



making sense of heritage

Razor's Farm, Chineham Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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**Razor's Farm, Chineham
Basingstoke, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
Croudace Homes Ltd
Croudace House
Caterham
Surrey
CR3 6XQ

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Croudace Homes Lt to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Razor's Farm, Chineham, Basingstoke, Hampshire (NGR) 465538 156175. The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 16th to the 27th November 2015.

The Site has been proposed for residential development comprising of up to 425 dwellings (including up to 40% affordable homes), public open space (including children's play areas), associated landscaping, infrastructure and the formation of 2 no. new vehicular accesses from Crockford Lane. A formal planning application (BDB/77341) had been submitted and an archaeological condition (Condition 20) was placed on the approved notice.

Two concentrations of archaeological features were identified during the archaeological evaluation; the southern edge of the Phase 1 area, and within the southern-most 30 – 40 m of the Phase 3b area. A small number of archaeological features were encountered in the Phase 1 area and were either post-medieval in date or were undated. The high concentration of archaeological features seen in the Phase 3b area appear to mark the northern extent of the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement activity that was seen previously in Phase 3a during an archaeological evaluation in 2012.



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The archaeological evaluation was directed in the field by Matt Kendall, and assisted by Phil Breach, Elisenda Gimeno Jimenez, and Jamie Porter. The finds were assessed by Rachael Seager Smith. The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and Jen Smith and assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall and the graphics were prepared by Karen Nichols, Nancy Dixon and Will Foster. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Bruce Eaton, who also edited this report.



Razor's Farm, Chineham Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Croudace Homes Ltd (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Razor's Farm, Chineham, Basingstoke, Hampshire (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the Site'. The Site is situated on National Grid Reference (NGR) 465538 156175.

1.1.2 A Grant of Planning Permission was issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government on the 22nd of September 2014 for residential development comprising of up to 425 dwellings (including up to 40% affordable homes), public open space (including children's play areas), associated landscaping, infrastructure and the formation of 2 no. new vehicular accesses from Crockford Lane, subject to a number of conditions, including condition 20 of Annex A:

Prior to the Commencement of development of each phase as agreed under condition 5 of this permission, an archaeological investigation of the phase shall be carried out in accordance with a specification submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, including a Written Scheme of Investigation and Mitigation Statement. The investigation and mitigation works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

1.1.3 The fieldwork strategy and methodology was documented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2015) and was submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council prior to fieldwork commencing. The WSI used the mitigation strategy for post-consent archaeological mitigation that was set out within the revised Consolidated Heritage Statement (WA 2013).

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 16th and the 27th November 2015.

1.2 The Site

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

1.2.2 The Site is currently accessed from Cufaude Lane via a track and weight-restricted bridge over the railway line. It comprises five fields which are currently under pasture. The fields



are bordered by fairly substantial hedgerows, most of which incorporate mature trees, flanking drainage ditches.

- 1.2.3 The route of a Roman road extends north-south through the Site; its course corresponding to a strip of mature trees designated as a SINC. The Razor's Farm buildings lie at the centre of the Site, comprising a number of farm buildings within a farmyard bounded by ditches and hedgerows. Four of the farm buildings are Grade II Listed, with a fifth located within their curtilage. Additional unlisted structures are also present.
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site comprises London Clay (British Geological Survey 1981). The Site is on a slight north-facing slope, and lies at a height of c. 83m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south and c. 70m aOD in the north.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background and historical development of the Site is set out in detail in the revised 2013 *Consolidated Archaeological Assessment* (WA 2013). It is therefore not intended to repeat, unless prudent to do so, a detailed archaeological background within this document.

2.2 The Site

Prehistoric (650,000 BC - AD 43)

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

Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)

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

Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – AD 1500)

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



Post-medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1800)

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

2.3 Recent investigations in the area

Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.3.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on Area E of the Site by Wessex Archaeology in 2012 (WA 2012a). This consisted of the excavation 10 evaluation trenches within the south and south-east of Site measuring 30 m x 1.8 m. Additionally a single hand-dug test-pit measuring approximately 1.5m square was excavated through the potential Moat to the north of the farmhouse. The evaluation revealed the presence of a section of Roman road and an adjacent Late Iron Age/early Romano-British farmstead settlement. The settlement was defined by a system of enclosures, field boundary ditches and the occupation debris found within them, spreads of topsoil derived material containing some artefactual remains, and a dispersed number of small pits and undated post-holes.

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

Gradiometer Survey

- 2.3.3 A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted on the Site (WA2012b), covering approximately 16.5ha, which demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest.
- 2.3.4 To the north-west of the Site, several strongly magnetised anomalies were considered likely to be the result of burnt features and associated with clay extraction and pottery manufacture thought to have taken place at the Site.
- 2.3.5 At the south-eastern extent of the Site, a region of increased magnetic response possibly indicative of the extents of former archaeological activity, was coincident with a series of low earthworks visible on the ground, noted during a walkover associated with previous phases of desk-based research (Wessex Archaeology, 2012a). No anomalies definitively archaeological in origin were identified during the survey, although weak linear and curvilinear anomalies were considered to be of possible archaeological interest.
- 2.3.6 The projected line of a Roman road crosses the Site north-west/south-east some 100m east of the farm buildings. Although no anomalies of archaeological interest were detected coincident with the road, weak linear trends were identified; however their responses were not characteristic with such a feature, unless later activity has significantly truncated the remnants of the road.
- 2.3.7 Elsewhere, linear trends typical of drainage and other trends consistent with agricultural activity were identified, along with responses likely to be associated with changes in the underlying geology. Several modern services have been detected in the immediate vicinity of the extant farm buildings.



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The overall aim of this programme of archaeological evaluation was to provide further information regarding the potential location and nature of archaeological remains within the Site. If remains were present, the evaluation was to seek to establish sufficient details such that informed decisions could be made regarding the need and scope of any further mitigation which may be required before or during the development of the Site.

3.1.2 With due regard to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:

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

3.1.3 The specific aims of the evaluation were:

Phase 1:

- *A single Trench (Trench 23) will target and test the north-east/south-west linear feature identified within the geophysical survey (anomaly 4000).*
- *A further 7 trenches within the north of the phase, each measuring 30m x 1.8m, will investigate and test 'blank areas'.*
- *The southern side of the phase was thought to have been the subject of clay extraction in the post-medieval and earlier periods, although a trench within the previous phase of evaluation did not identify any evidence of archaeological features, 6 additional trenches have been placed within this area to test the archaeological potential.*

Phase 2:

- *Two Trenches have been placed to test geophysical anomalies within phase 2. An area of high magnetic response (4006) thought to be an area of burning or burnt material will be tested by Trench 27. Trench 31 will investigate anomaly 4007 which comprises of 3 broad linear anomalies thought to possibly be natural in origin. A further 5 trenches are proposed to test 'blank' areas to determine the archaeological potential of Phase 2.*

Phase 3b and 4:

- *Phase 3b was largely evaluated by the previous archaeological evaluation however two trenches (42 and 43) have been located within the phase to test the extent of the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British settlement found within the 2012 evaluation (WA 2012).*
- *Two trenches (39 and 42) will test the increased magnetic response 4008 from within the geophysical survey. A further 12 Trenches have been placed within Phase 4 to determine more fully the archaeological potential of the area and to ascertain the extent of the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British settlement found with Phase 3a and 3b.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015). In format and content it conforms to current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 3.2.2 All trenches were laid out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below and in general accordance with the pattern shown in **Figure 1**. The investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by trained WA staff experienced in the use of such equipment prior to machining, and minor adjustments to the layout of trenches was required to take account of buried services.
- 3.2.3 Trench excavation was carried out using a 13 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, measuring 1.90m wide, and was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at the side of the trench and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from both the topsoil and subsoil.
- 3.2.4 Areas of investigation completed to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion. No other reinstatement was undertaken.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.3.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.
- 3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Works comprised the machine excavation of 36 trenches measuring 30m in length, and their subsequent archaeological recording and backfilling. **Trench 6** was slightly relocated to the east to avoid the tree canopy. **Trench 27** was not excavated due to the fact that it ran below overhead cables.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

4.2.1 All trenches were situated on pastural fields which are associated with Razor's Farm. The underlying natural geology across all of the trenches was a mid-yellowish brown to mid orange brown clay silts (London Clay) (**Plates 1 and 2**). The natural geology was overlain by well-established topsoils and subsoils which were recorded as measuring 0.11 m and 0.18 m in depth respectively (**Plate 3**).

4.2.2 Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.3 Summary of evaluation results

Phase 1 (Trenches 12 – 25)

4.3.1 **Trench 12** two archaeological features; a posthole **1204** located at the southern end of the trench and a gully **1206** located at the northern end of the trench. Posthole **1204** (**Figures 2 and 4, Plate 4**) was sub-ovoid in shape, and was recorded as measuring 0.38 m in diameter by 0.28m wide and 0.14 m deep, with steep concave sides and a concave base. No dating evidence was recovered and the function remains unclear as no other postholes were identified within the trench. Gully **1206** (**Figures 2 and 4, Plate 5**) ran on an east to west alignment and was recorded as measuring 0.30 m in width by 0.20 m deep, with steep straight sides and a concave base. As with **1204**, no dating evidence was recovered but it seems probable that **1206** is a drainage gully.

4.3.2 **Trench 13** was positioned over geophysical anomaly **4003** which was classed as an area of *increase magnetic response* which was adjacent to *ferrous* and *possible archaeology* anomalies. The only features identified in the trench were a red brick built culvert **1305**, and the possible remains of a *french drain* **1307**, comprised of the same type of brick (**Figure 2, Plate 6**) but post-dating **1305**. Culvert **1305** was constructed of five courses of high quality handmade, wire cut frogless bricks, some with glazing evident, and can be dated to broadly the early 19th century. The bricks measured 0.24 m in length by 0.12 m wide and 0.08 m thick, and were laid in a 9 inch English bond pattern and bonded together by a lime based mortar. Evidence of some type of capping material was evident in the form of patches of mortar but the actual capping stones were not seen.

4.3.3 Metal objects recovered from these two features confirm a post-medieval date.

4.3.4 **Trench 23** was positioned over a north-east to south-west aligned geophysical anomaly **4000** which was classed as *Possible Archaeology*. The only feature which was identified within the trench was a French drain that was located in approximately in the same position as the anomaly. No other archaeological features were identified and it is possible that the anomaly is a feature within the subsoil.

4.3.5 **Trenches 14 – 22, 24, and 25** revealed no archaeological features or deposits. Land drains were seen in a number of the trenches, and the trends identified by the geophysical survey seem to be slight hollows in the geology which were then infilled by alluvial/colluvial processes.

Phase 2 (Trenches 26 – 32)

- 4.3.6 Trenches 26 and 28– 32 revealed no archaeological features or deposits. However, a number of natural features were identified in a number of the trenches, and after investigation were determined to be derived from bioturbation processes (tree-throw holes, rooting, etc.). Trench 27, which was targeted on anomaly 4006, was not excavated as it ran below an overhead cable.

Phase 3b and 4 (Trenches 32 – 48)

- 4.3.7 **Trench 41** identified an undated, north to south aligned linear feature **4104**, located approximately in the middle of the trench and which did not seem to correspond to any of the geophysical results. Recorded as measuring 0.92 m in width by 0.18 m deep with moderate to shallow concave sides and with a flat base (**Figures 3 and 4, Plate 7**), **4104** could possibly be an historic field boundary.
- 4.3.8 **Trench 43** identified a total of three features, all of which were located within the south-eastern half of the trench. Ditch **4304** (**Figures 3 and 4, Plate 8**) ran on a north to south alignment, and was recorded as measuring 1.42 m in width by 0.19 m deep, with shallow irregular sides and an irregular base. Pottery recovered from the feature is Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in date and it is most likely a shallow agricultural ditch or field boundary. Ditch **4306** (**Figures 3 and 4, Plate 9**), located to the north-west of 4304, also ran on a north to south alignment and has a slightly curvilinear shape in plan. Measuring 0.88 m in width by 0.25 m deep, with irregular stepped sides and an irregular base, pottery recovered from the two deposits within the feature suggest an Early Romano-British date, although the function is unclear.
- 4.3.9 Feature **4309** (**Figures 3 and 4, Plate 10**), located immediately to the south-east of **4304** and partially within the trench, was initially thought to be a possible pit. After investigation **4309** was recorded as being sub-circular in plan with shallow concave sides and an irregular base, measuring 2.06 m in diameter by 0.96 m wide and 0.17 m deep. Due to the irregular shape of the feature and the nature of the deposits within it, it is possible that **4309** is a feature caused by bioturbation, namely a tree-throw. Pottery was recovered from the feature and which has been dated to the Early Romano-British period.
- 4.3.10 **Trench 48** identified one undated, north to south linear feature **4804**, located at the western end of the trench and which corresponds to a rectilinear boundary identified as a cropmark in the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR). Recorded as measuring 0.48 m in width by 0.15 m deep with moderate concave sides and with a flat base (**Figures 3 and 4, Plate 11**), it is possible that **4804** and the cropmark represent the same feature, and that it is the same feature as **304** which was identified during the original evaluation (WA 2012).
- 4.3.11 **Trenches 33 – 40, 42, and 44 – 47** revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Small quantities of artefacts were recovered from five of the excavated trenches. All have been quantified by material type within each context and the results are presented in Table 1. Although smaller in quantity, the nature and range of the assemblage is comparable with that recovered during the earlier evaluation of the Site (WA 2012, 12-13).

- 5.1.2 The earliest item is a single struck flint flake found amongst the spoil of Trench 16. Although not closely datable, this item indicates general, low-level prehistoric activity in the area.
- 5.1.3 As before (WA 2012, 12), the pottery sherds, all from Trench 43), included pieces in the coarse, flint-tempered fabrics that could be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age or Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (Silchester ware) date. The single rim sherd from ditch **4304** is likely to be from a jar of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, but the three plain body sherds from ditch **4306** and four from pit **4309** were found in association with other pieces of Early Romano-British date. These consist of plain bodies in wheelmade, 'Romanised' sandy grey and oxidised ware fabrics (ditch **4306**) and two rims from whitewaremortaria from the *Verulamium* (St. Albans) region and north-west Gaul (pit **4309**). Both the mortaria pre-date AD 150 and a similar date is therefore likely for the rest of the assemblage.
- 5.1.4 The little piece of ceramic building material from the subsoil of Trench 41 came from the corner of a brick or tile and is probably of Romano-British date. None of the other finds are closely datable or of particular interest. The metalwork from trench 13 consists of a solidified molten waste fragment of a high-lead copper alloy and four handmade iron nails with flat, round heads and square-sectioned, tapering shanks, while the animal bones found in the subsoil of Trench 40 are both from cattle (ulna and tibia fragments from adult animals).

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

Trench	Feature	Context	Material	No.	Wt.
13	culvert 1304	1306	Copper alloy	1	32
	feature 1307	1308	Iron	4	39
16	-	unstrat	Flint	1	3
40	subsoil	4002	Animal bone	2	182
41	subsoil	4102	Ceramic building material	1	6
43	ditch 4304	4305	Pottery	1	9
	ditch 4306	4308	Pottery	10	66
	pit 4309	4310	Pottery	6	377
Total:				26	714

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A series of eight bulk samples were taken from a range of features from four of the evaluation trenches to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. 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. 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 varied in size with low to high numbers of roots and modern seeds. The charred material was well/poorly preserved/comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 No charred plant remains were recovered from the undated sampled features from Trenches 12, 41 and 48 and from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age or Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British ditch **4304** in Trench 43.
- 6.2.4 Moderate to high numbers of charred plant remains were recorded in the three samples from Romano-British features in Trench 43. The cereal remains included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments. Some of the chaff elements were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). The weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.).
- 6.2.5 The charred plant remains appear indicative of settlement waste and activity in the vicinity of Trench 43. The weed seeds are those of species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. The assemblages are comparable with the charred assemblages from the previous evaluation on the site and of other sites in the area of this period, such as Marnel Park and Merton Rise, Popley (Wright *et al.* 2009).

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table 2. A moderate quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm was recovered from Romano-British ditch **4306** in Trench 43.

6.4 Further Potential

Charred plant remains

- 6.4.1 The analysis of a selection of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide some information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment and local agricultural practices during the Romano-British period.

Wood charcoal

- 6.4.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal has the potential to provide very limited information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site.

6.5 Aims and methods

Charred plant remains

- 6.5.1 No further work is proposed on these assemblages at this stage but these samples and those from the previous evaluation should be considered for analysis once any further work has taken place on the site.

Wood charcoal

- 6.5.2 No further work is proposed on these samples.



Recommendations for future sampling

- 6.5.3 Charred material is preserved in some areas of the site. Samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoal should be taken where permitting from phased features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities and/or structures. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally samples should be taken covering a wider range of feature types, and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 20 to 30 litres from individual, secure contexts. However, if contexts are encountered that consist predominately of carbonised wood charcoal, in these cases smaller samples of 10 litres would appear suitable.

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 12 Undated Ditch												
1206	1207	1	9	150	20	-	-	-	-	-	0/3 ml	-
Trench 12 Undated Posthole												
5	1203	2	5	250	80	-	-	-	-	-	1/1 ml	-
Trench 41 Undated Ditch												
4104	4105	4	9	50	65	-	-	-	-	-	0/1 ml	-
Trench 43 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age or Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British Ditch												
4304	4305	5	9	50	65	-	-	-	-	-	1/1 ml	-
Trench 43 Romano-British Ditches												
4306	4308	6	9	100	10	A	A	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt, Avena awns	B	Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus	10/20 ml	-
4306	4307	7	20	175	20	A	A	Hulled wheat, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt	B	Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus	2/5 ml	-
Trench 43 Romano-British Pit												
4309	4310	8	18	250	10	B	A	Hulled wheat, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt	B	Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus	5/5 ml	-
Trench 48 Undated Gully												
4804	4805	3	19	110	60	-	-	-	-	-	1/2 ml	-

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed a low concentration of archaeological features in the majority of the areas evaluated. Due to the depth of the soils above the natural geology, and given the past use of the land as pasture fields, there seemed to be little truncation of the features and potential for survival was deemed to be good.
- 7.1.2 The archaeological features encountered within the Phase 1 area, which are concentrated on the southern edge of the area, were either post-medieval in date or are undated. The culvert seen in Trench 13 may have possibly been associated with kilns (the field was called Kiln Field on the 1842 tithe map), although this can not be confirmed. The culvert may also have been part of an older field boundary or land division for Razor's Farm; it appears to follow in the same alignment as a number of standing oak trees which seem to form a now disused field division. The quality of the bricks used for the culvert is unusually high for this type of feature and may have come from an estate within the local area.
- 7.1.3 The function of the gully and posthole in Trench 12 remains unclear and cannot be securely dated to a particular period in time.



- 7.1.4 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in the Phase 2 area.
- 7.1.5 The archaeological evaluation was able to identify the extent of the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement activity which was seen in the original evaluation in 2012. Archaeological features were only seen in three trenches in Phase 3b and 4 areas; Trenches 41, 43, and 48. The ditch identified in Trench 41 was undated and had no similarities with the features seen in Trench 43, which can be dated to the Late Prehistoric and Romano-British periods, and is most likely associated with drainage or an old field boundary. The northern extents of the settlement activity can be established as no archaeological features were seen in Trenches 36, 37, 42 and 47, although features could extend towards the west between these trenches and the farm track. The gully seen in Trench 48 may be the same feature as the rectangular feature identified by cropmarks and could represent the eastern limit of settlement activity.

7.2 Archaeological Potential

- 7.2.1 The lack of features which can be confidently identified as archaeological in origin, as well as the small amounts of artefacts recovered from the topsoils and subsoils, suggests that there has been little human occupation on a large proportion of the Site in the past. This is probably due to the sloping nature of the ground which gradually slopes down to the north. Archaeological features were only seen on the areas of the Site where the ground surface was on a level platform.
- 7.2.2 Two areas of archaeological potential were identified through these works; the southern edge of the Phase 1 area, and within the southern-most 30 – 40 m of the Phase 3b area. The higher concentration of archaeological features is within the Phase 3b area and is likely the northern extent of the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement activity that was seen previously in Phase 3a.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the finds and archive be deposited with Hampshire County Museum Service (HCMS) on completion of the project. The archive is currently being held at WA's Salisbury office under the site code **74585**.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete project 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 HCMS, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).
- 8.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises of the following:
- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics
 - 1 cardboard box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type



8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993); which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further 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).

8.4 Security Copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practise, (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 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 12		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.50m	
		Ground level: 80.83 – 81.75m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 465429.92 N 156105.34 and E 465436.32 N 156077.13			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1201	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing very sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with diffuse interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.15m
1202	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.15m – 0.40m
1203	Layer	Natural – Compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.40m+
1204	Cut	Sub-circular possible posthole measuring 0.38m in length by 0.28 and 0.14m deep. Has moderate steep sides and a concave base.	0.14m deep
1205	Fill	Fill of 1204. Light yellowish grey silty clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal and sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$). Likely derived from natural depositional processes.	0.14m thick
1206	Cut	Linear ditch, likely modern, measuring 0.50m in length by 0.30m and 0.20m deep. Moderate steep sides with a concave base.	0.20m deep
1207	Fill	Fill of 1206. Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.20m thick

TRENCH 13		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.49m	
		Ground level: 80.80 – 81.19m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 465375.55 N 156083.55 and E 465404.48 N 156082.65			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1301	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt with very sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with diffuse interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.12m
1302	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.12 – 0.28m
1303	Layer	Natural – Light yellowish brown silty clay, containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint gravel ($\leq 0.06\text{m}$).	0.28m+
1304	Cut	Construction cut of post-medieval brick-lined culvert measuring 1.90m+ in length by 0.77m and 0.39m deep. Linear in shape, with vertical sides and a flat base.	0.39m deep
1305	Structure	Post-medieval brick coarsing lining the sides of 1304. Bonded with a pale white-yellow mortar, structure is faced with red brick and tile upon a yellow clay foundation.	0.39m deep
1306	Fill	Secondary fill of 1304. Light brownish grey sandy clay, containing very sparse metal artefacts and no coarse components.	0.39m thick
1307	Cut	Post-medieval curvilinear feature – unexcavated. Measures 1.90m+ in length by 0.25m.	-
1308	Fill	Fill of 1307 – unexcavated. Mid greyish brown silty clay containing red bricks in irregular succession on the surface.	-



TRENCH 14		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.40m	
		Ground level: 80.13 – 81.08m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 465313.10 N 156063.44 and E 564343.11 N 156054.58			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1401	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
1402	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.30m
1403	Layer	Compacted light yellowish brown clay, containing no coarse components.	0.30m+

TRENCH 15		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.50m	
		Ground level: 78.06 – 78.40m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 465295.29 N 156150.14 and E 465325.24 N 156146.45			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1501	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.15m
1502	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.15 – 0.40m
1503	Layer	Natural – Compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.40m+

TRENCH 16		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.50m	
		Ground level: 79.22 – 79.24m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 465352.33 N 156124.30 and E 465378.61 N 156137.98			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1601	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.15m
1602	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay with no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.15 – 0.40m
1603	Layer	Natural – Compacted light yellowish brown silty brown clay containing no coarse components.	0.40m+

TRENCH 17		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.37m	
		Ground level: 78.14 – 78.19m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 465415.68 N 156174.97 and E 465444.91 N 156180.75			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1701	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay with no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
1702	Layer	Subsoil – Dark greyish brown silty clay with no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.27m



1703	Layer	Natural – Compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.27m+
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TRENCH 18		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.36m	Ground level: 76.74 – 76.84m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465374.94 N 156207.46 and E 465404.06 N 156210.33			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1801	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay with no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
1802	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay with no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.30m
1803	Layer	Natural – Compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.30m+

TRENCH 19		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 76.45 – 77.22m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465345.17 N 156191.80 and E 465358.69 N 156215.73			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1901	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay with no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
1902	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay with no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.30m
1903	Layer	Natural – Compacted light yellowish brown silty clay with no coarse components.	0.30m+

TRENCH 20		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.27m	Ground level: 75.50 – 75.91m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465277.69 N 156243.00 and E 465304.75 N 156246.07			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2001	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
2002	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions ($\leq 0.03m$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.27m
2003	Layer	Natural – Compacted mid greyish yellow clay silt containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions ($\leq 0.03m$).	0.27m+

TRENCH 21		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.36m	Ground level: 74.25 – 74.41m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465305.64 N 156303.70 and E 465330.77 N 156286.49			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2101	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m



2102	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.27m
2103	Layer	Natural – Compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.27m+

TRENCH 22		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 72.92 – 73.50m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465327.75 N 146325.14 and E 465350.73 N 156344.59			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2201	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
2202	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.30m
2203	Layer	Natural – Compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.30m+

TRENCH 23		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.31m	Ground level: 74.20 – 74.61m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465377.19 N 156286.79 and E 465403.21 N 156270.46			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2301	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.12m
2302	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions ($\leq 0.02m$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.12 – 0.27m
2303	Layer	Natural – Compacted mid greyish yellow silty clay containing sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions ($\leq 0.02m$).	0.27m+

TRENCH 24		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 75.31 – 75.51m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465367.93 N 156250.70 and E 465397.05 N 156243.35			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2401	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
2402	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.28m
2403	Layer	Natural – Compacted mid greyish yellow silty clay containing sparse flecks of manganese.	0.28m+

TRENCH 25		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.43m	Ground level: 75.26 – 75.55m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465422.58 N 156242.03 and E 465451.08 N 156245.62			
Context	Description		Depth (m)



2501	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
2502	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.20m
2503	Layer	Natural – Compacted mid greyish yellow silty clay containing sparse flecks of manganese. Evidence of tree rooting towards the eastern extent of the trench, near to current tree line.	0.20m+

TRENCH 26		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.36m	Ground level: 76.27 – 77.26m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465499.90 N 156230.45 and E 465522.98 N 156210.53			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2601	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
2602	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.27m
2603	Layer	Natural – Compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing sparse gravel inclusions.	0.27m+

TRENCH 28		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.39m	Ground level: 71.99 – 73.17m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465483.90 N 156328.52 and E 465480.04 N 156299.52			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2801	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing very sparse modern inclusions ($\leq 0.01m$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
2802	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing very sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.01m$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.27m
2803	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid yellowish grey silty clay containing very sparse flecks of manganese.	0.27m+

TRENCH 29		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 70.90 – 70.95m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465515.43 N 156349.32 and E 465544.37 N 156348.07			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2901	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
2902	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.32m
2903	Layer	Natural – Compacted light brownish yellow clay silt containing occasional flecks of manganese.	0.32m+



TRENCH 30		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.37m	Ground level: 72.31 – 73.08m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465550.83 N 156296.61 and E 465573.13 N 156314.14			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3001	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
3002	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.24m
3003	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.24m+

TRENCH 31		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.36m	Ground level: 74.80 – 75.66m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465585.75 N 156248.25 and E 465608.22 N 156267.69			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3101	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.12m
3102	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing sparse flint inclusions ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.12 – 0.24m
3103	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid greyish yellow silty clay containing sparse flint inclusions ($\leq 0.04\text{m}$).	0.24m+

TRENCH 32		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 77.62 – 78.27m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465606.67 N 156212.61 and E 465635.84 N 156207.40			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3201	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.12m
3202	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.12 – 0.27m
3203	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid yellowish grey clay silt containing no coarse components.	0.27m+

TRENCH 33		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.39m	Ground level: 69.78 – 70.97m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465595.30 N 156380.85 and E 465617.63 N 156360.27			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3301	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing very sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.01\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.12m
3302	Layer	Subsoil – Mid brownish grey silty clay containing sparse sub-angular flint inclusions ($\leq 0.04\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.12 – 0.30m
3303	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid greyish yellow clay silt containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions	0.30m+



	(≤0.04m).	
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TRENCH 34		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.44m	Ground level: 70.37 – 70.86m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465646.58 N 156375.12 and E 465670.44 N 156394.49			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3401	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
3402	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.30m
3403	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.30m+

TRENCH 35		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.42m	Ground level: 73.81 – 74.13m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465636.79 N 156304.70 and E 465666.25 N 156311.94			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3501	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.10m
3502	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.27m
3503	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted light yellowish brown silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.27m+

TRENCH 36		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 75.30 – 75.89m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465694.20 N 156335.42 and E 465718.88 N 156320.82			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3601	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.11m
3602	Layer	Subsoil – Mid brownish grey silty clay containing sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (≤0.02m). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.11 – 0.30m
3603	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid greyish yellow clay silt containing bands of sub-rounded to sub-angular alluvial gravel (≤0.04m) throughout.	0.30m+

TRENCH 37		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.32m	Ground level: 75.87 – 75.92m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465682.30 N 156276.42 and E 465711.25 N 156282.98			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3701	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil.	0 – 0.10m



3702	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing no coarse components. Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.24m
3703	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted light greyish yellow silty clay containing no coarse components.	0.24m+

TRENCH 38		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 71.39 – 71.50m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465686.68 N 156424.96 and E 465715.08 N 156434.05			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3801	Layer	Topsoil – Mid yellowish grey clay silt containing very sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.01\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.08m
3802	Layer	Subsoil – Mid yellowish grey clay silt containing sparse flint inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$), very sparse flecks of charcoal, and very sparse modern inclusions ($\leq 0.01\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.08 – 0.33m
3803	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted light greyish yellow clay silt containing sparse flint inclusions ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$).	0.33m+

TRENCH 39		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 73.34 – 73.90m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465741.59 N 156381.98 and E 465769.85 N 156372.26			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3901	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing sparse flint inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.11m
3902	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.11 – 0.27m
3903	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid-greyish yellow clay silt containing no coarse components.	0.27m+

TRENCH 40		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 70.65 – 71.36m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465759.50 N 156460.69 and E 465779.85 N 156439.03			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
4001	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing very sparse sub-angular flint inclusions ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.11m
4002	Layer	Subsoil – Mid brownish grey clay silt containing sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.11 – 0.31m
4003	Layer	Natural – London clay; Compacted light greyish yellow clay silt containing frequent sub-angular flint ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$).	0.31m+

TRENCH 41		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.44m	Ground level: 71.66 – 72.24m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465779.93 N 156414.88 and E 465802.48 N 156435.57			



Context	Description	Depth (m)
4101	Layer Topsoil – Dark greyish brown silty clay containing sparse rooting and sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular stone pebbles ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$).	0 – 0.16m
4102	Layer Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing sparse to occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions ($\leq 0.06\text{m}$).	0.16 – 0.35m
4103	Layer Natural – Mid yellowish orange clay silt with patches of silty clay and occasional rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$).	0.35m+
4104	Cut Cut of a north-east to south-west linear ditch measuring 1.90m+ in length by 0.92m and 0.18m deep. Moderately shallow sides with a flat base.	0.18m deep
4105	Fill Fill of 4104 . Pale greyish brown silty clay containing rare sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles ($\leq 0.04\text{m}$) and rare manganese. Derived from natural depositional processes.	0.18m thick

TRENCH 42		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 76.00 – 76.04m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465777.80 N 1563325.73 and E 465808.08 N 156278.00			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
4201	Layer Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing very sparse fine gravel inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil. Topped with grass.	0 – 0.11m	
4202	Layer Subsoil – Mid brownish grey clay silt containing sparse fine gravel ($\leq 0.04\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.11 – 0.28m	
4203	Layer Natural – London clay; compacted mid greyish yellow silty clay containing sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel ($\leq 0.04\text{m}$).	0.28m+	

TRENCH 43		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.36m	Ground level: 77.57 – 78.08m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465780.01 N 156286.62 and E 465808.88 N 156278.00			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
4301	Layer Topsoil – Dark grey silty clay containing sparse rooting and rare rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions ($\leq 0.04\text{m}$).	0 – 0.13m	
4302	Layer Subsoil – Mid grey silty clay containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular stones ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$).	0.13 – 0.28m	
4303	Layer Natural – London clay; mid orange brown clay silt containing sparse to occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$), sparse manganese inclusions, and outcrops of gravels.	0.28m+	
4304	Cut North to south oriented linear ditch measuring 1.90m+ in length by 1.42m and 0.19m deep. Irregular side and base shape.	0.19m deep	
4305	Fill Secondary fill of 4304 . Mid grey mottled with lighter and darker grey clay silt containing frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular gravels and cobbles ($\leq 0.15\text{m}$).	0.19m thick	
4306	Cut Linear/curvilinear ditch measuring 1.90m+ in length by 0.88m and 0.25m deep. Irregular side and base shape, with the eastern edge undercutting the natural.	0.25m deep	
4307	Fill Fill of 4306 . Mid greyish brown silty clay containing frequent	0.11m thick	



		flints and pebbles ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$).	
4308	Fill	Fill of 4306. Dark greyish brown silty clay containing sparse flints and pebbles ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$).	0.13m thick
4309	Cut	Sub-circular possible pit measuring 2.00m in length by 0.96m and 0.17m deep. Gradually sloping sides with irregular convex base.	0.17m deep
4310	Fill	Fill of 4309. Mid brownish grey sandy silt containing sparse sub-rounded flint ($\leq 0.07\text{m}$) and very sparse charcoal inclusions.	0.17m thick
4311	Layer	Layer of redeposited natural overlying 4310. Mid greyish yellow silty clay containing sparse sub-angular flint gravel ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$).	0.08m thick

TRENCH 44		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 70.22 – 71.93m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465807.03 N 156477.90 and E 465836.57 N 156479.19			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
4401	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing very sparse flint gravel ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil.	0 – 0.10m
4402	Layer	Subsoil – Mid brownish grey clay silt containing sparse gravel ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Lightly compacted with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.30m
4403	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid greyish yellow silty clay, containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint gravel ($\leq 0.08\text{m}$).	0.30m+

TRENCH 45		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.42m	Ground level: 69.24 – 70.53m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 564887.30 N 156485.95 and E 465899.84 N 156458.29			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
4501	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing sparse rooting and very sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.01\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil.	0 – 0.12m
4502	Layer	Subsoil – Mid brownish grey silty clay containing very sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.12 – 0.31m
4503	Layer	Natural – London clay; mid greyish yellow silty clay containing sparse flint inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$).	0.31m+

TRENCH 46		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 72.87 – 73.21m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465845.08 N 156391.06 and E 465874.64 N 156398.52			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
4601	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing very sparse gravel inclusions ($\leq 0.01\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil.	0 – 0.14m
4602	Layer	Subsoil – Mid brownish grey silty clay containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint gravel ($\leq 0.04\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.14 – 0.28m
4603	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid yellowish grey silty	0.28m+



	clay containing sparse flint gravel ($\leq 0.03\text{m}$).	
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TRENCH 47		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.35m	Ground level: 73.83 – 75.07m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465870.90 N 156348.01 and E 465881.71 N 156376.31			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
4701	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing very sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.01\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil.	0 – 0.10m
4702	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing occasional flint gravel ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.31m
4703	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid greyish yellow silty clay containing sub-rounded flint inclusions ($\leq 0.10\text{m}$).	0.31m+

TRENCH 48		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 76.08 – 76.60m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 465854.84 N 156308.00 and E 564883.08 N 156316.40			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
4801	Layer	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown clay silt containing very sparse inclusions ($\leq 0.02\text{m}$). Loose and friable, with unclear interface with subsoil.	0 – 0.10m
4802	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint and pebbles ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$). Lightly compacted, with clear interface with natural.	0.10 – 0.27m
4803	Layer	Natural – London clay; compacted mid greyish orange silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles ($\leq 0.10\text{m}$).	0.27m+
4804	Cut	North to south oriented linear gully measuring 1.90m+ in length by 0.48m and 0.5m deep. Has irregularly sloping sides and a concave base.	0.15m deep
4805	Fill	Fill of 4804. Mid greyish yellow clay silt containing sparse sub-rounded flint pebbles ($\leq 0.04\text{m}$). Derived from natural depositional processes.	0.15m thick





11 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-235306

Project details

Project name	Razor's Farm, Chineham, Basingstoke: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Croudace Homes Lt to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Razor's Farm, Chineham, Basingstoke, Hampshire (NGR) 465538 156175. The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 16th to the 27th November 2015. Two concentrations of archaeological features were identified during the archaeological evaluation; the southern edge of the Phase 1 area, and within the southern-most 30 - 40 m of the Phase 3b area. A small number of archaeological features were encountered in the Phase 1 area and were either post-medieval in date or were undated. The high concentration of archaeological features seen in the Phase 3b area appear to mark the northern extent of the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement activity that was seen previously in Phase 3a during an archaeological evaluation in 2012.
Project dates	Start: 16-11-2015 End: 17-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	74585 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Early Iron Age



Project location

Country England
Site location HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE CHINEHAM Razor's Farm

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Wessex Archaeology

Project director/manager Bruce Eaton

Project supervisor Matt Kendall

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Croudace Homes Ltd

Project bibliography

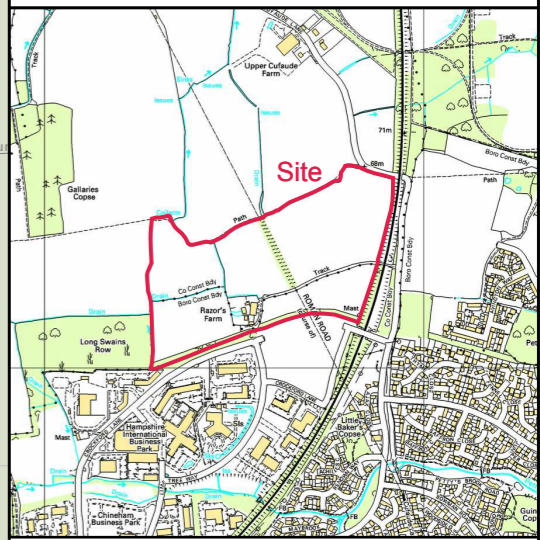
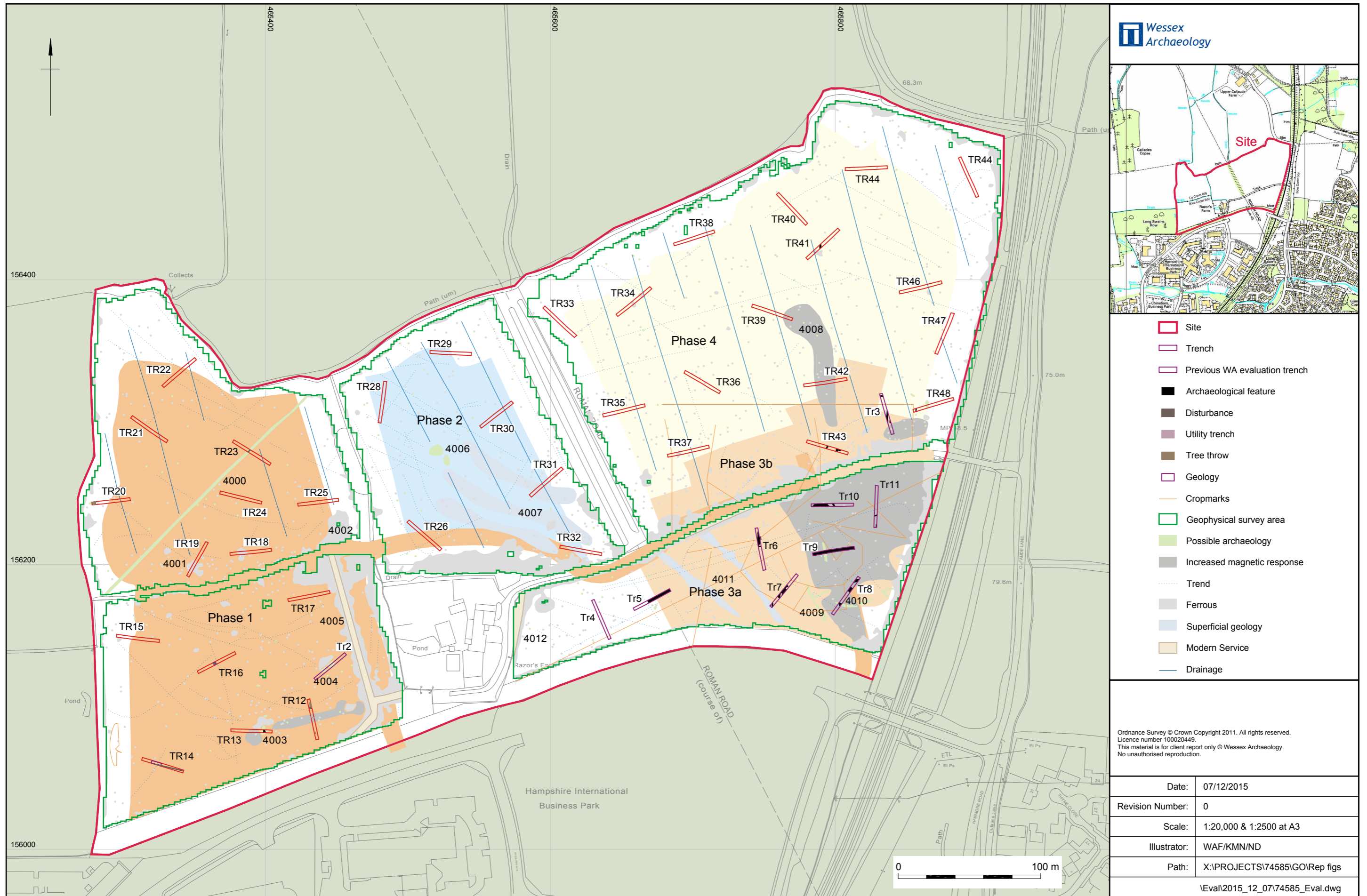
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Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Razor's Farm, Chineham, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Kendall, M./Eaton, B.

Date 2015



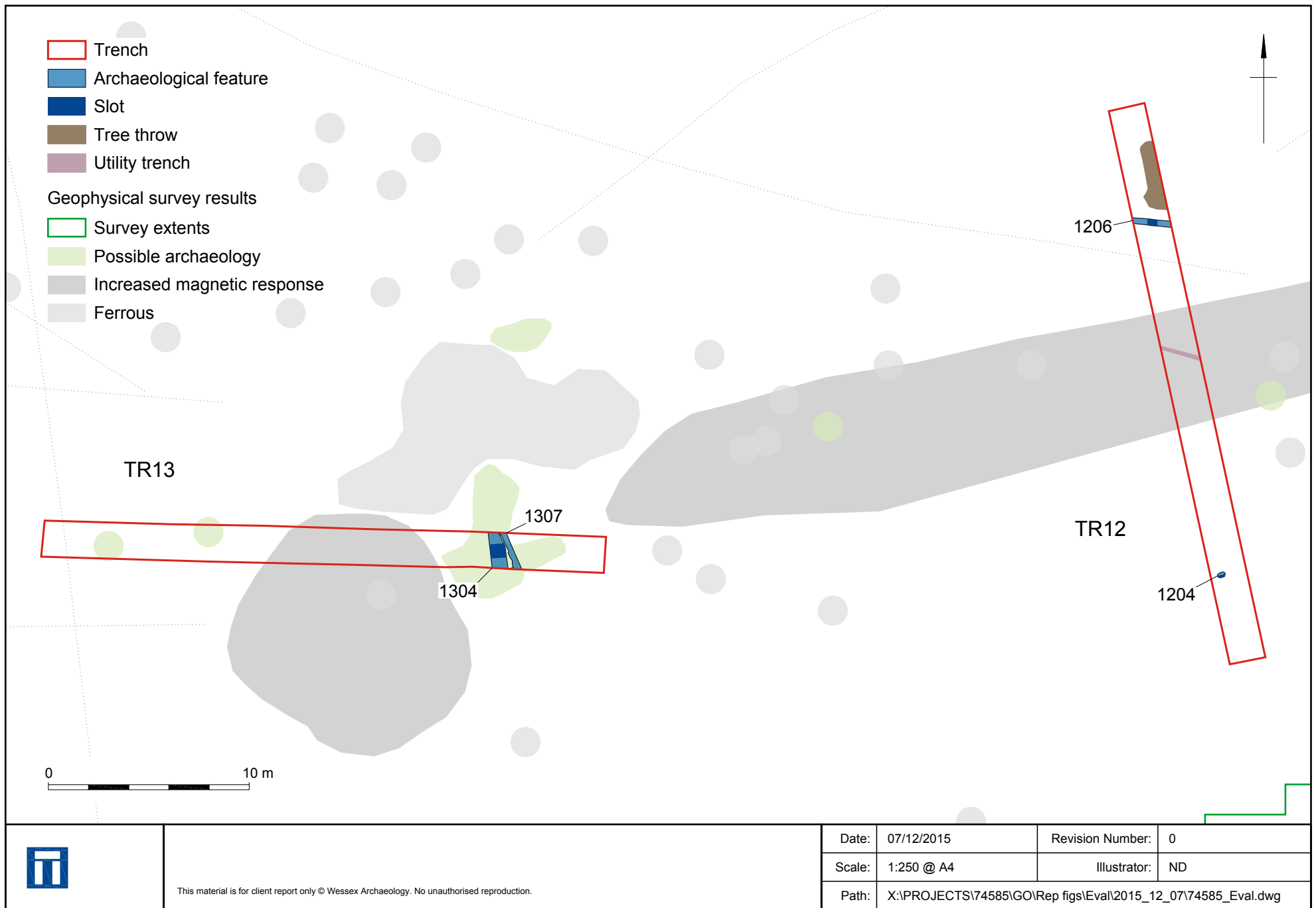
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- Trench
- Previous WA evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Disturbance
- Utility trench
- Tree throw
- Geology
- Cropmarks
- Geophysical survey area
- Possible archaeology
- Increased magnetic response
- Trend
- Ferrous
- Superficial geology
- Modern Service
- Drainage

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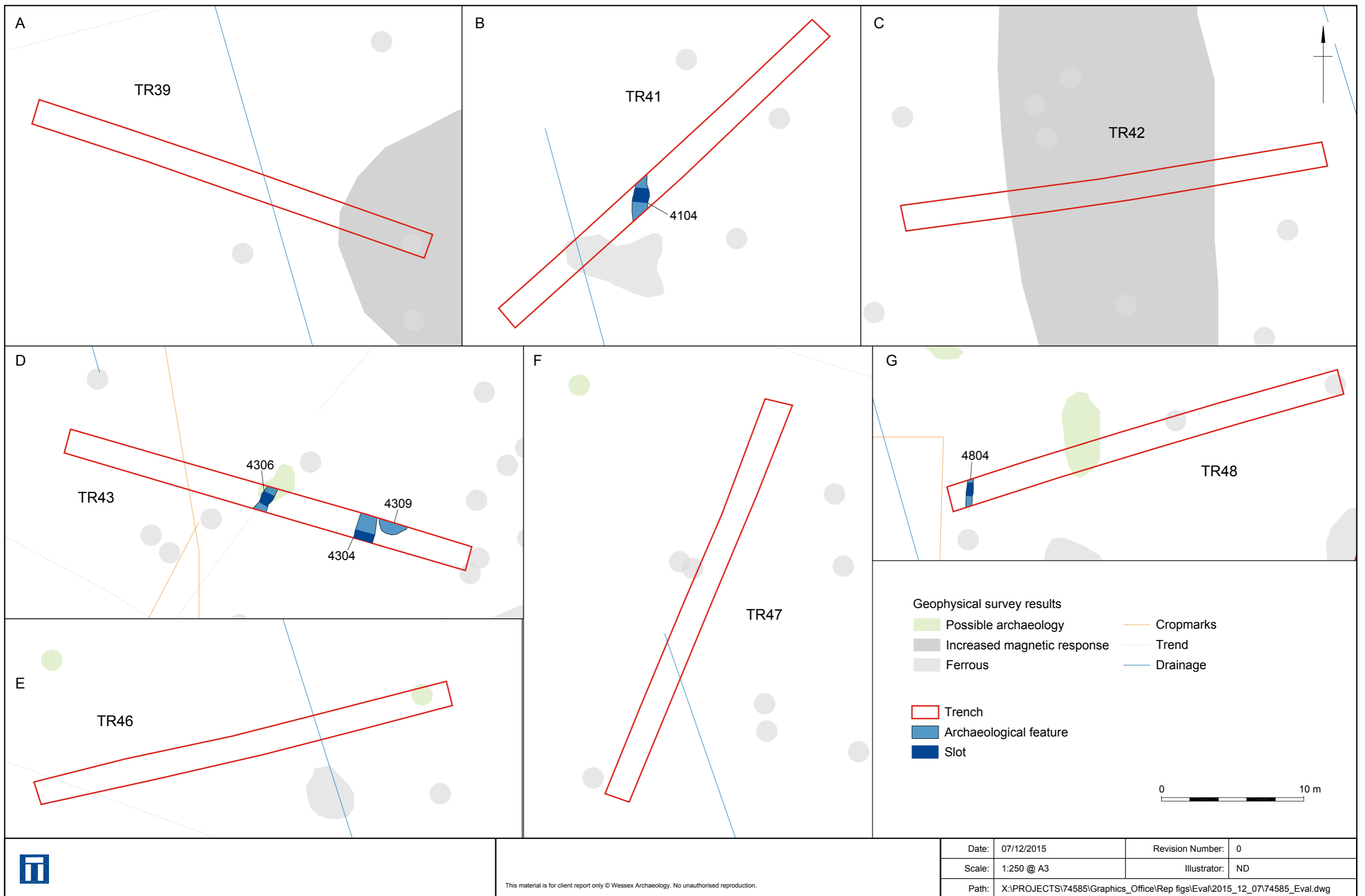
Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Trenches 12 and 13

Figure 2

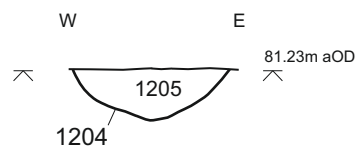


Trenches 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47 and 48

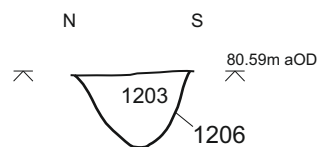
Figure 3

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A) South facing section of post-hole **1204**



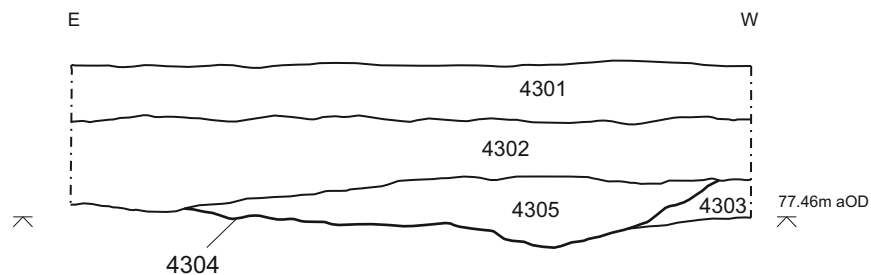
B) East facing section of **1206**



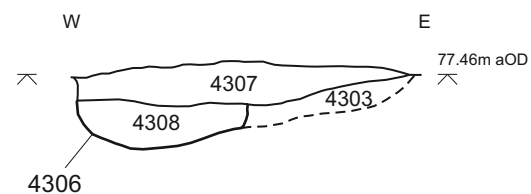
C) South-west facing section of ditch **1404**



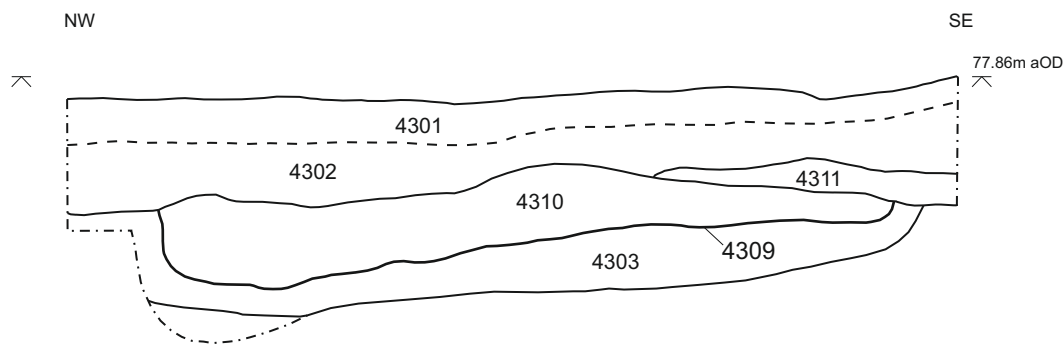
D) South-south-west facing section of possible pit **4309**



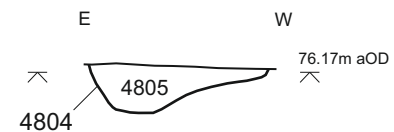
E) South-west facing section of cut **4306**



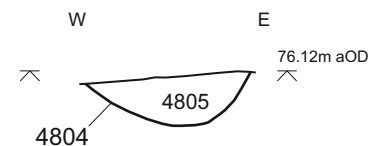
F) South-west facing section of possible pit **4309**



G) North facing section of gully **4804**



H) South facing section of gully **4804**



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Date: 08/12/2015

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Plate 1: Trench 14 viewed from the south-east
(1 x 2m , 1 x 1m)



Plate 2: Trench 44 viewed from the north
(1 x 2m , 1 x 1m)

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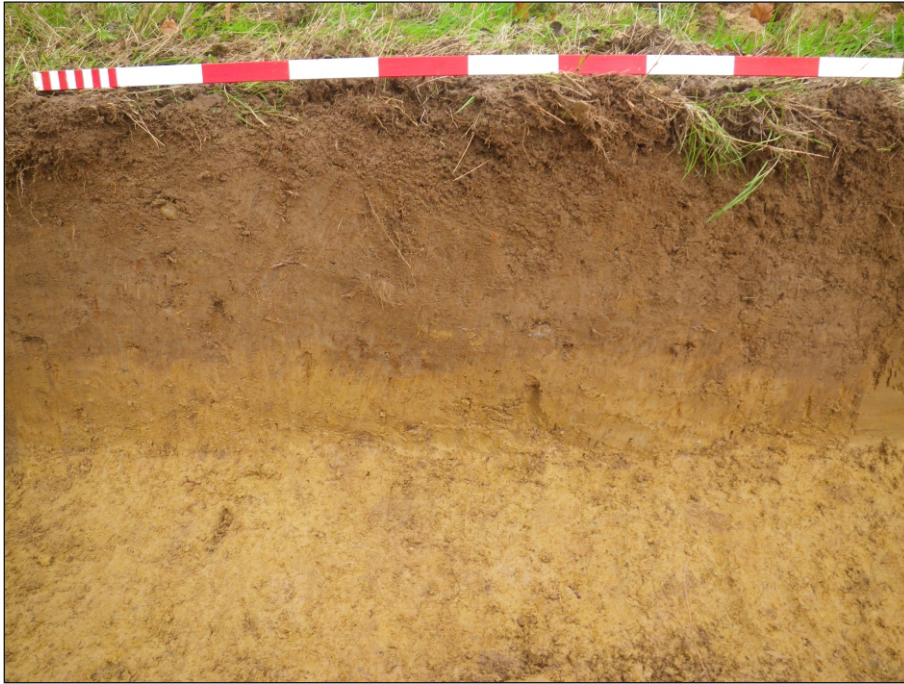


Plate 3: South facing representative section of Trench 15 (1 x 1m)



Plate 4: South facing section of posthole 1204 (1 x 0.20m)


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Plate 5: West facing section of gully 1206 (1 x 0.20m)



Plate 6: View of culvert 1305 and gully 1307 from the north (1 x 1m)


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Plate 7: South facing section of ditch 4104 (1 x 1m)



Plate 8: North facing section of ditch 4304 (1 x 1m)


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Plate 9: South-west facing section of ditch 4306 (1 x 1m)



Plate 10: South-west facing section of feature 4309 (1 x 1m)



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Plate 11: North-west facing section of gully 4804
(1 x 0.20m)

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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