

**An Archaeological Evaluation Report:  
Land to the West of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire**

**NGR: SU 7062 1287  
NGR: 470620 112870**

**Project No: 5804  
Site Code: HRH 12**

**ASE Report No: 2013026  
Oasis No: archaeol6-144083**

**By Dylan Hopkinson MA**

**With contributions by Gemma Ayton, Luke Barber, Trista Clifford,  
Anna Doherty, Karine Le Hégarat, Dawn Mooney, Susan Pringle,  
Elke Raemen, and Lucy Sibun**

**February 2013**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Shaw Design Services on behalf of their client, Sunley Estates to conduct an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of land to the south of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire. The work was carried out between 21<sup>st</sup> January and 29<sup>th</sup> January 2013 in order to evaluate the condition, extent and nature of archaeological remains.*

*The site is situated in the south-western part of Horndean, between Havant road (B2149) to the east and the A3(M) to the west.*

*The evaluation targeted known geophysical anomalies and corroborates that good potential for archaeological survival of cut features exists across much of the site.*

*Late Iron Age and Roman industrial/settlement was identified in the north-western quarter of the site (Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 18 and the north of trench 22) and was represented by a large number of ditch sections, postholes and pits often with charcoal rich fills. Finds of daub with a flat face and in one case wattle impressions may be indicative of structural remains; while briquetage fragments recovered may illustrate salt transportation.*

*Ceramic dating indicates two main phase groups with initial establishment of activities between AD 10 and 70 representing a pre conquest or pre Boudiccan revolt phase, and the second group from AD 50-80 to 100 perhaps indicating a strengthening or reinstatement of activities in the later phase.*

*The evidence does not support the continuation of activities beyond this period other than a single refuse pit in the south of the site (Trench 17) dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup>-early 13<sup>th</sup>- to later 13<sup>th</sup>- centuries.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Shaw Design Services on behalf of their client, Sunley Estates Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of land to the south of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire, hereafter referred to as 'the site' (centred NGR SU 7062 1287), (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 Outline planning consent for the construction of sixty dwellings, along with a new health care facility has been granted (Ref.: 53198). In support of this application a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was prepared (LP 2012) and a geophysical survey undertaken (Terradat 2011). Two sets of ground investigations have also been undertaken (GESL 2012 and Ashdown Site Investigation Ltd 2010). Having considered these reports the archaeology advisor to East Hampshire District Council recommended that a condition be attached to planning consent for a programme of archaeological work. Accordingly Condition 10 states:

*"No development shall take place until the applicant has secured:*

- a) The implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written specification that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority; and*
- b) The implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with a written specification that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority*
- c) The results of any archaeological investigations be made publicly available in accordance with a written specification that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority*

*The archaeological mitigation of b) will be informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation in a).*

REASON: In the interests of the archaeological value of the site.

1.1.3 An archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE for the evaluation by trenching and approved by Dr. Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council (HCC). All works were carried out in accordance with this document in addition to the Standards and Guidance: Archaeological Evaluations of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), and other codes and relevant documents of the IfA.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying solid geology of the site comprises Chalk of the Tarrant Chalk Member with overlying Head deposits of clay silt, sand and gravel (Source: <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>).

- 1.2.2 A geotechnical trial pit survey was conducted by Geo-Environmental Services Ltd which revealed upto 0.30m of topsoil overlying head deposits. A Geophysical Survey was also conducted by TerraDat Geophysical Innovation using a range of techniques including magnetometry. Potential archaeological anomalies were identified across the area but predominantly in the north-western and central parts of the site.
- 1.2.3 The site covers an area of 2.43 hectares, situated in the south-western part of Horndean, and occupies a greenfield that lies between Havant Road (B2149) to the east and the A3(M) to the west. To the south is a garden centre (Keydell Nursery) and to the north and east are residential properties.
- 1.2.4 The site slopes from a height of 72mOD in the west to 64mOD in the east, with a sharp elevation at the east side of the site where the ground is built up to carry the B2149 Havant Road; there are also various depressions across the area.

### **1.3 Aims and Objectives**

1.3.1 The DBA (LP 2012) and WSI set out the following aims and objectives:

1.3.2 *General*

To determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed new development.

1.3.3 *Specific*

- To establish whether the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey relate to archaeological features and, if so, what the date and character of these is. Do they represent prehistoric settlement activity?
- To identify any remains of Iron Age (or earlier) activity on the site other than settlement.
- Is there any evidence for Roman settlement, land use or industrial activity on the site?

### **1.4 Scope of the Report**

- 1.4.1 This report provides an account of the archaeological evaluation. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 21<sup>st</sup> January and the 29<sup>th</sup> January 2013 by Dylan Hopkinson (Archaeologist), Antonio Pavez, Blanka Zahorjanova, Cormack Duffy, Daniel Phillips, Lauren Figg, Ray Kennedy, Roddy Mattinson, and Tomas Wisniewski (Assistant Archaeologists), Kristina Krawiec and Lesley Davidson (Surveyors).
- 1.4.2 The project was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation analysis).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The DBA (LPA 2012) aimed to identify and map known heritage assets (archaeological and/or historic buildings) within a 1km radius of the site in order to estimate the potential for archaeological remains to survive. The study (*ibid*) consulted the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Office, The Hampshire Archaeological and Historic Buildings Record, and historic estate, tithe and Ordnance Survey maps. The following archaeological background is summarised from the DBA (*ibid*). Geophysical survey data (Terradat 2011) and geotechnical trial holes (Ashdown Site Investigation 2010 and GESL 2012) were also consulted.

### **2.2 Early Prehistoric**

2.2.1 There is little evidence for early prehistoric activity in the area; evidence that has been identified is restricted to isolated, unstratified findspots. It is possible that the dearth of material from this period is the result of limited archaeological work in the area, rather than limited activity from the period, however.

### **2.3 Late Prehistoric**

2.3.1 Although there are no Bronze Age entries on the HER within the vicinity of the site, there are records of Bronze Age barrows around Horndean, mostly identified in the mid 20th century and a little vague as to the precise locations of these, however they are thought to lie within Horndean Down in the region of 2km to the north of the site.

2.3.2 The Early Iron Age is better represented and evidence indicates that the landscape around the site was in use by this period. To the west of the site a c. 2m wide ditch with a V-shaped profile was discovered during construction works in 1961 and found to contain ceramics with a suggested date range from the Late Iron Age and into the Roman period.

2.3.3 The geophysical survey undertaken on the site identified a number of curvilinear features in the central area which may represent an enclosure or settlement related to this ditch dating to the Iron Age; although a possible Bronze Age is also postulated.

2.3.4 Iron Age pottery sherds and burnt flint have been found to the west of the site during a watching brief on a gas pipeline in 2004 and during a fieldwalking exercise in 1976.

### **2.4 Roman**

2.4.1 The nearest Roman town was at Havant which lies 5km to the south of the site, and is also the location of the nearest known Roman road (aligned east-west) linking Havant to Wickham approximately 1.25km to the west.

2.4.2 It is considered probable that the area of the site was used for regional agricultural and small-scale industrial activity during the Roman period. To the southwest of the site (approximately 1km) several linear features were identified during a geophysical survey which, upon targeted archaeological excavation, transpired to be the vestigial remains of a Roman furnace chamber and flue with associated 2nd and 3rd century pottery.



- 2.4.3 A concentration of Roman pottery and tile fragments was found in the 1970s, approximately 975m to the south of the site, along with a cobbled flint surface which is thought to be representative of some form of settlement in the area.

## **2.5 Medieval**

- 2.5.1 There is little archaeological evidence for medieval activity in the area of Horndean. It is referred to as Harnedene in medieval texts, however, and was situated in the parish of Blendworth which was in turn in the Hundred of Finchdean. The site itself was most probably used as agricultural land throughout the medieval period.
- 2.5.2 Reflecting the agricultural use of the area, a medieval farmstead is situated 215m to the northwest of the site, first documented in 1431 and originally known as Fyfehydes; it is possible that the site under consideration belonged to this farm at the time.

## **2.6 Post-Medieval**

- 2.6.1 The site most probably remained as agricultural land through much of the post-medieval period. Horndean had become a staging post on the London to Portsmouth road by the 17th century and consequently the Horndean Tollhouse was built in 1710 to capitalise on through-trade. It was demolished in 1958 in advance of the construction of the A3.
- 2.6.2 Horndean grew in size as a result of its location on the London to Portsmouth road. Gales Brewery was built in the 19th century, approximately 400m to the north of the site, and the buildings associated with it still stand today housing much of the beer-making machinery.
- 2.6.3 The area around Horndean was dominated by country houses of the 19th century upper classes. Old Blendworth House stood 100m to the west of the site, the site itself lying just outside its lands and other houses in the immediate vicinity included Crookley House, Cadlington House and Letcombe House.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Excavation Methodology**

- 3.1.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2012) and followed the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2008).
- 3.1.2 Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council, was informed of progress of works on site and provided additional direction and comments.
- 3.1.3 Twenty one trenches (Fig. 2) were initially planned to be excavated and the locations were staked out using a survey grade digital GPS.
- 3.1.4 Once the trenches and excavation area had been scanned using a CAT scanner, they were excavated under archaeological supervision by a mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.1.5 The machine was used to remove undifferentiated made ground in spits of no more than c. 100mm until archaeological deposits were encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments were reached. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits by over machining. All the trenches were left open to allow potential features to weather-out and were recorded by archaeologists.
- 3.1.6 All archaeological features were recorded following procedures outlined in the MoLAS site manual (1994). The sections of excavated features were drawn on plastic drafting film at a scale of 1:10, and their plan identity and the final trench extents recorded using survey grade digital GPS.
- 3.1.7 Features and deposits were described on standard ASE *pro-forma* recording sheets. A photographic record of all features was made in digital format and with black and white and colour slide film.
- 3.1.8 All archaeological finds retrieved from sealed archaeological contexts were collected, and well stratified fills with potential for further analysis were bulk sampled to retrieve environmental material and evidence of industrial residues.
- 3.1.9 The findings of the excavations initially revealed a concentration of settlement features, mostly ditches, in the northwest of the site; however, a large pit was identified outlying the main zone of occupation with a potential area of unknown survival lying between trenches 14 and 17 where no evaluation had been planned due to the proximity of service trenches. In order to better understand the extent of activities in this area Hannah Fluck requested a further trench (No 22) to be excavated in this area.
- 3.1.10 Trench 22 was positioned adjacent to trench 17 at a 90<sup>o</sup> angle. The trench was excavated on a southeast to northwest orientation. The final 12m of the trench, at the northern end, was orientated north/south in order to avoid the canopy of the large tree in the centre of the site that was subject to a tree preservation order.

### 3.2 Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. The archive has been formally accepted by Hampshire County Museum, Winchester and an accession number has been issued. The contents of the archive are tabulated below:

Trench Record Sheets	22
Number of Context Sheets	96
Photographic Record Sheets	7
Photographs	107
Drawing List Sheets	1
Drawing Sheets	9
Bulk Sample Register Sheets	1
Bulk Sample Record Sheets	16
No. of files/paper record	1

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Natural

4.1.1 The natural observed across the site ranged from mid-reddish brown silts surrounding very frequent flint gravels and flint nodules to patches of orangey brown flint rich clay.

### 4.2 Overburden

4.2.1 In all the trenches the material overlying any observed archaeology or natural deposits was broadly similar. Immediately overlying the head deposits was a subsoil layer of mid to dark reddish brown slightly sandy silt subsoil with common sub angular flint gravel inclusions. This deposit ranged from 0.20 to 0.30m in thickness.

4.2.2 The final layer of overburden recorded in all trenches was mid to dark grey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional flints and charcoal flecks. This topsoil layer was observed between 0.20 to 0.30m in thickness.

### 4.3 Trench 1 (Table 2)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.55m	Northwest - Southeast
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.30m
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.25m
1/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		-
1/004	Cut	Geotechnical survey trench		-
1/005	Fill	Geotechnical survey trench		-
1/006	Cut	Geotechnical survey trench		-
1/007	Fill	Geotechnical survey trench		-

Table 2: List of contexts in Trench 1

4.3.1 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in trench 1. Two straight sided machine cut trenches were observed cutting the subsoil and both were filled with a mixture of topsoil [1/001], subsoil [1/002], and natural [1/003] with elevated quantities of chalk flecks from the underlying chalk strata. These trenches were interpreted as geotechnical survey pit locations.

#### 4.4 Trench 2 (Table 3)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.54m	East – West
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.25m
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.25m
2/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		-
2/004	Cut	Geotechnical survey trench		-
2/005	Fill	Geotechnical survey trench		-

Table 3: List of contexts in Trench 2

- 4.4.1 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in trench 2. A single straight sided machine cut trench was observed cutting the subsoil. This was filled with a mixture of topsoil [2/001], subsoil [2/002], and natural [2/003] with elevated quantities of chalk flecks from the underlying chalk strata. This trench was interpreted as geotechnical survey pit location.

#### 4.5 Trench 3 (Fig. 3; Table 4)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.64m	Northwest – Southeast
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.24m
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.30m
3/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.10m +
3/004	Cut	Posthole Cut		0.22m
3/005	Fill	Posthole Fill		0.22m

Table 4: List of contexts in Trench 3

- 4.5.1 A single feature was identified cutting the natural head deposits in trench 3. This was a small ovoid cut feature measuring 0.34m x 0.20m diameter and 0.22m deep [3/004]. This cut had steep flat sides with a slightly stepped southern side. The feature was interpreted as a posthole and was filled with firm mid grey brown silt with high charcoal content and common flint gravels [3/005].

#### 4.6 Trench 4 (Table 5)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.60m	North – South
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.25m
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.30m
4/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.05m +

Table 5: List of contexts in Trench 4

4.6.1 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in trench 4.

#### 4.7 Trench 5 (Fig. 4; Table 6)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.50m	North – South
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.25m
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.20m
5/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.10m+
5/004	Cut	Ditch cut		0.87m+
5/005	-	Void		-
5/006	Cut	Ditch cut		1.00m
5/007	Fill	Fill of [5/006]		0.27m
5/008	Fill	Fill of [5/020]		0.28m
5/009	Fill	Fill of [5/004]		0.29m
5/010	Fill	Fill of [5/004]		0.44m
5/011	Fill	Fill of [5/006]		0.18m
5/012	Fill	Fill of [5/006]		0.63m
5/013	Fill	Fill of [5/015]		0.24m
5/014	Fill	Fill of [5/015]		0.14m
5/015	Cut	Ditch cut		0.39m
5/016	Fill	Fill of [5/019]		0.14m
5/017	Fill	Fill of [5/018]		0.32m
5/018	Cut	Shallow scoop 'feature' equivalent to [5/019]		0.32m
5/019	Cut	Shallow scoop 'feature' equivalent to [5/018]		0.14m
5/020	Cut	Recut of [5/004]		

Table 6: List of contexts in Trench 5

4.7.1 The earliest stratigraphic feature positively identified in trench 5 was a ditch that was observed in the southern end of the trench [5/004]. This ditch was 1.92m wide and at least 0.73m deep, although excavation was halted for health and safety purposes.

4.7.2 The ditch appeared to have two fills; the lowest and probable primary fill of the ditch was light brown silt with frequent chalk pieces and moderate flints, containing a small group

of flint tempered wares dating to c.AD 10-70 [5010], in turn sealed by dark greyish brown silt with flint nodules, moderate charcoal and a moderate quantity of flint tempered wares dating to c.AD 10-70 [5/009].

- 4.7.3 The top of this feature was truncated by a recut of the ditch which was slightly wider and shallower than the original ditch at 2.96m wide and 0.28m deep [5/020]. This recut was filled with a single light brown silt containing moderate fire cracked flint pieces and two sherds of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100 [5/008], and was sealed by the usual overburden of the site.
- 4.7.4 Around 7.50m to the north of these ditches a second group of intercutting features was recorded. The earliest of these was a wide shallow 'scoop' that measured at least 8.08m wide and up to 0.32m deep [5/018; 5/019]. This was filled with light greyish brown silt [5/016; 5/017] and may have been a small natural depression in the natural rather than an anthropogenic feature.
- 4.7.5 The shallow scoop depression was truncated at its northern and southern extremity by two east-west orientated linear features. The northernmost of these was a shallow ditch 2.30m wide and 0.39m deep [5/015]. This ditch had two fills; the primary fill was mid brown silt with frequent flint inclusions [5/014] and was overlain by a mid-grey fill of similar composition [5/013]. Both fills yielded moderate quantities of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100.
- 4.7.6 The southern extent of the shallow scoop was truncated away by the cut of a 1.95m wide and 1.00m deep ditch [5/006]. The primary fill was compact brownish grey silt with frequent inclusions of flint up to 0.25m diameter and a small number of sherds of flint tempered wares dating to c.AD 10-70 [5/012], small quantities of amorphous burnt clay were also recovered. This was sealed by a fill of dark grey silty fill with frequent flints that is thought likely to be the residue of some burning action in the vicinity; a small group of flint tempered wares dating to c.AD 10-70 and further small quantities of amorphous burnt were also recovered from this context [5/011].
- 4.7.7 The final fill of this ditch was compact greyish brown silt with frequent flints. This fill contained a sherd of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100 and a fragment of fired clay [5/007]. An abraded sherd of an 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century glazed earthenware vessel and a flake of post-medieval brick were also recovered and are likely to be intrusive.
- 4.7.8 Both ditch [5/006] and [5/015] were sealed by the overburden of the site; no further features were observed in this trench.

#### 4.8 Trench 6 (Fig. 5; Table 7)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.45m	East - West
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.25m
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.20m
6/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.15m+
6/004	Fill	Fill of 'v' shaped ditch 6/005		0.35m
6/005	Cut	'v' shaped ditch cut		0.70m
6/006	Fill	Fill of cremation 'cut'		0.20m
6/007	Cut	Cremation		0.20m
6/008	Fill	Fill of shallow gully [6/009]		0.08m
6/009	Cut	Shallow gully		0.08m
6/010	Fill	Top fill of ditch recut [6/016]		0.35m
6/011	Fill	Fill of ditch recut [6/016]		0.22m
6/012	Fill	Fill of ditch recut [6/015]		0.40m
6/013	Fill	Fill of ditch recut [6/015]		0.30m
6/014	Fill	Fill of ditch recut [6/015]		0.20m
6/015	Cut	Ditch cut		0.80m
6/016	Cut	Recut of ditch [6/015]		0.42m
6/017	Fill	Fill of 'v' shaped ditch 6/005		0.35m

Table 7: List of contexts in Trench 6

- 4.8.1 Stratigraphically the earliest feature identified in trench 6 was a wide ditch that was observed in the western end of the trench [6/015]. This ditch was 2.47m wide and 0.80m deep, and was orientated northwest to southeast across the trench.
- 4.8.2 The primary fill of this ditch was firm mid brown to light orangey brown silt with moderate quantities of small flints and occasional charcoal flecks [6/013; 6/014]. These fills were deposits of clayey material that had slumped down the sides of the ditch. Context [6/013] contained a sherd of flint tempered ware dating to c.AD 10-70 and small amounts of burnt clay were also identified.
- 4.8.3 The slumped fills were stratigraphically beneath a fill of friable mid to light brown chalky silt that was 0.40m thick [6/012]; this formed the uppermost surviving fill of ditch [6/015]. It is possible that the interface between [6/012], [6/013], and [6/014] represents a recut of the ditch as it coincides with a change in the ditch profile, however this was not identified in the field.
- 4.8.4 The top of ditch [6/015] and fill [6/012] were truncated by a ditch recut [6/016]. This recut was 2.06m wide and 0.42m deep and contained two fills. The primary fill was compacted blackish grey silt with large quantities of flint and charcoal inclusions and occasional chalk flecks [6/011]; this fill was 0.22m thick and contained small quantities of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100; small quantities of a briquetage vessel with a curved profile were also identified and may have been used for the transportation of salt rather than its production.
- 4.8.5 Sealing [6/011] was a secondary ditch fill of firm mid brown flint rich silt up to 0.35m thick; small amounts of fired clay including a fragment with wattle impression likely to



represent daub were recovered with a moderate amount of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100 [6/010]. This ditch sequence was then sealed by the overburden of the site.

- 4.8.6 Moving to the east within the trench a cremation was identified 4.50m away. The cremation 'cut' was 0.45m in diameter and 0.20m deep with steep sides [6/007], and was filled by firm blackish grey charcoal rich silt containing burnt bone, burnt clay, and burnt flints [6/006].
- 4.8.7 Continuing to move east in trench 6, approximately 0.90m away from cremation [6/007] a shallow gully was investigated [6/009]. This feature was observed over a distance of 2.00m extending northwest beyond the trench, and was 0.30m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled with soft mid brown silt containing no finds [6/008]. The interpretation of this feature was unclear as it could equally have been a shallow gully or indeed a naturally occurring variance within the natural.
- 4.8.8 In the eastern end of trench 6 a final section of ditch was investigated. This ditch was orientated north-south across the trench and was 1.00m wide and 0.82m deep with a clear 'V' shaped profile [6/005].
- 4.8.9 Ditch [6/005] had two fills; the first fill was firm dark brown silt with frequent flints and occasional chalk flecks, and was 0.38m thick. A single sherd of flint tempered ware dating to c.AD 10-70 was recovered from this context along with a small flake of post-medieval brick [6/004]. Sealing the primary fill was firm almost black charcoal rich silt fill that was 0.35m thick [6/017], which may represent the deliberate disposal of industrial residues from activities in the vicinity. This ditch and the other features already described were then sealed by the overburden of the site.

**4.9 Trench 7 (Fig. 6; Table 8)**

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.77m	North - South
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.25m
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.40m
7/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.12m+
7/004	Cut	Ditch cut		0.81m
7/005	Fill	Fill of [7/004]		0.19m
7/006	Fill	Fill of [7/004]		0.30m
7/007	Fill	Fill of [7/004] – equivalent to [7/006]		0.31m
7/008	Fill	Fill of [7/004] – equivalent to [7/006]		0.32m
7/009	Fill	Fill of [7/004]		0.27m
7/010	Fill	Primary fill of [7/004]		0.18m
7/011	Fill	Primary fill of [7/004]		0.14m

Table 8: List of contexts in Trench 7

- 4.9.1 A single large northwest to southeast orientated ditch was investigated towards the southern part of the trench; this ditch was 3.17m wide and 0.81m deep [7/004].

- 4.9.2 There were two similar primary fills that are thought to have originated from the slumping of the sides of the ditch soon after it was originally excavated; both are mid grey silt with frequent chalk and flint [7/010] and [7/011].
- 4.9.3 Sealing these two slumping deposits was a fill of black silt with frequent flint and chalk inclusions and a very high charcoal component; a small amount of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100 was recovered from this fill [7/009]. The dumping of this deposit within the ditch suggests the disposal of industrial residues from the immediate vicinity.
- 4.9.4 Three further, similar silt fills sealed this charcoal rich deposit [7/006, 7/007, 7/008]. All three were blackish grey due to the high charcoal content and are thought to be variations within the same material, again partly formed by the residues of local industrial processes, forming a layer up to 0.40m thick.
- 4.9.5 A final ditch fill of mid grey silt formed after the abandonment of the ditch, in a layer that was 0.19m thick [7/005].
- 4.9.6 No further features were identified within the trench and the ditch was sealed by the overburden of subsoil and topsoil.

**4.10 Trench 8** (Fig. 7; Table 9)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.69m	North - South
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.37m
8/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.27m
8/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.14m+
8/004	Fill	Fill of [8/008]		0.25m
8/005	Fill	Fill of [8/008]		0.35m
8/006	Fill	Fill of [8/008]		0.18m
8/007	Fill	Lowest fill of [8/008]		0.23m+
8/008	Cut	Ditch cut		1.05m+
8/009	Fill	Top fill of [8/008]		0.22m

Table 9: List of contexts in Trench 8

- 4.10.1 A single large northwest to southeast orientated ditch was investigated towards the northern part of the trench; this ditch was 1.76m wide and over 1.05m deep [8/008]; excavation of this ditch was halted due to health and safety considerations.
- 4.10.2 The lowest observed fill was brownish grey sandy silt with frequent chalk pieces [8/007], and was 0.23m deep. This fill was sealed by 0.18m thickness of dark reddish brown silt [8/006], dark reddish brown silt [8/005] up to 0.35m thick, then 0.25m thickness of blackish silt with frequent charcoal flecks and burnt flint [8/004]. A final fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt that was 0.22m thick completed the sequence of ditch fills [8/009]. One of these fills [8/004] contained a large amount of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100.
- 4.10.3 The presence of high quantities of charcoal and burnt flint is again suggestive of the disposal of industrial residues from local activities.

#### 4.11 Trench 9 (Fig. 8; Table 10)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.45m	Northwest - Southeast
Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	
9/001	Fill	Fill of linear [9/002]	0.22m	
9/002	Cut	Shallow linear feature	0.22m	
9/003	Fill	Fill of possible shallow pit [9/004]	0.12m	
9/004	Cut	Possible shallow pit cut	0.12m	
9/005	Fill	Fill of P/H [9/006]	0.10m	
9/006	Cut	P/H cut	0.10m	
9/007	Fill	Fill of P/H [9/008]	0.15m	
9/008	Cut	P/H cut	0.15m	
9/009	Fill	Fill of P/H [9/010]	0.12m	
9/010	Cut	P/H cut	0.12m	
9/011	Fill	Fill of P/H [9/012]	0.10m	
9/012	Cut	P/H cut	0.10m	
9/013	Fill	Fill of ditch [9/014]	0.48m	
9/014	Cut	Ditch cut	0.48m	
9/015	Fill	Fill of P/H [9/016]	0.40m	
9/016	Cut	P/H cut	0.40m	
9/017	Fill	Fill of P/H [9/018]	0.40m	
9/018	Cut	P/H cut	0.40m	
9/019	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m	
9/020	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	
9/021	Deposit	Natural head deposits	-	

Table 10: List of contexts in Trench 9

- 4.11.1 In the northwest end of the trench a shallow ditch or pit was identified crossing the trench on a northeast to southwest orientation [9/002]. The ditch was 0.22m deep with a width of 2.20m, and was filled with a single fill of firm mid greyish brown silt [9/001].
- 4.11.2 The southern edge of this pit was partly truncated by a possible shallow pit [9/004]. This shallow feature measured 0.80m in diameter and was 0.12m deep and was filled with a single light brown gravelly silt fill [9/003].
- 4.11.3 Roughly 6.20m to the southeast a group of three small postholes was identified ([9/006], [9/008], [9/010]) with a further isolated posthole approximately 3.90m beyond these [9/012]. All four postholes were similar, measuring between 0.30m and 0.40m in diameter and 0.10 to 0.15m in depth.
- 4.11.4 All four postholes had similar greyish brown silt fills with small angular flint gravels [9/005], [9/007], [9/009] and [9/011]. Fill [9/007] contained fragments of fire cracked flint.
- 4.11.5 There was no immediate form indicated by the arrangement of postholes identified.
- 4.11.6 Moving southeast from the posthole group a further linear ditch cut with a 'v' shaped profile was recorded [9/014]. This measured 0.48m deep and 1.00m wide and was identified over a distance of 4.02m extending both northwest and southeast beyond the trench sides. The ditch fill was light brown silt with flint inclusions [9/013], likely to be the

result of natural silting over time. Fill [9/013] contained a small group of flint tempered wares dated to c.AD 10-70.

4.11.7 The eastern edge of ditch [9/014] was slightly truncated by the presence of a pit cut [9/016]. This feature measured 1.00m by 0.70m and was 0.40m deep. The pit was filled with dark greyish brown silt with flint and chalk inclusions [9/015].

4.11.8 A further pit was identified adjacent to this pit and was the final feature to be investigated in the trench [9/018]. This second pit measured 0.80m in diameter and 0.40m deep, and was filled with light orangey brown silt with flint gravel inclusions [9/017].

#### 4.12 Trench 10 (Fig. 9; Table 11)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.50m	East - West
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
10/001	Fill	Fill of shallow ditch [10/002]		0.28m
10/002	Cut	Shallow ditch		0.28m
10/003	Cut	Ditch cut		1.30m
10/004	Fill	Fill of ditch [10/003]		0.18m
10/005	Fill	Fill of ditch [10/003]		0.40m
10/006	Fill	Fill of ditch [10/003]		0.95m
10/007	Fill	Fill of ditch [10/003]		1.00m
10/008	Deposit	Topsoil		0.30m
10/009	Deposit	Subsoil		0.25m
10/010	Deposit	Natural head deposits		-

Table 11: List of contexts in Trench 10

4.12.1 In the western end of the trench a shallow ditch was identified crossing the trench on a north - south orientation [10/002]; this was 0.80m in width and 0.28m deep with a 'U' shaped profile. The fill [10/001].was a very flint rich mid brown silt and contained a small quantity of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100.

4.12.2 In the eastern extent of the trench a second substantial ditch was identified on a north - south alignment [10/003].

4.12.3 The primary ditch fill was firm light brown chalky silt with frequent flints [10/007]. This fill was interleaved with a fill of very firm brown silt that had entered the ditch from the opposite side [10/006]. These fills may have been formed of smaller episodes of tipping or have become interleaved through slumping.

4.12.4 Both of these lower fills were sealed by a 0.40m thick ditch fill of firm blackish grey silt with very frequent charcoal and flints containing a large quantity of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100 [10/005].

4.12.5 A final deposit of dark brown silt with frequent flints completed the sequence of ditch fills, and was 0.18m thick [10/004].

#### 4.13 Trench 11 (Table 12)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.55m	East - West
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.25m
11/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.30m
11/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.05m +

Table 12: List of contexts in Trench 11

4.13.1 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in trench 11.

#### 4.14 Trench 12 (Table 13)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.55m	Northeast - Southwest
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
12/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.25m
12/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.30m
12/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.05m +
12/004	Cut	Geotechnical survey trench		-
12/005	Fill	Geotechnical survey trench		-

Table 13: List of contexts in Trench 12

4.14.1 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in trench 11. A single straight sided machine cut trench was observed cutting the subsoil [12/004]. This was filled with a mixture of topsoil [12/001], subsoil [12/002], and natural [12/003] with elevated quantities of chalk flecks from the underlying chalk strata [12/005]. This trench was interpreted as geotechnical survey pit location.

#### 4.15 Trench 13 (Table 14)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.80m	Northeast - Southwest
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.35m
13/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.50m
13/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		-
13/004	Cut	Geotechnical survey trench		-
13/005	Fill	Geotechnical survey trench		-
13/006	Cut	Tree bowl		0.15m
13/007	Fill	Tree bowl		0.15m

Table 14: List of contexts in Trench 13

4.15.1 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in trench 13. A single

straight sided machine cut trench was observed cutting the subsoil [13/004]. This was filled with a mixture of topsoil [13/001], subsoil [13/002], and natural [13/003] with elevated quantities of chalk flecks from the underlying chalk strata [13/005] This trench was interpreted as geotechnical survey pit location.

4.15.2 A further potential feature was also investigated in the east end of the trench which proved to be a tree bowl [13/006]; this was formed by the root ball of a toppled tree that had silted up with pale yellowy brown silt [13/007].

#### 4.16 Trench 14 (Fig. 10; Table 15)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.80m	Northwest - Southeast
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
14/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.35m
14/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.50m
14/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		-
14/004	Cut	Posthole cut		0.27m
14/005	Fill	Fill of posthole [14/004]		0.27m
14/006	Cut	Ditch cut		0.57m
14/007	Fill	Fill of [14/006]		0.21m
14/008	Fill	Fill of [14/006]		0.23m
14/009	Fill	Fill of [14/006]		0.10m

Table 15: List of contexts in Trench 14

4.16.1 Two features were investigated in trench 14; towards the western end of the trench a small isolated posthole was recorded, while at the far eastern end a ditch cut was observed.

4.16.2 The posthole was sub-circular and measured 0.63m by 0.55m, and 0.27m deep [14/004]. It was filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt with common small flint pieces and occasional charcoal flecks [14/005]. A small group of flint tempered wares dated to c.AD 10-70 was recovered from this fill.

4.16.3 The ditch cut in the eastern end of the trench was orientated north - south and continued beyond the limit of excavation; the width of the ditch was only partially observed and extended beyond the eastern limit of the trench [14/006]. As it was observed the ditch was 1.40m wide and 0.57m deep.

4.16.4 Three ditch fills were recorded; the first of these was a 0.10m thick layer of fire cracked flint with an orangey brown silt matrix [14/009]. Overlying this was a deposit of blackish brown fire cracked flint in a silt matrix that contained large quantities of charcoal less than 5mm in diameter and moderate quantities of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100 [14/008]. This fill was 0.23m thick and included a zone of fire cracked flints that formed a pinkish band or tip line within the deposit.

4.16.5 The final ditch fill was pale orangey brown silt 0.21m thick and containing frequent flint pieces and occasional charcoal flecks [14/007].

#### 4.17 Trench 15 (Table 16)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.80m	East - West
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
15/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.28m
15/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.40m
15/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.20m +

Table 16: List of contexts in Trench 15

4.17.1 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in trench 15.

#### 4.18 Trench 16 (Table 17)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.75m	East - West
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
16/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.30m
16/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.40m
16/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.05m +

Table 17: List of contexts in Trench 16

4.18.1 This trench was located in uneven ground that started high in the west and fell away quickly into a depression that occupied the majority of the central and eastern end. A northeast - southwest orientated land drain was noted in the western end of the trench however no features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded.

#### 4.19 Trench 17 (Fig. 11; Table 18)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.75m	Northeast - Southwest
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
17/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.25m
17/002	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.25m+
17/003	Cut	Large open pit		1.00m
17/004	Fill	Fill of [17/003]		1.00m
17/005	Cut	Cut of large ovoid pit		1.06m
17/006	Fill	Fill of [17/005]		0.76m
17/007	Fill	Primary fill of [17/005]		0.41m

Table 18: List of contexts in Trench 17

4.19.1 The first third of this evaluation trench originated on the high ground at the southwest end and then traversed a localised slope down towards the northeast. In the southwest end of the trench a large refuse pit was identified, while much of the remaining trench was disturbed by a large open pit of late post medieval date.

- 4.19.2 The large refuse pit was sub-circular, measuring 1.70 to 2.20m in diameter and 1.06m in depth [17/005]. The primary fill was mid brown chalky silt with frequent chalk pieces and was 0.41m thick [17/007]. A second pit fill overlay this and was dark grey silt with frequent flint and moderate quantities of charcoal and chalk [17/006]. This second fill was 0.76m thick and contained large quantities of oyster shell and a pottery assemblage with a likely date range of 12<sup>th</sup>-/ early 13<sup>th</sup> to later 13<sup>th</sup> century. Fragments of burnt clay were also recovered and are likely to be residual from the Late Iron Age – Roman occupation activities to the north.
- 4.19.3 The large open pit cut that occupies much of the remaining trench measured 16m in length and was 1.00m deep [17/003]. It had a sharp break of slope where it moved from the high ground of the southwest to the base of the cut; however the opposite side is largely missing since the ground drops away to the northeast. It is thought this could have been the result of a process of land decontamination. It is reported that a service breach caused soil contamination in recent times, and the scale and date of this feature can only really be explained by a process of topsoil and subsoil removal either due to contamination or for use elsewhere.
- 4.19.4 The fill of this scoop was recorded as a single event since the presence of late post medieval hard fired red brick fragments and a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century flowerpot at the base of the cut indicated it was clearly not of archaeological significance. The fill was mid brown sandy silt with common flint and chalk pieces [17/004] and there was a band of chalk rich material within the fill.

#### 4.20 Trench 18 (Figs. 12; Table 19)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.75m	North - South
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
18/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.20m
18/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.20m
18/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		0.10m +
18/004	Cut	Cut of a small ditch		0.63m
18/005	Fill	Fill of ditch [18/004]		0.15m
18/006	Cut	Cut of a small ditch		0.29m
18/007	Fill	Fill of ditch [18/006]		0.29m
18/008	Fill	Fill of ditch [18/004]		0.20m
18/009	Fill	Fill of ditch [18/004]		0.30m
18/010	Fill	Fill of ditch [18/004]		0.14m

Table 19: List of contexts in Trench 18

- 4.20.1 In the southern half of evaluation trench 18 a small ditch cut or gully was investigated. The feature was orientated northwest to southeast and was 0.65m wide and 0.29m deep [18/006].
- 4.20.2 This ditch had a single fill of blackish grey silt with frequent quantities of fire cracked flint and moderate flecks of charcoal [18/007], a single sherd of flint tempered ware dated to c.AD 10-70 was recovered from this fill along with an intrusive flake of tile dated to AD 1450-1900.



4.20.3 In the northern end of the trench a second small ditch was recorded on a northeast – southwest orientation [18/004]. This feature was 1.8m wide and 0.63m deep and contained four distinct fills.

4.20.4 The primary fill was a 0.14m thick deposit of firm orangey brown silt with occasional flints that formed during the stabilization and weathering of the sides of the ditch during its use [18/010].

4.20.5 The secondary fills were a mid-greyish brown silt 0.30m thick [18/009], blackish grey silt with moderate flint inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks that was 0.20m thick [18/008] and a final fill of mid brown silt 0.15m thick [18/005]. Fills [18/005] and [18/008] both contained small amounts of pottery dated to c.AD 50-80 / 100. Fill [18/008] also contained fragments of briquetage.

4.20.6 No further features were recorded in this trench.

#### 4.21 Trench 19 (Table 20)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.32m	Northeast - Southwest
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
19/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.20m
19/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.12m
19/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		-

Table 20: List of contexts in Trench 19

4.21.1 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in this trench.

#### 4.22 Trench 20 (Figs. 13; Table 21)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
30m		1.80m	0.40m	North - South
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
20/001	'Cut'	Investigated findspot		0.18m
20/002	Deposit	Investigated findspot		0.18m
20/003	Deposit	Topsoil		0.20m
20/004	Deposit	Subsoil		0.20m
20/005	Deposit	Natural head deposits		-

Table 21: List of contexts in Trench 20

4.22.1 In the northern end of the trench a single potsherd was identified on the surface of a patch of well-defined natural variation [20/002]. This was a localised area of mid orangey brown silt that was investigated to see if it indicated the presence of a feature. The possible 'cut' [20/001] proved itself to be natural in origin however the location was recorded to identify the position of the pottery.

4.22.2 No further features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in this trench.

#### 4.23 Trench 21 (Table 22)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
8.90m		1.80m	0.30m	Northeast - Southwest
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
21/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.18m
21/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.12m
21/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		-

Table 22: List of contexts in Trench 21

4.23.1 Evaluation Trench 21 was situated on the steepest sloping area of the site situated on the high ground of the west and falling rapidly towards the east. During the excavation the ground was covered with settled snow and as a result the tracked excavator was unable to remain stable on the slope. Consequently, the trench was abandoned for health and safety reasons after 8.90m had been opened.

4.23.2 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded in this trench.

#### 4.24 Trench 22 (Fig. 14; Table 23)

Length		Width	Depth (max)	Orientation
36m		1.80m	0.55m	Northwest - Southeast
Context Number	Type	Description		Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
22/001	Deposit	Topsoil		0.18m
22/002	Deposit	Subsoil		0.12m
22/003	Deposit	Natural head deposits		-
22/004	Cut	Cut of a ditch		Unexcavated
22/005	Fill	Fill of ditch [22/004]		Unexcavated
22/006	Cut	Cut of a posthole		Unexcavated
22/007	Fill	Fill of posthole [22/006]		Unexcavated

Table 23: List of contexts in Trench 22

4.24.1 The evaluation revealed a concentration of activities in antiquity that was localised to the north-western area of the site, directly north of the large tree on the site. A single large pit was identified in the southwest of trench 17 ([17/005]) that appeared to be an outlier of the main focus of activities. In order to test this hypothesis an additional trench (trench 22) was opened to identify potential features between trench 17 and trench 14.

4.24.2 Trench 22 originated close to pit [17/005] and headed northwest towards the tree and turned northwards over the final 12m in order to avoid damaging the tree-roots.

4.24.3 No finds or features were identified in this trench until the final northern 6m where a northeast - southwest orientated ditch was identified [22/004] in close proximity to a posthole [22/006]. These features were not excavated as the evaluation had already succeeded in characterising the archaeology on the site.

- 4.24.4 Ditch [22/004] was 0.80m wide and 3.25m long extending northeast and southwest beyond the trench. The top fill was mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions [22/005].
- 4.24.5 Posthole [22/006] was 0.40m in diameter and filled with mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions [22/007], a similar fill to the adjacent ditch.
- 4.24.6 As the features were not excavated their stratigraphic relationship could not be discerned.

## **5.0 THE FINDS**

### **5.1 Summary**

5.1.1 A medium-sized assemblage of finds, mainly comprising pottery, was recovered during the evaluation. All finds have been washed and dried or air dried. They were quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. All bulk finds (Appendix A) have been recorded in full on pro forma archive sheets. Two objects were assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <00>) (table 28) and were recorded on individual pro forma sheets. None of the metalwork requires X-ray.

### **5.2 The Late Iron Age/Early Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty**

5.2.1 An assemblage of 492 sherds, weighing 6.45Kg was recovered from 22 individual contexts in six different trenches. At this stage, the pottery has not been fully quantified by fabric and form type but spot-dating has been carried out and selected sherds have been examined using a x20 binocular microscope. As a whole, the assemblage provides some evidence for a Late Iron Age inception to the site, although most of the features from this phase of activity seem to have been filled in the mid/late 1st century AD.

5.2.2 The vast majority of the assemblage is made up by coarse sandy fabrics. Many of these are dark surfaced and associated with hand-made wares, meaning that they could be of pre- or post-conquest date. Most of the stratified groups also contain a relatively significant proportion of Roman greywares, including many originating from the Rowland's Castle industry. Rowland's Castle wares from the site tend to contain some flint inclusions, suggesting that they are early products of the industry. A smaller proportion of the assemblage is made up by fairly well-sorted flint-tempered fabrics. These are unlikely to have survived very long into the Roman period, although they are stratified with post-conquest fabrics in a number of the groups. A few smaller context groups contain only flint-tempered wares and these were possibly (although not certainly) deposited in the pre-conquest period.

5.2.3 Forms associated with the coarse wares are generally not very closely datable but the preponderance of bead rim or short-necked jars are typical of 1st century assemblages. At least two examples of flint-tempered fabrics were associated with cordon decorated forms. There is nothing diagnostically later than c.AD70/80 but it is possible that activity could have stretched into the late 1st century.

5.2.4 Although the fine wares are fragmentary there is some interesting evidence for early high-status imports. There is a Terra Rubra butt-beaker dated to c.15BC-AD60 and a sherd from a very thin-walled mica dusted North Gaulish white-ware vessel with rouletting. This is possibly of a similar type to vessels found in the pre-Flavian fort at Usk (Greene 1979, 129).

5.2.5 Given the moderate-size of the area under evaluation, the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery assemblage is very large. Furthermore it was concentrated in one small area in the north-western part of the site (Trenches 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 18). Average sherd size is relatively large and many individual contexts produced groups of over 50 sherds; one context [8/004] contained over a hundred sherds. This material is therefore likely to be associated with significant settlement activity nearby. The evaluation assemblage should be retained for future reference.

### 5.3 The post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 Post-Roman pottery was only recovered from three contexts during the evaluation. The vast majority was recovered from [17/006], a deposit that produced a notably large and unabraded assemblage of medieval date. A number of different fabrics are represented, the dominant one being a reduced (usually) or oxidised dense medium sand tempered ware (43 sherds). Most of these are from an externally wiped reduced cooking pot with slightly concave, everted rim. The other fabrics are coarser, being tempered with moderate/abundant chalk and common flint (14 sherds), sand with sparse fine flint (1 sherd) and moderate flint with common sand (7 sherds). The latter is represented by at least three oxidized and reduced cooking pots with simple everted rims. The only jug sherd is in a fine sand tempered greyware with rare flint to 1mm. This vessel, which has a collared rim and patchy white slip under an external green glaze, may well be a Chichester product. The other wares are all fairly typical for eastern Hampshire and taken together a late 12th-/early 13th- to later 13th- century date range is likely.
- 5.3.2 The remaining two sherds are of the late post-medieval period. These consist of an abraded base sherd from a glazed red earthenware vessel of 18th to early 19th- century date (context [5/007]) and a fresh 19th- century unglazed earthenware flower pot sherd (context [17/004]).

### 5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Susan Pringle

#### 5.4.1 Introduction

A total of 13 fragments of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials weighing 1.651 kg was examined from five contexts. The identifiable material consisted of post-medieval brick and roofing tile. The total weight and number of fragments in each category is set out in Table 25.

Material	No. of items	Weight kg.
Post-medieval peg tile	1	0.037
Post-medieval brick	10	1.608
Unidentified tile	2	0.006
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.651</b>

Table 24: Summary of building materials

#### 5.4.2 Methodology

All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form. Tile has been quantified by form, weight and fragment count only and the information has been entered onto an Excel database. All the material has been retained.

#### 5.4.3 Dating

The broad date range of each context is summarised below in Table 26.

Context	Context date (approx.)	Types present
5/007	1450-1900	PM brick? - small flake
6/001	1700-1900	PM brick
6/004	1450-1900?	PM brick? - small flake
17/004	1750-1830	PM bricks, one with shallow frog; peg tile, no features but probably PM

18/007	1450-1900	Tile flake, no surfaces
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Table 25: Dating table with context date (approximate) and contents

#### 5.4.4 The material

##### *Post-medieval bricks*

Ten fragments of post-medieval brick were examined, including some very abraded small flakes. At least three different fabrics were present, suggesting that the bricks were not all from the same building phase. One brick, in [17/004], had part of a shallow frog in the lower bed-face which dates it to c.1750-1800 AD. Two bricks from [6/001] and [17/004] had smooth flat surfaces suggesting a date in the 18th century; that in [6/001] had been burnt and the surfaces vitrified.

#### 5.4.5 *Post-medieval (?) peg tile*

A single fragment of peg tile in an orange fabric with cream silty marbling was noted in [17/004]. It had no features to assist with dating, but could have been contemporary with the brick assemblage from that context.

#### 5.4.6 *Summary*

The assemblage as a whole is abraded and unlikely to represent primary deposition. It consists almost entirely of brick rubble, and a single piece of peg roofing tile. Although not closely datable, the more identifiable material appears to date from the 18th century AD 1800, and the frogged brick in [17/004] to the later part of that century.

### 5.5 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small assemblage consisting of 51 pieces (weight 528g) was recovered from seven individually numbered contexts, mostly of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date. A total of eight different fabrics were identified (table 29).

Fabric	Description
F1	Sparse fine sand with rare iron oxides to 0.5mm
F2a	Sparse fine sand with rare iron oxides to 0.5mm; occasional quartz and flint pebble temper to 0.5mm; "marbled"
F2b	Sparse fine sand with occasional iron oxide inclusions of 0.5mm; "marbled"
F2c	Sparse fine sand with moderate quartz temper to 0.5mm; some with 0.5 mm, some with rare iron oxides to 0.5mm.
F3	Moderate fine sand-temper
F4	Very fine clay with sparse fine sand and moderate iron oxide inclusions to 2mm; micaceous.
F5	Sparse fine sand-tempered with occasional calcinated flint to 2mm and abundant voids/organic temper; micaceous. "Corky" texture.
F6	Abundant coarse sand-temper with moderate chalk temper to 6.5mm.

Table 26: Summary of the fired clay fabrics

5.5.2 Most fragments are either amorphous or display one flat surface, and probably represent structural daub. A fragment with a surviving wattle impression (di 17mm) was recovered from ditch recut [6/016] (fill [6/010]). The only fragments in F6 were recovered from medieval pit [17/005] (fill [17/006]). Included are three pieces retaining one flat surface as well as a small wedge-shaped fragment.

5.5.3 Of interest are five briquetage container fragments (Fabric F5), probably from a large cylindrical vessel and found in ditch [18/004] (fill [18/008]). In addition, ditch recut [6/016] (fill [6/011]) contained 12 fragments resembling briquetage, including a piece with one flat surface and displaying the typical pink/grey colouration (Fabric F1). The remaining 11 pieces all retain one flat surface. Some show 'scoring' in the form of parallel incised lines and one piece retains a stepped profile (Fabric F2c).

5.5.4 Given the topography of the site, it is unlikely any production took place on site. However, whereas the briquetage container fragments may well relate to salt transportation, the briquetage-like pieces from [6/011] suggest an involvement of the site occupants with salt makers or salt production. More diagnostic pieces may provide conclusive evidence of salt production and how the site and its occupants relate to this activity.

## 5.6 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.6.1 All of the slag from the site consists of relatively dense rusty waste with slight aeration and is fairly typical of iron smithing. The most diagnostic pieces were recovered from [5/009] where conjoining fragments make up a complete oval plano-convex forge bottom, measuring 120 x 82 x 22mm. The fragment from [5/014] also looks as if it represents part of a forge bottom.

## 5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Context [6/011] produced a ferruginous (purple) medium-grained sandstone fragment likely to be of Tertiary origin and thus quite local to the site. The fragment from [10/005] consists of a chip of weathered flint cortex

## 5.8 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

### 5.8.1 *Introduction and methodology*

In total, 16 pieces of struck flint (weighing 3120g) have been recovered through hand collection and from environmental samples during the evaluation work at the site. A sizeable assemblage of burnt unworked flint (just over 65 kg) was also recovered. The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight and were individually classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005 and Inizan et al. 1999). They were catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. A breakdown of the composition of the assemblage by context is provided in Table 24. With the exception of two pieces found unstratified, the assemblage of struck flints recovered was associated with Roman features, indicating that they are almost certainly residual. Although no single context produced more than five lithic pieces, over half of the material was produced by Trench 5 (10 of the 16 pieces of struck flint).

Context	Flakes	Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets	Irregular waste	Cores, Core fragments	Retouched forms	Total
5/009	1	-	-	-	-	1
5/011	3	-	-	1	1	5
5/012	3	-	-	-	-	3
5/020	-	1	-	-	-	1
6/003	1	-	-	-	-	1

Context	Flakes	Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets	Irregular waste	Cores, Core fragments	Retouched forms	Total
7/009	1	-	-	-	-	1
8/004	-	-	-	-	1	1
17/006	1	-	-	-	-	1
18/005	1	-	-	-	-	1
20/002	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>

Table 27: Summary of the Flintwork

### 5.8.2 Results

The majority of the flints are in a relatively poor condition. They are moderately to heavily damaged, implying some degree of post-depositional disturbance. Nonetheless, a small component of the assemblage is quite fresh, displaying minimal signs of weathering. Three pieces were recorded as broken. The raw material chosen for the production of the lithics is characterised by a light brown and light to dark grey flint. The outer surface, when present, is abraded to a thin buff-coloured surface. Inclusions are commonly recorded and the material appears to be of relatively poor flaking quality. It would have been available locally from surface deposits. Four pieces exhibited incipient traces of surface discolouration.

5.8.3 A large proportion of the assemblage of worked flint (87.5% of the total assemblage) consists of unretouched artefacts. It comprises eleven flakes, a bladelet, an irregular waste piece and a single core. The majority of the flakes have wide platforms and a pronounced bulb of percussion, and the butts display minimal preparation. The majority seems to have been struck using a hard hammer percussor. Although the core on a flake from [5/011] was in a poor condition, the scars suggest that it was used to remove irregular flakes. In addition to the core, ditch fill [5/011] produced an almost entirely cortical flake and some secondary flakes. These artefacts seem to originate from the same nodule, and although the assemblage is small, it may provide limited evidence for flint knapping in the vicinity of the ditch. Two undiagnostic retouched pieces were present; a notched piece from ditch fill [5/011] and a miscellaneous retouch piece from ditch fill [8/004]. Based on technological traits, a broad late prehistoric date is most probable for the majority of the assemblage. However, the distal end of a bladelet recovered from ditch fill [5/020] is more indicative of a Mesolithic, early Neolithic date.

5.8.4 Just over 65 kg of burnt unworked flints were recovered from 18 individual contexts, mainly from ditch features. In total 43 fragments (1.956 kg) were hand collected, and 63.440 kg were retrieved from the environmental samples. The origin of the material is currently unclear. Burnt unworked flints are normally associated with prehistoric activities and can, for instance represent remnants of burnt mounds. However, the assemblage could also relate to some industrial activities or clear out activities contemporary with the Roman activity on site.

### 5.8.5 Conclusion

No diagnostic pieces were recovered during the course of the evaluation, however, a large proportion of the assemblage is consistent with a Late Bronze Age date. A very small Mesolithic/early Neolithic element was also identified. The assemblage will be retained.



## 5.9 The Cremated Bone by Lucy Sibun

- 5.9.1 Cremated bone was recovered from a single context, [6/006]. The assemblage, which was recovered from the environmental processing of sample <1>, encompassing the entire fill from pit [6/007], has been briefly assessed for this report.
- 5.9.2 The cremated bone has been sieved into three fractions (2-4mm, 4-8mm and <8mm) all of which are an off-white colour, suggesting an effective cremation process (Holden et.al. 1995a, 1995b). The 2-4mm fraction contains only 12 grams of bone, the majority of which are unidentifiable. A total of 118 grams was recovered in the 4-8mm fraction and this includes fragments from the skull, the axial skeleton and the limbs. The largest fraction (<8mm) produced 100 grams and also contains fragments from all skeletal areas. No repeated elements were noted so it is assumed that a single individual is represented. It is not possible to provide accurate age and sex estimates for the individual but fragment size alone would suggest a juvenile or adult. No pathological lesions were noted but several fragments of limb have small quantities of what appears to be rust stained soil adhering to them.
- 5.9.3 It has been possible to confirm that the cremated bone recovered is human in origin, and that it probably represents a single juvenile/adult. This material has the potential to provide information regarding cremation processes such as fragmentation rates, but may not provide more accurate details with regards to the individual represented.

## 5.10 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

- 5.10.1 A total of 141 fragments of animal bone have been recovered from 14 contexts provisionally dated to the 1st century AD. The assemblage is in poor condition with only small fragments of bone and teeth surviving. A number of taxa has been identified (Table 27) including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, equus, red deer and dog.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	45
Sheep/Goat	13
Pig	3
Equus	2
Red deer	1
Dog	1
Medium Mammal	5
Large Mammal	19
Unidentifiable	52

Table 28: NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) by taxa

- 5.10.2 Very little age-at-death or metrical data was available and the assemblage provides little information regarding local husbandry regimes.

## 5.11 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.11.1 Ditch [5/006] (fill [5/010]) contained a clear window glass fragment of late 19th- to 20th-century date. No other glass was found.

## 5.12 The Bulk Ironwork by Elke Raemen

5.12.1 A general purpose nail fragment was recovered from ditch [5/006] (fill [5/012]). The fragment is in poor condition with adhering iron concretions and stone.

5.12.2 In addition, 52 iron nail fragments (wt 24g) were recovered from environmental residue <1>, taken from cremation [6/005] (fill [6/006]). Of these, two nails and a further 21 fragments derive from small general purpose nails, e.g. from a small box. Four definite hobnails were also recovered. The type of footwear they derive from cannot be established. The remaining 25 nail fragments are too small to establish whether they represent small general purpose nails, or hobnails.

## 5.13 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.13.1 Only two objects require registered finds numbers (table 28). RF <1> was recovered from [17/005] (fill [17/006]). Pottery from the same context is of medieval date. The object, weighing 16g, consists of a strap fragment (L56.5mm+) tapering towards a looped eye and is likely to represent a hinge.

5.13.2 Cremation 6/007 (fill [6/006]) contained four calcinated, non-conjoining fragments of a strip with ring-and-dot decoration. Only a fraction survives, however, pieces likely represent box inlay strips, similar to examples from Colchester (Crummy 1983: Fig 87, no 2150, 83).

RF No	Context No	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
1	17/006	HING	IRON	MED	16
2	6/006	INLY	BONE	ROM	<2

Table 29: Summary of the Registered Finds

## 5.14 The Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

5.14.1 A small assemblage comprising 138 pieces of marine shell (wt 1588g) was recovered from pit [17/005] (fill [17/006]). Pottery from the same context is of medieval date. The assemblage consists entirely of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*), with a minimum of 47 individuals represented. Included are 42 undiagnostic fragments, 41 right valves and 55 left valves. Of these, the majority derives from mature individuals. Immature species may also be represented; however, abrasion of most of the margins prevents accurate identification. Minor infestation is apparent in part of the assemblage.

## 6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES Karine Le Hégarat & Dawn Elise Mooney

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In total, sixteen bulk soil samples of between 20 and 40L were taken during the evaluation work at the site to establish evidence for environmental indicators such as charcoal, charred macroplant remains, bones and shells and to maximise recovery of small artefacts. The majority of the samples (12 in total) came from ditch features. The remaining four samples were extracted from cremation [6/007], pit [17/005] and posthole [14/004]. These deposits are provisionally dated to the Roman period.

### 6.2 Method

6.2.1 Samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix B). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix C). Preliminary identifications have been provided for the macrobotanical remains present through reference to modern comparative material and reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of each sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. The subfamily name Maloideae is used below to signify a group of woods including hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.) which cannot be distinguished from one another on the basis of their microscopic anatomy. The results of the analysis of charcoal remains are recorded in Appendix C.

### 6.3 Results

#### 6.3.1 Cremation

Sample <01> taken from the fill (6/006) of cremation [6/007] produced a small flot (30ml) which contained a large quantity of fine modern rootlets. Charred wood fragments were relatively infrequent in this sample, and the small charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.), with a single fragment of birch (*Betula* sp.) also identified. The sample contained a few charred grass seeds (Poaceae) and a single charred tuber. The swollen basal internode displayed characteristics of onion couch grass (cf. *Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*). Other biological remains included a large quantity of cremated bones (see Sibun above). A moderate amount of nails and a few bone inlay fragments were also recovered in the sample (see Raemen above). In addition the residue produced a small amount of fired clay and a relatively large quantity of burnt

unworked flint.

### 6.3.2 Ditches

In total, twelve samples extracted from nine ditch slots were examined. The samples came from ditch slot [10/003] primary fill (10/007) <03> and upper fill (10/005) <02>, ditch slot [8/008] fill (8/004) <04>, ditch slot [7/004] fill (7/009) <05>, ditch slot [5/004] primary fill (5/010) <7> and fill (5/009) <06>, ditch slot [5/006] fill (5/011) <8>, ditch slot [6/005] primary fill (6/004) <10> and upper fill (6/017) <09>, ditch slot [14/006] secondary fill (14/008) <11>, ditch [18/006] single fill (18/007) <14> and ditch slot [18/004] fill (18/008) <15>. Charred macroplant remains were present in very small quantities. Charred cereal remains were recorded in six samples. They were slightly more numerous in sample <02> from the uppermost fill (10/005) of ditch slot [10/003] (between 10 and 15 items). The assemblage consisted of infrequent and often poorly preserved charred grains (Cerealia) including grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.). No chaff was present. Charred weed seeds were also uncommon but were recorded in two samples including infrequent seeds of grass (Poaceae), possible cleavers (*Galium* sp.) and a few unidentified seeds. Small to moderate assemblages of charred wood remains were present in all of the ditch samples except sample <7>. The preservation of the charcoal in these samples was fair to poor, and fragments from several samples were unable to be identified due to distortion suffered during the charring process. The assemblage was for the most part dominated by oak charcoal, however numerous other taxa were present including beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), Maloideae, cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), alder (*Alnus* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.), maple (*Acer campestre*) and Leguminosae (e.g. gorse (*Cytisus scoparius*) and broom (*Ulex europaeus*)). Small roundwood fragments were common in these samples, and sample <5> contained mostly roundwood or twig fragments. Other biological remains were limited to infrequent unburnt and burnt mammal bones and teeth. The residues produced large quantities of burnt unworked flint. They also contained a small amount of pottery, fired clay, metal, magnetised material, struck pieces of flint, stones and possible slag.

### 6.3.3 Pits and posthole

Sample <16> from the primary fill (17/007) and sample <12> from the upper fill (17/006) of large ovoid pit [17/005] and sample <13> taken from the fill (14/005) of posthole [14/004] produced small flots measuring from 2 to 8ml which were dominated by fine rootlets. Charred macroplant remains were uncommon in these three samples and the preservation of the remains was poor. The few grains present were pitted and fragmented. The assemblage was limited to less than five charred grains one of which may be a grain of wheat (cf. *Triticum* sp.) and less than five seeds of grass (Poaceae). While no charred wood remains were recovered from sample <16>, pit fill sample <12> contained a moderate quantity of charcoal dominated by oak. Only a small amount of wood charcoal was present in the posthole fill sample <13>, which was again entirely dominated by oak. A small amount of mammal bones and mollusc shells were recorded. The residues contained a smaller quantity of burnt unworked flint than in the previous samples. They contained a small amount of pottery, stone, struck pieces of flint, possible slag and magnetised material.

### 6.3.4 Discussion

Sampling has confirmed the presence of varying amounts of environmental remains including charcoal, charred macroplants remains, bones and shells. A wide range of artefacts were also recovered, with large quantities of burnt unworked flint present in numerous samples.

### 6.3.5 *Charred macroplants*

Overall, charred macroplant remains were poorly represented in the features. Their scarcity may be due to post-depositional bias. It is also possible that the area under investigation was used for specific activities not directly associated with the deposition of charred macroplant remains. Nonetheless, the assemblage provides limited evidence for the use of cereal grains including wheat and barley. However, the caryopses were too poorly preserved to be identified beyond the genus level. The majority of the grains were pitted and fragmented, and their abraded state is likely to be associated with post-depositional erosion rather than charring at high temperatures. The site shows little potential for the recovery of charred macroplant remains. However; given that varying quantities of charcoal were recovered it is recommended that future sampling at the site should target richer deposits.

### 6.3.6 *Charcoal*

Charred wood remains recorded in the environmental samples ranged from very limited assemblages in some contexts to moderate to large quantities in others. The preservation of these remains was in general fair, with limited evidence of sediment concretion and infiltration associated with fluctuating groundwater levels. The charcoal remains from most of the contexts sampled are likely to represent amalgams of material resulting from a variety of domestic and industrial activities, and therefore cannot contribute to a discussion of fuel selection for particular activities. However, the taxa identified indicate that fuel wood was mostly procured from oak-dominated deciduous woodland, although the presence of Leguminosae charcoal suggests that shrubby taxa were also exploited for firewood. Oak was by far the most common taxon recorded, which implies that this wood was both abundant in the landscape, and specifically selected for use as a fuel. The frequent presence of roundwood fragments suggests that the charcoal may originate from managed woodlands, however the current assemblage is too limited to confirm this. The dominance of oak charcoal in the cremation deposit suggests that the assemblage is likely to represent the remains of pyre material, as has been noted in cremations of various dates across the south east of England (c.f. Gale 2009, Alldritt 2006a, 2006b, 2006c, Challinor 2006). Overall, the general satisfactory preservation of charcoal indicates that the site has some potential for the recovery of charred wood remains, and a strategy of sampling from charcoal-rich deposits should continue in any future excavations.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS (Fig. 15)**

- 7.1 A large number of features were identified in close proximity to each other in trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 18 and 22.
- 7.2 Additionally, three trenches identified features that were peripheral to this main concentration of activities (trenches 3, 17, and 20). A single posthole was identified in the north-western end of trench 3, a large pit in the south-western end of trench 17 and a bone and flint find-spot in the northern end of trench 20.
- 7.3 All the remaining trenches (trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19 and 21) revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance, although a number of geotechnical survey trenches were located along with a single tree bowl.
- 7.4 Many of the ditch sections identified within the trenches in the northwest of the site clearly represent the potential features identified during the geophysical survey. The curved feature in the north of the site survey was identified in evaluation trenches 5 and 6 but was not observed in trench 7 or 3.
- 7.5 Two associated curved linear features were identified in the centre of the site by geophysics and these were both identified within trenches 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 14. The southern continuation of one of these ditches may be represented by the unexcavated ditch identified in the north of additional trench 22, although its position in the trench is slightly different to the geophysical survey. This may be due to slight errors in the grid setup over the sloping topography in this general region. Other background survey data may also have masked the true position of the ditch, further compounded by the fact that the dimensions of the ditch seem to reduce as it continues to the southwest.
- 7.6 Several of the features identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 2) were not evident during the archaeological evaluation and could represent variations in the natural. Conversely, additionally features were identified during the archaeological evaluation which did not show up in the geophysical survey. These include ditches in the west of trench 6 and in the north of trench 18, with a further wide shallow ditch or pit in the north of trench 9. It is likely that the shallow ditch/pit (trench 9) corresponds to the geophysical survey anomaly close to this location and if so it is more likely to represent a pit.
- 7.7 The majority of ditch fills fell into two date ranges; the earliest of these was a pre- to post- conquest range of AD 10-70 with the second assemblage range falling close to this but more firmly in the post-conquest era with dates of AD 50-80 / 100. In the majority of situations where ditch recuts were identified the earlier cut fell into the first group and the recut in to the second.
- 7.8 The presence of several pit and posthole features in trenches 3, 9, 14, and 22 and a cremation in trench 6 indicate some degree of settlement activity and suggest a potential for further survival of such features across the north-western quarter of the site. Industrial activities are suggested by the many charcoal rich ditch fills and the recovery of small quantities of slag and moderate amounts of fire cracked flint. Small quantities of briquetage were also recovered including fragments a curved vessel, however, given the location and topography of the site, they are more likely to relate to the transportation of salt rather than salt production.
- 7.9 Prior to the evaluation of this site, construction works in 1961 uncovered a V-shaped

ditch c. 2m wide to the west of the site that was found to contain ceramics with a suggested date range from the Late Iron Age and into the Roman period. This suggests that the settlement activities identified on the higher ground in the northwest of the site may be expected to extend westwards beyond the site.

- 7.10 The sampling strategy for the evaluation indicates the potential for further insights from environmental and charcoal sampling. The residues processed to date may suggest a managed oak resource in the vicinity.
- 7.11 The site appears to fall out of use after AD 80-100 with only a small amount of medieval material recovered from a single large pit in the south-western end of trench 17. The ceramic assemblage had a late 12th-/early 13th- to later 13th- century date.
- 7.12 Late post-medieval CBM was found to be intrusive in a small number of features but does not represent significant activities associated with the site.
- 7.13 The evaluation has provided a comprehensive sample of the development area and proved successful in characterising the extent and nature of the archaeology on the site.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Shaw Design Services for commissioning the work on behalf of their client, Sunley Estates Ltd and Dr. Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council for her guidance throughout the project. The illustrations for this report were by Justin Russell, Antonio Reis and the author.

**Appendix A: Quantification of bulk finds**

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	F. Clay	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	
5/US	1	114																					
5/007	2	8															3	28					
5/008	2	26							27	1688													
5/009	82	538			16	218	1	44	7	182					2	398							
5/010	12	60			1	16	1	4													1	1	
5/011	9	22															4	1					
5/012	19	100			1	6							1	10									
5/013	27	1358																					
5/014	14	582													1	28							
6/001			2	362																			
6/004	1	26	1	4	1	1											4	10					
6/010	46	668			75	578			4	24							6	162					
6/011	11	136							1	8	1	52					4	40					
6/013	1	4			1	68																	
7/009	7	262			4	36	1	20															
7/010					2	58																	
8/004	123	1832			13	128																	
8/005					17	224																	
9/013	18	86																					
10/001	15	58																					
10/005	88	610			1	1			4	54	1	1											
10/010	35	388			4	40																	
14/005	8	32																					
17/004	1	32	8	1462																			
17/006	68	992			4	134									1	734	8	114	138	1588			
17/008	31	288																					
18/008	18	256															8	84					
18/005	8	42					1	12															
18/007	1	24	1	1																			
20/002					1	470	1	200															
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>8544</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1651</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1956</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1588</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	

Appendix B: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	6/006	Cremation pit	20	**	4	**	<2					**	100	***	118	***	12			FCF ***/1248g - Stones */18g - Bone inlay fragments */<2g - Nails **/22g - Fired clay */22g
2	10/005	Ditch	40	**	<2	***	2	*	<2											Pottery **/56g - FCF***/3290g
3	10/007	Ditch	40	*	<2					*	10									Metal */<2g
4	8/004	Ditch	40	**	2	***	<2	*	<2	*	<2									FCF ***/7048g - Pottery **/382g - Flint */8g
5	7/009	Ditch	40	***	26	***	4					*	<2							FCF ***/10332g - Magnetised material **/6g - Pottery **/66g - Stone */62g - Fired clay */4g
6	5/009	Ditch	40			**	2	*	<2	**	<2									FCF ***/7784g - Pottery ***/196g - Slag **/138g - Magnetised material ***/6g
7	5/010	Ditch	40							*	<2									FCF **/606g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
8	5/011	Ditch	40	***	8	**	2													FCF ***/4244g - Pottery */26g - Flint **/1026g
9	6/017	Ditch	40	**	<2	*	<2			**	6									FCF ***/5924g - Stone */102g - Fired clay */20g - Flint */15g
10	6/004	Ditch	40																	Pottery */4g - FCF***/5290g
11	14/008	Ditch	40	**	2	**	<2			*	<2									Pottery */44g - FCF **/4738g
12	17/006	Pit	40	***	10	**	2			**	12							**	74	FCF ***/540g - Stone */48g - Pottery **/1124g - Flint */4g
13	14/005	Posthole	40	*	<2							*	<2	*	<2					FCF ***/406g - Slag?*/12g - Magnetised material */<2g - Pottery */30g
14	18/007	Ditch	40	**	2	*	<2							*	<2					Pottery */48g - Glass */<2g - FCF ***/6002g
15	18/008	Ditch	40	***	28	***	<2					*	<2							Pottery */4g - Fired clay */<2g - FCF**/5834g
16	17/007	Pit	40							*	<2									FCF */154g - Pottery */14g

Appendix C: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	6/006	6	30	30	80	16		* (1)	*	**				*	cf. Poaceae	+	*	cf. <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (tuber)	++	*
2	10/005	8	120	120	90	2		*	*	*	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++							
3	10/007	2	10	10	95	5	* unid. seed (1)			**										**
4	8/004	10	40	40	30	20		*	*	***										
5	7/009	48	200	100	15	15		*	**	****	*	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	++	*	Poaceae, indet. seeds	+				
6	5/009	<2	8	8	95	5		*	*	**										
7	5/010	<2	4	4	98	2			*	**										
8	5/011	18	65	65	5	3		**	***	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	++							
9	6/017	2	50	50	93	4				**										
10	6/004	4	20	20	75	4			*	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	++							
11	14/008	14	100	100	80	3		* (1)		***										

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
12	17/006	6	60	60	70	4		**	*	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	Poaceae	+					
13	14/005	8	120	120	80	6	* <i>Urtica</i> sp.			*											
14	18/007	10	150	150	95	2															
15	18/008	40	250	100	20	2		**	***	****				*	cf. <i>Galium</i> sp.	++					
16	17/007	2	15	15	85	4		*	*	**	*	Cereal	+	*	Poaceae	+					*

**Appendix D: Charcoal Identifications (r = roundwood present)**

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Taxonomic Identifications	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Malcoideae group	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<i>Alnus</i> sp.	<i>Betula</i> sp.	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i>	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Leguminosae	indet. Distorted
1	6/006	Cremation pit		19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	10/005	Ditch		9	3	-	-	-	7r	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	10/007	Ditch		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	8/004	Ditch		8r	-	1	-	2	7r	-	1r	-	-	-	-	1
5	7/009	Ditch		2r	3r	-	1r	1r	11r	2r	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	5/009	Ditch		3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
8	5/011	Ditch		10	-	1	-	3r	1	-	-	2r	-	-	1r	2
9	6/017	Ditch		13	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
10	6/004	Ditch		10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
11	14/008	Ditch		8r	-	2	-	1r	7r	-	-	-	-	1r	1	-
12	17/006	Pit		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	14/005	Posthole		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14	18/007	Ditch		14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
15	18/008	Ditch		8r	-	-	-	-	12r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	HRH 12					
Identification Name and Address	Land to the south of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire, PO8 0DB					
County, District &/or Borough	East Hampshire					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 470620 112870					
Geology	The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Chalk of the Tarrant Chalk Member with overlying Head deposits of clay silt, sand and gravel					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5804					
Type of Fieldwork	<b>Eval.</b> ✓	Excav.	Watching brief.	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	<b>Green Field</b> ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval	<b>Excav.</b> 21-29/01-13	W.B.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Shaw Design Services					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	<b>IA</b> ✓	<b>RB</b> ✓
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Shaw Design Services on behalf of their client, Sunley Estates to conduct an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of land to the south of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire. The work was carried out between 21<sup>st</sup> January and 29<sup>th</sup> January 2013 in order to evaluate the condition, extent and nature of archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated in the south-western part of Horndean, between Havant road (B2149) to the east and the A3(M) to the west.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation targeted known geophysical anomalies and corroborates that good potential for archaeological survival of cut features exists across much of the site.</i></p> <p><i>Late Iron Age and Roman industrial/settlement was identified in the north-western quarter of the site (Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 18 and the north of trench 22) and was represented by a large number of ditch sections, postholes and pits often with charcoal rich fills. Finds of daub with a flat face and in one case wattle impressions may be indicative of structural remains; while briquetage fragments recovered may illustrate salt transportation.</i></p> <p><i>Ceramic dating indicates two main phase groups with initial establishment of activities between AD 10 and 70 representing a pre conquest or pre Boudiccan revolt phase, and the second group from AD 50-80 to 100 perhaps indicating a strengthening or reinstatement of activities in the later phase.</i></p> <p><i>The evidence does not support the continuation of activities beyond this period other than a single refuse pit in the south of the site (Trench 17) dated to the late 12th-/early 13th- to later 13th- centuries.</i></p>						



## OASIS Summary

### OASIS ID: archaeo16-144083

#### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the West of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Shaw Design Services on behalf of their client, Sunley Estates to conduct archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of land to the south of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire. The work was carried out between 21st January and 29th January 2013 in order to evaluate the condition, extent and nature of archaeological remains. The site is situated in the south-western part of Horndean, between Havant road (B2149) to the east and the A3(M) to the west. The evaluation targeted known geophysical anomalies and corroborates that good potential for archaeological survival of cut features exists across much of the site. Late Iron Age and Roman industrial/settlement evidence was identified in the north-western quarter of the site (Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 18 and the north of trench 22) and was represented by a large number of ditch sections postholes and pits often with charcoal rich fills. Finds of daub with a flat face and in one case wattle impressions may be indicative of structural remains; while briquetage fragments recovered may illustrate salt transportation. Ceramic dating indicates two main phase groups with initial establishment of activities between AD 10 and 70 representing a pre conquest or pre Boudiccan revolt phase, and the second group from AD 50-80 to 100 perhaps indicating a strengthening or reinstatement of activities in the later phase. The evidence does not support the continuation of activities beyond this period other than a single refuse pit in the south of the site (Trench 17) dated to the late 12th-/early 13th- to later 13th- centuries.
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2013 End: 29-01-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	Ref.: 53198 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HRH 12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	CREMATION Roman

Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Development type	Healthcare Facility
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

---

#### **Project location**

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE EAST HAMPSHIRE HORNDEAN Land to the West of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire
Postcode	PO8 0DB
Study area	2.43 Hectares
Site coordinates	470620 112870 470620 00 00 N 112870 00 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	WGS 84 Datum
Height OD / Depth	Min: 61.79m Max: 71.54m

---

#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson
Type of	Architects

sponsor/funding  
body

Name of  
sponsor/funding  
body                      Shaw Design Services

---

**Project archives**

Physical Archive                      Hampshire County Council Museums Service  
recipient

Physical Contents                      "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human  
Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive                      Hampshire County Council Museums Service  
recipient

Digital Contents                      "Survey"

Digital Media                      "GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital  
available                      photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive                      Hampshire County Council Museums Service  
recipient

Paper Contents                      "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media                      "Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "  
available

---

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type                      Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title                      An Archaeological Evaluation Report:

Author(s)/Editor(s)                      Land to the West of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire

Other bibliographic                      ASE Report No: 2013026  
details

Date                      2013

Issuer or publisher                      Archaeology South-East

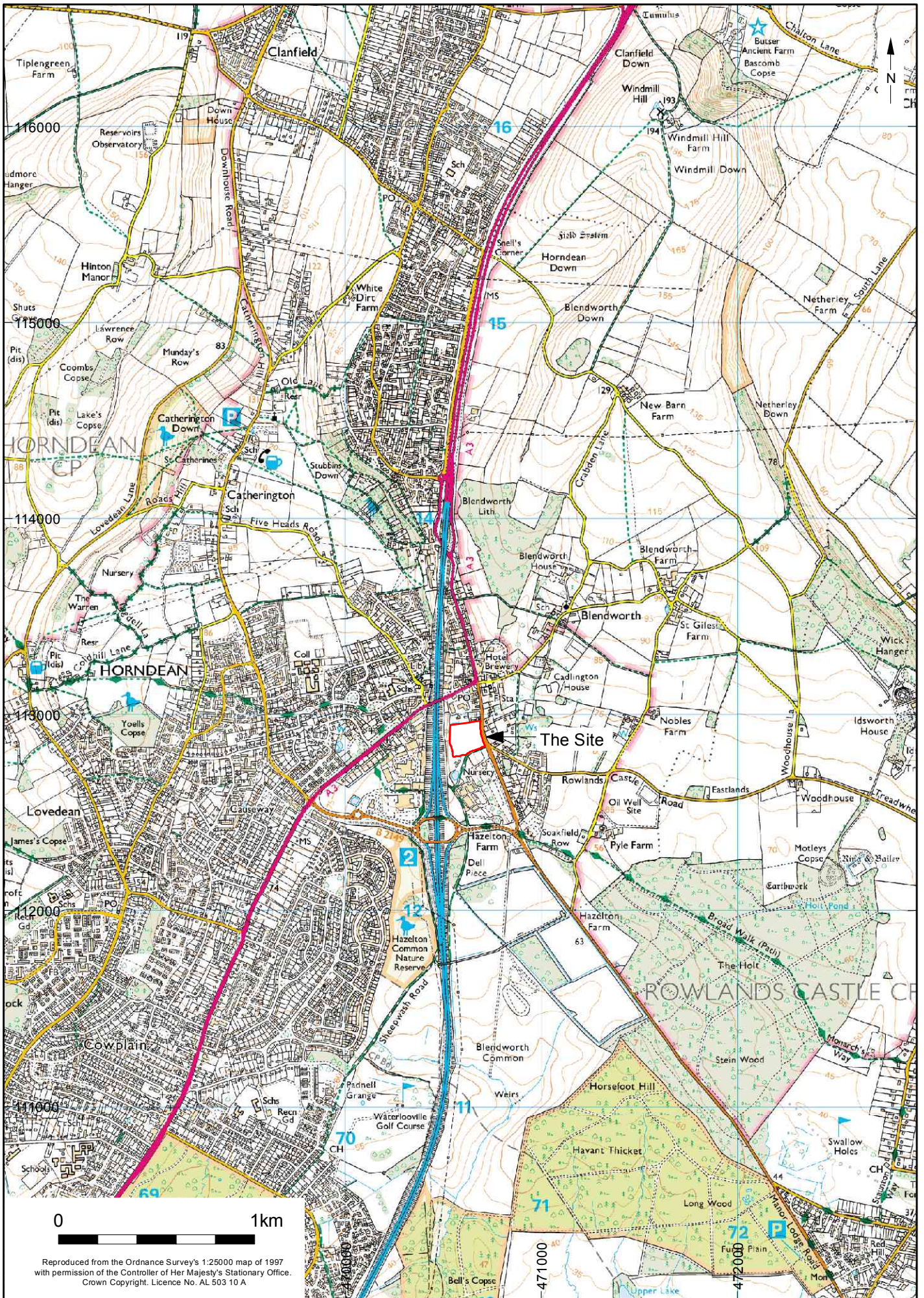
Place of issue or                      Portslade, Brighton  
publication

Description                      48 page A4 bound pamphlet with 15 colour illustrations.

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Entered by                      Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on                      19 February 2013

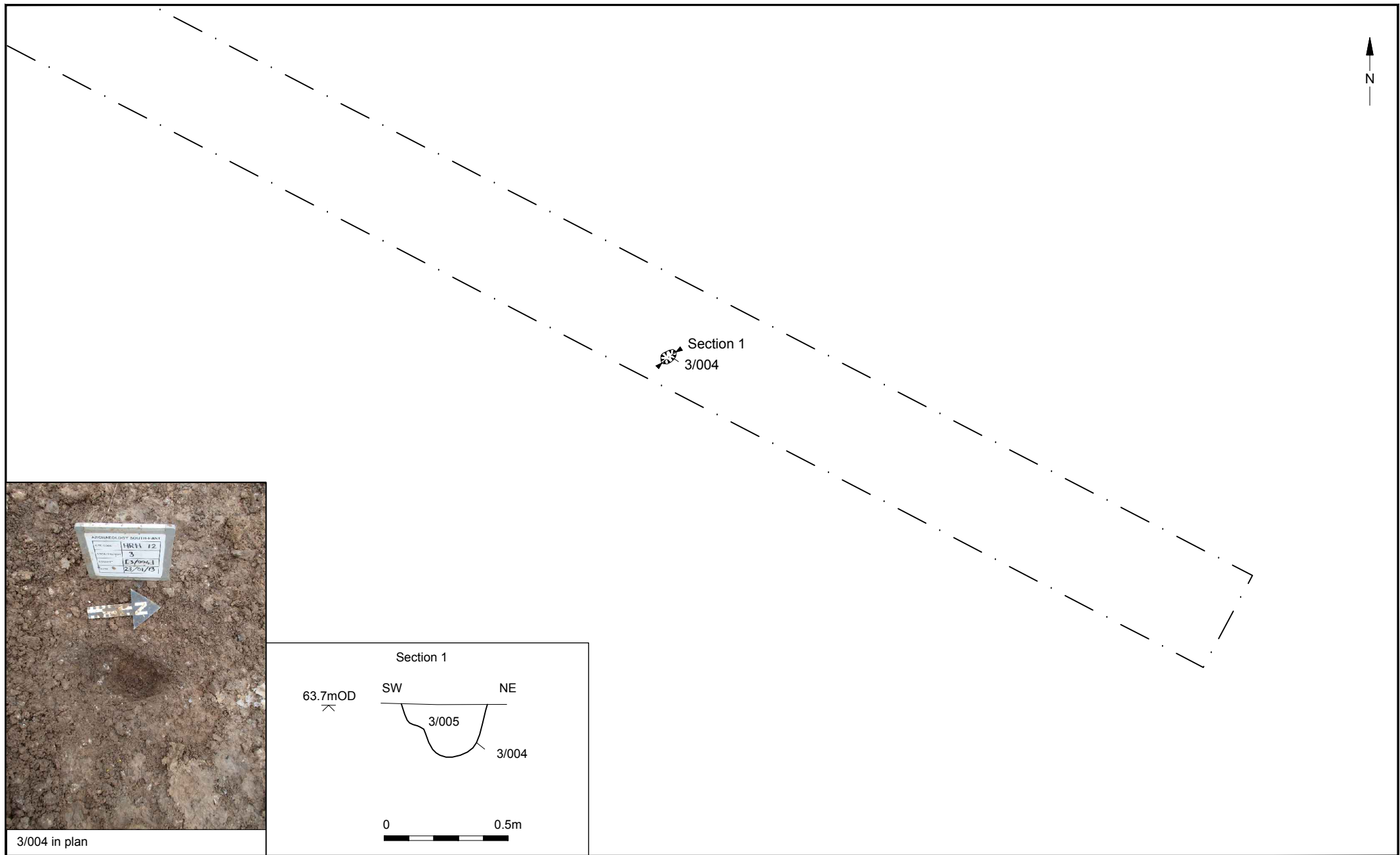


© Archaeology South-East		Havant Road, Hordean, Hampshire		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Site location		
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR			

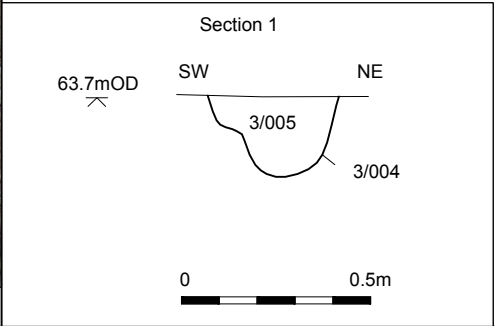


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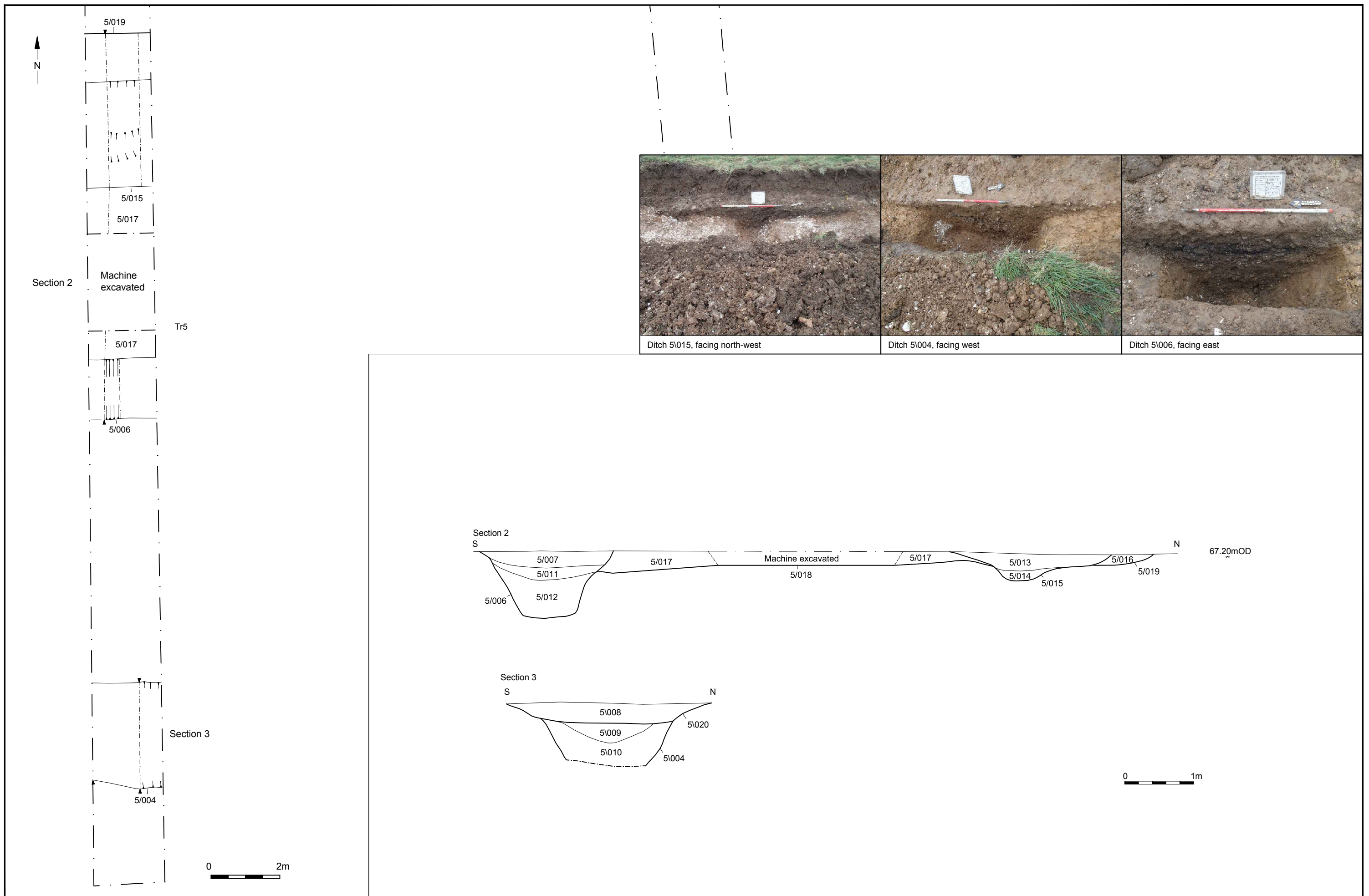
<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Targeted trench locations	
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR/LD		

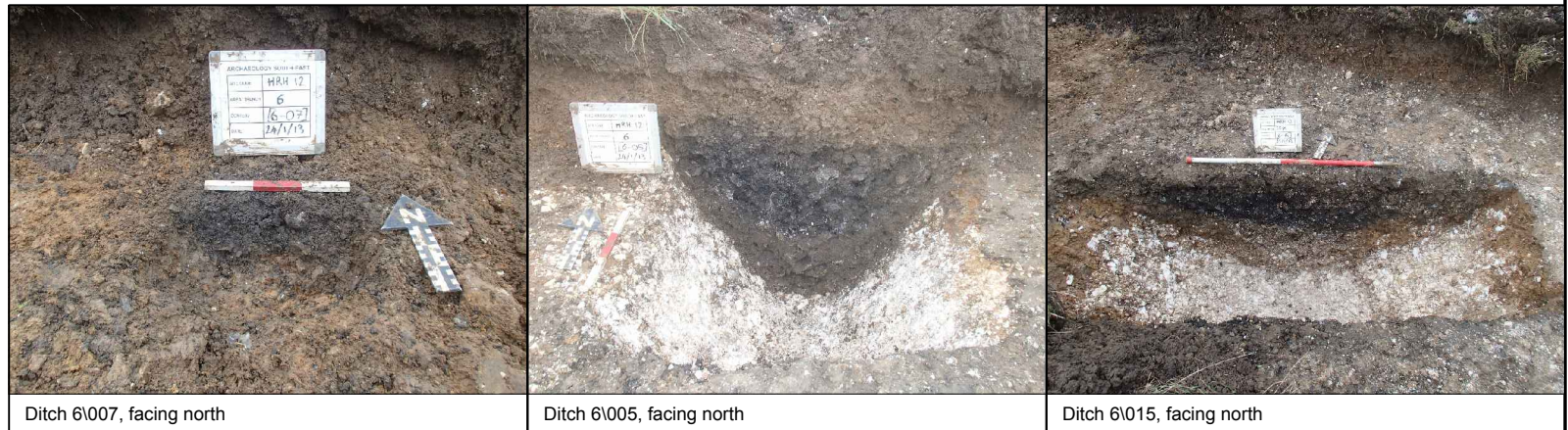
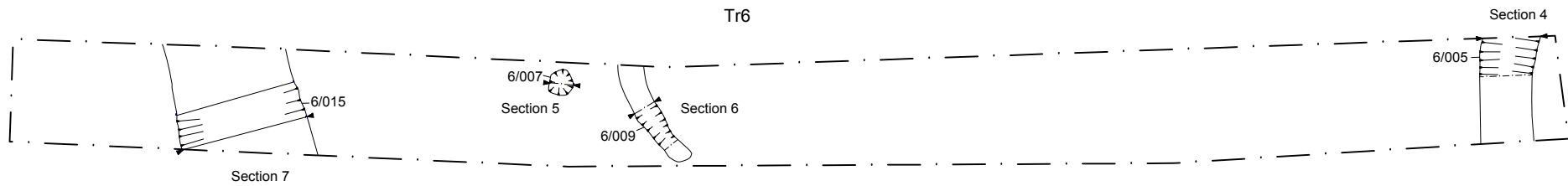


3/004 in plan

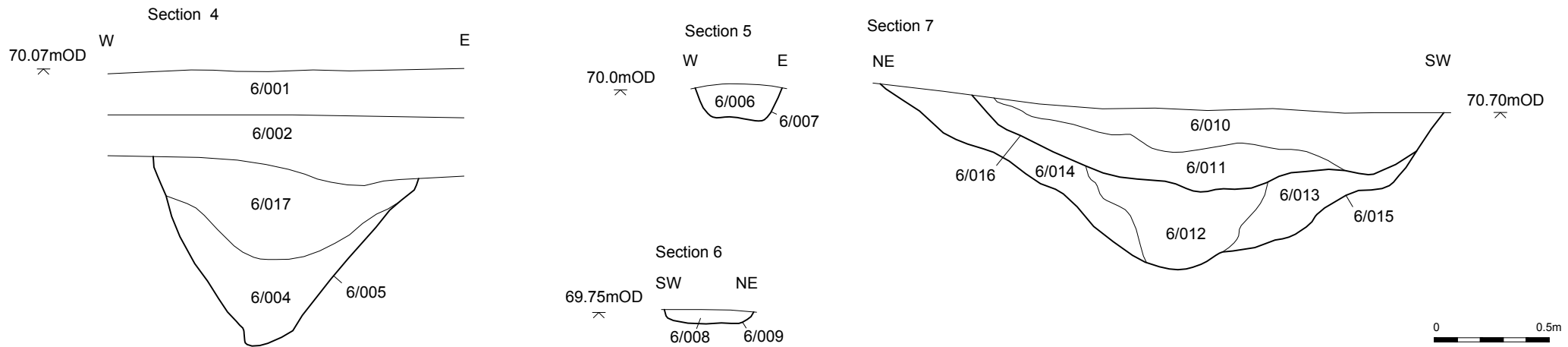


© Archaeology South-East		Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Trench 3, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR		



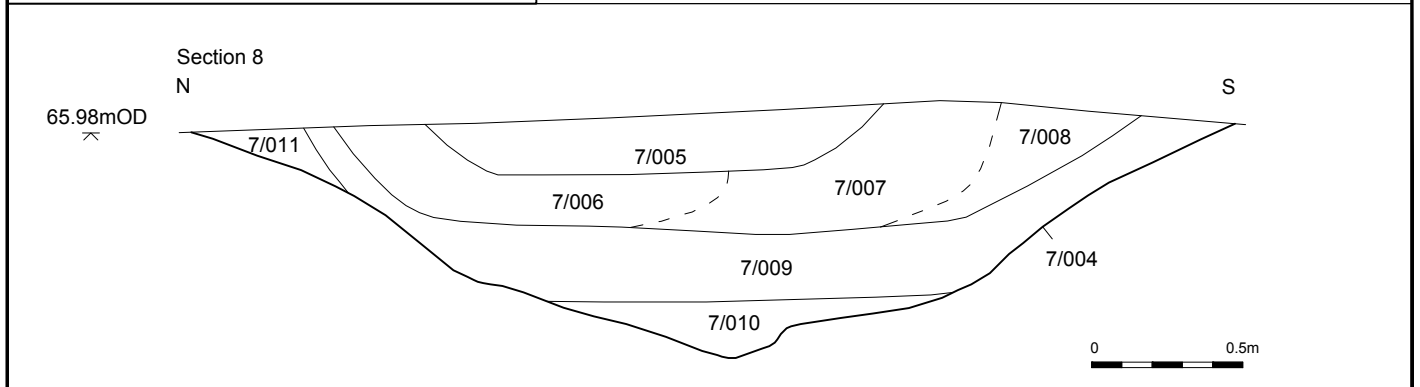
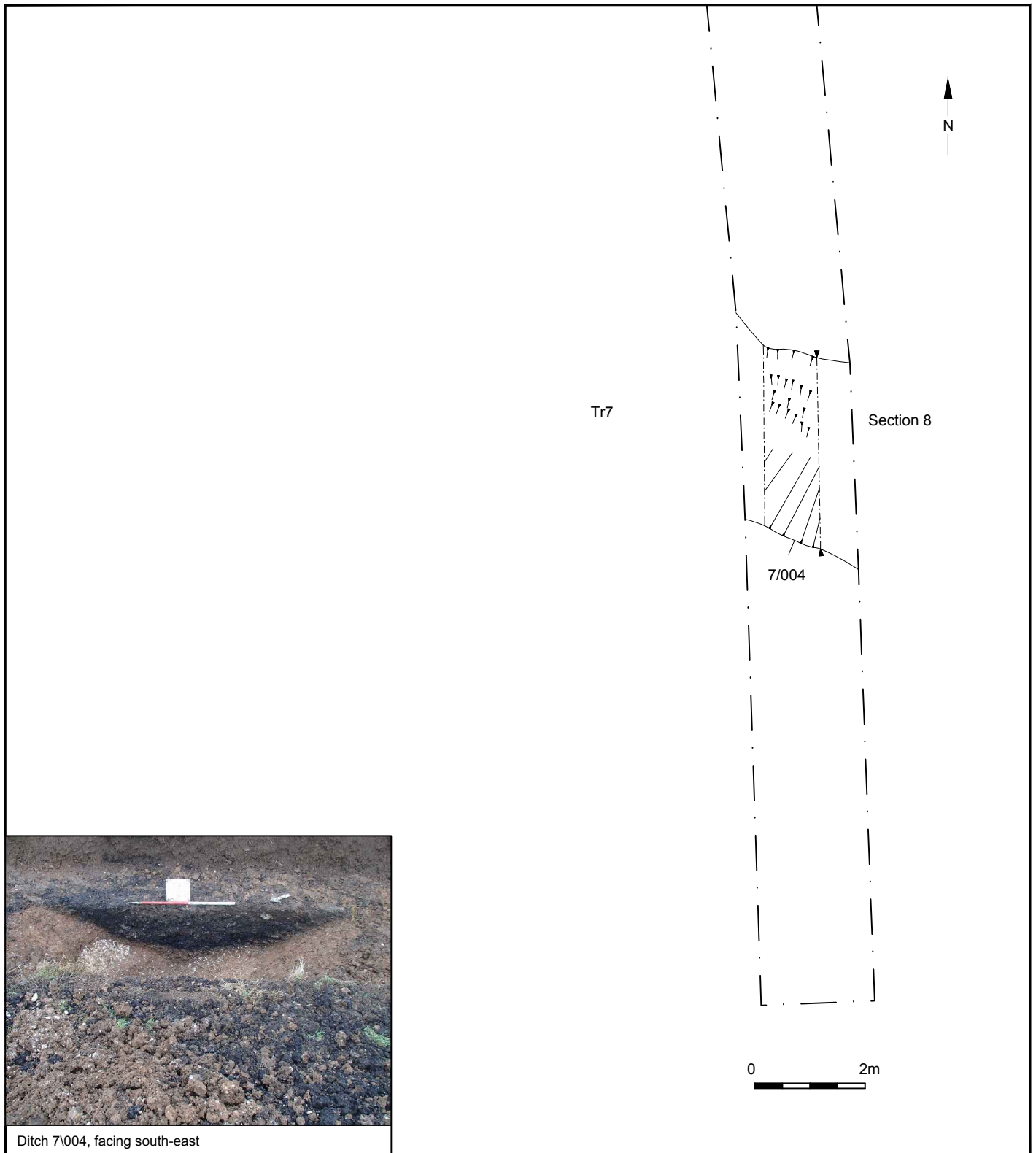


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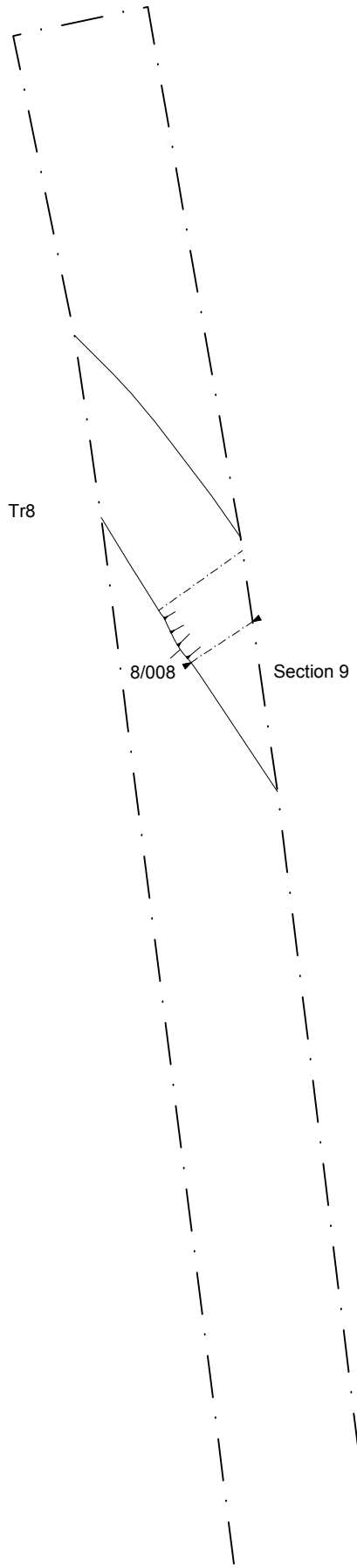
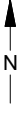


© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Trench 6, plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR		

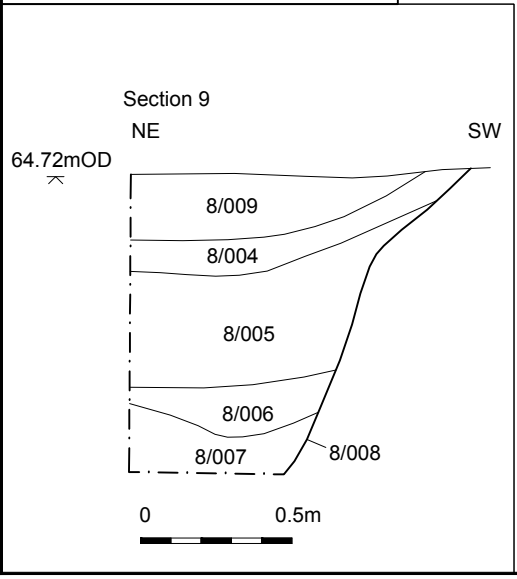




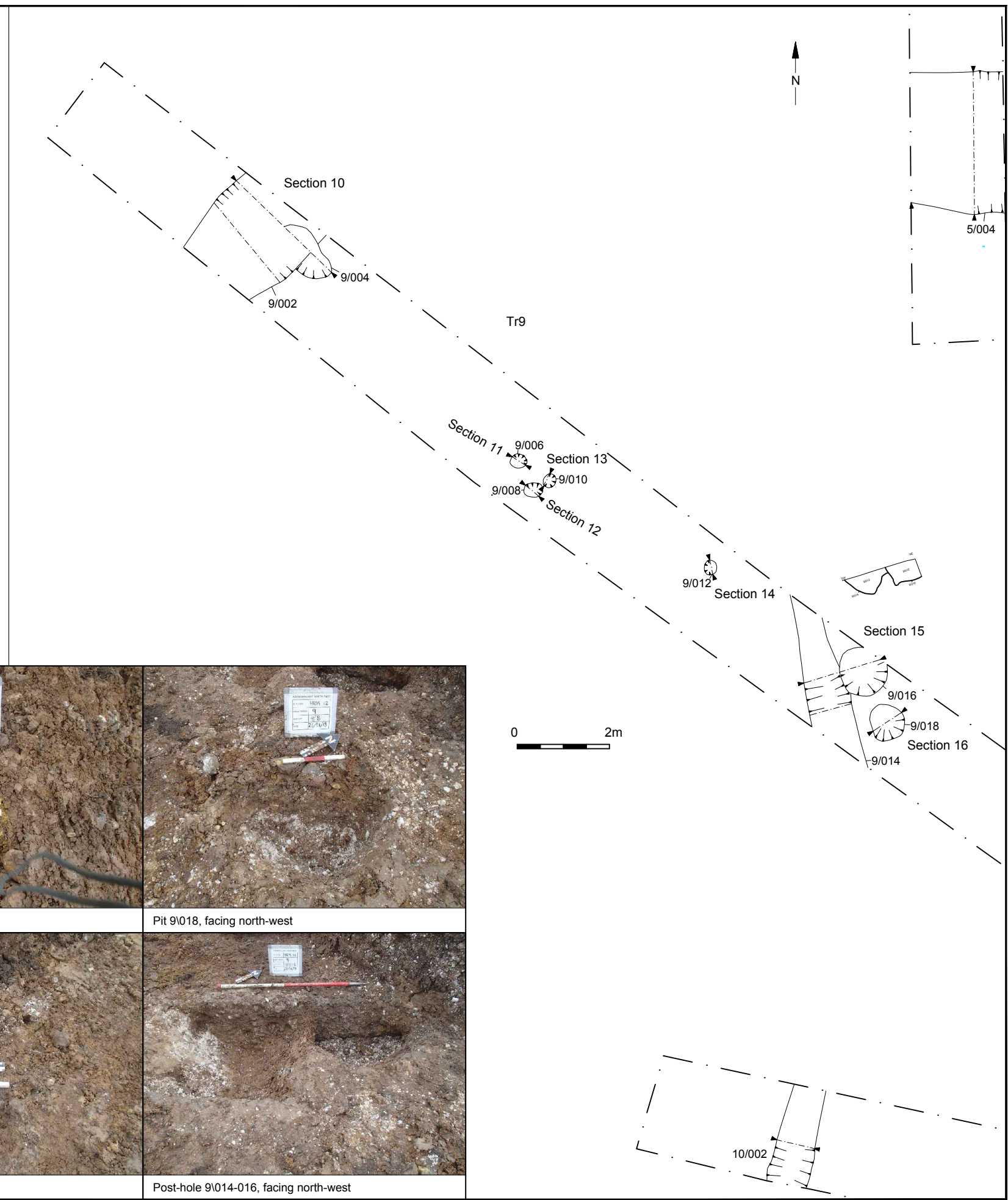
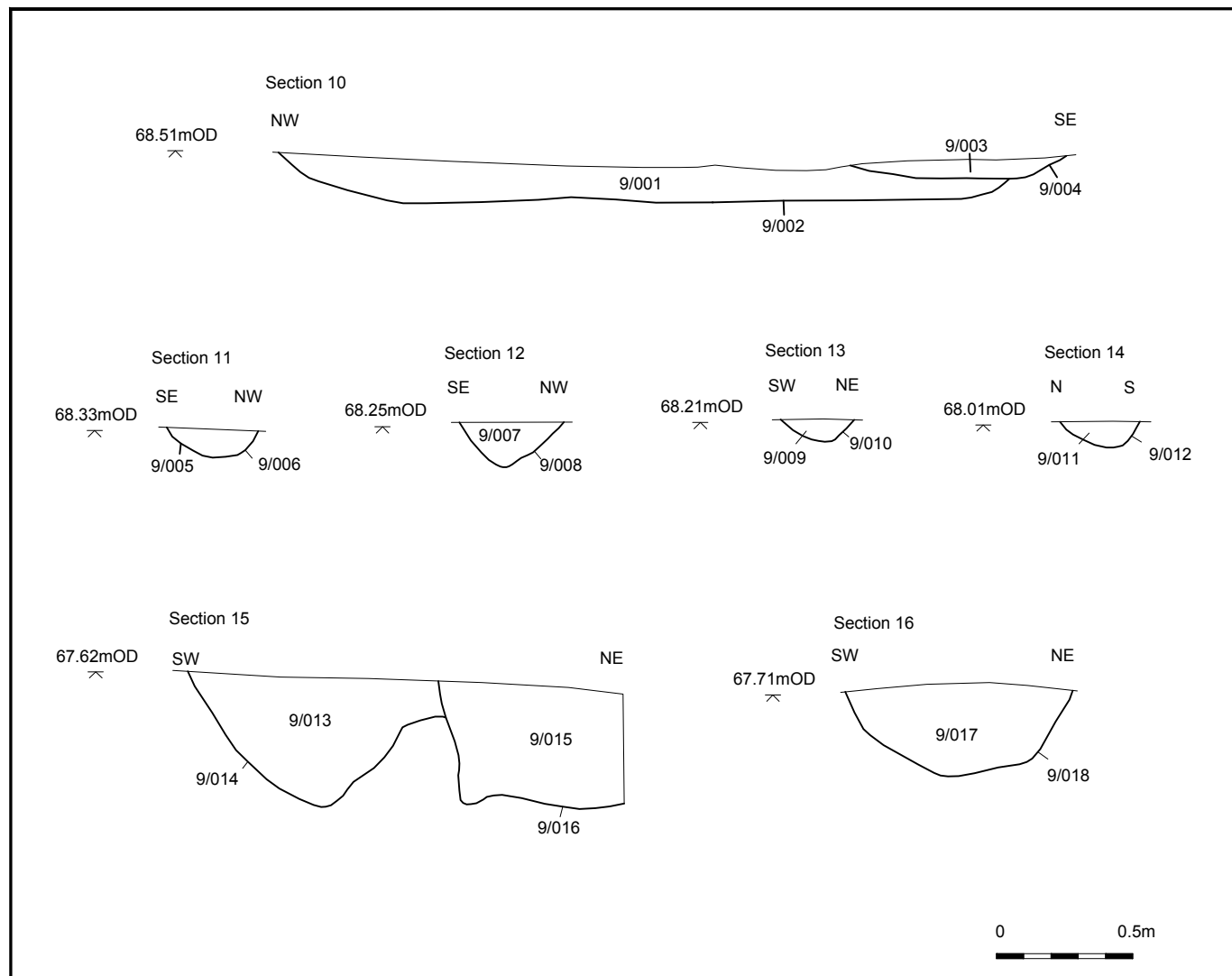
© Archaeology South-East		Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Trench 7, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR		

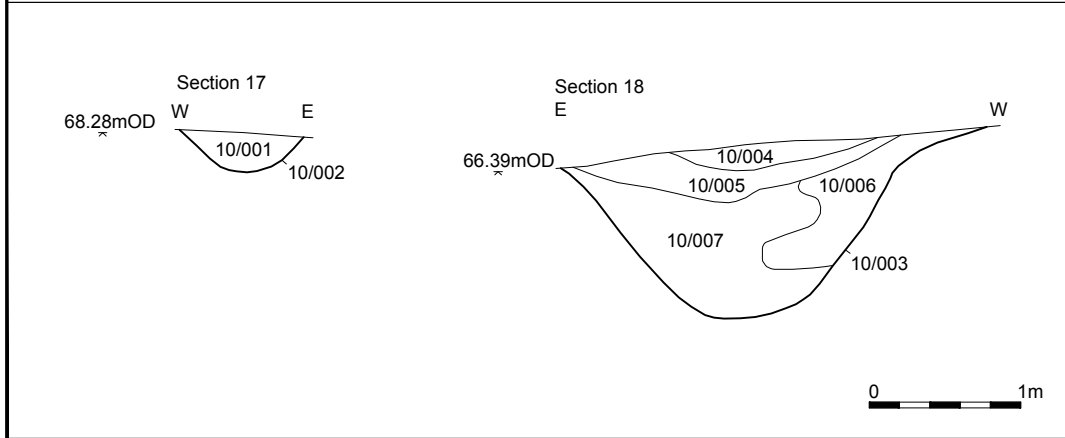
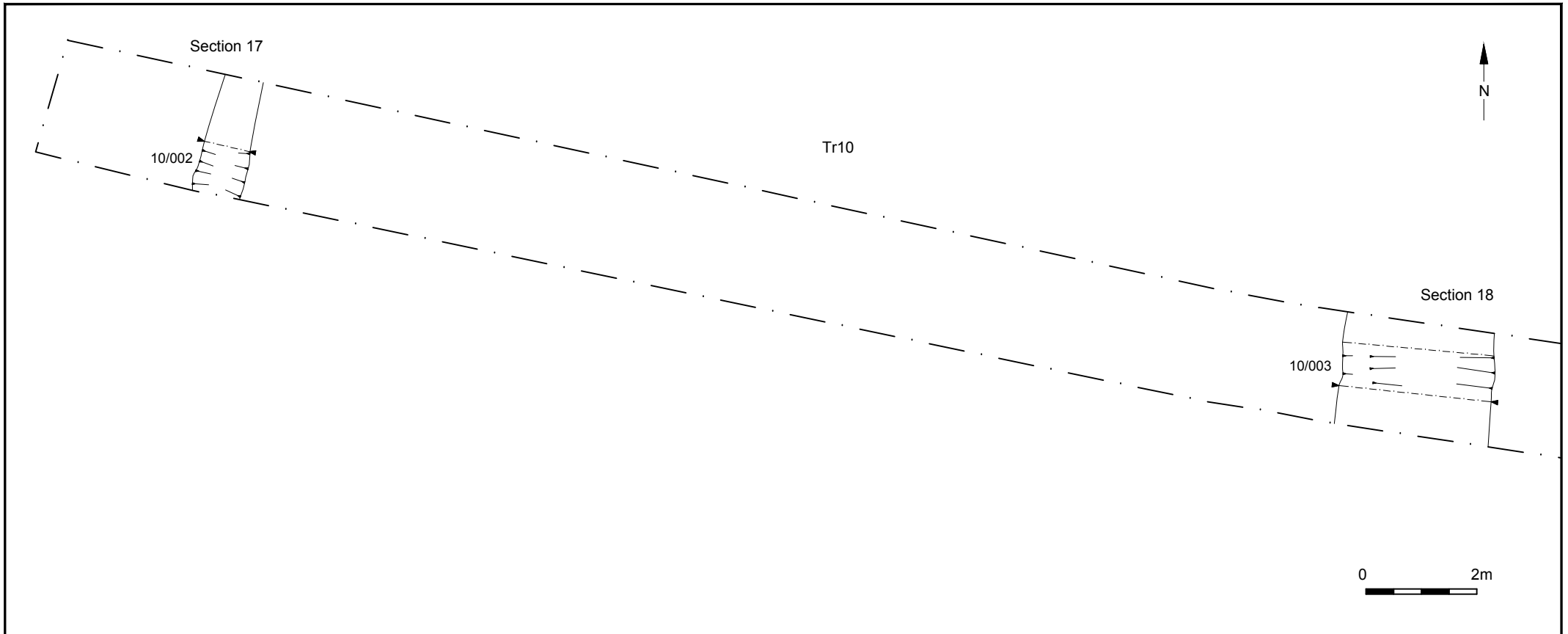


Ditch 8/008, facing south-east



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Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Trench 8, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR		



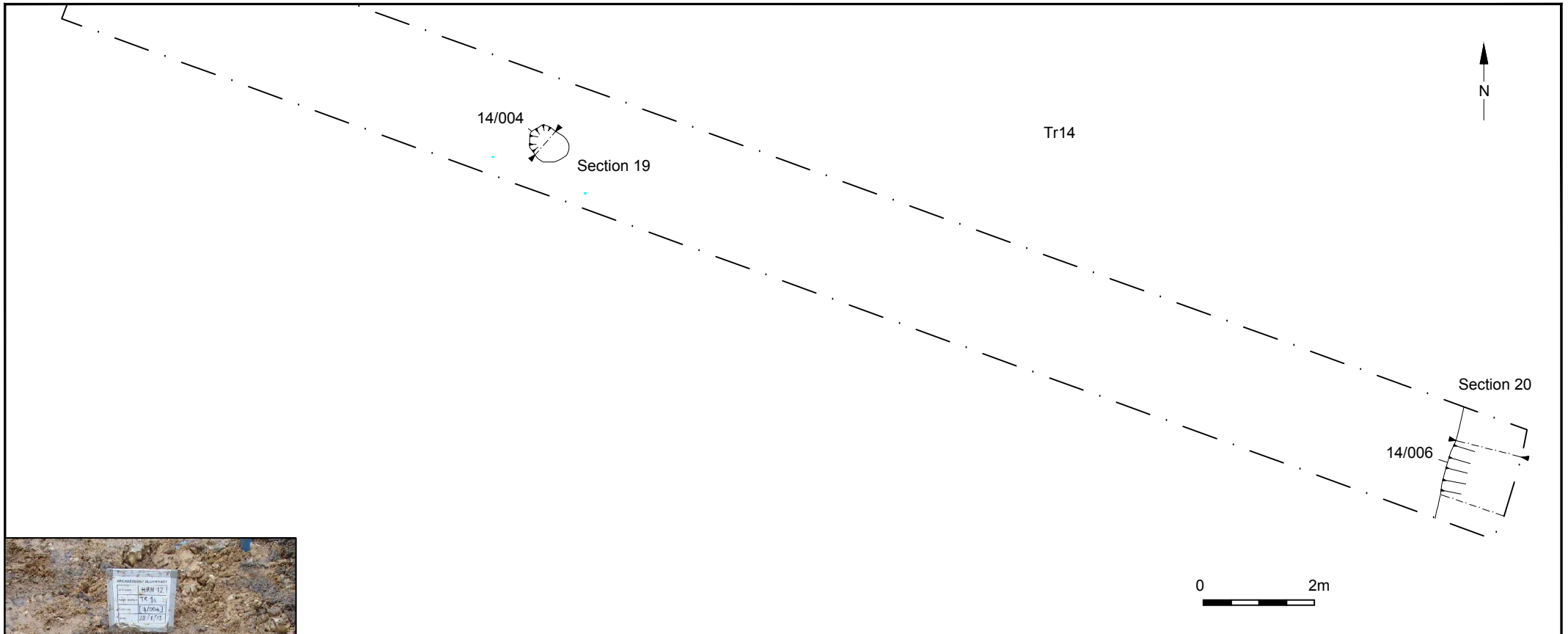


Ditch 10/002, facing north-east



Ditch 10/003, facing south

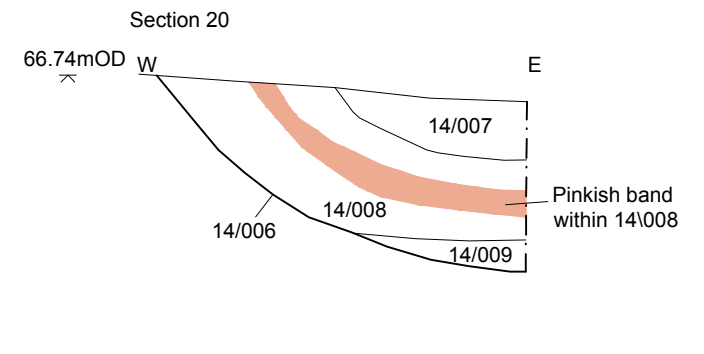
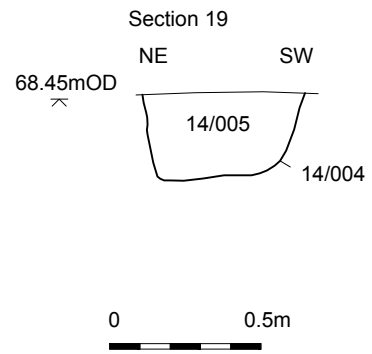
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Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Trench 10, plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR		



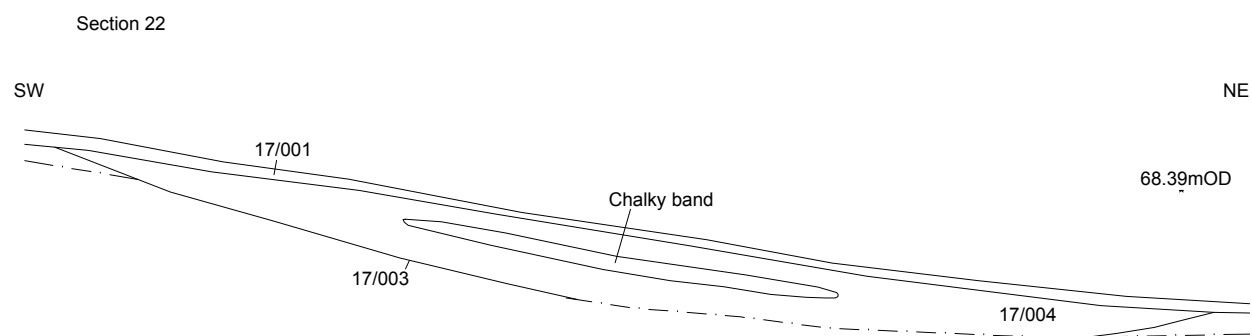
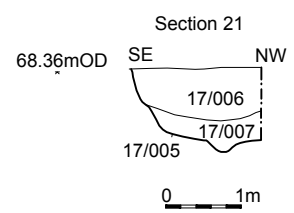
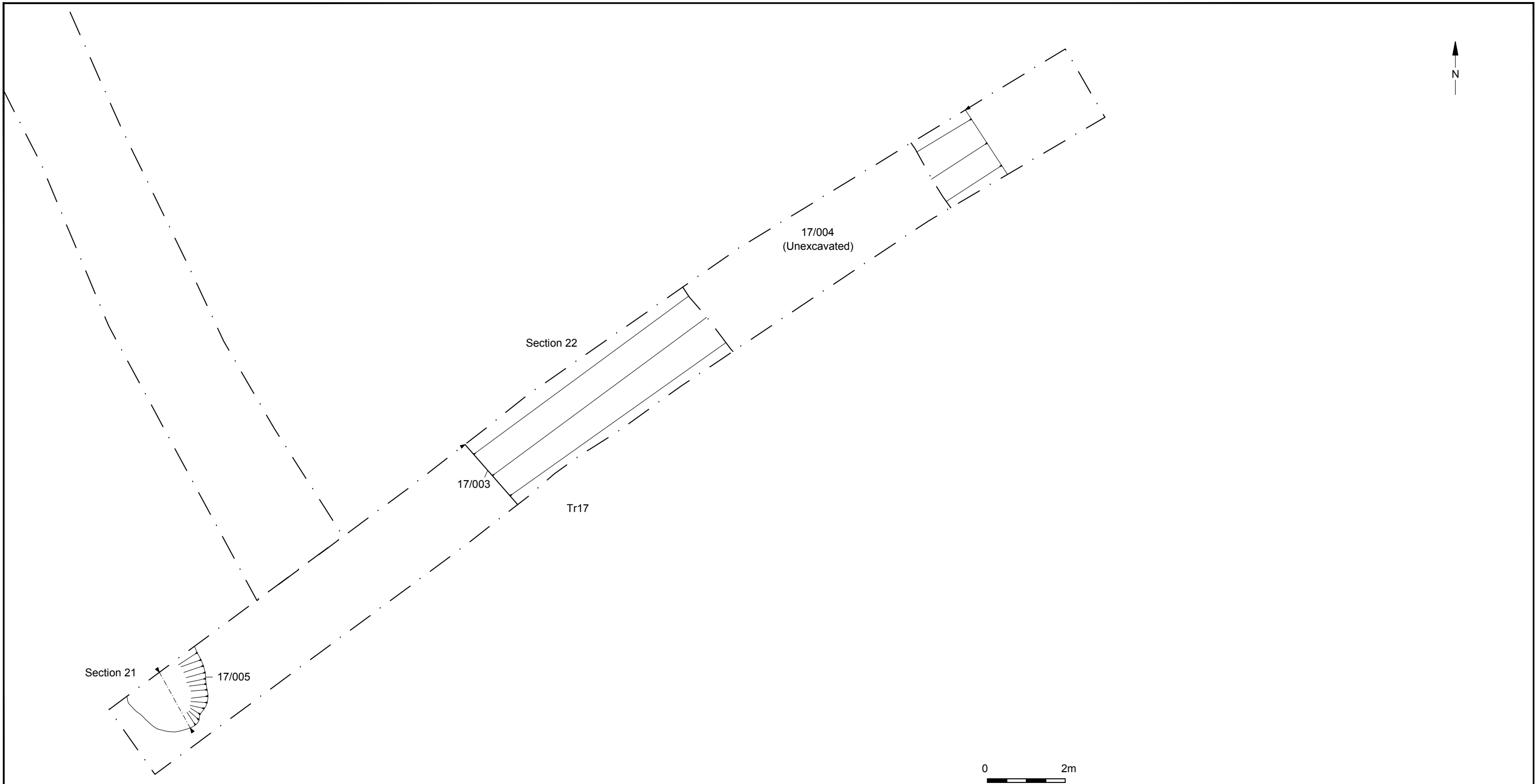
Pit 14/004, facing west

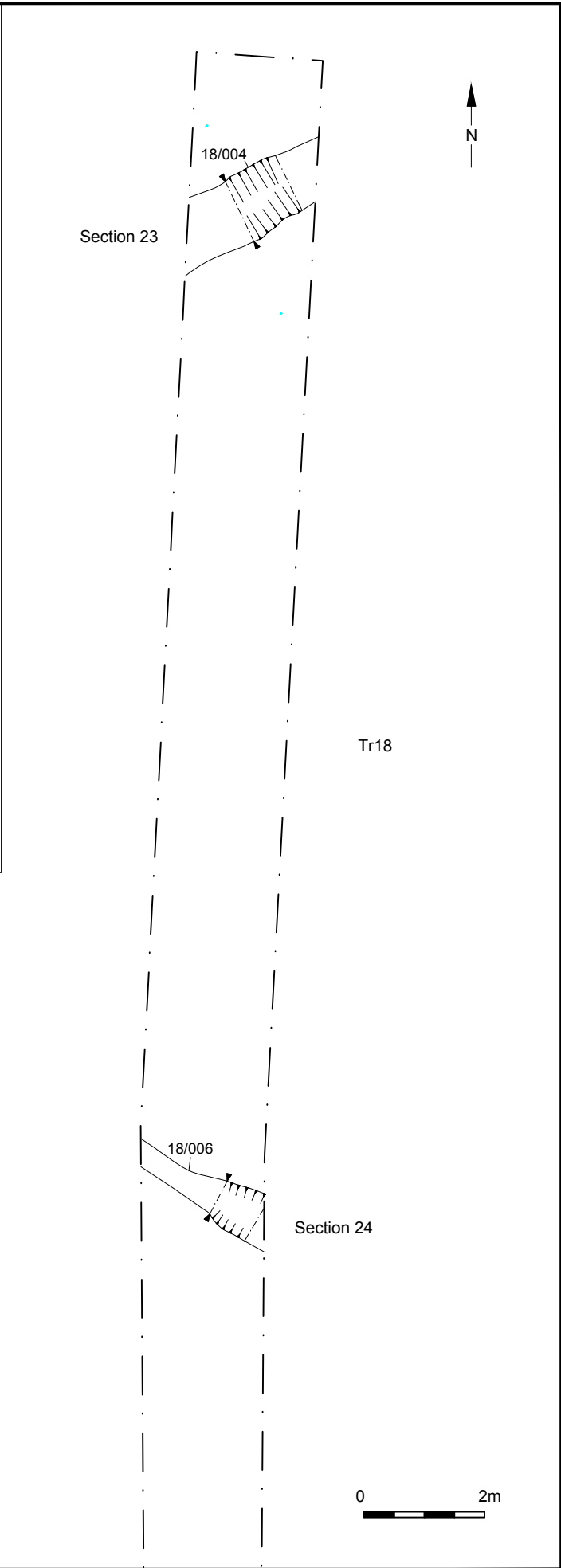
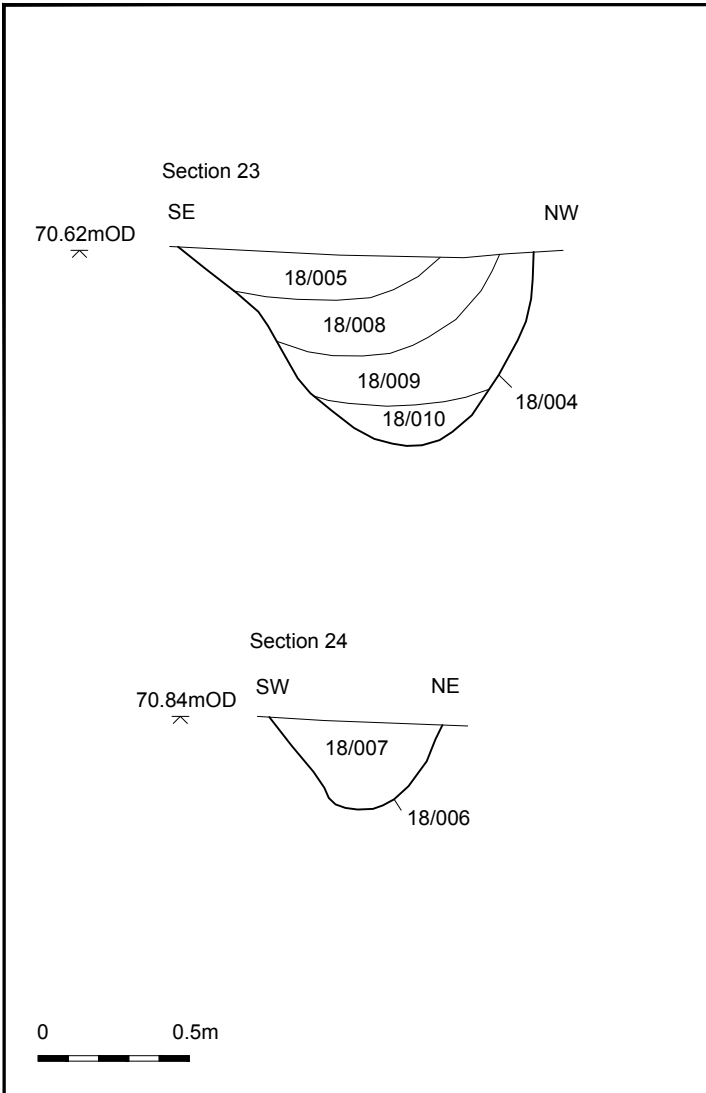


Ditch 14/006, facing north



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Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Trench 14, plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR		



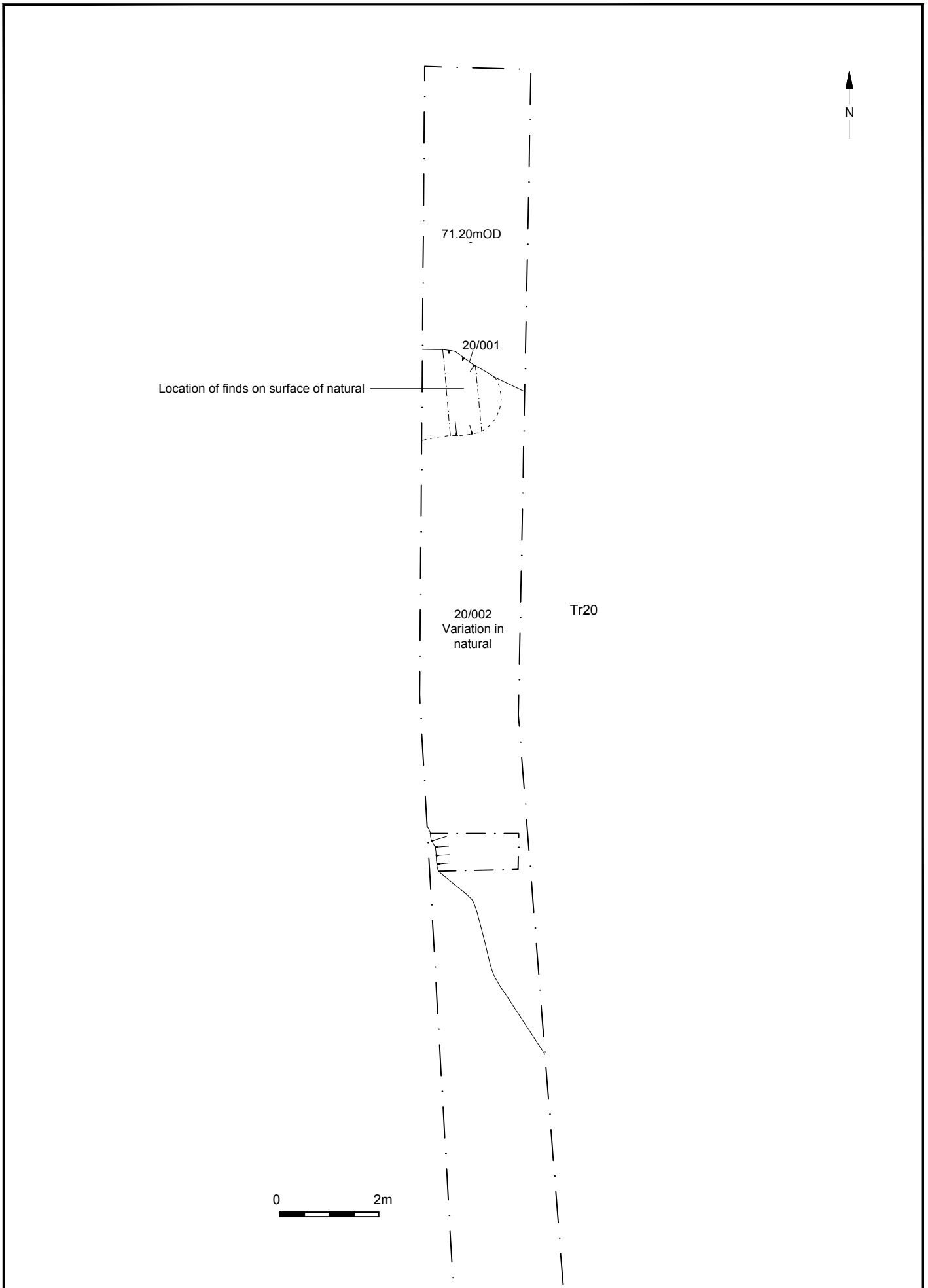


Ditch 18/006, facing west



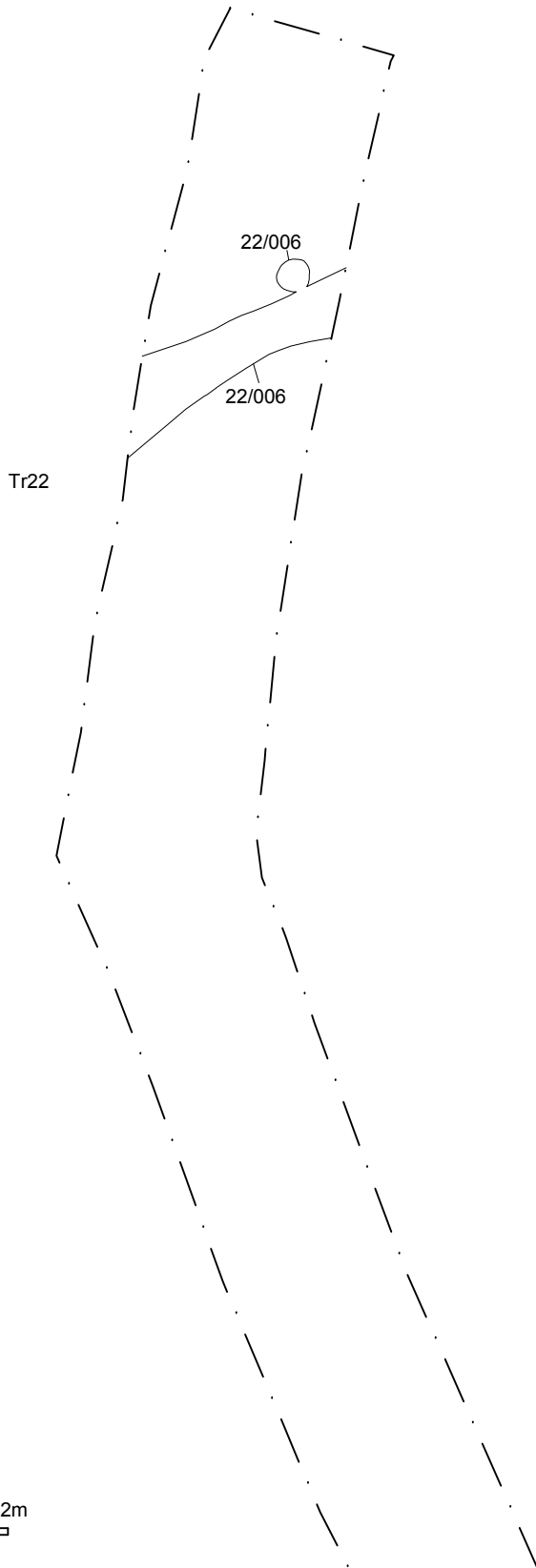
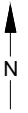
Ditch 18/004, facing south-west

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Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Trench 18, plan, sections and photographs		
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Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Trench 20, plan	
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR		







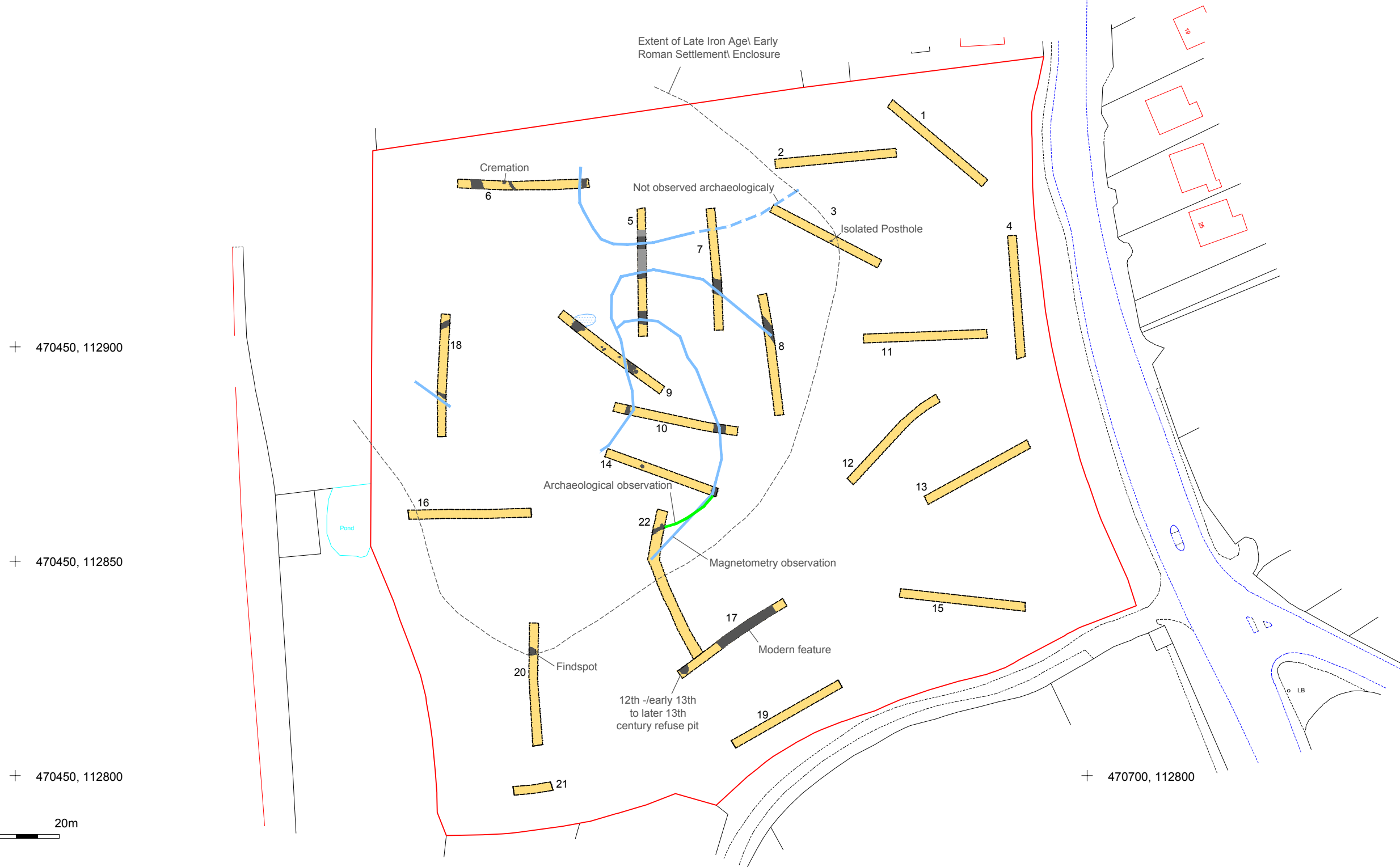


Features 22\004-006, facing north-east



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Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Trench 22, plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR		

-  Trenches
-  Site Boundary
-  Subtle linear magnetometry anomalies
-  Isolated magnetic anomalies - possible iron rich deposits/objects



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Project Ref: 5804	Feb 2013	Interpretative plan		
Report Ref: 2013026	Drawn by: AR			

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