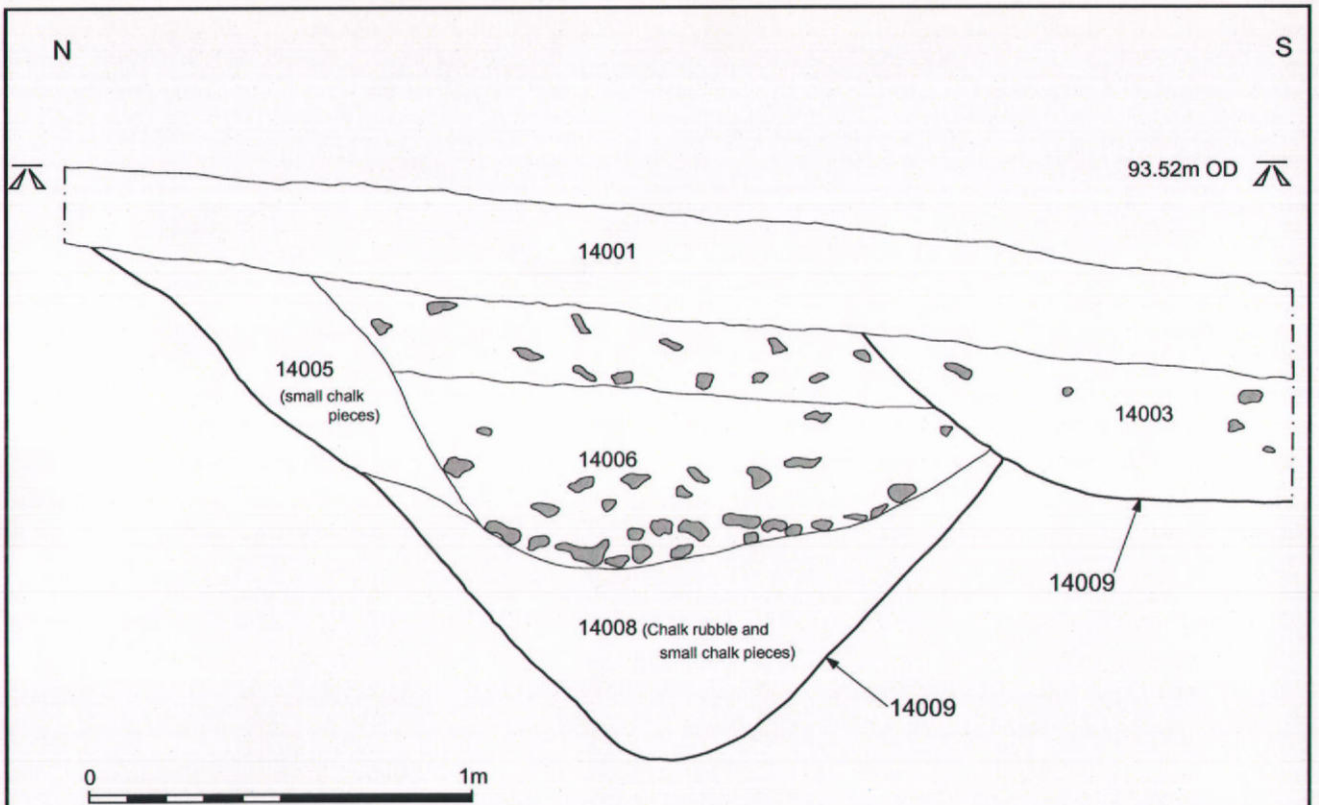



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Area B trench location plan; showing archaeology, extent of colluvium and areas of truncation

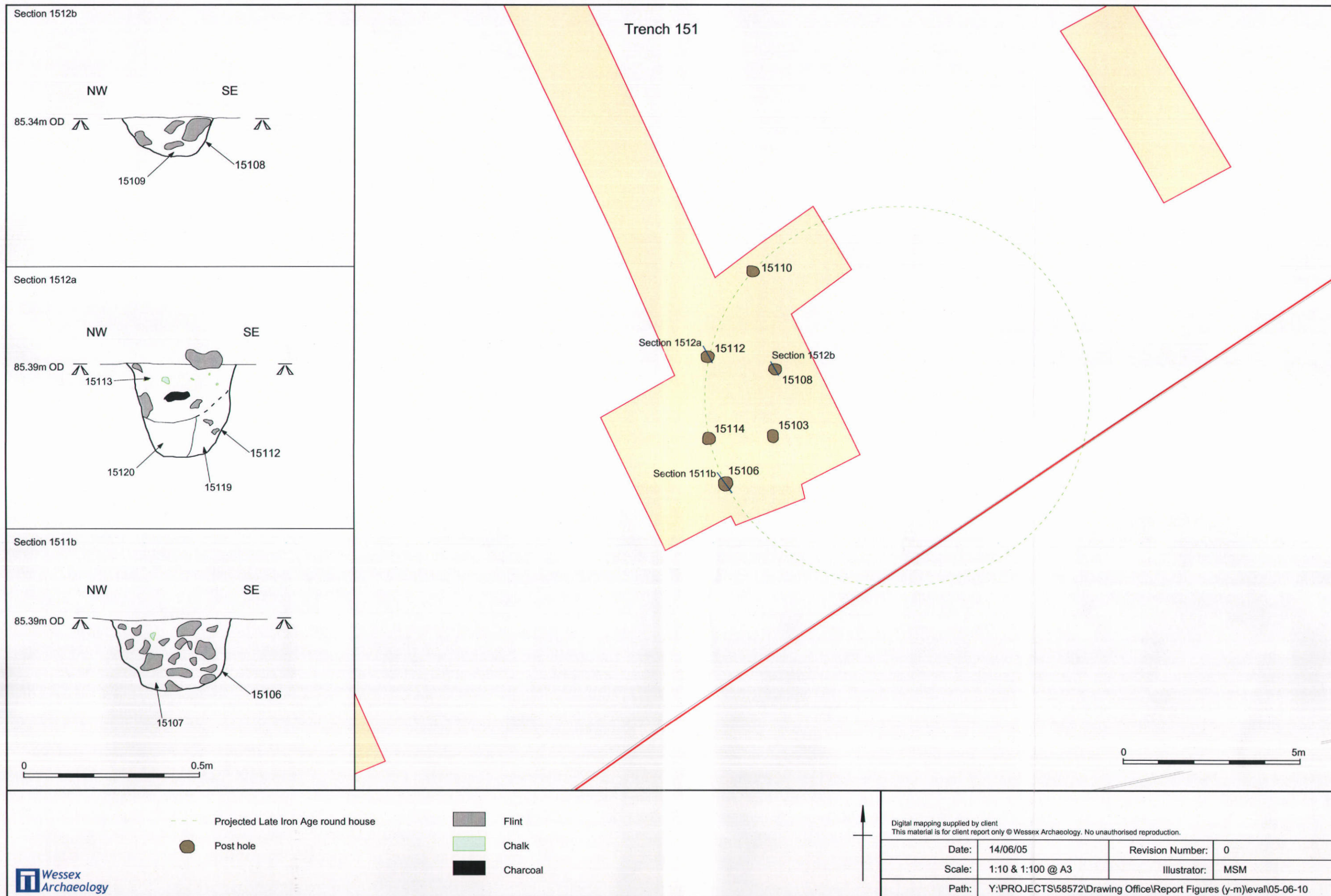
Figure 2



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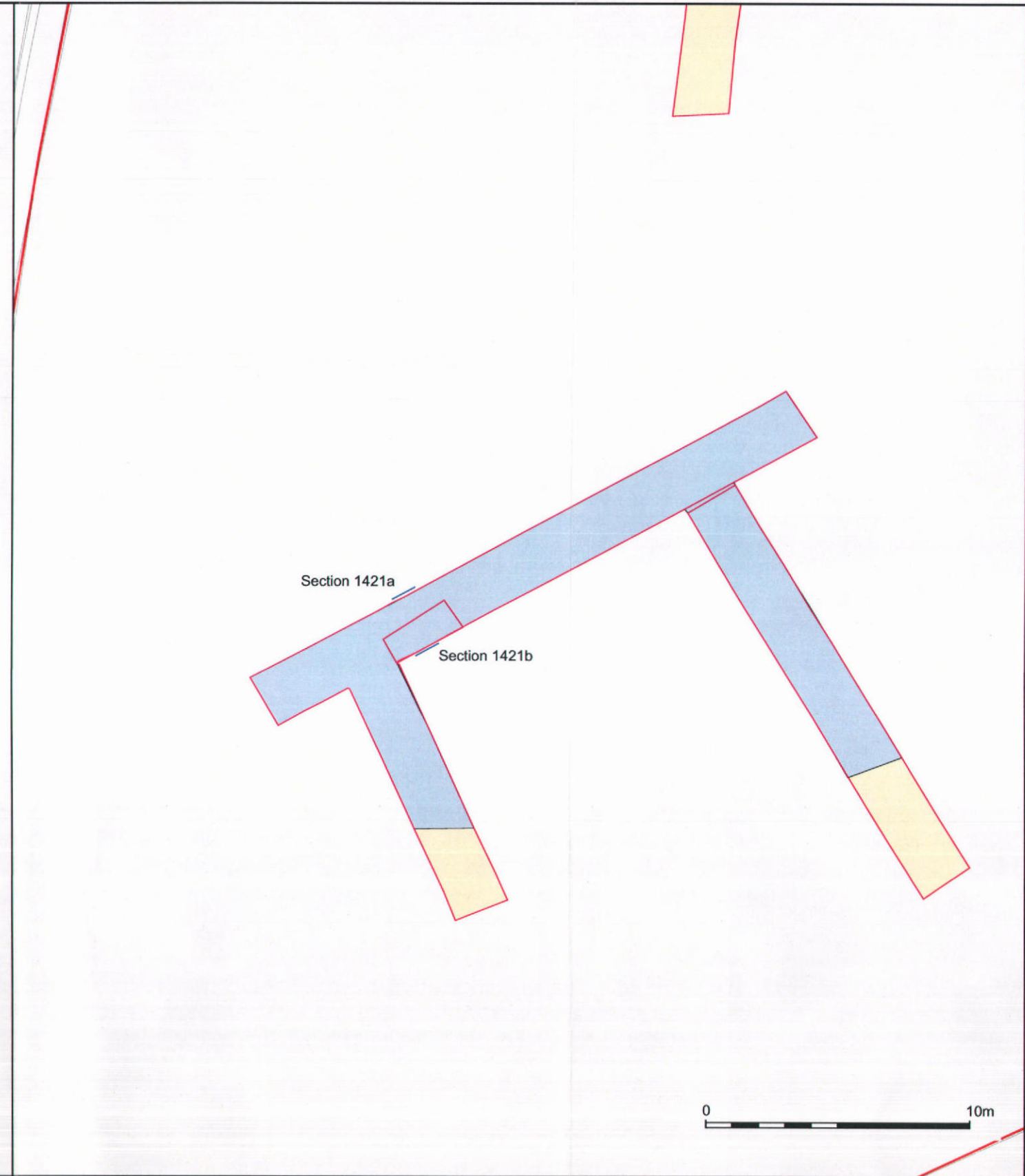
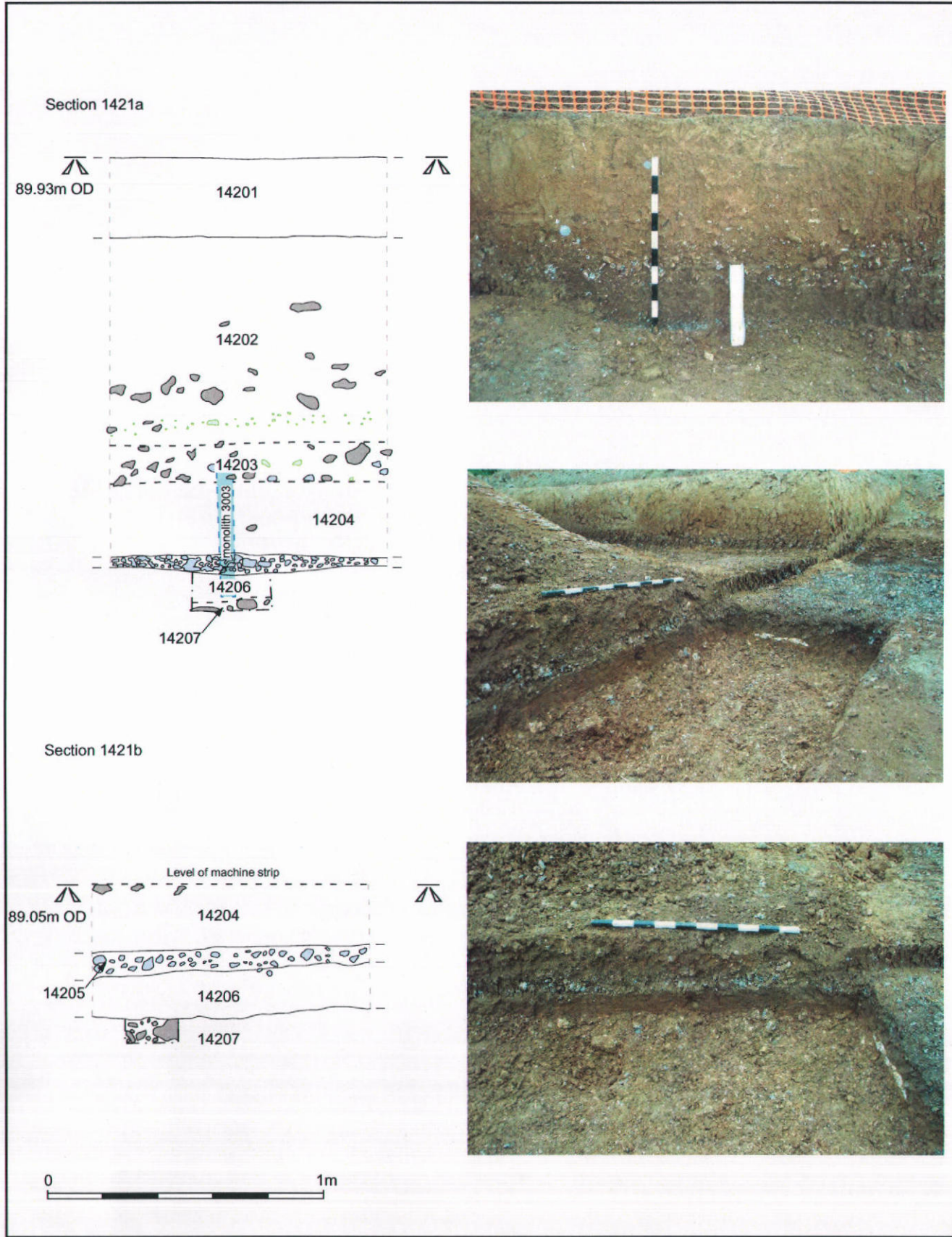
Photograph and section of ditch 14009 looking east

Figure 3



Plan and sections of possible Late Iron Age round house, Trench 151

Figure 4



0 1m

0 10m

Flint
 Burnt flint
 Chalk
 Charcoal
 Projected extents of burnt flint dump

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Plan of Trench 142, showing extent of burnt flint deposit 14205

Figure 5



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