



# Swing Swang Lane Basingstoke Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Redrow Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 4.8 ha parcel of land located at Swing Swang Lane, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 7AN, centred on NGR 465598 152802. The works were undertaken in support of a planning application for residential development of the site.

This report sets out the results of the evaluation which consisted of 28 trenches located throughout the development area and equating to a 4% sample.

Six of the 28 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits. One small Middle to late Bronze Age pit and a Medieval lynchet were observed. The remaining archaeological features were recorded as undated, although worked flint and a single abraded pottery sherd indicate background prehistoric activity on the site. The undated features included a probable boundary ditch, a possible ditch, one gully and four discrete features, interpreted as pits.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the Redrow Homes Limited for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Simon Jane, Jason Shakespeare and Mike Dodds. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council, who monitored the project for Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Lee Newton, with the assistance of Steven Froud, Dudley Stanisforth, Amy Pannell, Kit Lavis, Chris Hambleton and Lynn Hume. This report was written by Lee Newton and edited by Jamie McCarthy and Ruth Panes. The project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Swing Swang Lane, Basingstoke, Hampshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Redrow Homes Limited (Basingstoke), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 4.8 ha parcel of land located at Swing Swang Lane, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 7AN ('the Site'). The evaluation area is centred on NGR 465598 152802 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.1 The proposed development comprises up to 100 residential dwellings with associated infrastructure, open green spaces and two access points along Basing Road.

1.1.2 A planning application (17/02846/OUT) submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, by Hampshire County Council (HCC), was granted 14/03/2019, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

*Condition 20 No development shall commence on site until an archaeological investigation of the site has been carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has first been submitted to and approved by in writing the Local Planning Authority. The results of the investigation shall inform mitigation required in connection with condition 21.*

*Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets in accordance with Policy EM11 of the Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011-2029. Details are required prior to the commencement of works in the absence of being provided to accompany the planning submission and given the early stage at which archaeological mitigation will be required.*

*Condition 21 No development shall commence on site until a programme of archaeological mitigation (if required) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of archaeological mitigation shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

*Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations in accordance with Policy EM11 of the Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011-2029. Details are required prior to the commencement of works in the absence of being provided to accompany the planning submission and given the early stage at which archaeological mitigation will be required.*

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), approved the WSI, prior to fieldwork commencing.



- 1.1.4 The evaluation comprising 28 trial trenches (4 % sample) was undertaken between 20th and 28th January 2020.

## 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

## 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The proposed evaluation area is located on a roughly triangular shaped parcel of land to the west of Swing Swang Lane, Basingstoke, Hampshire. It is currently presented as an open grass field with mature trees along the boundaries.
- 1.3.2 The northern boundary of the Site is demarcated by the Basingstoke to London railway line, with an industrial estate to the north of that, and modern housing estates to the north-east and west of the proposed development area. Swing Swang Lane forms the eastern boundary and Basing Road forms the southern boundary with the floodplain of the River Lodden immediately south of that.
- 1.3.3 Existing ground levels slope from a highest point of 87 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-west corner down to 75 m aOD along the south-east boundary.
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation with no recorded superficial deposits, although alluvium is present to the immediate south of the proposed development area (British Geological Survey online viewer, December 2019).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a Heritage Statement by Hampshire Estates and Development Services (HEDS 2019), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the proposed development. It was also concerned with addressing sub-sections b and c of Policy SS3.1 – Swing Swang Lane, Basingstoke, which specifically applies to the proposed development area. A summary of the results was presented in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a).

### 2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

#### *Geophysical Survey (2019)*

- 2.2.1 Wessex Archaeology (2020b) conducted a detailed gradiometer survey covering 2ha of the proposed development area. The survey has demonstrated the presence of anomalies of potential archaeological interest.
- 2.2.2 The anomalies identified as being of archaeological origin are two curvilinear anomalies (4000 on **Figure 1**), a north-west to south-east linear (4001 on **Figure 1**) and numerous pit-like features. One of the curvilinear features is interpreted as tentative based on the survey results but does have a central anomaly which could represent a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow or an Iron Age round house with a central pit. Given that evidence for similar features have been located during excavations nearby, it is considered tentative but possible. The eastern half of the field presents the best archaeological potential while the



west of the field, bisected by a modern service (4003 on **Figure 1**), shows more evidence for modern disturbance, though this may mask the presence of anomalies of archaeological interest.

## 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

### *Palaeolithic (970,000–9500 BC)*

- 2.3.1 Although no finds from this period have been made within the Site or the wider study area (of the Heritage Statement) find spots of individual handaxes have been made to the south and west. It is assumed that the river valleys served as major transit routes.

### *Mesolithic and Neolithic (8500–2200 BC)*

- 2.3.2 No finds from either period have been made within the Site or the wider study area, although stray finds of Mesolithic date have been found on the south terrace of the River Lodden and Neolithic finds outside the study area suggest that the terraces on either side of the River Lodden were favoured areas for activity.

### *Bronze Age (2200–700 BC)*

- 2.3.3 The earliest evidence of settlement within the study area comes from Cowdreys Down to the north-east of the Site. The ploughed-out remains of five round barrows, surviving as ring ditches, were recorded. Three ring ditches were dated to the Early Bronze Age (2200–1600 BC) (55778-80), and two to the Late Bronze Age (1100-700 BC) (55781-2). A secondary burial also dated to the Early Bronze Age was recovered from ring ditch 55778. The remains of a hut circle (55783) dating to the Late Bronze Age were recorded as well as a circular post-built structure (55784) of similar date, which was located to the north of the former barrows along with a complex of intercutting pits recorded as shallow quarries (55785). Stray finds of pottery and animal bone were recovered from all contexts.

### *Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)*

- 2.3.4 Old Basing, 120 m to the south-east of the study area, is an Iron Age Hillfort at its inception, along with Oliver's Battery sited 1 km to the north-east. The Cowdreys Down excavations found settlement continued into this period with a Late Iron Age (100 BC – AD 43) enclosure ditch (55786) harbouring two pits, and thought to contain further settlement evidences, which were not explored due to time constraints. Late Iron Age field system ditches (55787) were recorded along with shallow pits interpreted as quarry hollows, and an infant burial (55789).

### *Romano-British (AD 43–410)*

- 2.3.5 The excavation at Cowdreys Down saw a continuation of settlement types into the Romano-British period with an enclosure (55790) containing a probable settlement site enclosing an area of 55 by 75 m. The northern corner of the enclosure contained an adult and an infant burial, while a large number of post holes were also excavated which failed to provide either dating evidence or resolve into identifiable patterns. A pit complex (55792) within the enclosure was interpreted as quarrying. Associated field boundary ditches were also noted to the east of the enclosure (55791).

### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)*

- 2.3.6 At Cowdreys Down a number of timber-framed buildings (55796 and 55799), along with a sunken-floored building, a further timber-framed building and a pit (55805) are ascribed to this period. A second settlement at Riverdene (Hall-Torrance and Weaver 2003), 410 m to the south-west of the study area, is sited on similar topography to Cowdreys Down with both being located on high ground overlooking the Lodden Valley.



2.3.7 The village of Old Basing, located c. 100 m east of the study area, was founded in the 8th century.

*Medieval (AD 1066–1500)*

2.3.8 Although no medieval archaeological assets have been recorded within the proposed development area or the wider study area, two medieval castles were built, at Basing to the immediate south-east of the Site and at Oliver's Castle to the north-east.

*Post-Medieval (AD 1500-1800)*

2.3.9 Basing House, built on the site of an Iron Age hillfort and its incorporated medieval castle in 1531, is located on the south-east edge of the study area and the curtilage of the Scheduled Monument (1001961) established around it extends into the study area itself. The Site, being proximate to the medieval core of Old Basing, is likely to have formed part of the open field systems encircling the village and it is considered unlikely that any structures were built here during this period.

2.3.10 An aerial photograph held by HCC (run8e111) shows the Site to be crossed by a number of linear features. Re-assessment of interpretation suggests they are more likely to be post-medieval or modern field drainage ditches than previously considered ploughed-out remains of lynchets from a medieval field system (36049).

2.3.11 The Dovecote at Basing House (2470), which is a Grade II\* Listed Building located 375 m to the south-east of the Site, and a retaining wall on the south-south-west side of an earthen bank adjoining the bothy at Basing House (52540), located 400 m to the south-east of the Site both date from the 16th century.

2.3.12 Between 1643 and 1645 Basing House was besieged by Parliamentary Forces as part of the English Civil war (1642-51). It is possible that some of the Site was occupied by besieging forces at that time and stray finds from this period may be found there. These finds may also include structural remains, including such elements as camps, batteries and/or trenches of the besieging forces, as the Site is located on elevated land potentially overlooking Basing House.

*Modern (AD 1800–present)*

2.3.13 The medieval open field, in which the Site is located, was enclosed at the beginning of the 19th century and the construction of the railway in the 1840s created the triangular shaped plot of land present today.

2.3.14 Between 1835 and 1836 Basingstoke Workhouse (55362) was built to the immediate west of the Site by Samuel Kempthorne to accommodate 400 people. An infirmary for the elderly (55363) was built 120 m north-west of the Workhouse in 1879. Three Grade II Listed Buildings are located within the village of Old Basing and situated in the south-east corner of the study area, which also relate to this period (2591, 2593 and 2594).

2.3.15 The Site continued to be farmed as an enclosed field throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries. The Workhouse was re-developed as a hospital (now known as the Hampshire Clinic), whilst the Workhouse Infirmary site was re-developed for modern housing in the late 1990s (Cowdrey Heights).



### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

#### **3.2 General objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

#### **3.3 Site-specific objectives**

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (REF.), site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a) were:

- To test the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) and confirm where possible the nature and date of the identified anomalies;
- To establish whether the anomalies relate to settlement, English Civil War activities or some other purpose such as land division;
- To examine the extent and significance of any archaeological remains on the site; and
- To examine the artefactual and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits.

### **4 METHODS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

## 4.2 Fieldwork methods

### *General*

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though trenches 1, 21 and 28 had to be slightly moved from their original positions because of on-site obstacles such as located services, boreholes and a public footpath (**Fig. 1**).
- 4.2.2 28 trial trenches, each measuring approximately 30 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

### *Recording*

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

## 4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).



#### 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council.

### 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

#### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Six of the 28 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains, while fairly scant, are present across the site (**Fig. 1**).
- 5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.
- 5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

#### 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The topsoil throughout the Site consisted of a mid grey/brown silty clay containing sparse rounded and sub-rounded small chalk fragments and rare sub-angular and angular small flint fragments. This was usually between 0.2m and 0.3m in depth.
- 5.2.2 In some trenches the topsoil overlay a colluvial subsoil. Where present, this consisted of a mid red/brown silty clay containing sparse rounded and sub-angular small chalk fragments and sparse to common sub-angular and sub-rounded medium-sized flint fragments. The subsoil varied in depth from 0.4m to 0.24m, although was 0.28m deep where it filled the lynchet in Trench 7.
- 5.2.3 The underlying bedrock throughout the Site consisted of a fairly loose, weathered chalk containing occasional large flint nodules. This also contained patches of mid brown silty clay and light yellow/brown clay striations which followed a north-east/south-west alignment. These patterns are typical of glacial scarring.
- 5.2.4 The top of the chalk bedrock also contained tree and shrub throw holes in many of the excavated trenches. In particular Trench 15 contained an example (**Plate 1**) which was identified in the geophysical survey as possible archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

#### 5.3 Bronze Age (2200 - 700 BC)

- 5.3.1 Trench 22 contained a small, sub-circular pit, **2204 (Figures 1 and 2)**, which measured 0.5m x 0.25m x 0.12m deep, although part of the feature had been truncated by a later pit **2206**. **2204** had moderately-sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single, dark brown, silty clay deliberate backfill which contained undiagnostic flint and one sherd of probable Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery.

#### 5.4 Medieval (1066-1600 AD)

- 5.4.1 Trench 7 contained the remains of a probable lynchet, **704**, aligned north-east/south-west following the slope of the hillside and measuring 7.45m wide (**Figure 1, Plate 2**). Although undated in this instance, such features represent the remains of agricultural terraces and date to the Middle Ages.

## 5.5 Uncertain date

- 5.5.1 Trench 10 contained the terminus of a possible gully, **1003**. This was aligned north-south and measured 1.3m long x 0.26m wide and 0.19m deep, although the gully continued to the north beneath the edge of the trench. **1003** had concave, moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with **1004**, naturally-deposited mid brown silty clay containing common flint nodules.
- 5.5.2 Trench 12 contained **1203**, a sub-oval pit measuring 2.37m long x 0.82m wide and 0.54m deep, although part of this feature was obscured beneath the edge of the trench so the true dimensions will be larger. **1203** had moderately-sloping sides and a concave base and contained two fills, **1204** and **1205**. The lower of these, **1204**, was a primary fill 0.2m deep and consisting of a light yellow/brown silty clay containing occasional sub-angular chalk fragments. This fill was only identified along the ESE edge of the feature. The later fill, **1205**, consisted of a dark brown silty clay containing occasional sub-angular chalk and flint fragments (**Plate 3**). This was 0.54m deep and may indicate a deliberate backfill.
- 5.5.3 **1206** was a north-east/south-west aligned linear feature measuring 1.55m wide and 0.44m deep, a 1.8m long portion of which was visible within Trench 12 (**Figure 2, Plate 5**). **1206** had concave, moderately sloping sides and an irregular base and matched an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). This survey suggested the feature only extended a short distance either side of the trench. **1206** contained a single secondary fill, **1207**, a mid brown silty clay containing common large, sub-angular chalk fragments and flint nodules. Fill **1207** contained worked flint and animal bone.
- 5.5.4 Trench 19 contained **1903**, a north-west/south-east aligned ditch measuring 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep, a 2.87m long section of which was exposed in the trench. The geophysical survey traced this feature for approximately 70m (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). **1903** had moderately-sloping, concave sides and a concave base and contained a singly secondary fill, **1904**. This consisted of a mid brown silty clay containing occasional sub-angular chalk fragments and flint nodules. Fill **1904** contained worked flint, burnt flint and animal bone. Cut **1903** was also present in Trench 24 as **2410**.
- 5.5.5 Trench 22 contained **2206**, a sub-circular pit measuring 0.98m x 0.38m x 0.52m deep, although part of this feature lay outside of the trench. **2206** had concave, moderately-sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill, **2207**. This consisted of a dark brown silty clay containing common flint nodules. This deliberate backfill was similar to that of pit **2204** which **2206** cut. The general similarity and proximity of these two features may place **2206** within the Iron Age along with **2204**.
- 5.5.6 Trench 24 contained **2404**, a north-west/south-east aligned gully measuring 0.3m wide x 0.21m deep, a 1.12m portion of which was revealed within the trench. The feature had steeply-sloping, concave sides and a concave base and contained a single secondary fill, **2405**. This consisted of a mid yellow/brown silty clay containing frequent sub-angular chalk fragments.
- 5.5.7 **2404** was cut by **2406**, a sub-circular pit measuring 0.75m x 0.2m x 0.15m deep with moderately-sloping, concave sides and a concave base. These features are 'as excavated' however, since a portion of **2406** lies outside the confines of the trench. This feature contained a single, secondary fill, **2407**, a dark grey/brown silty clay. Although undated, the similarity of **2406** to Iron Age pit **2204** is notable.



- 5.5.8 **2406** had an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with **2408**, a sub-circular posthole measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.14m deep with gently-sloping, concave sides and a concave base. **2408** was filled with **2409**, a dark grey/brown silty clay.
- 5.5.9 Trench 24 also contained **2410**, a north-west/south-east aligned ditch (**Figure 2, Plate 4**). This feature was also excavated in Trench 19 as **1903 (Figure 1)**. **2410** had moderately-sloping sides and a concave base and measured approximately 2m wide and 0.5m deep, a 1.8m length of the feature being visible within the trench. **2410** contained a single, naturally-deposited fill numbered **2411** and consisting of a mid brown silty clay containing occasional sub-angular chalk fragments. A small fragment of prehistoric pottery recovered from this feature is likely to be residual, although worked flint and burnt flint were also recovered from this fill.

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

*Mark Stewart, Lorrain Higbee and Grace Jones*

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation.

### 6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Three sherds of pottery were recovered. Prehistoric material comprises a flint-tempered body sherd of probable Middle to Late Bronze Age date from pit 2204, and a small abraded body sherd in a glauconitic sandy fabric of later prehistoric date, from ditch 2410. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery – a Surrey-Hampshire border white ware with green glaze, of 16th to 17th century date, came from topsoil 1801.

### 6.3 Flint

- 6.3.1 A total of 32 pieces of worked flint was recovered. Most of the flint is in a similar fresh condition with only slight edge damage. It is all patinated a mottled blue and white, except for a piece from the topsoil and one small chip in 2411. These are a grey-brown/black colour but others show a hint of light grey. Where present the cortex is a thick white; it is likely to have derived from the local chalk. The majority of pieces are secondary flakes, typically rather squat and thick; tertiary flakes and chips/shatter were recorded from ditch 2410 and ditch 1903. The flakes are broadly of prehistoric date.
- 6.3.2 One (overshot) blade from ditch 2410 (fill 2411), a thick blade with several dorsal blade scars from ditch 1206 (fill 1207) and a 'Flanc De Nucleus' from a bladelet core derived from the topsoil (2701) are all examples of technology typical of pre-Bronze Age periods and are likely to be Neolithic. The piece from 1207 has blade removals from two opposing platforms (bipolar) and this is more common from the Mesolithic but the platforms are damaged/missing so the degree of preparation is unclear. It is difficult to ascertain whether any of this material is contemporary with the (otherwise undated) features in which they were found but their condition and relative frequency would perhaps allow for this. Alternatively, they may derive from (perhaps several) phases of earlier activity but, given that they do not show signs of having been moved or exposed much, that activity would presumably have been proximate.
- 6.3.3 Burnt flint (153 g) was recorded from ditches 1904 and 2410. This material type is intrinsically undatable, but is frequently associated with prehistoric activity.



## 6.4 Animal bone

6.4.1 A total of 14 fragments (or 69 g) of animal bone came from ditches located in trial trenches 12 and 19. The poorly preserved bones are associated with prehistoric flintwork. A fragment of cattle-sized long bone shaft came from ditch 1206 and a cattle radius shaft from ditch 1903.

**Table 1** Quantification of finds (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Context	Pottery		Flint	Burnt flint		Animal bone	
	No.	Wg (g)	No.	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)
1207			1			1	3
1801	1	6					
1904			9	5	78	13	66
2205	1	7	2				
2411	1	1	19	2	75		
2701			1				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>69</b>

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

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

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were met and the work confirmed the potential for archaeological deposits as demonstrated by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

8.1.2 Remains were well-preserved where present and were located throughout the Site. Although largely undated, where dating evidence was obtained, the remains suggested background prehistoric activity.

8.1.3 Aside from one sherd of post-Medieval pottery of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date recovered from the topsoil of Trench 18, there was no evidence of archaeological remains observed from the English Civil war period (1642-51).

### 8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The evaluation largely confirmed the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). However, not all the features identified therein as possible archaeology were detected during the evaluation. Trenches 26 and 27 confirmed the absence of anomaly 4000, while trenches 19 and 24 confirmed the presence of anomaly 4001.

## 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code A2019.97. Deposition of any





finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

## **9.2 Preparation of the archive**

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

## **9.3 Selection policy**

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

## **9.4 Security copy**

9.4.1 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.

## **9.5 OASIS**

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.



10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

## **10.2 Third party data copyright**

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



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Easting 465459.20		Northing 152828.55		m OD 85.52
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a well-defined level plough horizon onto the underlying chalk. Sparse rooting from above grass and scrub. Sparse 5% Incls of chalk, rounded and sub rounded <= 40 mm and rare 1% incls of sub-angular and angular flint <= 40 mm in size	0.00 - 0.20
102		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with sparse 5% incls of rounded and sub-angular chalk incls smaller or equal to 30 cm in size. Sparse incls of natural flint sub-angular and sub rounded smaller or equal to 70 cm in size. The sub soil is likely colluvium deposit (?).	0.20 - 0.29
103		Natural	Chalk bedrock, white with light yellowish brown mottling and occasional patches of pea grit. The mottling is from periglacial striping running in a NE to SW direction down slope.	0.29+

Trench No 2		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Easting 465489.47		Northing 152820.07		m OD 84.80
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a well-defined level plough horizon onto the underlying chalk. Sparse rooting from above grass and scrub. Sparse 5% Incls of chalk, rounded and sub rounded <= 40 mm and rare 1% incls of sub-angular and angular flint <= 40 mm in size.	0.00 - 0.26
202		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with sparse 5% incls of rounded and sub-angular chalk incls <= 40 mm in size. Sparse incls of natural flint sub-angular and sub rounded <= 70 mm in size.	0.26 - 0.35



203		Natural	Chalk bedrock, white with light yellowish brown mottling and occasional patches of pea grit.	0.35+
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Trench No 3		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m
Easting 465474.53		Northing 152788.10		m OD 82.70
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a well-defined level plough horizon onto the underlying chalk. Sparse rooting from above grass and scrub. Sparse 5% Incls of chalk, rounded and sub rounded <= 40 mm and rare 1% incls of sub-angular and angular flint <= 40 mm in size.	0.00 - 0.24
302		Natural	Chalk bedrock, white with light yellowish brown mottling and occasional patches of pea grit.	0.24+

Trench No 4		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.57 m
Easting 465516.98		Northing 152819.36		m OD 84.56
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a well-defined level plough horizon onto the underlying chalk. Sparse rooting from above grass and scrub. Sparse 5% Incls of chalk, rounded and sub rounded <= 40 mm and rare 1% incls of sub-angular and angular flint <= 40 mm in size.	0.00 - 0.25
402		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with sparse 5% incls of rounded and sub-angular chalk incls <= 40 mm in size. Sparse incls of natural flint sub-angular and sub rounded <= 70 mm in size.	0.25 - 0.41
403		Natural	Chalk bedrock, white with light yellowish brown mottling and occasional patches of pea grit.	0.41+



Trench No 5		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 465518.80		Northing 152789.88		m OD 82.36
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a clear wall defined horizon onto the underlying chalk natural. Sparse rooting from above grass and scrub. Sparse 5% rounded and sub rounded chalk Inc's <= 50 mm. Rare 1% flint Inc's sub-angular and sub rounded <= 40 km in size.	0.00 - 0.30
502		Natural	Chalk natural with light yellowish brown mottling and occasional pea grit.	0.30+

Trench No 6		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 465506.33		Northing 152748.98		m OD 78.80
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil with a clear level plough horizon straight onto the underlying chalk natural. Sparse rooting from above grass and scrub. Sparse 5% incl's of round and sub-angular chalk <= 50 mm. Rare 2 % flint incl's angular and sub angular, <= 50 mm in size.	0.00 - 0.30
602		Natural	Clean white chalk bedrock with light yellowish brown bottling and occasional pea grit.	0.30+

Trench No 7		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m
Easting 465526.77		Northing 152749.52		m OD 78.42
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil with straight well defined horizon with underlying chalk and subsoil where a lynched crosses the trench. Sparse 6 % chalk incl's sub rounded and sub angular. frequent rooting from grass and scrub on surface.	0.00 - 0.30



702		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with sparse 5% incls of rounded and sub-angular chalk incls smaller or equal to 30 cm in size. Sparse incls of natural flint sub-angular and sub rounded smaller or equal to 70 cm in size. Where the colluvium survives in trenches show the upper slope of lynchet, the lower slopes possibly being ploughed out, with topsoil straight onto natural, prior to the top of the next lynchet and further sub soil colluvium.	0.30 - 0.58
703		Natural	Chalk bedrock with periglacial striping and occasional large flint nodules.	0.30+
704	705	Lynchet	Cut of lynchet aligned NE-SW, 7.45m wide	
705	704	Secondary fill	Subsoil fill of lynchet.	

<b>Trench No 8</b>		<b>Length 30 m</b>	<b>Width 1.90 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.30 m</b>
<b>Easting 465552.28</b>		<b>Northing 152771.08</b>		<b>m OD 80.23</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
801		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay, friable, common inclusions of flint and chalk lumps. Crop topped with rooting. No sub soil	0.00 - 0.30
802		Natural	Chalk	0.30+

<b>Trench No 9</b>		<b>Length 30 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.30 m</b>
<b>Easting 465567.13</b>		<b>Northing 152769.07</b>		<b>m OD 79.56</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
901		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay containing frequent small chalk fragments	0.00 - 0.25
902		Natural	Weathered chalk containing glacial scarring	0.25+

<b>Trench No 10</b>		<b>Length 30 m</b>	<b>Width 1.90 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.25 m</b>
<b>Easting 465554.14</b>		<b>Northing 152790.38</b>		<b>m OD 81.64</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
1001		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay, friable, crop topped, inclusions of flecks of chalk and small stones, common. No sub soil	0.00 - 0.25
1002		Natural	Chalk	0.25+
1003	1004	Possible gully terminal	Linear terminal with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.26 m. Depth: 0.19 m.	



1004	1003	Fill	Mid brown silty clay with silt clay, common lumps of flint, unworked inclusions	
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Trench No 11		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.36 m
Easting 465566.88		Northing 152811.93		m OD 82.62
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Mid brown silt clay, friable, crop topped, with rooting. Occasional lumps of flint and chalk	0.00 - 0.17
1102		Subsoil	Orange brown, silty clay. Common lumps of flint and chalk inclusions	0.17 - 0.25
1103		Natural	Chalk	0.25+

Trench No 12		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 465583.33		Northing 152836.44		m OD 83.29
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Mid brown silt clay, friable, crop topped with rooting.	
1202		Natural	Chalk.	
1203	1204, 1205	Pit	Sub-oval pit with moderate, stepped sides and a concave base. Length: 2.37 m. Width: 0.82 m. Depth: 0.54 m.	
1204	1203	Primary fill /possible reworked interface between [1203] and (1205)	Light brown with yellow hue silty clay with occasional fine to coarse poorly sorted sub-angular chunks of chalk inclusions	
1205	1203	Secondary fill	Dark brown with mid brown mottling silty clay with occasional fine to coarse poorly sorted sub-angular chunks of chalk and flint inclusions	
1206	1207	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.55 m. Depth: 0.44 m.	
1207	1206	Secondary fill of ditch [1206]	Mid brown silty clay with common large poorly sorted sub-angular chunks of chalk and flint inclusions. Archaeological components: One piece struck flint, one piece animal bone, highly abraded	





Trench No 13		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.20 m
Easting 465594.80		Northing 152811.98		m OD 81.66
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Mid brown silt clay, friable, crop topped with rooting. No subsoil.	0.00 - 0.20
1302		Chalk	Chalk	0.20+

Trench No 14		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.26 m
Easting 465603.54		Northing 152772.73		m OD 78.54
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam with common sub-rounded chalk inclusions, 2-20mm. Greater concentration of chalk towards lower horizon.	0.00 - 0.24
1402		Natural	Chalk with patches of pale brown silty clay with flint inclusions.	0.24+

Trench No 15		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.26 m
Easting 465609.18		Northing 152760.61		m OD 77.21
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of flint and lumps of chalk. No subsoil, crop topped	0.00 - 0.26
1502		Natural	Chalk	0.26+

Trench No 16		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.28 m
Easting 465654.67		Northing 152775.99		m OD 76.33
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of flint and lumps of chalk, crop topped with rooting. No subsoil	0.00 - 0.20
1602		Natural	Chalk.	0.20+

Trench No 17		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 465645.88		Northing 152829.83		m OD 80.58
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1701		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of flint and lumps of chalk. No subsoil	0.00 - 0.30
1702		Natural	Chalk	0.30+



Trench No 18		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.32 m
Easting 465623.29		Northing 152850.95		m OD 82.66
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1801		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of flint and lumps of chalk. No subsoil	0.00 - 0.20
1802		Natural	Chalk	0.20+

Trench No 19		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.32 m
Easting 465682.78		Northing 152868.18		m OD 80.81
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of flint and lumps of chalk. No subsoil	0.00 - 0.28
1902		Natural	Chalk.	0.28+
1903	1904	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.87 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	
1904	1903	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse poorly sorted sub-angular chunks of chalk and flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Struck and burnt flint, and heavily abraded animal bone	

Trench No 20		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.36 m
Easting 465680.99		Northing 152845.46		m OD 79.75
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of flint and lumps of chalk. No subsoil	0.00 - 0.20
2002		Natural	Chalk	0.20+

Trench No 21		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.31 m
Easting 465697.67		Northing 152827.03		m OD 77.83
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2101		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of flint and lumps of chalk. No subsoil.	0.00 - 0.27
2102		Natural	Chalk.	0.27+



Trench No 22		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.55 m
Easting 465690.60		Northing 152795.36		m OD 75.89
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2201		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of flint and lumps of chalk, crop topped with rooting	0.00 - 0.28
2202		Subsoil	Orange-brown silty clay, common lumps of chalk and flint, just a thin lens of subsoil	0.28 - 0.42
2203		Natural	Chalk bedrock	0.42+
2204	2205	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.25 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	
2205	2204	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with silt, clay, common lumps of flint and small stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Pot sherd	
2206	2207	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.98 m. Width: 0.38 m. Depth: 0.62 m.	
2207	2206	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with common lumps of stone and flint, inclusions	

Trench No 23		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 465724.83		Northing 152813.68		m OD 75.61
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2301		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, occasional small stones and lumps of chalk and flint, crop topped and rooting, no subsoil at bottom of the slope, straight onto chalk.	0.00 - 0.25
2302		Natural	Chalk bedrock.	0.25+

Trench No 24		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 465728.12		Northing 152831.91		m OD 76.54
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam. Frozen so compact but loose when thawed. No finds. Occasional coarse to small flint inclusions. Lots of rooting. Clear horizons	0.00 - 0.26



2402		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Friable. No finds. Frequent fine to coarse S / A flint and chalk inclusions. Clear horizons. Subsoil only present at East end of trench, which is at the bottom of the hill.	0.26 - 0.35
2403		Natural	Light brownish yellow, composed of a mix of areas of dense chalk and areas of "brashy" chalk with silty sand dispersed throughout. Frequent coarse to medium S / A flint inclusions. No finds. Horizon with (2402) clear	0.35+
2404	2405	Gully	Linear gully with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.12 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	
2405	2404	Secondary fill	Mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent fine sub-angular chalk inclusions	
2406	2407	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.75 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	
2407	2406	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	
2408	2409	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.20 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	
2409	2408	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	
2410	2411	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 2.02 m. Depth: 0.49 m.	
2411	2410	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse poorly sorted sub-angular chunks of chalk inclusions. Archaeological components: Worked & burnt flint // 1 small pot sherd	

<b>Trench No 25</b>		<b>Length 30 m</b>		<b>Width 1.90 m</b>		<b>Depth 0.60 m</b>	
<b>Easting 465736.06</b>			<b>Northing 152851.33</b>			<b>m OD 77.26</b>	
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth BGL</b>	
2501		Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay, friable, crop topped, occasional inclusions of small stones and lumps of chalk and flint			0.00 - 0.28	
2502		Subsoil	Orange-brown silty clay, occasional small stones and lumps of chalk and flint			0.28 - 0.32	
2503		Natural	Chalk bedrock.			0.32+	



Trench No 26		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 465757.57		Northing 152853.10		m OD 76.18
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam. Frozen so compact but loose when thawed. No finds. Occasional coarse to small flint inclusions. Lots of rooting. Clear horizons.	0.00 - 0.20
2602		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Friable. No finds. Frequent fine to coarse S / A flint and chalk inclusions. Clear horizons. Subsoil only present at East end of trench, which is at the bottom of the hill.	0.20 - 0.30
2603		Natural	Light brownish yellow, composed of a mix of areas of dense chalk and areas of "brashy" chalk with silty sand dispersed throughout. Frequent coarse to medium S / A flint inclusions. No finds. Horizon with (2602) clear.	0.30+

Trench No 27		Length 30 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.58 m
Easting 465747.10		Northing 152876.55		m OD 77.25
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2701		Topsoil	Mid brownish, silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of small stones and lumps of flint and chalk, crop topped.	0.00 - 0.32
2702		Subsoil	Orangey brown, friable, occasional inclusions of flint and lumps of chalk sub soil Peters out at south East end of trench, most probable due to the fact that field is on a slope	0.32 - 0.52
2703		Natural	Chalk bedrock	0.52+
2704	2705	Tree Throw	Shrub bowl	
2705	2704	Secondary Fill	Secondary Fill of shrub bowl	

Trench No 28		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 465801.65		Northing 152880.95		m OD 75.35
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam. Frozen so compact but loose when thawed. No finds. Occasional coarse to small flint inclusions. Lots of rooting. Clear horizons.	0.00 - 0.16



2802		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Friable. No finds. Frequent fine to coarse S / A flint and chalk inclusions. Clear horizons.	0.16 - 0.40
2803		Natural	Light brownish yellow, composed of a mix of areas of dense chalk and areas of "brashy" chalk with silty sand dispersed throughout. Frequent coarse to medium sub-angular flint inclusions. No finds. Horizon with (2802) clear	0.40+



## Appendix 2 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-385284

### Project details

Project name	Swing Swang Lane, Basingstoke Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Redrow Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 4.8 ha parcel of land located at Swing Swang Lane, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 7AN, centred on NGR 465598 152802. The works were undertaken in support of a planning application for residential development of the site. This report sets out the results of the evaluation which consisted of 28 trenches located throughout the development area and equating to a 4% sample. Six of the 28 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits. One small Middle to late Bronze Age pit and a Medieval lynchet were observed. The remaining archaeological features were recorded as undated, although worked flint and a single abraded pottery sherd indicate background prehistoric activity on the site. The undated features included a probable boundary ditch, a possible ditch, one gully and four discrete features, interpreted as pits.
Project dates	Start: 20-01-2020 End: 28-01-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	225901 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	225900 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	LYNCHET Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE OLD BASING Land at Swing Swang Lane, Basingstoke, Hampshire
Postcode	RG24 7AN



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Study area	4.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 465600 152800 50.934536427315 -1.33733016377 50 56 04 N 001 20 14 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 75m Max: 85m

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#### Project creators

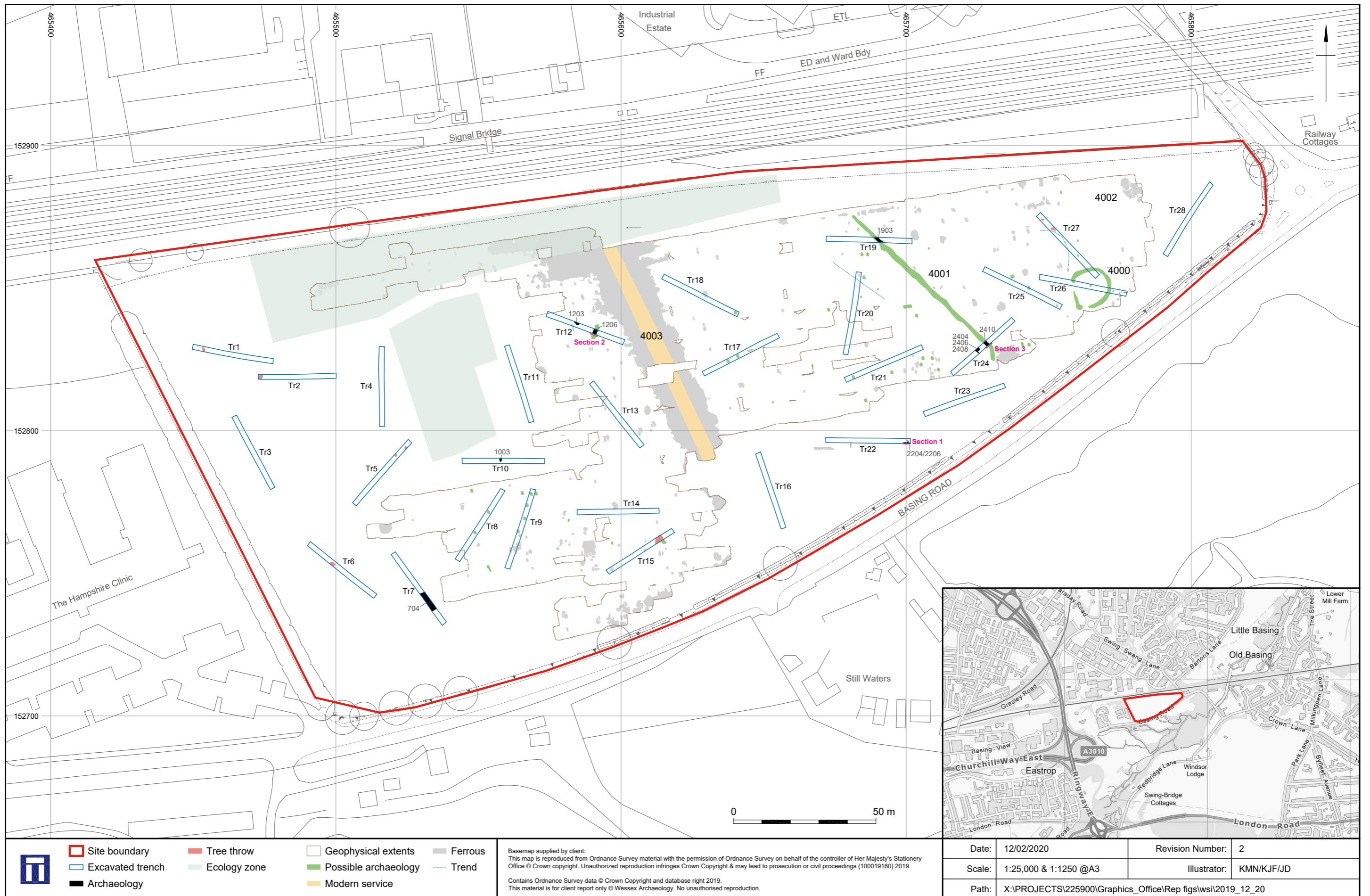
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Lee Newton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Redrow Homes

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#### Project bibliography 1

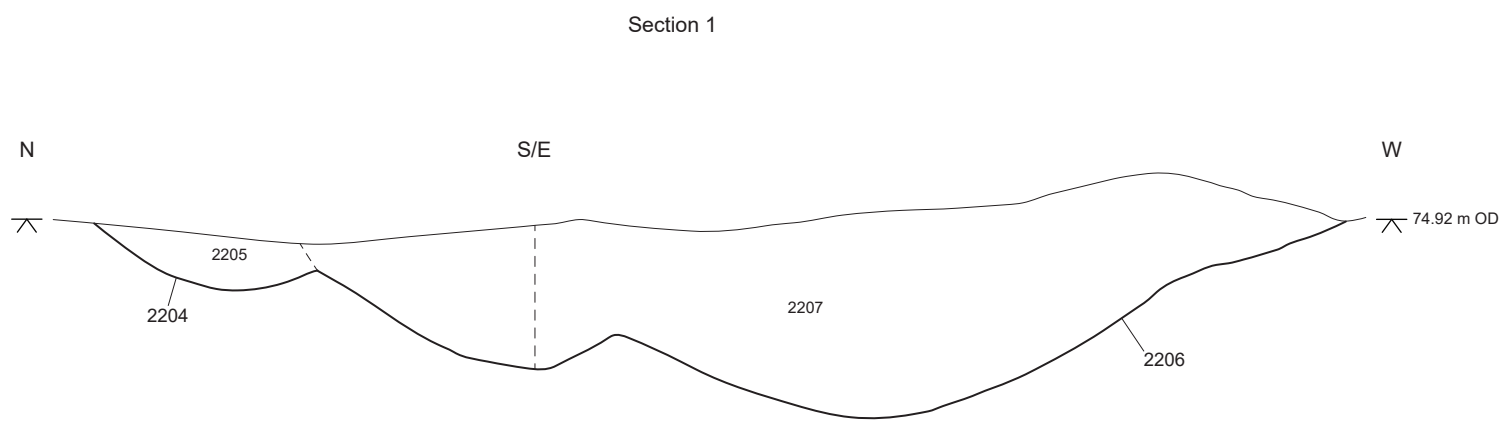
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Swing Swang Lane, Basingstoke, Hampshire Archaeological Evaluation
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Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 bound client report
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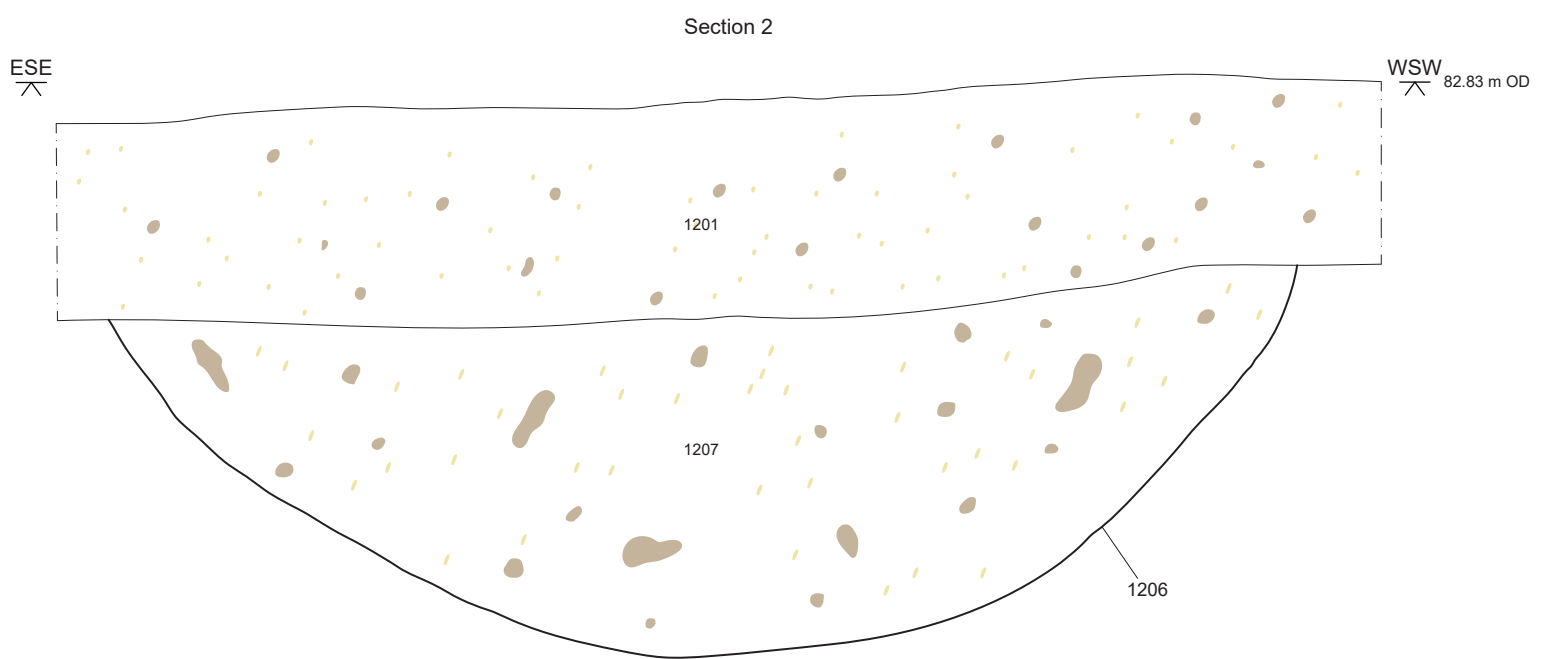


Site location, excavated trenches and geophysical survey results

Figure 1



Trench 22, west and north facing section of pits 2204 and 2206



Trench 12, north north east facing section of ditch 1206



Trench 24, north west facing section of ditch 2410

- Chalk
- Chalk and flint
- Flint



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Plate 1: Trench 15 from the north-east showing tree throw hole. Scales are 1m & 2m



Plate 2: Lynchets 704 from the north-east. Scale is 2m


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Plate 3: Pit 1203 from the south-west. Scale is 2m



Plate 4: Ditch 2410 from the north-west. Scale is 1m



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Plate 5: Linear feature 1206 from the north-east. Scale is 1m



Plate 6: Pits 2204 and 2206, view from the west. Scale is 0.5m

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