



Razor's Farm, Chineham Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**RAZOR'S FARM,
CHINEHAM, BASINGSTOKE,
HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Report reference: **74583.02**
Path: X:\PROJECTS\74583\Report\Report\74583_02

November 2012

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	74583	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR		465617 156291	

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
01(WSI)	E	RJAC	SF		19-06-2012	X:\PROJECTSERVER\WESSEX\PROJECTS\74583\WSI\01_WSI_RAZORSFARMEVAL
02	I	SB	SF		11-07-2012	X:\PROJECTS\74583\REPORT\REPORT\74583_02
05	E	SF	RJAC		19-07-2012	X:\PROJECTS\74583\REPORT\REPORT\74583_05
06	E	CH	PW		26-07-2012	X:\PROJECTS\74583\REPORT\REPORT\74583_06
07	E	CH	PW		27-11-2012	X:\PROJECTS\74583\REPORT\REPORT\74583_07

* I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Croudace Strategic to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation at Razor's Farm, Chineham, Hampshire. It is proposed that this report will be submitted with a planning application for residential development of the site.

In order to further inform the planning process as to the nature and condition of a number of archaeological features identified through geophysical survey, it was agreed with the Principal Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, that further archaeological works at the site would be undertaken.

A total of 10 machine excavated trial trenches were excavated within the site, each measuring 30m x 1.80m. The majority were positioned in the south-east of the site, corresponding with cropmark evidence and geophysical survey results. In addition a hand-dug test-pit measuring approximately 1.5m square was excavated through the potential moat to the north of the farmhouse.

Small quantities of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from a single ditch in the southern part of the Site suggest a background of prehistoric activity in the area.

The majority of the features, finds, and the environmental evidence recovered were consistent with the presence of a farmstead settlement which was in use from the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period to the early part of the 2nd century AD.

This settlement is defined by system of enclosures, field boundary ditches and the occupation debris found within them, spreads of topsoil derived material containing some artefactual remains, and a dispersed number of small pits and undated post holes were also identified.

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Croudace Strategic and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Alison Walker in this regard. Thanks are also due to Quentin Jacob for his assistance during the fieldwork.

Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank David Hopkins, the Principal Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council Planning Department who monitored the work on behalf of the local authority.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr. The fieldwork was directed by Stephen Beach who was assisted by Jonathan Kaines and Matthew Kendall. The environmental samples were processed by Nicki Mulhall.

The report was researched and compiled by Stephen Beach with contributions by Sue Farr, Sarah Wyles (Charred Plant Remains and Charcoal) and Lorraine Mephram (Pottery). Illustrations were compiled by Kenneth Lymer.

**RAZOR'S FARM,
CHINEHAM, BASINGSTOKE,
HAMPSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Croudace Strategic to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation at Razor's Farm, Chineham, Hampshire, centred on NGR 465617 156291, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 It is proposed that a planning application will be submitted to the local planning authority (LPA) for residential development of the Site. In order to further inform the planning process as to the nature and condition of a number of archaeological features identified through a previous geophysical survey (*Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report, 73482.2*, Wessex Archaeology 2012b), it was agreed with the Principal Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC) that an archaeological evaluation would be undertaken to further inform the planning process as to the nature and significance of the potential buried archaeological resource.

1.1.3 A Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2012g) setting out the methodology for the field evaluation was prepared in accordance with standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists and '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). It was submitted to and approved by the Principal Archaeologist.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site is situated to the north-east of Basingstoke, just to the north of Chineham, and lies at the interface of the developed area to the south, and open farmland to the north (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded to the east by a railway line with Cufaude Lane beyond, and to the north and west by arable fields. A small plantation of trees known as Long Swains Row demarcates the south-west corner of the Site and is a designated Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). The southern boundary is marked by Crockford Lane in the western half of the Site, and by a pasture field in the east.

1.2.2 The Site is currently accessed from Cufaude Lane via a track and weight-restricted bridge over the railway line. It comprises five fields which are currently under pasture. The fields are bordered by fairly substantial hedgerows, most of which incorporate mature trees, flanking drainage ditches.

1.2.3 The route of a Roman road extends north-south through the Site; its course corresponding to a strip of mature trees designated as a SINC. The Razor's Farm buildings lie at the centre of the Site, comprising a number of farm buildings within a farmyard bounded by ditches and hedgerows. Four of the farm buildings are Grade II Listed, with a fifth located within their curtilage. Additional unlisted structures are also present.

- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site comprises London Clay (Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 284). The Site is on a slight north-facing slope, and lies at a height of c. 83m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south and c. 70m aOD in the north.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background and historical development of the Site is set out in detail in the 2012 *Consolidated Archaeological Assessment* (74581.05, Wessex Archaeology 2012e). It is therefore not intended to repeat, unless prudent to do so, a detailed archaeological background within this document.

2.2 Recent investigations in the area

Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.2.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 1999 on land immediately to the south of the Site. Two trenches were excavated in order to attempt to locate the course of the Roman road. No trace of the road was found, however eight shallow linear features of undetermined origin were identified (Wessex Archaeology 1999).

Gradiometer Survey

- 2.2.2 A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted on the Site (*Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*, 73482.02, Wessex Archaeology 2012b), covering approximately 16.5ha, which demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest.
- 2.2.3 To the north-west of the Site, several strongly magnetised anomalies were considered likely to be the result of burnt features and associated with clay extraction and pottery manufacture thought to have taken place at the Site.
- 2.2.4 At the south-eastern extent of the Site, a region of increased magnetic response possibly indicative of the extents of former archaeological activity, was coincident with a series of low earthworks visible on the ground, noted during a walkover associated with previous phases of desk-based research (Wessex Archaeology, 2012a). No anomalies definitively archaeological in origin were identified during the survey, although weak linear and curvilinear anomalies were considered to be of possible archaeological interest.
- 2.2.5 The projected line of a Roman road crosses the Site north-west/south-east some 100m east of the farm buildings. Although no anomalies of archaeological interest were detected coincident with the road, weak linear trends were identified; however their responses were not characteristic with such a feature, unless later activity has significantly truncated the remnants of the road.
- 2.2.6 Elsewhere, linear trends typical of drainage and other trends consistent with agricultural activity were identified, along with responses likely to be associated with changes in the underlying geology. Several modern services have been detected in the immediate vicinity of the extant farm buildings.

Prehistoric (650,000 BC - AD 43)

- 2.2.7 There is little recorded evidence to indicate the presence of Palaeolithic activity within the Site or immediate area, and the geological makeup of the area, comprising London Clay, is unlikely to favour the preservation of such evidence.
- 2.2.8 The main evidence for prehistoric activity close to the Site comprises concentrations of burnt flint, generally thought to date to the prehistoric period and indicative of human activity. There is some indication that the presence of these concentrations of burnt flint could represent traces of prehistoric 'burnt mound' features. However the burnt flint may alternatively derive from post-medieval agricultural practice, including woodland clearance, primarily the burning-out of large tree roots with attached flint nodules (Thames Valley Archaeological Services 2001).

Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.2.9 During the Romano-British period, the Site lay to the south of the Civitas Capital, Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*). The road between Silchester and Chichester (*Noviomagus*) is known to pass through the centre of the Site on a broadly north-south alignment.

Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – AD 1500)

- 2.2.10 The Domesday survey (1086) records manors at Chineham. The origin of the place-name Chineham is uncertain, but is possibly related to a slight valley which the railway passes through, therefore meaning rift/ravine estate (Coates 1989).
- 2.2.11 Whilst the present buildings at Razor's Farm are of 17th century or later date, the Site may potentially have Saxon or medieval origins. The spatial patterning of the farm buildings indicates that Razor's Farm may potentially have medieval origins as a small moated farmstead, with a surviving substantial moat-like feature still evident to the north and west of the Farm.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1800)

- 2.2.12 There is evidence for clay extraction, and to a lesser extent pottery manufacture within the Site and its wider environs. Clay extraction pits have been identified to the west and east of the Site. An additional possible kiln site is suggested within the Site by the naming of plot 103 on the Tithe Map as Kiln Field. The 2012 geophysical survey (*Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report, 73482.2, Wessex Archaeology 2012b*), identified a number of anomalies on the western half of the Site as possibly the result of clay extraction.

3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction and General Objectives

- 3.1.1 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.1.2 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

3.2 Health and Safety

- 3.2.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting the fieldwork. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.2.2 All works were carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 3.2.3 Wessex Archaeology supplied a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of the fieldwork. This Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork's commenced.
- 3.2.4 All evaluation trenches were scanned before and, if considered necessary, during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.

3.3 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.3.1 A total of 10 machine excavated trial trenches were opened within the Site, each measuring 30m x 1.80m. The majority were positioned in the south-east of the Site, corresponding with cropmark evidence and geophysical survey results.
- 3.3.2 In addition to the 10 trenches, a hand-dug test-pit measuring approximately 1.5m square was excavated through the potential moat feature to the north of the farmhouse. This test pit was intended to investigate the nature of this feature and to ascertain whether the feature can be positively dated.
- 3.3.3 All trenches were laid out using Leica Viva GPS.
- 3.3.4 The trial trenches were excavated using a tracked 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by Wessex Archaeology. Machine excavation proceeded to a depth at which the top of archaeological deposits, or the top of natural deposits, were exposed, whichever was the higher.
- 3.3.5 Topsoil and subsoil were separated and stored on either side of the trench to ensure the minimum cross-contamination of the different deposits. Spoil was kept at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge in order to provide a safe working area. In addition spoil was heaped a sufficient distance from the excavation to prevent any failure to the sides of the trenches and to prevent any loose material falling into the working area.

- 3.3.6 Where appropriate, each trench was cleaned by hand and planned prior to any hand-excavation.
- 3.3.7 The general depth of the trenches did not exceed 1.2m, in compliance with Health and Safety regulations.
- 3.3.8 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the Archaeological Officer at HCC, were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated. They were left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.4.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:10 or 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections were annotated with OD heights.
- 3.4.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of 12.10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which embed appropriate metadata within the image, to ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

3.5 Finds and Environmental Strategies

- 3.5.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples were devised and implemented by Wessex Archaeology's Finds and Environmental departments.
- 3.5.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date.
- 3.5.3 All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998).
- 3.5.4 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They were suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines no. 2 and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with the relevant museum.
- 3.5.5 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.2 Archaeological features and deposits will be considered below by trench (**TR**) or trial pit (**TP**) number. A consideration of the broader context of relevant archaeological features and deposits will be discussed in **Section 7**.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

4.2.1 The natural stratigraphic sequence encountered within the evaluation trenches was uniform across the Site and comprised a mid to dark brown-grey silty clay topsoil with common inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels. The topsoil sealed a mid to dark brown-grey silty clay subsoil with common inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels. The London Clay natural comprised a mid orange-brown clay with occasional patches of flint

4.3 Summary of the evaluation results

4.3.1 Archaeological features and deposits were identified within eight of the ten evaluation trenches (**Figure 1**). Only trenches **TR2** and **TR4** proved to be archaeologically sterile.

TP1

4.3.2 **TP1** was positioned to investigate the potential for the recovery of dating evidence from the probable moat to the north and west of the current farmhouse. Unfortunately **TP1** had to be abandoned due to rapid water inundation at 0.30m below ground level (BGL). Only a decomposition layer consisting of organic matter, mostly leaf litter, was observed at this depth within the test pit.

TR2

4.3.3 **TR2** was situated to the west of Razor's Farm and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly thought to be a possible quarry pit or burnt feature (*Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report, 73482.2, Wessex Archaeology 2012b*). Despite the potential, no archaeological features or deposits were identified within **TR2**.

TR3

4.3.4 **TR3** was situated to the north of the main evaluation area and was targeted on a rectilinear boundary identified as a cropmark in the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR), but not located by the geophysical survey.

4.3.5 Two ditches (**304** and **308**), and one possible pit (**310**) were identified with **TR3** (**Figure 4**).

4.3.6 Ditch **304** extended in an east-west direction c. 6.00m north of the expected location of the east-west aligned cropmark recorded in the AHBR. It is conceivable, though not certain, that ditch **304** and the cropmark boundary

represent the same feature, the difference in apparent location being due to a transcription error. Ditch **304** was found to be 0.98m wide and 0.35m deep with very steeply sloping sides to the south, but moderately sloping sides to the north (**Figure 5**). It contained a single topsoil derived secondary fill (**305**), which exhibited a very slight bias towards deposition from the northern (shallower) side of the ditch, evidenced by a slight increase in flint gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from ditch **304**.

4.3.7 Ditch **308** was found to extend in a north-south direction, almost parallel to a modern land drain or service (**306**) situated c. 8.00m to the north. Ditch **308** measured 0.75m wide and only 0.06m deep with very shallow sloping concave sides and a flat base (**Figure 5**). The single topsoil derived fill of ditch **308** (**309**) revealed no clear direction of deposition and no finds were recovered.

4.3.8 Possible pit **310** was situated immediately south-east of ditch **308**. It was only visible in the very edge of the evaluation trench and remained unexcavated. It contained a fill (**311**) of light grey-brown silty clay with no inclusions and no finds were recovered.

TR4

4.3.9 **TR4** was situated at the western end of the main evaluation area (**Figure 2**). It was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies and one linear cropmark, none of which were identified within the trench. Other than a series of slight north-east to south-west plough scars, no archaeological features or deposits were identified.

TR5

4.3.10 **TR5** was located c. 23.00m east of **TR4** (**Figure 2, Plate 1**). It was aligned north-east/south-west and was targeted to intersect the projected course of the Roman Road between Silchester and Chichester. Remains which would be consistent with a heavily plough truncated metalled surface (**508**) associated with two flanking ditches (**505** and **509**) were observed within **TR5** on the exact projected course of the road. These remains certainly represent the remains of the road between Silchester and Chichester, which still survives as an earthwork to the north.

4.3.11 Following the removal of the shallow topsoil layer within **TR5** (**501**), a diffuse spread of common rounded flint gravels and pebbles and rare flint cobbles (**502**) was identified. This spread (**502**) extended across the entire trench, well beyond the projected limits of the Roman road (**508**) and exhibited no obvious structure in plan or section (**Figure 5**). This material represents the ploughed out remnants of the original upper surfaces of metalled road surface **508**.

4.3.12 Metalled surface **508** lay directly over the natural London Clay deposits (**504**). Surface **508** was in a very poor condition, presumably due to plough damage (see above), and in plan appeared to be very similar to natural gravel deposits observed elsewhere within the Site, except that it broadly coincided with two flanking ditches (**505** and **509**). Surface **508** was contemporaneous with both ditches **505** and **509**, its outer edges actually forming the part of the internal sides of each flanking ditch, material from surface **508** later slumping into both ditches to form primary fills (see below).

- 4.3.13 Flanking ditch **505** was situated on the west side of metalled surface **508** and extended north-west/south-east. Ditch **505** was 1.67m wide and 0.23m deep and contained two distinct fills (**506** and **507**). Fill **506** was primary in nature originating from metalled surface **508** on the east side of the ditch. Fill **507** was secondary, being deposited much more gradually than fill **506**. Manganese staining and mottling within fill **507** was indicative of damp or waterlogged conditions during the formation process; and in fact, ditch **505** began to fill with water trapped between the subsoil and the relatively impermeable London Clay during the excavation process. No finds were recovered from flanking ditch **505**.
- 4.3.14 Flanking ditch **509** was situated on the eastern side of metalled surface **508**. Ditch **509** extended parallel to flanking ditch **505**, situated 14.37m to the south-west. Flanking ditch **509** measured 2.20m wide and 0.36m deep. Like ditch **505** it contained two fills (**510** and **511**), the formation processes of these fills proving to be identical to those found in ditch **505**. Fill **510** was primary and originated from metalled surface **508** on the west side of the ditch. Fill **511** was secondary and showed evidence of waterlogged conditions. No finds were recovered from the fills of flanking ditch **509**.

TR6

- 4.3.15 **TR6** was situated to the west of the main group of trenches (comprising **TR6** to **TR11**, **Figure 3**). The trench extended north-south and was targeted on the southern extent of a large curvilinear cropmark feature presumed to be part of an enclosure, a north-east to south-west linear cropmark, and two parallel east-west linear anomalies, and one north-west to south-east linear anomaly detected during the geophysical survey.
- 4.3.16 A relatively large north-east/south-west aligned linear ditch (**608**), and small east-west linear ditch or gully (**613**) and two postholes (**604** and **606**) were identified within the trench.
- 4.3.17 Postholes **604** and **606** were situated in the southern end of the trench. Together they extended in a north-east to south-west direction in the approximate location of the southern north-east to south-west linear cropmark which the trench was partially targeted on. Posthole **604** was 0.23m in diameter and 0.10m deep, it contained a single fill of grey-brown mottled clay (**605**), from which no evidence of post-packing was observed. Posthole **606** remained unexcavated, but contained a fill (**607**) which was identical to **605**. No finds were recovered from the features.
- 4.3.18 Ditch **608** extended in a north-east/south-west direction which corresponds with the large curvilinear cropmark feature in the northern part of the trench. This ditch was found to be 1.80m wide and 0.76m deep with a moderately sloping convex side to the east, and a moderately sloping stepped side to the west (**Figure 5**). The base of the ditch was marginally concave and sloped down from west to east. Ditch **608** contained four distinct fills (**609**, **610**, **611** and **612**). The first fill deposited within ditch **608** (**609**) originated from the east side of the ditch and was formed through a mixed process of edge weathering and topsoil derived slumping. The second fill (**610**) was an edge derived (London Clay) slumping event originating from the west side of the ditch, and contained rare charcoal flecks. The next fill (**611**) represents a more gradual phase of deposition within this feature. Fill **611** was topsoil derived with no clear direction of deposition; common mottling within suggests waterlogged conditions, from which quantities of Romano-British

greyware pottery were recovered. The final tertiary fill of ditch **608 (612)** was topsoil derived, but also exhibited signs of waterlogged conditions.

- 4.3.19 Small linear ditch (**613**) extended in an east-west direction, and was situated between the two (un-located) linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey, and therefore may relate to one, or both, of these features. Ditch **613** was found to be 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base. The single secondary fill (**614**) revealed no clear direction of deposition, but did contain minute fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), which were not retained.

TR7

- 4.3.20 **TR7** was situated c. 20.00m south-east of **TR6 (Figure 3)**. This trench was targeted on two north-west to south-east curvilinear cropmark features, and one north-west to south-east geophysical linear anomaly, none of which were detected within the trench. However, a single north-south ditch (**705**), and a posthole (**707**) were detected in the south-western portion of the trench. A shallow spread of silty clay (**704**), containing one sherd of Roman greyware pottery, was located centrally within the trench.

- 4.3.21 Ditch **705** extended in a broadly north-south direction across the south-western portion of the trench. It was 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep with a slightly stepped sloping west side and a more steeply sloping west side, the base being very narrow with flat bottom, c. 0.03m wide (**Figure 5**). It contained a single fill of topsoil derived secondary fill (**706**) from which five sherds of probable Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age flint tempered pottery was recovered. Romano-British pottery was also recovered.

- 4.3.22 Posthole **707** was located immediately west of ditch **705**. It was 0.20m in diameter and 0.33m deep. No dating evidence and no evidence of an *in-situ* post pipe were retrieved or observed from within this feature.

TR8

- 4.3.23 **TR8** extended in a north-east to south-west direction, 42m to the east and parallel to **TR7**. This trench was targeted on two linear sides of the corner of a possible cropmark enclosure, one linear geophysical anomaly and one curvilinear anomaly, both of which extended in a north-west/south-east direction at the opposite ends of the trench. The cropmark features were not positively identified within **TR8**, however, two ditches (**804** and **811**), one pit (**807**), a shallow linear feature (**809**) and a tree throw (**815**) were identified.

- 4.3.24 Ditch **804** was situated in the southern end of the trench (**Figure 3**). The ditch extended in a north-west to south-east direction apparently in a similar direction to the linear geophysical anomaly detected during the survey, which was situated c. 3.00m to the south-west. The ditch was 1.28m wide and 0.44m deep with a stepped steeply sloping north side and a steeply sloping south side; the base of the ditch was concave. The ditch contained two fills (**805** and **806**), the first (**805**) being a topsoil derived deposit originating from the northern edge of the ditch. This fill was found to contain fragments of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British pottery and the environmental samples produced charred plant remains including emmer or spelt and wood charcoal (see **Section 6**). The second and final fill of ditch **804 (806)** was secondary in nature and was formed through a more gradual process than the initial fill (**805**). Slight manganese staining is indicative of the damp conditions identified within other ditches at this Site. Small

quantities of Romano-British pottery, two tiny fragments of animal bone, and a fragment of puddingstone quern, were recovered from this deposit.

- 4.3.25 Small pit **807** was situated c. 0.15m south of ditch **804**. It was found to be 0.62m in diameter and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-grey clay (**808**) from which six sherds of undiagnostic probable early Romano-British pottery was recovered.
- 4.3.26 Ditch **811** was situated at the northern end of **TR8**. It aligned north-east to south-west and corresponded with the curvilinear anomaly identified through geophysical survey. This feature was 1.56m wide and 0.44m deep with sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained three distinct fills (**812**, **813** and **814**), two of which were deposited from the edges of the ditch (**812** and **813**), and one was a gradually deposited secondary fill (**814**). All three fills contained Romano-British pottery.
- 4.3.27 Linear feature **809** was found to be 3.25m wide and only 0.13m deep, and was cutting an earlier tree throw (**815**) to the south-west. The topsoil derived fills of feature **809** (**810** and **817**) contained eighteen sherds of early Roman pottery. It is not clear what function feature **809** fulfilled, but it is considered likely to be the result of livestock trample, or perhaps a deliberately in-filled natural depression.
- 4.3.28 The bioturbated fill of tree throw **815** was found to contain two sherds of grog tempered Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery; these are likely to be residual.

TR9

- 4.3.29 **TR9** was situated c. 20m north of **TR8**. It extended in a broadly east-west direction and was targeted on the southern section of a small rectilinear enclosure identified as a cropmark, but not detected during the geophysical survey. It was found to contain one ditch (**904**), one possible ditch, or layer edge (**908**), an occupation layer (**906/907**) and two other possible pit or terminus features (**910** and **912**), not excavated due to water inundation in the eastern portion of the trench.
- 4.3.30 Ditch **904** extended in a north-south direction through the western half of **TR9**. This ditch was found to be cutting the possible occupation layer **906/907**. Ditch **904** was 1.63m wide and 0.66m deep with steeply sloping convex sides (west) and a flat base. It contained a single secondary fill of topsoil derived material which contained 119 sherds of Romano-British pottery, which dated to the second half of the 1st century AD. Charred plant remains including emmer or spelt and wood charcoal (see below).
- 4.3.31 During excavation, feature **908** was presumed to be a shallow east-west linear ditch which clearly cut layer **906/907**. However, it is possible that it represents the northern edge of a later layer which extends to the south of **TR9**. The single fill of feature **908** (**909**) was topsoil derived and was found to contain nine sherds of Romano-British pottery dated to the second half of the 1st century AD.
- 4.3.32 Features **910** and **912** were identified in the northern edge of the eastern portion of **TR9**. These feature both appeared to cut layer **906/907** and were found to contain dark topsoil derived fills (**911** and **913**), from which no finds

were recovered. Due to excessive water inundation in the eastern portion of the trench these features remained unexcavated.

- 4.3.33 Layer **906/907** extended across the entire trench. Layer **906/907** rested directly on top of the natural London Clay (**903**), and pre-dated and was cut by features identified within the trench. Where investigated, layer **906/907** was found to be between 0.10m and 0.19m deep. This layer contained a high proportion of material derived from the underlying London Clay and was found to contain Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery.

TR10

- 4.3.34 **TR10** was situated c. 28.00m north of **TR9**. It extended in a broadly east-west direction and was targeted on an area just inside the northern edge of the apparent larger cropmark enclosure (**Figure 1**). One ditch (**1006**) and two layers/spreads (**1004** and **1005**) were identified.

- 4.3.35 Ditch **1006** was 0.79m wide and 0.37m deep (**Figure 6**). It extended in a north-west/south-east direction across the central portion of the trench. The sides were very steeply sloping on the western side and stepped on the eastern side; this arrangement formed a narrow gully at the western base of the ditch 0.20m wide. The single topsoil derived fill contained no datable artefacts, but did contain regular manganese mottling indicative of wet conditions, and like several other ditches encountered this feature rapidly filled with water during excavation. Ditch **1006** was truncated by a modern small ditch or wide plough scar (**1008**) which extended in a north-east to south-west direction.

- 4.3.36 Located c. 2.80m west of ditch **1006**, was a layer or spread of mid-brown, topsoil derived silty clay (**1004**). This layer or spread was up to 12m wide within the trench, and although no finds were recovered, it is considered likely to be archaeological in origin. Layer or spread **1004** was overlain by a linear spread of chalk rich material (**1005**), the function and antiquity of this spread is uncertain, but it is considered likely to be of agricultural origin, perhaps a soil liming event.

TR11

- 4.3.37 **TR11** extended in a north-south direction c. 15m east of **TR10**. The trench was targeted on one north-west/south-east linear cropmark feature, one north-east to south-west linear cropmark feature and one north-east to south-west linear geophysical anomaly. One north-east to south-west linear ditch (**1104**), two post holes (**1106** and **1108**), and one possible pit (**1110**) were identified within **TR11**.

- 4.3.38 Ditch **1104** extended in a north-east to south-west direction across the southern portion of **TR11**. It was situated c. 4.00m to the south of the supposed location of the north-east to south-west geophysical anomaly, which was not identified within the trench. This ditch was 0.75m wide and only 0.08m deep, with shallow concave sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single mixed fill of London Clay and topsoil derived material, from which no finds were recovered.

- 4.3.39 Two undated post holes (**1106** and **1108**) were located c. 4.50m south of ditch **1104**. Post hole **1106** was found to be 0.24m in diameter and 0.23m deep, it contained a single fill (**1107**) from which no finds, or any evidence of post packing were recovered.

- 4.3.40 A possible irregular pit (**1110**) was observed in the eastern section of the trench c. 1.00m east of post hole **1108**. Too little of this feature was visible in the trench to enable effective excavation, however its upper fill comprised of a very light brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of fractured flint gravel; no finds were recovered from this feature.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered from the evaluation, deriving from contexts within four of the trial trenches excavated (**Trenches 6-9**), and consisting very largely of pottery, with other material types very sparsely represented. The date range of the assemblage potentially spans the period of the Roman conquest, with a few items from earlier in the prehistoric period.

- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are summarised in **Table 1**.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. The earliest material appears to be five small body sherds in a coarse flint-tempered fabric from ditch **705**. These are undiagnostic, but have been tentatively dated on fabric grounds to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.
- 5.2.2 Other flint-tempered sherds, however, are more likely to fall within the indigenous Late Iron Age ceramic traditions of the region, for example the type known as 'Silchester ware', with a date range from the 1st century BC into the late 1st century or early 2nd century AD, although it should be noted that these fabrics can be macroscopically identical to Middle to Late Bronze Age fabrics, and the possibility of an earlier origin for some of these sherds cannot be entirely ruled out. The only diagnostic sherds are from three bead rim jars of Late Iron Age or early Romano-British type (all from ditch **804**).
- 5.2.3 In some contexts (ditch **804**, spread **907**) these flint-tempered wares occur alongside grog-tempered and/or coarse sandy wares, both also of Late Iron Age origin but continuing in use after the conquest, where they could mark pre-Roman activity, while in other contexts 'Romanised' wheelthrown sandy wares are also present (ditches **608** and **811**, pit **807**), in necked, everted rim jar forms. The largest group of sherds (**119**), from ditch **904**, also included five sherds of samian, six whitewares (including a flagon neck) and an imported colour coat (probably Central Gaulish) with traces of roughcast decoration. The date range for this group lies in the second half of the 1st century AD, and the same is probably true of a much smaller group (12 sherds) from ditch/gully **908**, which includes a sherd of samian, the rim from a North Gaulish mortarium (Gillam **238**), and an amphora sherd with distinctive 'black sand' inclusions, from a Dressel 1 or 2-4 type. Another sherd of samian came from ditch **811**. Overall the assemblage appears to have a relatively restricted timespan, and there is nothing here that is necessarily later than the end of the 1st century AD, or possibly the early years of the 2nd century.

5.3 Other Finds

- 5.3.1 Other finds include very small quantities of animal bone, ceramic building material (all Roman, none attributable to specific brick/tile types), fired clay (undiagnostic fragments of uncertain date and origin), and stone (a probable quern fragment in puddingstone).

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction and Objectives

- 6.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from ditches of Iron Age/Romano-British date and were processed to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can provide an indication of the significance of the archaeological site as a whole.

6.2 Charred Plant Remains and Charcoal

- 6.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereobinocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

- 6.2.2 The flots were generally large with moderate to high numbers of roots and modern seeds that can be indicative of stratigraphic movement and therefore the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

- 6.2.3 The flots contained moderately high numbers of cereal remains, including hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain and glume base fragments. Some of the glume bases were clearly identifiable as those of spelt (*Triticum spelta*). There were also a few weed seeds, including those of persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.) and oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.).

- 6.2.4 The charred plant remains are general indicative of settlement waste and are comparable with the charred assemblages from other sites in the area of this period, such as Marnel Park and Merton Rise, Popley (Wright *et al.* 2009). The plant assemblages are compatible with the suggestion that the site comprised a small rural farmstead.

6.3 Wood Charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 2**. Relatively small quantities of wood charcoal fragments greater than 4mm were retrieved from the ditches. The wood charcoal included fragments of twig wood, round wood and mature wood.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The earliest dated finds from the Site comprise five sherds of undiagnostic, possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery recovered from north-south linear ditch **705**, located in the southern part of the Site. These finds are clearly indicative of prehistoric activity in the area, perhaps to the south,

however the relatively small quantity of pottery suggests it may have residual origins and might not necessary date ditch **705** to this period.

- 7.1.2 The majority of the features, finds and environmental evidence recovered during this evaluation were consistent with a farmstead settlement which was probably in use from the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period to the early part of the 2nd century AD. This settlement is defined by a system of enclosures, field boundary ditches and the occupation debris found within them, spreads of topsoil derived material containing some artefactual remains, and a dispersed number of small pits and undated post holes. At Merton Rise, Basingstoke c. 4.00km to the south-west, another relatively short-lived Late Iron Age to early Romano-British farmstead was identified. Here it considered that the limited longevity of the settlement was due to the coalition of small dispersed farmsteads in to larger agricultural/settlement centres (Wright, J., et al, 2009, pp35)
- 7.1.3 This farmstead would have benefitted from excellent communication and trade links, as it was located within c. 50 to 70m of the Roman road between the civitas capital of Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) and Chichester (*Noviomagus*). Indeed, the fork junction between the Silchester to Chichester road and the Silchester to Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) is only c. 5km to the north-west of this settlement; Silchester itself only being a further 1.5km to the north-east. Indeed imported artefacts including Gaulish mortaria and samian wares, and a fragment possibly Gallo-Roman or Hertfordshire pudding stone quern was recovered from the Site (<http://www.sal.org.uk/fundraising/research/puddingstone/>).
- 7.1.4 The layout of the settlement is difficult to define at this stage with any degree of accuracy, as neither the linear geophysical or cropmark data sets align convincingly with the majority of the linear features identified within the evaluation trenches; notable exceptions being, ditch **608** which aligned on a large curvilinear cropmark, the Roman road flanking ditches **505** and **509** and ditch **811** which aligned on a linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. However, the settlement does appear to be concentrated within the amorphous area of increased magnetic response identified during the geophysical survey (*Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*, 73482.2, Wessex Archaeology 2012b). It is therefore considered that this area of increased magnetic response best defines the probable extent of the settlement.
- 7.1.5 Some evidence of multi-phase activity was observed within **TR9** and **TR10**, where ditch **904** truncated an earlier layer or spread (**906/907**) and an apparent linear spread of chalk rich material (**1005**), considered likely to be a soil liming event, was found to overlie layer or spread (**1004**). Two large chalk extraction pits, with associated east bound cart tracks dated to the Romano-British period have been excavated at Merton Rise, Basingstoke c. 4.00km to the south-west of this farmstead. It has been speculated that this chalk material may have been transported to areas with underlying clay geology to improve soil fertility (Wright et al, 2009, pp34). Although it cannot be proven at this stage, it is interesting to speculate that linear spread **1005** may have originated from a similar extraction pit.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 A section of Roman road and adjacent remains indicative of an early Romano-British farmstead settlement, with possible radiating field systems, has been identified within the Site. Aerial photography (cropmarks) and geophysical survey have proved to be mostly unreliable in defining the exact extents of this activity, although rough extents are probably delineated by an increased magnetic response identified in the area during the geophysical survey.
- 8.1.2 The full extent and phasing of these features is not, and cannot be fully understood at this evaluation stage. Further archaeological work would potentially determine the true nature, extent and function of this site, and elucidate its relationship with the immediate landscape, the adjacent Roman road, near-by Romano-British towns and settlements and any wider trade links.
- 8.1.3 Although the full significance of the identified area of archaeological activity cannot be ascertained at evaluation stage, on the basis of the available evidence it is possible to state that the features in question are likely to be considered of local, or at most regional, significance, and are thus highly unlikely to be “*demonstrably of equal significance to scheduled monuments*” (NPPF Section 12 Para 139).
- 8.1.4 As such, it is considered that the archaeological features identified within the Site as a result of this evaluation are unlikely to prevent the proposed development being constructed. It is suggested that the anticipated loss of the significance of these features as a result of the proposed development could be satisfactorily mitigated through their preservation by record.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 9.1.1 On completion of the report a cross-referenced and internally consistent archive was produced. It is intended that the project archive, which is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code **74583**, and includes artefacts, ecofacts, documentary records and digital data, will be deposited with the Hampshire Museums Service, no later than six months after completion of the work.

9.2 The Archive

- 9.2.1 The completed project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990).

9.3 Quality Assurance Procedures

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a Project Management system. Projects are assigned to individual managers who monitor their progress and quality, and control budgets from inception to completion, in all aspects including Health and Safety etc. Projects are managed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, English Heritage 2006). At all stages the manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and

adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while the manager's performance is monitored in turn by the Director of Heritage & Archaeology who will ensure that the project meets Wessex Archaeology's quality standards and is adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments. A formal written report is made to the Executive Management Group once a month by the Director of Heritage & Archaeology.

9.4 Copyright

- 9.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, 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 with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

9.5 Security Copy

- 9.5.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

10 REFERENCES

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<http://www.sal.org.uk/fundraising/research/puddingstone/>

APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trial Pit No.	1	NGR	465485 156188		
Length (m)		Width (m)		Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level)	
1.50		1.50		0.30	
Context No.	Soil Description				Depth (m) (B.G.L)
101	Decomposition Layer - Organic matter, mostly leaf litter, breaking down on the upper surface of the possible moat*				0.00m →
	*Trial Pit 1 was abandoned due to rapid water inundation at 0.30m BGL				

Trial Trench No.	2	NGR	NE	465456 156137	SW	465434 156119
Length (m)		Width (m)			Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground Level at 82.02m aOD through this sequence)	
30.00		1.80			0.36	
Context No.	Soil Description				Depth (m) (B.G.L)	
201	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Mid to dark brown-grey silty clay with common inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels				0-0.13	
202	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with inclusions of sparse rounded flint rubble				0.13-0.30	
203	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid orange-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels and pebbles				0.30→	

Trial Trench No.	3	NGR	NW	465832 156320	SE	465840 156292
Length (m)		Width (m)			Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground Level at 76.34m aOD through this sequence)	
30.00		1.80			0.44	
Context No.	Soil Description				Depth (m) (B.G.L)	
301	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Mid to dark brown-grey silty clay with common inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels				0-0.34	
302	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with sparse inclusions of rounded flint rubble				0.34-0.44	
303	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid orange-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels and pebbles				0.44→	
304	Cut of Ditch					
305	Fill of Ditch 304					
306	Modern Disturbance – Probable Land Drain					
307	Fill of Land Drain 306 – Mid orange-brown clay derived from London Clay (303)					
308	Cut of Ditch					

309	Fill of Ditch 308	
310	Cut of possible Pit – Not Excavated	
311	Fill of possible Pit 310 – Light grey-brown silty clay	

Trial Trench No.	4	NGR		NW	465630 156175	SE	465642 156148
Length (m)		Width (m)			Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground Level at 82.11m aOD through this sequence)		
29.70		1.80			0.33		
Context No.	Soil Description						Depth (m) (B.G.L)
401	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Dark brown-grey silty clay with common inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels						0-0.14
402	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with inclusions of sparse rounded flint rubble						0.14-0.30
403	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid yellow-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels and pebbles						0.30→

Trial Trench No.	5	NGR		NE	465684 156182	SW	465659 156169
Length (m)		Width (m)			Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground Level at 81.74m aOD through this sequence)		
28.90		1.80			0.30		
Context No.	Soil Description						Depth (m) (B.G.L)
501	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Dark brown-grey silty clay with common inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels						0-0.12
502	Gravel and pebble spread – Extends across entire trench with no apparent structure or definable limits – presumed to be plough spread material from metallated surface 508						0.12-0.19
503	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with inclusions of sparse rounded flint pebbles						0.19-0.28
504	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid yellow-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels and pebbles						0.28→
505	Cut of western Flanking Ditch						
506	Fill of Ditch 505						
507	Fill of Ditch 505						
508	Layer – Probable metallated surface – Presumed to be remnants of the Roman Road from <i>Calleva</i> to <i>Noviomagus</i>						
509	Cut of eastern Flanking Ditch						
510	Fill of Ditch 509						
511	Fill of Ditch 509						

Trial Trench No.	6	NGR		N	465745 156226	S	465750 156196
Length (m)		Width (m)			Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground		

		Level at 79.94m aOD through this sequence)
30.00	1.80	0.32
Context No.	Soil Description	Depth (m) (B.G.L)
601	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Dark brown-grey silty clay with common inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels	0-0.12
602	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with inclusions of sparse rounded flint rubble	0.12-0.32
603	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid yellow-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels	0.32→
604	Cut of Post Hole	
605	Fill of 604	
606	Cut of Post Hole – Not Excavated	
607	Fill of 606	
608	Cut of Ditch	
609	Fill of Ditch 608	
610	Fill of Ditch 608	
611	Fill of Ditch 608	
612	Fill of Ditch 608	
613	Cut of small Ditch/Gully	
614	Fill of Ditch/Gully 613	

Trial Trench No.	7	NGR	NE	465773 156793	SW	465755 156170
Length (m)		Width (m)		Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground Level at 81.36m aOD through this sequence)		
30.00		1.80		0.33		
Context No.	Soil Description					Depth (m) (B.G.L)
701	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Mid brown-grey silty clay with no course components					0 -0.26
702	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with no course components					0.26-0.30
703	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid yellow-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels and pebbles and manganese staining					0.30→
704	Spread – Spread of pale whitish brown clay containing sparse fractured flint rubble and manganese staining					0.30-0.40
705	Cut of Ditch					
706	Fill of Ditch 705					
707	Cut of Post Hole					
708	Fill of Post Hole 707					

Trial Trench No.	8	NGR	NE	465817 156191	SW	465798 156165
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Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground Level at 81.31m aOD through this sequence)
30.00	1.80	0.36
Context No.	Soil Description	Depth (m) (B.G.L)
801	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Dark brown-grey silty clay with common inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels	0-0.20
802	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with inclusions of sparse rounded flint rubble	0.20-0.27
803	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid yellow-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels and pebbles	0.27→
804	Cut of Ditch	
805	Fill of Ditch 804	
806	Fill of Ditch 804	
807	Cut of Pit	
808	Fill of Pit 807	
809	Cut of Linear Feature – Animal trample(?)	
810	Fill of Linear Feature 809	
811	Cut of Ditch	
812	Fill of Ditch 811	
813	Fill of Ditch 811	
814	Fill of Ditch 811	
815	Cut of Tree Throw	
816	Fill of Tree Throw 815	
817	Fill of Linear Feature 809	

Trial Trench No.	9	NGR	E	465813 156212	W	465784 156207
Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground Level at 79.75m aOD through this sequence)				
29.57	1.80	0.33				
Context No.	Soil Description	Depth (m) (B.G.L)				
901	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Dark brown-grey silty clay with sparse inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels	0-0.30				
902	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with sparse inclusions of sparse rounded flint rubble	0.30-0.33				
903	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid yellow-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels and pebbles	0.33→				
904	Cut of Ditch					
905	Fill of Ditch 904					
906	Spread – Activity/Occupation layer					
907	Spread – Activity/Occupation layer					

908	Cut of small Ditch/Gully	
909	Fill of Ditch/Gully 908	

Trial Trench No.	10	NGR	E	465813 156242	W	465783 156242
Length (m)	Width (m)		Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground Level at 79.86m aOD through this sequence)			
29.75	1.80		0.39			
Context No.	Soil Description					Depth (m) (B.G.L)
1001	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Dark brown-grey silty clay with rare inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels					0-0.17
1002	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare inclusions of sparse rounded flint rubble					0.17-0.25
1003	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid yellow-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels and pebbles					0.25→
1004	Spread – Mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of sub-angular and rounded flints					0.25→
1005	Linear Spread – Light brown-grey silty clay with common inclusions of sub-rounded chalk rubble – Probably agricultural in origin i.e. soil liming – Extensive chalk deposits are present to the north and south of the Site, the closest being c.2.50km to the south					
1006	Cut of Ditch					
1007	Fill of Ditch 1006					
1008	Cut of small Modern Ditch or Plough Scar					
1009	Fill of 1008					

Trial Trench No.	11	NGR	N	465829 156255	S	465828 156226
Length (m)	Width (m)		Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level – Ground Level at 79.53m aOD through this sequence)			
30.00	1.80		0.34			
Context No.	Soil Description					Depth (m) (B.G.L)
1101	Topsoil (A Horizon) – Dark brown-grey silty clay with rare inclusions of rounded and fractured flint gravels					0-0.17
1102	Subsoil (B Horizon) – Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare inclusions of sparse rounded flint rubble					0.17-0.32
1103	Natural (Parent Material) – London Clay – Mid yellow-brown clay with occasional patches of flint gravels and pebbles					0.32→
1104	Cut of Ditch					
1105	Fill of Ditch 1104					
1106	Cut of Post Hole					
1107	Fill of Post Hole 1106					
1108	Cut of Post Hole – Not Excavated					

1109	Fill of Post Hole 1108	
1110	Possible Pit - Not Excavated	
1111	Fill of Possible Pit 1110	

APPENDIX 2: ALL FINDS BY CONTEXT (NUMBER / WEIGHT IN GRAMMES)

Table 1

Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Pottery	Stone
611		1/23	1/699	2/16	4/34	
704					1/2	
706					5/10	
805					12/192	1/3268
806	2/9				5/33	
808					6/98	
810					10/154	
812				1/3	5/41	
813					7/42	
814			1/37		5/52	
815					2/14	
817					8/54	
905	2/38	6/155	2/75	5/78	119/1260	
907		2/93			8/94	
909					12/262	
TOTAL	4/47	9/271	4/811	8/97	209/2342	1/3268

CBM = ceramic building material

APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL

Table 2

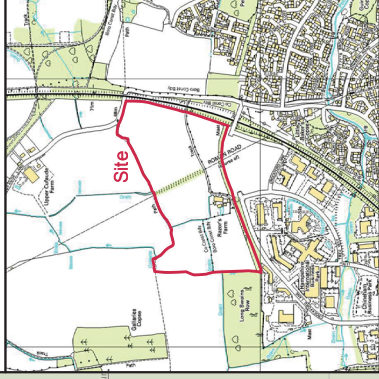
Samples			Flot										
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains			Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis		
						Grain	Chaff	Other				Comments	
Trench 8													
Ditch													
804	805	2	17	250	50	B	B	C		Hulled wheat grain frags, glume bases including those of spelt, <i>Persicaria</i>	7/15 ml	-	-
Trench 9													
Ditch													
904	905	1	19	200	35	A	A	C		Hulled wheat grain frags, glume bases including those of spelt, <i>Avena/Bromus</i>	7/7 ml	-	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;

APPENDIX 4: OASIS RECORD FORM

OASIS ID - wessexar1-130644

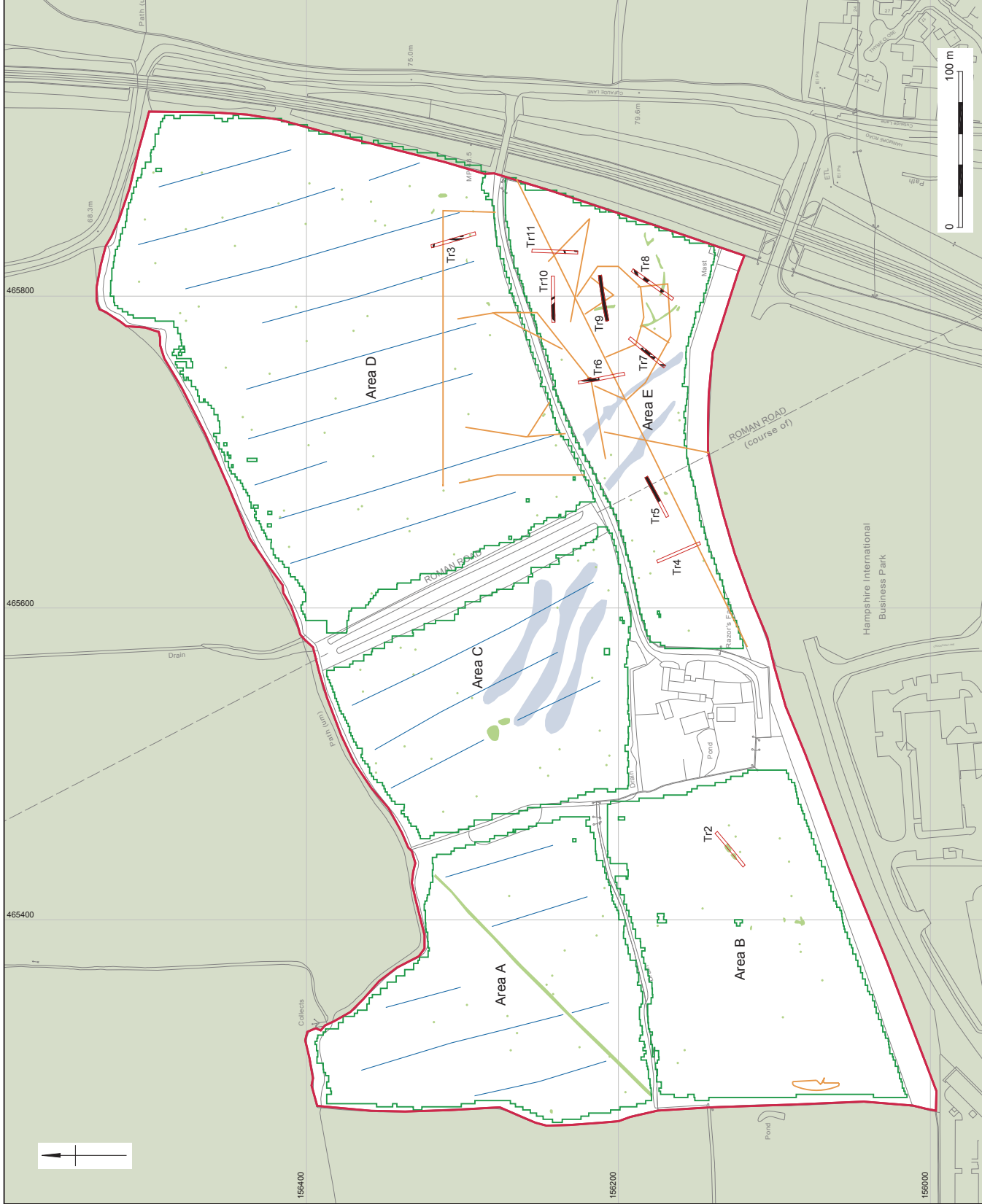
Versions			
View	Version	Completed by	Email
View 1	1	S Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk
			19 July 2012
Completed sections in current version			
Details	Location	Creators	Archive
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
			1/1
Validated sections in current version			
Details	Location	Creators	Archive
No	No	No	No
			0/1
File submission and form progress			
Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	



- ▭ Site
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Archaeological feature
- ▭ Cropmarks
- ▭ Geophysical survey area
- ▭ Possible archaeology
- ▭ Drainage
- ▭ Superficial geology

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Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20,000 & 1:2,500 at A3
Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\74583\DO\Report\Figs level\12_07\74583_eval_11.dwg



Site and trench location plan

Figure 1

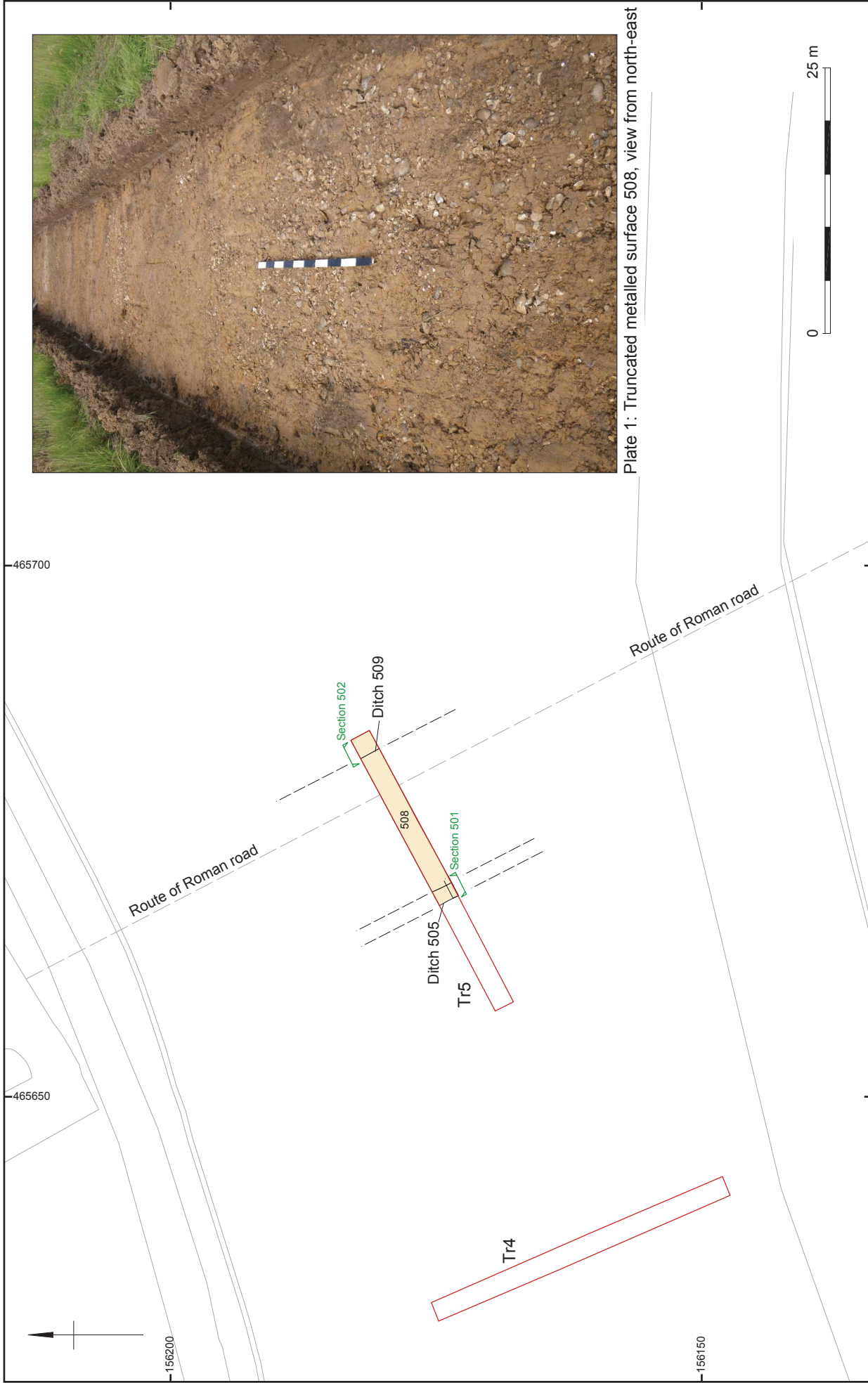
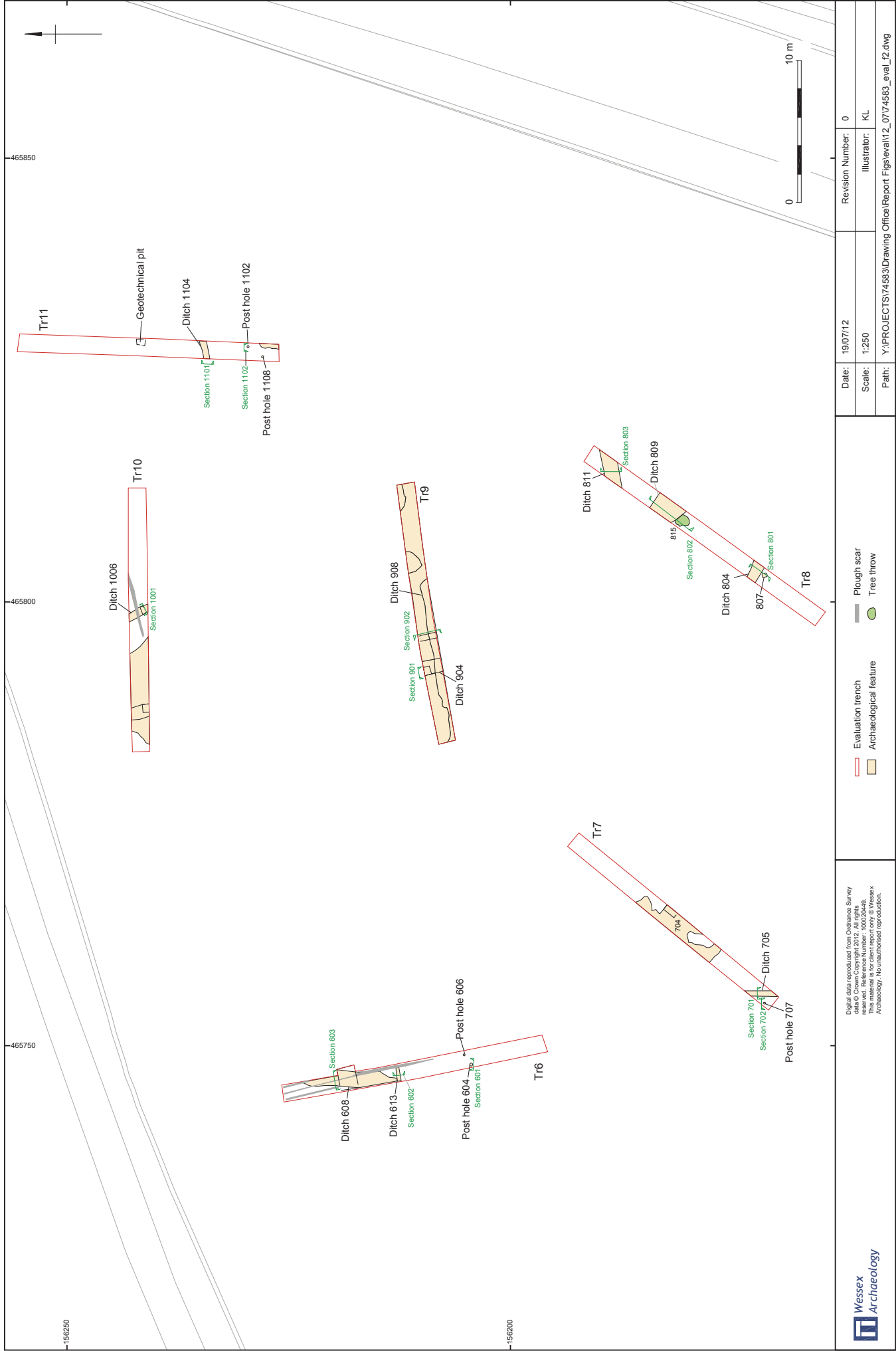


Plate 1: Truncated metalled surface 508, view from north-east

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	Date:	19/07/12	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Plan 1:500	Illustrator:	KL
Path:		Y:\PROJECTS\74583\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_0774583_eval_12.dwg		

Trenches 4 and 5 and Roman road

Figure 2



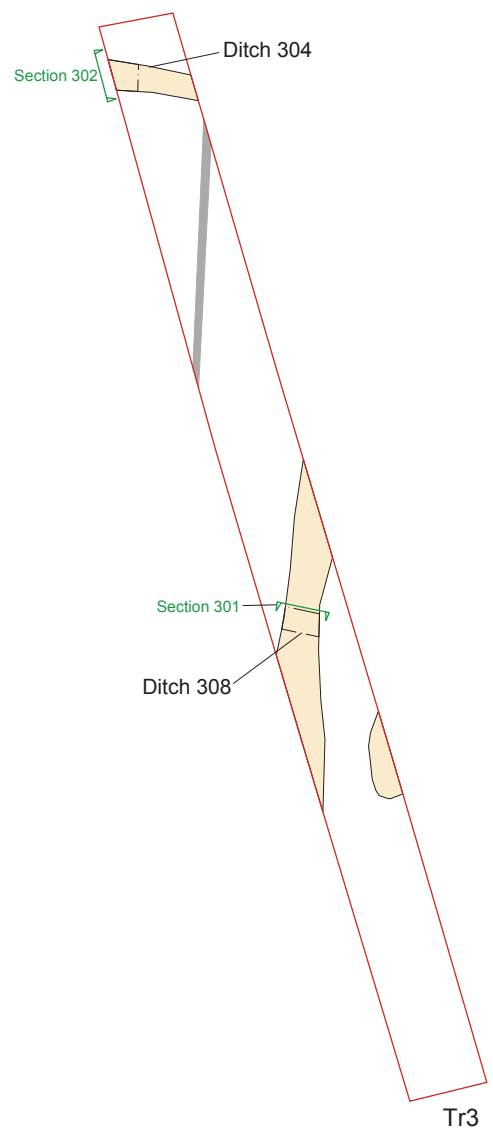
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation trench Archaeological feature Plough scar Tree throw

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Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 Figure 3



156300

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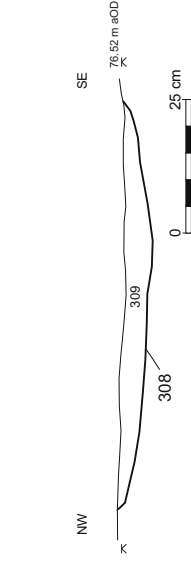


- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern disturbance

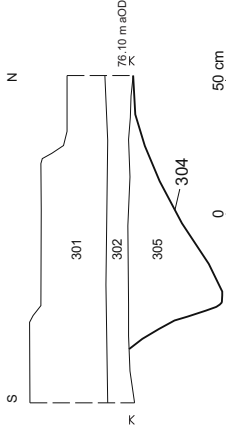
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Trench 3

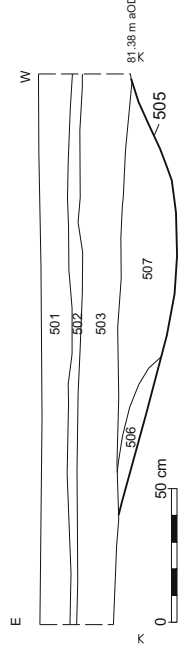
Figure 4



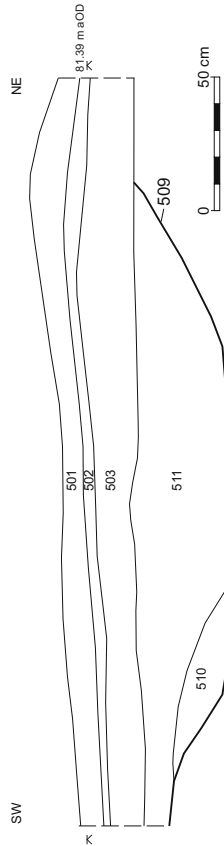
Section 301: Trench 3 south-west facing section of ditch 308 (scale 1:10)



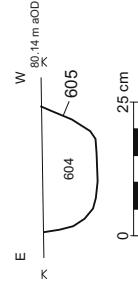
Section 302: Trench 3 east facing section of ditch 304 (scale 1:20)



Section 501: Trench 5 north-west facing section of ditch 505 (scale 1:20)



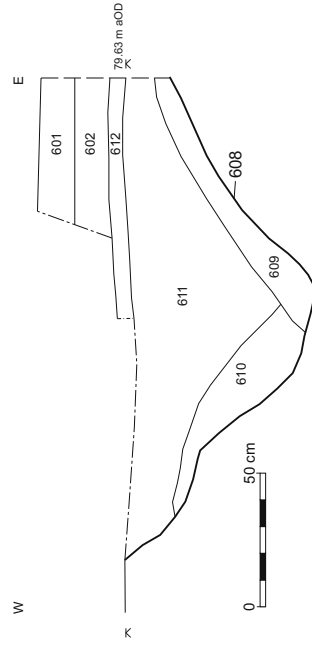
Section 502: Trench 5 south-east facing section of ditch 509 (scale 1:20)



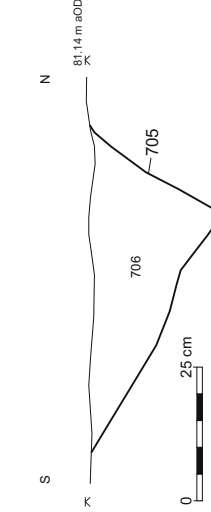
Section 601: Trench 6 north facing section of post hole 605 (scale 1:10)



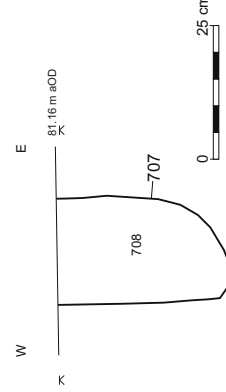
Section 602: Trench 6 east facing section of ditch 613 (scale 1:10)



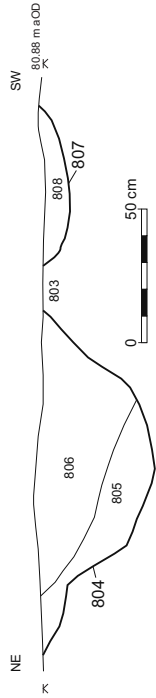
Section 603: Trench 6 south facing section of ditch 608 (scale 1:20)



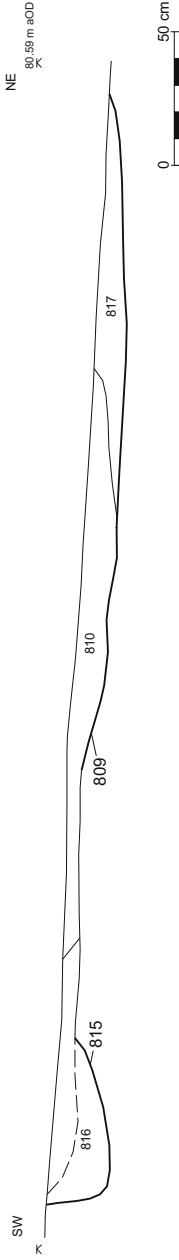
Section 701: Trench 7 southfacing section of ditch 705 (scale 1:10)



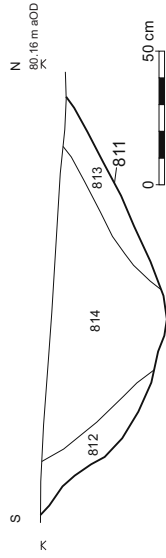
Section 702: Trench 6 south facing section of post hole 707 (scale 1:10)



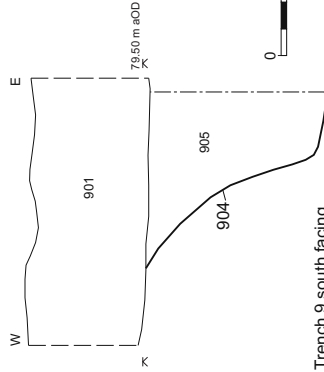
Section 801: Trench 8 north-west facing section of ditch 804 and pit 807 (scale 1:20)



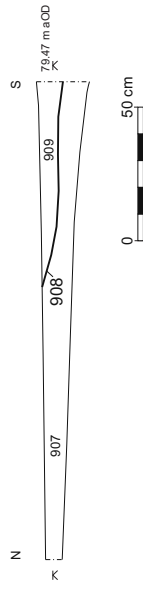
Section 802: Trench 8 south-east facing section of ditch 809 and tree throw 815 (scale 1:20)



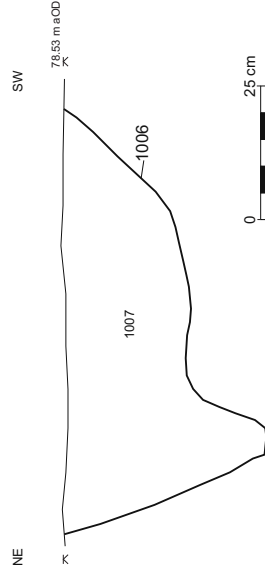
Section 803: Trench 8 east facing section of ditch 511 (scale 1:20)



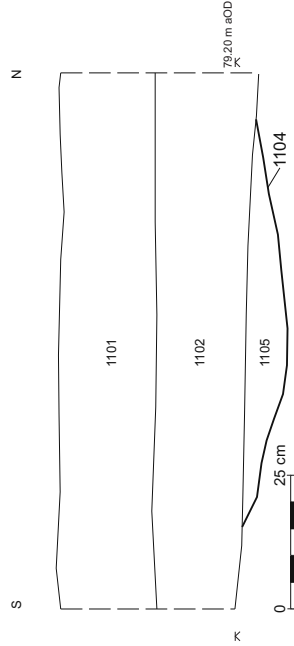
Section 901: Trench 9 south facing section of ditch 904 (scale 1:20)



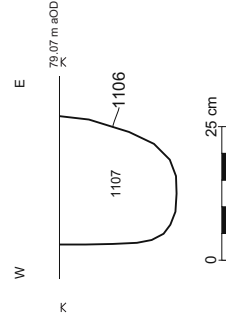
Section 902: Trench 9 west facing section of ditch 908 (scale 1:20)



Section 1001: Trench 10 north-west facing section of ditch 1006 (scale 1:10)



Section 1101: Trench 11 west facing section of ditch 1104 (scale 1:10)



Section 1102: Trench 11 south facing section of post hole 1106 (scale 1:10)



Plate 2: Water inundation within Test Pit 1



Plate 3: Trench 2 from the east



Plate 4: Trench 3 from the south



Plate 5: Trench 4 from the south



Plate 6: Trench 8 from the north-east with ditch 811 in foreground



Plate 7: Trench 9 from the east showing water inundation

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