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New Community North of Fareham (Northern Area) Hampshire

Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation Report



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**New Community North of Fareham
(Northern Area)
Hampshire**

Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Buckland Development Limited to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the north of Fareham, forming part of the New Community North of Fareham (NCNF) area centred on National Grid Reference 457150 109360.

This evaluation formed the first stage (Phase I) of a programme of archaeological trenching and comprised the machine-excavation of thirty-two trenches within five fields in the north-western part of the Site. Further trenching (Phase II) will be necessary at a later stage to investigate the archaeological potential of the remainder of the Site and formulate an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.

This evaluation followed a Desk-Based Assessment and geophysical survey, the latter of which had identified a number of potential archaeological features. The trenches were largely targeted on these geophysical anomalies. Within the north-east of the site, an area of Bronze Age and prehistoric activity was located in the vicinity of Trenches 5, 6 and 10. Two pits and a ditch terminus were investigated and although the pit in Trench 5 and the ditch terminus in Trench 6 were not dated, they contained large amounts of burnt flint, which is often an indication of prehistoric activity. Within Trench 10, a small pit containing a large quantity of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery sherds as a deliberately placed deposit was recorded. The inclusion of deliberate deposits of material within all three of these features suggests a localised area of contemporaneous activity, albeit possibly short-lived in nature.

Other features identified during this evaluation primarily relate to modern quarrying and field boundaries, a number of which can be related to features seen on 19th and early 20th century mapping in the DBA. Natural features were also identified including a large natural hollow in the south-west part of site (Trench 28) and a substantial dry valley to the north of Trench 23.

Due to the small sample size investigated during this phase of fieldwork, the scarcity of archaeological features found cannot be taken to be wholly indicative of the site as a whole. However, in the areas where trial trenching was undertaken there did seem to be a generally low archaeological potential, confirming the results of the geophysical survey.



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The fieldwork was carried out by Naomi Brennan assisted by Charlotte Tooze, Adam Howard and Tina Tapply. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram (finds), Sarah Wyles (environmental) and illustrations by Rob Goller. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.



New Community North of Fareham (Northern Area) Hampshire

Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Buckland Development Limited ('the Client'), to carry out a Phase I archaeological trial trench evaluation of land to the north of Fareham, forming part of the New Community North of Fareham (NCNF) area, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 457150 109360 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The NCNF, formerly referred to as the Strategic Development Area (SDA), has been identified in the Fareham's Core Strategy (2011) as an area for mixed-use sustainable development (Policy SC13). The Client intends to submit a planning application for development of approximately 200ha held by Buckland and the Southwick Estate for development within part of the NCNF, which will include residential and commercial properties with associated community and green infrastructure. Adjacent land within the NCNF has been the subject of a separate assessment (WA 2012a).
- 1.1.3 Following the completion of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Site (WA 2013a), scanning and a subsequent targeted detailed gradiometer survey (WA 2013b) have been undertaken. The geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of anomalies of definite, probable and possible archaeological interest within the Site, along with regions of increased magnetic response. The results identified part of a deserted hamlet at North Fareham Farm in the south-east of the Site and a number of features marked on the 1797 Portsmouth and the 1841 Fareham tithe map including tracks, quarries and indirect evidence of former field systems.
- 1.1.4 The Phase I evaluation comprised the machine excavation of thirty-two trenches within five fields in the north-western part of the Site and was targeted on the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. A further Phase II evaluation will be necessary prior to the determination of the reserved matters planning application, to investigate the archaeological potential of the remainder of the Site and formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 1.1.5 This document sets out the results of the Phase I programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located to the north of Fareham and is composed of a number of fields totalling approximately 200ha located either side of the M27, either side of Wickham Road (A32), and north of Knowle Road, some 2.75km north of the centre of Fareham (**Figure 1**). The area of the Phase I evaluation comprised five fields (approximately 130ha in area), four centred on Heytesbury Farm and a fifth to the south of Knowle Road.



- 1.2.2 The majority of the Site occupies an undulating landscape, consisting mostly of south and east facing hill slopes and lies at an elevation between c. 34 and 48m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), predominantly sloping down from the north to the south.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is varied. To the north it comprises clay, silt and sand of the Palaeogene London Clay Formation and the Lambeth Group. Within the fields surrounding Knowle Road the bedrock geology includes chalk of the Cretaceous Spetisbury Chalk Member and Portsdown Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (WA 2013a) has been completed which details the archaeological and historical background to the Site. A brief summary is provided below.
- 2.1.2 A geophysical survey has also been completed for the Site (WA 2013b) and formed the basis of the trenched evaluation.

2.2 Designated sites

- 2.2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site.
- 2.2.2 Two Grade II Listed Buildings are situated within the eastern part of the Site: Roche Court and the Lodge at Boundary Oak School. Roche Court was originally constructed in the medieval period, but the stone walled medieval core is concealed by the 16th and 17th century works. The Lodge, designed in the Tudor style by Sir Jeffry Wyattville, was constructed in 1808 and is situated approximately 250m to the south-west of Roche Court within a wooded area.
- 2.2.3 There are 13 Listed Buildings and six Locally Listed Buildings within a 500m Study Area around the Site. The only Grade II* Building is Dean Farmhouse, c. 260m away from the Site and comprising a 16th century timber framed house.

2.3 Prehistoric archaeology

- 2.3.1 There is a single Palaeolithic findspot within the Study Area, comprising a hand-axe recovered from school grounds at Roche Court within the Site (WA, 1993).
- 2.3.2 Neolithic pottery has been recovered during construction work at Furzehall Farm in association with a scatter of prehistoric flintwork, c. 250m to the south of the Site. To the north and east of the Site, findspots of Neolithic handaxes are recorded at Castle Farm (c. 460m to the north and c. 380m to the east of the Site).
- 2.3.3 Evidence for Neolithic funerary activity has been encountered during recent archaeological investigations on adjacent land within the NCNF. A probable Neolithic long barrow, situated c. 360m to the west of the Site, was initially identified during geophysical survey (WA 2012b). Subsequent targeted trial trench evaluation confirmed the survival of two flanking ditches and the possible remnants of an internal mound between them (WA 2013d). A worked flint assemblage collected during fieldwalking comprised flint cores and flakes, some of which have been dated to the Neolithic period, and are indicative of knapping activity across the Site in the prehistoric period (WA 2013c).
- 2.3.4 During the Bronze Age period, funerary activity in the wider landscape was concentrated on Portsdown Hill, where a number of round barrows are recorded (WA 2010). Three possible ploughed-out round barrows have been identified as cropmarks on aerial

photographs to the north of Dean Farm (c. 80m to the west of the Site), although geophysical survey failed to identify any features in this area which could have been interpreted as Bronze Age barrows. However, subsequent investigations indicated the presence of Bronze Age activity in the form of pits and associated ditches at the west of the NCNF (approximately 580m to the south of the Site) and worked and burnt flint collected during the fieldwalking provides further evidence for such activity (WA 2013c and 2013d). Additionally, a single piece of prehistoric pottery, of Neolithic to Bronze Age date, has been collected during the fieldwalking (WA 2013c).

- 2.3.5 Worked flint dated broadly to the prehistoric period has been collected at Furzehall Farm (c. 250m to the south of the Site) and prehistoric flint tools have been recorded from the Site and its surroundings during a walkover survey undertaken for a previous proposal (Chris Blandford Associates 1999).

2.4 Iron Age and Romano-British

- 2.4.1 There is only limited evidence for Iron Age activity within the Site and Study Area. A gold *stater* coin is recorded c. 430m to the north of the Site and Iron Age pottery has been recovered to the south of the Site. In the wider landscape, Iron Age settlement features were excavated during the construction of the M27, c. 1.8km to the south-east (Hopkins 2004a).
- 2.4.2 Although investigations on adjacent land within the NCNF failed to identify any Iron Age features, a sherd of possibly Late Iron Age or Romano-British pottery has been collected during the fieldwalking (WA 2013c).
- 2.4.3 There is evidence for Romano-British settlement activity within the Study Area at Furzehall Farm, comprising post-holes and pits associated with Roman pottery. A Romano-British ditch, which contained domestic material, has been investigated at the Crown Offices approximately 220m to the south. Moreover, Roman pottery has been discovered to the north of North Fareham Farm, c. 120m to the east of the Site and to the south of the M27, approximately 390m to the south of the Site.

2.5 Saxon and medieval

- 2.5.1 The evidence for Saxon activity within the Study Area comprises the remains of a banked field system, identified on aerial photographs, which is thought to be of post-Roman origin (c. 490m to the north-east of the Site). In the wider landscape, a Saxon cremation burial comprising cremated bone and two decorated early Saxon urns is recorded to the north of Fareham, approximately 690m to the south of the Site (WA 2012a). Further evidence for Saxon funerary practice, in the form of an inhumation cemetery, has been found to the east of Spurlings Road, approximately 670m to the east of the Site (Hopkins 2004a). Saxon activity has also been observed during excavations in Wickham, which indicates that the medieval manor has pre-Conquest origins (Hopkins 2004b).
- 2.5.2 The Site is situated between the settlements of Funtley to the west, Fareham to the south and Wickham to the north, all of which are of pre-Conquest (1066) origin and mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086).
- 2.5.3 There is evidence for medieval settlement activity within the Site. Roche Court has medieval origins and the first manor house is thought to have been built by Peter de Roches before his death c. 1225 (Page 1908). The medieval stone core of the present building is concealed by 16th century and later additions. A possible deserted medieval village (DMV) is thought to have been located at Totsham, alongside the southern boundary of the north part of the Site. The settlement is indicated by a group of field

names recorded in the tithe apportionment (1841). A DMV is also thought to have been located at North Fareham, within the south-eastern part of the Site (Hughes 1994) and it is considered that it may have corresponded with the hamlet illustrated on the 1841 Fareham Tithe map the north of North Fareham Farmhouse.

- 2.5.4 Evidence for medieval and later farming is widely recorded within the Site and its environs. A possible medieval field system has been observed to the south of Roche Court and immediately to the west of the A32. Moreover, similar features are recorded to the east and west of the Site (and have been investigated on adjacent land within the NCNF), between Roche Court and Dean Farm (WA 2013d).
- 2.5.5 There is evidence for settlement and agricultural activity from within the Site and its immediate environs throughout the medieval period. It is therefore likely that the Site would have comprised agricultural land throughout this period, with settlement activity concentrated around Roche Court, the North Fareham deserted hamlet and the potential Totsham village.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6.1 During the post-medieval period, the Site remained as farmland located between Fareham and Wickham, and began to be farmed more intensively. The 1841 Fareham tithe map illustrates Roche Court with dense woodland separating the estate from Wickham Road. In the northern part of the Site, three farmsteads are illustrated: Charity Farm, Reckless Farm (now Heytesbury Farm) and Swans Dell, immediately to the south of the extensive woodland in the north-western corner of the Site.
- 2.6.2 Apart from farmland, the map shows a small settlement, described as North Fareham, in the south-eastern corner of the Site, immediately to the north of the Grade II Listed North Fareham Farmhouse and indicates that, historically, North Fareham comprised a village, now deserted, rather than a single farmstead.
- 2.6.3 Early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping (1870, 1897-98 and 1910) show a major reorganisation of the landscape within the Site. By 1870, the numerous agricultural fields had been merged to form a small number of large fields with straight boundaries.
- 2.6.4 During the post-medieval period, small scale chalk, clay and sand quarrying was undertaken within the Site and its environs. Additional features, which may represent former quarrying pits observed in the northern part of the Site during a previous walkover survey (Chris Blandford Associates 1999) have been identified on aerial photographs in association with access tracks. Additional quarry sites have been recently identified on adjacent land to the south and west of the Site (WA 2012a, b and 2013d). Two enclosures possibly associated with the quarrying have also been observed within the Site however, these cropmarks are of uncertain origin and therefore could potentially contain evidence for prehistoric activity.
- 2.6.5 There was little change within the Site during the 20th century, with the exception of development associated with Heytesbury and Charity Farms to the north and the Boundary Oak School (Roche Court) to the east, and the majority of the Site retained its agricultural character. The M27 was constructed to the south of the Site in the 1970s, dividing Fareham Common from the rest of the Site.

2.7 Unknown

- 2.7.1 A number of undated features are recorded within the Site and the Study Area. An inhumation burial was recorded at Roche Court to the east of the Site during works in

1999. No reliable dating material was obtained during the excavation, however, the skeleton was believed to have been over 100 years old.

2.8 Geophysical survey

- 2.8.1 A geophysical survey has been undertaken within the Site (WA 2013b). The scanning survey covered 147.5ha and the detailed gradiometer survey covered 40ha. These surveys have demonstrated the presence of anomalies of definite, probable and possible archaeological interest within the survey area, along with regions of increased magnetic response and modern services.
- 2.8.2 The geophysical data has revealed part of a deserted hamlet to the west of North Fareham Farm. The scanning results suggest that there were no further significant remains relating to the settlement within the project area, although, the detailed survey demonstrated that the magnetic contrast required to detect sites was very localised and the modern services running through these areas may have obscured any archaeological features that may be near these services.
- 2.8.3 A number of features marked on the 1797 Portsmouth and the 1841 Fareham title map were detected in the survey data including tracks, quarries and indirect evidence of former field systems in the form of ploughing trends aligned to the earlier field system. A number of possible quarries not recorded on maps were also detected. The known quarries are filled with a large quantity of ferrous material which is likely to be related to landfill activity.
- 2.8.4 The remaining features detected relate to more recent use of this area with ploughing trends, spreads of magnetic ceramic building material (CBM), metallic debris and at least nineteen modern services detected.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 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 and condition 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.*
 - *Target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains.*
 - *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.*

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 2013e) and is summarised below.
- 3.2.2 Thirty-four evaluation trenches were proposed for this stage of the fieldwork (numbered 1-33 and 76). Of these Trenches 12 and 31 could not be excavated due to the proximity of



modern services. The trenches were of varying lengths and targeted on geophysical anomalies.

- 3.2.3 Trenches 1-25 and 76 were positioned in the northern part of the Site to the north of Knowle Road and surrounding Heytesbury Farm. The trenches were targeted on probable quarry sites (Trench 24, 19), pits, ditches, boundaries (Trench 1, 76) and a track (Trenches 14, 15). A series of interrupted positive anomalies (suggested as probable archaeology) were located to the south of the area within an area of superficial geology. All the anomalies had similar values at around +4nT and it was assumed, given their regular linear layout, each related to a single archaeological feature/event. A single trench (Trench 25) was positioned perpendicular to the central features to determine its archaeological veracity.
- 3.2.4 Trenches 26-33 were positioned to the south of Knowle Road and immediately south and west of Charity Farm to the west of Wickham Road. The trenches were targeted on a group of positive anomalies comprising possible quarry sites (Trenches 26, 28 and 32), pits and ditches and an area of increased magnetic response indicative of a possible track or road (Trench 30), which corresponded to a track or road depicted on the 1797 Portsmouth map.
- 3.2.5 The trenches were excavated using a 360° type 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. Any 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.
- 3.2.6 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, where possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.
- 3.2.7 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.
- 3.2.8 A photographic record was compiled using digital images. The record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the Site as a whole. 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.
- 3.2.9 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.
- 3.2.10 Upon completion of the fieldwork and recording the trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.
- 3.2.11 A unique project code **88872** 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 took priority over 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 Site-wide stratigraphy

- 4.1.1 There was substantial variation in the natural geology encountered across the Site and this, along with variations in the topography accounted for variation in the depth of ploughsoil and the presence or absence of a defined subsoil horizon.
- 4.1.2 In many of the trenches, plough scars were noted cutting into the natural geology suggesting that archaeological remains, where present, would likely be truncated. In general the natural geology encountered comprised sandy clays and gravels, though outcrops of chalk were also noted. Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Summary of blank trenches

- 4.2.1 Fourteen of the trenches did not contain any archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 3, 9, 11, 13-16, 18, 20-21, 25, 27, 29-30 & 76). These trenches were mostly situated on poorly-defined geophysical anomalies which were in general the result of variations in the natural geology.
- 4.2.2 Trench 30 was targeted on an anomaly corresponding to a track/road depicted on the 1797 Portsmouth map and a field boundary on the 1841 tithe map. Although no feature could be attributed to the routeway, a defined slope was located within the central part of the trench with an increasing depth of subsoil to the south. This change in gradient is likely to indicate the former field boundary and the northern edge of the track, though the features themselves have been subsumed into the soil profile.

4.3 Prehistoric and undated features

- 4.3.1 A large shallow pit measuring 2.4m in length, 1.25m wide and only 0.2m in depth was located in Trench 5 (**503**) and had been deliberately backfilled with a deposit principally composed of burnt flint and charcoal (**504**) (**Figure 2; Figure 6, Plate 1**). There were no traces of scorching at the edges of the feature to indicate that the material had been heated *in situ* or discarded while hot. The burnt flint component was denser at the south-eastern edge of the feature and is most likely to be the result of the material being dragged by the plough (**505**). Burnt flint is often considered to be indicative of prehistoric activity and although two small sherds of pottery of likely Romano-British date were also recovered from the fill, they may be intrusive. Indeed, an environmental sample taken from the feature at the request of the Senior Archaeologist found low to moderate

numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of disturbance, along with fragments of hazelnut, often associated with prehistoric activity. Despite full excavation the date for this feature must be considered as unresolved, though a later prehistoric date seems most likely.

- 4.3.2 Another area of burnt material was seen in Trench 6 (**606**) (**Figure 2; Figure 6, Plate 2** and **Section 1**) and although initially considered to be another discrete feature, further excavation showed it to be a probable ditch terminus. The feature contained a primary fill (**608**), beneath a deliberate deposit of burnt material (**605**) which was overlain by a secondary fill (**607**), largely composed of redeposited natural. This feature was undated but given the presence of burnt flint may be prehistoric in date.
- 4.3.3 A small pit (**1004**) located within Trench 10 was found to contain an initial deposit of charcoal-rich material (**1005**) overlain by a large number of pottery sherds (**1006**) also thought to be a deliberate deposit (**Figure 2; Figure 6, Plates 3, 4** and **Section 2**). The upper fill **1007** was more characteristic of a secondary deposit though the relatively undisturbed nature of the sherds beneath, may also imply that this too is a deliberate deposit. The large number of sherds recovered represents fragments from several vessels rather than one vessel broken *in situ* and are Middle to Late Bronze Age in date. Environmental samples taken from both deposits **1005** and **1007** found large fragments of wood charcoal.

4.4 Quarrying

- 4.4.1 Five possible quarry pits were identified during the evaluation (**Trench 17, 19, 24, 26** and **32**). These were characterised in the geophysical survey by large well-defined anomalies with a concentration of ferrous responses.
- 4.4.2 The quarry pits in Trench 19 (**1905**) and Trench 24 (**2403**) are annotated on early Ordnance Survey maps (1870 and 1897-198) as Old Chalk Pit and Old Sand Pit respectively (**Figure 9**). This reflects the varying geology within the Site indicating that different materials could be extracted within a relatively small area. On the 1841 tithe map, these quarry pits are shown as small areas of woodland (**Figure 8**) and a similar area of woodland is shown on the location of the quarry pit in Trench 32 (**3204**).
- 4.4.3 The quarry feature seen in Trench 17 (**1708**) (**Figure 7, Plate 5**) is illustrated on the 1910 OS map (**Figure 9**) and the sherd of Roman greyware from deposit **1703** is clearly residual as modern metal objects were also noted from this context.
- 4.4.4 No cartographic depictions could be found for the quarry pit noted in **Trench 26 (2604)** but its scale clearly indicates a modern date and it is perhaps unsurprising that such potentially short-lived features were not always successfully mapped.

4.5 Modern features and historic field boundaries

- 4.5.1 Field boundary ditches were identified in Trenches 2 (**204**) (**Figure 7, Plate 6**), 4 (**404**) and 6 (**604**). Examination of the historic mapping shows that this corresponds to a sinuous field boundary seen throughout the 20th century OS mapping (**Figure 9**). The explanation for its slightly meandering course is illustrated on the 1841 tithe map where it is seen to form the boundary of a number of smaller fields (**Figure 8**). Although Trench 3 lies along the line of this boundary no feature was visible within the trench, which was found to have been heavily truncated by ploughing. A north-east – south-west ditch recorded in Trench 4 (**406**) is likely to have formed a return with ditch **404** though this sub-division is not seen on the 1841 tithe map.

- 4.5.2 Two modern ditches (**104** and **106**) intersected at the eastern end of Trench 1. These were partially excavated to confirm their modern date and were found to have near vertical profiles and to contain large fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and slag or clinker. A similar feature was identified in Trench 7 (**703**) and remained unexcavated.
- 4.5.3 Trenches 8 and 10 confirmed the presence of a drainage system recorded in the geophysical survey. Such systems are consistent with a late post-medieval or modern date. Further field drains were also noted in a number of the other trenches.
- 4.5.4 A shallow and likely substantially truncated ditch recorded in Trench 33 (**3304**) can be seen to correspond to the corner of a field boundary visible on the 1841 tithe map and is still evident on the 1910 OS map (**Figure 9**). Large fragments of brick and a sherd of stoneware pottery were recovered from its fill (**3303**).

4.6 Natural features

- 4.6.1 Natural features were encountered within three of the trenches (Trench 22, 23 and 28). Within Trench 22 a diffuse linear feature **2206** was encountered. This steep-sided feature had lenses of gravel within its upper silty fill **2203** overlying redeposited gravels **2204** and sloped to the north-east (**Figure 7, Plate 7** and **Section 3**). Due to these characteristics and the proximity of a defined dry valley to the north-east, this feature was concluded to be a natural channel. The edge of the dry valley was seen in the northern end of Trench 23, to the south-east of Trench 22. This was only partially excavated but shown to slope steeply downwards indicating that this topographic feature (**2303**) was originally even more pronounced than currently seen today.
- 4.6.2 Trench 28 was situated over a large geophysical response, though one that was markedly different from the quarry pit responses noted elsewhere within the Site. Excavation showed that this was a large and likely substantial feature (**2802**) however its fill was more suggestive of natural infilling and colluvium rather than the deliberate backfilling more typically associated with quarry sites (**Figure 7, Plate 8**). The trench was positioned in the south-western corner of the Site on a mixture of clay and chalk geology and it was considered that this feature represented a natural depression, potentially situated over a solution hollow, rather than a man-made feature.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A finds assemblage of relatively small size was recovered during the evaluation, deriving from six of the thirty-two trenches excavated (Trenches 1, 5, 6, 10, 17 and 33). There were concentrations of prehistoric pottery in Trench 10, and of undated burnt, unworked flint in Trenches 1, 5 and 6. Other finds were very sporadic, but included prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval items. The finds are quantified by material type within each context in **Table 1 (Appendix 2)**.

5.2 Pottery

Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 All but four of the 305 sherds recovered came from Trench 10, from two fills of pit **1004** (fills **1006, 1007**), and all of these sherds are in very coarse flint-tempered fabrics. The condition of the material is fair to poor – the coarse fabrics are not well fired and have survived in a friable condition, with surfaces and edges continuing to degrade. This group from Trench 10 appears to represent sherds from a number of vessels of varying wall

thickness. Six rim sherds are amongst the group. Two of these are probably from the same vessel, a vessel with gently convex sides and a slightly inturned rim, with finger impressed decoration around the outside of the rim. Other rim sherds appear to belong to smaller vessels of similar convex profile. There are also two body sherds with applied, finger impressed cordons. These diagnostic sherds, combined with the coarse flint-tempered fabrics, indicate a date range spanning the Middle to Late Bronze Age, perhaps from a transitional phase, as there are traits here which are characteristic of both the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition (thick-walled sherds, applied cordons) and the succeeding plainwares of the post-Deverel-Rimbury style (thinner-walled vessels, convex forms).

Romano-British

- 5.2.2 One sherd in a coarse greyware fabric was recovered from Trench 17 (fill of quarry pit **1708**). Two tiny sherds from a rim came from pit **503**; these are in a fairly non-distinctive sandy fabric but are most likely to be Romano-British.

Post-medieval

- 5.2.3 The remaining sherd, from ditch **3304**, is from a modern (19th/early 20th century) stoneware bottle or flagon, stamped with a merchant's mark (Clark of Fareham).

5.3 Burnt flint

- 5.3.1 Burnt, unworked flint was the commonest material type encountered on the Site; significant quantities were recovered from Trenches 1, 5 and 6 (in ditch **106**, pit **503** and ditch terminal **606**). This material type is intrinsically undatable, although often taken as an indication of prehistoric activity. In this instance, there is insufficient associated datable material to confirm this assumption, though it may be noted that no burnt flint was found in association with the Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery in Trench 10.

5.4 Other finds

- 5.4.1 Other finds include ten pieces of worked flint (waste flakes, not closely datable); two fragments of animal bone (from modern ditch **3304**); three fragments of fired clay (undiagnostic and undatable, but associated with Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery); two pieces of slag (almost certainly post-medieval); and three pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material (brick, field drain).

5.5 Finds discard

- 5.5.1 The burnt unworked flint, as representing a material type unlikely to repay any further analysis, has been discarded, as has the post-medieval ceramic building material. It is recommended that all other finds are retained for long-term curation.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A total of three bulk samples were taken from pit **503** and Middle/Late Bronze Age pit **1004** in Trenches 5 and 10 to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. They were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal. This information can assist in determining the archaeological significance of the Site.

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. The 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 **Table 2 (Appendix 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 generally large with low to moderate numbers of roots and modern seeds, that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 A moderately low number of fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell were recovered from pit **503**. No other charred plant remains were recorded in the samples.
- 6.2.4 Hazelnut shell fragments are often observed in assemblages from prehistoric features. Their presence in early prehistoric assemblages has been seen as an indication of the exploitation of the wild food resource during this period (Moffett *et al* 1989; Stevens 2007; Robinson 2000).

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2 (Appendix 2)**. Charcoal fragments greater than 4mm were retrieved in large quantities from the Middle/Late Bronze Age pit **1004**. They included fragments of both round and mature wood.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussion

- 7.1.1 Due to the small sample size investigated during this phase of fieldwork the scarcity of archaeological features cannot be taken to be wholly indicative of the Site as a whole, however, in the areas where trial trenching was undertaken there did seem to be a generally low archaeological potential, broadly confirming the results of the geophysical survey (WA 2013b).
- 7.1.2 Bronze Age activity was identified in an evaluation undertaken on adjacent land within the NCNF to the south-west of the present Site (WA 2013d). Within this evaluation a further area of Bronze Age and prehistoric activity was located within the vicinity of Trenches 5, 6 and 10. Although the features in Trench 5 (**503**) and Trench 6 (**606**) were not dated their association with large quantities of burnt flint and the scarcity of other archaeological features in these trenches suggests they may well relate to the same phase of activity as pit **1004** which was dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. The inclusion of deliberate deposits of material within all three of these features suggests a localised area of contemporaneous activity, albeit one possibly short-lived in nature. Based on such a small number of features, it is not possible at this stage to conclude with any certainty, the nature of this activity, though small-scale, settlement activity is likely.
- 7.1.3 Other features identified during this evaluation primarily relate to modern quarrying and field boundaries which can in many cases be related to features seen on 19th and early 20th century cartographic sources (**Figures 8 and 9**).



- 7.1.4 Natural features were also identified during this evaluation including a large natural hollow in the south-west part of Site (**2802**) and a substantial dry valley to the north of **Trench 23**.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project currently under the project code **88872**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, 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 (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project code **88872**, and a full index will be prepared

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 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*.
- 8.4.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report

8.5 Security copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital

preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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10 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions:19.60x2.15m		Max. depth:0.40m	Ground level:47.35-47.46m aOD
Easting:457621		Northing:109973	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 107. Overlies 107.	0.00-0.20 bgl
102	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-orange sandy clay with occasional patches of pale yellow clay and gravel. Occasional manganese flecks. Compact.	0.30-0.40 bgl
103	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Probable deliberate backfill of ditch 104 . Mixed mid orange and mid-orange-grey sandy clay. Compact. Layer of slag/clinker at 0.42m bgl. Fragments of modern ceramic drain in fill. Not fully excavated.	0.35+ deep
104	<i>Ditch</i>	Cut of modern north-west - south-east aligned ditch filled with 103. Not fully excavated. Straight, near vertical sides. 0.6m wide. Cuts 102. Relationship with 106 unclear likely contemporary.	0.35+ deep
105	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Probable deliberate backfill of ditch 106 . Mixed mid orange and mid-orange-grey sandy clay. Compact. Layer of slag/clinker at 0.42m bgl. Fragments of modern ceramic drain in fill. Not fully excavated.	0.35+ deep
106	<i>Ditch</i>	Cut of modern north - south aligned ditch filled with 105. Not fully excavated. Straight, near vertical sides. 0.6m wide. Cuts 102. Relationship with 104 unclear likely contemporary.	0.35+ deep
107	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact. Overlies 102.	0.18-0.40 bgl

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions:19.25x2.25m		Max. depth:0.28m	Ground level:50.00-50.41m aOD
Easting:457221		Northing:109866	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 202. Overlies 202.	0.00-0.26 bgl
202	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-orange sandy clay with occasional patches of mid orange-brown clay and gravel. 25% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Compact.	0.26+ bgl
203	<i>Ditch</i>	East - west aligned ditch filled with 204. Straight, steep sides, concave base. 0.85m wide. Cuts 202.	0.36 deep
204	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 203 . Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 25% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact. Fairly homogeneous.	0.36 deep

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions:20.20x2.30m		Max. depth:0.30m	Ground level:49.79-50.07m aOD
Easting:457322		Northing:109844	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 302. Overlies 302.	0.00-0.27 bgl



302	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid yellow-brown clay and gravel. 25% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Compact.	0.27+ bgl
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TRENCH 4			
Dimensions:19.10x2.15m		Max. depth:0.51m	Ground level:48.52-48.64m aOD
Easting:457440		Northing:109806	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 407. Overlies 407.	0.00-0.30 bgl
402	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-yellow sandy clay with occasional patches of pale yellow-brown clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact.	0.44+ bgl
403	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 404 . Pale yellow-brown sandy loam. 5% gravel, sub-rounded - rounded, <1-4cm. Rare manganese flecks. Compact. Fairly homogeneous.	0.30 deep
404	<i>Ditch</i>	North-west - south-east aligned field boundary filled with 403. Irregular, slightly convex sides, concave base. 1.5m wide. Cuts 402.	0.30 deep
405	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 406 . Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. 2% gravel, sub-rounded - rounded, <1-4cm. Rare manganese flecks. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.	-
406	<i>Ditch</i>	North-east - south-west aligned field boundary filled with 405. Likely return of 404. Unexcavated. 1.4m wide. Cuts 402.	-
407	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown sandy loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Slightly diffuse interface with 402.	0.30-0.44 bgl

TRENCH 5			
Dimensions:29.20x2.10m		Max. depth:0.24m	Ground level:46.86-48.08m aOD
Easting:457445		Northing:109779	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 502. Overlies 502.	0.00-0.24 bgl
502	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale yellow-brown silty clay with occasional patches of gravel. Compact.	0.24+ bgl
503	<i>Pit</i>	Large but relatively shallow sub-oval pit filled with 504 and associated with 505. 2.4m long, 1.25m wide. Cuts 502.	0.20 deep
504	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 503 . Dark grey black silty clay. Abundant charcoal and burnt flint. Compact. Very slightly mixed. Compact.	0.20 deep
505	<i>Layer</i>	Deposited situated on south-eastern edge of pit 503 . Pale yellow-brown silty clay with abundant burnt flint. Likely material dragged from pit 503 by the plough.	0.09 deep

TRENCH 6			
Dimensions:20.50x2.60m		Max. depth:0.33m	Ground level:45.20-45.40m aOD
Easting:457510		Northing:109781	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 602. Overlies 602.	0.00-0.25 bgl
602	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-orange sandy clay with occasional pale yellow-grey patches and rare patches of gravel. Compact.	0.25+ bgl
603	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 604 . Pale orange-grey sandy clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-rounded - rounded, <1-4cm. Compact. Fairly	-



		homogeneous. Unexcavated.	
604	<i>Ditch</i>	Cut of north-west - south-east aligned field boundary filled with 603. 1.10m wide. Unexcavated.	-
605	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Deliberate deposit within ditch terminus 606 . Dark grey brown silty clay loam with dark black mottles. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Frequent charcoal and burnt flint. Slightly mixed. Compact. Clear interface with 608. Overlies 608.	0.12 deep
606	<i>Ditch</i>	North-north-west - south-south-east aligned ditch terminus filled with 605, 607 and 608. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base. 0.92m wide. Cuts 602.	0.40 deep
607	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Re-deposited natural material within ditch terminus 606 . Mid yellow-orange sandy clay with pale grey-brown mottles. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Slightly mixed. Compact. Fairly clear interface with 605. Overlies 605.	0.25 deep
608	<i>Primary fill</i>	Primary fill within ditch terminus 606 . Pale yellow sand. <1% gravel, sub-rounded - sub-angular, <1-2cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Compact.	0.10 deep

TRENCH 7			
Dimensions:19.40x2.30m		Max. depth:0.34m	Ground level:43.35-44.25m aOD
Easting:457541		Northing:109787	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 705. Overlies 705.	
702	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-yellow silty clay with occasional patches of pale yellow-brown clay. Compact.	
703	<i>Ditch</i>	East - west aligned modern ditch filled with 704. Unexcavated. Cuts 702.	
704	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 703 . Mid brown silty clay with frequent slag/clinker. Unexcavated.	
705	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Compact. Homogeneous. Slightly diffuse interface with 702.	

TRENCH 8			
Dimensions:19.50x2.20m		Max. depth:0.50m	Ground level:45.92-46.23m aOD
Easting:457446		Northing:109741	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 802. Overlies 802.	
802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Pale yellow-brown silty sandy clay loam. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact. Homogeneous. Slightly diffuse interface with 803. Overlies 803.	
803	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale grey-brown sandy clay loam. Occasional patches of gravel and mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. Compact.	

TRENCH 9			
Dimensions:21.00x2.30m		Max. depth:0.35m	Ground level:44.86-45.29m aOD
Easting:457462		Northing:109728	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-brown silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 902. Overlies 902.	



902	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of gravel and occasional bands of pale grey sandy clay loam. Compact.	0.25+ bgl
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TRENCH 10			
Dimensions:19.50x2.10m		Max. depth:0.36m	Ground level:45.13-46.08m aOD
Easting:457408		Northing:109722	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 1003. Overlies 1003.	
1002	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-orange sandy clay with occasional patches of gravel. Compact.	
1003	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ interface, deeper at southern end of trench. Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 1002. Overlies 1002.	
1004	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 1005, 1006 and 1007. Cut by modern drain on south edge. Steep, concave sides, concave base. 0.87m in diameter. Cuts 1002.	
1005	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Deliberate deposit within pit 1004 . Dark black-grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Compact. Very slightly mixed.	
1006	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Pottery fragments from vessel apparently broken in situ. Overlies 1005. Within 1004 .	
1007	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of pit 1004 . Pale yellow-grey silty clay. 2% stone, sub-rounded - rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Clear interface with 1006. Overlies 1006.	

TRENCH 11			
Dimensions:20.00x2.15m		Max. depth:0.39m	Ground level:37.69-38.03m aOD
Easting:456700		Northing:109709	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Lower 10cm may be under-developed subsoil, slightly paler in colour. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 1102. Overlies 1102.	
1102	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale yellow-brown sandy clay loam. Frequent patches of gravel. Compact.	

No Trench 12

TRENCH 13			
Dimensions:19.40x2.15m		Max. depth:0.35m	Ground level:39.59-39.78m aOD
Easting:456895		Northing:109619	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Mid brown sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 1302. Overlies 1302.	
1302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Pale yellow-brown sandy silt loam. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1303. Overlies 1303.	
1303	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale yellow-orange sandy clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact.	



TRENCH 14			
Dimensions:29.90x2.10m		Max. depth:0.69m	Ground level:43.03-43.21m aOD
Easting:457117		Northing:109689	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1401	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 1402. Overlies 1402.	0.00-0.25 bgl
1402	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Pale orange-brown sandy loam. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1403. Overlies 1403.	0.25-0.53 bgl
1403	Natural	Natural geology. Mid yellow-orange sandy clay loam. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Rare manganese and chalk flecks. Compact.	0.53+ bgl

TRENCH 15			
Dimensions:29.20x2.15m		Max. depth:0.34m	Ground level:41.88-42.51m aOD
Easting:457074		Northing:109504	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1501	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid yellow-grey sandy loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 1502. Overlies 1502.	0.00-0.15 bgl
1502	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Very slightly diffuse interface with 1503. Overlies 1503.	0.15-0.26 bgl
1503	Natural	Natural geology. Mid brown-orange sandy clay. Occasional patches of gravel. Compact.	0.26+ bgl

TRENCH 16			
Dimensions:22.20x2.10m		Max. depth:0.46m	Ground level:40.76-41.02m aOD
Easting:456853		Northing:109347	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1601	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 1602. Overlies 1602.	0.00-0.22 bgl
1602	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Pale grey-brown sandy clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Diffuse interface with 1603. Overlies 1603.	0.14-0.40 bgl
1603	Natural	Natural geology. Mid brown-orange sandy clay. Occasional patches of gravel. Rare manganese flecks. Compact.	0.19+ bgl

TRENCH 17			
Dimensions:29.50x2.15m		Max. depth:0.53m	Ground level:40.15-41.00m aOD
Easting:456884		Northing:109352	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1701	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 1702. Overlies 1702.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1702	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Pale grey-brown sandy clay loam. 2% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 1707. Overlies 1707.	0.20-0.30 bgl
1703	Fill	Probable deliberate backfill of quarry pit 1708 . Pale yellow-orange sand. <1% stone, gravel, sub-rounded - sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact. Clear interface with 1704. Overlies 1704.	0.28-0.54 bgl
1704	Fill	Probable deliberate backfill of quarry pit 1708 . Dark brown silty sandy clay. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Frequent chalk	0.44-0.82 bgl



		fragments. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly clear interface with 1705. Compact. Overlies 1705.	
1705	<i>Fill</i>	Probable deliberate backfill of quarry pit 1708 . Dark grey-brown silty clay. 15% gravel, sub-angular, 2-20cm. Slightly mixed. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 1706. Overlies 1706.	0.50-0.86 bgl
1706	<i>Fill</i>	Probable deliberate backfill of quarry pit 1708 . Dark brown clay. 20% gravel, sub-angular - angular, 2-20cm. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Fairly clear interface with 1707. Overlies 1707.	0.86-1.85 bgl
1707	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay. 30% gravel, sub-angular - angular, 2-15cm. Compact. Occasional chalk flecks.	0.28+ bgl
1708	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of probable quarry pit or infilled hollow filled with 1703, 1704, 1705 and 1706. Full extent not seen in plan.	0.28-1.85 deep

TRENCH 18			
Dimensions: 30.50x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 36.91-37.52m aOD
Easting: 457587		Northing: 109503	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale grey-brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 1802. Overlies 1802.	0.00-0.25 bgl
1802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Pale yellow-grey sandy clay loam. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 1803.	0.25-0.40 bgl
1803	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale grey sandy clay loam with patches of mid orange sandy clay loam and frequent patches of gravel.	0.25+ bgl

TRENCH 19			
Dimensions: 30.00x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 35.43-36.11m aOD
Easting: 457595		Northing: 109475	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale grey-brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 1902. Overlies 1902.	0.00-0.25 bgl
1902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid brown sandy clay loam. 5% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 1903. Overlies 1903.	0.25-0.38 bgl
1903	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam with occasional patches of gravel.	0.38+ bgl
1904	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry pit 1905 . Very mixed orange-brown and dark grey black silty clay. Contains modern refuse - plastic, CBM, glass, iron and wood. Unexcavated.	-
1905	<i>Quarry pit</i>	Cut of probably quarry pit infilled with modern refuse 1904. Full extent not seen. Not excavated.	-

TRENCH 20			
Dimensions: 20.40x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 43.15-43.50m aOD
Easting: 457430		Northing: 109295	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale grey-brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 2002. Overlies 2002.	0.00-0.25 bgl
2002	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. Frequent patches of gravel and flint. Compact.	0.25+ bgl



TRENCH 21			
Dimensions:20.20x2.10m		Max. depth:0.36m	Ground level:41.42-41.54m aOD
Easting:457542		Northing:109319	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2101	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid yellow-grey sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 2102. Overlies 2102.	0.00-0.20 bgl
2102	Subsoil	Modern subsoil or interface. Mid yellow-brown sandy clay loam. 5% gravel, sub-rounded - sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2103. Overlies 2103.	0.18-0.30 bgl
2103	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. Rare manganese staining. Occasional flint and gravel. Occasional patches of mid orange sandy clay.	0.30+ bgl

TRENCH 22			
Dimensions:19.80x2.20m		Max. depth:0.60m	Ground level:38.28-38.52m aOD
Easting:457574		Northing:109360	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2201	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Pale grey-brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 2202. Overlies 2202.	0.00-0.20 bgl
2202	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Pale yellow-brown sandy clay loam. 5% gravel, sub-rounded - sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2205. Overlies 2205.	0.20-0.50 bgl
2203	Fill	Fill of natural channel 2206 . Pale grey-brown silty clay. Occasional lenses of gravel. Compact Overlies 2204.	0.50-1.00 bgl
2204	Fill	Fill of natural channel 2206 . Dark grey silty clay. 30% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Slightly mixed. Compact.	0.50-1.40 bgl
2205	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay with occasional patches of mid red clay and gravel. Compact.	0.50+ bgl
2206	Cut	North-east - south-west aligned feature thought to be natural channel, increased depth to north-east (downslope). Filled with 2203 and 2204. Steep, straight sides. 1.3m wide. Cuts 2205.	0.50-1.40 bgl

TRENCH 23			
Dimensions:19.50x2.15m		Max. depth:0.40m	Ground level:38.09-39.87m aOD
Easting:457602		Northing:109336	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2301	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 2305. Overlies 2305.	0.00-0.20 bgl
2302	Natural	Natural geology. Mid red-brown silty clay. Occasional patches of flint and gravel. Compact.	0.40+ bgl
2303	Cut	Edge of natural feature filled with 2304. Not fully seen in plan. Not fully excavated.	0.40-1.35+ bgl
2304	Fill	Fill of natural feature 2303 . Pale yellow-brown silty clay loam. 2% flint/ gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact.	0.40-1.35+ bgl
2305	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay loam. 1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2302. Overlies 2302.	0.20-0.40 bgl



TRENCH 24			
Dimensions:29.30x2.15m		Max. depth:0.35m	Ground level:41.29-42.18m aOD
Easting:457598		Northing:109238	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2401	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 2406. Overlies 2406.	0.00-0.28 bgl
2402	Natural	Natural geology. Mid red-brown silty clay. Occasional patches of chalk and occasional flint. Compact.	0.28+ bgl
2403	Quarry pit	Cut of probable quarry pit filled with 2404 and 2405. Full extent not seen in plan. Not fully excavated. Cuts 2402.	0.28-1.35+ bgl
2404	Deliberate backfill	Re-deposited natural clay, fill of quarry pit 2403 . Clear interface with 2405. Overlies 2405.	0.28-0.79 bgl
2405	Deliberate backfill	Re-deposited chalk, fill of quarry pit 2403 . Compact.	0.79-1.35+ bgl
2406	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty clay loam. 1% gravel, sub-rounded - sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2402. Overlies 2402.	0.22-0.30 bgl

TRENCH 25			
Dimensions:19.70x2.10m		Max. depth:0.33m	Ground level:42.57-42.72m aOD
Easting:457580		Northing:109164	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2501	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 2502. Overlies 2502.	0.00-0.18 bgl
2502	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay loam. 1% gravel, sub-rounded - sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2503. Overlies 2503.	0.18-0.22 bgl
2503	Natural	Natural geology. Mid yellow-orange silty clay. Occasional patches of flint. Compact.	0.22+ bgl

TRENCH 26			
Dimensions:30.00x2.20m		Max. depth:0.60m	Ground level:39.43-39.82m aOD
Easting:457576		Northing:108850	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2601	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 2602. Overlies 2602.	0.00-0.30 bgl
2602	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-yellow silty clay with occasional patches of gravel and chalk. Compact.	0.20+ bgl
2603	Deliberate backfill	Deliberate backfill of quarry pit 2604 . Mixed mid red brown clay and mid grey-brown gravels. Compact.	0.30-1.20+ bgl
2604	Quarry pit	Cut of probable quarry pit filled with 2603. Nor fully seen in plan. Not fully excavated. Cuts 2602.	0.30-1.20+ bgl

TRENCH 27			
Dimensions:17.10x2.10m		Max. depth:0.47m	Ground level:36.20-37.02m aOD
Easting:457448		Northing:108721	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2701	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 2702. Overlies 2702.	0.00-0.29 bgl
2702	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown silty clay. Occasional patches of chalk, flint and gravel. Compact.	0.29+ bgl



TRENCH 28			
Dimensions:38.40x2.15m		Max. depth:0.50m	Ground level:35.32-36.43-m aOD
Easting:457456		Northing:108701	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Mid yellow-brown sandy clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 2804. Overlies 2804.	0.00-0.38 bgl
2802	Cut	Cut of natural hollow filled with 2803. Full extent not seen in plan. Not fully excavated.	0.68-1.20+ bgl
2803	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of natural feature 2802 . Mid orange-brown silty clay. 5% flint, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Occasional chalk flecks in lower part of the deposit. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.68-1.20+ bgl
2804	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown silty clay. Occasional patches of chalk, flint and gravel. Compact.	0.38+ bgl

TRENCH 29			
Dimensions:19.70x2.10m		Max. depth:0.18m	Ground level:35.36-35.16m aOD
Easting:457454		Northing:108672	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Mid yellow-brown sandy clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 2902. Overlies 2902.	0.00-0.13 bgl
2902	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown silty clay. Occasional patches of chalk, flint and gravel. Compact.	0.13+ bgl

TRENCH 30			
Dimensions:19.15x2.10m		Max. depth:0.62m	Ground level:36.46-37.11m aOD
Easting:457568		Northing:108718	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Diffuse interface with 3002. Overlies 3002.	0.00-0.42 bgl
3002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty clay loam. 1% gravel, sub-rounded - sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Trench slopes downwards and increases in depth to south. Slightly diffuse interface with 3003. Overlies 3003.	0.25-0.50 bgl
3003	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown silty clay. Occasional patches of flint and gravel. Compact.	0.42+ bgl

No Trench 31

TRENCH 32			
Dimensions:29.70x2.15m		Max. depth:0.40m	Ground level:35.00-35.36m aOD
Easting:457778		Northing:108739	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular- sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Fairly clear interface with 3202. Overlies 3202.	0.00-0.26 bgl
3202	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid red-orange silty clay. Occasional patches of flint and gravel. Compact.	0.26+ bgl
3203	<i>Layer</i>	Infilling into hollow left by quarry pit 3204. Dark black-brown silty clay. Frequent modern brick, glass and iron fragments. Mixed.	0.26-0.44 bgl



		Compact. Clear interface with 3205. Overlies 3205.	
3204	Quarry pit	Cut of probable quarry pit filled with 3205. Full extent not seen in plan. Not fully excavated. Cuts 3202.	0.44-0.84+ bgl
3205	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry pit 3204 . Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. 15% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Mixed. Compact. Not fully excavated.	0.44-0.84+ bgl

TRENCH 33			
Dimensions:19.60x2.10m		Max. depth:0.34m	Ground level:34.55-34.94m aOD
Easting:457781		Northing:108713	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Fairly clear interface with 3302. Overlies 3302.	0.00-0.22 bgl
3302	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid yellow-orange silty clay. Occasional patches of flint and gravel. Rare manganese staining. Compact.	0.22+ bgl
3303	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 3304 . Mid red-brown silty clay. 2% flint and gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Occasional brick fragments. Fairly homogeneous. Compact.	0.11 deep
3304	<i>Ditch</i>	North-west - south-east aligned ditch filled with 3303. Terminates to south-east. Shallow, concave sides, flat base. 0.90m wide. Cuts 3302.	0.11 deep

TRENCH 76			
Dimensions:30.00x2.20m		Max. depth:0.60m	Ground level:37.88-38.57m aOD
Easting:457597		Northing:109522	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
7601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Pale grey-brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Fairly compact but friable. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 7602. Overlies 7602.	0.00-0.20 bgl
7602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Pale orange-brown sandy clay loam. 5% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 7603. Overlies 7603.	0.20-0.35 bgl
7603	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale grey-orange sandy clay loam with frequent gravel. Includes natural hollow within central part of trench. Compact.	0.35+ bgl



Appendix 2: Artefactual and Environmental Data

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

Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Worked Flint (No.)	Pottery	Other Finds (No.)
103					1 slag
105		77/1985			1 slag; 1 CBM
504		226/6733	1	2/2	
505		54/2168			
605		185/8088			
1006			8	278/3791	2 fired clay
1007			1	23/172	1 fired clay
1703				1/4	
1705					1 CBM
3303	2/109			1/22	1 CBM
TOTAL	2/109	542/18974	10	305/3991	

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot							
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments		
Trench 5 Prehistoric Pit											
503	504	2	10	50	25	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	10/10 ml	-
Trench 10 Middle/Late Bronze Age Pit											
1004	1007	3	16	700	2	-	-	-	Round wood and mature wood frags	275/200 ml	-
1004	1005	1	10	175	25	-	-	-	Round wood and mature wood frags	50/35 ml	-

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



Appendix 3: Oasis record form

NCNF Northern Area, Fareham, Hampshire - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-159353

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	S Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	17 September 2013

Completed sections in current version

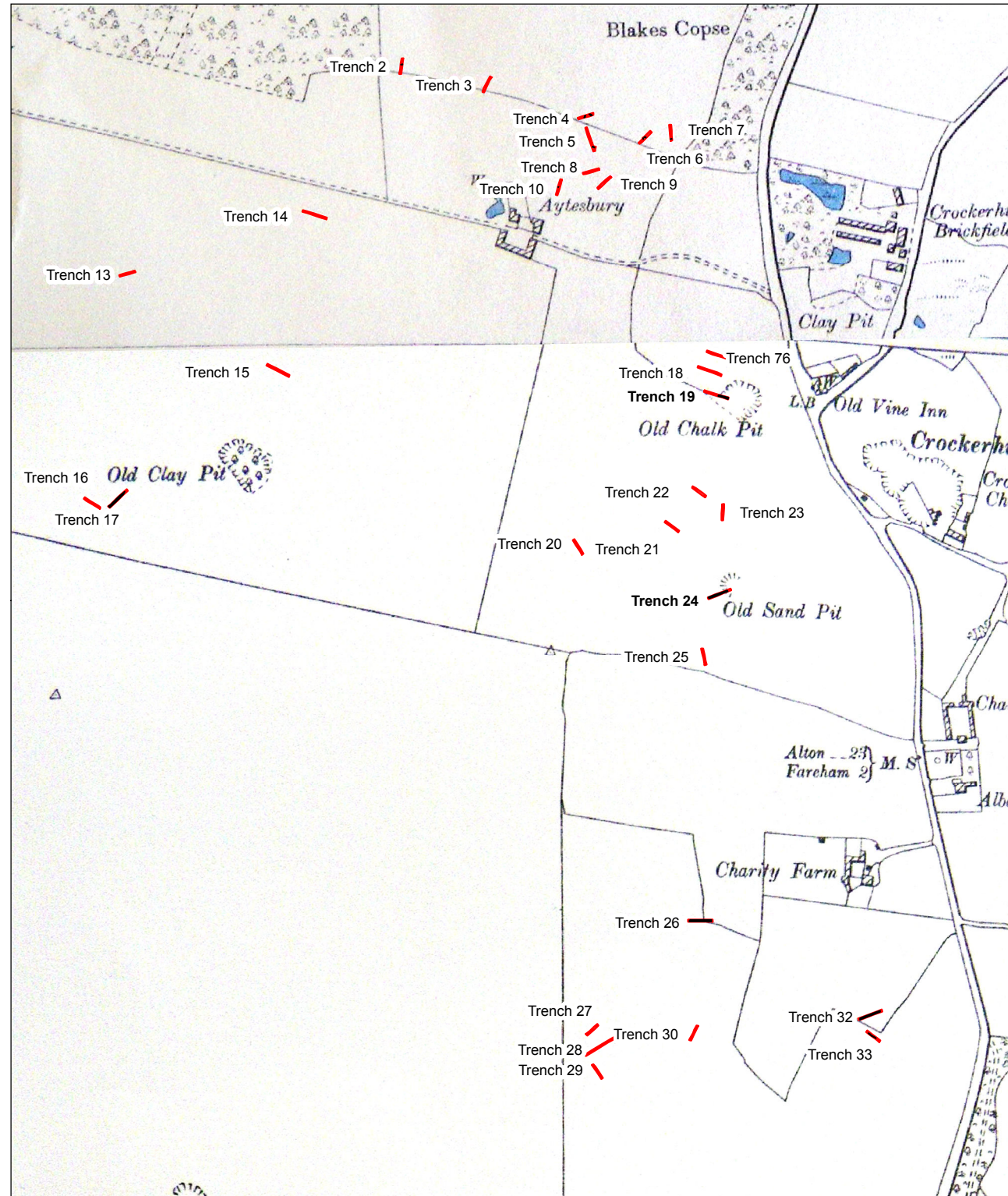
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Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

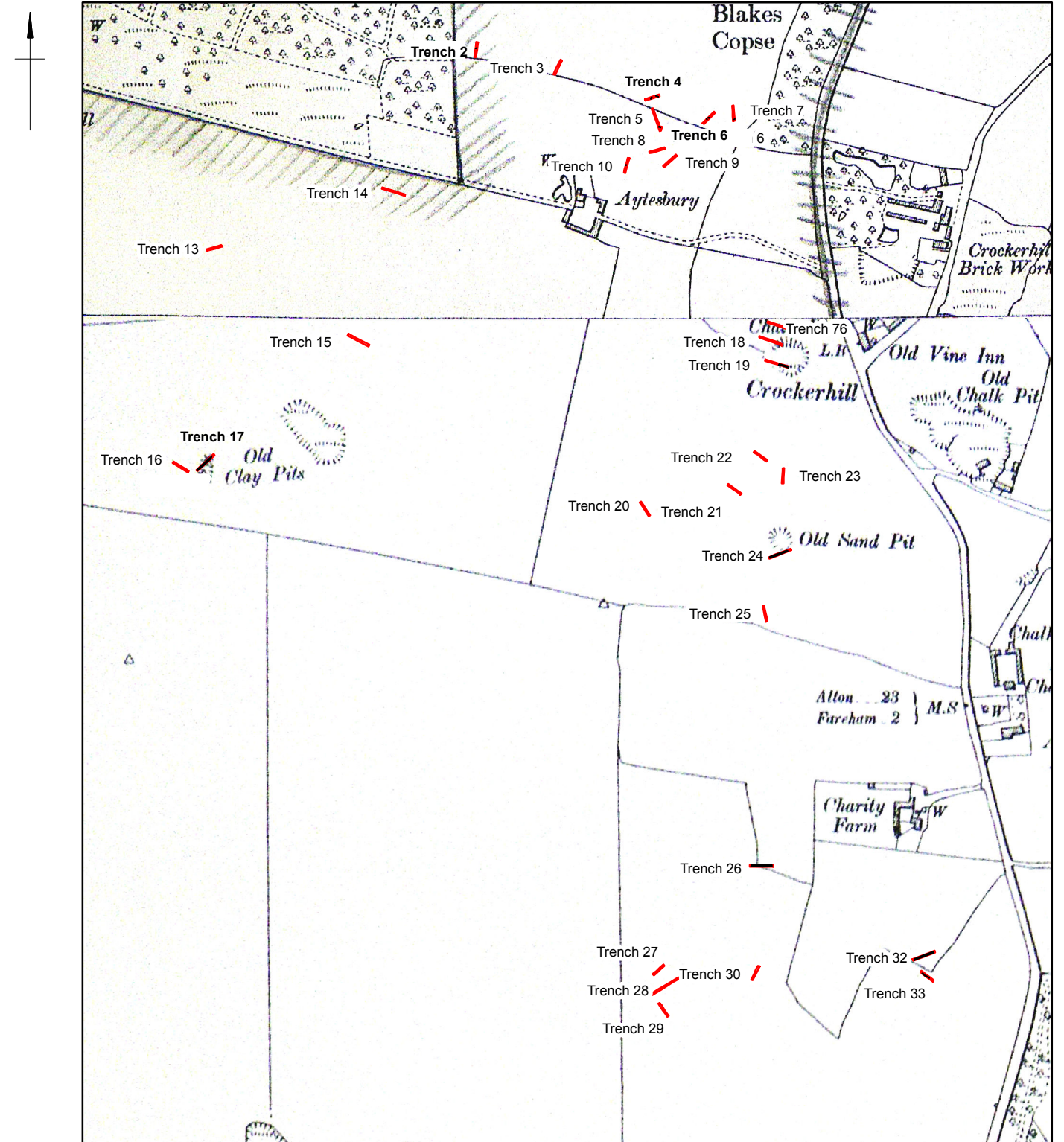
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay	Release into ADS library once signed off
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	


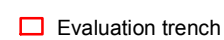


1897-1898 6" OS map



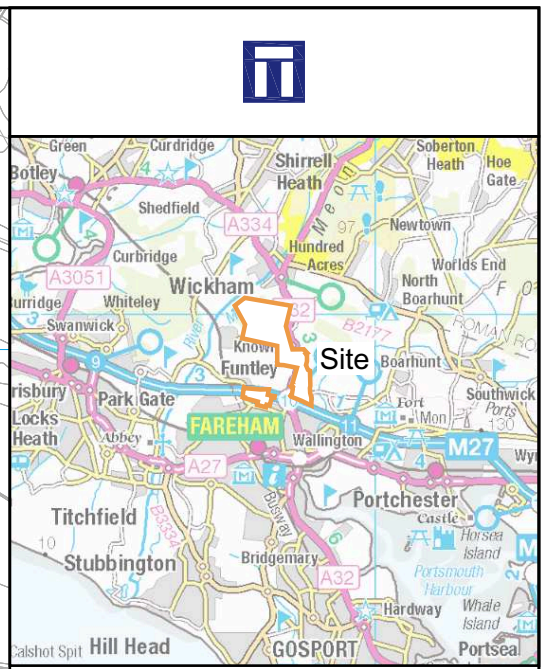
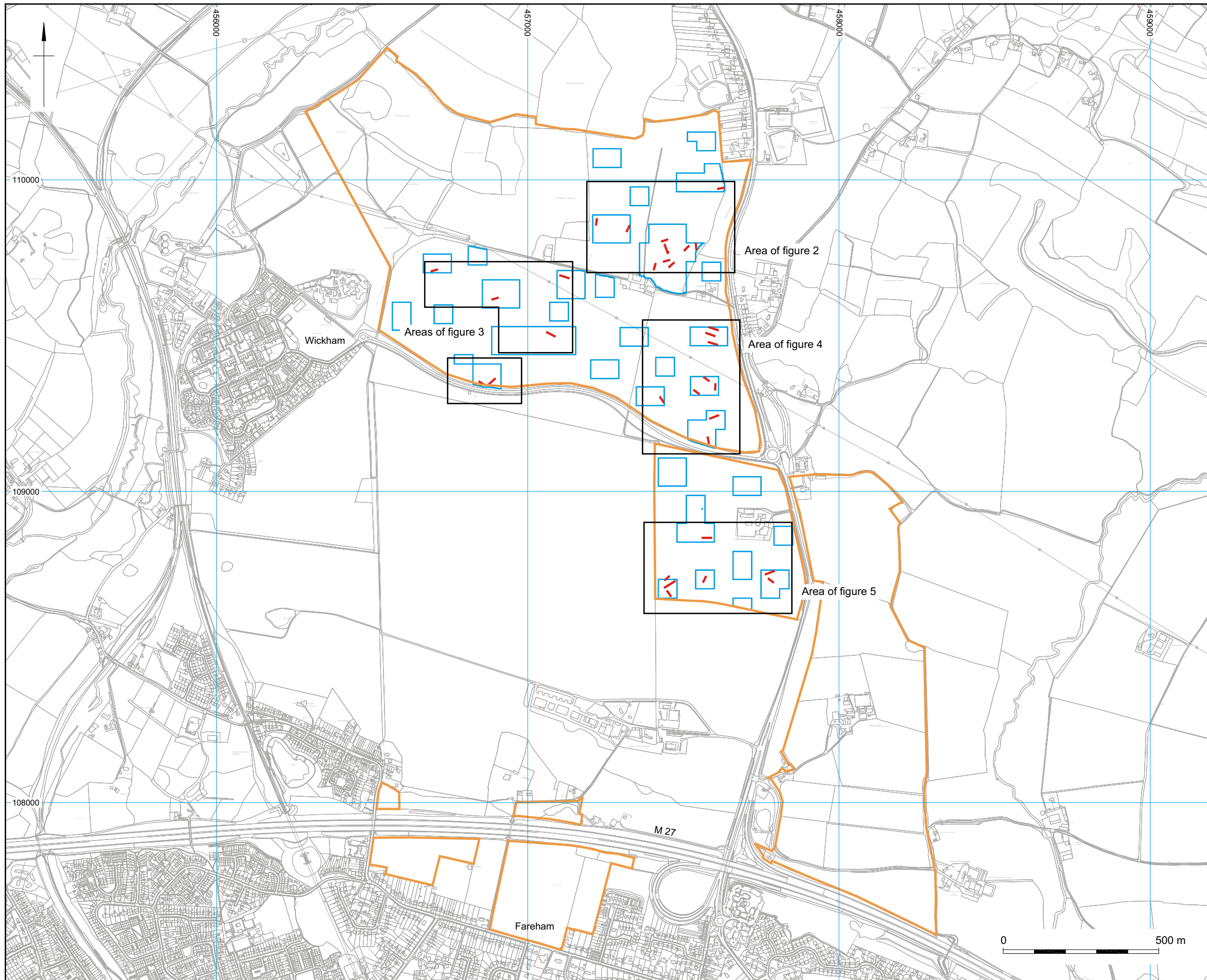
1910 6" OS map



-  Archaeological feature
-  Evaluation trench

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Date:	09/09/13	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:7,000 @ A3	Illustrator:	NB
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\88872\FOR GO\88872_fig9.MXD		



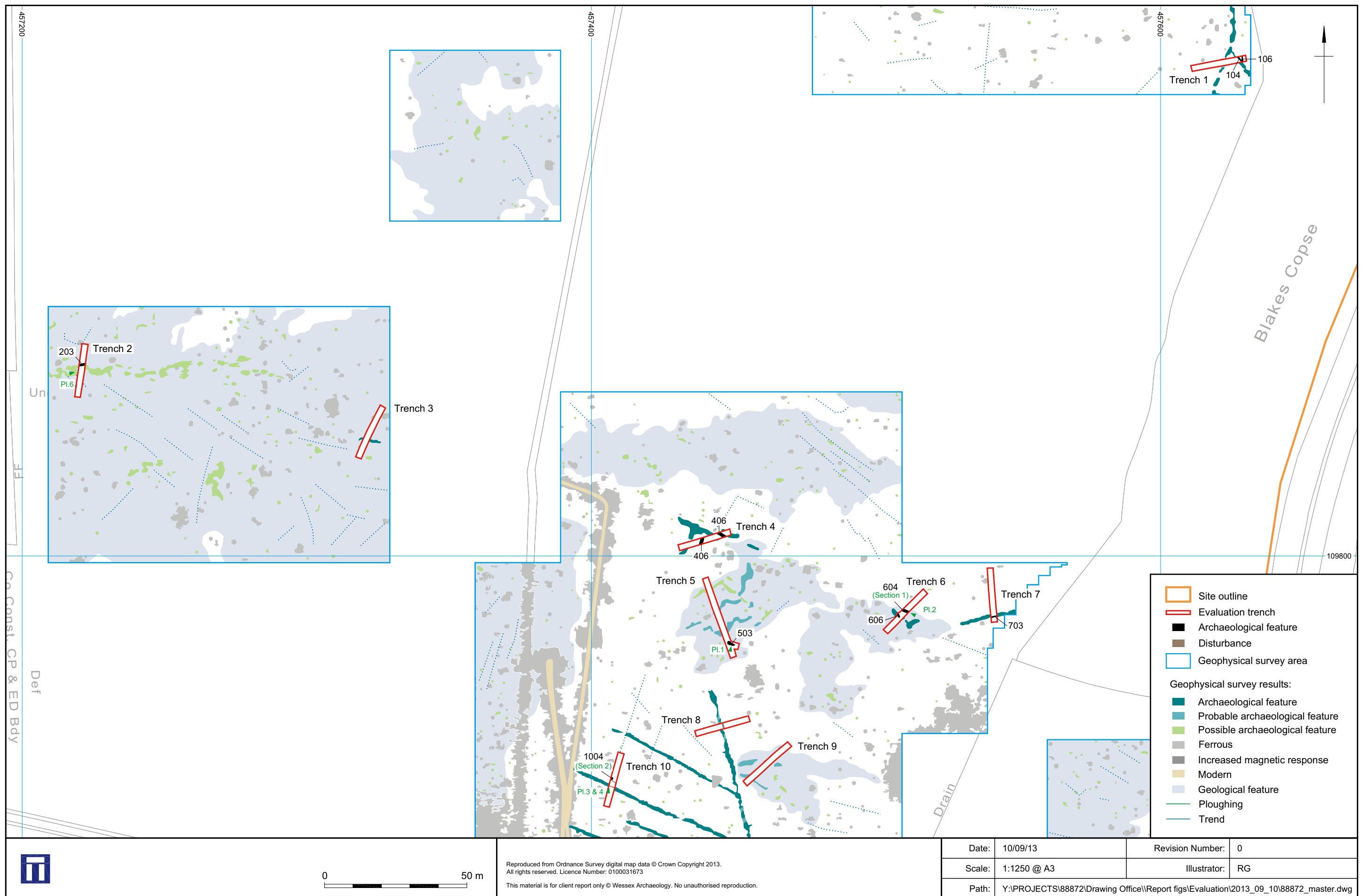
- Site
- Geophysical survey area
- Evaluation trench

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Date:	10/09/13
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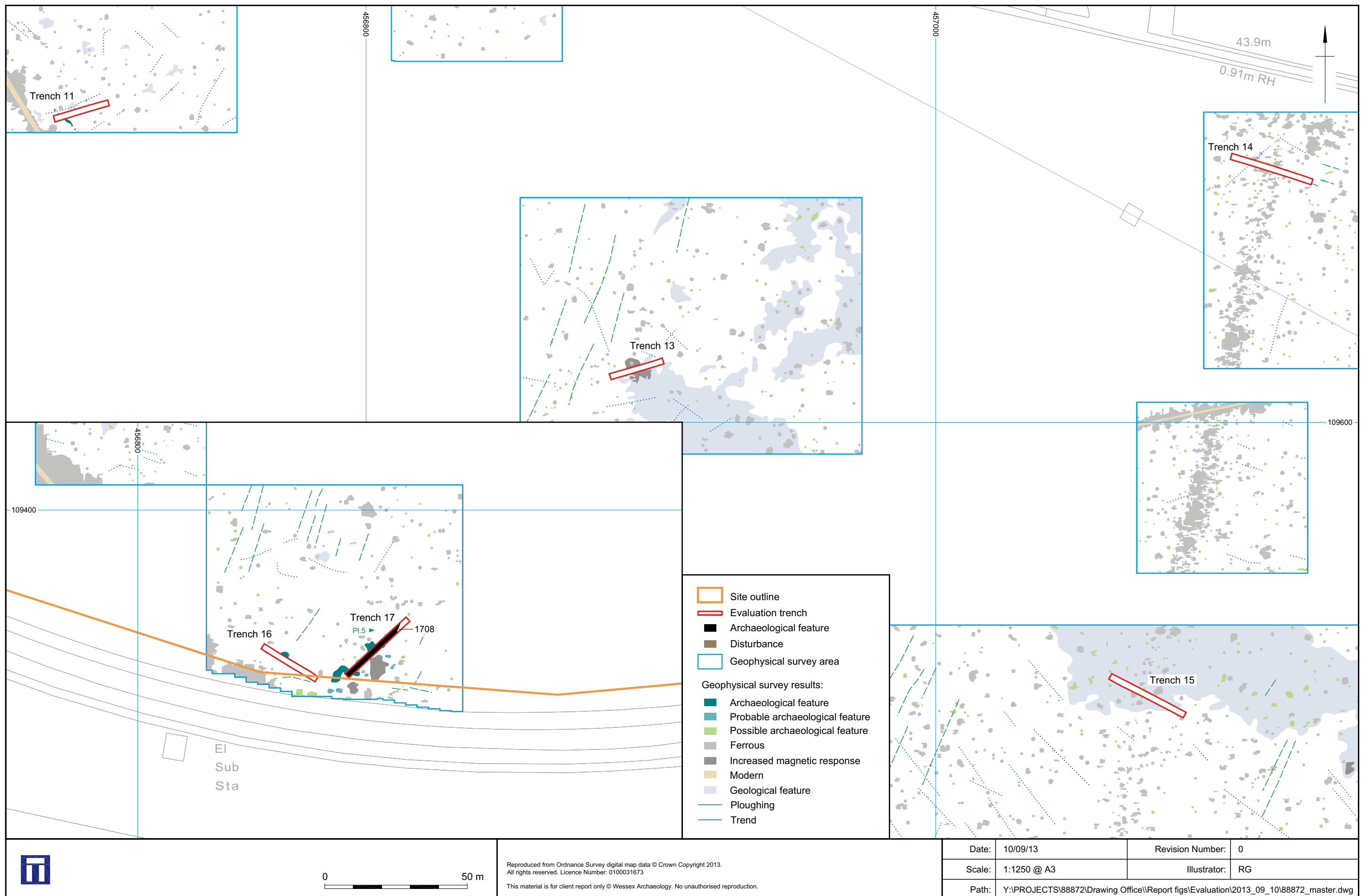
Site location plan and evaluation trenches

Figure 1



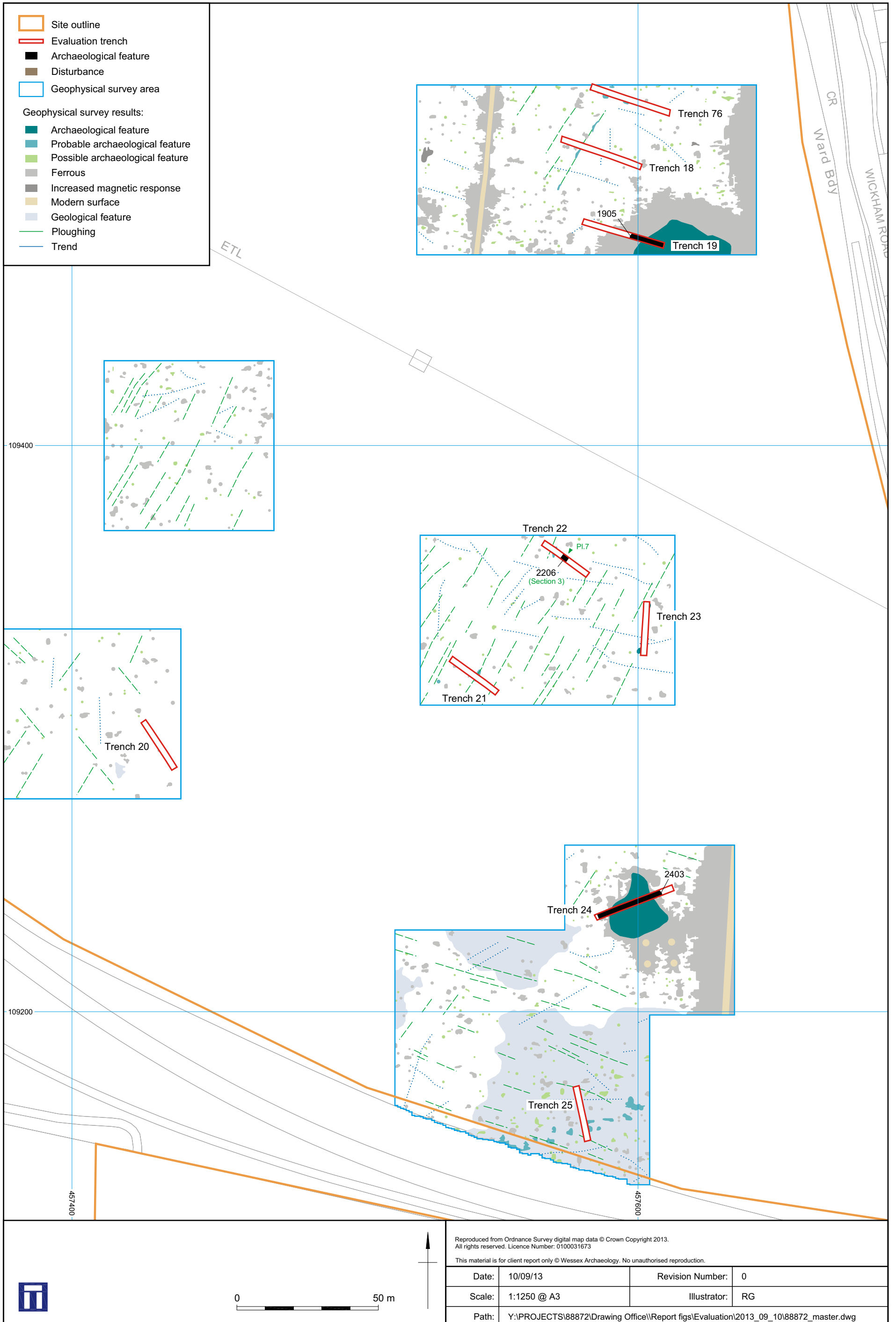
Trenches 1 to 10

Figure 2



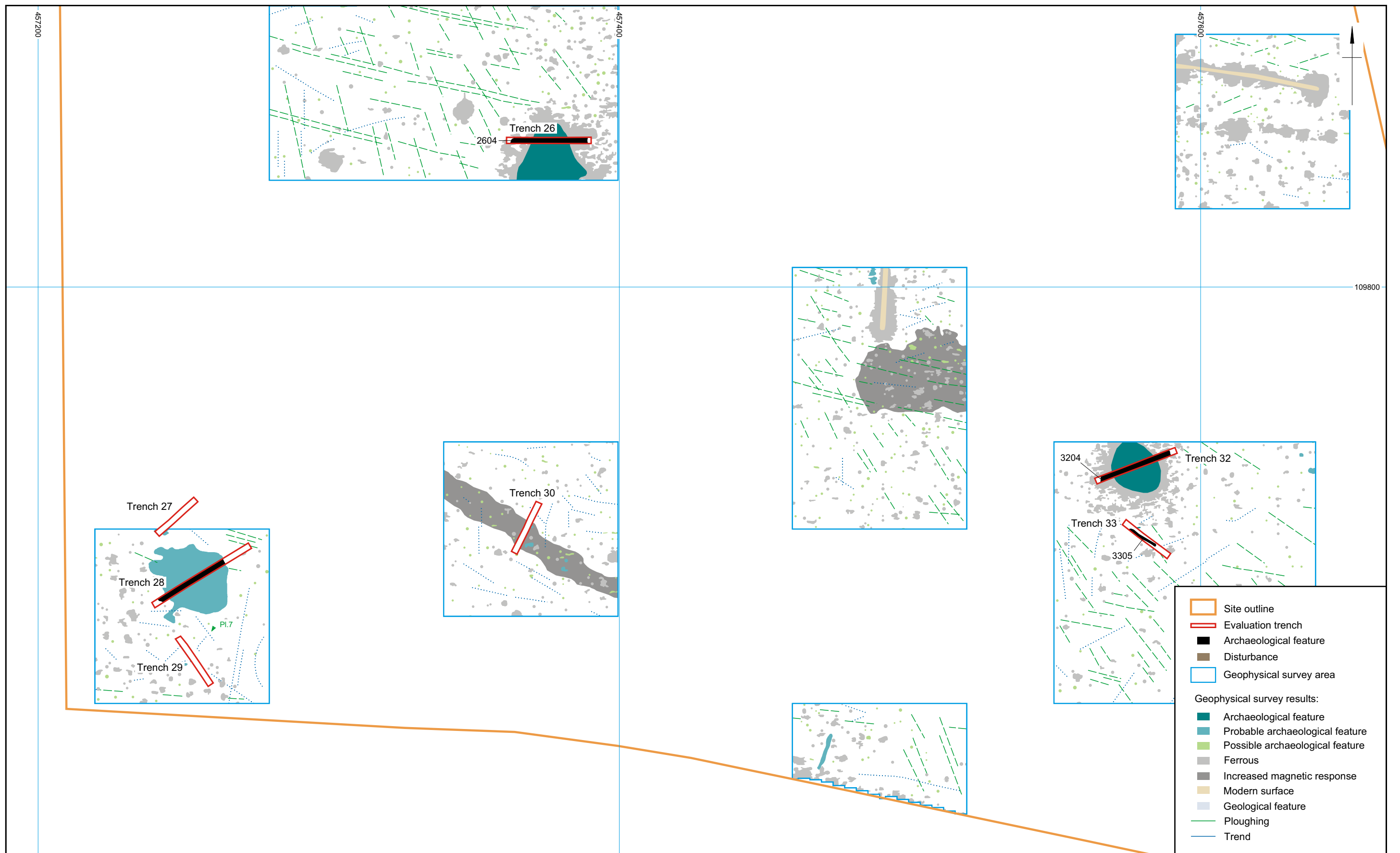
Trenches 11 to 17

Figure 3



Trenches 18 to 25 and 76

Figure 4



Trenches 27 to 33

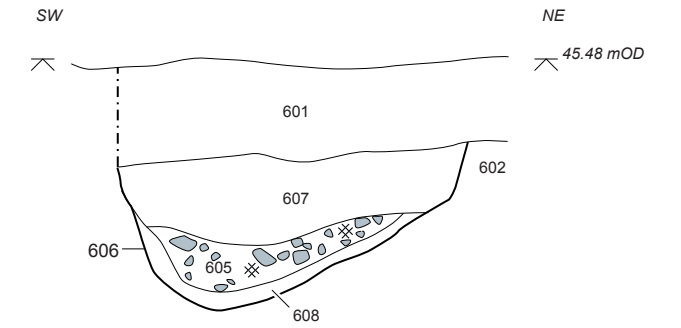
Figure 5



Plate 1: South-west facing section of pit 503



Plate 2: South-east facing section of ditch 606



Section 1: South-east facing section of ditch 606




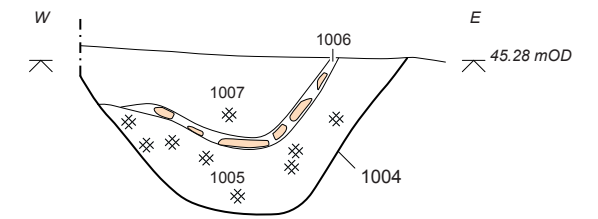
-  Burnt flint
-  Charcoal
-  Pottery



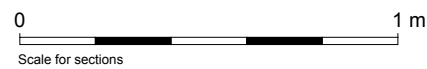
Plate 3: View of pottery sherds 1006 within pit 1004



Plate 4: South facing section of pit 1004



Section 2: South facing section of pit 1004



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Plate 5: Oblique view of quarry pit 1708, view from west



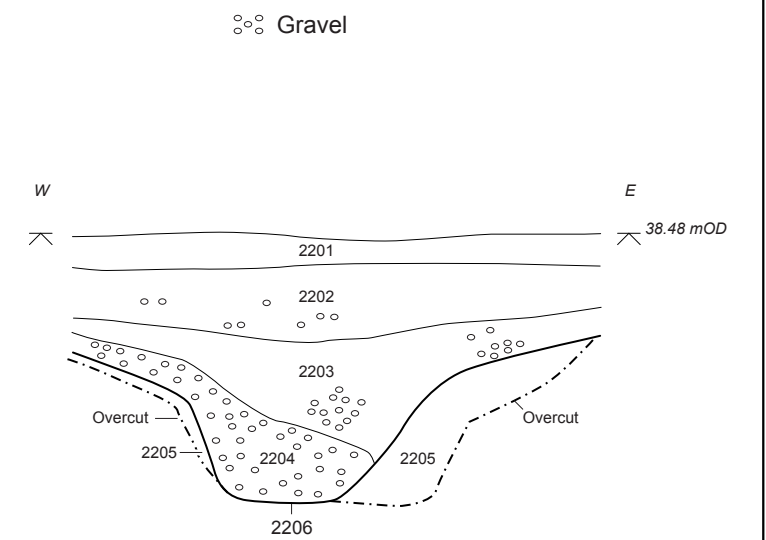
Plate 6: West facing section of ditch 203



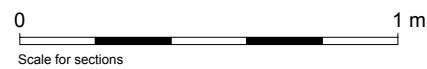
Plate 7: North-east facing section of feature 2206



Plate 8: Oblique view of feature 2802

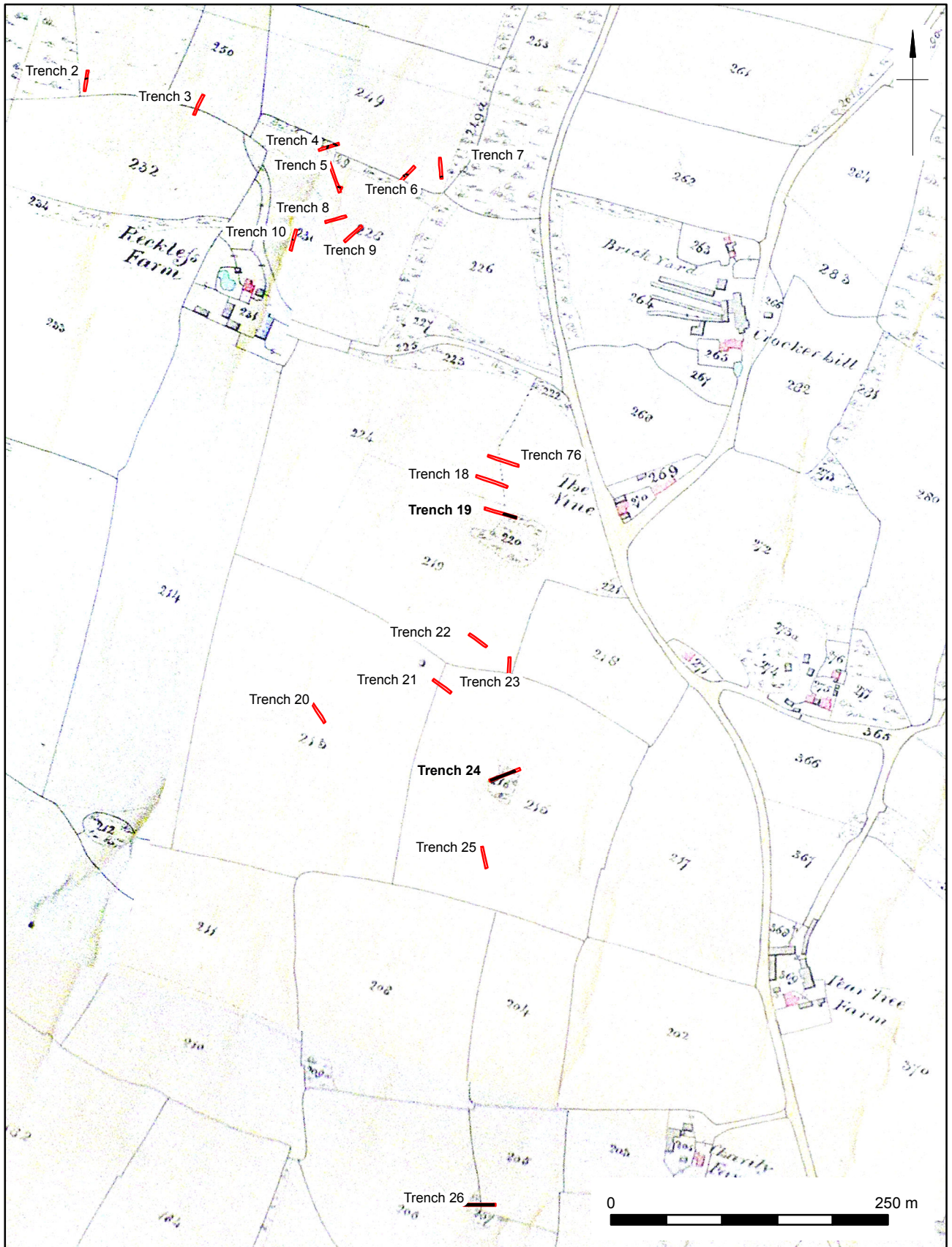



Section 3: North-east facing section of feature 2206



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<p> Archaeological feature Evaluation trench Trench feature visible on map </p> 	<small>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			
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1841 tithe map

Figure 8



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