



making sense of heritage

Land South of Worting Road Worting, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report (Phase 1)

Planning Ref: 16/00391/FUL
Ref: 108591.02
July 2017



**Land South of Worting Road
Worting, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report (Phase 1)

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Redrow Housing Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 5.6 ha parcel of land located south of Worting Road in Worting, Hampshire RG23 8PT, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 460075 151625.

The Site has been proposed for residential development comprising 70 new dwellings with associated new vehicular access, landscaping, village green and open space and other ancillary works. A formal planning application (16/00391/FUL) was submitted to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council and approved in December 2016 for the proposed development. This planning application follows on from an earlier application (13/02553/FUL) for development of the site. The Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC) acting as the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) recommended that an archaeological evaluation be carried out to determine the presence and extent of any archaeological remains.

The evaluation is to be undertaken in two phases: Phase 1 comprising the excavation of nine trial trenches was completed between 9th and 11th May 2016 – the results of which are presented within this report– and Phase 2 to comprise of a further 16 trenches under planning application 16/00391/FUL.

Of the nine trenches investigated during Phase 1, only two trenches contained archaeological features, all most likely associated with Worting Farm (which dates from the 17th century) located just to the west. Two animal burials were found in two shallow pits which also contained Staffordshire-type slipware pottery of 18th century date (Trenches 3 and 4). Two shallow undated ditches and two undated postholes were uncovered in Trench 3; these potentially represent the remains of a trackway to the farm and part of a fence-line. No continuation of the trackway was identified in Trench 4 (just west of Trench 3) although it is possible that these shallow remains may have been truncated and removed in this locality prior to the deposition of a made ground deposit.



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Acknowledgements

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The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Steve Thompson, Andy Sole and Briony Lalor. This report was written and compiled by Steve Thompson with finds assessment by Lorraine Mephram. The report illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The report was edited by Gail Wakeham.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Ruth Panes.



Land South of Worting Road Worting, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report (Phase 1)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned by Redrow Housing Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a 5.6 ha parcel of land located south of Worting Road in Worting, Hampshire RG23 8PT hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The Site is centred on NGR 460075 151625 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site has been proposed for residential development comprising 70 new dwellings with associated new vehicular access, landscaping, village green and open space and other ancillary works. A formal planning application (13/02553/FUL) was submitted to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council in November 2013. The application was refused in April 2014, subsequently appealed in July 2014 and permission was granted in March 2015.
- 1.1.3 In February 2016, a second planning application was made (16/00391/FUL), as an amended scheme to application 13/02553/FUL and permission was granted in December 2016.
- 1.1.4 The Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC) acting as the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) recommended that an archaeological evaluation be carried out to determine the presence and extent of any archaeological remains. Further work could be required to mitigate the impact of the development dependent on the evaluation results.
- 1.1.5 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI: WA 2015) setting out the methodologies and standards to be employed by WA in order to undertake the archaeological evaluation was submitted to and approved by the Client and HCC prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.6 Following preparation of the WSI, it was agreed to undertake the evaluation in two phases: Phase 1 comprises nine trenches in the west of the Site and the remaining trenches within Phase 2 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.7 A revised WSI was prepared in January 2017, prior to Phase 2 fieldwork commencing, to take into account a change to the development plans and in association with the planning application 16/00391/FUL (WA 2017). Within this WSI, the number of proposed trenches within Phase 2 reduced from 25 trenches to 16 trenches.

1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 This document solely presents the results of the Phase 1 archaeological evaluation, comprising nine of the 34 trenches that were proposed in total (Phase 1 and 2).



1.2.2 The Phase 1 trenches were completed over three days (9–11th May 2016). All works were undertaken in accordance with the procedures set out in the approved WSI (WA 2015).

1.3 Site location, topography, current land use and geology

1.3.1 The Site is located immediately to the south of B3400 Worting Road in Worting on the western edge of Basingstoke, Hampshire. The Site comprises an irregularly shaped parcel of land, 5.6ha in size, centred on NGR 460075 151625 (**Figure 1**).

1.3.2 The Site is bounded to the north by Worting Road, residential dwellings, the village scout hall, allotments and open land. Immediately to the south and south-east is a farm track and residential dwelling and beyond these features lies the Basingstoke to Winchester and Andover railway line. To the west is open farmland, a mature hedgerow forms the western boundary to the Site.

1.3.3 The current land use is open fields and grazing pasture for horses. A public footpath aligned north-east to south-west crosses the Site, leading from the buildings located to the north of the Site towards a pedestrian footbridge over the railway line (**Figure 1**).

1.3.4 The Site topography consists of a gentle slope eastwards with an elevation of 117 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the western boundary decreasing to 102 m aOD at the eastern extent.

1.3.5 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Deaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded within the Site bounds although Clay with Flints Formation (clay, silt, sand and gravel) deposits are mapped 0.5km north of the Site (British Geological Survey on-line viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous desk-based assessments

2.1.1 A heritage statement was prepared for the Site as part of the planning process which considered the impact of the proposed development within the context of the Conservation Area including listed buildings, as well as in relation to the known historical and archaeological resource (Huw Thomas Architects and Genesis Town Planning 2013). Another archaeology and cultural heritage assessment was also undertaken in 2009 relating to an earlier planning application (BDB/71886) for 134 residential dwellings on the same Site (AC Archaeology 2009).

2.1.2 The heritage statement identified four key heritage assets relating to the Site which all form part of the Worting Conservation Area:

- *Worting House, a grade II listed building, and parkland. There are several associated buildings within the estate which are also listed*
- *Church Lane. An attractive semi-rural lane which provides access to Worting House, the Church and other residential dwellings*
- *Worting Road. The existing B3400 Worting Road*
- *The setting of the Conservation Area within the landscape*



- 2.1.3 The archaeology and cultural heritage assessment reported no archaeological remains or finds have been previously recorded within the Site but that there are 30 historic environment assets recorded by the National Monuments Record (NMR) and/or Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) within the 1km wider study area. Five additional areas of interest were also noted within the 1km study area from examination of aerial photographs (AC Archaeology 2009).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context of the Site

- 2.2.1 The following section describing the archaeological and historical context of the Site (by period) within its surroundings is summarised from the archaeology and cultural heritage assessment (AC Archaeology 2009).

Palaeolithic

- 2.2.2 Lower Palaeolithic handaxes have been discovered 180 m north of the Site near Church Lane.

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 2.2.3 Excavations immediately to the south of the railway line at the multi-period site of Old Kempshott Lane (Lythe 2007) revealed Mesolithic and Bronze Age flint scatters. The scatters suggest sporadic, low density occupation by mobile communities during these periods.

Iron Age – Romano-British

- 2.2.4 A large 'banjo' enclosure and large storage pits were revealed during the excavations at Old Kempshott Lane suggesting settlement and extensive agricultural use during the Iron Age period (Lythe 2007 & Haslam 2012). Two further possible 'banjo' enclosures have been recorded in the vicinity of the Site from examination of aerial photographs; one c.175m south of the Site and another 450 m south of the Site. One mile to the north-east of the Site is Winklebury Camp, a nationally designated Scheduled Monument (no. 1003559) consisting of a univallate Iron Age hillfort.
- 2.2.5 To the north of the Site, excavations between 1992 and 2008 at Lamb's Field revealed a small complex of ditches and enclosures dated to between 100 BC and AD 100 (Lalor 2015).
- 2.2.6 Analysis of the HHER crop mark data revealed enclosures to the south-west of the Site at Scropp's Hill, north at Worthing Wood and north-east at Catterne Crossroads. The enclosures at Worthing Wood are adjacent to a north-west to south-east aligned trackway which appears bisected by the route of the Winchester to Silchester Roman road, and is understood to pass within 100 m of the Site to the east.
- 2.2.7 An early Roman enclosure was revealed in the western extent of the excavations at Old Kempshott Lane and an early Roman boundary ditch was also found in the north. The enclosure is visible on aerial photographs. A late Roman pit containing an inhumation from the Old Kempshott Lane excavations is also of particular interest as it may represent a rare example of a shaft or quarry that was re-used for ritualistic purposes. These features indicate the possible presence of a Roman settlement to the west of the Old Kempshott Lane excavation area and within 500 m south of the Site.

Saxon, medieval and post-medieval

- 2.2.8 The village of Worthing is first documented in AD960 and recorded in the Domesday survey.



- 2.2.9 Two medieval assets are recorded within the heritage assessment study area: the site of the medieval church which was destroyed by fire in 1655, located c.125 m north of the Site, and a medieval spur, found 300 m south of the Site.
- 2.2.10 Two post-medieval assets are also recorded, the London and Southampton railway immediately to the south of the Site and a small unregistered park associated with Worthing House c.100 m north of the Site.
- 2.2.11 Worthing Farm dates to the 17th century with additions in the 18th and 19th centuries and was formerly a coaching inn known as the White Horse. The farm was a leasehold estate in 1838 which was sold in 1868. It is known that a White Hart Inn had existed prior to 1655 on the site, when the farm (a farm house and eleven barns) and the White Hart Inn were destroyed in a large fire. It is assumed the existing 17th century Worthing farm was rebuilt following this fire (AC Archaeology 2009).

Undated

- 2.2.12 Aerial photographs show a group of seven ring ditches approximately 0.5 km south of the Site which may represent the remains of a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery. Another two possible ring ditches are visible c.300 m south-west of the Site. Two bowl barrows, now destroyed, are also recorded 0.5 km south-east of the Site.
- 2.2.13 A series of enclosures occupying a c.9 ha area are visible as cropmarks is located c.150 m south of the Site. Within this area is one of the two 'banjo' enclosures identified in the aerial photographs.
- 2.2.14 A rectilinear cropmark feature known from aerial photographs c.300 m south-west of the Site.
- 2.2.15 Two soilmarks are recorded from aerial photographs, one c.25 m west of the Site and another c.150 m west of the Site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological field evaluation were outlined within the submitted WSI (WA 2015), and were:
- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
 - *The evaluation, where possible, would confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of pre 19th century archaeological features, artefacts and deposits, including natural deposits, within the proposed development area;*
 - *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
 - *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered*
 - *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, methodology.*



4 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The detailed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was set out in the approved WSI (WA 2015) and as such will not be repeated here in full. All works were carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a).
- 4.1.2 Thirty four machine-excavated trial trenches, each measuring 30 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were proposed in the WSI (WA 2015), however, since then it has been agreed to split the evaluation into two phases, this report presenting the results of Phase 1 only. The Phase 2 programme of trenching will be undertaken at a later date.
- 4.1.3 Phase 1 comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of nine trenches located with the eastern portion of the Site. These trenches had to be moved from the locations originally proposed in the WSI (WA 2015) due to the presence of live electricity cables, both overhead and buried (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.4 A number of geotechnical trial holes were being excavated and were monitored during the course of the evaluation.

4.2 Summary of methodology

- 4.2.1 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under constant supervision by WA staff. Machine excavation proceeded in spits to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels or the top of natural deposits were exposed, whichever was the higher. Where appropriate, hand cleaning of the trenches was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposits, and all features were investigated.
- 4.2.2 Following completion of the investigations to the satisfaction of the Senior Archaeologist at HCC, the trenches were backfilled replacing the excavated material in the same order in which it was excavated and the surface left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.
- 4.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's pro forma recording system.
- 4.2.4 A complete drawn record of the excavation was compiled including both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference 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. A representative section of the deposits recorded within each trench was drawn.
- 4.2.5 A full photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.



5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following sections provides a description of the results of the Phase 1 evaluation. A plan of all the trenches is presented in **Figure 1**, with **Figure 2** showing detail of the archaeological features in Trench 3 and 4.
- 5.1.2 Details of individually excavated contexts are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated summary of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The overlying deposits were relatively uniform across the Site and consisted of a turfed topsoil, 0.20 m thick, which overlay a subsoil layer, 0.23 m thick (**Plates 1–2**). A sherd of medieval (12–14th century) pottery recovered from the topsoil in Trench 3 (**301**) is a continental import (section 6 below). A single sherd of late prehistoric pottery was also retrieved from the subsoil in Trench 3 (**302**).
- 5.2.2 At the southern end of Trench 3 and within the entirety of Trench 4 the subsoil had been truncated (and in trench 4 completely removed) and the underlying natural in trench 4 was compacted, possibly also truncated, prior to the deposition of a 0.30 m thick made ground deposit (**315** and **402**).
- 5.2.3 The natural geology comprised clay with flints with patches of degraded Chalk. This deposit was encountered at 104.58 m aOD in Trench 1 (eastern most trench) and 109.58 m aOD in Trench 8 (western most trench) indicating a rise of 5m east to west (**Plates 4–6**). Archaeological features were recorded to be cut into the clay with flints natural. In Trench 4, the natural geology was thought to have been potentially disturbed and compacted and a sherd of medieval pottery was found pressed into its surface from deposit **402**. This potentially indicates that the natural geology (**403**) in Trench 4 may have been previously exposed or truncated to this level, presumably during the deposition of the overlying made ground (**402**).
- 5.2.4 The monitoring of the geotechnical trial holes within the Site showed the clay with flints to be approximately 0.40m thick, with underlying bedrock Chalk. A similar deposit sequence was recorded during archaeological excavations at Old Kempshott Lane to the south of the Site where the natural geology was encountered at a similar OD height (Lythe 2007 & Haslam 2012), and also to the north of the Site at Lamb's Field where the geology was recorded as Upper Chalk with localised pockets of clay with flints, at an approximate height of 120 m aOD. (Lalor 2015).

5.3 Archaeological features and deposits

- 5.3.1 Two animal burials were uncovered in Trenches 3 and 4. The skeleton of a probable calf (**305**; **Plate 7**) was revealed in a 0.60 m diameter pit **304** and was sealed by a deliberate backfill deposit (**306**). A number of sherds of Staffordshire-type slipware dating to the 18th century were recorded (but not retained) from this backfill deposit. A second animal burial (**405**; **Plate 8**) was found within oval pit **404**, measuring 1.2 m long by 1.1 m wide, and was backfilled with deposit **406** which also contained sherds of Staffordshire-type slipware (not retained). Both animal burials were located just to the east of Worthing Farm and either side of an undated possible trackway (below). Both animal burials were cleaned, recorded but not fully excavated.



- 5.3.2 Similar made ground deposits were present within Trenches 3 and 4 (**315** and **402**) which consisted of mixed redeposited chalk and clay and contained pottery (**402**), burnt flint and ceramic building material (CBM – not recovered) and lay directly underlying the topsoil (**Plates 3** and **6**). The pottery from layer **402** is medieval and dates from between the 12th to 14th century and comprises of one single body sherd. Layer **315** sealed 18th century pit **304** hence if the made ground deposits **315** and **402** are contemporary it would imply the medieval pottery recovered from layer **402** is residual.
- 5.3.3 A modern soakaway was revealed cutting the subsoil (**202**) in Trench 2.

Undated

- 5.3.4 Two very shallow ditches (**307** and **313**) aligned east–west and parallel to each other and positioned 6.5 m apart were recorded in Trench 3. The ditches were both 0.55 m wide and only 0.06 m deep and possibly represent the remains of a trackway leading to/from the Worting Farm building complex to the west. These ditches were not revealed further to the west in Trench 4 possibly because of truncation which had likely taken place prior to the laying down of made ground deposit (**402**).
- 5.3.5 Two undated post holes **309** and **311**(c.0.05m deep) were excavated in Trench 3 and perhaps were part of a fence-line located immediately north of ditch **307** (**Plate 9**).

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small assemblage of finds, deriving from two of the nine trial trenches excavated (Trenches 3 and 4). These consist of four pieces of burnt, unworked flint, and four sherds of pottery (see **Table 1**).

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

Context	Burnt Flint	Pottery
301		1/1
302		1/9
402	4/141	1/18
Trench 4 unstratified		1/16
Total	4/141	4/44

- 6.1.2 The pottery provides the only dating evidence for the Site. The earliest sherd came from subsoil layer **302**: this is a body sherd in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric of late prehistoric date, probably Late Bronze Age.
- 6.1.3 The other three sherds are medieval, and comprise one body sherd from a jar with an applied thumbed strip, in a coarse sandy fabric (**402**); one rim sherd from a jug in a fine sandy fabric, externally glazed (found unstratified in Trench 4); and a very small body sherd in a green-glazed fine whiteware, identifiable as a Continental import, probably from the Saintonge region of France (topsoil layer **301**). All three sherds could be accommodated within a date range of 12th to 14th century. The occurrence of the imported glazed ware is of interest, as outside the major ports these wares are usually restricted to higher status sites, e.g. manorial or religious.
- 6.1.4 The burnt, unworked flint is undatable, and is of uncertain origin.



7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluation.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The Phase 1 programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation conducted on land to the south of Worting Road, Worting was successful in its stated aims, and identified a limited number of archaeological remains within the eastern portion of the Site.

8.1.2 The remains comprised post-medieval/modern and undated features associated with agricultural activity, comprising two animal burials probably dating to the 18th century, two shallow undated ditches of a possible trackway, and two undated postholes that may be part of a fence-line. These remains are probably related to nearby Worting Farm (which dates from the 17th century).

8.1.3 In addition, three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil and a layer in Trench 4 and a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery from the subsoil in Trench 3 which indicates low level activity of both in these periods in the vicinity: Bronze Age remains are recorded nearby and the village of Worting is known to have medieval origins.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 As in the agreed WSI (WA 2015), it is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust. In the interim the archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire, under the project code **108951**.

9.2 Preparation of archive

9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the local museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project code 108951 and museum accession code A2016.45 and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records
- 1 box of finds

9.2.3 The archive of all records and finds will be consistent with the principles of Management of *Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015).

9.3 Discard policy

9.3.1 WA 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. The discard of



environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

9.4 Copyright

- 9.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

9.5 Security Copy

- 9.5.1 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.

9.6 Oasis Form

- 9.6.1 On completion of the Phase 2 programme of archaeological work and the production of the final report, the details of the evaluation will be entered into the online "OASIS" database maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

10 REFERENCES

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11 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH AND CONTEXT SUMMARIES

Bgl: Below Ground Level, CBM: ceramic building material (brick and tile)

Trench 1	Dimensions :	30.8m by 1.8m by 0.45m	Ground surface level:	103.90m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	460281.98, 151752.61 460252.83, 151744.24		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
101	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.03–0.05m. seals 102	0–0.26	
102	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with higher clay content than 101. Rare small flint inclusions >0.03m and small chalk flecks <0.01m. seals 103 and sealed by 101	0.26–0.43	
103	Natural	Clay with flints. Mid orange brown silty clay, high clay content with common flints 0.03m–0.10m. Sealed by 102.	0.43+	
Comments: No archaeology observed				

Trench 2	Dimensions :	23m by 1.8m by 0.64m	Ground surface level:	105.48 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	460231.37, 151692.39 460213.13, 151678.45		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
201	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.03–0.05m. seals modern soakaway	0–0.20	
202	Subsoil	Mid to light brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions >0.02m. Seals 203 and cut through by modern soakaway full of brick and slate.	0.20–0.61	
203	Natural	Clay with flints. Mid orange brown silty clay, high clay content with common flints 0.03m–0.10m	0.61m+	
Comments: subsoil cut through by modern soakaway.				

Trench 3	Dimensions :	29.3m by 1.8m by 0.52m	Ground surface level:	104.78m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	460231.77, 151740.12 460214.82, 151716.08		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
301	Topsoil	Topsoil and turf – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.03–0.05m.	0–0.22	
302	Subsoil	Mid to light brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions >0.02m. Seals 203 and cut through by modern soakaway (full of brick and slate).	0.22–0.42	
303	Natural	Clay with flints. Mid orange brown silty clay, high clay content with common flints 0.03m–0.10m.	0.42m+	
304	Cut	Cut of small pit recorded as 0.60m in diameter containing the remains of animal skeleton 305 and backfilled with 306. The pit was only partially excavated and the remains were revealed as post-medieval or modern in date from the recovery of Staffordshire-type slipware (not retained).	Not fully excavated	
305	Animal Bone Group	Animal burial within pit 304.	Not fully excavated	



306	Fill	Mid to light grey silty clay which seals 305 within 304. Stratigraphically below made ground layer 315.	Not fully excavated
307	Cut	Cut of shallow east–west aligned ditch recorded as 0.55m wide and 0.06m deep with moderate concave sides and a flat base. This is the southern of two parallel ditches, with 313 located approximately 7m to the north which possibly forms part of trackway leading from the farm buildings located just to the west. These ditches were not observed in Trench 4 to the west as the original topsoil, subsoil and the upper levels of natural had been truncated prior to the deposition of made ground layer 402. This made-ground layer was recorded as 315 at the southern end of Trench 3. Ditch is undated but likely to be post-medieval or modern in date.	0.06m deep
308	Fill	Mid to light grey brown silty clay loam fill of ditch 307. Material derived from the feature edges and ground surface	0.06m thick
309	Cut	Cut of very shallow possible post hole which is located just to the north of ditch 307. Recorded as roughly circular and 0.41m long by 0.36m wide and 0.04m deep with concave shallow sides and a flat base. Probably forms part of fence line running alongside ditch 307 and associated with post hole 311	0.04m deep
310	Fill	Single fill of post hole 309, mid to light grey brown silty clay loam with occasional sub angular flints <0.04m	0.04m thick
311	Cut	Cut of post hole most likely associated with 307.	-
312	Fill	Upper fill of 311	-
313	Cut	Ditch which runs parallel to 307 and potentially forms part of a trackway leading away from farm buildings to the west	-
314	Fill	Fill of ditch 313	-
315	Made ground layer	Layer of redeposited chalk and silty clay mixed material which has been laid down following the removal of the subsoil and top of the natural geology at the southern end of the trench. Equal to 402 in Trench 4 to the west. This deposit seals 18th century pit 304.	0.30m thick

Trench 4	Dimensions :	26.5m by 1.8m by 0.55m	Ground surface level:	105.13 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	460205.17, 151740.75 460208.20, 151714.45		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
401	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.03–0.05m.	0–0.18	
402	Made ground layer	Mix of silty clay and redeposited chalk deposited in a series of lenses of redeposited material. A single sherd of medieval pottery was pressed into the surface of layer 403 from deposit 402, as was a fragment of burnt flint. 402 contained rare CBM (not retained).	0.18–0.50	
403	Natural	Clay with flints. Mid orange brown silty clay, high clay content with common flints 0.03m–0.10m. It is likely that the upper level of natural was removed/truncated	0.50m+	



		when the made-ground layer 402 was laid down, resulting in the partial truncation of feature 404.	
404	Cut	Pit located at the northern end of Trench 4, recorded as oval in shape and 1.2m long and 1.1m wide and containing the remains of a calf. Feature cleaned and recorded but not fully excavated.	Not fully excavated
405	Animal Bone Group	The partial remains of a calf burial within pit 404	Not fully excavated
406	Fill	Deliberate backfill of mid brown silty clay over animal remains 405. Staffordshire-type slipware recorded but not retained.	Not fully excavated

Trench 5	Dimensions :	28m by 1.8m by 0.56m	Ground surface level:	107.04 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	460178.02, 151661.73 460153.87, 151647.54		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
501	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.03–0.05m. seals 502	0–0.21	
502	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions >0.03m and small chalk flecks <0.01m. seals 503 and sealed by 501	0.21–0.42	
503	Natural	Clay with flints. Mid orange brown silty clay, high clay content with common flints 0.03m–0.10m. Sealed by 502.	0.42m+	
Comments: No archaeology observed				

Trench 6	Dimensions :	30m by 1.8m by 0.59m	Ground surface level:	107.77 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	460148.19, 151637.69 460120.14, 151625.03		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
601	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.03–0.05m. seals 602	0–0.23	
602	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions >0.03m and small chalk flecks <0.01m. seals 603 and sealed by 601	0.23–0.47	
603	Natural	Clay with flints. Mid orange brown silty clay, high clay content with common flints 0.03m–0.10m. sealed by 602.	0.47m+	
Comments: No archaeology observed				

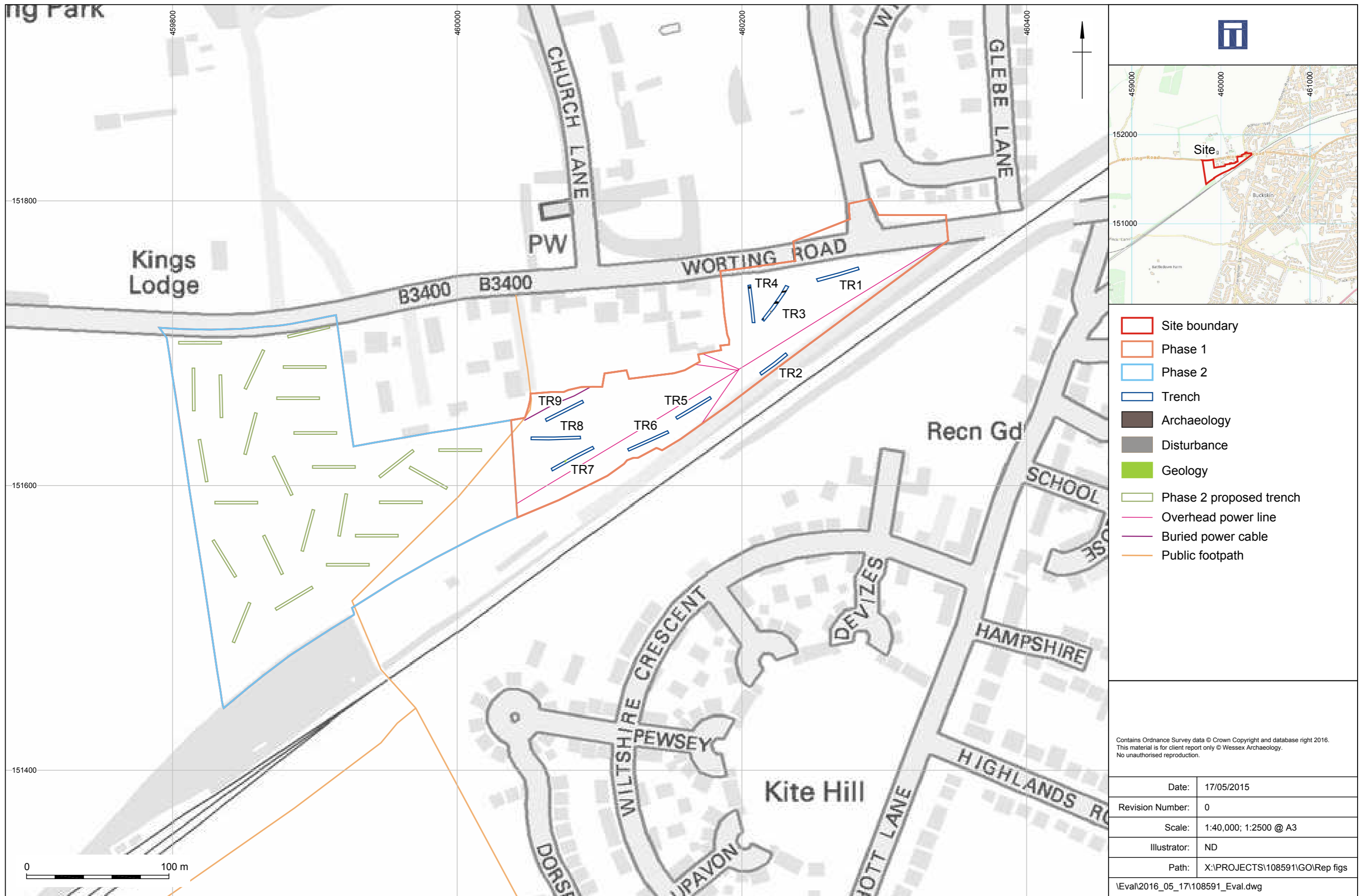
Trench 7	Dimensions :	33m by 1.8m by 0.46m	Ground surface level:	109.27 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	460095.61, 151626.69 460066.43, 151611.14		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
701	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.03m. seals 702	0–0.16	
702	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions >0.03m and small chalk flecks <0.01m. Seals 703 and sealed by 701	0.16–0.36	
703	Natural	Clay with flints. Mid orange brown silty clay, high clay content with common flints 0.03m–0.10m. Sealed by	0.36m+	



		702.	
704	Cut	Cut of probable tree throw or natural feature. Recorded as 1.6m by 0.57m and 0.20m deep, irregular in shape with concave sides	0.20m deep
705	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay fill of 704.	0.20m deep

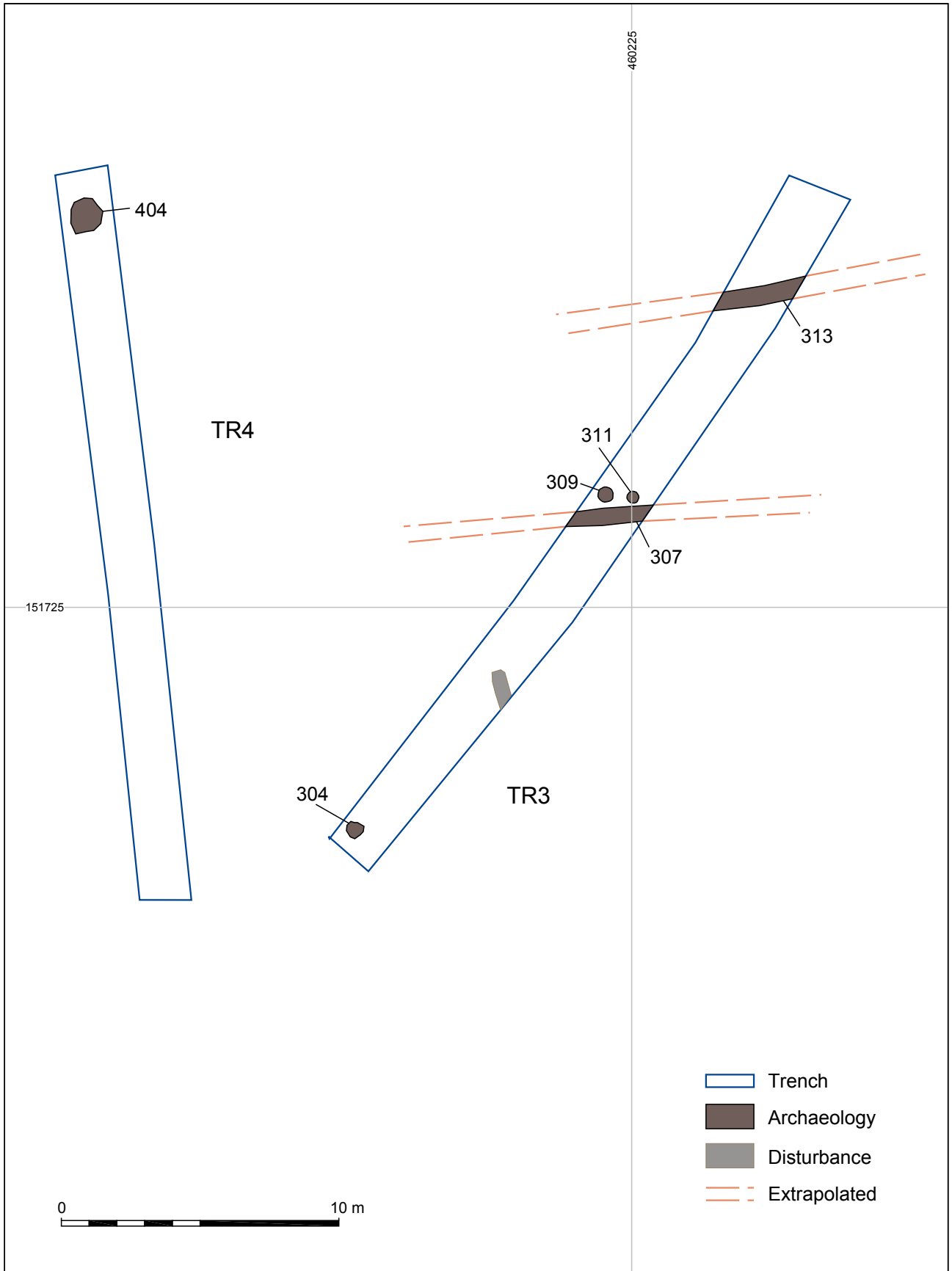
Trench 8	Dimensions :	34.5m by 1.8m by 0.42m	Ground surface level:	109.33 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	460051.91, 151633.18 460086.57, 151633.74		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
801	Topsoil	Topsoil and turf – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.03–0.05m. Seals 802	0–0.18	
802	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions >0.03m and small chalk flecks <0.01m. Seals 803 and sealed by 801	0.18–0.36	
803	Natural	Clay with flints. Mid orange brown silty clay, high clay content with common flints 0.03m–0.10m. Sealed by 802.	0.36m+	
Comments: No archaeology observed				



Trench 9	Dimensions :	29.2m by 1.8m b 0.45m	Ground surface level:	108.95 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	460062.29, 151646.02 460088.30, 151659.05		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
901	Topsoil	Topsoil and turf – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.03–0.05m. Seals 902	0–0.17	
902	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions >0.03m and small chalk flecks <0.01m. seals 903 and sealed by 901	0.17–0.43	
903	Natural	Clay with flints. Mid orange brown silty clay, high clay content with common flints 0.03m–0.10m. Sealed by 902.	0.43m+	
Comments: No archaeology observed				



Site location and proposed evaluation trenches

Figure 1



				
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Trenches 3 and 4

Figure 2



Plate 1: East facing representative section of Trench 3 (scale 1m)



Plate 2: South facing representative section of Trench 1 (scale 1m)


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Plate 3: East facing representative section of Trench 4 (scale 1m)



Plate 4: Trench 7 from the north-east (scale 2m, 1m)


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Plate 5: Trench 3 from the south-west, with 304 in foreground (scales 2m,1m)



Plate 6: Trench 4 from the south showing made-ground 402 in foreground (scale 2m, 1m)


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Plate 7: South-east facing section of pit 304 containing calf skeleton 305 (scale 0.5m)



Plate 8: Pit 404 containing calf skeleton 405, view from the south-west. (scale 0.5m)



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Plate 9: East facing section of ditch 307 and post hole 309 (scale 0.5m)

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