



making sense of heritage

Hatchwood Farm Odiham, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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May 2013



**Hatchwood Farm
Odiham, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Charles Church Southern, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Hatchwood Farm, Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire, (NGR 474820, 151490). The evaluation was undertaken in April 2013.

The evaluation has identified a small amount of Bronze Age, medieval and post-medieval activity, mostly concentrated in the western part of the site. This included possible settlement activity consisting of a pit and ditch dated to the Bronze Age on a slightly raised plateau in the south-west of the site. Given the topography, it may be that the main focus of this activity lies beneath the adjacent modern housing development to the north and west.

Although two fragments of ceramic building material have been identified as likely Romano-British in date, there is no clear evidence for activity from this period on the site and both fragments are heavily abraded, suggesting they may be intrusive in later features.

Medieval activity is attested by several sherds of 11th-13th century pottery, as well as frequent fragments of tile visible in the topsoil and subsoil deposits. Only a single ditch was positively identified to this period and it is most likely that the site formed part of the agricultural holdings associated with the nearby manor during this period. The prevalence of small tile fragments in the soil horizon suggests it forms a manuring scatter and that this material may be residual in later features.

Cartographic evidence suggests that the site continues in use as agricultural fields throughout the post-medieval and modern period. A ditch identified in the south-eastern part of the site, despite containing medieval pottery, corresponds with a track shown on the 1871 OS map.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Charles Church Southern and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Kevin Miller in this respect. Thanks are also extended to the current landowner John Correale. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Hannah Fluck (Hampshire County Council) for all her help and advice.

The evaluation was undertaken by Naomi Brennan with the assistance of Angus Forshaw, Dave Murdie and Ray Kennedy. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram (finds) and Chris Stevens (environmental). Illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.



Hatchwood Farm Odiham, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Charles Church Southern, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Hatchwood Farm, Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 474820, 151490 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Outline planning consent (12/01316/MAJOR) has been granted by Hart District Council for a residential development of up to 89 dwellings with public open space and landscaping together with a 3.87ha public park on condition (condition 21) that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken.
- 1.1.1 A Project Design (WA 2013) was submitted and approved by the Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council prior to fieldwork commencing and set out the strategy and methodology to be implemented during the archaeological fieldwork.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation was undertaken between 22nd to 26th April 2013.

1.2 The Site

- 1.1.2 The Site comprises an irregular plot of land measuring approximately 7.5ha and is located on the eastern outskirts of Odiham, Hampshire (**Figure 1**). It is bounded to the east by the A287, to the south by Farnham Road and extant buildings of Hatchwood Farm, to the north by the Basingstoke Canal and to the west by residential areas of Odiham.
- 1.1.3 The Site is currently occupied by four irregularly shaped meadows, separated by trees. The external boundaries of the Site are defined by dense tree cover to the north, east and south and by modern fencing separating the Site from recent development to the west and north-west.
- 1.1.4 The Site is situated on a moderate, north-east facing slope at an elevation of between 77m and 90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.1.5 The underlying geology for the Site is recorded as London Clay (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 1.1.6 A Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2012) has been completed which details the archaeological and historical background to the Site; the Written Scheme of



Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2013) also included information on the archaeological and historical background. A summary is provided below.

1.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 1.2.1 There is little known prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the Site or immediate area, though there is Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British activity known from the wider area. A possible bowl barrow is located approximately 960m to the south of the Site and a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age occupation site was investigated approximately 1.2km to the south-west and comprised a group of postholes indicative of a possible roundhouse located within an enclosure. A small Romano-British inhumation cemetery was also located in the vicinity of the enclosure.
- 1.2.2 Evidence relating to Iron Age occupation in the Odiham area is recorded approximately 450m to the south-west of the Site. A gully and a pit containing Iron Age pottery were uncovered during an evaluation and subsequent excavation at 23 High Street in the town.
- 1.2.3 A gully, pits and ditches, which contained Romano-British pottery were excavated in Odiham, c. 450m to the south-west of the Site.
- 1.2.4 Four large rectangular buildings were also identified during a geophysical survey c. 710m to the south of the Site in association with Romano-British pottery, brick and tile. The structures were interpreted as a farm complex rather than a villa. A possible enclosure ditch, observed immediately to the north, is also thought to have been associated with the farm. The presence of late prehistoric pottery in several features indicates that the site may have been occupied from the Late Iron Age onwards.
- 1.2.5 To the north-west of the Site at Lodge Farm, a Romano-British villa was located. Excavations in 1929-1930 recorded several rooms and a bath with tessellated pavements (Hampshire County Council).

1.3 Saxon and medieval

- 1.3.1 Odiham is first mentioned in the Domesday survey as a manor belonging to Harold prior the Conquest (1066), which passed to King William I after 1066. It is described as a large royal manor, a parish and an administrative centre of the Odiham Hundred. The parish comprised four churches, eight mills and over 200 households.
- 1.3.2 The original settlement of Odiham was located in the vicinity of All Saints Church (approximately 740m to the south-west of the Site) and The Bury. During the medieval period, Odiham developed as a market town serving the neighbouring villages and in the early 13th century the High Street was created. The archaeological evidence for medieval occupation within Odiham comprises gullies, pits, hearths and postholes. Medieval debris, comprising pottery, animal bone and slag, have been retrieved from the cemetery area. The Site itself was likely to have been situated within the agricultural hinterland surrounding the town.

1.4 Post-medieval to modern

- 1.4.1 There were limited changes to the surroundings of Odiham in the post-medieval period until the enclosure of the open fields (1791) and the construction of the Basingstoke Canal (1794), which acted as a catalyst for the industrialisation of the rural areas (Hart District Council 2008, Page 1911).



- 1.4.2 Hatchwood Farm, located immediately to the south of the Site, is recorded as a part of Hatchwood House estate, formerly an Elizabethan manor which was extended in 1785 (Millard 1993). Two Grade II Listed Buildings are preserved within Hatchwood Farm; a late-17th century barn (List Entry No. 1244779) and an 18th century cowhouse (List Entry No. 1272225), indicating that the farm complex was established by the late 17th century.
- 1.4.3 The 1843 Odiham tithe map illustrates the Site is situated within three meadow fields, two of which are still visible as internal field boundaries. The early Ordnance Survey maps (1871 (**Figure 2**), 1897, 1910 and later) indicate that the majority of changes within the Site comprised the creation of new field boundaries. The 1886 edition depicts trees forming the internal boundaries within the Site and a footpath marking the western edge of the Site. Later editions indicate a pond-like feature within the eastern field. The final extent of the Site was established in the late 20th century with the creation of the A287 bypass to the east and the residential estates to the north-west.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
 - Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.
 - Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
 - Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.
 - Consider the results of the evaluation in light of the archaeological potential of the Site to contribute to current local, regional and wider archaeological research objectives

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2013), and is summarised below:
- 3.2.2 A total of 21 machine excavated trial trenches each measuring 30m x 1.8m wide were excavated, representing a 4% sample of the development area.
- 3.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil was separated from subsoil and any other arisings, and stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts. The trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.
- 3.2.4 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, as may be possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.



- 3.2.5 Any archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections, these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.
- 3.2.6 A digital photographic record was compiled showing the trenches and their location within the general context of the Site. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.7 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.8 A unique site code **83872** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

3.3 Health and Safety

- 3.3.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.3.2 All work was 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.

3.4 Best practice

- 3.4.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence was generally consistent across the Site and comprised between 0.20-0.40m of a dark humic topsoil overlying between 0.15-0.30m of a less well developed subsoil. The natural geology encountered was London Clay but included bands of gravel. A more alluvial clay was found in Trench 1 which lay closest to the canal. A deeper soil profile was also seen in Trench 4 which was concluded to be the result of the addition of colluvial material. Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2 All of the investigation area was under rough pasture though there were some indications that the land had been ploughed in the past. This may account for some truncation of the archaeological features.
- 4.1.3 No archaeological features or deposits were found in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 14, 15, 17 or 21 (**Figure 1**). Nevertheless, a natural feature which included charcoal inclusions was located in Trench 2 (**205**), a small narrow gully considered to be a modern field drain was located in Trench 14 and evidence of recent geotechnical investigations was encountered in Trench 21.

4.2 Prehistoric/Bronze Age

- 4.2.1 Within Trench 8, a sub-circular pit **804** was partially revealed (**Figure 3, Section 1 and Plate 1**) at the south-western end of the trench. In accordance with the WSI, the trench was widened slightly to the south, to facilitate the further investigation and recording of the feature. This moderately sized pit contained a single pale grey silty clay deposit **805**, likely to be the result of a combination of natural silting and deliberate deposition. At the top of the pit, a partially complete pottery vessel (ON 1) appeared to have been deliberately placed. The pottery indicates a Late Bronze Age date and the presence of charred grain within the environmental sample (ES 1) suggests nearby settlement.
- 4.2.2 The only other feature with a possible Bronze Age date was the westernmost ditch (**1104**) in Trench 11 (**Figure 3, Section 2**), which lay some 40m to the south-west of pit **804**. Aligned north-east to south-west, the ditch contained a mid brown silty clay fill which contained a single sherd of pottery of the same fabric and likely date as the pottery vessel in Trench 8.

4.3 Medieval

- 4.3.1 Another linear ditch located in Trench 11, **1106** contained several sherds of 12th or 13th century pottery (**Figure 3, Section 3 and Plate 2**). Although medieval activity is known from the area nothing else encountered during this evaluation was clearly associated with this period.

4.4 19th century

- 4.4.1 The wide but shallow ditch located at the south-west end of Trench 18, **1804 (Plate 3)**, can be seen to clearly correspond to the edge of a trackway depicted on the 1871 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 2**), which is no longer extant by the 1910 edition. Although the presence of 12th – 13th century pottery within it suggests it may have earlier origins, nothing is shown on the 1843 tithe map and these sherds may be residual.

4.5 Features of uncertain date

- 4.5.1 Two possible postholes were located in Trench 16, **1605 and 1606 (Figure 3, Section 5 and plan)**. Both were relatively shallow, sub-oval features containing charcoal within a single grey silty fill and are unlikely to relate to any substantial structure. Similarly a small pit or possible posthole was also located in Trench 11, **1109 (Plate 4)**. This sub-oval feature also contained charcoal inclusions but no dating evidence.
- 4.5.2 Within Trench 10 two parallel shallow linear features **1004 and 1006** were located, the northernmost of which, **1004**, contained a single secondary deposit **1005**. The southernmost ditch **1006**, however contained a deliberate dump of burnt flint and charcoal **1008** which had interrupted the natural silting episodes **1007 and 1009 (Figure 3, Section 4 and Plate 5)**. Although not directly dated the presence of a large quantity of burnt flint may indicate a prehistoric date. An environmental sample was taken (ES 2) but only wood charcoal was recovered from the deposit.
- 4.5.3 A number of possible linear features were recorded in the trenches situated at the base of the slope in the centre of the Site (**405, 407 (Plate 6), 409, 411, 605, 905, 907 and 909**). However a number of these were very shallow and some may well be natural features, potentially the result of natural run-off down the slope. Although worked flint, a possible Romano-British fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) and an iron nail were all recovered from gully **605** the presence of at least one residual find and the poor dating of the others, suggests its date remains uncertain.



4.5.4 Other undated linear features (**1111**, **1304**, **1904**, **2005** and **2007**) were located in Trench 11, 13, 19 and 20 (**Figure 1**). While the slight irregularity of **1111** and **2007** may suggest that they are natural features the wide but shallow nature of **1304** and **2005** suggest they may be the result of agricultural activity. Though the date of gully **1904** could not be definitely determined its steep sides and orientation suggests it is a modern field drain.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered during the evaluation, deriving from contexts in nine of the trenches excavated. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval. Finds quantities by context are given in **Table 1**.

Context	Burnt Flint	CBM	Pottery	Other Finds
402			7/81	
604		1/356		1 iron; 1 worked flint
805	6/316		30/244	1 animal bone
904		4/110		
1008	916/3174			
1103	1/41		1/5	
1105		1/24	2/9	
1305	2/128	1/1		
1501				1 Cu alloy
1803		14/972	3/41	
1905		2/48		
TOTAL	925/3659	23/1511	43/380	

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

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Of the 43 sherds recovered, 31 are late prehistoric. All are in coarse, flint-tempered fabrics. The largest group (30 sherds) came from pit **804**, and at least 24 of these belong to a single vessel (ON 1), a shouldered bowl with simple upright rim, apparently deliberately placed within the pit (**Plate 1**); six other sherds from the same context could also be part of the same vessel. Approximately half of the vessel is present; both sherd edges and surfaces are abraded, indicating breakage in antiquity. Where surfaces do survive, a thin slurry is visible, covering the coarse inclusions within the fabric and providing a smooth external surface. Fabric and form serve to place this vessel within the plainware tradition of the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic style, and it has a probable date range around the turn of the 1st millennium BC.

5.2.2 One other sherd in a coarse flint-tempered fabric from Trench 11 (ditch/gully **1104**) is likely to be of similar date.

5.2.3 Eleven sherds are medieval. Two of these, from subsoil in Trench 4, are in coarse sandy/flint-tempered fabrics, probably 11th or 12th century in date, while the remainder (four from Trench 4 subsoil, two from ditch **1106**, and three from ditch **1804**) are in sandy fabrics of 12th or 13th century date, including one jar rim.

5.2.4 One post-medieval sherd (glazed redware) came from Trench 4 subsoil.



5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 5.3.1 This category includes fragments of brick and roof tile. Two fragments have been tentatively identified as Romano-British on fabric grounds, although neither is attributable to specific brick/tile type. Both are heavily abraded. These fragments came from Trenches 6 (gully **605**) and Trench 18 (ditch **1804**) respectively, but at least one, and possibly both, are residual in these contexts.
- 5.3.2 The remaining fragments of CBM consist of medieval roof (peg) tile. They occur in a range of coarse fabrics.

5.4 Burnt flint

- 5.4.1 Burnt, unworked flint is undatable, although often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance six pieces were associated with the Late Bronze Age pottery vessel in pit **804**, and one with another Late Bronze Age sherd in ditch/gully **1104**. The other two pieces came from probable medieval linear feature **1304**.
- 5.4.2 A large quantity was found as a deliberate dump **1008**, within ditch **1006**, however no further dating evidence was found from this feature.

5.5 Other Finds

- 5.5.1 Other finds comprise single pieces of iron (nail), worked flint (core), animal bone (small burnt fragment) and copper alloy (modern fitting).

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from a Late Bronze Age pit in Trench 8 associated with a pottery vessel (ON 1) and from an undated ditch/gully within Trench 10. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 2, Table 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots were moderate in size, with 5-10% roots, and few modern seeds, indicative of probably only low levels of stratigraphic movement, with little possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.
- 6.2.3 Cereal remains of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticumdicoccum/spelta*) were recovered from the sample from pit **804**, with both grains and glume bases present. In a few cases the glume bases could be identified as being of spelt wheat (*Triticumspelta*). A single fragment of hazelnut (*Corylusavellana*) shell and a few seeds of probable arable weeds; cleavers (*Galiumaparine*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and clover (*Trifoliumsp.*), were recovered. Such remains are indicative of domestic activities centred on crop-processing and hence general settlement in the vicinity of the pit.



- 6.2.4 The general area has a number of later Bronze Age sites although these have produced varying evidence for agriculture.; for example Reading Business Park (Campbell 1992), Knights Farm (Arthur 1980) and Easton Lane (Carruthers 1989) all produced very few charred remains of cereals, while slightly richer Bronze Age deposits are known from other sites in the Reading area, Business Park, Aldermaston, (Campbell 2003; Arthur with Paradine 1980).The closer sites around Basingstoke (Pelling 2009) and Frithend (Stevens forthcoming) produced fewer remains, although small amounts of hulled wheat were recovered. It should be noted that an earlier, Middle Bronze Age site to the south at Stocks Down Cottages, Meonstoke, produced good evidence for the use of emmer wheat (Wessex Archaeology 2006).
- 6.2.5 As such, even limited evidence, could potentially significantly add to our knowledge of Bronze Age agriculture in the region during this period.
- 6.2.6 The second sample from the undated ditch/gully **1006**, in Trench 10 had no charred cereal or plant remains other than wood charcoal.

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 2, Table 2**. Both features had small quantities of charcoal that comprised mainly ring-porous material e.g. oak, probably from large branch wood.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 This evaluation has identified a small amount of Bronze Age, medieval and post-medieval activity, mostly concentrated in the western part of the Site. The clearest indication of possible settlement activity are Bronze Age features comprising pit **804** and potentially associated ditch **1104**, which lie on a slightly raised plateau in this area of the Site. As a result of the topography, it may be that the main focus of this activity lies beneath the modern housing development to the north and west. No Bronze Age activity is recorded in the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR) in the area, but much of the development of this part of Odiham occurred before archaeology was routinely considered during planning and development.
- 7.1.2 Although two fragments of CBM have been possibly identified as Romano-British there is no clear evidence for activity from this period on the Site and both fragments are heavily abraded, suggesting they may be intrusive in later features.
- 7.1.3 Medieval activity on the Site is attested by several sherds of 11th - 13th century pottery as well as frequent fragments of tile visible in the topsoil and subsoil deposits. Nevertheless, only ditch **1106** was positively identified to this period. The medieval settlement of Odiham is known to have been focused in the vicinity of All Saints Church and The Bury, which lies over 700m to the south-west. The manor holding of Hatchwood House however lies just to the south of the Site and it is most likely that the Site formed agricultural holdings associated with the manor. The prevalence of small tile fragments in the soil horizon suggests it forms a manuring scatter. This material is likely to be residual in later features.
- 7.1.4 Cartographic evidence suggests that the Site continues as agricultural fields throughout the post-medieval and modern period. Ditch **1804**, despite containing medieval pottery, has been identified as a track shown on the 1871 OS map.



8 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the fieldwork be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service under the project code **83872**. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project.
- 8.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records and graphics, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).
- 8.1.3 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

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- 8.2.1 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.
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- 8.3.1 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.

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APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions: 30.10x1.80m		Max. depth:0.75m	Ground level:77.94-78.99-m aOD
Easting: 474767		Northing: 151598	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Rare chalk flecks and CBM. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 102. Overlies 102.	0.00-0.25 bgl
102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 103. Overlies 103.	0.25-0.46 bgl
103	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown alluvial clay. Very rare gravel. Some lighter patches. Compact.	0.46+ bgl

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions:29.00x1.80m		Max. depth:0.40m	Ground level:78.63-79.87m aOD
Easting: 474786		Northing: 151570	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Diffuse interface with 202. Overlies 202.	0.00-0.27 bgl
202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 203. Overlies 203.	0.27-0.38 bgl
203	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay. Occasional gravel. Compact.	0.38+ bgl
204	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of natural feature 205 , likely result of bioturbation. Lower part of fill mid grey silty clay. 20% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Frequent charcoal. Upper part mid yellow-brown silty clay. 5% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm.	0.18 deep
205	Cut	Natural feature filled with 204, likely result of bioturbation.. Sub-oval in plan. Moderate, concave sides, concave base. 0.64m long, 0.38m wide. Cuts 203.	0.18 deep

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions:28.50x1.80m		Max. depth:0.48m	Ground level:80.57-81.00m aOD
Easting: 474770		Northing: 151538	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 302. Overlies 302.	0.00-0.27 bgl
302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Diffuse interface with 303. Overlies 303.	0.27-0.45 bgl
303	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-brown clay. Rare gravel. Compact.	0.45+ bgl

TRENCH 4			
Dimensions:30.00x1.80m		Max. depth:0.75m	Ground level:82.70-83.48m aOD
Easting: 474729		Northing: 151518	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded,	0.00-0.25



		<1-3cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Diffuse interface with 402. Overlies 402.	bgl
402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ buried soil. Mid brown silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare CBM. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Clear interface with 403. Overlies 403.	0.25-0.75 bgl
403	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-brown clay. Rare gravel. Compact.	0.75+ bgl
404	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible gully 405 . Pale grey clay. 2% sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.16 deep
405	Cut	North-east – south-west aligned possible gully filled with 404. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.52m wide. Cuts 403.	0.16 deep
406	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible linear 407 . Pale brown-grey clay. 2% sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.11 deep
407	Cut	North-east – south-west aligned possible linear filled with 406. Concave, moderate sides, flat base. 0.82m wide. Cuts 403.	0.11 deep
408	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible gully 409 . Mid brown-grey clay. 2% sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.07 deep
409	Cut	North-east – south-west aligned possible gully filled with 408. Concave, shallow sides, concave base. 0.70m wide. Cuts 403.	0.07 deep
410	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of gully 411 . Pale grey-brown clay. <1% sub-rounded, <1cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.16 deep
411	Cut	North-east – south-west aligned gully filled with 410. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.45m wide. Cuts 403.	0.16 deep

TRENCH 5			
Dimensions: 29.50x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 81.04-82.04m aOD
Easting: 474782		Northing: 151518	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare chalk flecks. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Very slightly diffuse interface with 502. Overlies 502.	
502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Very occasional chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 503. Overlies 503.	
503	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay. Occasional concentrations of gravel. Compact.	

TRENCH 6			
Dimensions: 29.50x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.58m	Ground level: 84.06-84.81m aOD
Easting: 474734		Northing: 151487	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 602. Overlies 602.	
602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Rare CBM. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 603. Overlies 603.	
603	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay. Occasional concentrations of gravel. Compact.	
604	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of gully/ linear 605 . Mid brown silty clay. 2% sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	
605	Cut	North-east – south-west aligned gully/ linear filled with 604. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 1.05m wide. Cuts 603.	



TRENCH 7			
Dimensions: 29.80x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.52m	Ground level:82.14-82.70m aOD
Easting: 474799		Northing: 151492	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Very slightly diffuse interface with 702. Overlies 702.	0.00-0.32 bgl
702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 25% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 703. Overlies 703.	0.32-0.50 bgl
703	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay with frequent bands and concentrations of gravel. Compact.	0.50+ bgl

TRENCH 8			
Dimensions: 29.70x2.90m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level:86.18-87.65m aOD
Easting: 474691		Northing: 151467	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Very slightly diffuse interface with 802. Overlies 802.	0.00-0.28 bgl
802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 803. Overlies 803.	0.28-0.35 bgl
803	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay with occasional concentrations of gravel. Compact.	0.35+ bgl
804	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-oval pit filled with 805. Concave moderate to steep sides, concave base. 1.04m long, 0.96m wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts 403.	0.28 deep
805	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of pit 804 , likely combination of natural silting and deliberate deposition. Pale grey silty clay. 1% gravel, rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Frequent iron oxide mottling, increasing towards base of deposit. Compact. Environmental sample 1. Contained placed pottery vessel (ON 1) at top of deposit.	0.28 deep

TRENCH 9			
Dimensions:30.00x1.85m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level:84.46-85.84m aOD
Easting: 474745		Northing: 151464	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Very slightly diffuse interface with 902. Overlies 902.	0.00-0.30 bgl
902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 903. Overlies 903.	0.30-0.50 bgl
903	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay with frequent concentrations of gravel. Compact.	0.50+ bgl
904	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible linear 905 . Pale grey-brown silty clay. 5% sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.05 deep
905	<i>Cut</i>	North-east – south-west aligned possible linear filled with 904. Concave, shallow sides, flat base. 1.54m wide. Cuts 903.	0.05 deep
906	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible gully 907 . Mid brown-grey silty clay. <1% sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.16 deep
907	<i>Cut</i>	East –west aligned possible gully filled with 906. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.68m wide. Cuts 903.	0.16 deep



908	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible gully 909 . Pale grey clay. <1% sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.21 deep
909	Cut	North-east – south-west aligned possible gully filled with 908. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.85m wide. Cuts 903.	0.21 deep

TRENCH 10			
Dimensions: 31.20x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 82.57-84.41m aOD
Easting: 474810		Northing: 151465	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1002. Overlies 1002.	0.00-0.25bgl
1002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1003. Overlies 1003.	0.25-0.38 bgl
1003	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay with frequent concentrations of gravel. Compact.	0.38+ bgl
1004	Cut	North-west – south-east aligned ditch/ gully filled with 1004. Concave, shallow sides, concave base. 0.50m wide. Cuts 1003.	0.12 deep
1005	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of gully 1004 . Mid grey-brown silty clay. <1% sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.12 deep
1006	Cut	North-west – south-east aligned ditch/ gully filled with 1007, 1008 and 1009. Straight, shallow sides, very slightly concave base. 0.75m wide. Cuts 1003.	0.14 deep
1007	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of gully 1006 . Pale grey silty clay. 5% sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Slightly gleyed deposit, slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Overlies 1006 .	0.14 deep
1008	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of gully 1006 . Mid grey silty clay. 2% gravel, rounded, <1cm. Abundant burnt flint, frequent charcoal. Discrete dump of material derives from the north. Environmental sample 2. Overlies 1007.	0.06 deep
1009	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of gully 1006 . Mid grey silty clay. 10% sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Very slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Overlies 1008.	0.11 deep

TRENCH 11			
Dimensions: 28.00x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.51m	Ground level: 88.39-88.72m aOD
Easting: 474645		Northing: 151453	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 1102. Overlies 1102.	0.00-0.33 bgl
1102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1107. Overlies 1107.	0.33-0.51 bgl
1103	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch/ gully 1104 . Mid grey-brown silty clay. 5% sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.15 deep
1104	Cut	North-east – south-west aligned ditch/ gully filled with 1103. Straight, moderate sides, flat base. 0.92m wide. Cuts 1107.	0.15 deep
1105	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible ditch 1106 . Mid brown silty clay. 5% sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.20 deep
1106	Cut	North-east – south-west aligned possible ditch filled with 1105. Straight, steep to moderate sides, flat base. 1.32m wide. Cuts 1107.	0.20 deep
1107	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay with occasional	0.51+ bgl



		concentrations of gravel. Compact.	
1108	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of small pit/ posthole 1109 . Mid grey-brown silty clay. 2% sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.10 deep
1109	Cut	Small oval pit or posthole filled with 1108. Straight, moderate sides, flat base. 0.46m long, 0.36m wide. Cuts 1107.	0.10 deep
1110	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible ditch/ gully 1111 . Mid grey-brown silty clay. 5% sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.15 deep
1111	Cut	North-west – south-east aligned possible ditch/ gully filled with 1110. Slightly irregular, moderate sides, concave base. 0.75m wide. Cuts 1107.	0.15 deep

TRENCH 12			
Dimensions: 29.70x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 89.14-89.76m aOD
Easting: 474657		Northing: 151433	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 1202. Overlies 1202.	0.00-0.26 bgl
1202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 15% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1203. Overlies 1203.	0.26-0.44 bgl
1203	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay with frequent concentrations of gravel. Compact.	0.44+ bgl

TRENCH 13			
Dimensions: 29.80x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.54m	Ground level: 87.58-89.28m aOD
Easting: 474691		Northing: 151438	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 1302. Overlies 1302.	0.00-0.31 bgl
1302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with 1303. Overlies 1303.	0.31-0.50 bgl
1303	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay with occasional patches of mid orange-brown clay. Rare gravel. Compact.	0.50+ bgl
1304	Cut	Possible south-east – north-west aligned linear filled with 1305. Shallow, straight sides, flat base. 1.3m wide. Cuts 1303.	0.08 deep
1305	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible linear 1304 . Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation.	0.08 deep

TRENCH 14			
Dimensions: 30.00x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.48m	Ground level: 86.35-86.81m aOD
Easting: 474763		Northing: 151433	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 1402. Overlies 1402.	0.00-0.36 bgl
1402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 5% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with 1403. Overlies 1403.	0.36-48 bgl



1403	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay with frequent concentrations of gravel. Compact.	0.48+ bgl
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TRENCH 15			
Dimensions: 29.90x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 89.54-90.30m aOD
Easting: 474685		Northing: 151411	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional CBM. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 1502. Overlies 1502.	0.00-0.30 bgl
1502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 5% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1503. Overlies 1503.	0.25-45 bgl
1503	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay with occasional concentrations of gravel and mid orange-brown patches. Compact.	0.45+ bgl

TRENCH 16			
Dimensions: 30.20x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 87.09-88.63m aOD
Easting: 474751		Northing: 151416	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional CBM. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 1602. Overlies 1602.	0.00-0.30 bgl
1602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1603. Overlies 1603.	0.30-0.50 bgl
1603	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay with frequent concentrations of gravel. Compact.	0.50+ bgl
1604	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible posthole 1605 . Mid grey silty clay. 5% gravel, rounded, <1-3cm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.13 deep
1605	Cut	Possible sub-oval posthole filled with 1604. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.42m long, 0.22m wide. Cuts 1603.	0.13 deep
1606	Cut	Possible sub-oval posthole filled with 1607. Concave, shallow sides, concave base. 0.31m long, 0.26m wide. Cuts 1603.	0.06 deep
1607	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible posthole 1606 . Mid grey silty clay. 5% gravel, rounded, <1-3cm. Frequent charcoal fragments and flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.06 deep

TRENCH 17			
Dimensions: 30.00x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.52m	Ground level: 89.20-90.02m aOD
Easting: 474728		Northing: 151396	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional CBM. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 1702. Overlies 1702.	0.00-0.32 bgl
1702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with mid yellow-brown and iron oxide mottling. 20% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1703. Overlies 1703.	0.30-52 bgl
1703	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-grey gravel with rare mid orange clay patches. Compact.	0.52+ bgl



TRENCH 18			
Dimensions: 28.00x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.66m	Ground level: 86.33-88.20m aOD
Easting: 474819		Northing: 151397	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional CBM. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1802. Overlies 1802.	
1802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 15% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Occasional CBM. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1805. Overlies 1805.	
1803	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 1804 . Mid grey-brown silty clay. 5% sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	
1804	Cut	North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 1803. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. 1.95m wide. Cuts 1805.	
1805	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay with frequent concentrations of gravel. Compact.	

TRENCH 19			
Dimensions: 30.30x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.52m	Ground level: 84.75-85.77m aOD
Easting: 474846		Northing: 151414	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 1902. Overlies 1902.	
1902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 5-10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Diffuse interface with 1903. Overlies 1903.	
1903	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay with frequent bands and concentrations of gravel. Compact.	
1904	Cut	North-east – south west aligned gully filled with 1905. Convex, steep sides, flat base. 0.84m wide. Cuts 1903.	
1905	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of 1904 . Mid grey-brown silty clay. 10% gravel, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-5cm. Slightly mixed, slightly gleyed deposit, gravel concentrated towards base of deposit.	

TRENCH 20			
Dimensions: 31.00x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.51m	Ground level: 84.36-86.32m aOD
Easting: 474894		Northing: 151388	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Very slightly diffuse interface with 2002. Overlies 2002.	
2002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 5% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with 2003. Overlies 2003.	
2003	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay with frequent bands and concentrations of gravel. Compact.	
2004	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible lynchet 2005 . Mid grey silty clay. 5% sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	
2005	Cut	North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 2004. Concave, shallow sides, flat base. 1.10m wide. Cuts 2003.	
2006	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible ditch 2005 . Pale grey silty clay. 2% sub-	



		rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	
2007	Cut	North-west – south-east aligned ditch filled with 2006. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.92m wide. Cuts 2003.	0.17 deep

TRENCH 21			
Dimensions:28.50x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.71m	Ground level:77.41-77.77m aOD
Easting: 474901		Northing: 151575	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2101	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare chalk flecks. Friable but moderately compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 2102. Overlies 2102.	0.00-0.42 bgl
2102	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with 2103. Overlies 2103.	0.40-0.70 bgl
2103	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact.	0.70+ bgl



APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Anal ysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Trench 8												
Later Bronze Age												
Pit 804	805	1	20	150	10%	C	B	B	Hulled wheat grains x3, glume bases including spelt, Galium x2, Fallopia convolvulus x1, Corylusavellana x1, Trifolium x1,	10/10ml	-	-?P
Trench 10												
Undated ditch/gully												
Ditch/gully 1006	1008	2	10	60	5	-	-	-	Charcoal, ring-porous possible branch wood.	30/10ml	-	-

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



APPENDIX 3: OASIS RECORD FORM

9.2 Hatchwood Farm, Odiham, Hampshire - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-151455

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<u>View 1</u>	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	24 May 2013

Completed sections in current version

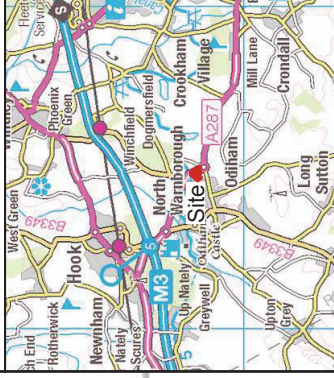
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Validated sections in current version

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File submission and form progress

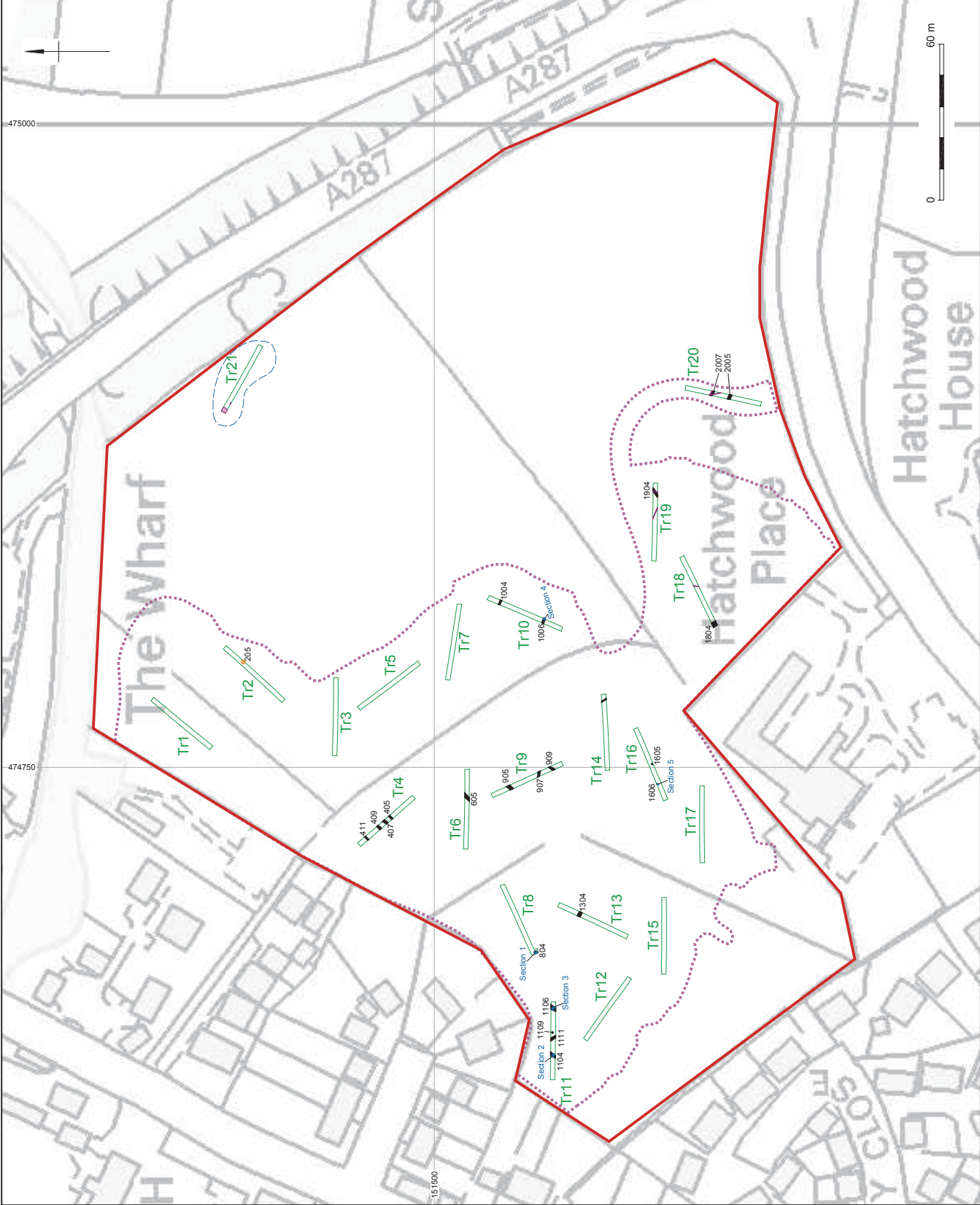
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Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	



- ▭ Site
- ⋯ Development area
- ⋯ Proposed pond
- ⋯ Evaluation trench
- ▬ Archaeological feature
- ▬ Modern disturbance
- Tree throw

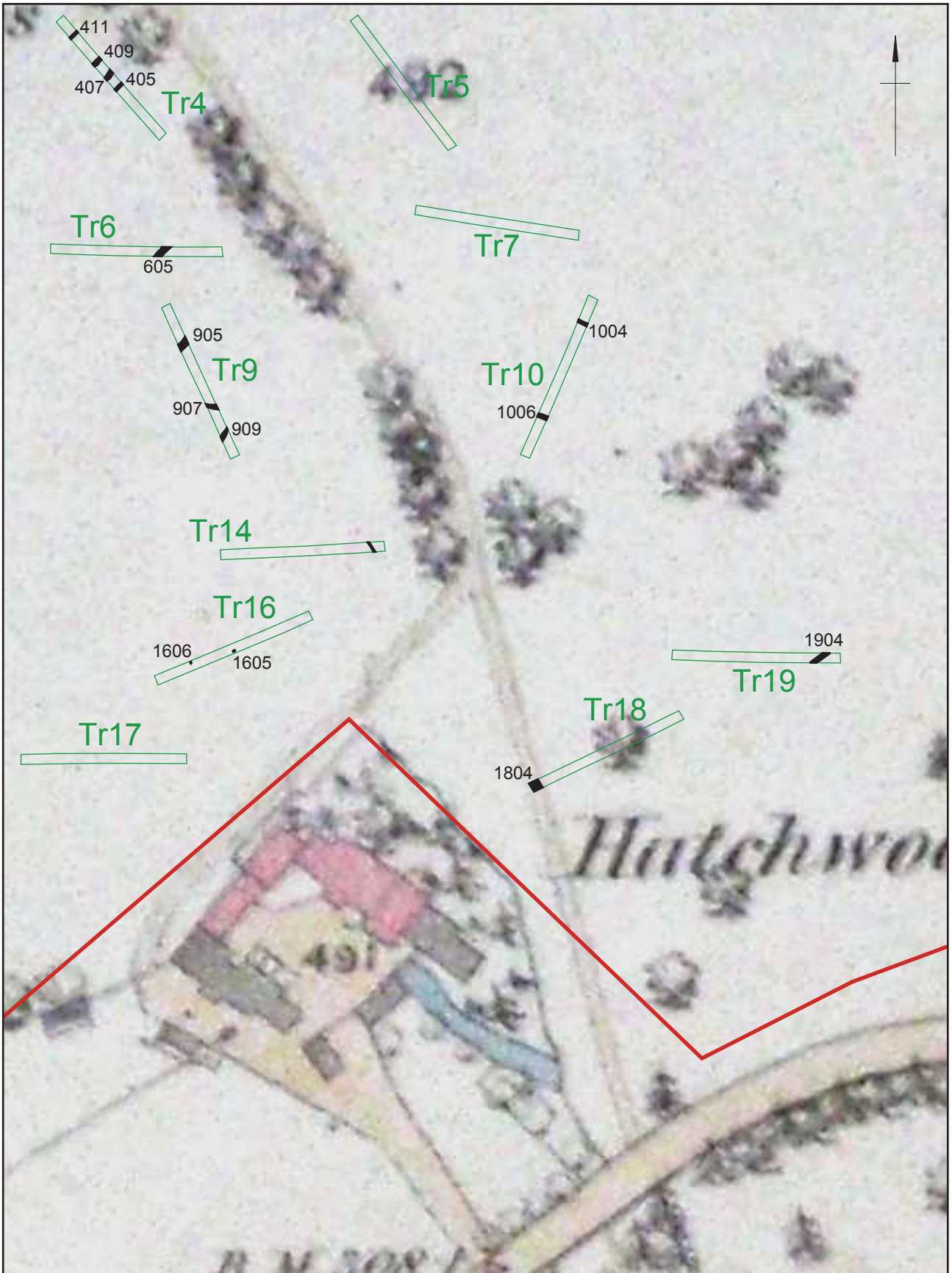
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Location of Site and evaluation trenches

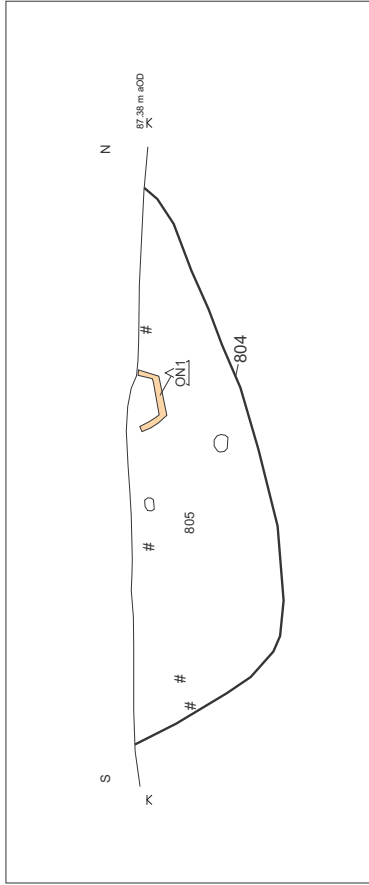
Figure 1



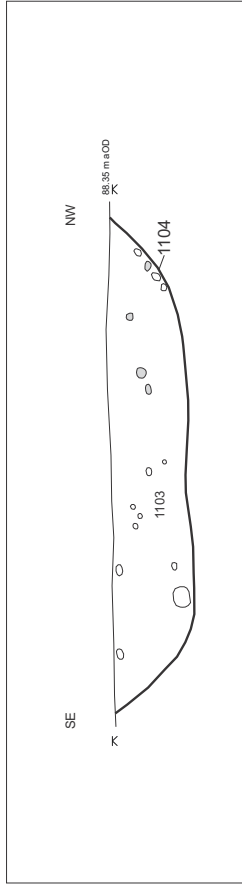
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1871 Ordnance Survey map

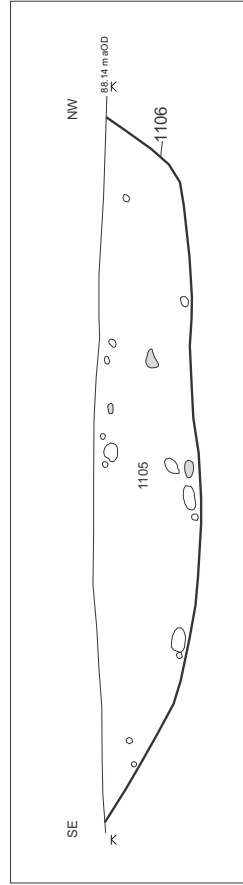
Figure 2



Section 1: East facing section of pit 804



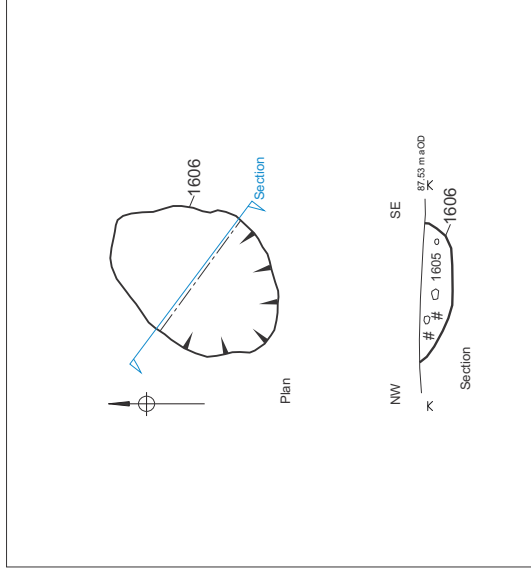
Section 2: North-east facing section of ditch 1104



Section 3: North-east facing section of ditch 1106



Section 4: North-west facing section of ditch 1006 (deposit 1008 not in section)



Section 5 and plan: South-west facing section and plan of feature 1606



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- Stone
- Flint
- Charcoal



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Scale:	Sections at 1:10	Illustrator:	KL
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Plate 1: East facing section of pit 804



Plate 2: Oblique view of ditch 1104



Plate 3: South facing section of ditch 1804



Plate 4: Plan view of feature 1109

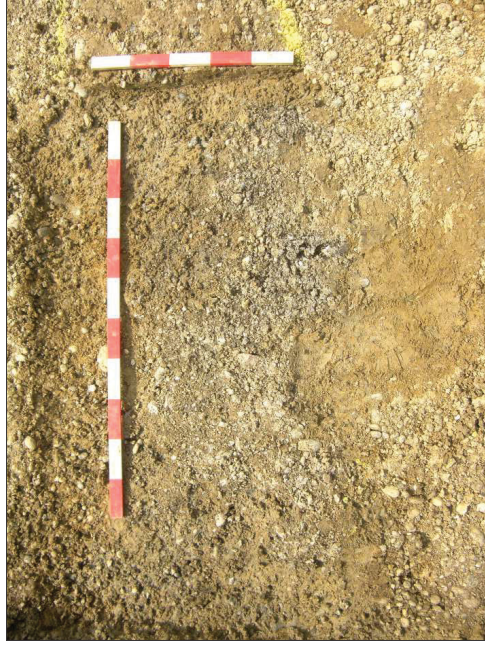


Plate 5: Plan view of deliberate deposit 1008



Plate 6: North-east facing section through linear 407



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