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## SUMMARY

In February 2003 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Barton Farm, Winchester, Hampshire at NGR: SU 480 315 (centred). The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.

The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of five trenches measuring 20m by 1.8m, targeted at specific features within the proposed development area. (Figure 2)

Excavation of these trenches revealed a complex of Post-Medieval post and stake-holes in Trench 3, two sub-circular Post-Medieval features and a number of post and stake-holes in Trench 4 and two undated linears in Trench 5.

## GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

### Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500.

### Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

### NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum)

### OS

Ordnance Survey.

### Post-Medieval

Period from *circa* AD 1500 onwards.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in February 2003 on land at Barton Farm, Winchester, Hampshire at NGR: SU 480 315 (centred). The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Cala Homes.
- 1.2 Land at Barton Farm is currently being progressed through the Local Plan Review. The current work forms part of a phased archaeological evaluation strategy involving rectified air photographic plotting and geophysical survey.
- 1.3 This report constitutes the results of the archaeological trenching works. The project was undertaken in accordance with the Project Design prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2002), based upon the Specification provided by Paul Chadwick of CgMs Consulting. The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance on Archaeological Evaluation* (1994, revised 2001).

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Land at Barton Farm, Winchester, is currently being considered for residential development.
- 2.2 The site is bounded to the west by the B3420, which was the route of the Roman Road between Winchester and Andover.
- 2.3 In the northwestern part of the site is an area of later prehistoric and Romano-British field systems, which contain two small enclosures.
- 2.4 Between 1756 and 1761 part of the study area was occupied initially by a Hessian camp and later by a Militia camp.
- 2.5 The archaeological background for the site is set out in the CgMs Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (2000), which should be read in conjunction with this report.
- 2.6 The study area has been subjected to detailed, rectified plotting of aerial photographs and geophysical survey, which identified a number of areas of possible archaeological interest.
- 2.7 The site therefore contained the potential for archaeological deposits of Late prehistoric, Romano-British and Post-Medieval date. This did not prejudice the evaluation against the recovery of finds or features of other periods.

## 3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits, in order to provide

sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains.

3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

i) To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;

ii) To attempt to characterise the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;

iii) To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The project required the excavation of five evaluation trenches measuring 20m by 1.8m. The trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

4.2 Topsoil and non-significant overburden was removed to the top of the archaeological deposits or natural, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved by the use of a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket. Thereafter the trenches were cleaned and all additional excavation was conducted by hand. All spoil tips were scanned with a metal detector.

4.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the Foundations Archaeology Project Design (2002) and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

## 5 RESULTS

5.1 The Trenches were located within an area of agricultural land.

5.2 **Trench 1** (20m long) was aligned approximately northeast–southwest and was excavated onto natural chalk at an average depth of 0.41m (71.28m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural chalk was sealed beneath (102), a mid brown humic clay subsoil, up to 0.17m thick. This was in turn overlaid by a dark brown humic clay topsoil (101), up to 0.30m thick. The southwestern end of the trench contained part of a tree-bole. The tree-bole had been cut through the topsoil, so was most likely of modern date. No archaeological features were present within this trench.

5.3 **Trench 2** (20m long) was aligned approximately northeast–southwest and was excavated onto natural chalk at an average depth of 0.38m (68.04m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural chalk was sealed beneath (202), a mid brown humic clay subsoil, up to 0.20m thick. This was in turn overlaid by a dark brown humic clay topsoil (201), up to 0.27m thick, which contained

frequent Post-Medieval pottery sherds and CBM fragments. There were shallow plough marks across the trench and part of a tree-bole was present near the southwestern end of the trench. The tree-bole had been cut through the topsoil, so was most likely of modern date. No archaeological features were present within this trench, but an unstratified silver Medieval coin was found during metal detecting of the spoil heap.

- 5.4 **Trench 3** (20m long) was aligned approximately east–west and was excavated onto natural chalk at an average depth of 0.31m (72.20m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural chalk was sealed beneath (302), a mid brown humic clay subsoil, up to 0.16m thick. This was in turn overlaid by a dark brown humic clay topsoil (301), up to 0.19m thick, which contained frequent Post-Medieval pottery sherds and CBM fragments.
- 5.5 Feature [303] was a shallow cut present in the northwest area of the trench. The feature was possibly a linear, orientated east-west, present for a length of over 5.70m, a width of over 0.40m and depth of up to 0.05m. The exact limits of the cut were difficult to determine due to the shallow ephemeral nature of the feature. The feature contained (304), a mid grey/brown clay silt fill, with frequent chalk and occasional sub-angular flint inclusions, which contained Post-Medieval CBM fragments. An uneven line of post and stake-hole cuts orientated approximately east-west, was partially truncated by [303].
- 5.6 Stake-hole [305], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 70mm to 80mm and depth of 140mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (306), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.7 Stake-hole [307], was sub-oval in plan with a diameter of 80mm and depth of 200mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (308), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. One fragment of Post-Medieval CBM was present at the base of the feature.
- 5.8 Stake-hole [309], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 70mm and depth of 160mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (310), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.9 Stake-hole [311], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 70mm and depth of over 200mm, the feature could not be fully excavated due to the restricted size of the diameter and the depth of the feature. The cut was straight sided and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (312), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with

frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.

- 5.10 Post-hole [313], was irregular in plan with a diameter of 270mm and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 100mm. The cut had steep sides, an uneven base and contained two distinct fills. The primary fill was (315), a mid orange grey brown loose silty clay, with occasional gravel inclusions. This was present for a width of 120mm, a depth of 50mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence. Fill (315) was overlaid by (314), mid grey brown loose silty clay, with frequent chalk and rare sub-angular flint inclusions. This was present for a width of 270mm, a depth of 100mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence.
- 5.11 Stake-hole [316], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 40mm and depth of 90mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (317), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.12 Stake-hole [318], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 80mm and depth of 180mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. Stake-hole [324] was present on the northeast edge of [318]. As both fills were identical it was not possible to distinguish if one stake-hole had cut the other, or if they were contemporary, forming a double stake-hole. Stake-hole [318] contained fill (319), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.13 Stake-hole [320], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 45mm and depth of 85mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (321), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.14 Stake-hole [322], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 45mm and depth of 65mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The cut was not vertical in the ground and appeared to have 'driven in' at an angle at the eastern edge, so the end in the ground pointed to the west. The stake-hole contained fill (323), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.15 Stake-hole [324], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 70mm and depth of 170mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The southwestern edge of the cut was not present, due to the features relationship with [318]. The

stake-hole contained fill (325), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.

- 5.16 Stake-hole [326], was sub-hexagonal in plan with a diameter of 60mm and depth of 110mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (327), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.17 Stake-hole [328], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 30mm and depth of 100mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The cut was not vertical in the ground and appeared to have 'driven in' at an angle at the southern edge, so the end in the ground pointed to the north/northeast. The stake-hole contained fill (329), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.18 Stake-hole [330], was sub-square in plan with a diameter of 35mm and depth of 50mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (331), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.19 Stake-hole [332], was sub-oval in plan with a diameter of 65mm to 70mm and depth of 185mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The cut was not vertical in the ground and appeared to have 'driven in' at an angle at the southern edge, so the end in the ground pointed to the north. The stake-hole contained fill (333), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.20 Stake-hole [334], was sub-square in plan with a diameter of 40mm and depth of 110mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (335), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.21 Stake-hole [336], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 35mm and depth of 60mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (337), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.



- 5.22 Stake-hole [338], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 30mm and depth of 90mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (339), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.23 Stake-hole [340], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 80mm and depth of 230mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (341), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.24 Stake-hole [342], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 80mm and depth of over 220mm, the feature could not be fully excavated due to the restricted size of the diameter and the depth of the feature. The cut was straight sided and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (343), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.25 Stake-hole [344], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 80mm and depth of 230mm. The feature was straight sided, with a small ledge on the northwest side of the cut. The stake-hole contained fill (345), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.26 Stake-hole [346], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 80mm and depth of 230mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (347), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.27 Stake-hole [348], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 70mm and depth of 180mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (349), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.28 Stake-hole [350], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 90mm and depth of 170mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (351), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. No other artefactual evidence was present in this feature.

- 5.29 Stake-hole [352], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 55mm and depth of 70mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (353), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout and rare charcoal flecks. At the base of [352] was a cone shaped iron object, with the point at the base of the cut. Stake-hole [352] was cut by pit [354].
- 5.30 Pit [354], was sub-oval in plan with a diameter of 220mm and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 110mm. The cut had near vertical sides and an uneven base. The pit contained fill (355), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout. The fill was very similar to (353) but the stake-hole appeared to have been truncated by [354]. No artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.31 Pit [356], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 220mm and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 100mm. The cut had steep sides and an uneven base. The pit contained fill (357), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints, pea gravel and chalk fragments throughout. No artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.32 Stake-hole [358], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 40mm and depth of 90mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (359), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout. No artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.33 Stake-hole [360], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 70mm and depth of over 240mm, the feature could not be fully excavated due to the restricted size of the diameter and the depth of the feature. The cut was straight sided and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (361), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout. No artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.34 Stake-hole [362], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 30mm and depth of 60mm. The cut was straight sided, with a slightly tapered base and appeared to have been 'driven-in' to the natural chalk. The stake-hole contained fill (363), a mid to light brown/grey brown soft silty clay, with frequent small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments throughout. No artefactual evidence was present in this feature.
- 5.35 **Trench 4** (20m long) was aligned approximately northeast–southwest and was excavated onto natural chalk at an average depth of 0.45m (74.13m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural chalk was sealed beneath (402), a mid brown humic clay subsoil, up to 0.32m thick. This was in turn overlaid by a dark brown humic clay topsoil (401), up to 0.25m thick, which contained

frequent Post-Medieval pottery sherds and CBM fragments. Contained at the northeastern end of the trench was feature [403].

- 5.36 Feature [403] was overlaid by (402) and was only partially visible within the trench, but appeared to be a rectangular shaped pit cut into the natural chalk, with steep, sloping sides and a flat base. Feature [403] was a minimum of 1.65m in length and a minimum of 0.85m wide. The pit contained a mid brown clay silt fill (404), up to 0.09m thick, with frequent flint inclusions, frequent charcoal lumps, Post-Medieval CBM and animal bone.
- 5.37 Southwest of feature [403] and also overlaid by (402) was curvilinear [405]. The feature was not fully contained within the trench, but had an outer diameter or over 5.10m, with an average width of 0.56m and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of up to 0.17m. The inner part of the feature contained sub-rectangular protrusions at approximately 1.50m intervals. These were part of cut [405]. Cut [405] contained three distinct fills. The primary fill (407), was a mid grey brown silty clay, up to 0.08m thick, with occasional charcoal inclusions. A small cinder/soot lens (408), was present within the southeast area of fill (407), this was within the area of one of the sub-rectangular protrusions, but did not display any evidence of *insitu* burning. Fills (407) and (408) were overlaid by fill (406) and were only present within the southeastern section of cut [405]. Fill (406), was a light orange brown clay silt, up to 0.13m thick, with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions, frequent charcoal, iron nails, one undiagnostic sherd of red-glazed earthenware of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date, possibly originating from the Verwood kilns and CBM fragments. Fill (406) was the main fill of the curvilinear feature.
- 5.38 Southwest of feature [405] were [422] and [425]. Cuts [422] and [425] were most likely part of the same curvilinear feature and were overlaid by (402). The shape and dimensions of the feature were very similar to [405]. The outer diameter of the feature was over 6m, with an average width of 0.55m and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 0.13m. The inner part of the feature also contained sub-rectangular protrusions at approximately 1.20m intervals. Cut [422] contained two distinct fills. The primary fill (423), was a mid brown clay silt up to 0.12m thick, with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions, frequent charcoal flecks, three undiagnostic sherds of red-glazed earthenware of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date, possibly originating from the Verwood kilns and CBM fragments. Fill (423) contained a lens of fill (424), a black soot deposit, up to 0.10m thick. Cut [425] also contained two fills. The primary fill (426) was a black silty clay, up to 0.06m thick, with frequent chalk and sub-angular flint inclusions, a very large quantity of charcoal/soot and fragments of animal bone. The fill was similar in appearance to (424) and (408). Fill (426) was overlaid by (427), a mid brown clay silt, up to 0.07m thick, which contained frequent sub-angular flints and chalk inclusions, with frequent charcoal flecks. Fill (427) was similar in appearance to (423) and (406). Contexts (426), (424) and (408) most probably were lenses of burnt material deposited at the same time as the main fill of the two features, (427), (423) and (406).
- 5.39 Within the curvilinear feature [405] and also overlaid by (402) was post-hole [409]. Post-hole [409], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 140mm and

was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 200mm. The cut had steep sides, a tapered base and contained two distinct fills. The primary fill was (410), an orange brown clay silt, with very frequent pea gravel inclusions. This was present for a width of 90mm, a depth of 85mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence. Fill (410) was overlaid by (411), brown orange clay silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. This was present for a width of 140mm, a depth of 110mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence.

- 5.40 West of Post-hole [409] and also overlaid by (402) was stake hole [412]. Stake-hole [412] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 90mm and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 180mm. The cut had straight sides, a tapered base and contained two distinct fills. The cut was not vertical in the ground and appeared to have 'driven in' at an angle at the southeastern edge, so the end in the ground pointed to the northwest. The primary fill was (413), an orange brown clay silt, with very frequent pea gravel inclusions. This was present for a width of 80mm, a depth of 40mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence. Fill (413) was overlaid by (414), a brown orange clay silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. This was present for a width of 90mm, a depth of 85mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence.
- 5.41 Southeast of stake-hole [412] and also overlaid by (402) was post-hole [415]. Post-hole [415] was only partially contained within the trench, but appeared to be sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 300mm and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 270mm. The cut was V-shaped with steep, sloping sides, a tapered base and contained three distinct fills. The primary fill was (418), an orange brown clay silt, with very frequent pea gravel inclusions. This was present for a width of 120mm, a depth of 50mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence. Fill (418) was overlaid by (416), a brown orange clay silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. This was present for a width of 190mm, a depth of 150mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence. Fill (418) was abutted by fill (417), a brown orange clay silt, with frequent chalk inclusions, which possibly represented packing around the post. This was present for a width of 140mm, a depth of 130mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence.
- 5.42 West of [415] was stake-hole [419]. Stake-hole [419] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 110mm and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 150mm. The cut had straight sides, a slightly flattened base and contained two distinct fills. The primary fill was (420), an orange brown clay silt, with very frequent pea gravel inclusions. This was present for a width of 70mm, a depth of 30mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence. Fill (420) was overlaid by (421), a brown orange clay silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. This was present for a width of 95mm, a depth of 120mm and did not contain any artefactual evidence.
- 5.43 **Trench 5** (20m long) was aligned approximately east–west and was excavated onto natural chalk at an average depth of 0.45m (71.26m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural chalk was sealed beneath (502), a mid brown humic clay subsoil, up to 0.22m thick. This was in turn overlaid by a dark brown humic clay topsoil (501), up to 0.30m thick, which contained

frequent Post-Medieval pottery sherds, CBM fragments and a flint blade. Contained in the centre of the trench were two parallel linears.

- 5.44 Feature [503] was a V-shaped linear, orientated north-south, with a steep eastern edge. The linear was present for the width of the trench, with a width of 0.56m and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 0.14m. The feature contained (504), a mid brown silty clay fill, with occasional flint inclusions but no artefactual evidence.
- 5.45 Feature [505] was a shallow U-shaped linear, orientated north-south. The linear was present for the width of the trench, with a width of 0.37m and was cut into the natural chalk for a depth of 0.06m. The feature contained (506), a mid brown silty clay fill, with occasional flint inclusions but no artefactual evidence.

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The complex of post-holes and stake-holes in Trench 3 were of similar size, construction and fill and are likely to be of contemporary date. The linear form makes it likely that it represents a fence-line. The CBM fragments from feature [307] would give a late Post-Medieval date for these features, which would suggest that the fence-line was contemporary with the military usage of the site.
- 6.2 The iron cone contained in stake-hole [352] was most likely a cover for the end of the stake, to protect the wood and assist in driving the stake into the ground. It is probable that other stake-holes had similar covers but these were removed once the fence-line became redundant.
- 6.3 The two circular features in Trench 4 were of similar size and form. From the associated artefactual evidence, suggesting that the features also dated to the late Post-Medieval period, more precisely 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. The patches of burnt material within the fills did not show evidence of *insitu* burning but were most likely dumped material from the immediate vicinity.
- 6.4 The two linear features within Trench 5 were very shallow and ephemeral and most likely represent plough marks.
- 6.5 The majority of the features present on the site are contemporary with the period of military occupation for Barton Farm and were most likely of military origin.

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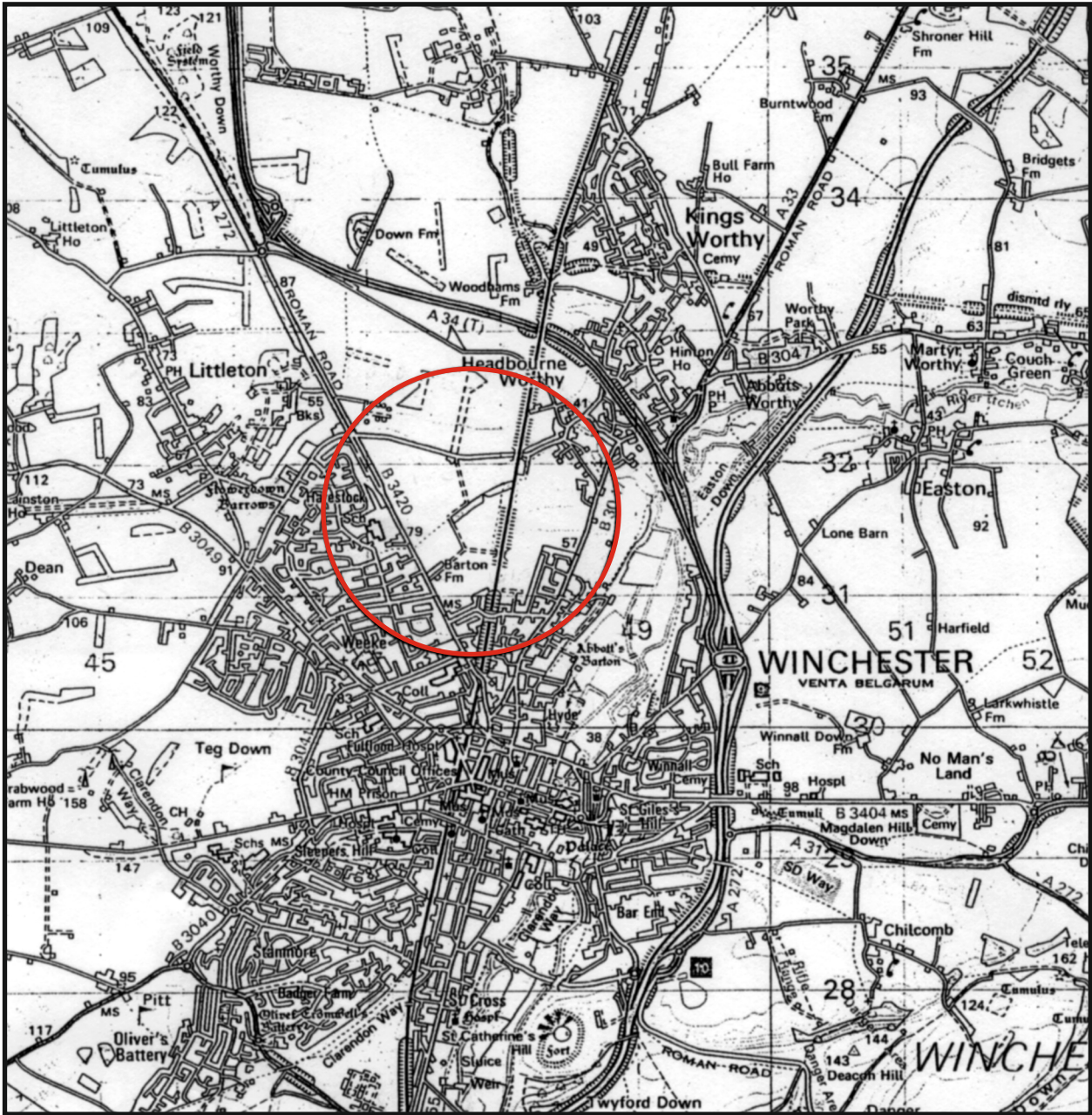
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## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Paul Chadwick of CgMs, Tracy Matthews of Winchester Museums Service, Mike Burge of Barton Farm and the Hampshire Detector Club for their assistance in the smooth running of this project.



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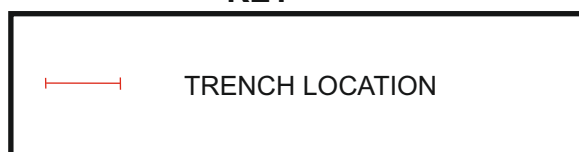
FIGURE 1: Site Location



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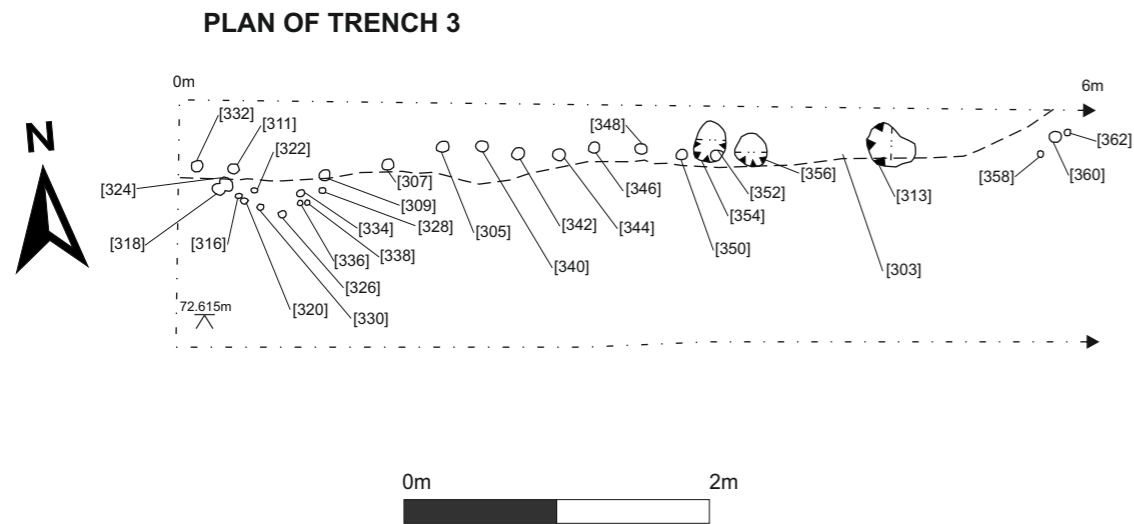
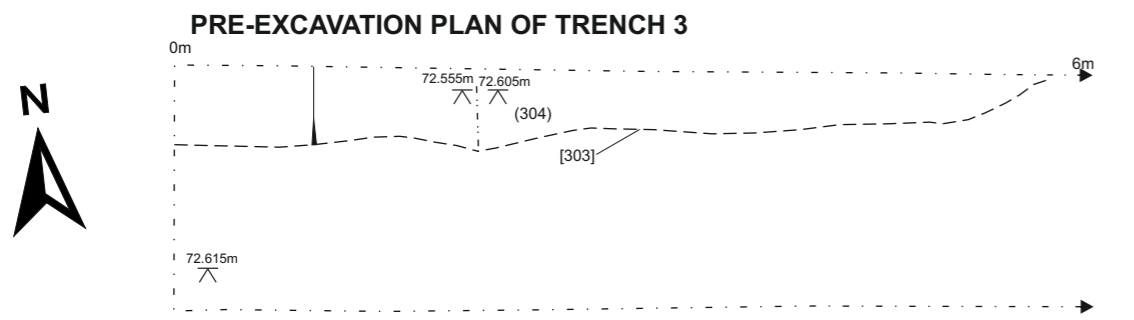


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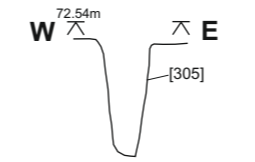


**FIGURE 2: Trench Locations**

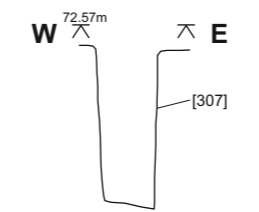




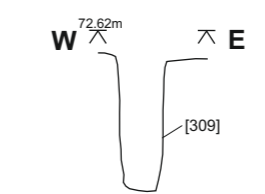
**PROFILE OF [305]**



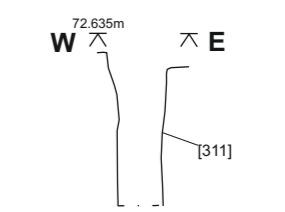
**PROFILE OF [307]**



**PROFILE OF [309]**



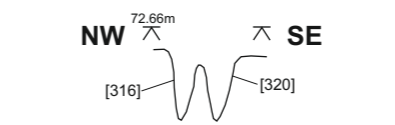
**PROFILE OF [311]**



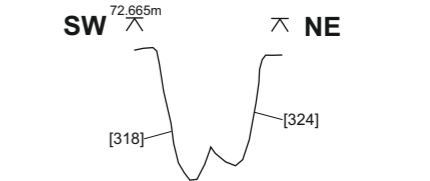
**WEST FACING SECTION [313]**



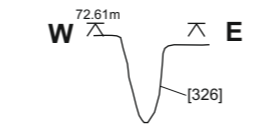
**PROFILE OF [316] AND [320]**



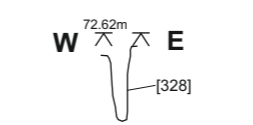
**PROFILE OF [318] AND [324]**



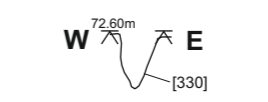
**PROFILE OF [326]**



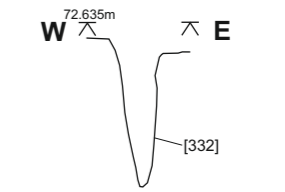
**PROFILE OF [328]**



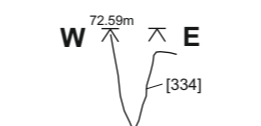
**PROFILE OF [330]**



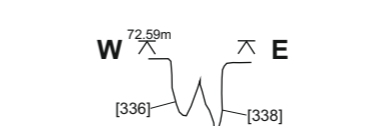
**PROFILE OF [332]**



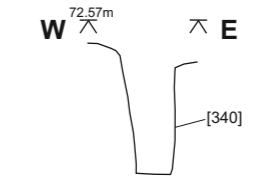
**PROFILE OF [334]**



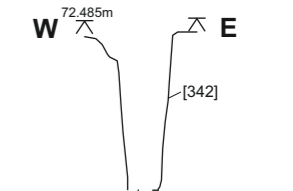
**PROFILE OF [336] AND [338]**



**PROFILE OF [340]**



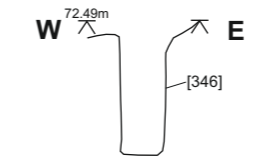
**PROFILE OF [342]**



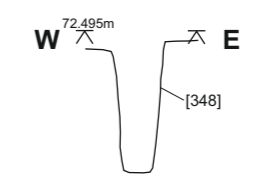
**PROFILE OF [344]**



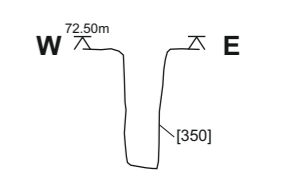
**PROFILE OF [346]**



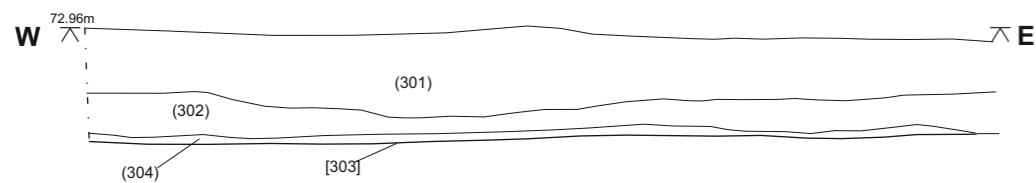
**PROFILE OF [348]**



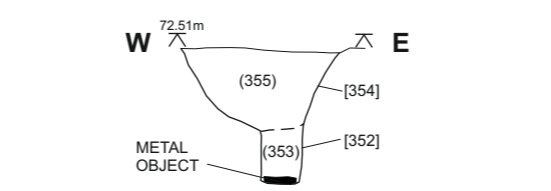
**PROFILE OF [350]**



**SOUTH FACING SECTION OF [303]**



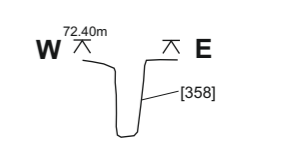
**SOUTH FACING SECTION [352] AND [354]**



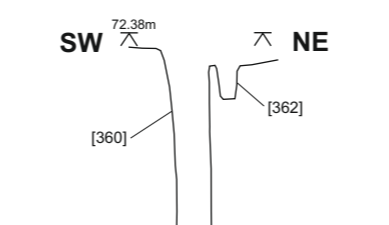
**SOUTH FACING SECTION [356]**



**PROFILE OF [358]**

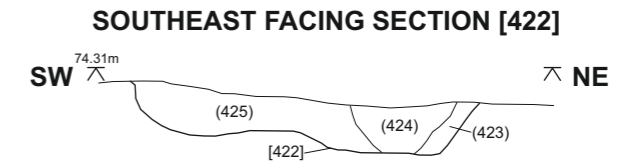
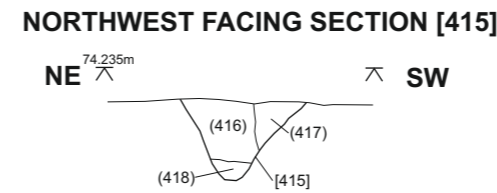
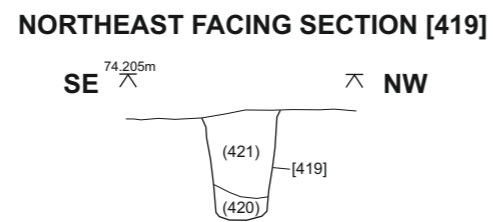
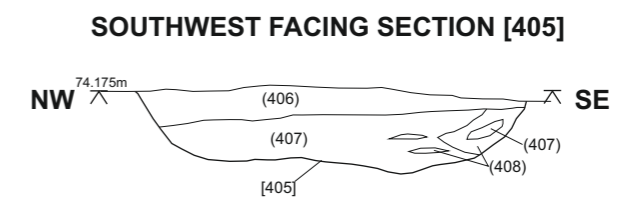
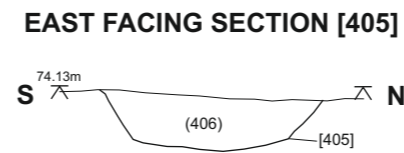
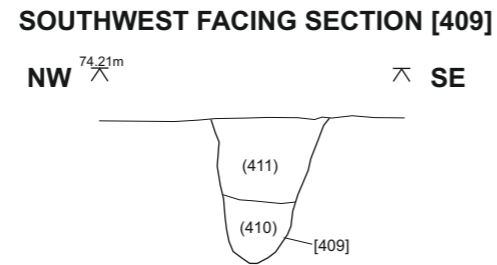
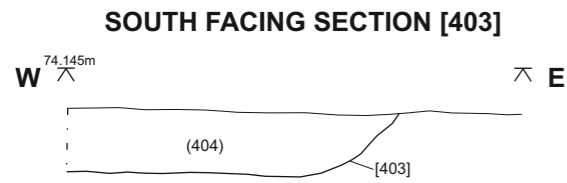
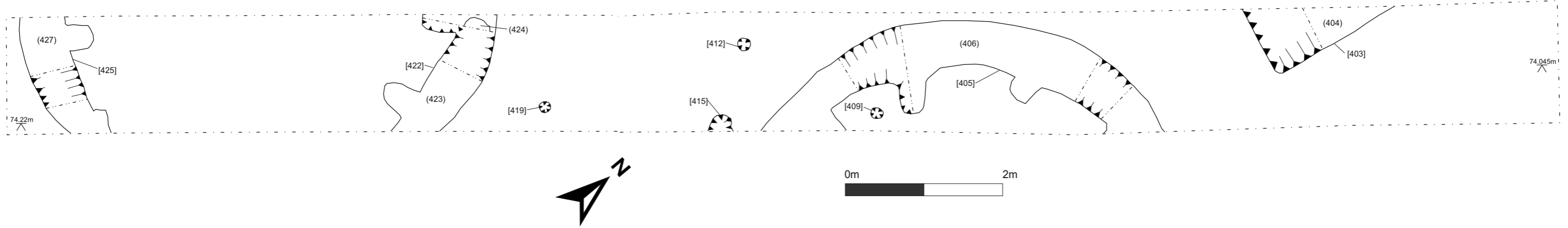


**PROFILE OF [360] AND [362]**



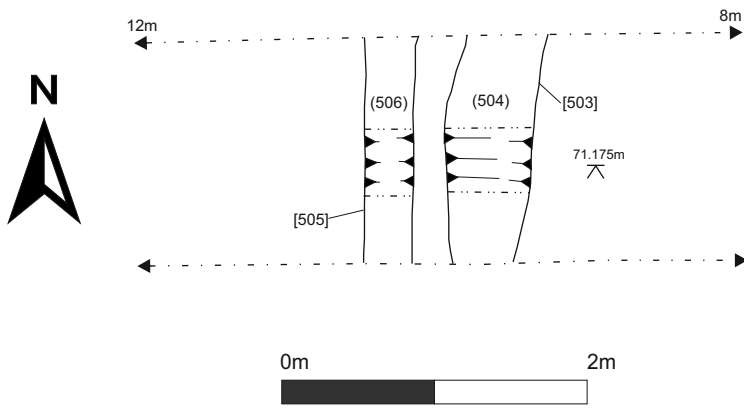
**FIGURE 3: Trench 3, Plans and Sections**

**PLAN OF TRENCH 4**

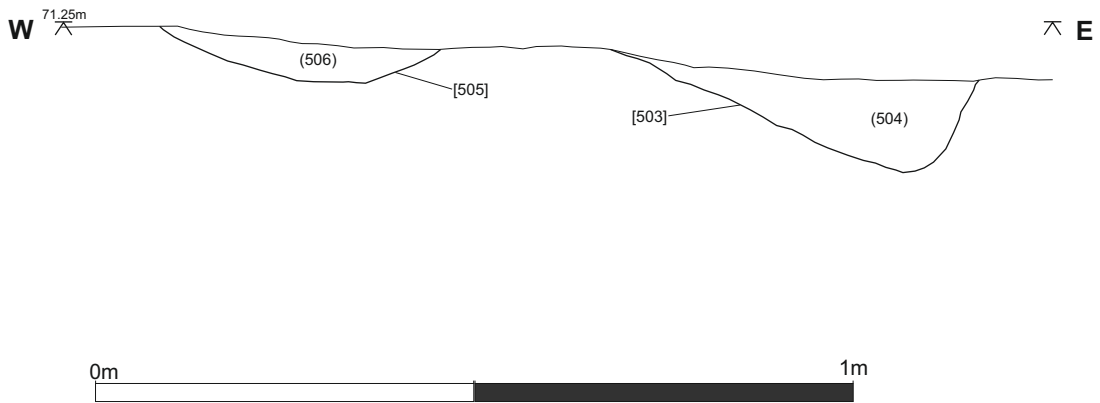


**FIGURE 4: Trench 4, Plan and Section**

**PLAN OF TRENCH 5**



**SOUTH FACING SECTION [503] AND [505]**



**FIGURE 5: Trench 5, Plan and Section**