Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Manydown Farm
Basingstoke, Hampshire

Catern Crossroads Site
Scheduled Monument Consent Ref: S00139246

NGR: (SU 60855 53510)

ASE Project No: 160307
Site Code: MAD16

ASE Report No: 2016324
OASIS id: archaeol6-259864

by Jake Wilson

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Abstract

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Manydown Farm, Crossroads site, Basingstoke between the 4th July - 11th July 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of the development of the site which comprises a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM HA 316, HA1001855). Following Scheduled Monument Consent (ref: S00139246) 20 trenches **t**argeted on geophysical anomalies were excavated.*

Two enclosure systems, previously identified by geophysical survey were investigated. Dating evidence from the current evaluation suggests that they are both likely to belong to a contemporary later Roman landscape, although there was also some tentative evidence for earlier phases of activity. The nature of the finds assemblages, and lack of masonry, appear to confirm the suggestion that the site is more likely to represent a lower status rural agricultural settlement than a villa, as previously believed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Manydown Farm, Crossroads site, Basingstoke, Hampshire (centred on NGR SU 60855 53510; Figure 1). The site is a designated scheduled monument (SM HA 316, HA1001855) comprising two sets of rectangular cropmarks, representing enclosures, recorded by aerial photography in the immediate vicinity of 'The Catern Crossroads'. The site has initially been interpreted as possible remains of a Roman villa or building.

1.1.2 During this phase of work two further areas Manydown Farm, Basingstoke, Areas A and B were also investigated. This archaeological investigation is reported on separately (ASE 2016).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The British Geological Survey online (2016) indicates that the solid geology of the site comprises of chalk derived from various formations. Localised deposits of superficial clay with flints occur north of Worting Road and south of Pack Lane.

1.2.2 A small scale archaeological evaluation in the north-east corner of the site, in vicinity of Catern Crossroads, recorded the presence of a topsoil horizon 0.25m thick, directly overlying the chalk bedrock (Tempvs Reparatvm 1993).

1.2.3 Archaeological monitoring of pipeline excavations to the north of Worting Road within the western part of the site recorded an average soil profile consisting of c0.30m depth of topsoil, overlying c0.50m of subsoil sealing natural chalk (Network Archaeology 2009).

1.2.4 The topography of the site is undulating, with the highest ground lying close to the north-east site boundary at approximately 136m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The ground gradually drops away to the south-west, decreasing to an average of 116m AOD.

1.2.5 No watercourses or naturally occurring water courses have been identified within the site boundary.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 It is proposed to develop land at Manydown, Basingstoke, Hampshire centred at SU 5927 5200 (Figure. 1). Following a geophysical survey of the site, it was determined that a programme of archaeological trial trenching was required in order to investigate concentrations of possible archaeological features identified and to establish the significance of such remains prior to determination of a proposed outline planning application for the site.

1.3.2 The site comprises a designated Scheduled Monument (SM HA 316, HA1001855) comprising two sets of rectangular cropmarks, representing

enclosures, recorded by aerial photography in the immediate vicinity of 'The Catern Crossroads'. The site has initially been interpreted as possible remains of a Roman villa or building. Due to the sites designated status discussions were undertaken with Historic England and Scheduled Monument Consent was applied for. Consent was granted by the secretary of State, advised by Historic England (David Wilkinson, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments) (ref. S00139246) facilitating a programme of trial trenching.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluation carried out between 04/07/16 and 11/07/16**.** The archaeological work was undertaken by Jake Wilson (Archaeologist) with James Best, Letty Smith, Chloe Ward, Richard Turnball, and Johnny Gardner (assistant Archaeologists) with survey done by Vasilis Tsamis and John Cook. The project was managed by Paul Mason (fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following background material primarily derives from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CGMS 2016a) for the site.

2.1 Palaeolithic

2.1.1 The Palaeolithic in Hampshire primarily derives from the study of worked stone tools, which have been discovered across the County. The greatest potential for *inorth-southitu* remains dating to this period derive from the Solent Basin and raised beached deposits within the south of the County. Restricted Palaeolithic evidence is associated with the Downland drift geology particularly around Basingstoke, and it has been suggested that there is the potential for relatively undisturbed contexts in this area, particularly on the clay with flint deposits.

2.1.2 A small number of isolated Palaeolithic artefacts have been recorded within the Site. One handaxe is listed on the ABHR as being recovered in proximity to Wortingwood Farm (19454, SU 460400 153000) in the northeast of the Site. Three handaxes and flake were found to the east of Worting in 1968, in the eastern part of the Site (59189, SU 460100 151900). A number of non-descript Palaeolithic worked flakes are recorded from the central area of the Site (20812, SU 459800 152320).

2.1.3 A scatter of Palaeolithic artefacts have been found at intervals within the Study Area. Four palaeoliths were found near Peveral Walk approximately 1.2km to the east of the Site (19450, SU 461750 151600), while a handaxe recovered a short distance to the south of this (59199, SU 461300 150800), and another handaxe was discovered on Worting Road Allotments (19452, SU 460000 151000) immediately to the southeast of the Site.

2.1.4 A Palaeolithic handaxe and palaeolith were found in two separate locations c1.6km to the south-east of the site (19642, SU 461800 150210; 20334, SU 461450 149800).

2.1.5 Two palaeoliths were collected as stray finds in the vicinity of the Battledown Scheduled Area to the south of the site boundary (20855, SU 459600 150400), with an isolated handaxe found further to the south (18776, SU 458920 148520).

2.1.6 Several retouched Palaeolithic flaked tools were recovered c1.4km to the west of the site boundary (20856, SU 456500 151600).

2.2 Mesolithic & Neolithic

2.2.1 A scatter of isolated flint artefacts dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic have been found in proximity to Worting Wood in the northern part of the Site (20812, SU 459800152320; 35990, SU 460700 152500; 19454, SU 460400153000; 19542, SU 460000153000; 19543, SU 460410 153300; 65077, SU 459655 152934).

2.2.2 Multiple Mesolithic find spots have been recorded in the local landscape at the

following locations:

- White House Farm c800m to the east (19505, 19615, SU 461000 151000);
- Winklebury Park c1km to the east of the Site (19541, SU 461780 152480);
- Buckskin c1.8km to the east (19506, SU 462000 151000);
- Battledown c400m south (20817, SU 459500 150500);
- Jeffery's Copse c1.6km to the south (66113, SU 459000 149300);
- Summerdown c1.4km to the west (20857, SU 456500 151600);
- Piecer's Copse c2.2km to the northwest (26371, SU 458000 155000);
- Kite's Hill c500m to the southeast (19490, SU 460000 151000).

2.2.3 Aerial photographic analysis has identified a possible Neolithic long barrow on Putting Green approximately 600m to the east of the Site (36308, SU 461040 152070).

2.2.4 More frequently encountered in the Study Area are isolated findspots associated with Neolithic worked flint, which have been recorded at the following locations:

- Park Prewett Hospital c800m to the northeast (19501, SU 461770 153830);
- Peveral Walk to the east (19451, SU 461750 151600);
- Buckskin Farm c800m to the east (19536, SU 460880 151120);
- Seymour Road c1km southeast (58177, SU 461140 150550);
- Down Grange c1.6km southeast (20288, 20289, SU 461450 149800);
- Battledown c400m south (20855, SU 459600 150400);
- Jeffery's Copse c1.6km to the south (18774, SU 459360 149570; 18755, SU 459900 149300);
- Fox Lane c100m to the west (20761, SU 458000 151000);
- Ivy Down Lane c1.7km to the west (20805, SU 455850 151420; 20818, SU 456000 152000; 20857, SU 456500 151600);
- Upper Wootton c2.2km to the northwest (20808, SU 457190 154230; 26372, SU 458000 155000).

2.3 Bronze Age

2.3.1 A possible ploughed out Bronze Age burial mound has been recorded within the site in proximity to the southern boundary (20815, SU 459210 151230).

2.3.2 There are several features dated to the Bronze Age period present a short distance outside the Site to the southwest. The most significant is the feature known at the *White Barrow* located a short distance of Mother's Copse (1001834, 20813, SU 458808 151194), which has been designated as a Scheduled Monument. The bowl barrow consists of a Bronze Age burial mound 42m in diameter and stands approximately 2m high.

2.3.3 The significance of the designated White Barrow relates to its well preserved condition. Monuments of this type are thought to have been originally constructed as prominent features in the landscape consisting of a chalk mound sealing the remains of a prominent tribal member. The monument was designed to be seen, and may have acted as physical reminder of cultural ownership of the landscape. Bowl barrows are a common feature in Lowland

Britain, with approximately 10,000 examples currently recorded. The White Barrow is now located within a primarily agricultural landscape, with Mother's Copse providing a backdrop to the north. The raised mound is now obscured by a dense concentration of young trees located on the mound.

2.3.4 Two other Bronze Age barrows have been recorded within 400m of the White Barrow. Aerial photography has identified a ploughed-out barrow to the south (20853, SU 458760 151090) while a second barrow, which survives to a height of 0.5m, is located to the southwest within Cow Down Copse (20854, SU 458270 150930).

2.3.5 Two Bronze Age ring ditches have been observed on aerial photographs to the south of Worting, within the site (37471, SU 459660 151410; 37473, SU 459640 151360). A third possible ring ditch has also been observed a short distance to the southwest of the Catern Crossroads Scheduled Monuments.

2.3.6 At Kite Hill seven ring ditches have been observed immediately outside the site (38006, SU 460120 151140; 38010, SU 460030 151090; 38011, 38012, SU 460200 151200; 38007, SU 460150 151130; 38008, SU 460150151090; 38009, SU 460170 151050).

2.3.7 Due to the susceptibility of the local chalk geology to develop cropmarks and aerial photographic analysis, a significant number of suspected Bronze Age barrows and ring ditches have been recorded within the Study Area.

2.3.8 The most significant group of Bronze Age barrows is located adjacent to Seymour Road approximately 1km to the southeast of the site within the surburbs of Basingstoke (1017907, 19625, SU 461150 150580). The barrow group consists of five round barrows enclosed by a U-shaped ditch, boarded by four other barrows. Due to the nature and survival of the remains, the barrow group has been designated as a Scheduled Monument. The barrows now occupy a public green, surrounded on all sides by a housing estate, which significantly restricts the setting of the monument.

2.3.9 The following Bronze Age barrows and ring ditches have been recorded within the study area:

- Kings Clere Road c600m to the north (19600, SU 460620 154250);
- Queen's Cottages c1.4km to the north (36033, SU 460510 155170);
- Shothanger c1.4km to the north (19549, SU 460130 154780);
- Weybrook Farm c600m to the northeast (19551, SU 461170 154260);
- Buckskin c400m to the east, two barrows (19486, SU 460430 151180; 19485, SU 460390 151160).
- Alliston Way c800m to the east, three barrows (19545, SU 460860 151163; 19475, SU 460867 151112; 19646, SU 460885 151088);
- Holy Ghost Farm c800m to the southeast (19622, SU 460180 150130);
- Kempshott c1.2km to the southeast (36375, SU 460760 149720);
- Pack Lane c100m to the south (37477, SU 459390 150770);
- Battledown c600m to the south, seven barrows (20794, SU 459400 150170; 20795, SU 459420 150140; 20796, SU 459693 150246; 20797, SU 459700

150410; 20825, SU 459680 150280; 20826, SU 459730 150430; 54169, SU 459181 149935);
- Jeffery's Copse c1.6km to the south, ring ditch and barrow (63910, SU 459267 149199; 54166, SU 458854 149050);
- Winchester Road c2km to the south, four barrows (63859, SU 459868 148693; 63860, SU 459854 148683; 39621, SU 459820 148670; 63667, SU 459799 148653);
- Sourly Row c1.2km to the west (20852, SU 456840 151580);
- Wych Hazel Copse c1.4km to the west (53978, SU 457420 153070);
- Lockley Copse c2.8km to the west, ring ditch and barrow (20849, SU 456107 153036; 37462, SU 456070 153000);
- Whitedown Farm c1km to the northwest (37467, SU 458710 154060);
- Ibworth c2.2km to the northwest (20809, SU 457027 154161).

2.3.10 Three isolated Bronze Age burials, two of which are recorded as crouched inhumations, have been found to the east and southeast of the site within 800m (19612, SU 461400 153200; 19562, SU 461810 152660; 56450, SU 460288 149602).

2.3.11 Archaeological investigations within the study area have revealed a limited number of features positively identified as being Bronze Age in date. These consist of a V-shaped ditch at Weybrook Park Golf Course c1.1km north of the site (58105, SU 461020 154900), while four Bronze Age pits were recorded at Beechdown School c1.6km to the southeast (65939, SU 461580 149730). A small number of Bronze Age isolated flint arrowheads were found a short distance from Beechdown School (20335, SU 461450 149800).

2.4 Iron Age

2.4.1 Aerial photography within the wider development area has recorded a significant number of cropmarks occurring within the site, with the character of many of which indicate they represent Iron Age activity. One of these sets of cropmarks has been subject to a geophysical survey conducted in March 2014 (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The key results of the geophysical survey identified a suspected Iron Age banjo enclosure associated with two possible phases of settlement enclosure. This area has been subject to a separate phase of evaluation (Trenches 1-31; ASE 2016). Additionally, within the area covered by the current evaluation, a rectilinear group of enclosures related to a track or droveway were also observed. A series of discrete features such as possible pits were also detected (31306, SU 459966 152663; 31307, SU 459900 152600; 68500, SU 460015 152667; 64356, SU 460017 152641; 37456, SU 459900 152600; 37457, SU 459900 152600).

2.4.2 A more discrete series of cropmarks have been recorded immediately to the north of Worting believed to represent several small enclosures (36282, SU 460100 152100). Small scale excavations in close proximity to these features have discovered several ditches, postholes and pits associated with Iron Age pottery (39548, SU 462020 152010; 64454, SU 460050 152050) with further Iron Age pottery found nearby (20822, SU 459900 152000; 19491, SU 460200 151900). There is likely to be a direct relationship between the cropmarks and the excavated evidence, with the implication that activity at this location continued into the Early Roman period.

2.4.3 In the area between Worting Road and the railway line, an extensive series of cropmarks have been recorded. The cropmarks appear to represent a concentration of probable Iron Age activity consisting of several curvilinear enclosures, a field system and droveway (37478, SU 459151 151434; 64346, SU 459240 151463; 64347, SU 459282 151362; 64348, SU 459390 151418). The cropmarks cover an area of approximately 12ha.

2.4.4 Three sets of Iron Age features have been recorded in the study area, the significance of which has warranted their designation as Scheduled Monuments. The largest of these Scheduled Monuments is associated with extensive cropmarks to the southeast of Battle Down Farm representing at least one Iron Age banjo enclosure and several other potentially smaller enclosures, possibly representing settlement activity (1001835, SU59640 50295; 20824, SU 459750 150350; 20827, SU 459750 150350).

2.4.5 The significance of the designated Battle Down Farm Scheduled Monument relates to the extensive survival archaeological features thought to be associated with a concentrated period of activity during the Iron Age. Contemporary Iron Age settlements on a similar scale appear regularly within the Chalk Downland landscape, being scattered at intervals to support the intensive agricultural utilisation of the area. The Winchester to Silchester Roman Road which forms the eastern boundary of the site, possibly follows an earlier Iron Age route way. On this basis the Iron Age settlement could be suggested as having a possible association with this alignment. Due to intensive modern agriculture all above ground features have been ploughed out, as such, no evidence for the settlement can be identified on the ground. On this basis the setting of the Scheduled Monument is limited

2.4.6 A group of cropmarks has been identified within a short distance of the site at Kite Hill. These are thought to represent the location of several additional Iron Age banjo enclosures and associated activity (19523, SU 460000 151300; 36293, SU 460110 151100). Undated linear and rectilinear features are also present in close proximity (36292, SU 460100 151200; 37474, SU 459860 151280).

2.4.7 A possible discrete Iron Age banjo enclosure, located c. 1.6km to the north of the site near Field Barn Farm, has been Scheduled based on aerial photographic analysis (1001802, SU 60102 54793; 19443, SU 460130 154780). A second, undated enclosure, also lies within the Scheduled area (36342, SU 460140 154750). The Field Barn Farm Scheduled Monument shares similar archaeological characteristics to those of the Battle Down Farm, although on a much reduced scale and lacking the immediate association with the Roman road. Due to the distance from the study site, intervening vegetation, and being located on the reverse slope away from the Study site, there is no intervisability between the site and the Field Barn Farm Scheduled Monument.

2.4.8 The Winklebury Camp Scheduled Monument is located approximately 400m to the east of the site. It represents the remains of an Iron Age univallate hillfort and settlement (1003559, SU 61342 52750; 17571, SU 461290 152865). Hillforts are a common occurrence on the Chalk Downlands of Southern

Britain, thought to represent fortified centres of tribal leaders, who exercised influence and control over the surrounding landscape. The hillfort is now occupied by Fort Hill School, surrounded on all sides by a housing estate, which significantly restricts the setting of the monument. Transitionary Late Iron Age/Early Roman occupation evidence consisting of ditches, pits and an inhumation burial were found immediately to the southwest of the hillfort (42706, SU 461190 152720).

2.4.9 In the study area to the north of the site a reasonable concentration of cropmarks have been recorded. Based on their form, they are thought to represent the location of further Iron Age enclosures and settlement (36064, SU 460620 154720; 65759, SU 460068 154351; 37466, SU 458800 153880; 65758, SU 459999 154104; 36296, SU 460040 154070: 36295, SU 460140 154030; 36343, SU 460400 154060; 36065, SU 461450 154430; 19950, SU 461170 154260). Intrusive investigations have also excavated concentrated remains in this area associated with Iron Age settlement and industrial activity (36398, SU 461100 153900; 64010, SU 461077 153887).

2.4.10 Multiple Late Iron Age or Early Roman enclosures have also been observed in the southern study area in close proximity to the Roman road (63604, SU 459084149820; 63605, SU 459229 149171; 63606, SU 458873 148773; 37862, SU 459510 148760).

2.4.11 An Iron Age field system, represented by cropmarks, has been recorded c250m to the west of the Site (20850, SU 458200 152250).

2.4.12 In the urbanised area of Basingstoke, evidence for Iron Age activity is represented by a regular discovery of numerous features and isolated finds, instead of cropmarks. Approximately 1km to the northeast of the site, isolated sherds of Iron Age or Early Roman pottery have been recovered (36094, SU 461600 154600), whereas excavations within 800m of the western site boundary at Old Kempshott Lane and Edgehill Close found ditches and postholes representing elements of settlement enclosures (60472, SU 460195 151340; 19466, SU 461065 151611).

2.4.13 Further to the southeast, in the vicinity of South Ham, c. 1.6km from the site, a number of scattered discrete pits, ditches and postholes are attributed to the to this period, plus isolated finds of pottery, coins and a spur have been identified (19487, SU 460880 151030; 19537, SU 461470 151140; 19489, SU 462000 151000; 19533, SU 462000 151000; 33560, SU 461500 150300).

2.4.14 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation at Oakley, c.1.6km to the southwest of the site, excavated a series of Iron Age features, consisting of pits, ditches and postholes, suggesting that low density occupation was taking place (57689, 58086, SU 457300 150150). An isolated Iron Age coin was found to the southeast of Oakley (18703, SU 458050 149630).

2.4.15 The Harrow Way, an accepted prehistoric route way, is believed to follow the course of the modern Pack Lane, to the south of the site.

2.4.16 The HER indicates that within the study area are a number of prehistoric cropmarks and flint scatters. As much as these results support the

interpretation of extensive prehistoric utilisation of the landscape, individually, they do not alter the potential for activity within the site during these periods. On this basis, these HER entries have not been directly referenced.

2.4.17 By the Iron Age there appears to be a high density of occupation of the local landscape, with a regular pattern of settlements and former enclosures present. Within the site, there is evidence for extensive Iron Age settlement activity occurring in the central and southeast parts, with a high potential for similar activity occurring elsewhere within the site.

2.5 Roman

2.5.1 There is likely to be a high degree of continuity between the Iron Age and Roman periods, with many of the settlements and enclosures likely to continue in use into at least the early Roman period.

2.5.2 In the area covered by the current phase of evaluation, two sets of rectangular cropmarks, representing enclosures, were recorded by aerial photography in the immediate vicinity of the Catern Crossroads, and initially interpreted as possible remains of a Roman building or villa. On the basis of this evidence it was decided that the area covered by the two rectangular crop marks should be designated as a Scheduled Monument (1001855, SU 60754 53431, SU 60979 53560; 19453, SU 460750 153437; Appendix 2). A geophysical survey undertaken in 2014 (Wessex Archaeology 2014) has identified that the two sets of cropmarks consist of two rectangular enclosures, with no evidence of masonry building remains present. The key features identified were the enclosure ditches themselves, although few conclusive archaeological anomalies were detected within the enclosure. A field evaluation, consisting of a limited geophysical survey and trial trenching immediately to the south of the northeast Scheduled area, was undertaken in 1993 to assist in characterising the age and nature of archaeological remains near to the Scheduled Monument. The trial trenches targeted the limited number of anomalies identified on the geophysical survey, resulting in the identification of three northeast-southwest orientated ditches and a corn dryer in Trench 1, with two additional east-west ditch alignments recorded in Trenches 4, 5 and 8. Pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th century AD was recovered from the features in Trench 1. No further finds were recovered from the remaining features. The remaining trenches did not contain any archaeological features (Tempvs Reparatvm 1993; 36280, SU 460730 153450; 33555, SU 461000 153500). The results of the evaluation strongly imply that, the Scheduled remains represent agricultural enclosures potentially dating to the Later Roman period. A Roman coin dating to the 3rd century AD has also been found nearby (36402, SU 461000 153500).

2.5.3 The archaeological remains designated at Catern Crossroads were originally believed to represent a series or Roman buildings or a villa and therefore of high (national) significance. The recent geophysical evidence and reinterpretation of the type of remains represented indicate they are agricultural enclosures, which are much more common monument type and can be considered to be of lesser significance. Like the earlier Iron Age enclosures at Battle Down Farm, these enclosures occurred regularly across the landscape, and were integrated into an intensely utilised agricultural

landscape. Enclosures from this period of equivalent size are well attested to on the Hampshire Chalk Downland (Palmer 1984). The features at Catern Crossroads have also be subject to heavy ploughing during the 20th century resulting in no visible above ground features, severely restricting the setting of the monument.

2.5.4 There is some indication that further Roman activity could be occurring within the study site in association with the cropmarks recorded to the north of Worting. Some of the linear features identified could be Roman in origin (36282, SU 460100 152100), while a Roman coin and brooch have been found nearby (19628, SU 460100 152100; 64454, SU 460050 152050).

2.5.5 The alignment of the Winchester to Silchester Roman road follows the alignment of the modern road which forms part of the eastern site boundary, and would have been contemporary focal point of activity (Margary 1955; 17569, SU 460700 152500; 29813, SU 459900 150260).

2.5.6 Based on the recovery of masonry, high status finds and aerial photographic evidence, the location of two possible Roman villas have been identified within the wider study area. One possible villa building is located c.1km to the north of the site at Weybrook Park Golf Course (19498, SU 460699 154779; 19499, SU 460660 154860), with a second possible villa and spread of finds at Small's Copse, c.1.6km to the south (18704, SU 458940148610; 37865, SU 458916 148815).

2.5.7 A possible Roman farmstead with associated cremation, corn dryer and domestic debris was found during an archaeological evaluation at Park Prewett Hospital c.600m to the northeast of the site (35983, 35984, SU 461600 153600; 63554, SU 461716 153677). Other contemporary discoveries nearby within the Prewett Park Estate include further cremations, isolated pits and a scatter of pottery (19634, SU 460790 153870; 19526, SU 461200 154050; 19630, SU 461500 153950; 19528, SU 461060 153820; 63556, SU 461949 153638, 19635, SU 462400 153100).

2.5.8 Aerial photographic evidence and a concentration of Roman finds have located the site of a possible Roman building near Worting Road c800m to the east of the Site (19455, SU 461100 151650), with a small cremation cemetery found nearby (19456, SU 461158 151650). An inhumation interred within a Roman sarcophagus was discovered c.800m to the northeast of this location (19643, SU 461790 152480), while a scattering of Roman pottery and a loom weight have been recovered in the vicinity (36401, SU 461000 152000; 19504 SU 462100 151550; 19641, SU 461470151140; 19442, SU 461670 151010).

2.5.9 Following the alignment of the Roman road to the south, other isolated Roman finds and ditch have been identified (20759, SU 459750 150450; 19624, SU 460000 150000; 63858, SU 459510 149028).

2.5.10 Archaeological investigations at Oakley, c.1.6km to the southwest of the site, found a fence line and pit thought to be Roman in origin (58086, SU 457300 150150), with Roman pottery recovered during a separate archaeological investigation a short distance to the southeast (39590, SU 457350 150080).

2.5.11 A Roman coin was recovered adjacent to Summer Down Lane c.1.8km to the west of the site (20799, SU 456000 152000).

2.5.12 The HER data suggests that there are high levels continuity between the Iron Age and Roman periods within the study area, and this is likely to be true for the study site as well. There appears to be defined concentrations of Roman activity in proximity of the Catern Crossroads and Worting in the northeast and eastern parts of the site, and similar continuity may occur on the cropmark sites in the central and southern parts of the site. The eastern boundary of the site, directly adjacent to Roman road, will also have increased potential for contemporary activity.

2.6 Anglo-Saxon

2.6.1 The settlement at Worting is first documented in AD 960 as *Wyrithingas* (28362, SU 460100 151800).

2.6.2 There is a vague record lodged with the ABHR indicating that several skeletons, believed to be Anglo-Saxon in date were found during the construction of a new road over Rooks Down. The ABHR only provides a general location suggesting this may have occurred somewhere in the northeast part of the site or beyond (the main area of Rooks Down lies beyond the northeast boundary of the site). The location of the new road or provenance of the human remains have never been confirmed (19593, SU 460000 153000).

2.6.3 Woodgarston Farm, c.1.8km to the northwest of the site, is documented in AD 945 as the settlement of *Wealagacrstun* (41513, SU 458400 155000).

2.6.4 The village of Oakley, to the southwest of the site, is documented in AD 970 associated with the name *Aelea* (41064, SU 456700 150300). Owing to the age of the settlement, the eastern part of Oakley is associated with both an ‘Area of High Archaeological Potential’ and two ‘Areas of Archaeological Potential’.

2.6.5 The settlement of Wootton St. Lawrence, immediately to the northwest of the site, is first documented in AD 990 as being the location a farmstead known as *Wudatun* (28326, SU 459185 153256). Due to this potential, the village of Wootton St. Lawrence has been identified as an ‘Area of High Archaeological Potential’.

2.6.6 The Parish boundary between Oakley and Wootton St. Lawrence is visible as a cropmark and may have been established during the Anglo-Saxon period (37492, SU 457620 152480). The historic boundary between the Parishes of Wootton St. Lawrence and Worting cross the site towards the western boundary, north to south, and may have also been established at a similar time.

2.6.7 An isolated Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial was found at East Ham c.1.8km to the east of the site (19687, SU 462470 151880).

2.6.8 A handful of residual Anglo-Saxon pottery was found at Park Prewett Hospital

to the northeast of the site (63554, SU 461716 153677).

2.6.9 As elsewhere, evidence for the utilisation of the local landscape appears to decline significantly in the post-Roman period. There is a possibility of isolated Anglo-Saxon burials present within the northeast part of the site, and contemporary field boundaries in the vicinity of Worting and Wootton St. Lawrence.

2.7 Late Medieval

2.7.1 The Domesday Book of 1086 lists the village of Worting as being a settlement of medium size containing 15 households, with land for 4 plough teams, and a church (28362, SU 460100 151800; 19496, SU 460070 151790). The Domesday Book also indicates that the settlement at Wootton St. Lawrence was substantially larger than Worting at this time, containing 55 households and 17 plough teams.

2.7.2 A Medieval nail was found during fieldwalking in the northeast corner of the site (36402, SU 461000 153500).

2.7.3 A Medieval ringwork defensive feature has been identified at Mount Pleasant located approximately 2km to the northwest of the site (1001915, SU 58453 55077; 20940, SU 458450 155070). The ringwork is 40m in diameter and stands 2.5m above ground level. Nationally 200 examples have been recorded. The ringwork has been designated as a Scheduled Monument due to its rarity and good level of preservation. The ringwork would have originally acted as a strong point in the landscape to control movement and protect local assets. In this example, the setting of the ringwork is likely to be primarily associated with the route of the Kingsclere Road, the line of which is likely to have connected contemporary settlements. Due to the distance from the study site and intervening vegetation, there is no intervisability between the site and the Mount Pleasant Scheduled Monument.

2.7.4 Other Medieval settlements and farmsteads recorded in the study area are Oakley to the southwest (associated with an 'Area of High Archaeological Potential') (41065, SU457310 150100), Parkdown and Breach Farm to the south (41061, SU 458000 149200; 41061, SU 458400 149800), Kempshott and Hatch to the southeast (28348, SU 460500 149500; 33616, SU 460555 148994; 33612, SU 460581 148964), South Ham and West Ham to the east (38645, SU 461900 151400; 38646, SU 461900 151400), Shothanger Farm to the north (41091, SU 460120 154460), and Tangier House and Sheardown Farm (41514, SU 458100 153100; 41066, SU 456600 153000). These settlements lie in excess of 600m from the site.

2.7.5 The presence of a grand building at Manydown House is documented as early as 1287, c.400m from the western site boundary (31318, SU 458300 152500). The site is also associated with a later Deer Park (31317, SU 458300 152500).

2.7.6 Medieval Deer Parks are recorded at Malshanger to the west (54127, SU 456900 152450) and Privet to the northeast (54126, SU 461800 154000).

2.7.7 Aerial photographic analysis has recorded possible medieval or later cropmarks, associated with field systems, to the south of the site (63940, SU 459095 148885; 63943, SU 459273 148736), while contemporary linear ditches have been observed to the west (37866, SU 457079 149581; 63939, SU 457532 149598).

2.7.8 An isolated Medieval copper alloy spur was found a short distance outside the site to the east (39551, SU 460100 151250).

2.7.9 The evidence for medieval activity within the study area indicates that the landscape was predominately agricultural in nature, containing scattered settlements and farmsteads. The only concentration of activity within the site would have been associated with the settlement at Worting.

2.8 Post-Medieval & Modern

2.8.1 The remains of a Post-Medieval fencing line and trackway were identified during archaeological monitoring during the instillation of a pipeline a short distance beyond the western site boundary (Network Archaeology 2009; 60255, SU 458414 152163; 60266, SU 458445 151971). No other features of archaeological interest were identified within the site during the monitoring.

2.8.2 Taylor's map of 1759 is the earliest map depicting the area of the site. The map indicates that in the mid-18th century the study area primarily consisted of open ground, probably in use for agriculture, with a scattering of wooded areas especially in the southern part of the site. The key arterial routes of Roman Road and Worting Road are present crossing the site. Worting is marked as a small group of buildings to the west of the Roman Road/Worting Road junction. Worting Church and Worting House with its formal avenue of trees are depicted (51714, SU 459928 151999). By 1791 the study area had changed little.

2.8.3 The 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing depicts the site as a patchwork of fields, which appear to be a mix of arable and pasture, with several parcels of woodland in the northern part of the site. The settlement of Worting remains discrete, with isolated properties marked at intervals along Worting Road to the west. A small hamlet is now marked to the east of Worting Wood. The layout of the site remained unaltered by 1826.

2.8.4 The extensive rural character of the site is confirmed by the 1838 Worting Tithe map and 1845 Wootton St. Lawrence Tithe map. Concentrations of woodland are still apparent within the eastern part of the site within the Parish of Wootton St. Lawrence. The line of the Basingstoke Railway is now apparent. The location of cottage recorded on the Wootton St. Lawrence Tithe map is recorded within the Site on the northwest boundary (60899, SU 459460 153170).

2.8.5 By 1876 the site has changed little, baring the clearance of woodland in the southern part of the site. The layout of the site changes very little up to the present.

2.9 Previous Archaeological Investigation

2.9.1 During 2014 and 2015, several phases of geophysical survey were undertaken on the site. In late 2014 and early 2015 Wessex Archaeology undertook surveys of the cropmarks at Worting Wood (Wessex Archaeology 2014) and the Scheduled cropmarks at Catern Crossroads (Wessex Archaeology 2015), while a site wide survey was undertaken late in 2015 (GSB 2015). The surveys identified three key concentrations of archaeological remains within the site consisting of Areas A &, B, plus the Scheduled remains at Catern Crossroads. A fourth concentration of features to the south of the railway line will now fall outside the area of development. The 2015 GSB survey also identified an extensive scatter of linear and discrete features across the site (Figure. 2).

2.10 Project Aims and Objectives

2.10.1 The aims of this archaeological evaluation was to establish whether any archaeological evidence survives on the site and, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

2.10.2 The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

2.10.3 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

1) To establish the presence or otherwise of activity pre-dating to the Iron Age period.

2) To establish the presence or otherwise of activity dating to the Iron Age period. Can the activity be defined? Are the features identified indicative of settlement and agricultural activity? How does this relate to similar activity occurring in proximity to the study site?

3) To establish the presence or otherwise of activity dating to the Roman period. What type of activity can be identified? Are both enclosures contemporary or represent separate phases of activity? Is there evidence of a continuity of activity from the Iron Age through into the Roman period?

4) To establish the presence or otherwise of activity dating to the Anglo-Saxon or Medieval periods.

5) To establish the environmental context of the deposits identified, including provision for geoarchaeological sampling/analysis of appropriate deposits at the site.

6) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Trenches were excavated as close as possible to their proposed locations. No alterations were required (Figure 2).

3.1.2 The trench locations were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.

3.1.3 Trenches were excavated by a tracked machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision, grading in spits of no more than 200mm at a time until the first archaeological horizon or natural geology was reached.

3.1.4 All spoil was placed at a minimum of 0.5m away from the trench edge and separated between topsoil and subsoil as per the contractor's request.

3.1.5 All deposits both geological and archaeological were recorded using standard ASE context sheets with colours recorded by visual inspection only. A digital photographic record was made of the trenches.

3.1.6 In trenches 39, 41 and 51 an additional 3m was opened up at one end of each trench in order to assess the accuracy of the geophysical survey results.

3.1.7 Trenches were located and levelled using a GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey.

3.1.8 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye, for unstratified artefacts.

3.1.9 All spoil heaps and opened trenches were scanned with a metal detector for any unstratified finds.

3.1.10 All hand excavation, recording and planning was conducted according to the methodology in the WSI (CgMs 2016).

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at an appropriate local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	154
No. of files/paper record	126
Plan and sections sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	125
Permatrace sheets	5
Trench Record Forms	19

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Geology and overburden

4.1.1 The natural geology was the same throughout site and comprised a solid white chalk layer with very infrequent flint inclusion.

4.1.2 A layer of loose ploughed topsoil forms the only visible overburden for the sites. This comprised of a dark brown-grey silty clay with infrequent amounts of chalk fragments and flint fragments spread evenly throughout ranging from a depth of 0.23m-0.50m.

4.1.3 Some truncation in the form of plough marks was observed cut into the natural geology and archaeological features in sites A and B.

4.2 Trench 32

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.25-0.30	134.36-133.88
32/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		134.12-133.62

Table 2: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 32 was located on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. No archaeology was observed within this trench.

4.2.2 Frequent rooting and heavy plough damage was observed truncating the chalk natural [32/002].

4.3 Trench 33

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.27-0.28	134.09
33/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		133.77
33/003	Fill	Fill	1	1.2	0.48	
33/004	Fill	Fill	1	1	0.3	
33/005	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.56	133.0077
33/006	Cut	Pit	1	1	0.56	
33/007	Fill	Fill	1	1	0.56	133.28
33/008	Cut	Pit	1	1.2	0.44	
33/009	Fill	Fill	1	1.2	0.44	133.15

Table 3: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 33 was located on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Several features were observed cut into the chalk natural within the centre of the trench (Figure 3).

4.3.2 [33/005] was the cut of a large enclosure ditch running on a north-west to south-east alignment. It comprised of two fills; a basal fill [33/004] of yellow-brown silty clay with pottery inclusions and an upper fill [33/003] made up of a red clay friable silt. Pottery and animal bone were also recovered from this fill with all pottery dating roughly to later Roman period (c.AD250-330).

4.3.3 Two similar pits were also observed cutting the chalk natural; pit [33/006] was small, sub circular and comprised of a single dark brown silty clay fill [33/007]. While frequent chalk and flint inclusions were observed no archaeological inclusions were noted.

4.3.4 Pit [33/008] is similar in size and prolife to [33/006] with a sub circular shape in plan. This was filled with a single a single dark brown silt clay deposit [33/009]. No archaeological inclusions were noted.

4.4 Trench 34

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	20	1.8	0.28-0.30	133.16
34/002	Layer	Natural	20	1.8		132.92
34/003	Cut	Ditch	1	1.18	0.37	132.51
34/004	Fill	Fill	1	1.18	0.37	

Table 4: Trench 34 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 34 was located on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 20m x 1.8m in length. A single linear ditch was observed cut into the chalk natural within the centre of the trench. The geophysical survey data also showed another small linear in the northern end of Trench 35, this was not observed during excavation. (Figure 4)

4.4.2 Ditch [34/003] was the cut of a small-moderate sized linear ditch running on a north-west to south-east alignment. Comprised of a single loose mid grey brown clay. The geophysical survey result show that ditches [33/003] and [34/004] make up part of the same enclosure.

4.5 Trench 35

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.26	133.98-133.52
35/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.9		133.68-133.18
35/003	Cut	Ditch	1	1.45	0.75	
35/004	Fill	Fill	1	1.45	0.75	132.93

Table 5: Trench 35 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 35 was located on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. A single linear ditch was observed cut into the chalk natural within the north-western end of the trench. (Figure 5)

4.5.2 Ditch [35/004] was a north-south running linear ditch comprised of a single, firm, mid brown silt clay fill [35/003]. Pottery was recovered that is possibly late Iron Age/Roman with small chalk flecks were the only natural inclusion observed. The Geophysical survey result show that ditches [33/005] and [34/004] also make up part of the same enclosure.

4.6 Trench 36

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.27-0.28	132.73-132.21
36/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		132.49-131.99
36/003	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.4	131.61
36/004	Fill	Fill	1	1.2	0.4	
36/005	Cut	Ditch terminus	1	1.2	0.8	131.87
36/006	Fill	Fill	1	1.2	0.8	

Table 6: Trench 36 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 36 was located on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. A single linear ditch and a terminus were cut into the chalk natural within the south-eastern end of the trench. (Figure 6)

4.6.2 Enclosure ditch [36/003] ran on a roughly north-south alignment and was comprised of a single fill. A loose mid-brown silt clay deposit, [36/004] contained no artificial inclusions.

4.6.3 A moderately sized ditch terminus [36/005] was observed running parallel to [36/003] on a rough north-south alignment. Similar in size and profile to [36/003] it also comprised a near identical fill of mid-brown silty clay [36006] and contained no artificial inclusions. This terminus was not identified by the geophysical survey.

4.7 Trench 37

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.38	132.65-133.13
37/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		132.43-132.80
37/003	Cut	Ditch	1	1.9	0.45	132.19
37/004	Fill	Fill	1	1.9	0.45	

Table 7: Trench 37 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 37 was located on a northeast-southwest alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. A single linear ditch was cut into the chalk natural within the centre of the trench. (Figure 7)

4.7.2 Enclosure ditch [37/003] ran on a roughly east-west alignment and was comprised of a single fill. A firm mid-brown silt clay deposit, [37/004] contained artificial inclusions of late Iron Age/Roman pottery, animal bone and ‘spall’ fragments of Roman CBM.

4.8 Trench 38

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.23-0.36	131.05-131.82
38/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		130.85-131.53
38/003	Cut	Pit	1	1	0.25	
38/004	Fill	Fill	1	1	0.25	
38/005	Cut	Ditch	1	0.43	0.3	
38/006	Fill	Fill	1	0.43	0.3	
38/007	Cut	Ditch	1	0.27	0.29	
38/008	Fill	Fill	1	0.27	0.29-0.20	
38/009	Cut	Ditch	1	0.45	0.50-0.20	
38/010	Fill	Fill	1	0.45	0.5	
38/011	Cut	Ditch	1	0.57	0.23	
38/012	Fill	Fill	1	0.57	0.23	

Table 8: Trench 38 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 38 was located on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were cut into the chalk natural across the trench. (Figure 8)

4.8.2 A large pit was observed within the eastern end of the trench, circular in plan the full shape could not be recorded as it extends past the trench edge. Containing just one fill, [38/004] was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay fill. No artificial inclusions observed.

4.8.3 [38/007] was a small, possible linear ditch on an east-west alignment that is just within the trench limit of excavation. It was comprised of one fill [38/008] of a mid-brown silt clay deposit and contained several pieces of late Iron Age/Roman pottery.

4.8.4 This is truncated by another similar sized ditch [38/005], running on a north-south alignment with a single fill of [38/006]. A frim dark brown silt clay deposit it also contained late Iron-Age/Roman pottery and frequent chalk and flint inclusions.

4.8.5 [38/009] was the cut of a heavily truncated ditch running on a north-east to south-west alignment. Comprised of just one fill [38/010] it was an ephemeral mid brown silt clay deposit with late Iron Age/Roman pottery recovered.

4.8.6 This is possibly truncated by ditch [38/011] though due to the substantial truncation of [38/009] the relationship remains unclear. A moderate sized ditch running on a north-south alignment, [38/011] contained a single fill of mid brown silt clay [38/012].

4.8.7 Features [38/003], [38/005] and [38/009] were all not present in the geophysical survey.

4.9 Trench 39

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	20	1.8	0.31-0.41	132.75
39/002	Layer	Natural	20	1.8		132.5
39/003	Cut	Ditch	1	1.12	0.27	131.84
39/004	Fill	Fill	1	0.24	0.27	
39/005	Fill	Fill	1	0.88	0.29	
39/006	Cut	Pit	1	0.27	0.7	132.16
39/007	Fill	Fill	1	0.27	0.7	

Table 9: Trench 39 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 39 was located on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 20m x 1.8m in length. Two features were cut into the chalk natural across the trench. Both features were not identified in the geophysical survey. (Figure 9)

4.9.2 Ditch [39/003] was a small heavily truncated linear running on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was comprised of two fills; a basal fill [39/004] made up of a firm light brown chalk clay deposit with frequent chalk inclusions throughout. The upper fill [39/005] was a dark brown silty clay deposit. No artificial inclusions were observed within either fill.

4.9.3 A small pit [39/006] was also observed in the north-eastern end of the trench. Like [39/003] it had been heavily truncated by ploughing. Comprised of one fill [39/007] it was a chalky clay silt with frequent flint and chalk inclusions throughout.

4.10 Trench 40

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.50	133.51-132.69
40/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		133.20-132.48
40/003	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.3	
40/004	Fill	Fill	1	1.1	0.3	
40/005	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	0.49	132.25
40/006	Fill	Fill	1	1.4	0.49	

Table 10: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 40 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Two features were observed cut into the chalk natural across the trench. (Figure 10)

4.10.2 Ditch [40/003] was a moderate sized linear and ran on a north-south alignment in the east of the trench. Comprised of one fill [40/004] it was a loose, mid-

brown silt clay deposit. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was also recovered the fill.

4.10.3 Running parallel to [40/003] is enclosure ditch [40/005] which ran on a north-south alignment through the trench. Comprised of one fill [40/006] it was a compact mid-brown silt clay deposit; animal bone was recovered.

4.11 Trench 41

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.31-0.33	132.49-132.27
41/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		132.18-132.19
41/003	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.26	
41/004	Fill	Fill	1	0.9	0.26	
41/005	Cut	Ditch	1	0.95	0.4	
41/006	Fill	Fill	1	0.95	0.4	
41/007	Cut	Ditch	1	2.2	0.88	
41/008	Fill	Fill	1	2.2	0.51	
41/009	Fill	Fill	1	2.2	0.39	

Table 11: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 41 was located on a northeast-southwest alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were observed cut into the chalk natural across the trench. Two ditches excavated were not identified by the geophysical survey. (Figure 11)

4.11.2 Ditch [41/003] was an east-west running ditch running parallel to [41/005] and [41/007]. Comprised of a single dark brown silty clay fill [41/004]. Pottery and CBM were also recovered dating to late Iron Age/Roman.

4.11.3 On the same alignment is [41/005] a moderate sized linear ditch with heavy truncation on its northern edge. Comprised of a single dark brown silty fill [41/006]. Pottery was recovered dating to late Iron Age/Roman long with animal bone.

4.11.4 A significantly larger ditch [41/007] ran on an east-west alignment through the northern end of the trench. Comprised of two fills; [41/008] was the basal fill and is made up of a light grey chalk clay deposit. The upper fill [41/009] was a silt clay deposit with Roman CBM and animal bone recovered as well.

4.11.5 Ditches [41/003] and [41/005] were not identified in the geophysical survey.

4.12 Trench 42

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.28-0.30	131.01-130.64
42/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8	0.28	131.00-130.30
42/003	Cut	Ditch	1	1.82	0.88	
42/004	Cut	Ditch	1	2.2	0.88	
42/005	Void					
42/006	Cut	Ditch	1	0.82	0.54	
42/007	Cut	Ditch	1	0.15	0.12	
42/008	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.82	
42/009	Fill	Fill	1	0.82	0.26	
42/010	Fill	Fill	1	1.82	0.8	
42/011	Fill	Fill	1	0.15	0.12	
42/012	Fill	Fill	1	1.1	0.82	
42/013	Fill	Fill	1	0.82	0.16	
42/014	Fill	Fill	1	0.74	0.42	
42/015	Fill	Fill	1	2.2	0.46	
42/016	Fill	Fill	1	2.2	0.4	

Table 12: Trench 42 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 43 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were observed cut into the chalk natural across the trench. (Figure 12)

4.12.2 Multiple large intercutting ditches were observed within the northern end of site with possible linear ditch [42/006] being the earliest. Running on an east-west alignment it is truncated on both of its edges by [42/004] and [42/006]. Comprised of two fills the basal fill [42/013] was a dark brown clay. Sealing this is upper fill [42/014] comprised of a firm light-brown silty clay deposit. No artificial inclusions were observed in either fill.

4.12.3 [42/007] is another heavily truncated feature with both of its sides cut by [42/003] and [42/008]. A possible pit it is not possible to distinguish a shape in plan or profile though it is clear it comprised of one fill of moderate light brown silt clay [42/011].

4.12.4 Truncating ditch [42/006] and possible pit [42/007] was a large east-west aligned enclosure ditch [42/008]. Comprised of a single fill of homogeneous dark brown silty chalk [42/012] it contained moderate amounts of flint and a sizeable amount of artificial inclusion including late Iron age/Roman pottery, Roman CMB and animal bone.

4.12.5 Ditch [42/003] was one of the latest features stratigraphically truncating both [42/007] and [42/008] on their northern edges. It contained two distinct fills; [42/009] which was a slumped basal fill of light brown silty chalk and an upper

fill [42/010] of a light brown silty clay deposit. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from both.

4.12.6 Ditch [42/004] is possibly the latest feature stratigraphically within the intercutting ditches and truncated ditch [42/006] on its southern edge. Comprised of two fills; Basal fill [42/015] was loose, very light brown silty chalk deposit, animal bone was also recovered from near the base. Upper fill [42/016] was made up of a dark brown silty clay. Animal bone and Late Iron Age/Roman pottery were also recovered.

4.13 Trench 43

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	20	1.8	0.32-0.35	131.49-130.87
43/002	Layer	Natural	20	1.8		131.15-130.65
43/003	Cut	Pit	0.95	1	0.16	
43/004	Fill	Fill	0.95	1	0.16	
43/005	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.2	
43/006	Fill	Fill	0.8	0.8	0.2	
43/007	Cut	Ditch	1	2.36	0.68	
43/008	Fill	Fill	1	3.73	66	
43/009	Fill	Fill	1	3.73	1.34	

Table 13: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 43 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 20m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were observed cut into the chalk natural across the trench. (Figure 13)

4.13.2 [43/003] was the cut of a small sub circular pit in the south of the trench. Heavily truncated it contained one fill [43/004] of dark brown chalky clay. No artificial inclusions observed.

4.13.3 [43/005] was another similar pit almost identical in size, profile and amount of truncation. A small sub circular pit it comprised on one fill [43/006] of a dark brown chalk clay deposit.

4.13.4 Ditch [43/007] was a large V-shaped enclosure ditch on a roughly east-west alignment. Comprised of two fills; the basal fill [43/009] was a dark brown silt clay deposit with heavy chalk inclusion throughout, Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was also recovered. Upper fill [43/009] consists of a red-brown silt clay deposit.

4.14 Trench 44

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.28-0.30	130.52-129.55
44/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		130.22-129.40
44/003	Cut	Ditch	1	2	0.7	
44/004	Fill	Fill	1	2	0.7	
44/005	Cut	Ditch	1	1.8	0.65	
44/006	Fill	Fill	1	1.8	0.65	

Table 14: Trench 44 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 44 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were observed cut into the chalk natural across the trench. (Figure 14)

4.14.2 Enclosure ditch [44/003] makes up part of a double set of ditches running parallel with each other in a trapezoidal shape. Comprised of a single fill [44/004] it was made up of a mid-brown silt clay deposit. No artificial inclusions present within the fill.

4.15.3 The second or inner ditch of the enclosure [44/005] runs on the same alignment with roughly the same dimensions. It was also comprised of a similar fill [44/006] made up of a mid-brown silt clay. Animal bone and Roman CBM were also recovered.

4.15 Trench 45

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.35	129.91
45/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		129.64
45/003	Cut	Ditch	1	0.84	0.34	
45/004	Fill	Fill	1	0.84	0.34	
45/005	Cut	Ditch	1	0.74	0.29	
45/006	Fill	Fill	1	0.74	0.29	
45/007	Cut	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.33	
45/008	Fill	Fill	1.1	1.1	0.33	

Table 15: Trench 45 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 45 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were observed cut into the chalk natural across the trench. (Figure 15)

4.15.2 [45/003] was a moderate sized linear ditch running on the same alignment as

the large trapezoid enclosure ditches. Comprised of a single fill of mid-brown clay [45/004]. No artificial inclusions were present.

4.15.3 [45/005] was another moderate sized linear ditch running parallel to the trapezoid enclosure ditch and is possible related to [45/003]. Comprised of a single fill [45/006] of mid-brown clay. No artificial inclusions were present.

4.15.4 [45/007] was the cut of a moderate sized pit in the eastern end of the trench. Oval in plan it contained a single fill comprised of a dark red-brown clay [45/008].

4.15.5 Two ditches were observed within the trench but were left unexcavated as they both had been investigated in two others trenches and recorded as [44/003], [44/005] and [49/005], [49/007].

4.15.6 Ditches [45/003] [45/005] and pit [45/007] were not identified by the geophysical survey.

4.16 Trench 46

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	20	1.8	0.26-0.33	129.63
46/002	Layer	Natural	20	1.8		129.33
46/003	Cut	Holloway	1	5.74	0.24	
46/004	Fill	Fill	1	5.74	0.24	

Table 16: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 46 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 20m x 1.8m in length. A single feature was observed cut into the chalk natural in the central area the trench. (Figure 16)

4.16 [46/003] was the cut of a large holloway which ran on an east-west alignment through site. Very shallow, it contained a single fill of friable, loose light brown chalky clay [46/003] no artificial inclusions present.

4.17 Trench 47

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.32	128.76-127.49
47/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		128.39-127.33

Table 17: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 47 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Two features were observed cut into the chalk natural.

4.17.2 Two ditches were observed within the trench but were left unexcavated as they both had been investigated in two separate trenches and recorded as [44/003], [44/005] and [49/005], [49/007].

4.18 Trench 48

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	20	1.8	0.27-0.30	128.41-127.51
48/002	Layer	Natural	20	1.8		128.08-127.31
48/003	Cut	Ditch	1	0.68	0.37	
48/004	Fill	Fill	1	0.68	0.37	
48/005	Cut	Pit	0.97	0.97	0.23	
48/006	Fill	Fill	0.97	0.97	0.23	
48/007	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.31	
48/008	Fill	Fill	1	0.8	0.31	
48/009	Cut	Pit	0.94	0.94	0.48	
48/010	Fill	Fill	1			

Table 18: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 48 was located on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 20m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were observed cut into the chalk natural. None of the features excavated appear within the geophysical survey. (Figure 17)

4.18.2 [48/003] was the cut of a small curvilinear ditch in the south-eastern end of the trench. It contained just one fill which consisted of a frim light grey-brown silt clay deposit [48/004].

4.18.3 Within the section of the trench is context [48/005] which is the cut of a sub circular pit. Slightly irregular it shows clear truncation marks by the plough and comprised of a single fill of firm light grey-brown silt clay [48/006].

4.18.4 A larger more substantial ditch [48/007] ran on a north-south alignment through the centre of the trench. V-shaped in profile it comprised of a single fil of friable

light grey brown silt clay [48/008].

4.18.5 Another small discrete feature was excavated in the north-western edge, [48/009] was a moderate sized rounded pit with a single fill of friable grey-brown clay [48/010]. Roman CBM was also recovered.

4.19 Trench 49

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.31-0.32	127.94-126.76
49/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		127.53-126.57
49/003	Cut	Ditch	1	0.91	0.14	
49/004	Fill	Fill	1	0.91	0.14	
49/005	Cut	Ditch	1	1.78	0.66	
49/006	Fill	Fill	1	1.78	0.66	
49/007	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	0.63	
49/008	Fill	Fill	1	1.4	0.63	
49/009	Cut	Gully	1	0.36	0.15	
49/010	Fill	Fill	1	0.36	0.15	

Table 19: Trench 49 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 49 was located on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were observed cut into the chalk natural. (Figure 18)

4.19.2 Ditch [49/003] was excavated up against the southern edge of the trench and contained a single fill [49/004] of friable, dark brown silt clay with frequent chalk inclusions gradually becoming less in the upper part of the fill. Roman CBM was recovered from near the base.

4.19.3 The continuation of the trapezoidal enclosure, ditch [49/005] is the outer linear with a clear V-shaped profile it contained one single homogeneous fill of orange-brown chalky clay [49/006] with frequent and large chalk inclusions near the base. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery and animal bone was also recovered from the fill.

4.19.4 Running parallel to [49/005] is the inside enclosure ditch [49/007]. Similar in size, profile and depth it contained single fill of orange brown chalky clay with banded chalk deposits all the way down to the base. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery and animal bone was also recovered from the fill.

4.19.5 A possible gully [49/009] was excavated in the northern end of the trench. Comprised of a single fill of a dark brown-black silty clay with no inclusions present. It is possible this has been heavily truncated by frequent ploughing.

4.20 Trench 50

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.26-0.33	128.43
50/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		128.31
50/003	Cut	Ditch	1	3.4	1.82	
50/004	Fill	Fill	1	3.4	0.64	
50/005	Fill	Fill	1	3.4	1.2	
50/006	Void					
50/007	Void					
50/008	Cut	Pit	1	4.2	0.84	
50/009	Fill	Fill	1	4.2	0.84	
50/010	Cut	Ditch	1	0.78	0.33	
50/011	Fill	Fill	1	0.78	0.33	

Table 20: Trench 50 list of recorded contexts

4.20.1 Trench 50 was located on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were observed cut into the chalk natural. (Figure 19)

4.20.2 Ditch [50/003] is the cut of a very large V-shaped ditch that makes up the inner northern edge of the trapezoidal enclosure ditch on an east-west alignment. It contained two distinct fills; the base fill [50/004] was made up off a light brown chalky clay. While the upper fill [50/005] was a darker orange-brown clay fill with moderate amounts of flint and chalk throughout.

4.20.3 This ditch cuts a large, narrow pit. Possibly oval in shape [50/008] which contained a single fill of orange brown clay [50/009], Roman pottery and animal bone were also present.

4.20.4 Ditch [50/010] makes up the outer northern edge of the trapezoidal enclosure ditch. It was comprised of a single fill of mid-brown chalky clay [50/011] with frequent chalk throughout the fill. No artificial inclusions were observed.

4.21 Trench 51

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.26-0.28	127.80-128.94
51/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		127.80-126.83
51/003	Cut	Gully	1	0.31	0.13	
51/004	Fill	Fill	1	0.31	0.13	
51/005	Void					
51/006	Void					
51/007	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	0.29	
51/008	Fill	Fill	1	1.4	0.29	
51/009	Cut	Ditch	1	0.51	0.2	
51/010	Fill	Fill	1	0.51	0.2	
51/011	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.29	
51/012	Fill	Fill	1	0.8	0.29	
51/013	Cut	Ditch	1	0.95	0.65	
51/014	Fill	Fill	1	0.65	0.5	
51/015	Fill	Fill	1	0.55	0.53	

Table 21: Trench 51 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 51 was located on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 30m x 1.8m in length. Multiple features were observed cut into the chalk natural. (Figure 20)

4.21.2 [51/003] was the cut of a small curvilinear ditch, it comprised of a single orange-brown gritty clay fill [51/004] with infrequent chalk inclusions throughout.

4.21.3 Multiple intercutting ditches are present within the centre of the trench with the earliest being [51/011]. A moderate sized ditch running on a north-east to south-west alignment it is comprised of a single fill of friable mid-brown clay [51/012].

4.21.4 A smaller liner ditch [51/007] ran on a north-west to south-east alignment and cuts [51/011] on its eastern edge. It contained just one fill of firm light brown clay [51/008].

4.21.5 Cutting this is a smaller ditch or possibly recut [51/009] which runs parallel to [51/011]. It contained a single dark brown fill of friable clay with only light chalk inclusions throughout.

4.21.6 A possible ditch [51/013] was observed within the west of the trench, only a partial area of the feature was exposed from the trench and it may be a large pit if further uncovered. Comprised of two distinct fills; the basal fil [51/014] was an orange brown clay deposit. The upper fill [51/015] is made up of a dark brown silty clay deposit with infrequent chalk throughout. No artificial inclusions were present within either fill.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed, dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 22). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2016). A single registered find was recorded, detailed in section 5.10.

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
33/003	13	278			2	17	41	181		
33/004	11	63								
35/003	1	19								
37/004	125	1222	1	5			6	148		
38/006	8	77								
38/008	1	1								
38/010	1	6								
40/004	22	213	1	102						
40/005	4	17					13	169		
41/004	13	47								
41/009			1	145			1	207		
42/009	1	6					6	217		
42/010	6	40	2	65			32	739		
42/012	11	150	1	185			22	228		
42/015							52	54		
42/016	3	34					18	16		
42/017	1	17								
43/007	8	21			1	14				
44/006			1	256						
48/010			2	77						
49/004			2	517						
49/006	2	5					1	55		
49/008							5	23	6	55
50/007	1	17					1	25		
50/012	2	20					2	3		
Total	234	2253	11	1352	3	31	200	2065	6	55

Table 22: Quantification of bulk finds

5.2 **The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty and Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.2.1 A moderately-sized assemblage of 161 pottery sherds weighing 1828g was collected from twenty evaluation contexts. The range of fabrics and forms were similar to the pottery recovered from Areas A and B, although there was a greater proportion of later Roman fabrics, forms and decoration apparent within the Crossroads (Area C) pottery.

5.2.2 The pottery was examined with a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number and estimated vessel equivalent on pro forma records and in an Excel spreadsheet. In the absence of a regional type-series for Hampshire, the pottery has been recorded using codes from the Southwark/London typology (Marsh & Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994). At present the handmade tempered wares have only been broadly characterised according to the major inclusion type. It is envisaged that more detailed classification of fabrics may be necessary in the event that further archaeological work takes place, leading to an assessment/analysis process. The assemblage is recorded by fabric type in Table 23.

Fabric	Fabric description	Sherd count	Sherd weight (g)
BB1	Black-burnished ware 1	47	525
SAND	Unsourced sand-tempered ware	34	287
AHSU	Alice Holt grey coarse ware, earlier fabric	34	760
QUAR	Unsourced quartz-rich fabric; pre-conquest?	15	41
OXID	Unsourced oxidised wares	11	62
FLIN	Unsourced flint-tempered ware	6	40
GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	5	58
AHFA	Alice Holt grey coarse ware, later fabric	4	19
SAMCG	Central Gaulish samian ware	3	25
FINE	Unsourced fine ware	2	11
Total:		161	1828

Table 23: Pottery fabric descriptions

5.2.3 Compared to areas A and B, tempered hand-made wares were noticeably rarer. Flint-tempered wares were only collected from three contexts ([40/004], [40/005] and [42/010]) and quartz-rich handmade vessel fragments were only found in four contexts ([38/008], [41/004], [43/007] and [50/012]). In all instances the sherds collected were highly fragmented, in contrast to – for instance – the Alice Holt pottery which was generally far better preserved and more numerous, with a number of sherds fitting together and enabling the identification of original form.

5.2.4 Alice Holt pottery was prominent amongst the assemblage; the largest stratified group being recovered from context [37/004]. Within this group were at least three bowls, one of a generic 4G type, two different 4G226 bowls and

a 2Z jar decorated with wavy line decoration. The pottery from [37/004] was generally very well preserved, and a number of the breaks appeared to have occurred post excavation. Flat rim 4G forms typically date from the 2nd-mid 3rd century, providing a mid-Roman terminus post quem for this context.

5.2.5 Fragments of a large Alice Holt 1.C5 storage jar of a type similar to those found in area B were recovered from context [33/003]. The traces of black slip present on the rim sherds, as well as the apparent form, suggest these to be later examples of Alice Holt pottery, dating AD300-350. The other identifiable forms were rimmed and shouldered jars of types 2F and 2T, respectively from contexts [40/004], [41/004] and [42/012].

5.2.6 Also amongst the pottery from [37/004] were several examples of BB1. One decorated fragment had latticed decoration, but it was not clearly acute or obtuse in design, suggesting a later 2nd or 3rd century date as already indicated by the Alice Holt 4G forms, as well as a further example of a BB1 4G226 bowl. The more distinct obtuse latticed decoration on BB1 fragments from [33/003] and [33/004] are characteristic of BB1 pottery dating later than AD250.

5.2.7 Three fragments of central Gaulish samian ware were collected; two from [40/004] and another from [42/011]. Central Gaulish samian was imported into Britain in the 2nd century, but a roller-stamped oxidised ware also recovered from [42/011] (similar to Oxfordshire red-slipped ware but probably of local origin) dates no earlier than AD270, suggesting that the samian had been curated in the later Roman period. Other identifiable vessel types include various bead-rimmed and necked jars, including a burnished decorated 2D jar in an unsourced sandy fabric from [49/008]. A 4M bead-and-flange bowl from [41/010] is a grog-tempered imitation of a BB1 vessel, dating to the later Roman period

5.2.8 The bulk of the remaining pottery comprises sandy coarse wares, occasionally oxidised but more commonly grey or black surfaced. Base fragments of a black surfaced vessel from [33/003] had liner incisions or graffiti marks around the base, and a 2D jar from [49/008] had decoration similar to Lyne and Jeffries 1.9 (Lyne and Jeffries 1979).

5.2.9 Pottery was found in most of the Area C trenches. Although there were a few examples of contexts containing small groups of mixed tempered wares and Roman sandy fabrics, these were less prevalent than in Areas A and B, suggesting slightly less intensive activity in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. Unfortunately, many of the Roman contexts were not very closely datable but there was some evidence for mid/later Roman activity belonging to a marginally earlier date range than that noted in Areas A and B. This is most notable in the substantial group form context [37/004] which contains forms likely to belong to the early/mid-3rd century such as low bead-and-flange bowls (4G226), and a rounded/flat rim BB style dish (4G), but nothing necessarily later than AD250. Having said this, a number of late 3rd-early 4th century groups were recorded in Area C, from contexts such as [33/003], [33/004], [42/010], [42/012], typified by white or dark-slipped Alice Holt wares and high-bead and flange bowls. As in Area C there was distinct lack of very late indicator fabrics such as Portchester D ware or Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, suggesting that activity on site may have ended before the mid-4th century.

5.3 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.3.1 Eleven pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1314g were hand-collected from eight evaluation contexts in Area C. All of the material was Roman, although noticeably less well preserved than that found in adjacent excavated areas A and B.

5.3.2 Fragments of tegula and Roman brick were distinguished, in addition to some undiagnostic fragments ('spall'). Tegula pieces were collected from contexts [40/004], [41/009] and [48/010]. All of the tegula were in fabric R1 (see Table 24), with the exception of the fragment from [40/004] which was over-fired with a wide reduced core which prevented fabric identification. Those pieces from [41/009] and [48/010] were particularly chipped. One tegula piece from [41/009] had a circular perforation, most likely a nail hole, pierced prior to firing.

5.3.3 The brick pieces were also heavily chipped, and only the brick from [44/006] had intact surfaces. Most of the brick fragments were identified on the basis of thickness, which was 30mm or greater. All but two pieces of Roman brick were in fabric R1; the other two fragments from [49/004] were in fabric R4.

Fabric	Description
R1	Slightly micaceous orange fabric with slightly gritty texture; common fine-medium quartz; sparse coarse quartz, red iron-rich inclusions up to 1.5mm and cream silty deposits up to 3mm.
R2	Dense medium brown-orange fabric with sparse dark red and cream silty deposits up to 4mm; sparse medium quartz. [Not present in Area C.]
R3	Fine medium orange fabric with pale/creamy streaks, moderate medium red iron-rich speckle and oxides. [Not present in Area C.]
R4	Coarser and quartz version of R3. Medium pinkish orange fabric with cream silty layers. Common sub-rounded and sub-angular medium quartz.
R5	Pinkish fabric with moderate coarse and very coarse calcareous material and voids. Moderate coarse red ferrous pellets and sparse quartz. [Not present in Area C.]

Table 24: CBM fabric descriptions for Manydown, Basingstoke (MAD16)

5.4 **The Bulk Metalwork** by Susan Chandler

5.4.1 Three iron objects were recovered from two contexts in the current evaluation area, weighing a total of 31g. All of these objects are nails; two recovered from context [33/003] have square sectioned stems and flat, sub circular heads while the single example from context [43/007] has a square sectioned stem and a pyramidal head. Both of these forms are common from the Roman period onwards and are hard to date exactly.

5.5 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.5.1 Area C, the Crossroads Site produced a small, hand-collected animal bone assemblage containing 186 fragments. Animal bones and teeth were recovered from 13 individually numbered contexts though the majority of the bones derive from 4 contexts including [33/003], [42/010], [42/012] and [42/015] which represent ditch fills. The animal bone assemblage was found alongside Iron-Age and Roman pottery and is thought to derive from activities associated with these periods.

5.5.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium or small mammal. Bones have been measured according to von den Driesch (1976), and tooth eruption and wear has been recorded according to Grant (1982).

5.5.3 The majority of the assemblage is in a moderate condition showing minimal signs of surface erosion though being quite fragmented and with only one complete bone recovered. Of the 186 fragments collected, 107 were identifiable to taxa (Table 25).

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	14
Sheep/Goat	12
Pig	1
Horse	4
Dog	38
Large Mammal	17
Medium Mammal	21
Unidentifiable	79
Total	186

Table 25: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) count

5.5.4 The assemblage is dominated by bones and teeth from a dog recovered from context [42/015]. It is likely that the bones from this context represent a single animal as most elements of the skeleton are represented. The dog was skeletally mature at the time of death and it is apparent from the size of the remaining long-bones that they derive from a small breed. A complete humerus gives a greatest length of 89mm which, when applying the factor given by Harcourt (1974), represents an animal with a withers height of just 27.9cm. A dog of this height would have been too small to have been utilised as a working animal being unable to survive without human protection or shelter. Therefore, this skeleton must be the remains of a pet rather than a working animal, it is certainly much smaller than the dog bones recovered from Areas A and B (Ayton in prep).

5.5.5 Of the remaining taxa, cattle dominate the assemblage followed by sheep/goat, horse and pig. Both meat-bearing and non-meat bearing elements are represented and no activity areas are apparent. The majority of the bones are fused though a small number of unfused specimens have been recovered suggesting that both primary and secondary products were exploited. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted.

5.6 The Registered Find by Susan Chandler (with comments on conservation by Elena Baldi)

5.6.1 A single registered find, a Roman copper alloy finger ring, was recovered during the evaluation from ditch fill [42/102]. The object was air dried as appropriate to its material requirements and packed in line with CIFA guidelines (CIfA 2016) in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel. The object was assigned a unique registered find number, RF<3> (RFs 1-2 come from the adjacent evaluation on sites A and B).

5.6.2 The copper alloy ring was covered by a superficial chalky layer of soil with spread copper corrosion products, including some reddish patina surfacing on the lower part. The ring also has a sharply cut area, showing an ancient break. Little bronze disease is evident on the shoulder area. Because of bronze disease, the piece will be radiographed and conserved, in order to prevent further decay.

RF <3> Ring

5.6.3 The ring is polygonal in form, with seven sides. One side features a roughly circular bezel or setting. The ring is most likely to be Roman, there are a number of comparable polygonal form rings on the Portable Antiquities scheme, such as record WILT-A76445, which gives a date of 3rd or 4th century, though an example featuring the setting has yet to be found.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 Every trench excavated on site exhibited the same geological sequence with a layer of topsoil overburden overlying a chalk natural.

6.1.2 The natural geology comprised a solid chalk layer with infrequent flint inclusions and was encountered at a maximum elevation of 134.12m AOD in Trench 32 and at a maximum depth of 126.57m AOD in Trench 49.

6.1.3 The trenches on site were all situated on a moderate, north-south facing slope with ground level at its highest in in the north-west of site Trench 32 AOD 134.36m to the lowest ground point in the south of site Trench 47 AOD 127.49m.

6.1.4 All of the trenches were targeted on previously identified geophysical anomalies (Figures 2, 21 and 22; Wessex Archaeology 2014). In the westernmost area, targeted by Trenches 32-42, not all of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey were identified as archaeological features but this might partly reflect problems with geolocation. There was certainly good archaeological evidence for an extensive enclosure system on the same orientation as that suggested by the geophysical survey. In the eastern area targeted by Trenches 44-51 it was somewhat easier to identify the excavated ditches with the double-ditched enclosure previously recorded by the geophysical survey. There was also a moderate quantity of linear and discrete archaeological features in both areas which were not previously picked up by non-invasive techniques.

6.1.6 All archaeological features were encountered underlying the topsoil. The depth of overburden over archaeological deposits varied between 0.23m and 0.50m across the sites.

6.1.7 The methodology, as set out in the WSI (CGMS 2016), was successfully employed during the evaluation. The conditions on site were conducive to confident and efficient identification and recording of archaeological features and as such it is considered that this evaluation and report has successfully achieved its objective.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 The Crossroads site is similar to sites A and B in that it has suffered heavy truncation from seasonal ploughing for an extended period of time. Evidence of plough scars were visible within the natural chalk geology but also within the top of features. Quite pronounced differences in the dimensions of corresponding linear features identified in different trenches may suggest some localised areas of more severe horizontal truncation, particularly in the eastern area of the site (see 6.3.11-6.3.13)

6.2.2 There were limited numbers of discrete features identified on site and ones that had been excavated were often shallow with heavily truncated edges and clear evidence of plough damage. It is very likely that smaller features including

postholes and stakeholes have not survived truncation.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

6.3.1 No prehistoric finds were observed on the Crossroads site although an area of intercutting, curvilinear ditches identified by previous geophysical survey and recorded in Trench 51, seem not to respect the Roman landscape orientation and could be of prehistoric origin (Figure 22).

Roman

6.3.2 The current phase of evaluation was carried out in two discrete areas. These targeted two substantial enclosures previously identified from crop-marks and geophysical survey (Figure 2; Tempvs Reparatvm 1993; Wessex Archaeology 2014). In the area investigated by Trenches 32-42, the most substantial feature identified by the previous geophysical survey comprises a large rectilinear enclosure of *c.* 60m^2 in area (Figure 21). To the south a second smaller enclosure, possibly divided from the first by a routeway, appeared to part of a contemporary landscape. A number of other similarly aligned features may have represented internal sub-divisions or additional boundaries associated with this enclosure system.

6.3.3 Unfortunately the results of the geophysical survey could not be geolocated very accurately and the plan presented on Figures 21-22 represents a best fit so, in some cases, the relationship of the excavated features to the surveyed ones is ambiguous. The larger enclosure in the western area was investigated by Trenches 37, 40, 41 and 42. In Trench 41, targeting the northern side, three different ditches were identified. The most substantial of these, which appears to correspond most closely with the large feature picked up by geophysical survey, is the northernmost ([41/007]), which was undated. However, geophysical anomalies picked up further to the east, in the area of Trench 42, appear to show another parallel ditch further to the north of the main enclosure so [41/007] may also correspond to this. On the other hand, in Trench 42 itself, a complex sequence of four intercutting ditches was recorded which does not accord very well with the two parallel features suggested by the geophysics. Of the four ditches in Trench 42, two were undated. One of the undated features was cut by [42/008], which was in turn cut by [42/003]; both of these contained pottery dating to c.AD250-330.

6.3.4 Returning to Trench 41, two further smaller ditches were identified running on similar alignments to [41/007] which might also correspond to the main enclosure ditch. Of these the southernmost ([41/003]) contained a small amount of early Roman (*c*.1st century AD) pottery, whilst the other, [41/005], was undated.

6.3.5 In Trench 40, which was targeted on the western side of the enclosure, two parallel north-north-east south-south-west aligned ditches were uncovered which probably correspond to the main enclosure ditch and an internal sub-division identified in the geophysical survey. Interestingly, like [41/003], the westernmost of these [40/005] contained a tiny amount of Late Iron Age/early

Roman pottery. This is potentially significant because it raises the possibility that main enclosure in this area could have early origins; however, the amount of pottery involved is not substantial enough to discount residuality. The other ditch was not closely dated but did contain some central Gaulish samian ware, produced after AD120.

6.3.6 In the area of Trench 37, the geophysical survey had suggested the presence of two parallel west-north-west east-south-east aligned ditches, possibly forming a routeway which bounded the main enclosure on its southern side and divided it from the smaller enclosure to the south. However, only one ditch was recorded in this area. This contained the only large pottery group from the entire Crossroads site; the ditch was closely dated to *c*.AD225-275.

6.3.7 Archaeological evidence for the enclosure to the south was also quite ambiguous. A ditch identified in Trench 35, which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery, appeared to correspond quite closely with the feature depicted on the geophysical survey. A west-north-west east-south-east ditch, dating to the mid 3rd to early 4th century, identified in Trenches 33 and 34 seems to follow the same alignment as the surveyed enclosure ditch but is located at least 10 metres further to the north. It is possible that this corresponds to a small internal division noted in the area of Trench 34 only but, if this is the case, then then the main enclosure was not picked up at all in the current evaluation trenches.

6.3.8 Elsewhere in the western area of the site, Trench 38 revealed a complex group of intercutting features including two parallel north-north-east south-south-west aligned ditches, one containing a small 2nd century or later Roman pottery group. These follow the Roman landscape orientation and may correspond to a small sub-enclosure depicted by the geophysical survey. Trench 39 revealed an undated ditch which did not appear to respect the layout of the Roman enclosure. Undated pits internal to the enclosure system were also noted in Trenches 33 and 39.

6.3.9 The character of the finds evidence from this area of the site, comprising moderate quantities of pottery and animal bone, is probably indicative of settlement activity. The latter assemblage also suggests mixed animal husbandry and the exploitation of both meat and secondary animal products. In primary fill [42/015] of ditch [42/004] a number of dog bones were recovered, probably from a single individual animal. Whilst there were no signs of articulation and the bone totalled just 54g in weight, it was noted that most of the elements of the skeleton were represented and other finds were absent from this deposit. This could indicate an element of selective or structured deposition in this feature.

6.3.10 Close to the western side of main enclosure ditch in the western area of the site, the geophysical survey shows a very substantial north-south boundary ditch which is similarly – but not identically – oriented to the enclosure (Figure 2). This clearly joins to an east-north-east west-south-west boundary ditch which in turn forms the northern side of a well-defined double-ditched enclosure which was investigated in the area covered by Trenches 43-51 (Figure 22). Field-walking within this enclosure and trial-trenching immediately to the south had previously suggested a later Roman date (c.3rd-4th century) and amongst the more significant elements uncovered by this previous

evaluation was a corn-dryer (Tempvs Reparatvm 1993).

6.3.11 The enclosure plan suggested by the previous survey evidence was confirmed by the current evaluation. The double ditches forming the western and southern sides of the enclosure were excavated in Trenches 44, 45 and 49 and observed in plan in Trench 47. Unfortunately the only dating evidence from the enclosure itself was a single piece of Roman brick from the easternmost ditch in Trench 44; however, in each of the trenches where the enclosure was excavated, the two ditches mirrored each other in terms of profile and depth, suggesting that they were laid out at the same time. It is possibly significant that the enclosure ditches were much shallower in Trench 45 (c.0.3m) compared with Trenches 44 and 49, where they measured *c.*0.6-0.7m. This could indicate some significant horizontal truncation in localised areas of the enclosure.

6.3.12 A ditch of comparable depth and profile was also recorded in Trench 50 ([50/010]) and this was similarly aligned to an east-north-east west-south-west ditch identified by the previous survey work. The relationship of this feature to the rest of the enclosure is unclear because, based on the survey evidence, it appears slightly differently orientated to the other enclosure ditches. However, on the geophysical survey, the feature appears to turn and corresponds well with the eastern edge of the enclosure as surveyed further to the south.

6.3.13 As already noted, the previous survey evidence had suggested that the double-ditched enclosure was bounded on its northern side (at least in the north-west corner) by a very substantial east-north-east west-south-west boundary ditch, though this feature appeared to be narrowing as it approached the enclosure and seemed to peter out a short distance to the east. In the current evaluation, a very substantial ditch with two fills was noted in Trenches 43 and 50, the former containing a small amount of only broadly datable Roman pottery. Again there was some evidence for localised horizontal truncation as ditch [43/007] was only 2.4m wide and 0.6m deep, whereas [50/003] measured 3.4m in width and 1.8m in depth. Interestingly a substantial ditch with two fills was also noted in the western edge of Trench 51 ([51/013]), suggesting the possibility that the ditch turns at this point and forms a north-north-east, south-south-west return.

6.3.14 Although the orientation of [50/003] in plan could suggest that it was associated with ditch [50/010] and that double ditches were also present on the northern side of the enclosure, the very different profiles and depths of the two ditches makes it seem less likely that they were laid out together. On the other hand. if ditch [51/013] is the same as the more substantial boundary ditch, it may follow the same orientation as the return of the surveyed feature corresponding to [50/010].

6.3.15 A number of features were identified within the enclosure, possibly suggesting the presence of further sub-divisions and areas of pitting although very few of these contained any dating evidence. In fact this area of the site was notable for a relative lack of finds and this could indicate that the double-ditched enclosure was not a focus of domestic activity. However, truncation may have had some effect on finds retrieval as previous field-walking within the enclosure had produced a small concentration of Roman pottery and ceramic building material (Tempvs Reparatvm 1993).

Post Roman

6.3.7 No post-Roman archaeology or finds were observed on the Crossroads site.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 The aims on the evaluation were:

- *To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.*

6.4.2 The evaluation has established that there are significant archaeological remains present within the Crossroads site mainly dating to the mid/later Roman period with some possible evidence for Late Iron Age/early Roman activity. The depth of overburden ranges from between 0.23m and 0.5m and, as such, any groundworks are likely to have an impact on the archaeological remains. The archaeological evidence can be discussed in two main areas:

6.4.3 A large enclosure system in the western side of the site. The current evaluation has confirmed the presence of boundary/enclosure ditches following the same general orientation as those identified on the previous geophysical survey; however, problems in geolocation of the geophysical survey evidence has made it difficult to relate the excavated evidence to specific anomalies. Interestingly, two ditches which could correspond to the main northern and western ditches of the enclosure contained only Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery – albeit in such small quantities that these may represent background residual material redeposited in much later features. Elsewhere a number of larger, better dated pottery groups suggest that the enclosure dates predominantly to the mid 3rd to early 4th century. The moderate quantities of finds from this area suggest some degree of settlement and pastoral agricultural activity of lower status rural character.

6.4.4 A double-ditched trapezoidal enclosure in the northern area of site. The plan of this enclosure appeared to conform more closely to the anomalies on the geophysical survey. The double-ditched plan on the southern and western sides was confirmed by the current trial-trenching. Interestingly the large boundary ditch on the enclosure's northern side was shown to continue much further to the east than was suggested by the geophysics and it may also have a return forming the eastern side of the enclosure. There was some evidence for localised areas of horizontal truncation in this part of the site and this might have had some effect on finds retrieval; however the generally very low levels of pottery and animal bone make it seem less likely that this was a focus of domestic activity. Since a corn-dryer was identified in a previous programme of evaluation immediately to south (Tempvs Reparatvm 1993), it may be the case that this area was devoted to crop processing or other agricultural activities.

6.4.5 No closely dated material was recovered from this area of the site during the current evaluation but finds from previous field-walking and trial-trenching to the south was all of 3rd-4th century date (ibid).

6.5 Discussion and Conclusions

6.5.1 The investigation has succeeded in identifying many of the anomalies from the previous geophysical survey of the Catern Crossroads site, and in characterizing the landscape.

6.5.2 It appears that both of the main enclosure systems may belong to a broadly contemporary Roman landscape dating to the mid 3rd to 4th centuries, although there are some elements of the dating evidence which remain ambiguous. Two ditches which possibly correspond with the western and northern sides of the main western enclosure produced tiny quantities of Late Iron Age/early Roman ceramics, and no later material. Whilst these finds could be entirely residual, there was evidence for successive recuts of the enclosure ditches in some areas of this enclosure system, which might indicate reuse or remodelling over a long period of time. Long-lived enclosure systems have been noted elsewhere in the area; for example at Marnel Park (Area D situated *c*.3km to the northwest of the current site) parts of the landscape were established in the mid 1st century and kept in use with repeated modification up to the mid-late 4th century (Wright et al 2009, 35). Archaeological features associated with the easternmost enclosure were quite poorly-dated though they included a few fragments of Roman pottery and CBM; however, previous field-walking in the enclosure and trial-trenching to the south produced material which suggests that this enclosure is also of later Roman date.

6.5.3 Finds were more concentrated in the western enclosure system suggesting that any domestic activity is more likely to have occurred in this area. Animal bone evidence also suggested mixed animal husbandry. In the eastern enclosure very few finds were recovered. However, the presence of corn-dryer identified in a previous evaluation just to the south of the enclosure (Tempvs Reparatvm 1993) may be important in interpreting the function of this area.

6.5.4 Corn-drying ovens are considered 'widely-distributed and common' in the region but this general class of feature may have been used for different processing including drying, malting and parching (Fulford 2014a, 167). Corn-dryers have often been identified with villa estates (e.g. Black 1987, 131) and Fulford (2014a, 176) suggests that some crop-production in the later Roman period may have been on a very large and organised scale, perhaps even supplying markets abroad. At Manor Farm, Monk Sherbourne, *c*. 3km to the north of the current site, a corn-dryer was noted within a later Roman aisled building adjacent to a masonry winged corridor house, and this was interpreted as possibly producing surpluses to be traded (Teague 2005, 128-9). On the other hand, there is also evidence for the use of these features at lower levels of specialisation and intensity. At Marnel Park (*c.*3 km to the north-east) a corn-dryer was located within a rural enclosure system. Although there was possible evidence for an associated light structure and grain storage features were also recorded in the area, this activity appeared to have been taking place side-by-side with animal husbandry and industrial activities like smithing. All of these processes seemed to represent production at the household level rather than

supply to markets elsewhere (Wright et al 2009, 35-36). At another site in the immediate hinterland of Catern Crossroads, at Park Prewett Hospital, (just c.800m to the north-east) three corn-dryers were excavated in close proximity to one another (Coles *et al* 2011). These features were again set within an enclosure, interpreted as being used for both domestic and mixed farming activities. However, the large number of querns and mature cattle used for traction may support the idea that there was some level of specialisation in crop-production at the site (ibid, 70-71).

6.5.5 The Catern Crossroads Scheduled Monument (SM HA 316, HA1001855) had previously been characterised as a Roman villa based mainly on evidence from aerial photography although this interpretation was challenged by the results of the recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The current fieldwork did not produce any evidence that a masonry building lay nearby; just 11 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, for example. Although a single Roman finger ring was recovered, there was very little else in the artefactual assemblages to suggest high-status activity. The landscapes around villas typically produce very high volumes of finds (e.g. Doherty 2015, 51). However, the enclosure plan – together with the low to moderate quantities of pottery and animal bone uncovered on the current site – seem much more characteristic of a lower-status rural agricultural settlement. This type of settlement evidence is in fact very common in the vicinity of the site and enclosure systems characterised by domestic activity, animal husbandry and crop-processing have been investigated at a number of sites within a few kilometre's radius, including Rectory Road, Oakley, Old Kempshott Lane, Lamb's Field Worting, Park Prewett Hospital, Merton Rise and Marnel Park (Norton & Marshall 2008; Haslam 2012; Lalor 2015; Coles *et al* 2011 Wright et al 2009).

6.5.6 Based on the results of the current evaluation (and previous phases of work) the site has several aspects which may contribute to regional research questions identified in the Solent Thames Roman Research Agenda (Fulford 2014b). Although not directly within the area currently under evaluation, the presence of the corn-dryer in an evaluation trench immediately to the south suggests clear potential for further investigation of the nature and scale of the crop-processing regime. In particular further excavation might confirm whether any additional corn-dryers, associated structures or grain storage features are present. If this is the case, it might strengthen the evidence from the Park Prewett Hospital site for specialised areas of crop production. In addition, a programme of environmental sampling would clearly be appropriate in the event of any further archaeological excavation at the site in order to characterise the crops and the types of processes (drying, malting etc) which they were subjected to.

'Corn dryers should be studied, both in terms of their archaeobotany and possible multiple functions, and their archaeological context' (Fulford 2014b 12.4.2)

'Environmental evidence should be collected and analysed to help identify how field systems operated and developed' (Fulford 2014b 12.3.1)

6.5.7 Because the site seems to be part of a wider landscape of very dense Roman settlement further investigation may also contribute to future research as it tries to move beyond assessing individual sites and their place in the settlement hierarchy, towards building up more detailed picture of archaeological landscapes and the interaction of different elements within them.

'a comparative, landscape approach to 'blocks' of chalkland, such as the Berkshire Downs, the Chiltern Hills, the central or eastern Hampshire chalk and the Isle of Wight might address questions relating to:
A – Non-villa settlement and burial practice
B – Nucleated settlement and burial practice
C – Settlement economies
D – Temples and religious sites
E – The relationship of the above to the mid and late Iron Age background.' (Fulford 2014b 12.6.1)

6.5.8 The site therefore clearly has the potential to contribute locally and regionally useful data, should further excavation take place; however, the evaluation suggests that it is probably a lower-status rural settlement which is unlikely to produce evidence of national significance.

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HER Summary

Site Code	MAD16					
Identification Name and Address						
County, District &/or Borough	Hampshire					
OS Grid Refs.						
Geology	Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	160307					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	04/07/16 - 11/07/16					
Sponsor/Client	CGMs					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Jake Wilson					
Period Summary					IA	RB

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Manydown Farm, Crossroads site, Basingstoke between the 4th July - 11th July 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of the development of the site which comprises a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM HA 316, HA1001855). Following Scheduled Monument Consent (ref: S00139246) 20 trenches **t**argeted on geophysical anomalies were excavated.

Two enclosure systems, previously identified by geophysical survey were investigated. Dating evidence from the current evaluation suggests that they are both likely to belong to a contemporary later Roman landscape, although there was also some tentative evidence for earlier phases of activity. The nature of the finds assemblages, and lack of masonry, appear to confirm the suggestion that the site is more likely to represent a lower status rural agricultural settlement than a villa, as previously believed.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-259864

Project details	
Project name	Manydown Farm, Crossroads, Basingstoke
Short description of the project	This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Manydown Farm, Crossroads site, Basingstoke between the 4th July - 11th July 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of the development of the site which comprises a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM HA 316, HA1001855). Following Scheduled Monument Consent (ref: S00139246) 20 trenches **t**argeted on geophysical anomalies were excavated. Two enclosure systems, previously identified by geophysical survey were investigated. Dating evidence from the current evaluation suggests that they are both likely to belong to a contemporary later Roman landscape, although there was also some tentative evidence for earlier phases of activity. The nature of the finds assemblages, and lack of masonry, appear to confirm the suggestion that the site is more likely to represent a lower status rural agricultural settlement than a villa, as previously believed.
Project dates	Start: 04-07-2016 End: 11-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MAD16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	1 Roman
Significant Finds	0 None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate

Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE Manydown Farm, Crossroads
Postcode	RG24 9NH
Study area	69219.81 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 6077 5366 51.278333333333 -1.128611111111 51 16 42 N 001 07 43 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 126.57m Max: 134.12m

Project creators

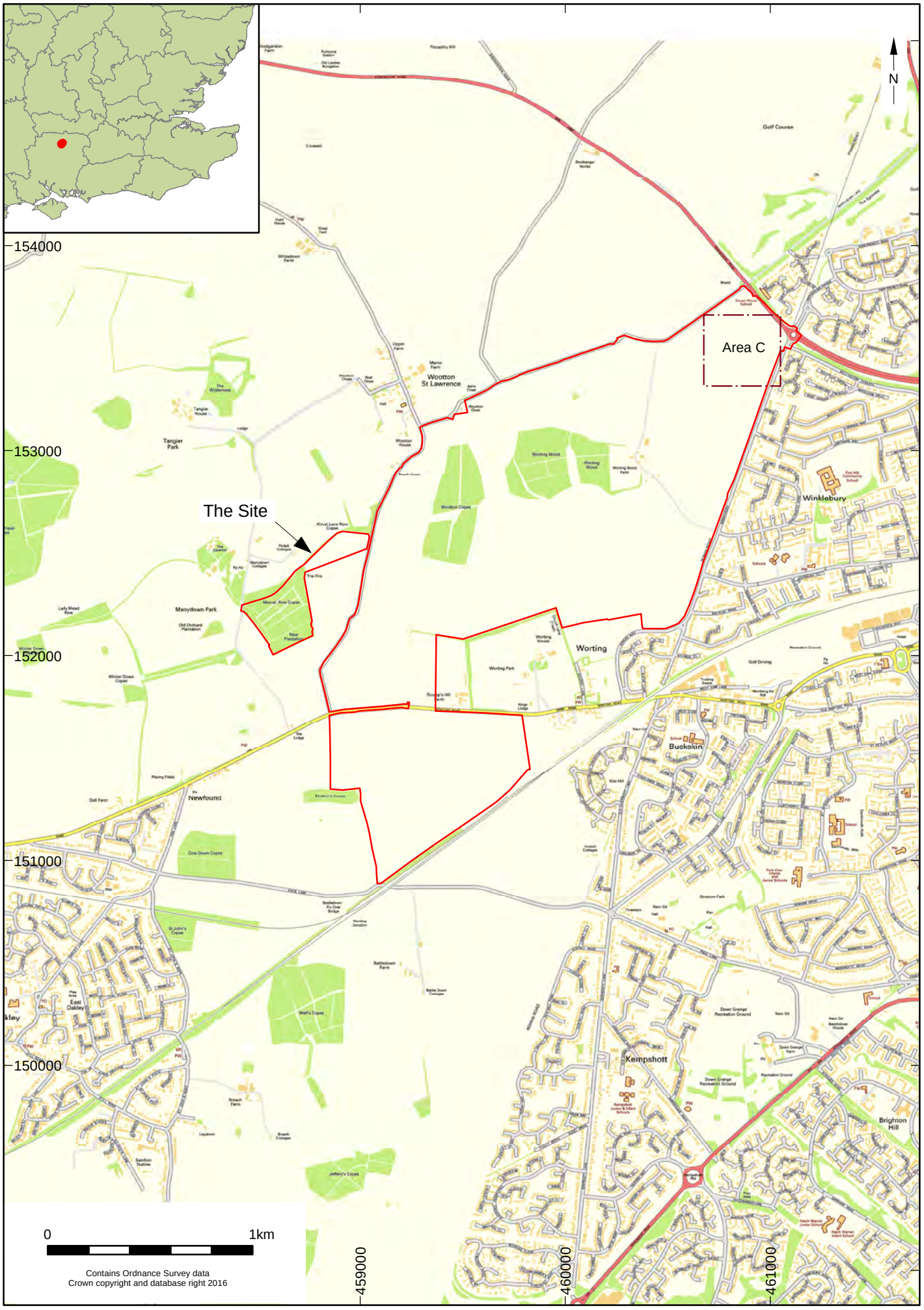
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Jake Wilson
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum

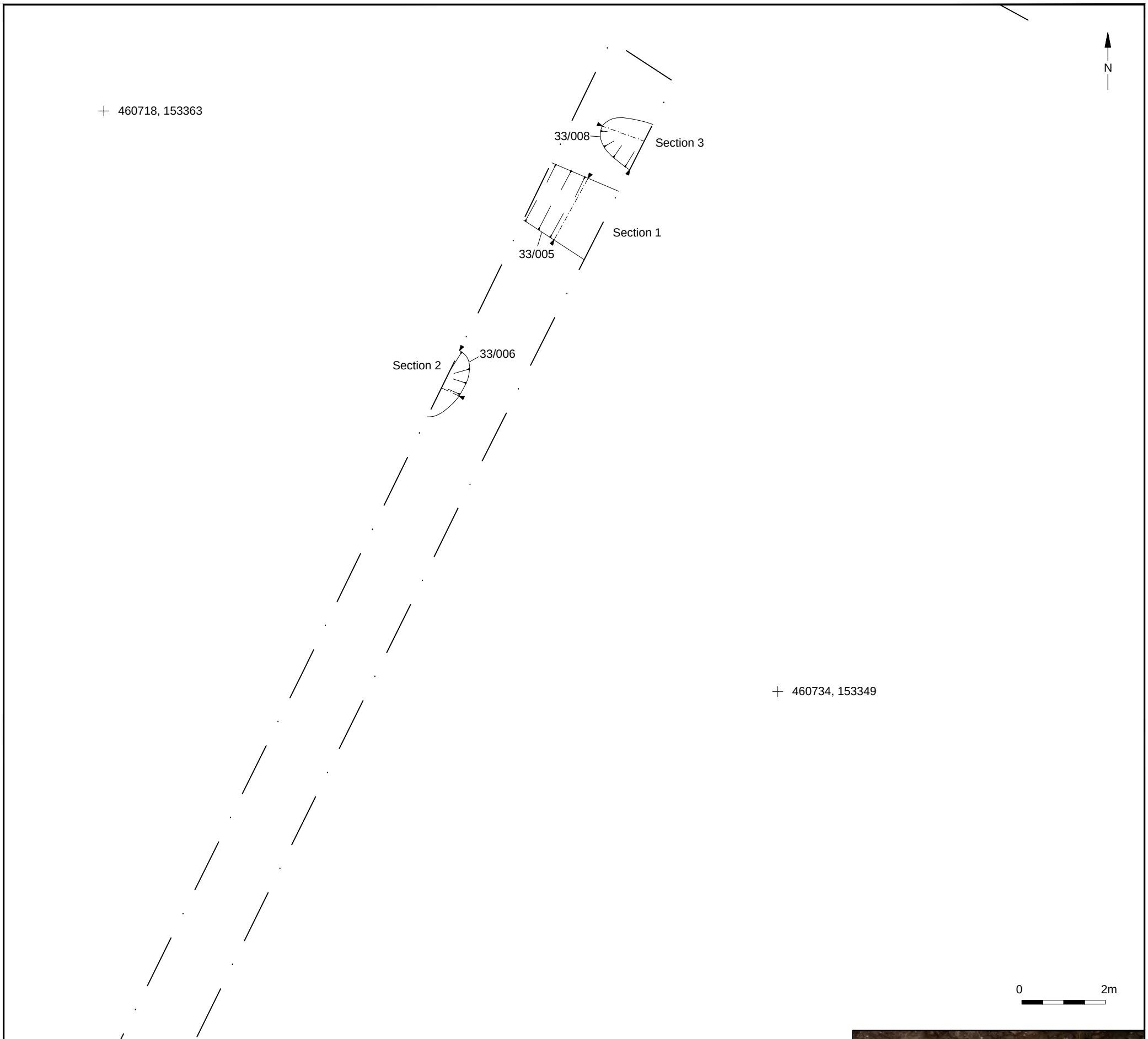
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Entered by	Jake Wilson (tcrnjrw@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	11 August 2016

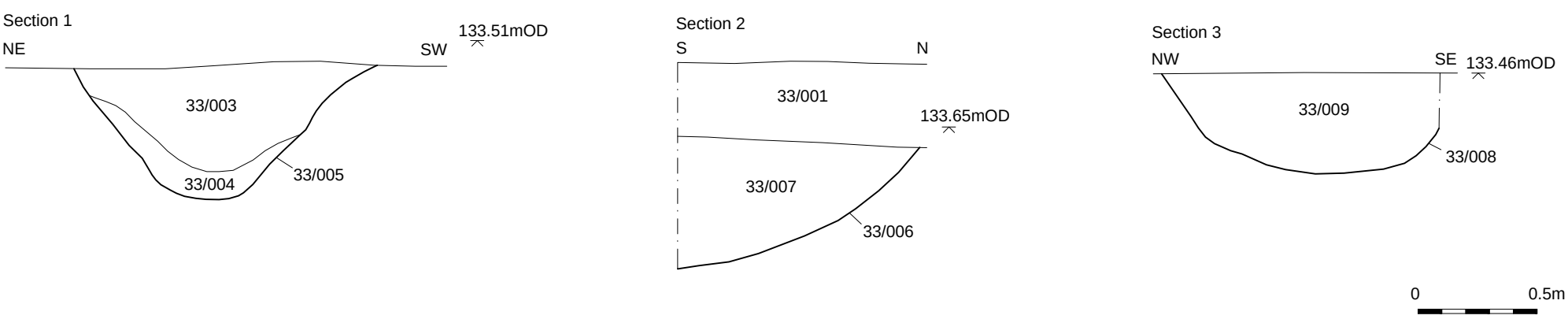


© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench plan for Area C	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		



33/005 looking south-east



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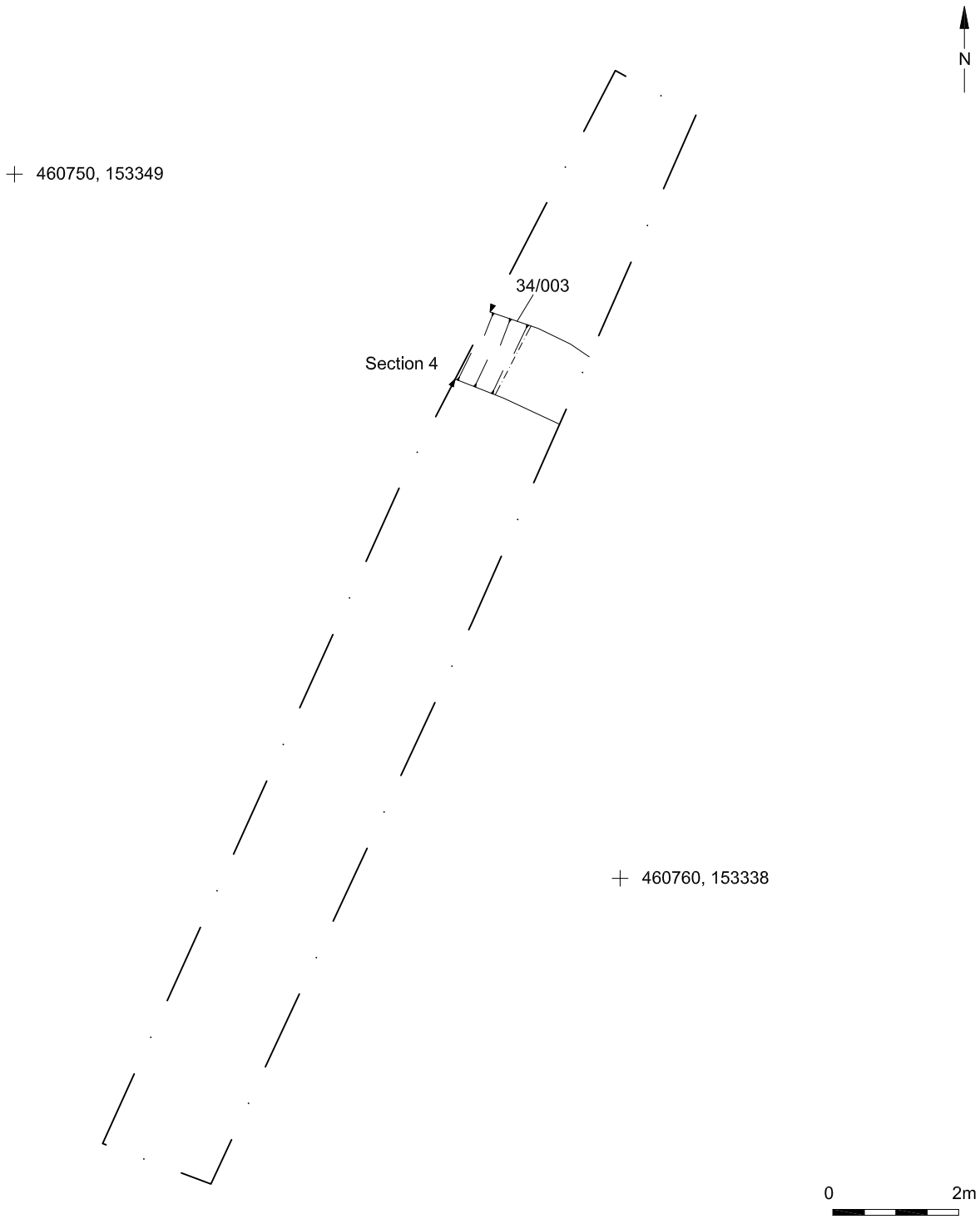
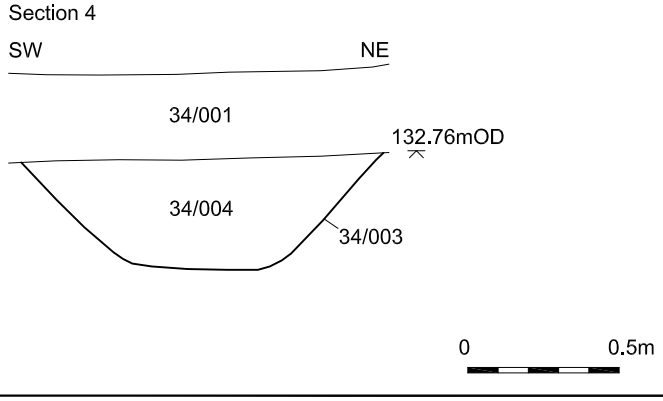
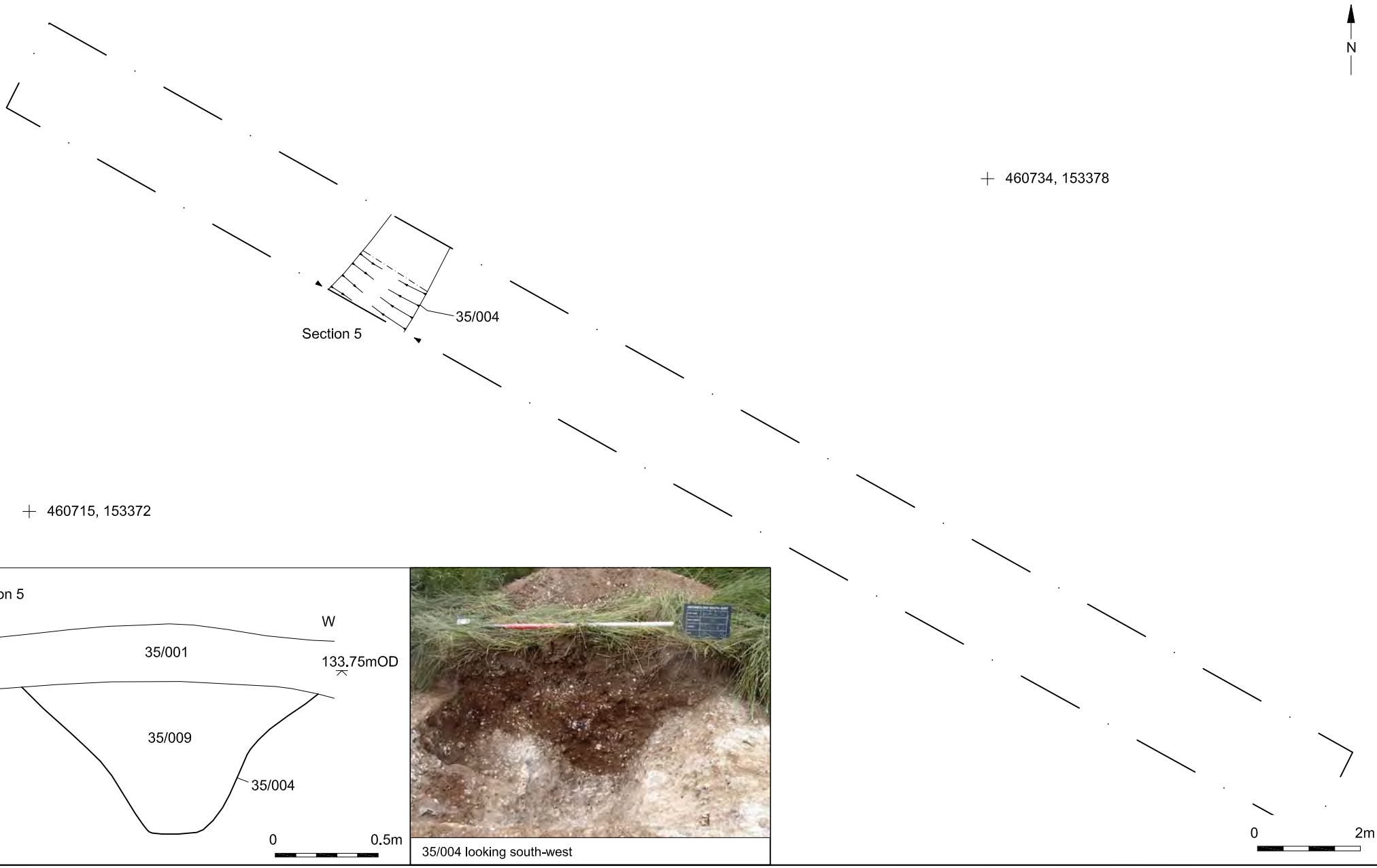
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 33 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		





34/003 looking north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 34 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		



35/004 looking south-west

© **Archaeology South-East**		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig.5
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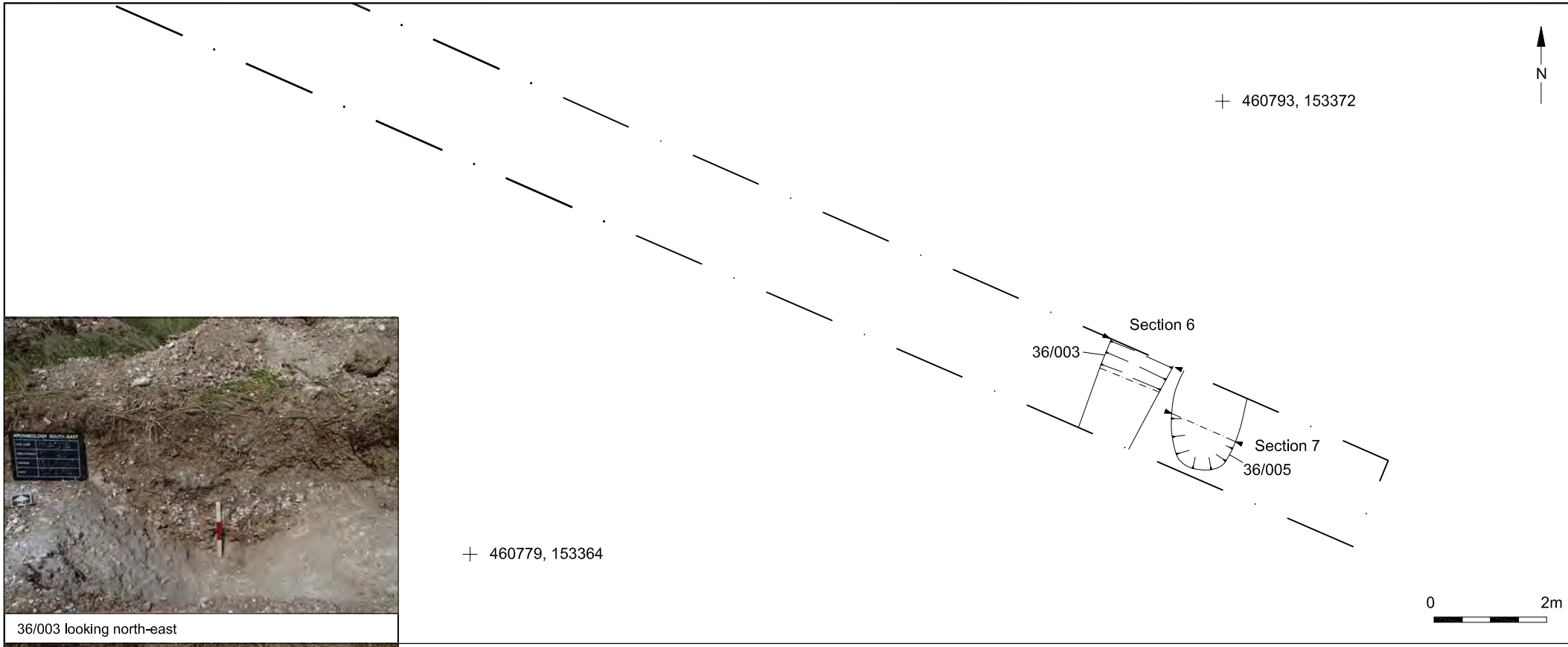
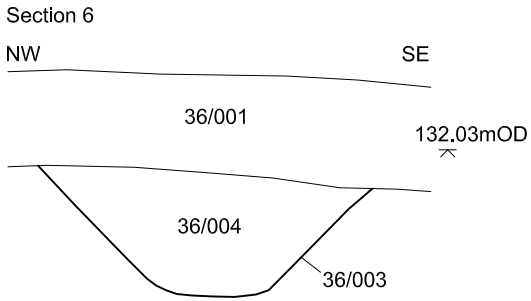
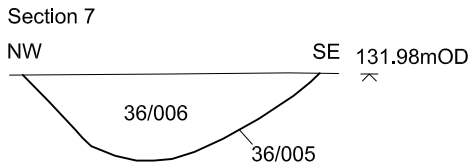
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		



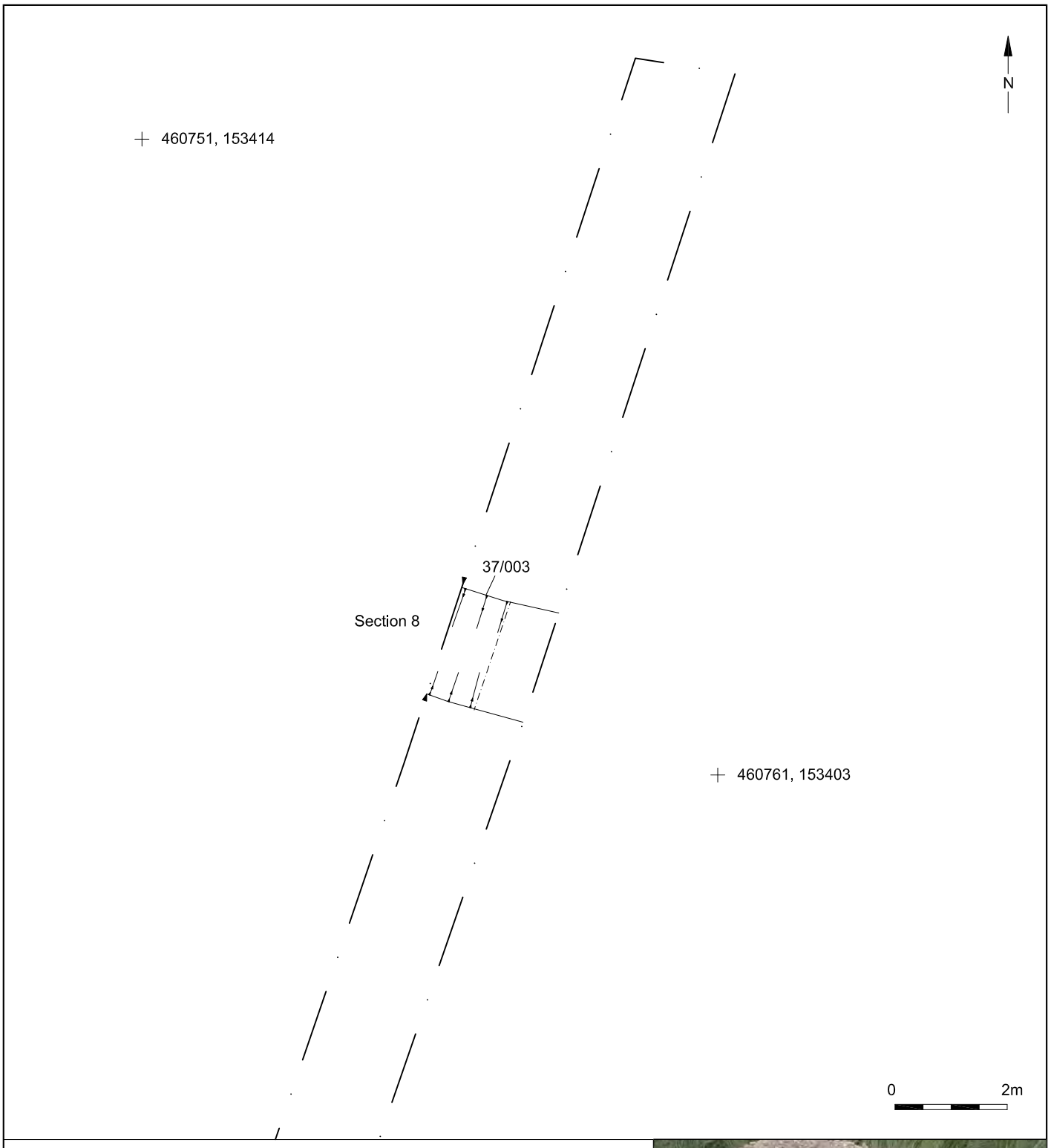
36/003 looking north-east

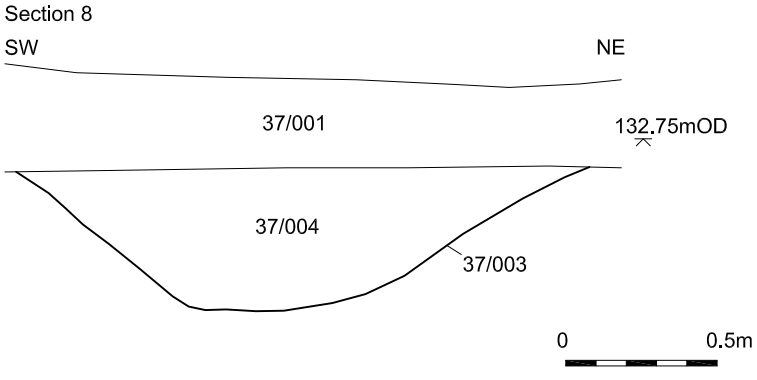
36/005 looking north-east





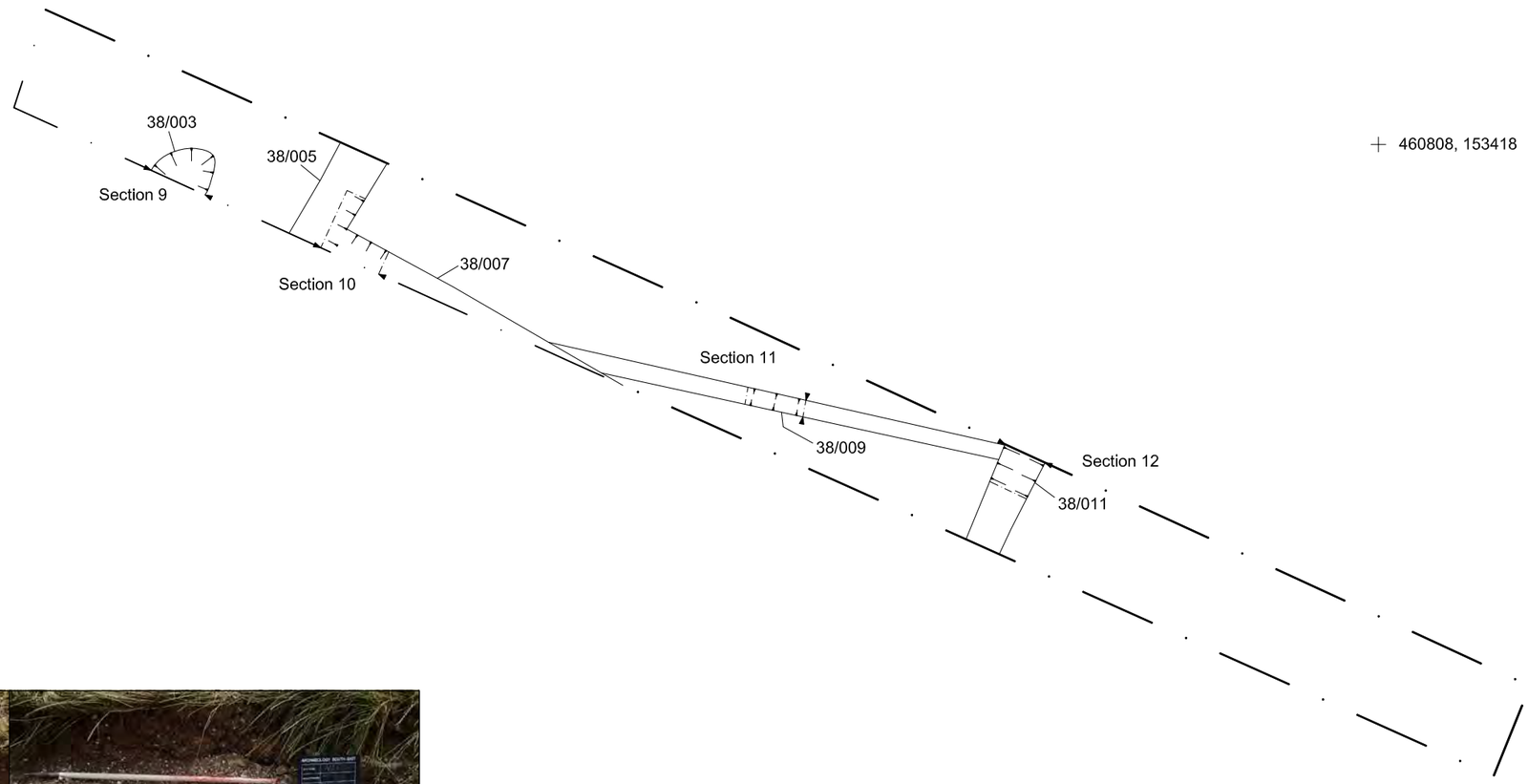
© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig.6
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 36 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		





37/003 looking north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 37 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

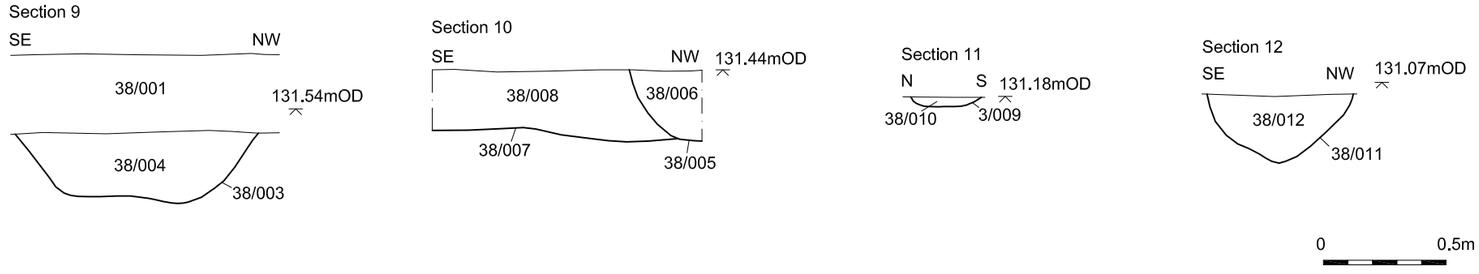


38/003 looking south-west

38/005 and 38/007 looking south-west

38/009 looking east

38/011 looking south-west

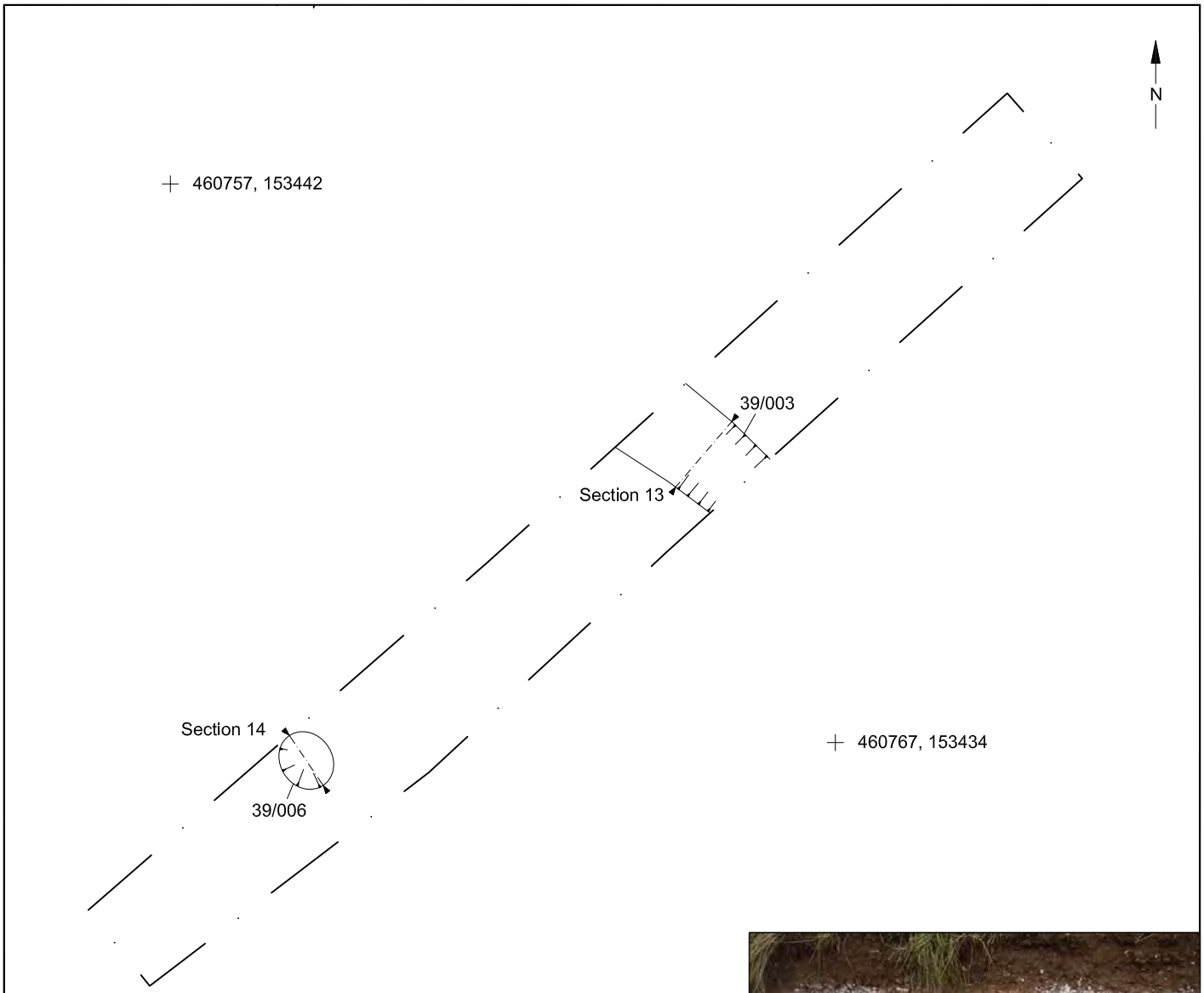


Project Ref: 160307	August 2016
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG

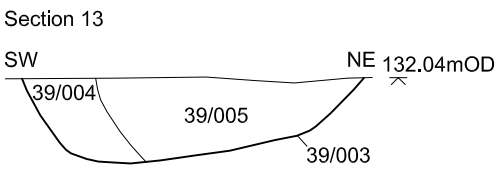
Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke

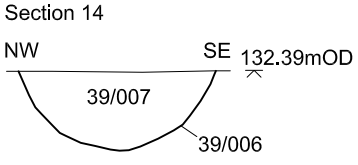
Trench 38 plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 8



39/003 looking north-west



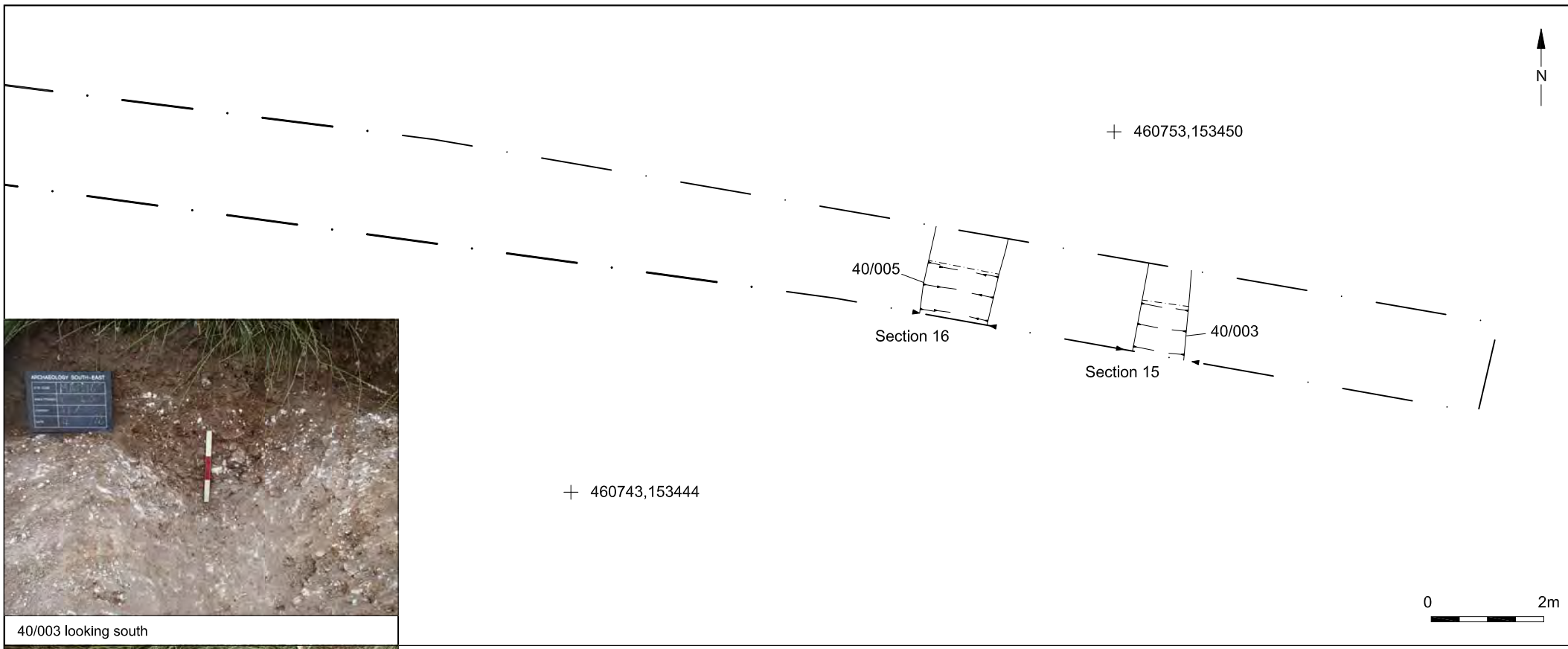


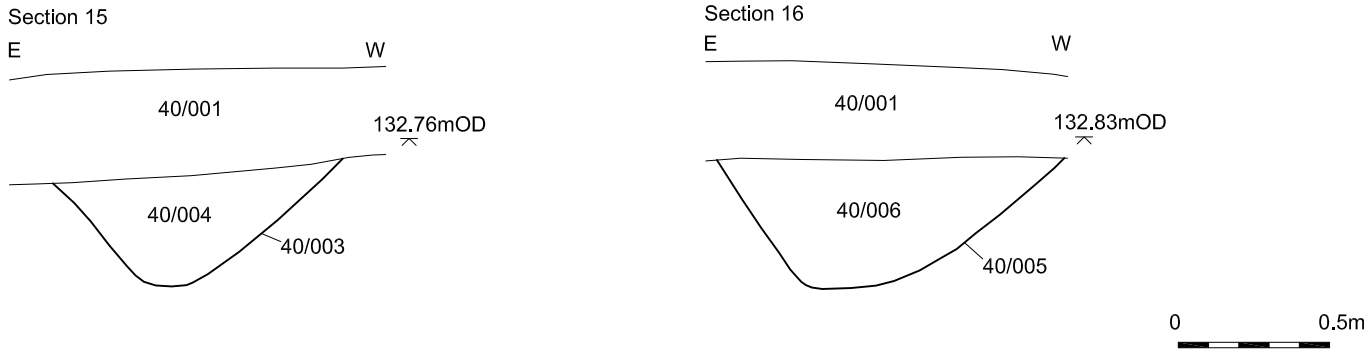
39/006 looking south-west

© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 39 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

40/003 looking south

40/005 looking south





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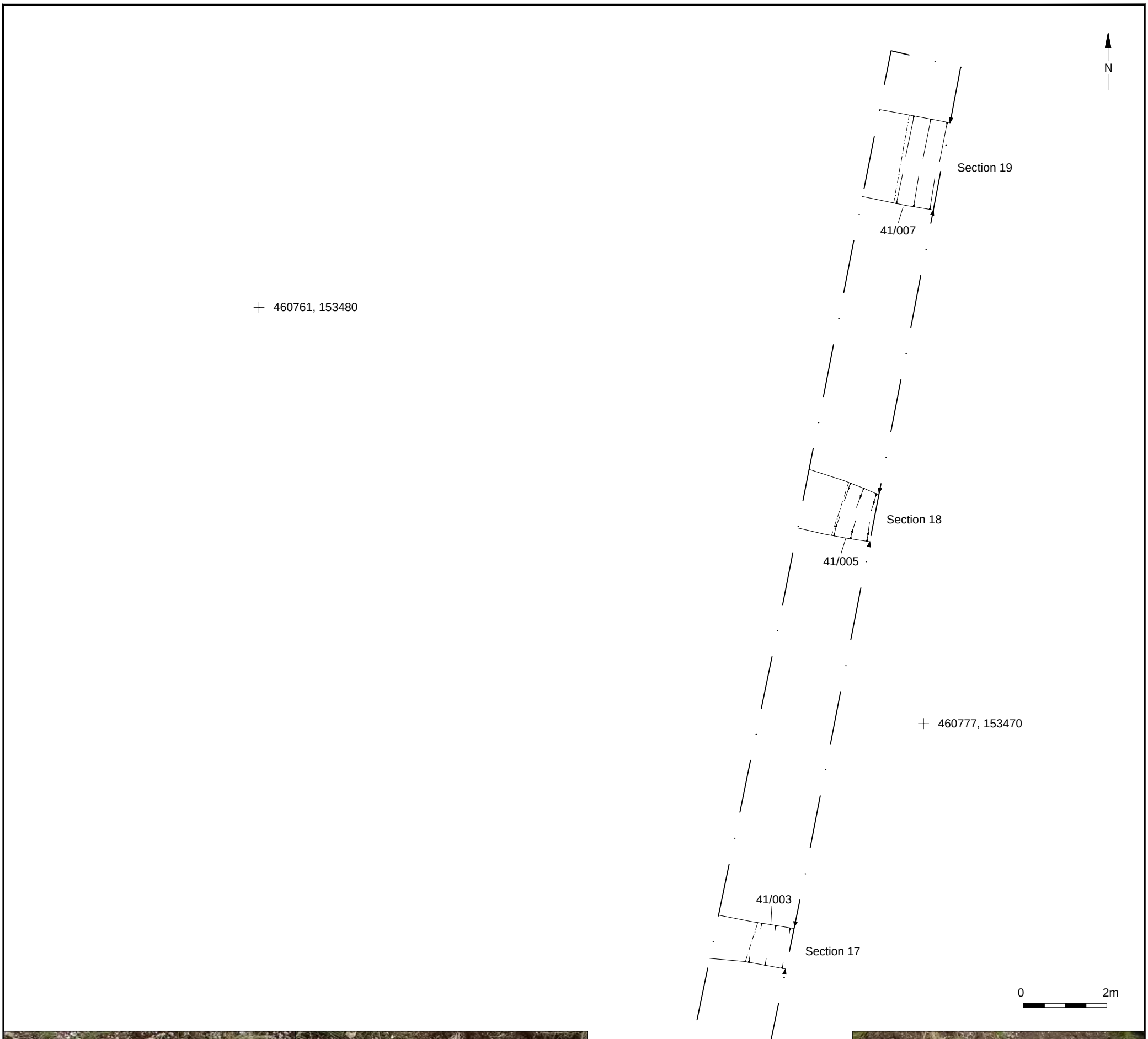
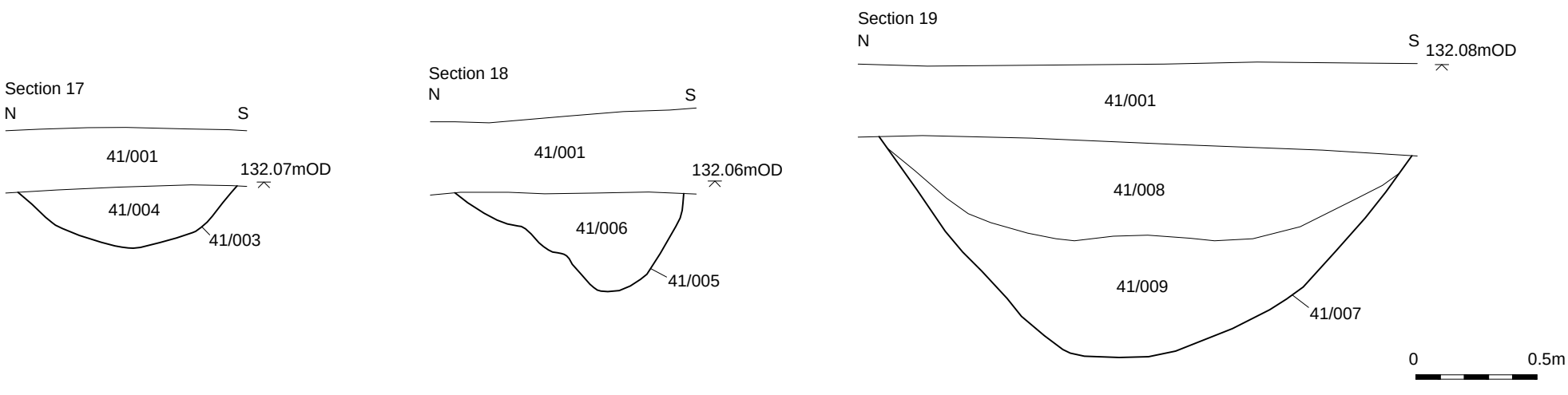
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 40 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		



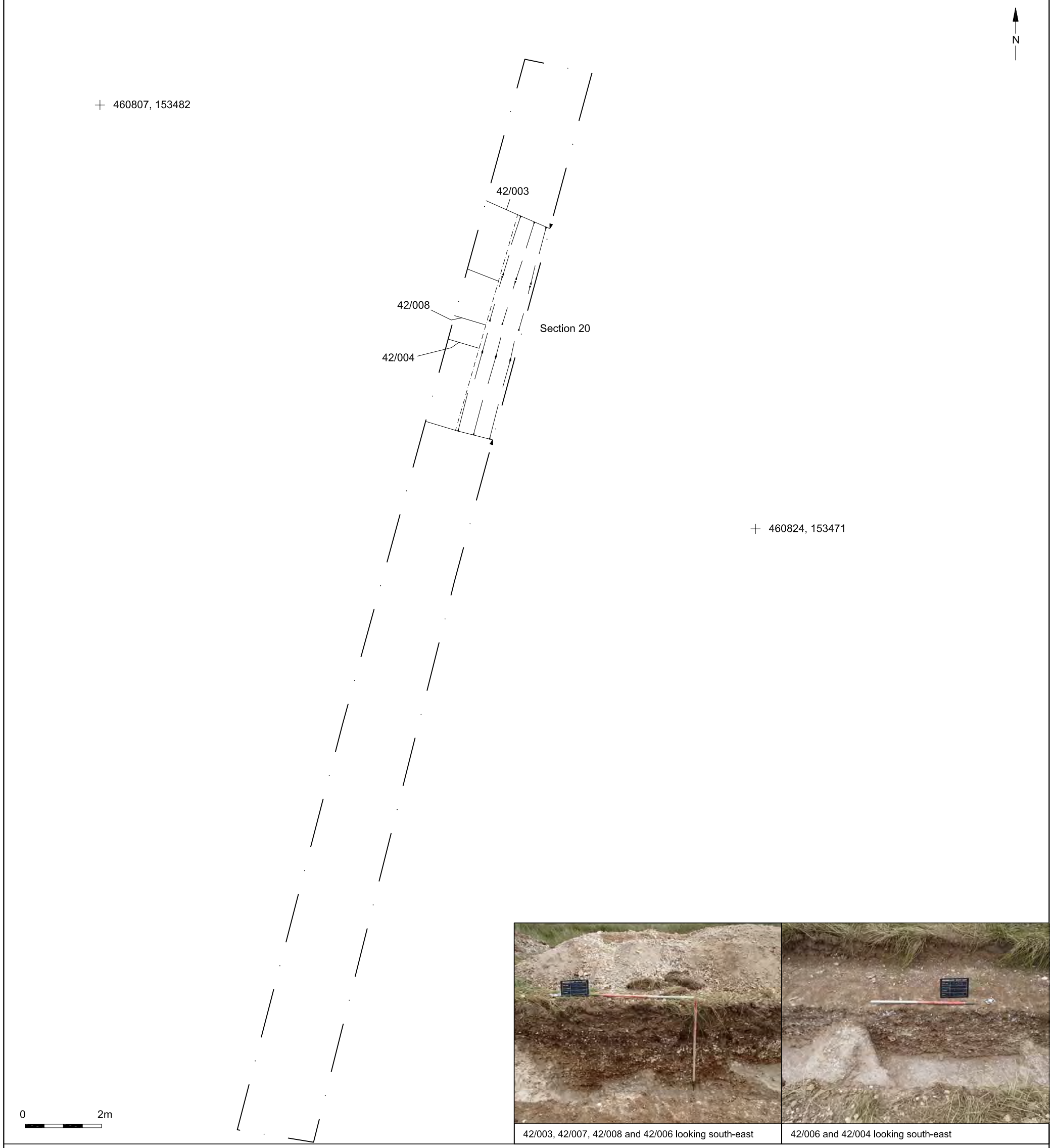
41/003 looking east

41/005 looking east

41/007 looking east

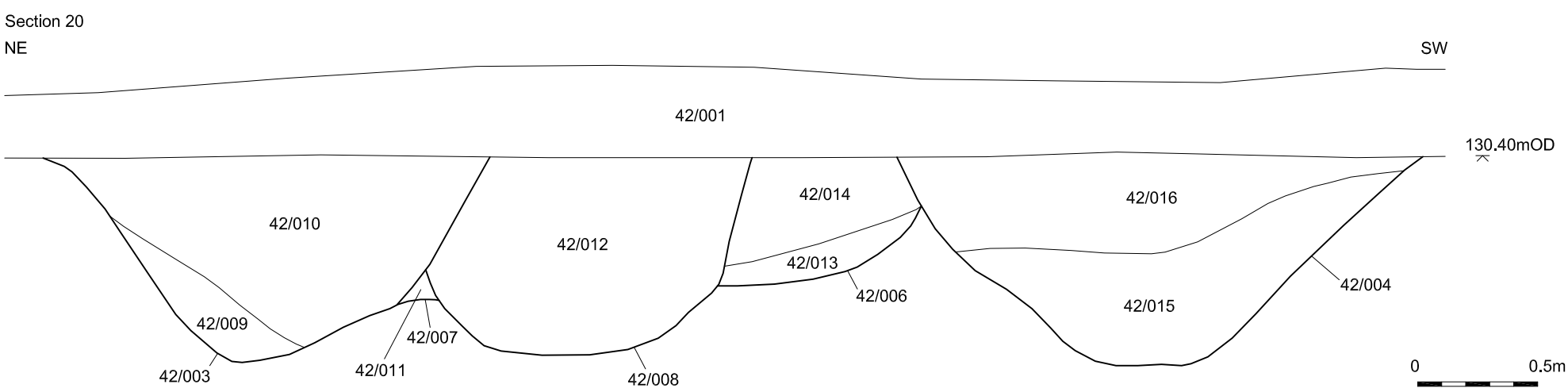


© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig.11
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 41 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

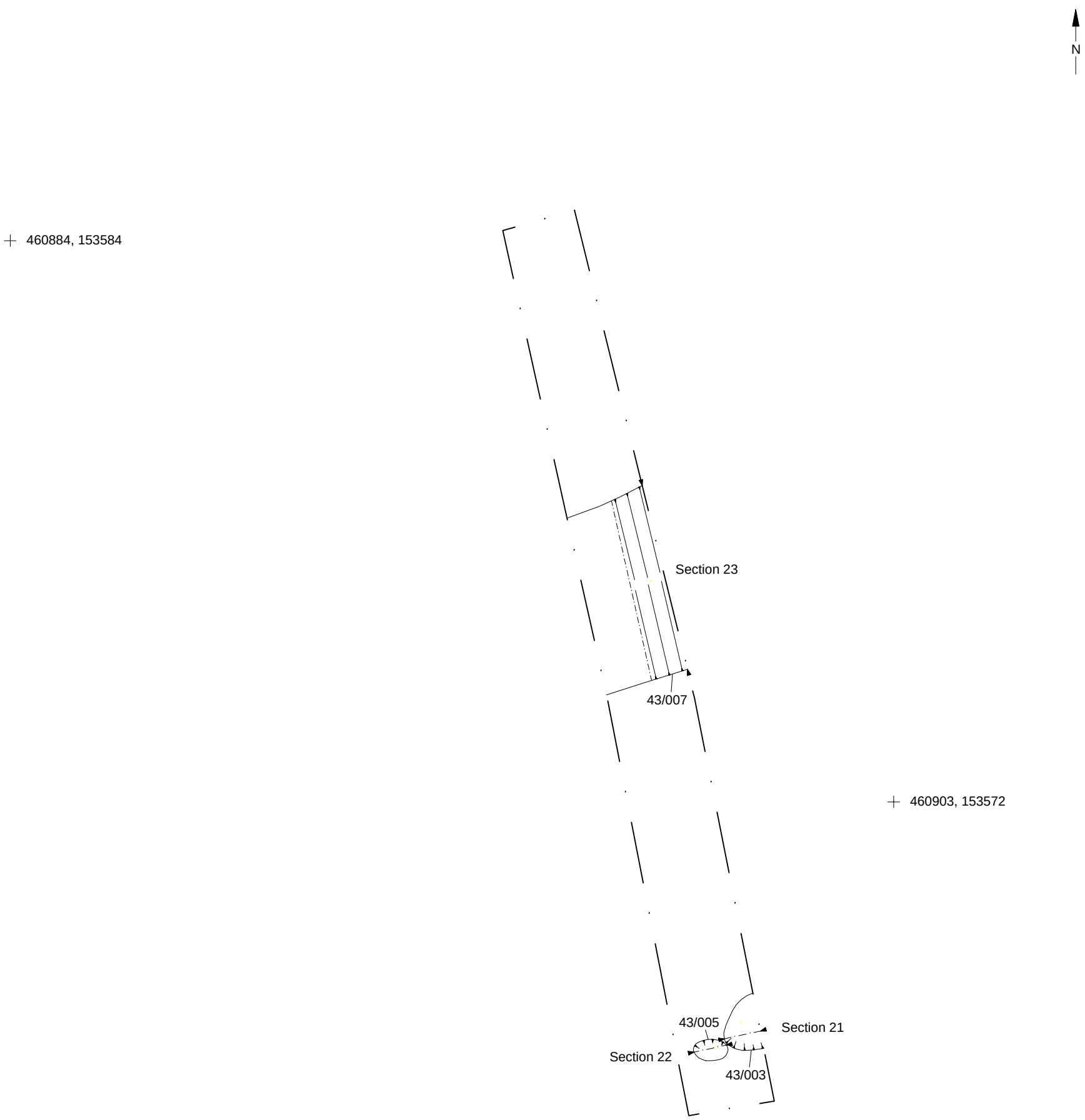


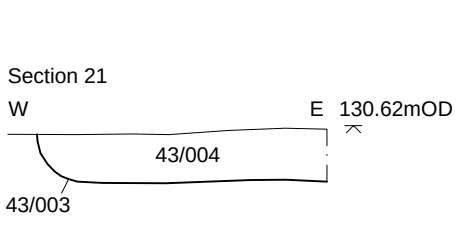
42/003, 42/007, 42/008 and 42/006 looking south-east

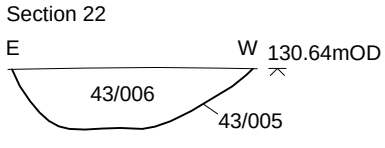
42/006 and 42/004 looking south-east

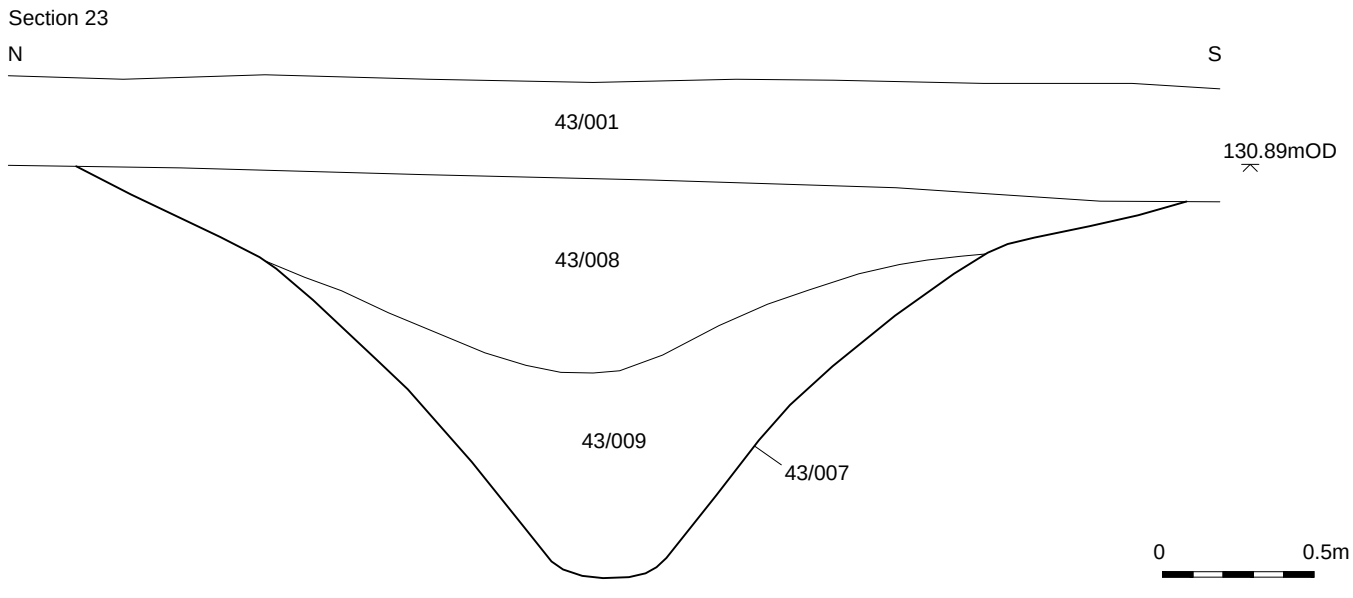


© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig.12
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 42 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

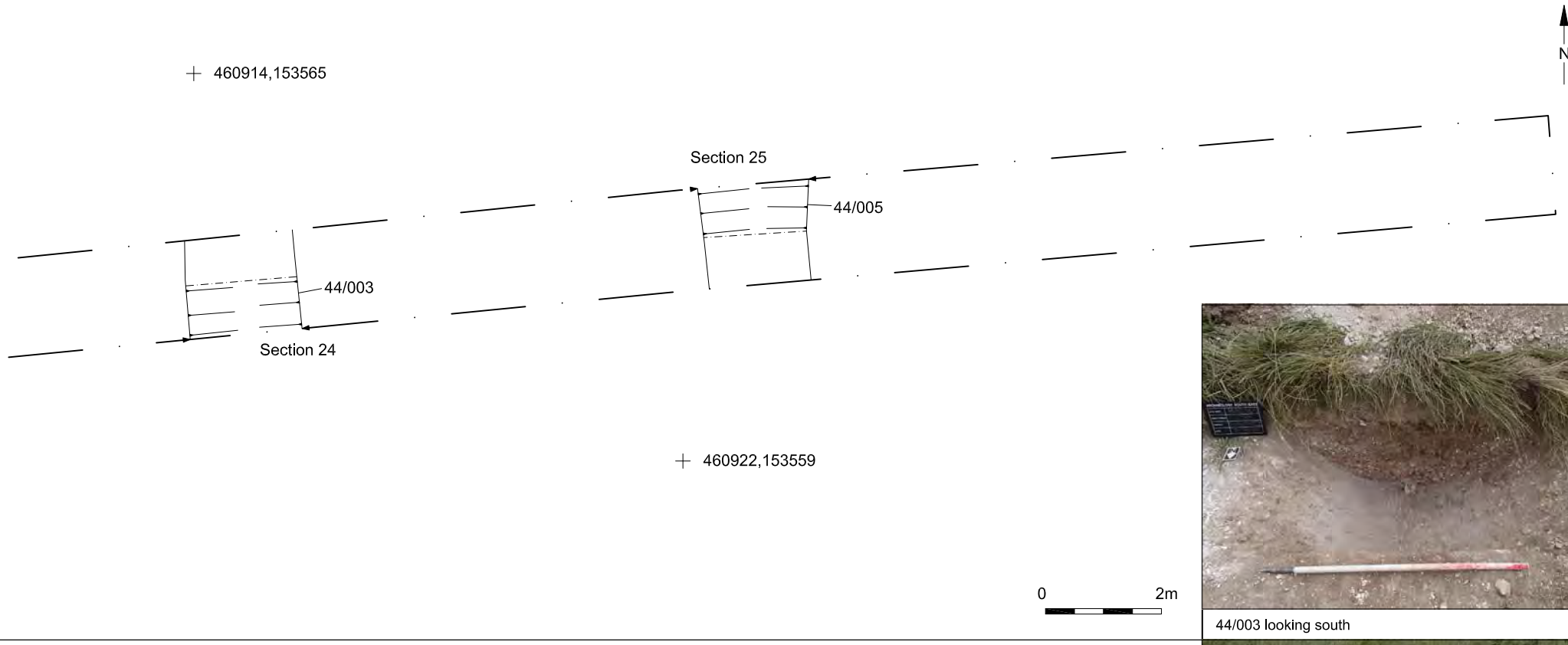




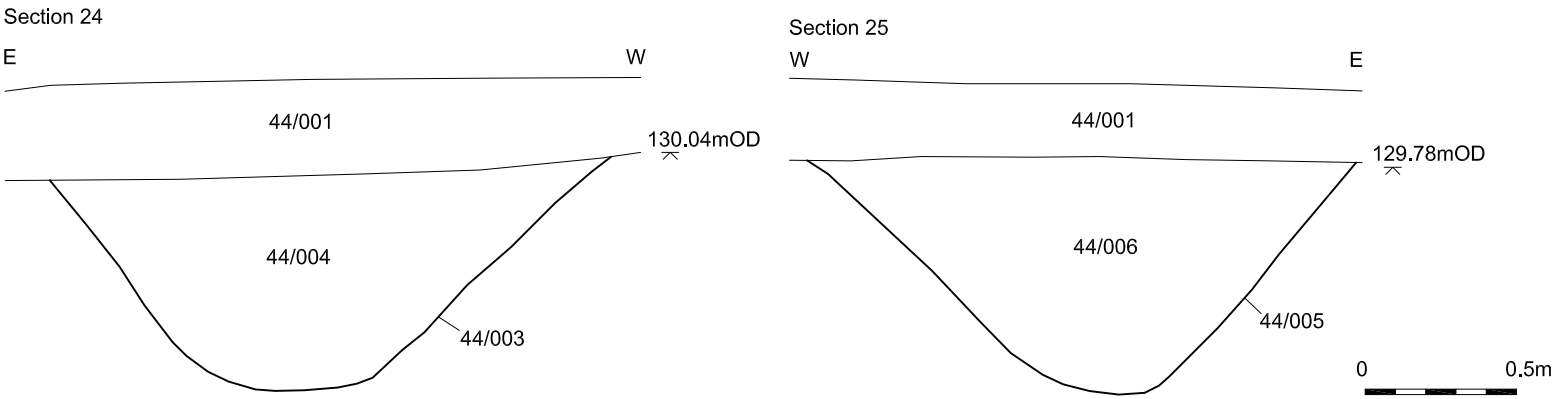




© **Archaeology South-East**		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig.13
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 43 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

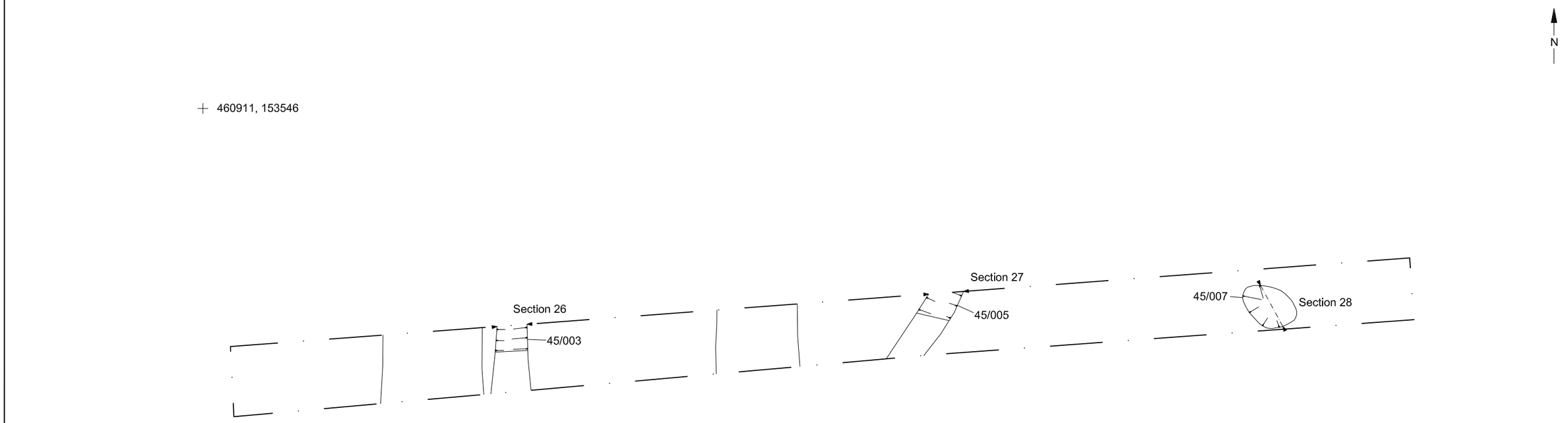


44/003 looking south



44/005 looking north

© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig.14
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 44 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		



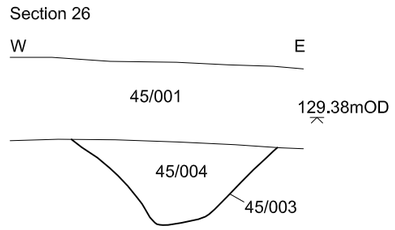
45/003 looking north

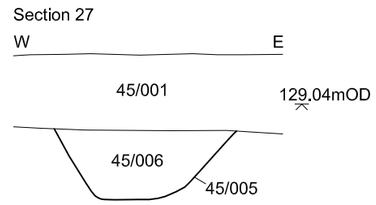
45/005 looking north

45/007 looking north-east

460931, 153534

0 2m





0 0.5m

Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 45 plan, sections and photographs
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG	

Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke

Fig. 15

N

460935, 153574

46/003

Section 29

460953, 153556

0 2m

46/003 looking north-east

46/003 looking north-east

Section 29

NW SE

46/001

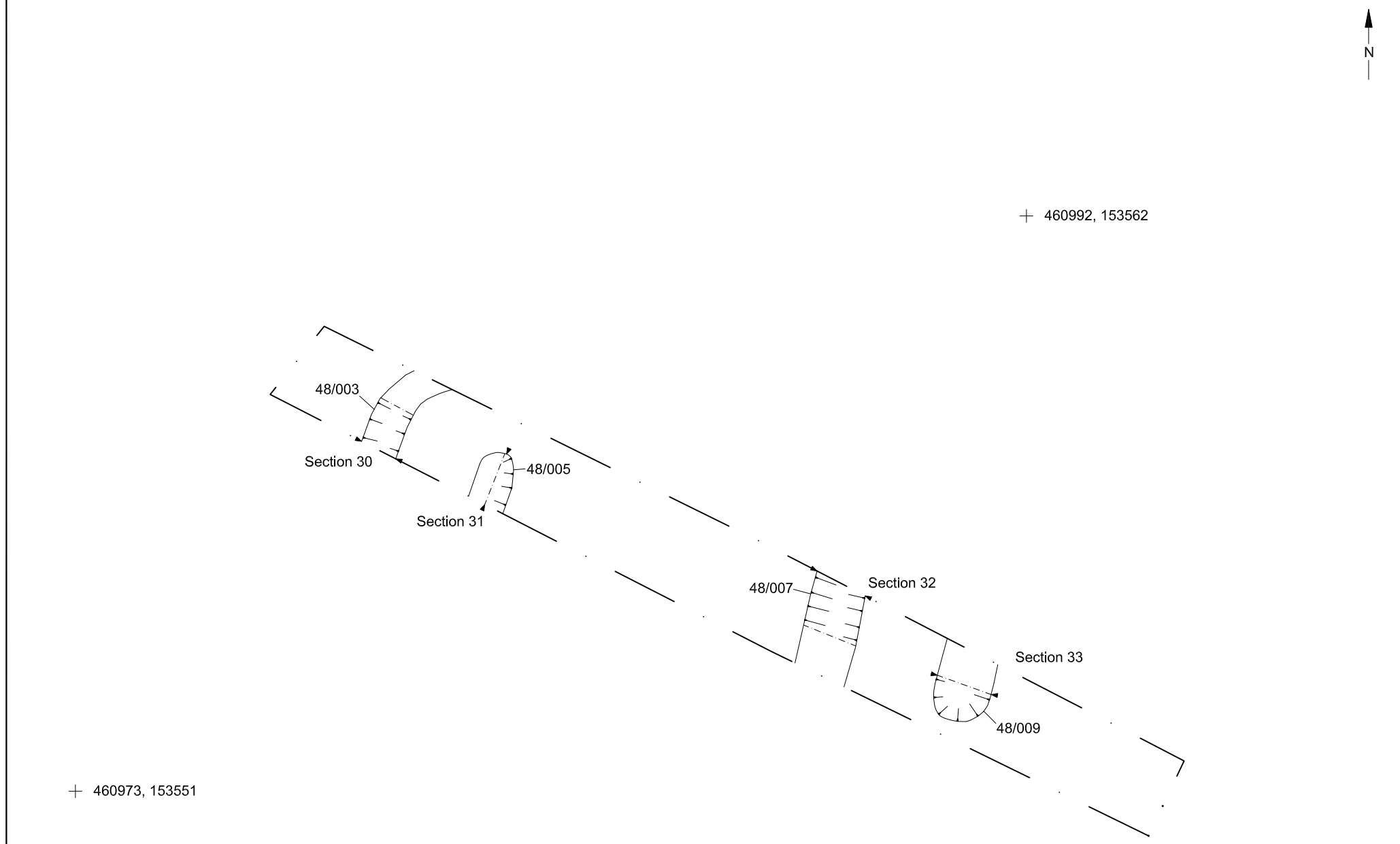
128.74mOD

46/004

46/003

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig.16
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 46 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

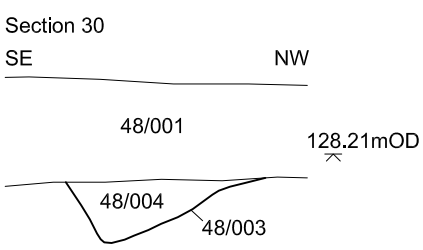


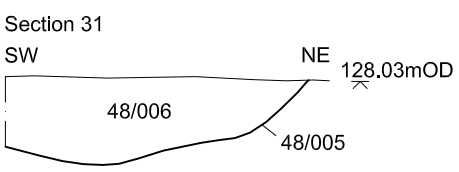
48/003 looking north-east

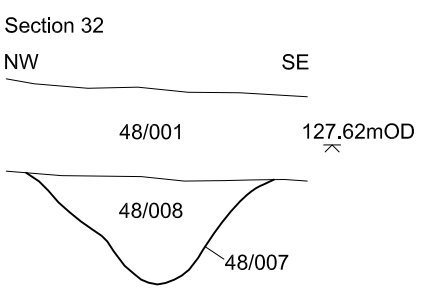
48/005 looking north-west

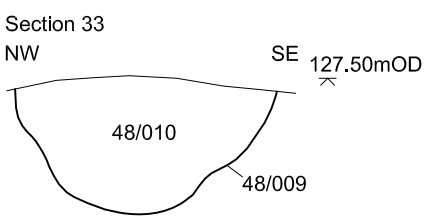
48/007 looking north-east

48/009 looking north-east









0 0.5m

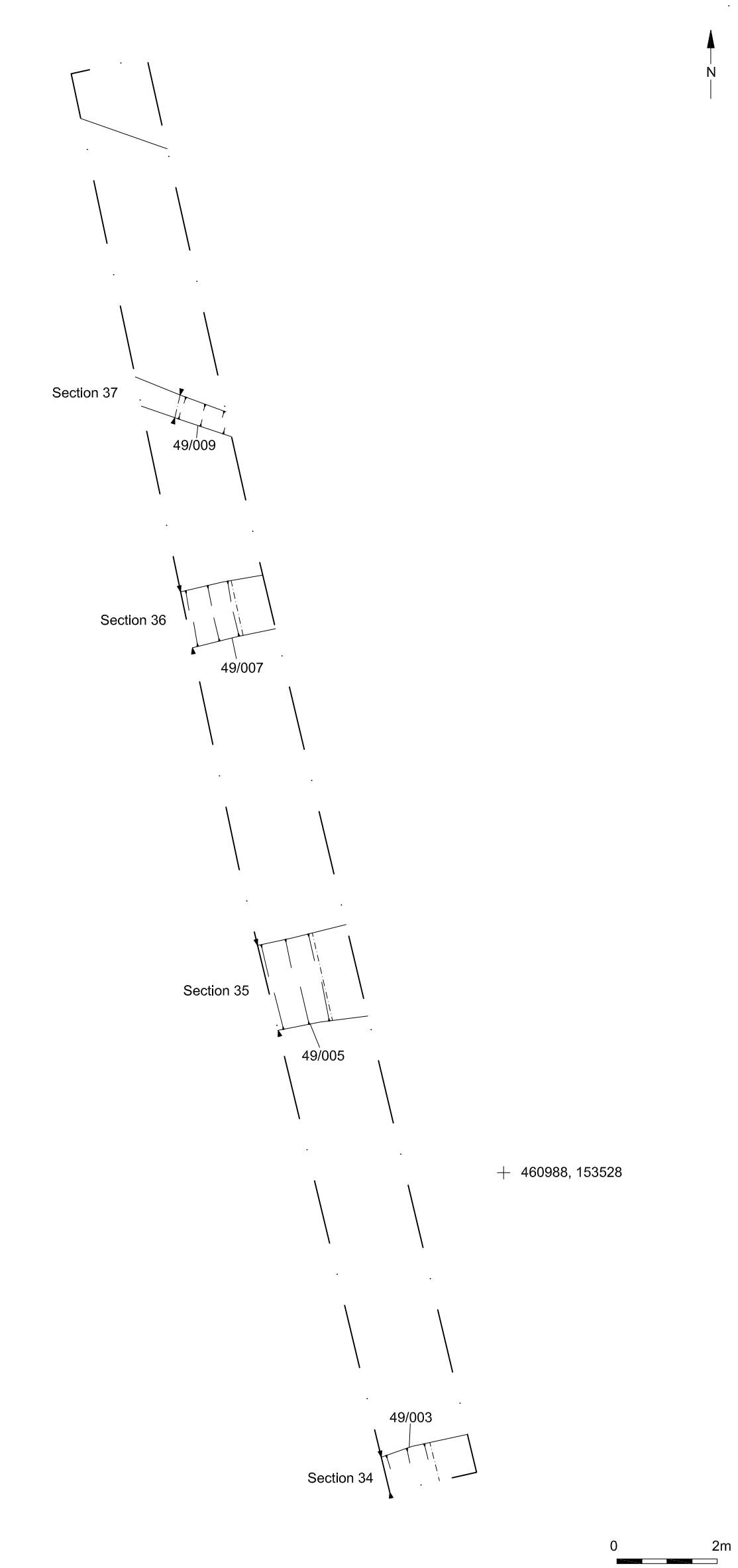
© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig.17
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 48 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

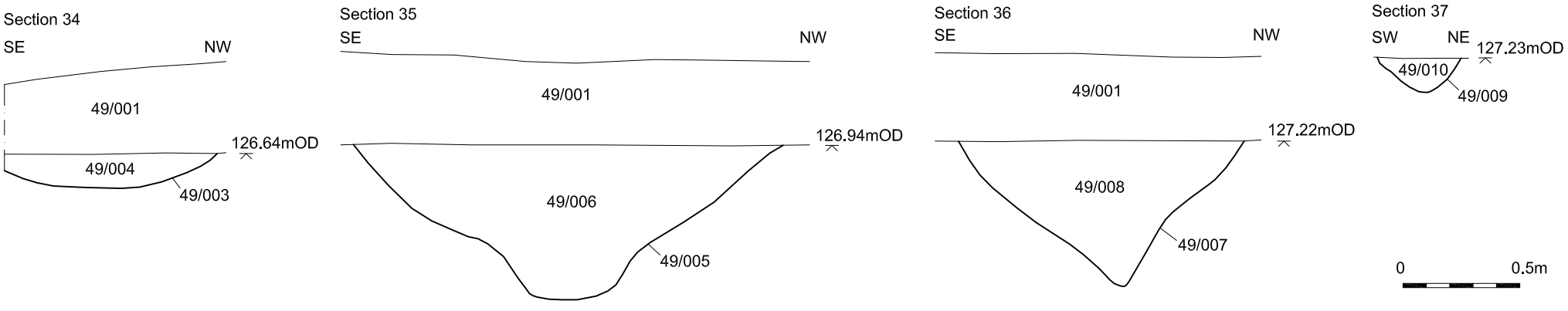
49/003 looking south-west

49/005 looking south-west

49/007 looking south-west

49/009 looking north-west



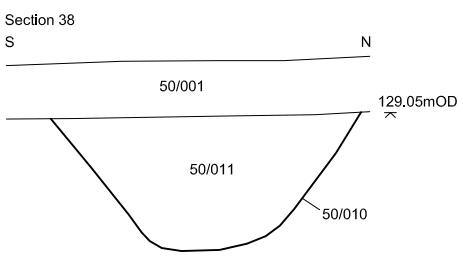


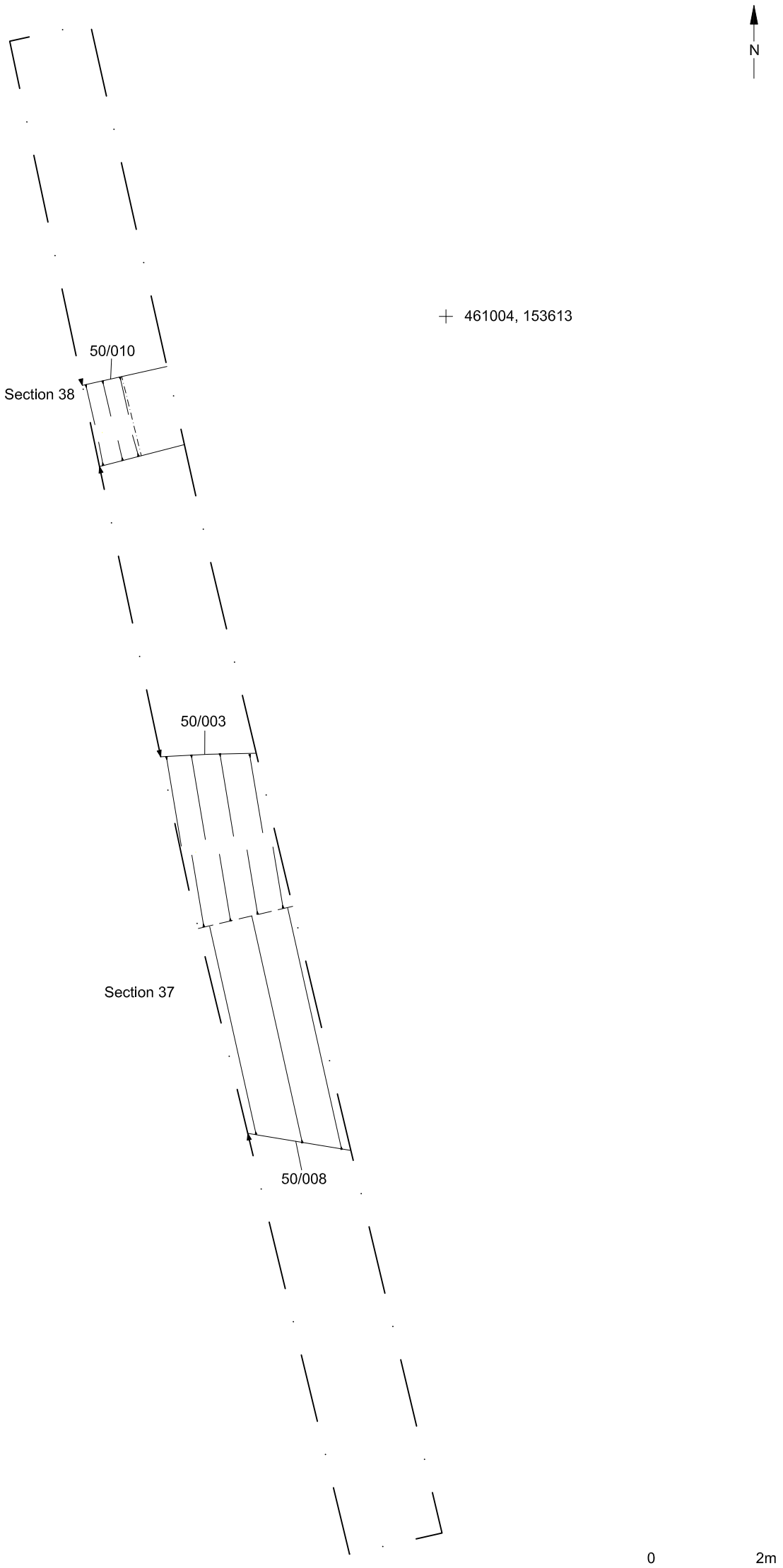
© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig.18
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 49 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

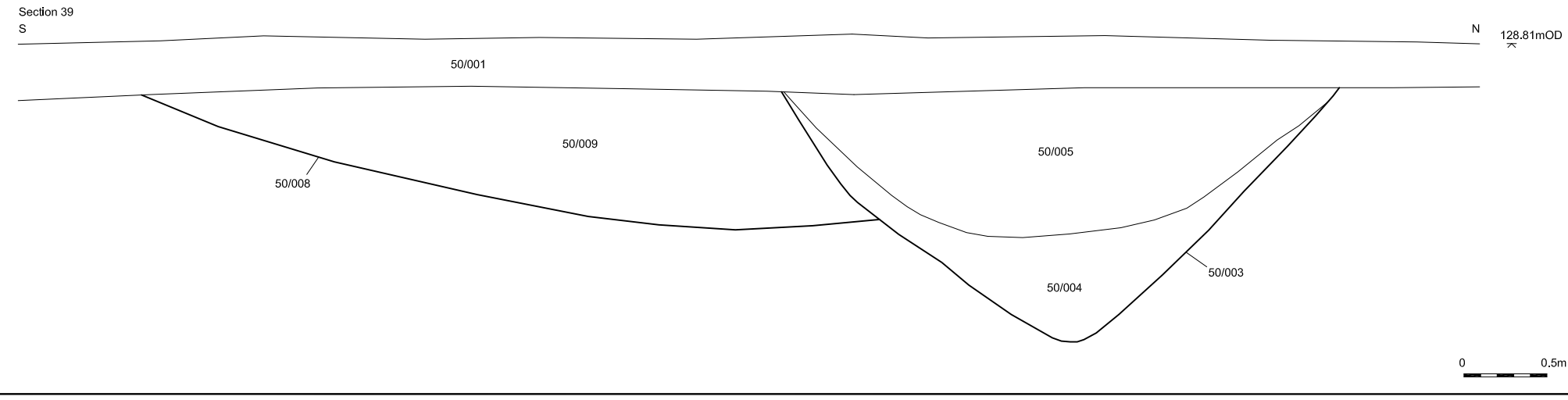
50/008 looking west

50/003 looking west

50/010 looking west







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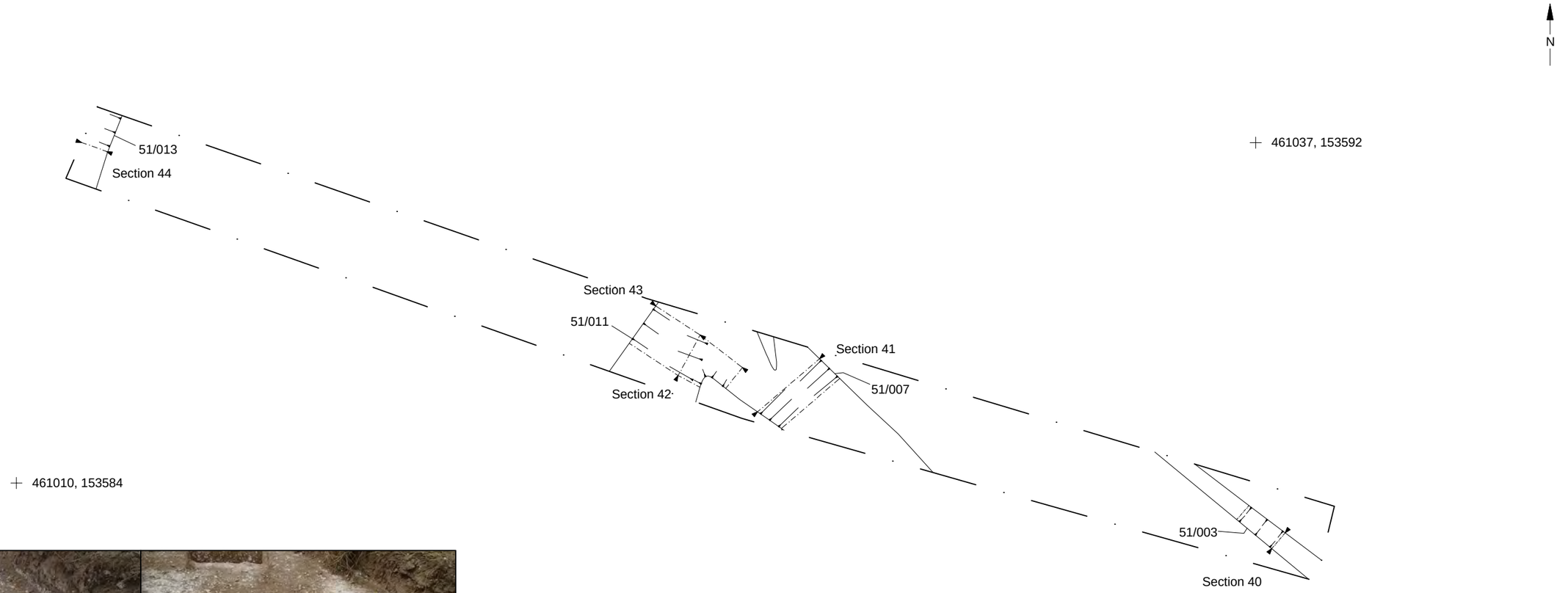
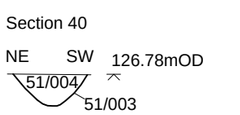
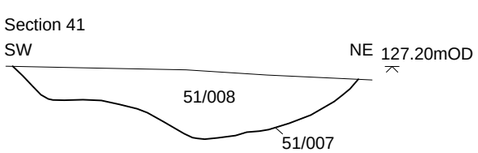
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 50 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

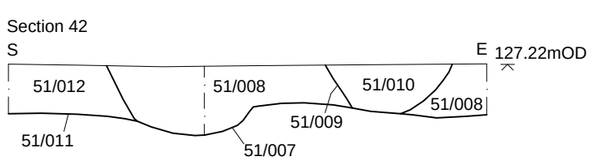
51/003 looking north-west

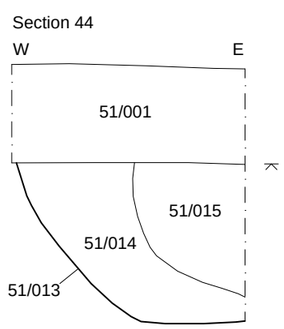
53/007 looking south-west











© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig. 20
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench 51 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

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Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench plan with geophysical survey data	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

Archaeology
(discrete anomaly / trend)

?Archaeology
(discrete anomaly / trend)

Uncertain Origin
(discrete anomaly /
trend / zone)

?Denehole

Natural
(discrete anomaly /
trend / zone)

Cultivation (arrow
indicates main trend)

Pipe

Ferrous

Scheduled Monument Area

N

50
50/010
50/003
51
51/013
43
43/007
44
46
48
45
47
49
41
42
39

0
20m

© Archaeology South-East		Manydown Farm, Crossroads Site, Basingstoke	Fig. 22
Project Ref: 160307	August 2016	Trench plan with geophysical survey data	
Report Ref: 2016324	Drawn by: LG		

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