



Land between Anmore Road and Tanners Lane Denmead, Hampshire

Targeted Archaeological Excavation Report



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- Plate 4** Example of blank area, South-East facing Area 7, 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m scale



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) to undertake a number of small targeted archaeological excavations on land between Anmore Road and Tanners Lane, Denmead, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 466000 112200.

The targeted archaeological excavations were designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains in areas previously found to have archaeological potential following a trial trench evaluation in 2016. In total seven 10 m x 10 m areas were opened, yielding no archaeological remains. A single ceramic field drain was recorded in Area 2 and a series of rubble filled French type drains. Area 6 produced a single post-medieval in date ditch likely to be part of field division or drainage.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Persimmon Homes (South Coast) for commissioning the targeted archaeological excavation, in particular David Buczynskyj. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Tracy Matthews of Winchester City Council's Historic Environment Team, the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), who monitored the project for Winchester City Council.

The fieldwork was directed in two phases by Piotr Orczewski and Mike Cepak. This report was written by Mike Cepak and edited by Gareth Chaffey. The project was managed by Gareth Chaffey on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Land between Anmore Road and Tanners Lane Denmead, Hampshire

Targeted archaeological excavation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) ('the Client'), to undertake a targeted archaeological excavation of a 4.7 ha parcel of land located in on the north-eastern edge of Denmead, Hampshire, c. 3 km north-west of Waterlooville centred on NGR 466000 112200 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the erection of 91 residential units, associated public open space, residents car park, landscaping, access, car parking, partial realignment of road junction and associated works. A planning application (17/00335/FUL) submitted to Winchester City Council, was granted.
- 1.1.3 The aforementioned application is a re-submission of an earlier planning application (ref. 15/02714/FUL), which was supported by a staged programme of archaeological investigation. This comprised the preparation of a heritage statement, followed by a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2015a; 2015b; 2016a; 2016b).
- 1.1.4 Tracy Matthews of Winchester City Council's (WCC) Historic Environment Team (HET), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), issued a formal consultation response with regard to the current planning application on 22nd March 2017. This raised no objection in principle, and recommended that the following conditions were attached to any subsequent grant of planning consent:

No development/demolition or site preparation shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. No demolition/development or site preparation shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the LPA. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include:

- *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- *Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination*
- *Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)*

- *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

REASON: To mitigate the effect of the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations



And;

Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports and publication. The report shall be submitted to and approved by the local authority.

REASON:

To ensure that evidence from the historic environment contributing to our knowledge and understanding of our past is captured and made publicly available.

- 1.1.5 The consultation response also stated that ‘*In this instance a programme of targeted archaeological excavation is considered to form an appropriate mitigation strategy*’. It was subsequently confirmed through discussion with the WCC Archaeologist that the recommended programme of archaeological mitigation should consist of the targeted excavation of seven areas within the Site, to be targeted on the results of the preceding trial trench evaluation (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.6 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 2017). Tracy Matthews of Winchester City Council (WCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.7 The fieldwork was undertaken from 1-2 April 2019 and 5 August 2019 and coincided with phases of ecological clearance and the construction programme.
- 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 targeted excavation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.3 Location, topography and geology**
- 1.3.1 The targeted excavation area was located on the north-eastern edge of Denmead, Hampshire, c. 3 km north-west of Waterlooville (**Fig. 1**). The Site comprises an irregularly shaped, c. 4.7 ha parcel of land over three fields which are currently under arable cultivation. An additional c. 3 ha parcel of land to the north of the Site is proposed as Public Open Space (POS) for the development, with minimal intrusive works proposed.
- 1.3.2 The main Site is bounded to the north and east by arable land and to the south and west by the settlement of Denmead. The northern Site boundary is formed by Tanners Lane, the southern by Anmore Road, and the western boundary by Kidmore Lane in the north and a carpark and residential properties in the south. The proposed POS lies on the northern side of Tanners Lane, and comprises a single irregular shaped field. It is bounded by Kidmore Lane to the west, and by additional field to the north, east and south-west. Existing ground levels 49 m to 57 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology was mapped as Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel of the Lambeth Group. Superficial Head deposits of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel deposits are recorded in a small area in the north-east of the Site but no other superficial deposits are recorded across the remainder of the site (British Geological Survey online viewer).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Archaeological and historical background of the project was extensively covered in previous reports (most recent being Wessex Archaeology 2017) and as such only a brief summary will be offered below.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Geophysics

2.2.1 A detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken within the Site in August 2015 (WA 2015b). The survey covered an area of 4.7 ha, and its aim was to establish the presence or absence, extent and character of detectable archaeological features within the survey area. The detailed gradiometer survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest. The results of the geophysical survey are shown on **Figure 1**.

2.2.2 An east / west aligned linear anomaly, thought to be a probable historic field boundary ditch, was identified in the north-eastern field of the Site. The ditch joins up with an existing field boundary (which can be observed on the 1st Edition OS map of 1868; Wessex Archaeology 2015b, Figure 5) at the eastern Site limit. The wavy / sinuous character of the field boundaries observed to the east and the west of the Site indicate an earlier post-medieval (pre-Enclosure), or earlier, date may be likely.

2.2.3 A possible large demolished structure has been identified at the southern Site limit, with associated magnetic response. These responses are common where modern buildings have been demolished but as there is no evidence of such a structure on historic OS mapping, this feature must be treated as having archaeological potential. The dimensions of the anomaly indicate a structure of considerable size, alternatively several adjoining structures.

2.2.4 A small number of additional discrete anomalies representing possible archaeology were identified within the Site. Further features and trends related to historic cultivation and superficial geology have also been identified throughout the survey area.

Evaluation

2.2.5 A trial trench evaluation, consisting of 27 machine excavated trenches, was undertaken within the Site in February 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2016b). This was carried out as a pre-determination requirement associated with the preceding planning application (ref. 15/02714/FUL). The results of the evaluation and the location of the trial trenches are illustrated on **Figure 1**.

2.2.6 A small number of discrete pits and heavily truncated postholes were identified, predominately across the southern and central part of the proposed development typically presenting as circular or sub-circular shallow features filled with weathered topsoil with charcoal and occasional burnt flint inclusions. Only one of the excavated features, the base of a small and short lived hearth, produced pottery which was small and abraded which was dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. Several additional abraded prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered from subsoil deposits in adjacent trenches.

2.2.7 Three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered as unstratified or residual artefacts within trenches bordering Tanners Lane, towards the north of the proposed development. No features dating to this period were identified during the works.



- 2.2.8 Two specific geophysical anomalies were targeted during the evaluation and investigation proved these to be post-medieval/modern in origin. Although not depicted on the 1868-61 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, the presence of post-medieval tile as well as the feature still being partially extant, indicates that the field boundary within the northern part of Area A (Trench 8 and Trench 11, 1104) is of late post-medieval or 19th century date. Its alignment with the surrounding field system also suggests forms part the same phase of enclosure and agricultural exploitation. The Site lies outside the area formally enclosed by the 1810 Act of Inclosure and likely reflects earlier more informal post-medieval enclosure by landowners.
- 2.2.9 Several drainage grips, ceramic field drains and rubble and stone filled French drains were present across the proposed development and are all likely to be of post-medieval or modern origin.
- 2.2.10 At the southern end of the proposed development area, trenches targeted on a magnetic anomaly typical of a demolished building (Trench 23 and 25) found the remains of a north to south aligned wall, adjacent crude brick hardstanding and concentrations of rubble within overlying deposits of topsoil. A complete brick, taken as a sample from the wall in Trench 25 proved to be a machine-made, frogged brick of 19th or 20th century date.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric

- 2.3.1 The evidence for early prehistoric activity in the area is relatively sparse. The clay soils and relatively low-lying topography of the Site and its immediate environs are likely to have been less conducive towards substantial settlement in these periods, though some level of seasonal exploitation may well have occurred. As such the limited evidence within the site's vicinity is constricted to a single artefactual material dump of Mesolithic date, a number of Bronze Age burnt mounds and associated troughs as well as several Middle Bronze Age barrows.

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 2.3.2 There is substantial evidence relating to Romano-British activity within the wider area, again focused on the Forest Road sites (Wessex Archaeology 2015a; Wessex Archaeology 2016a). Middle and Late Iron Age activity is well documented in the form of settlement, agricultural and industrial and funerary features.

Medieval

- 2.3.3 No sites or findspots of Saxon date are recorded within the Study Area. The surrounding landscape in this period is thought to have comprised a mixture of heathland and downland, with woodland dominating the low-lying clays. As a result, it is considered that the Site and its immediate environs are unlikely to have been extensively settled, though the woodland may have been exploited for pasture and resource procurement.
- 2.3.4 The majority of medieval evidence within the Study Area comprises houses with medieval origins. Two farmhouses on Anmore Road at the southern edge of the Site have medieval dates.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.3.5 In the post-medieval period, the present village of Denmead was known as Barn Green and developed as a loose collection of scattered houses and cottages with no defined centre. The majority of evidence recorded in the local area for the post-medieval relates to historic buildings and farmsteads.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims and objectives

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- Excavate the archaeological resource within the Site, including clarifying the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains;
- Identify, within the constraints of the works, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
- Analyse and interpret the results; and
- To prepare a report on the results of the targeted excavation.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

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

- Provide an appropriate mitigation strategy in accordance with the formal consultation response of Winchester City Council's Historic Environment Team and Draft Planning condition;
- further investigate the findings of the earlier trial trench evaluation, which indicated activity of a dispersed nature across the Site, dating to the prehistoric period (and possibly other periods); and
- to record any associated remains which would be adversely affected by the implementation of the proposed development.

3.3 Introduction

3.3.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

3.4 Fieldwork methods

General

3.4.1 The targeted archaeological strip areas were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI.

3.4.2 Seven areas, each measuring approximately 10 m in length and 10 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.



- 3.4.3 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.
- 3.4.4 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, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 3.4.5 Strip areas completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Winchester City Council Archaeologist 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

- 3.4.6 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.
- 3.4.7 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.
- 3.4.8 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.

3.5 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 3.5.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). 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).

3.6 Monitoring

- 3.6.1 Tracy Matthews, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the targeted area excavation. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Winchester County Council.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A single post-medieval ditch, likely to be part of field division or drainage, was recorded in Area 6. The ditch was previously recorded in Trench 19 during the trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017). No other archaeological features or deposits were recorded.
-



4.1.2 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

4.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

4.2.1 All seven targeted areas displayed an identical natural deposit sequence comprising of, in order from ground level down, Topsoil, subsoil and natural layers. In every area the entire sequence was found to be between 0.30 – 0.40 m deep (**Plates 1 to 4**). All identified natural deposits were assigned their unique to their respective area sequence number (**Appendix 1**).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 No artefactual remains were recovered during the targeted excavation.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the works.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 Following the results of preceding trial trench evaluation, a total of seven archaeological excavations were investigated at targeted locations across the Site. A small number of discrete pits and heavily truncated postholes were identified across the central and southern parts of the Site, although only one of the excavated features produced contained datable material, namely Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery. The excavations were located in targeted areas in order to further identify archaeological features and to enhance the archaeological record.

7.1.2 The targeted excavations revealed a single archaeological feature. A post-medieval ditch was recorded in Area 6 and represents the same feature found in Trench 19 during the trial trench evaluation. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the works.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Winchester Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **WINCM:AY 588**. 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.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

8.2.1 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 Winchester Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).



8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **WINCM:AY 588**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

8.3 Selection policy

8.3.1 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.

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

8.5 OASIS

8.5.1 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.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

9.1.1 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.

9.1.2 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.

9.2 Third party data copyright

9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide



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APPENDICES

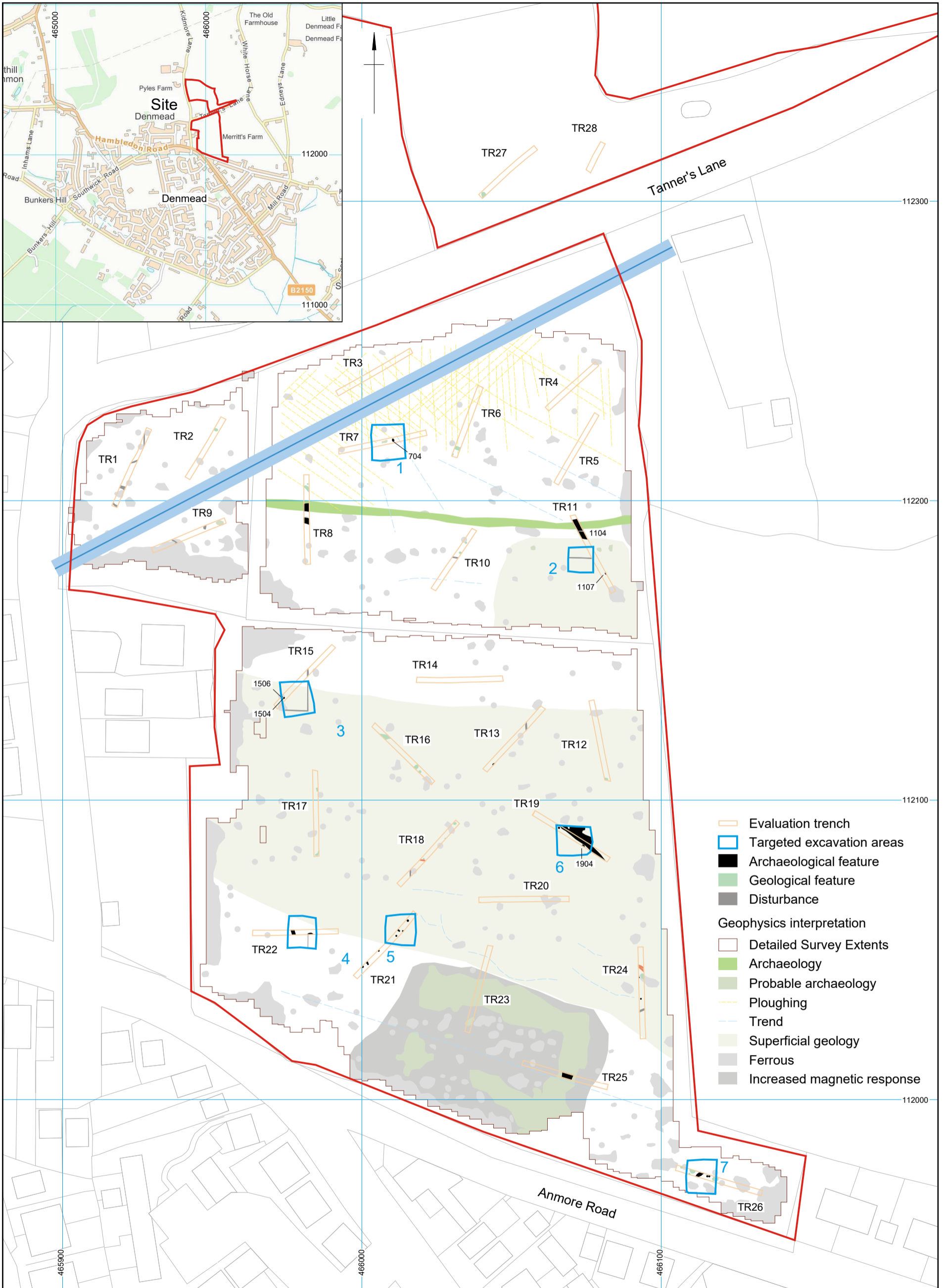
Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
101	Topsoil		Mostly removed in ecological turf strip, rich brown topsoil, heavy rooting and worm activity, almost gardenlike soil. Sub oval gravel <2% well sorted 1-8 cm across, mid-brown silty clay, moderately compacted.	0.00–0.03
102	Subsoil		Dark reddish-brown silty clay, heavy rooting and worm activity, mod compaction, <3% sub-angular gravel (from natural geology) 1-8 cm across, well sorted. Occasional patches of common chalk inclusions.	0.03–0.18
103	Natural		Light reddish-brown silty clay with patchy gravel <10% and chalk inclusions <5%. Patches of grey in places, mod to heavy compaction. No archaeology.	0.18 – 0.40+
201	Topsoil		Mostly removed in ecological turf strip, rich brown plough soil, heavy rooting and worm activity, almost garden soil like. Some sub oval gravel <2% well sorted 1-5 cm across. Moderately compacted mid brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.03
202	Subsoil		Dark reddish-brown silty clay, heavy root and worm activity, mod compaction <3% sub oval gravel (from natural geology) 1-5 cm across, well sorted. Occasional patches of common chalk inclusions (from natural geology).	0.03 – 0.10
203	Natural		Light reddish-brown silty clay with patchy gravel <10% and chalk <5%, moderate to heavy compaction. Single French drain recorded and no archaeology.	0.10 – 0.28+
301	Topsoil		Mostly removed in ecological turf strip, rich brown plough soil, heavy rooting and worm activity, almost garden soil like. Some sub oval gravel <2% well sorted 1-8 cm across. Moderately compacted mid brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.05
302	Subsoil		Dark reddish-brown silty clay, heavy root and worm activity, mod compaction <3% sub oval gravel (from natural geology) 1-8 cm across, well sorted. Occasional patches of common chalk inclusions (from natural geology).	0.05 – 0.23
303	Natural		Light reddish-brown silty clay with patchy gravel <10% and chalk <5%, moderate to heavy compaction. Tree modern posts present (left in situ), no archaeology.	0.23 – 0.28+
401	Topsoil		Mostly removed in ecological turf strip, rich brown plough soil, heavy rooting and worm activity, almost garden soil like. Some sub oval gravel <2% well sorted 1-5 cm across. Moderately compacted mid brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.04
402	Subsoil		Dark reddish-brown silty clay, heavy root and worm activity, mod compaction <2% sub oval gravel (from natural geology) 1-6 cm across, well sorted. Occasional patches of common chalk inclusions (from natural geology).	0.04 – 0.32
403	Natural		Light reddish-brown silty clay with patchy gravel <3% and chalk <1%, moderate to heavy compaction. Single French drain recorded and no archaeology.	0.32 – 0.40+
501	Topsoil		Mostly removed in ecological turf strip, rich brown plough soil, heavy rooting and worm activity, almost garden soil like. Some sub oval gravel <4% well sorted 1-4 cm across. Moderately compacted mid brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.06



502	Subsoil		Dark reddish-brown silty clay, heavy root and worm activity, mod compaction <3% sub oval gravel (from natural geology) 1-4 cm across, well sorted. Occasional patches of common chalk inclusions (from natural geology).	0.06 – 0.24
503	Natural		Light reddish-brown silty clay with patchy gravel <5% and chalk <3%, moderate to heavy compaction. Single French drain recorded and no archaeology.	0.24 – 0.36+
601	Topsoil		Mostly removed in ecological turf strip, rich brown plough soil, heavy rooting and worm activity, almost garden soil like. Some sub oval gravel <2% well sorted 1-5 cm across. Moderately compacted mid brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.04
602	Subsoil		Dark reddish-brown silty clay, heavy root and worm activity, mod compaction <3% sub oval gravel (from natural geology) 1-6 cm across, well sorted. Occasional patches of common chalk inclusions (from natural geology).	0.04 – 0.20
603	Natural		Light reddish-brown silty clay with patchy gravel <5% and chalk <%, moderate to heavy compaction. Single modern ditch feature recorded.	0.20 – 0.28+
604	Ditch	Cut	Modern field boundary/drainage ditch.	0.20 – 0.30
605	Deliberate backfill	Fill of 604	Modern in date deliberate backfill.	0.20 – 0.30
701	Topsoil		Mostly removed in ecological turf strip, rich brown plough soil, heavy rooting and worm activity, almost garden soil like. Some sub oval gravel <2% well sorted 1-5cm across. Moderately compacted mid brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.05
702	Subsoil		Dark reddish-brown silty clay, heavy root and worm activity, mod compaction <3% sub oval gravel (from natural geology) 1-5cm across, well sorted. Occasional patches of common chalk inclusions (from natural geology).	0.05 – 0.20
703	Natural		Light reddish-brown silty clay with patchy gravel <10% and chalk <3%, moderate to heavy compaction. Single French drain recorded and no archaeology.	0.20 – 0.30+



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Site location, and results from targeted excavation areas in relation to previous investigations

Figure 1



Plate 1: South facing representative section through natural deposits, Area 1, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 2: Example of blank area, South-West facing Area 2, 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m scale



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Plate 3: Example of blank area, South-East facing Area 3, with French drain, 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m scale



Plate 4: Example of blank area, South-East facing Area 7, 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m scale

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