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Land at Kennel Farm, Winchester Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: KFB11/130

(SU 5950 4850)

Land at Kennel Farm, Winchester Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Wates Developments

by Andy Taylor

ThamesValleyArchaeologicalServices

Ltd

SiteCodeKFB11/130

March 2012

Summary

Site name: Land at Kennel Farm, Winchester Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 5950 4850

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 27th February-5th March 2012

Project manager: Andy Taylor

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: KFB 11/130

Area of site: *c.*10 hectares

Summary of results: The evaluation has successfully confirmed and clarified the archaeological potential of the site. It has identified archaeological deposits on a part of the site probably representing a settlement complex of Late Iron Age date which is likely to have continued in use into the Roman period. A smaller number of deposits of Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age date are located elsewhere and perhaps represent small and localised areas of potential for these periods. The evaluation has also clarified the significance of the numerous cropmarks on the site and has indicated that many were natural in origin. Most of the others corresponded with the zone of Late Iron Age occupation. Fieldwalking recovered only modest numbers of prehistoric struck flints suggesting no major earlier prehistoric activity on the site.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Museum Service in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 13.03.12
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Land at Kennel Farm, Winchester Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 11/130b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Land at Kennel Farm, Winchester Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire (SU 5950 4850) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Christopher Rees of Savills (L&P) Ltd, 2 Charlotte Place, Southampton, SO14 0TB on behalf of Wates Developments Ltd, Wates House, Station Approach, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7SW. Planning permission is to be sought from Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council for residential development of the site.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Hopkins, County Archaeologist with Hampshire County Council, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor with Chris Crabb, Steve Crabb, James Earley and Matt Gittins between the 27th February and the 5th March 2012 and the site code is KFB 11/130. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Museum Service in due course.

A desk-top survey was carried out (Preston 2012), which identified prehistoric activity, a Roman road passes to the west of the site, as well as extensive of Roman activity in the area. Iron Age and medieval sites are also prevalent in the immediate vicinity. Cropmarks visible from aerial photographs are also evident across the site, which are most likely archaeological in origin.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on a large plot of land located on the west side of the Winchester Road (Fig. 2). Its current use is as an arable field fringed by trees on its three other sides with further fields surrounding the site. The underlying geology of the site comprises Upper Chalk (BGS 1980), which was observed across the site, and the site lies at a height of *c.*168m above Ordnance Datum in the east and sloping to *c.*150m above Ordnance Datum in the north-west. A dry valley, draining to the north lies at the western end of the site (Fig. 1). There is a small worked-out chalk-pit towards the southern edge of the site.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a recent desk-based assessment (Preston 2012). In summary the site lies in an area already noted for its richness of archaeological sites and finds. To the west of the site passes the Roman road (route 42a) between Winchester and Silchester (Margary 1955) and there are a relatively high density of Roman settlements in the area, including villas (Teague 2003). Further to the north-east, field survey in the Loddon Valley has revealed a moderate density of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity on the gravel terraces of the Loddon, but with much less evidence on the adjacent clayland areas (Ford *et al.* 2011). There have also recently been excavations of an Iron Age site at Rooksdown Hospital, (Farwell in prep), Roman enclosure at Park Prewett (Coles *et al.* 2011) and a multi-period site at Popley (Wright *et al.* 2009). Aerial photographs of the site show numerous cropmarks, which are most probably of archaeological origin (Fig. 3).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine if there are any early prehistoric deposits largely or wholly represented by artefacts within the topsoil;

to determine if the cropmarks present on the site represent archaeological features and deposits. If so, what are their dates and if Roman, how they relate to the Roman road which passes to the west of the site; and

to provide sufficient information to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be produced, if necessary.

The evaluation comprised two components- fieldwalking and trenching.

The fieldwalking was to take place along north–south lines spaced at 10m intervals based on the National Grid. Material was to be collected from units of 10m intervals along these lines with an average search width of 1m. This approximates to a 10% sample of the surface area of the site. The methodology is comparable with that

practised in other regions of central southern England (Richards 1990; Ford 1987a, appendix 1) though the sample fraction here is higher. All pre-19th century artefacts (primarily struck flint and pottery) were to be collected and retained. Dense scatters of brick/tile or burnt flint were to be recorded in the field but only a sample of material collected from these for dating purposes.

A record was to be made of conditions which may have influenced recovery rates, such as stoniness of ground, vegetation cover, bright sunlight and which individual walked which line. The topography was also to be recorded to assist in interpretation of the finds.

The trenching component of the evaluation was to take place after the fieldwalking. A total of 90 trenches were to be dug. Some 88 of these were pre-located to target both cropmarks as well as blank areas in between (Fig. 3). The other two trenches were reserved to be used to assess possible artefact concentrations identified by the fieldwalking. A further contingency was included to clarify any issues arising from the initial phase of trenching.

Results

Fieldwalking

A total area of *c*. 10ha was fieldwalked by 3 individuals.

Collection conditions

All of the fieldwalked areas had been ploughed and left to weather and the whole ground surface was observable. The weather was overcast for the eastern two thirds of the area but was sunny to the west. The ground was damp. Moderate volumes of chalk and flint were present.

Finds

Pottery

Some 26 sherds of pottery were recovered as detailed in Appendix 3C and shown on Figure 4. Thirteen of these sherds were of Late Iron Age or Roman date with two Medieval sherds and five later post-medieval sherds. The number of pottery finds recovered is not high but for the Late Iron Age/Roman material there is a slight cluster to be found north-east of the old chalk pit in the south of the site, coincident with an area of cropmarks, and (as the trenching demonstrated) this location is that of an area of Late Iron Age/Early Roman occupation. The small number of sherds from other periods are likely to represent material introduced during manuring.

Struck flint

In all, 68 struck flint pieces were recovered as detailed in Appendix 5A including two pieces of dubious antiquity. The collection comprised 60 flakes, one narrow flake, three cores and two scrapers. The distribution is shown in Figure 4. The flint collection is dominated by broad flakes and contains no closely datable items. It is considered that the collection is largely or wholly of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date with the one narrow piece being a fortuitous by-product of the knapping process (Ford 1987b).

There is a modest presence of struck flint across the area with no marked clustering. The density of material recovered is very low when compared to data produced by large scale surveys (e.g. Ford 1987a), especially for a chalkland setting where the raw material is abundant. The density of struck flint here is lower than the threshold for designation as a 'site' from these surveys which included geological outcrops both rich and poor in the presence of natural flint raw material. The presence of stuck flint here as a background scatter, presumably represents off-site, landscape scale activity such as casual loss or discard, or dispersal by manuring practice (Foley 1981).

Burnt flint and brick/tile

A small volume of burnt flint and brick/tile fragments was observed on the site, again without any clustering.

Trenching

A total of 95 trenches were eventually dug (Fig. 3). They measured between 13.80m and 84.30m in length and were between 0.25m and 0.90m deep. All were 1.8m wide. Many of the trenches were devoid of features of archaeological interest and are summarized below as a group. However, 24 trenches contained deposits of certain or probable archaeological interest (Fig. 5). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is presented in Appendix 1. All excavated features are listed in Appendix 2.

Trenches with no archaeological deposits

In trenches 4–16, 18, 20, 22, 26–41, 43–48, 50–2, 54–63, 65–75, 77, 78 and 81–95 the stratigraphy consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay topsoil directly overlying the natural geology, which consisted of chalk with silty clay patches, with the exception of trenches 30, 65 and 79 which consisted of chalk patches within clay with flints. Trenches 1–3, 17, 19, 21, 23–5, 42, 49, 53, 64, 76, 79 and 80 consisted of topsoil overlying a reddish brown silty

clay subsoil overlying chalk with silty clay patches, with the exception of trenches of 17, 19, 21 and 23 where the geology comprised gravel and chalk natural.

Trenches 89-95 were dug specifically to locate and examine an oval cropmark enclosure visible on one aerial photograph taken in 1951 (Preston 2012). Neither these trenches, nor others located in this location as a part of the main trenching layout, located anything that could be considered as responsible for the cropmark. The trenching also failed to reveal any archaeological deposits on the interior of the putative enclosure. The cropmark cannot be explained. It possibly represented only an earthen bank now levelled and dispersed by ploughing or could be some form of mark made by agricultural machinery. However, it does not now appear to e of archaeological interest.

Trenches with archaeological deposits

Trench 8 (Figs 7 and 10)

This trench measured 27.20m in length and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep overlying chalk which was the natural geology. A gully terminus was located between 5m and 13m from the western end. A slot (1) was dug across it, which showed the terminus to measure 0.65m wide and 0.39m deep. It was found to contain two fills (52 and 53) with 52 being a mid brown sandy silt that contained two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and 18 pieces of burnt flint. Lower fill 53 was a light brownish grey sandy silt that did not contain any finds.

Trench 19 (Figs 7 and 10)

This trench measured 25.60m in length, 0.30m deep at its eastern end and 0.80m deep at its western end. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.50m deep overlying a mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil 0.25m deep. This, in turn, overlay chalk natural with patches of gravel. A pit (2) was located at 11.60m from the western end, which was half-sectioned. This measured 0.65m wide and 0.27m deep and its mid grey sandy silt fill (54) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 21 (Figs7 and 10)

This trench measured 25.10m in length and 0.90m deep. Its stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.45m deep overlying a mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil 0.40m deep. This overlay chalk and gravel natural. A possible pit (3) was located at 11m from the southern end. This was half sectioned and measured 0.80m wide and 0.33m deep. Its mid grey sandy, gravelly silt fill (55) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 25 (Figs 7 and 10)

This trench measured 25.00m in length and 0.70m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.40m deep overlying a mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil 0.25m deep. This overlay natural chalk with silty clay patches. A ditch was located at 5m from the western end through which a slot (4) was dug showing the ditch to be 1.42m wide and 0.56m deep and contained two fills. The secondary fill (56) was a mid grey brown sandy silt that contained two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and the primary fill (57) of light brown grey sandy silt did not contain any finds.

Trench 26 (Figs 7 and 10)

This trench measured 24.20m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.30m deep which overlay chalk natural. A ditch terminus was located at 5m from the southern end through which a slot (11) was dug that showed it to measure 1.10m wide and 0.33m deep. Its mid brown sandy silt fill (69) did not contain any dating evidence. A soil sample <4> was also taken but did not produce any finds. A pit (5) located at 17m from the southern end was half sectioned and was shown to measure 1.10m wide and 0.78m deep. It contained two fills, with the secondary fill (58) of mid grey brown silty clay not containing any finds. The primary fill (59) of mid brown sandy silt contained one sherd of Late Iron Age pottery.

Trench 29 (Figs 7 and 10; Pls 1, 4 and 5)

This trench measured 25.80m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.30m deep overlying chalk natural. Four features were observed in this trench. At the north-west end was a possible pit (9) although this, along with a gully (7), were not dug. Ditch 8 was located at 6m thorough which a slot was dug, which showed it to measure 1.00m wide and 0.55m deep (Pl. 5). It contained two fills of which the secondary fill (63) was a dark grey brown clayey silt and contained 16 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, eight pieces of animal bone and two pieces of burnt flint. Its primary fill (64) of light brown grey silty chalk contained four sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Pit 6 was located at 15.50m and was half-sectioned (Pl. 4). This measured 1.40m in diameter and 0.55m deep and contained four fills (60, 61, 66 and 67). Its fourth fill (60) of mid grey brown clayey silt contained six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, four pieces of animal bone and five pieces of burnt flint. The tertiary fill (61) of pale brown chalky silt contained three sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and one piece of animal bone. Fills 66, a mid grey brown clayey silt, and 67, a pale grey clayey silt did not contain any finds.

Trench 30 (Figs 7 and 10)

This trench measured 26.60m in length and 0.30m deep and its stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.25m deep overlying chalk with silty clay patches natural. A ditch was located at 20.50m from the north-western end. A slot (10) was dug across it showing it to measure 1.20m wide and 0.65m deep. It contained two fills, 68 was a dark reddish brown clayey silt and 70 was light grey brown silty chalk, neither of which produced any dating evidence.

Trench 31 (Figs 7 and 11)

This trench measured 25.00m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep overlying chalk natural. A ditch was located at 14m from the south western end through which a slot (12) was dug showing it to measure 0.90m wide and 0.48m deep. Neither of its two fills, 71 a dark reddish brown clayey silt or 72, a pale grey white chalky silt, produced any dating evidence. A soil sample <6> was also taken but did not produce any finds.

Trench 32 (Figs 7 and 11)

This trench measured 26.40m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.30m deep overlying chalk natural. A gully was located at 21m from the western end through which a slot (13) was dug that showed it to measure 0.70m wide and 0.24m deep. Its dark reddish brown clayey silt fill (73) contained one piece of animal bone. A soil sample <5> was also taken but did not contain any finds.

Trench 33 (Figs 7 and 11; Pl. 2)

This trench measured 26.60m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.30m deep overlying chalk natural. A linear ditch was located between 7m and 14m thorough which a slot was dug showing that the ditch had a recut. Ditch 18 measured 0.65m wide and 0.40m deep and its light grey brown silty clay fill (76) was cut by 19. This measured 1.10m wide and 0.40m deep and its mid grey brown silty clay fill (77) contained 27 sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and three pieces of animal bone.

Trench 34 (Figs 8 and 11)

This trench measured 26.50m in length and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.30m of topsoil overlying natural chalk. A ditch was located at the south-western end of the trench through which a slot (15) was dug showing it to measure 1.15m wide and 0.15m deep. Its mid grey brown sandy silt fill (157) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 35 (Figs 8 and 11)

This trench measured 26.50m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying chalk natural. Two linear terminal features were observed in this trench. Gully terminus 16 measured 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep and its mid yellow brown sandy silt fill (155) did not contain any dating evidence. A soil sample <7> was taken but again did not produce any finds. Ditch terminus 17 measured 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep and its fill of mid grey brown sandy silt fill (156) did not produce any finds, nor did a soil sample <8>.

Trench 43 (Figs 8 and 11)

This trench measured 26.00m and 0.30m deep and its stratigraphy comprised 0.25m of topsoil overlying chalk natural. Two pits were located between 17m and 25m. Pit 20 was a square cut feature, interpreted as a possible pit. The slot dug into it measured 2.00m wide and 0.30m deep. Its mid grey brown sandy silt fill (78) did not contain any dating evidence and no finds were recovered from a soil sample <10>. Pit 21 measured 1.19m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained two fills, neither of which contained any finds. Upper fill 79 was a mid grey brown sandy silt, from which a soil sample <11> was taken, and basal fill 80 was a light grey brown sandy silt.

Trench 44 (Figs 8 and 12)

This trench measured 25.00m in length and 0.30m deep and its stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.30m deep overlying chalk natural. This trench contained three ditches, two gullies and a pit. Ditches 14, 23 and pit 22 were all intercutting features through which a slot was dug in order to determine a relationship. Ditch 14 measured 0.45m deep and contained three fills (81, 82 and 83), none of which produced any dating evidence. Its relationship with pit 22 could also not be determined. The pit measured 0.60m deep and contained two fills. Fill 84 was a dark brown clayey silt and 85 was a pale grey chalky silt, neither of which produced any dating evidence. The pit was cut by ditch 23, which measured 1.10m wide and 0.56m deep. Its mid grey brown clayey silt fill (86), from which a soil sample <2> was taken, also did not contain any finds. Gully 25 was located at the northern end of the trench thorough which a slot was dug showing it to measure 0.30m wide and 0.17m deep. Its mid reddish brown clayey silt fill (87) did not contain any finds. Gully 26 and Ditch 27 were not excavated.

Trench 46 (Figs 8 and 13)

This trench measured 25.60m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy comprised 0.30m of topsoil overlying chalk natural. A possible droveway or trackway was observed in this trench consisting of a linear hollow (29) flanked by two gullies (28, 30). Gully 28 measured 0.38m wide and 0.25m and contained two fills. 99 was a mid

reddish brown clayey silt and 150 was light reddish brown clayey silt. Neither of these contained any dating evidence. Ditch 29 measured 4.00m wide and 0.40m deep. This contained two fills with 151 being a dark reddish brown clayey silt and 152 a mid reddish brown clayey silt. Neither of these produced any dating evidence. Gully 30 measured 0.65m wide and 0.30m deep. Its light reddish brown clayey silt fill (153) did not produce any finds.

Trench 47 (Figs 9 and 12)

This trench measured 25.50m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy comprised 0.30m of topsoil overlying chalk natural. The possible droveway was also evident in this trench although only one gully appeared in this trench. A slot was dug into the gully which measured 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep. Its mid grey brown silty clay fill (94) did not contain any finds. The slot into hollow 37 measured 2.20m wide and 0.15m deep. Its fill (95) of mid brown grey silty clay did not produce any dating evidence.

Trench 49 (Figs 9 and 12)

This trench measured 25.40m in length and 0.40m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.25m deep overlying 0.15m of mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil. This overlay chalk natural. A gully and a ditch were evident in this trench between 9.30m and 17.70m from the western end. A slot (31) was dug into the gully showing it to measure 0.57m wide and 0.15m deep. Its light brown silty clay fill (88) contained two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. Slot 32 was dug into the ditch showing it to measure 1.12m wide and 0.53m deep and contained two fills. Its secondary fill (89) was a light brown silty clay that contained six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and its primary fill (90) was a pale grey brown silty clay. This did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 50 (Figs 9 and 12)

This trench measured 25.60m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying chalk natural. A gully was located at 16m from the southern end. A slot (24) was dug across this showing it to be 0.65m wide and 0.40m deep. Its mid yellow brown sandy silt fill (75) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 51 (Figs 9 and 13)

This trench measured 25.20m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy was topsoil 0.30m deep overlying chalk natural. The possible droveway was also evident in this trench. A slot (34) was dug across the gully showing it to measure 0.75m wide and 0.41m deep. Its light brown grey silty clay fill (92) did not contain any finds. The hollow had a slot (35) dug into it showing it to measure 3.00m wide and 0.20m deep. Its mid grey brown silty clay fill (93) contained three sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and three pieces of animal bone.

Trench 55 (Fig 9)

This trench measured 26.40m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying chalk natural. The droveway was again evident in this trench (33) but was not dug this instance.

Trench 57 (Figs 9 and 12)

This trench measured 26.60m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying chalk natural. A gully was located at 16m from the south-western end. A slot (38) was dug across it showing it to measure 0.56m wide and 0.23m deep. Its mid yellow brown sandy silt fill (96), from which a soil sample <12> was taken, which did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 63 (Figs 9 and 12; Pls 3 and 6)

This trench measured 26.40m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy comprised 0.30m of topsoil overlying chalk natural. The highly plough damaged remains (109 sherds) of an urn of Late Bronze Age date were identified at 16.50m from the south-western end (Pl. 6). This was set into a shallow depression (39) 0.40m in diameter and 0.07m deep. A sample <3> was taken of the remaining internal fill of the urn, which contained further pottery.

Trench 70 (Figs 9 and 12)

This trench measured 25.50m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.30m deep overlying chalk natural. A ditch was located between 21m and 23m from the southern end. A slot (41) across it showed it to measure 2.00m wide and 0.75m deep. Its mid grey brown sandy clayey silt fill (159) contained two cattle teeth and a piece of struck flint. A soil sample <14> was also taken but no other finds were recovered.

Trench 75 (Figs 9 and 12)

This trench measured 26.00m in length and 0.30m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying chalk natural. A possible gully was identified at 10m from the western end. A slot (40) was dug across it that showed it to measure 0.75m wide and 0.50m deep. Its mid brown silty clay fill (158), from which a sample <13> was also taken, did not produce any dating evidence.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

The trenches yielded 162 sherds (1530g) of pottery from 12 contexts: a further 18 sherds (48g) of pottery were retrieved from sieved environmental samples. Fieldwalking of the site yielded a further 26 fragments (158g) of pottery. The bulk of the excavated sherds are of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date, with a few sherds suggesting that regular occupation commenced during the Middle Iron Age.

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with inbuilt metric graticule in order to identify the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions and seven numbered fabric series were drawn up with the prefixes LBA, MIA, LIA, R, A, M and PM for Late Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Roman, Amphorae, Medieval and Post-Medieval respectively (Appendix 3a). None of the assemblages are large enough for further quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975)

Where possible, the equivalent Silchester codes (Timby 2000) are put in brackets at the ends of fabric descriptions in Appendix 3a.

The Assemblages

?Late Bronze Age

Possible pottery of this period is restricted to a single truncated urn in coarse calcined flint tempered fabric LBA1 from the fill of pit 39 (context 154). The slightly-splayed foot of the vessel is often encountered on Late Bronze Age pots but the totally-blackened nature of the fabric is unusual and raises the possibility that this pot may be somewhat later in date and in a Late Iron Age/Pre-Flavian Silchester ware variant.

Iron Age

Much of the excavated pottery is of Middle-to-Late Iron Age in date and concentrated in features within the south centre of the field: there are useful small assemblages from ditches 8 (fill 63, 16 sherds) and 19 (fill 77, 21 sherds). Context 77 is of particular interest in that the assemblage includes a large abraded sherd from a Dressel 1B *amphora* of *c*.70–10 BC date in Campanian Black Sand fabric and eighteen sherds from two jars in calcined-flint tempered Silchester ware variants. These last-mentioned could be as late as AD60 in date.

Roman

Amounts of Roman pottery are small but include five coarse greyware jar sherds in fabric R2 from ditch fill 77: these, together with the Silchester ware sherds, indicate that this particular ditch continued to receive rubbish into the Roman period. None of the Roman sherds need be later than AD70.

The pottery from fieldwalking

The 26 sherds from field-walking are nearly all heavily abraded and of little intrinsic interest: they do, however, indicate that the area was under cultivation during the early Roman period and the 13th-19th centuries.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from seven contexts within the evaluated area. A total of 26 fragments of bone were present for analysis, weighing 130g (Appendix 4). The overall preservation of the remains was very poor, with all pieces highly fragmented. The surface preservation of the bone was also poor with general weathering to the external surface and frequent cortical bone etching by root activity.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements into categories based on size, not by species, into one of three categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the “large” size category, sheep/goat and pigs are represented in the “medium” size category, and there were no smaller animals (e.g. dog, cat etc.).

The minimum number of animals present in this assemblage was two, one large (cow) and one medium sized animal (sheep/goat). The cow individual was identified by the presence of loose teeth in contexts (63) and (159). Evidence of a sheep/goat was also identified by the presence of a loose tooth (context 61). The poor preservation hindered the retrieval of any further information from these remains.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising just five struck flints was recovered during the trenching phase of the evaluation as detailed in Appendix 5. These comprised four flakes and a scraper. All of these finds are residual in later contexts.

Burnt Flint by Andy Taylor

Twenty-seven pieces of burnt flint were recovered during the evaluation weighing a total of 1277g. These are detailed in Appendix 6.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

A small quantity of ceramic building material was recovered during the fieldwalking survey, with a total of 133g of ceramic building material (6 fragments) recovered. All but one of these are pieces of tile (Appendix 7).

Tiles

All but one of the ceramic building material fragments recovered are roof tile fragments, which were examined at x10 magnification. The fabric is uniformly sandy, with frequent small well-sorted quartz sand inclusions.

The fragments are fairly hard and well-fired, with no reduced cores. They are all orange red, although one is discoloured and blackened on one side. This appears to be post-deposition, as it is mainly on one flat side but is also present on the broken edges.

All fragments had a rough underside, indicating that they were made using a sanded mould, and they are 12–14mm thick. All three fragments are slightly abraded. No complete tiles were present, and although no fragments with peg holes were recovered they are likely to have been peg tiles. This type of tile was produced from the 13th to 19th century, and is not closely datable.

The brick fragment is of a very hard, well-fired fabric with occasional very small white (possibly limestone) inclusions. It is dark brown red, and one side has grey-green vitrification. It is more typical of a post-medieval (possibly industrial) type of brick, but cannot be closely dated.

Overall, the brick and tile assemblage recovered in the course of the fieldwalking survey is very modest. Although the tile fragments are not closely datable, in terms of form and fabric they are typical of tiles from the medieval and post-medieval periods. However, due to re-use and to their durable nature, both brick and tile fragments of earlier date are often found eventually discarded in later contexts.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay weighing 142g (11 fragments) was recovered from the fieldwalking survey, and it was examined under x10 magnification (Appendix 8). Typically, the fabric was slightly soft, evenly-fired fine clay with occasional sandy inclusions, and very occasional larger (2-3mm) flint inclusions. The colour was generally orange red, though examples of darker red hue were observed. No daub fragments with impressions of the

wooden wattles were identified with certainty. The majority of the fired clay was found in the form of very small fragments which could not be identified. However it is possible that some of the material represents very fragmented daub.

Environmental samples by Jo Pine

Fourteen soil sample flots were rapidly assessed for their environmental potential; examination made by hand lens at x10 magnification. None of the samples contained any charred cereal remains. Samples [5] 13(73), [9] 15 (157) , [10] 20 (78), [11] 13 (73) and [12] 38 (96) contained charred weed seeds but at low concentrations, and these features were also undated. Charcoal with potential for species identification was only found in sample [13] 40 (158) and this gully too was undated.

Conclusion

The evaluation has identified archaeological deposits mostly of Late Iron Age date, along with a smaller number of deposits of Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Early Roman date. Although numerous cropmarks were targeted by the trenches, many of these appear to be natural in origin. A clear area of high archaeological potential has been identified in a zone to the south centre of the site to the north of the former chalk pit (Fig. 6). This appears to represent a later Iron Age occupation site which probably continues use into Roman times. It was in this area also that the cropmarks were confirmed as being of archaeological origin. Elsewhere seemingly isolated features may represent localised areas of potential. Fieldwalking recovered only modest numbers of prehistoric struck flints suggesting no major earlier prehistoric occupation on the site, but clearly some use, either as manured farmland or small scale occupation. A modest cluster of Roman and Iron Age pottery was recorded for the environs of the Late Iron Age settlement.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	26.20	1.80	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m reddy brown silty clay subsoil; 0.35m+ chalk natural geology.
2	27	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m; topsoil; 0.30m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
3	25.50	1.80	0.50	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ chalk natural geology.
4	26.50	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
5	28.50	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
6	26.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
7	26.80	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk natural geology.
8	27.20	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk natural geology. Gully Terminus 1.
9	28	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
10	27.80	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
11	27.50	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk natural geology.
12	28	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+chalk natural geology.
13	26.40	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk natural geology.
14	25.80	1.80	0.28	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural.
15	26	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk natural.
16	24.50	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural.
17	27.40	1.80	0.90	0.00m-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.85m subsoil; 0.85m+ gravel natural.
18	26.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
19	25.60	1.80	W End; 0.80 E End; 0.30	West End; 0.00m-0.50m topsoil; 0.50m-0.75m subsoil, 0.75m+ gravel natural geology. East End; 0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Pit 2.
20	27.20	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
21	25.10	1.80	0.90	0.00m-0.45m topsoil; 0.45m-0.85m subsoil; 0.85m+ chalk and gravel natural geology. Pit 3.
22	25.40	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
23	26	1.80	0.80	0.00m-0.45m topsoil; 0.45m-0.75m subsoil, 0.75m+ chalk and gravel natural geology.
24	26	1.80	0.40	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ chalk natural geology.
25	25	1.80	0.70	0.00m-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ chalk and silty clay natural geology. Ditch 4.
26	24.20	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Pit 5; Ditch Terminus 11.
27	25.40	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
28	24.50	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk natural geology.
29	25.80	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Pits 6 and 9; Gully 7; Ditch 8. **Pl s1 and 4**
30	26.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk and silty clay natural geology. Ditch 10.
31	25	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Ditch 12.
32	26.40	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Gully 13.
33	26.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Ditches 18 and 19. **Pls 2 and 5**
34	26.50	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Ditch 15.
35	26.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk natural geology. Gully Terminus 16; Ditch Terminus 17.
36	26.20	1.80	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
37	26.50	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
38	26	1.80	0.3	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
39	25.6	1.80	0.3	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk natural geology.
40	26.30	1.80	0.3	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
41	26.20	1.80	0.3	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
42	25.40	1.80	0.35	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ chalk natural geology.
43	26	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology. Pits 20 and 21.
44	25	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Ditches 14, 23 and 27; Pit 22; Gullies 25 and 26.
45	25	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
46	25.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Gullies 28 and 30; Ditch 29.
47	25.50	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Gully 36; Ditch 37.
48	25.80	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
49	25.40	1.80	0.40	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ chalk natural geology. Gully 31; Ditch 32.
50	25.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Gully 24.
51	25.20	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Gully 34; Ditch 35.
52	26	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
53	25.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
54	26.40	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.3m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
55	26.40	1.80	0.3	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Ditch 33.
56	26.50	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
57	26.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Gully 38.
58	25.40	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
59	26.20	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
60	26	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
61	25.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
62	25.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
63	26.40	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Urn 39. **Pls 3 and 6**
64	26	1.80	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ chalk and clay natural geology.
65	26.30	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay and chalk natural geology.
66	25.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
67	25.20	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
68	24.60	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
69	25.70	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
70	25.50	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Ditch 41.
71	25	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
72	24.50	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
73	24.60	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
74	25	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
75	26	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology. Gully 40.
76	25	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
77	25.40	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
78	25.20	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
79	25.60	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ chalk and clay natural geology.
80	25	1.80	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ chalk natural geology.
81	25	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
82	25	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
83	24.80	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
84	25.20	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
85	25.80	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
86	25.60	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
87	24.90	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
88	25	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
89	32.40	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
90	84.30	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
91	27	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
92	19	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
93	14	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.
94	9	1.80	0.40	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ chalk and clay natural geology.
95	13.80	1.80	0.25	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
8	1	52, 53	Gully Terminus	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
19	2	54	Pit	Unknown	None
21	3	55	Pit	Unknown	None
25	4	56, 57	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
26	5	58, 59	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
26	11	69	Ditch Terminus	Unknown	None
29	6	60, 61, 66, 67	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
29	7	62	Gully	Unknown	None
29	8	63, 64	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
29	9	65	Pit	Unknown	None
30	10	68, 70	Ditch	Unknown	None
31	12	71, 72	Ditch	Unknown	None
32	13	73	Gully	Unknown	None
33	18	76	Ditch	Unknown	None
33	19	77	Ditch	Late Iron Age /Early Roman	Pottery
34	15	157	Ditch	Unknown	None
35	16	155	Gully Terminus	Unknown	None
35	17	156	Ditch Terminus	Unknown	None
43	20	78	Pit	Unknown	None
43	21	79, 80	Pit	Unknown	None
44	14	80–2	Ditch	Unknown	None
44	22	84, 85	Pit	Unknown	None
44	23	86	Ditch	Unknown	None
44	25	87	Gully	Unknown	None
44	26	97	Gully	Unknown	None
44	27	98	Ditch	Unknown	None
46	28	99, 150	Gully	Unknown	None
46	29	151, 152	Hollow	Unknown	None
46	30	153	Gully	Unknown	None
47	36	94	Gully	Unknown	None
47	37	95	Hollow	Unknown	None
49	31	88	Gully	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
49	32	89, 90	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
50	24	75	Gully	Unknown	None
51	34	92	Gully	Unknown	None
51	35	93	Hollow	Late Iron Age	Pottery
55	33	91	Ditch	Unknown	None
57	38	96	Gully	Unknown	None
63	39	154	Urn Cut	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
70	41	159	Ditch	Unknown	None
75	40	158	Gully	Unknown	None

APPENDIX 3: Pottery

Appendix 3a: Fabrics

?Late Bronze Age

LBA1.Handmade fabric with profuse <3.00 mm. crushed calcined-flint filler and rough smoothed surfaces

Middle Iron Age

MIA1. Carbon-soaked black with profuse <0.50 mm. crushed calcined-flint filler
MIA2. Brown-black with profuse <2.00 mm. crushed calcite filler
MIA3. Finer version with <1.00 mm. calcite and grog filler

Late Iron Age

LIA1. Carbon-soaked black with profuse<0.30 mm quartz-sand filler (mostly finer) and very sparse crushed angular <1.00 mm. white flint (SF3).
LIA2. Tournetted brown-black fabric with profuse 0.10<0.30 mm. quartz-sand filler and black ferrous inclusions.
LIA3. Carbon-soaked black fabric with mixed grit filler, including <1.00 mm. flint, calcite, grog, glauconite and quartz-sand (SGF1).
LIA4. Grog-tempered black fired brown externally with occasional additional <4.00 mm. fragments of fossil shell, chert and rock
LIA5. Carbon-soaked black with sparse <1.00 mm. flint and chaff impressions
LIA6A. Coarse grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabric (G1)
LIA6B. Very-fine grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabric (G1)
LIA6C. Similar but with additional sparse <1.00 mm. calcined flint (GF1)
LIA6D. Carbon-soaked black fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. quartz-sand and larger grog filler (G6)
LIA7A. Handmade carbon-soaked fabric with profuse <2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler. Smooth external slip rough pimply external surface. Silchester ware (F1)
LIA7B. Similar but rough externally as well as internally. Silchester ware (F1)

Roman Coarsewares.

R1A. Alice Holt greyware fabric A (S8/S17)
R1B. Alice Holt greyware fabric C
R2. Roman greyware fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler (S12)
R3. Greyware fabric fired flecky darker grey with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand and black ironstone filler

Amphorae.

A1. Campanian Black sand amphora fabric.

Medieval

MIA. Rough oxidized fabric with profuse <1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler
MIB. Rough oxidized fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

Post-Medieval

PM1A. Pink-brown earthenware with internal brown glaze
PM1B. Pink earthenware with external apple-green glaze

Appendix 3b: Catalogue

From excavated contexts.

Cut	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No. sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
1	52	MIA1		c.300-50BC	1	2	Abraded
		MIA2		c.300-50BC	1	1	Very abraded
				Residual	2	3g	Gully terminus
4	[56	LIA1	Jar	c.50BC-AD50	2	4g	Ditch slot
5	59	LIA1	Jar basal	c.50BC-AD50	1	10g	Pit. Abraded
6	60	LIA2	Jar	c.50BC-AD60	6	82g	Pit. Sl abraded
6	61	LIA6B	Jar shoulder	c.25BC-AD50	1	8	Sl.abraded
		R1A	Lagena rim	c.AD50-100	1	6	Fresh
		R4	Jar	c.AD50-150	1	12	Fresh
				c.AD43-60	3	26g	Pit
8	63	LIA7A	Bead-rim jar	c.AD1–60	10	69	Fresh. Timby 2000, 490
		LIA7B	Jar	c.AD1–60	3	10	
		LIA1		c.AD1–60	2	8	
		LIA2	Jar	c.AD1–43/50	1	42	Fresh
				c.AD1–43/50	16	129g	Ditch fill
8	64	LIA3	Jar	c.AD1–60	4	26g	Ditch fill
19	77	LIA1	Jar	c.AD1–60	2	28	Fresh
		LIA6D	Jar	c.25BC-AD50	1	15	Fresh
		LIA7A	Bead-rim jar	c.AD1–60	2	12	Fresh
		LIA7B	Storage-jar	c.AD1–60	16	91	Fresh
		R2	Grey	c.AD43-70	5	28	
		A1	Dressel 1B	c.70-10BC	1	142	Very abraded
				c.AD1–60	27	316g	Ditch fill
31	88	MIA3	?saucepan pot	c.300-50/0BC	2	2g	Fresh. Gully fill
32	89	LIA4	Jar	c.25BC-AD50	1	4	
		LIA5			5	7	Fresh
				Late Iron Age	6	11g	Ditch fill
35	93	LIA2	Closed	c.AD1–60	1	8	Sl.abraded
		LIA6C	Closed	c.AD43-60	2	6	Fresh
				c.AD43-60	3	14g	Ditch fill
39	154	LBA1	Urn	c.1500-1000BC	92	907g	Truncated.
Total	Total				162	1530g	

From environmental samples

Cut	*Deposit*	*sample*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No . sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
39	154	3	LBA1	Urn	c.1500-1000BC	17	47g	
17	156	8	R2		Early Roman	1	1g	Abraded pellet
	Total					18	48g	

From fieldwalking

NGR (SU)	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No. sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
59370 48550	M1B	Cooking-pot	c.AD.1250-1370	1	6g	Abraded
59380 48640	LIA6A		c.25BC-AD.50	1	4g	Very abraded
59410 48590	PM1A	Open form	c.1700-1900	1	9g	
59430 48500	R1A		c.AD.50-250	6=1	11g	Fresh
59460 48630	M1A	Cooking-pot	c.1150-1300	1	5g	Abraded
59460 48590	R1B		c.50-250	1	3g	Very abraded
59470 48540	R1A	Jars	c.50-250	2	10g	Abraded
59470 48480	R1B	Closed form	c.50-250	1	4g	Abraded
59470 48520	R1A		c.50-250	2	4g	Abraded
59480 48600	PM1B	Closed form	c.1500-1700	1	14g	Abraded
59490 48510	R1A	Jar	c.50-250	2	5g	Abraded
59490 48450	PM1A		c.1700-1900	1	4g	
59520 48640	PM1A		c.1700-1900	1	3g	
59560 48570	R1B		c.50-250	1	10g	Very abraded
59560 48620	PM1B		c.1500-1700	1	31g	Very abraded
59640 48485	LIA6A	Jar	c.25BC-AD.50	1	17g	Very abraded
59660 48520	LIA6B		c.25BC-AD.50	1	6g	Very abraded
59730 48680	R3	Jar	c.AD1-100	1	12g	Abraded
Total				26	158g	

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Animal Bone

Cut	*Deposit*	*No. frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Cattle*	*Large*	*Sheep/goat*	*Medium*	*Unidentified*
6	60	4	38	-	4	-	-	-
6	61	1	4	-	-	1 (tooth)	-	-
8	63	12	58	12 (teeth)	-	-	-	-
13	73	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
19	77	3	8	-	-	-	3	-
35	93	3	12	-	3	-	-	-
41	159	2	8	2 (teeth)	-	-	-	-
	Total	26	130	-		-		

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Struck Flint

5A Fieldwalking finds

NGR (SU)	Intact flakes	Broken flakes	Broken narrow flakes	Cores	Other types
59310 48530	1				
59310 48500		1(denticulate?)			
59320 48560	1				
59340 48550		1			
59370 48550		1			
59380 48600	1	1			
59380 48640	1				
59400 48550	1				
59400 48520		1			
59410 48510	1				
59410 48570	1				
59430 48480	1				
59430 48740		1			
59430 48630	1				
59440 48730	1				
59460 48690		1			
59460 48710	2	1			
59490 48710		1			
59490 48580	1				
59490 48570	1				
59500 48680	1				
59500 48570		1			
59510 48600			1		
59530 48650		1			
59540 48510	1				
59560 48570	1				
59560 48610	1				
59580 48540		1			
59580 48580		1			
59580 48630	1				
59580 48470				1	
59590 48460		1			
59590 48490	1				
59590 48580	1				
59590 48500	1				
59600 48460	1				
59600 48450	1				
59620 48490		1			
59620 48580	1				
59620 48560	1	1			
59630 48510	1				Scraper
59630 48570	1				
59640 48450		1			
59650 48570	1				
59650 48590	1				
59660 48520	2				
59660 48570		1			
59670 48590		1			
59670 48580				1	
59690 48510		1			
59690 48500					Scraper
59700 48580		1			
59700 48450	1				
59710 48520	1				
59710 48530		1			
59710 48590	1				
59730 48540				1	
59740 48440	1(modern)				
59750 48550	2 (1 plough struck)				
59790 48520	1				
59750 48560	1				

5B) excavation

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*
19	77	Scraper
35	93	3 Flakes
41	159	Flake

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Area*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
1	52	Gully Terminus	Tr 8	18	665
6	60	Pit	Tr 29	5	438
8	63	Ditch Slot	Tr 29	2	162
19	77	Ditch Slot	Tr 33	2	12

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

NGR (SU)	*B-T*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
59420 48470	tile	2	26
59450 48450	tile	1	24
59480 48550	tile	1	22
59670 48540	tile	1	46
59670 48495	tile	1	16
	Total	6	134

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of fired clay

NGR (SU)	*No*	*Wt (g)*
59400 48740	1	8
59400 48660	1	2
59420 48560	4	108
59420 48520	1	10
59480 48600	1	10
59520 48550	3	4
Total	11	142

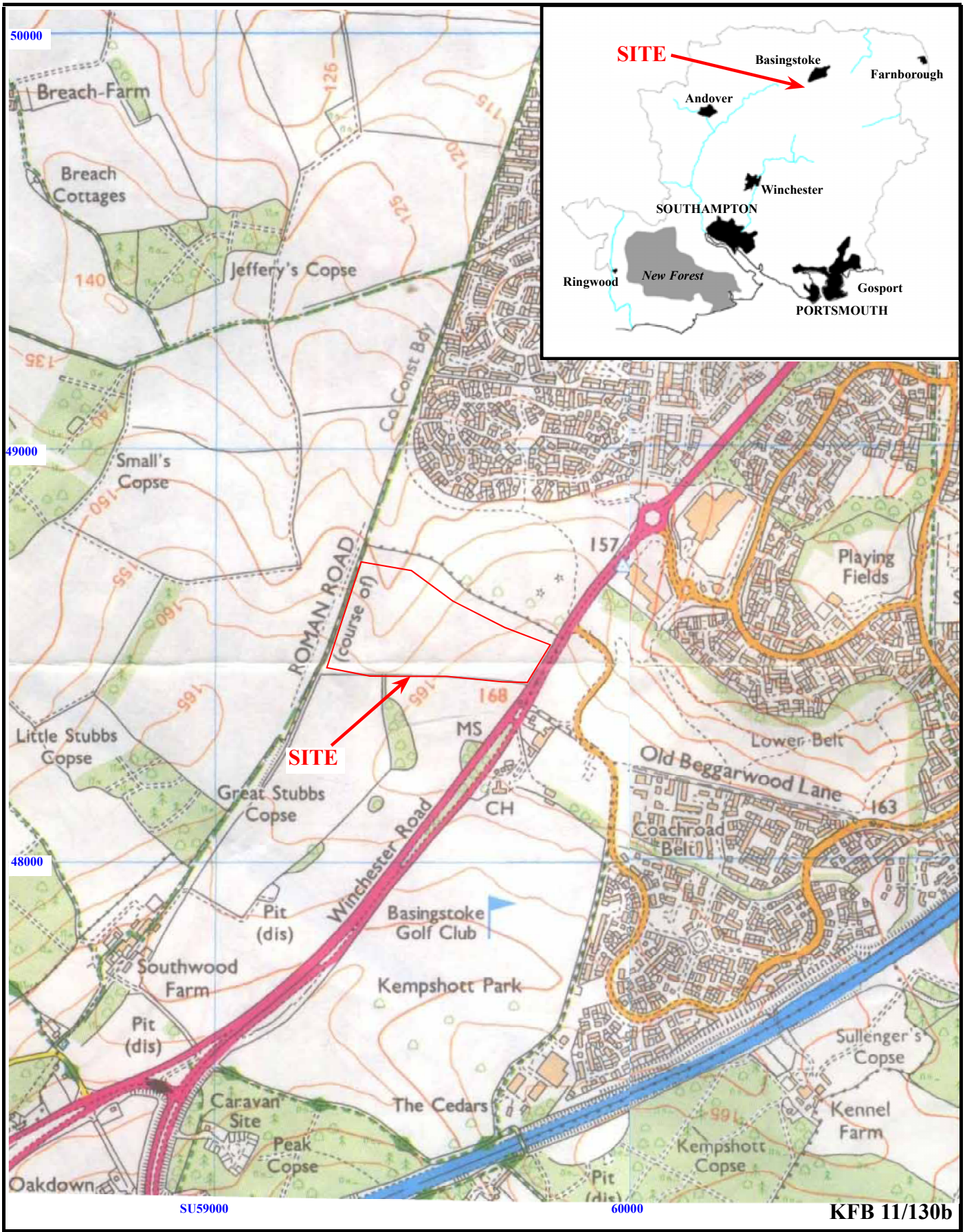

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Figure 1. Location of site within Basingstoke and Hampshire.

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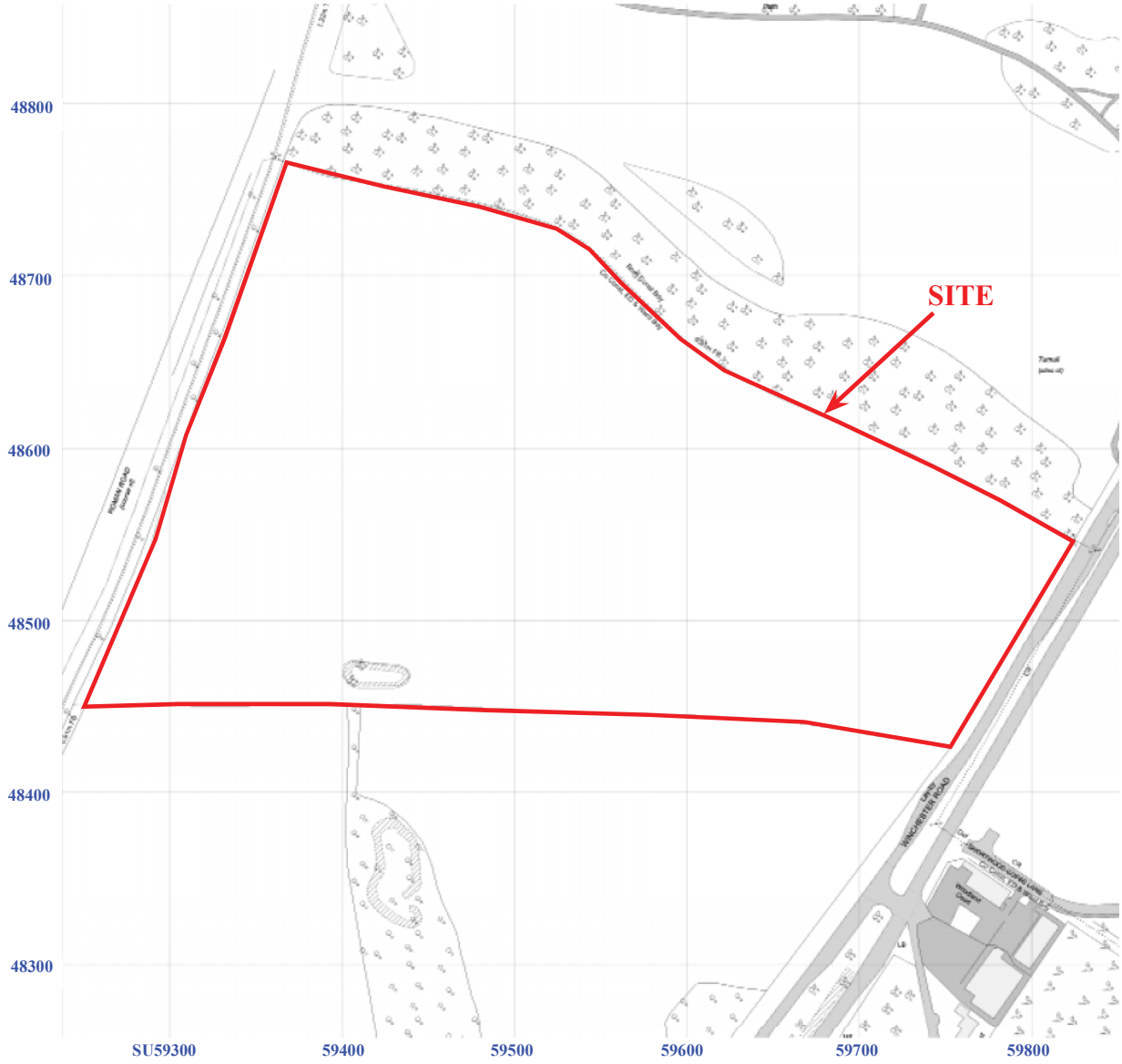

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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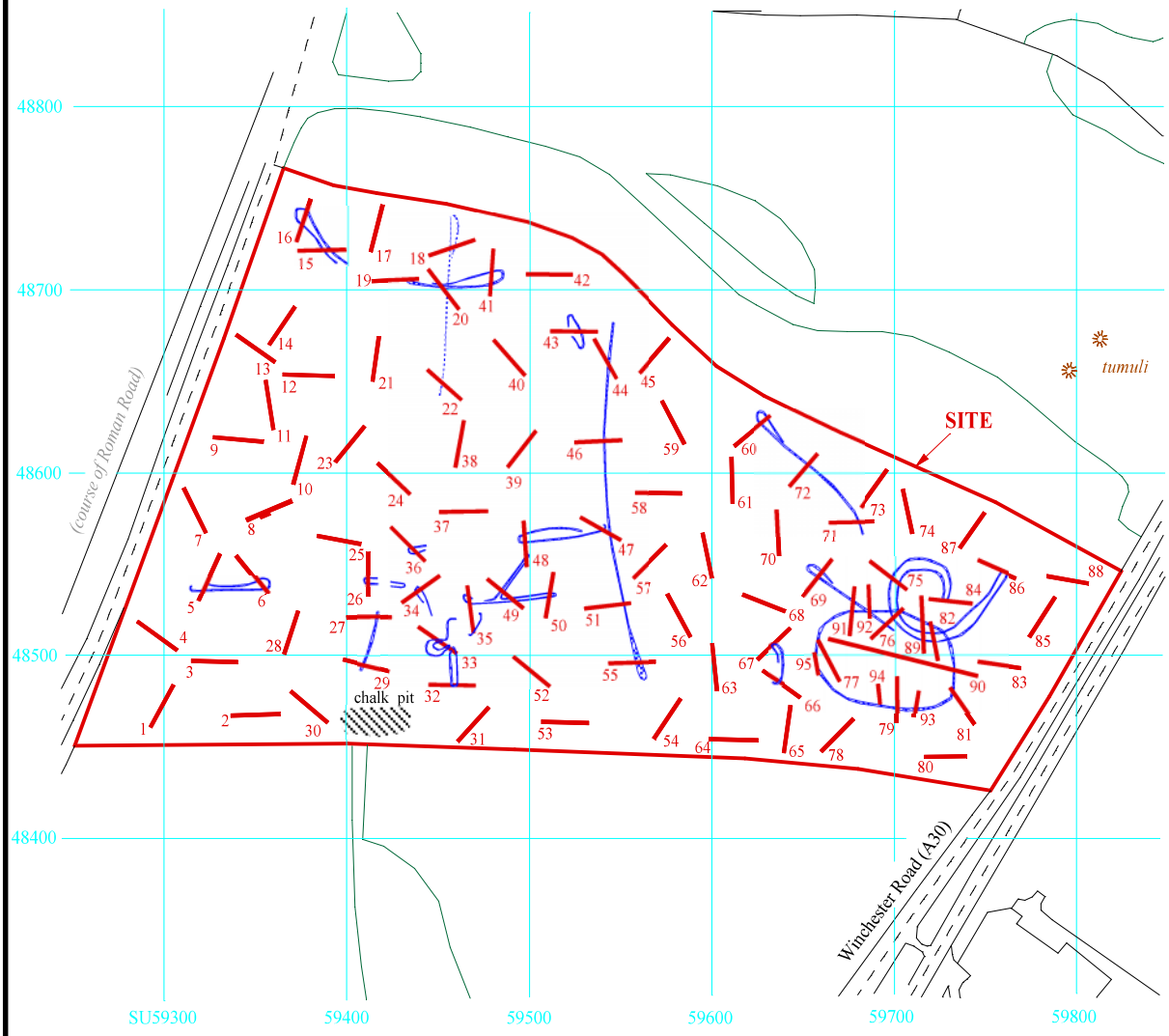

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Figure 3. Location of trenches, including cropmarks in blue according to the Hampshire Historic Environment Record

0 100m

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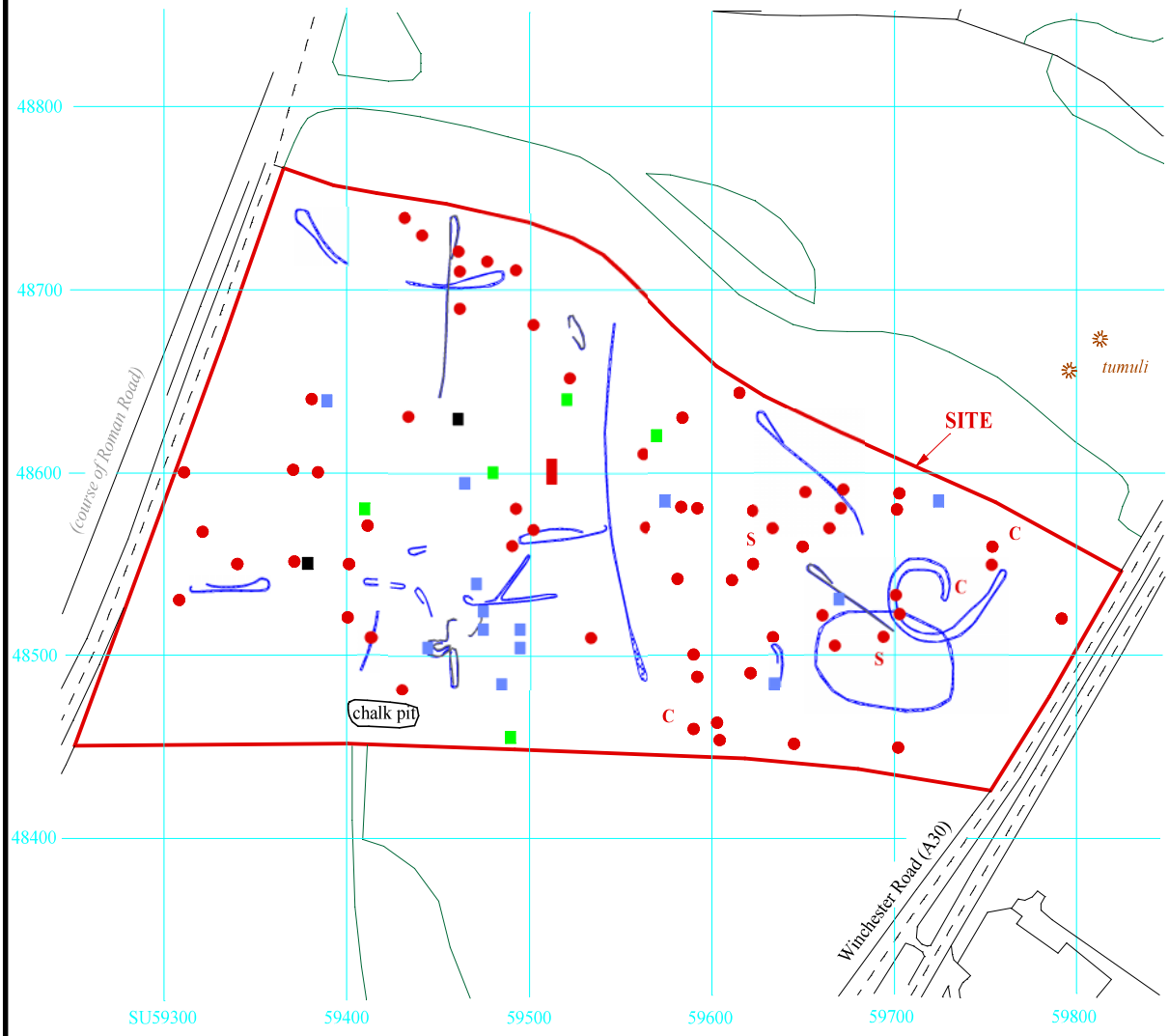

- Flake
- Narrow flake
- C Core
- S Scraper
- Late Iron Age/Roman Pottery
- Medieval Pottery
- Post-Medieval Pottery

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Figure 4. Fieldwalking finds in relation to copmarks.

0 100m

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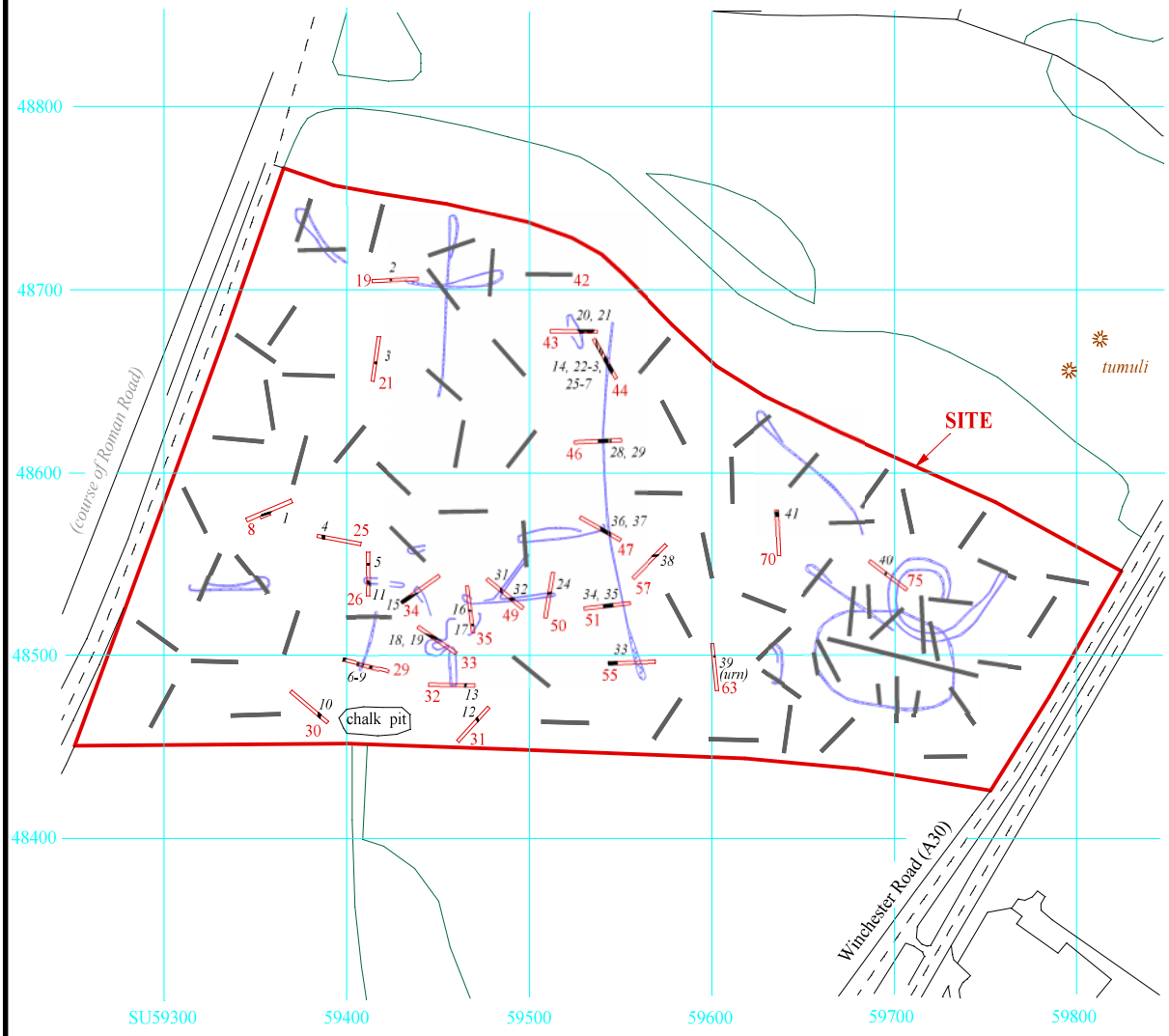

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Figure 5. Location of trenches, showing overall distribution of archaeological features and cropmarks.

0 100m

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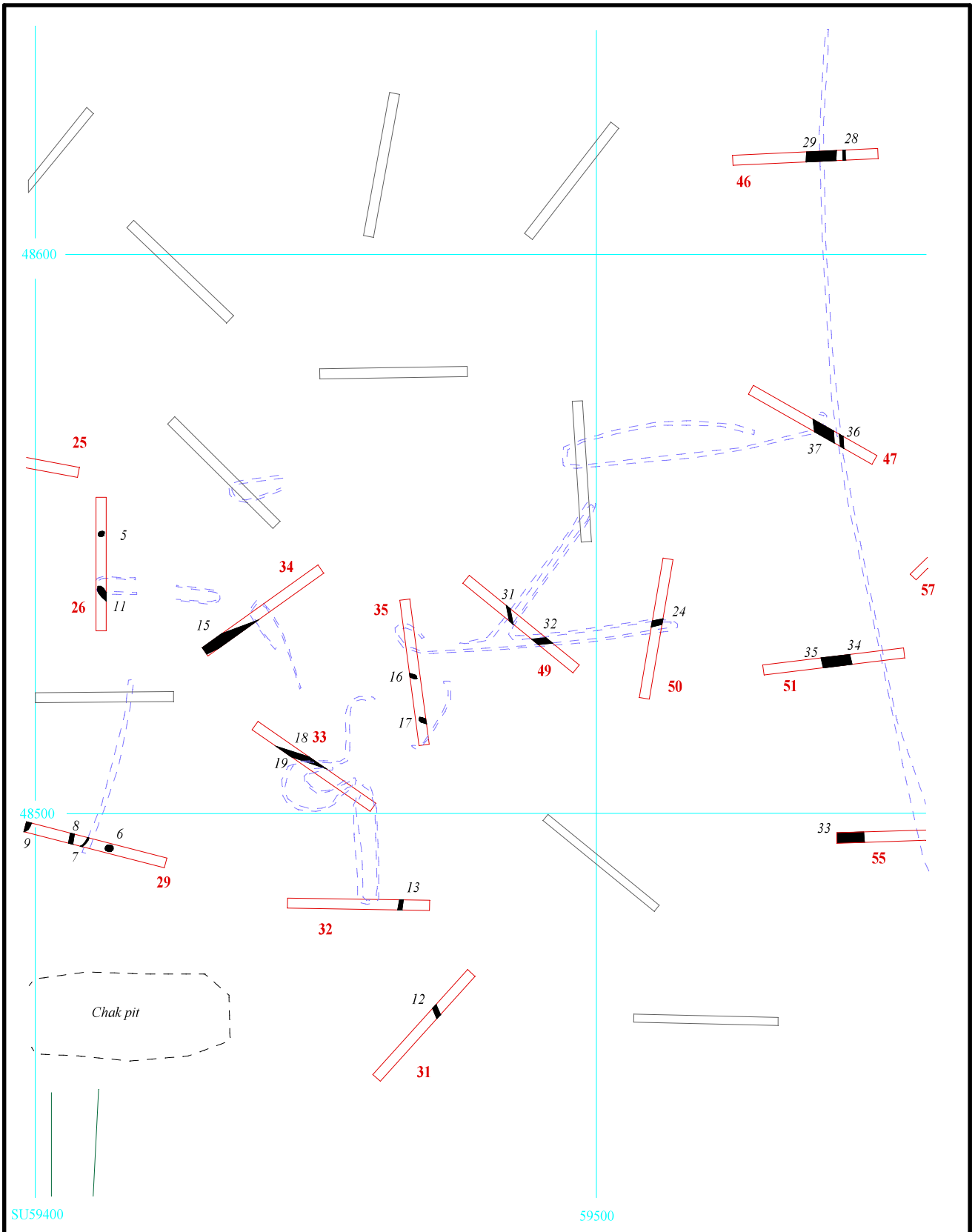

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Figure 6. Detail of trenches in the south central zone.

0 100m

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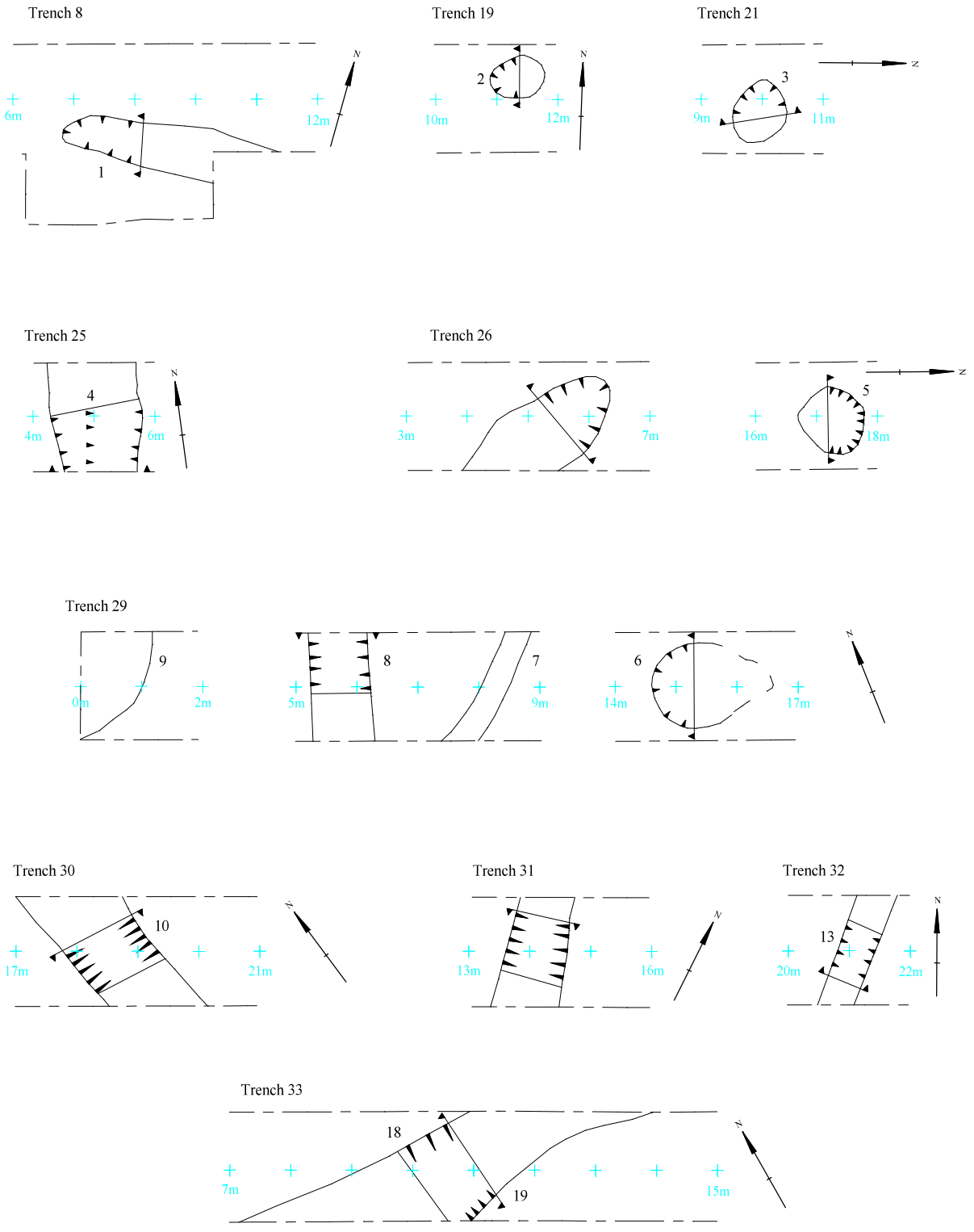

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Figure 7. Trench Plans

0 5m

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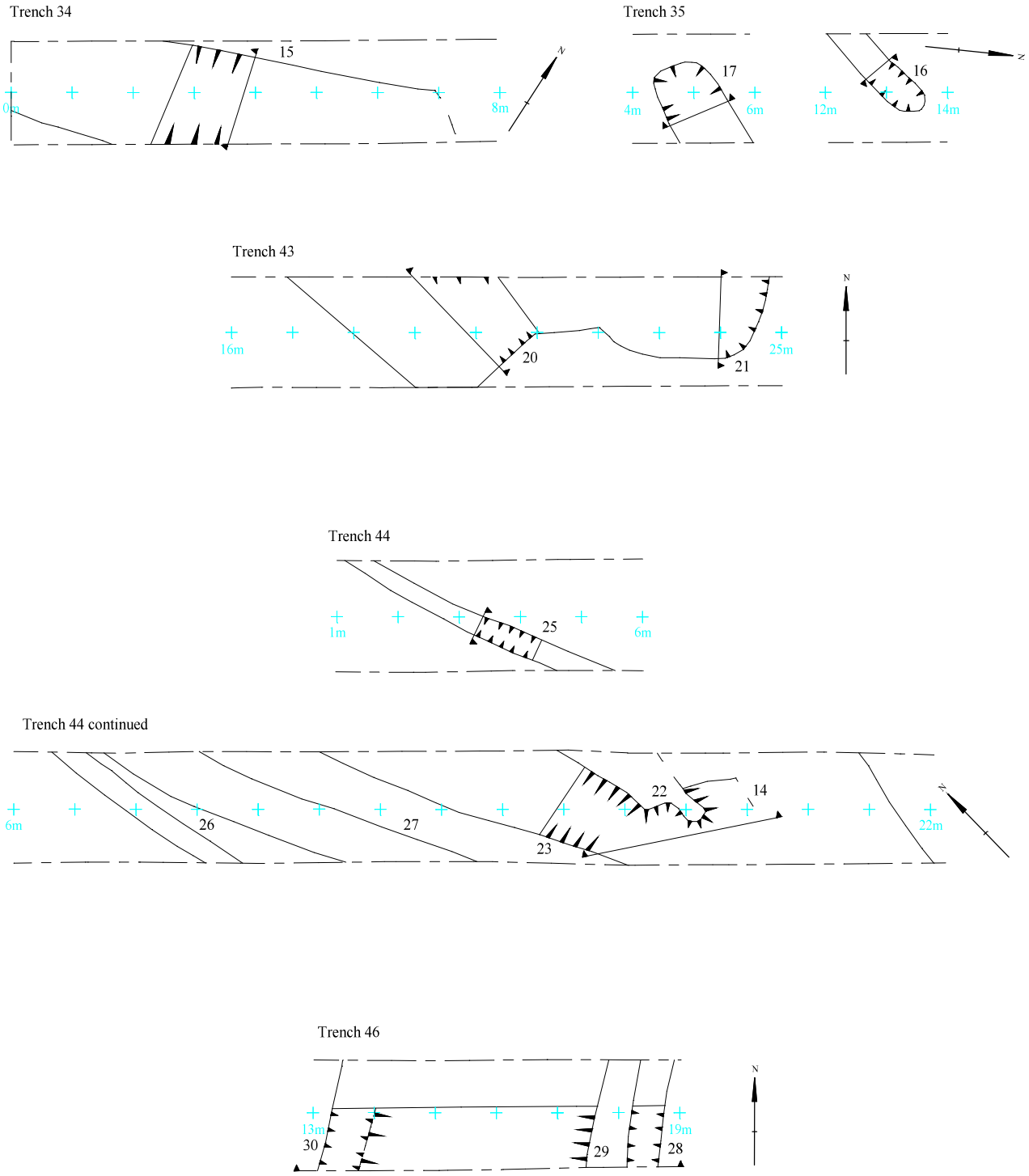

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Figure 8. Trench Plans (continued)

0 5m

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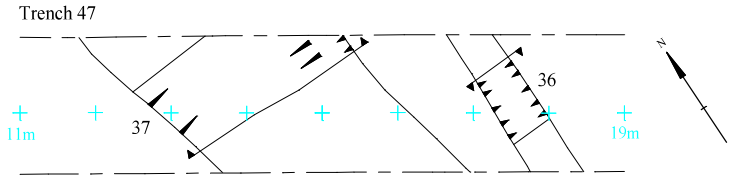

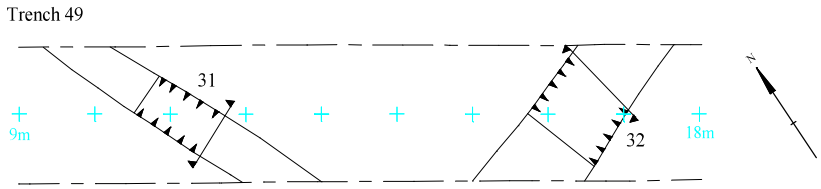

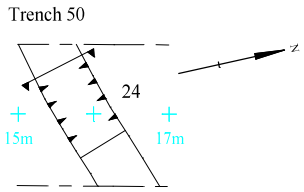

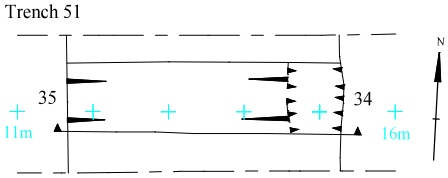

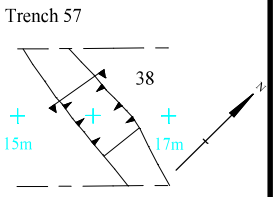

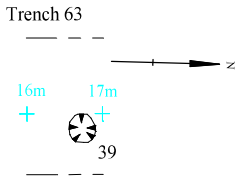

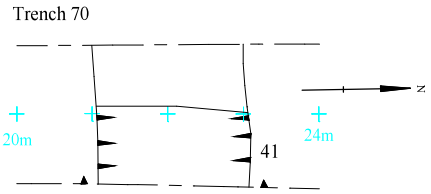

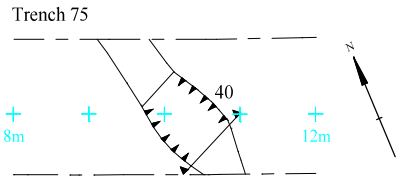

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Figure 9. Trench Plans (continued)

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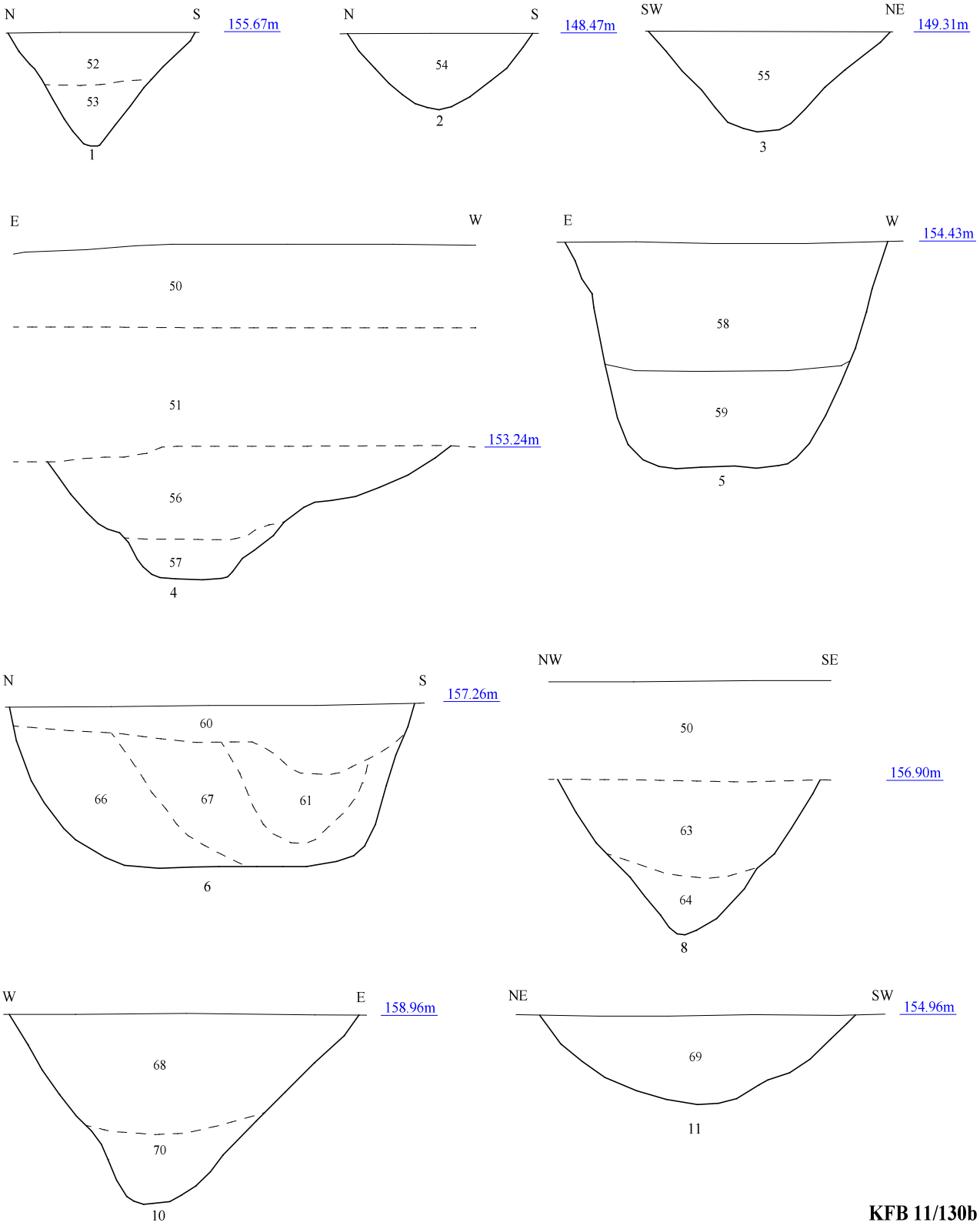

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Figure 10. Sections

0 1m

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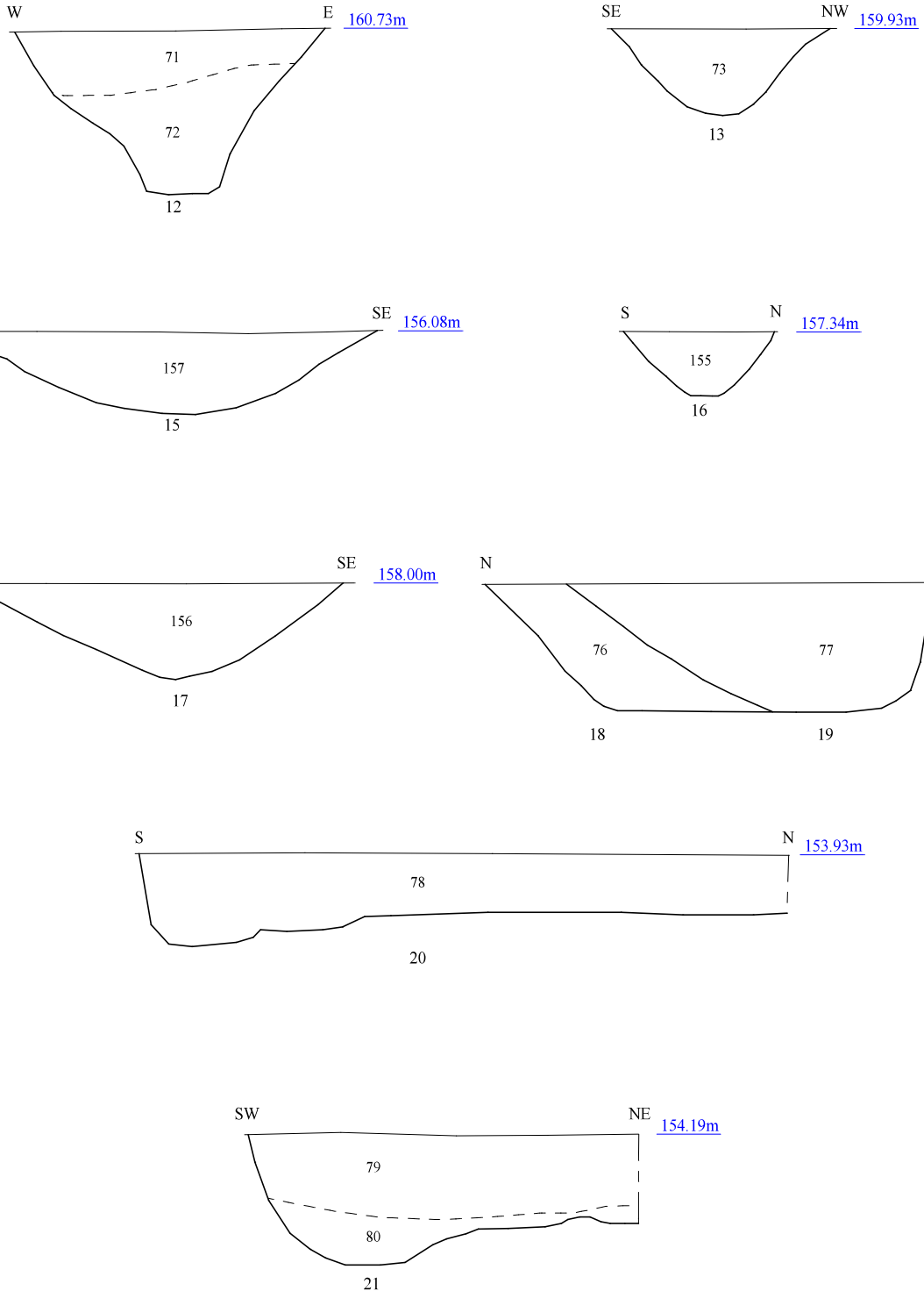

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Figure 11. Sections (continued)

0 1m

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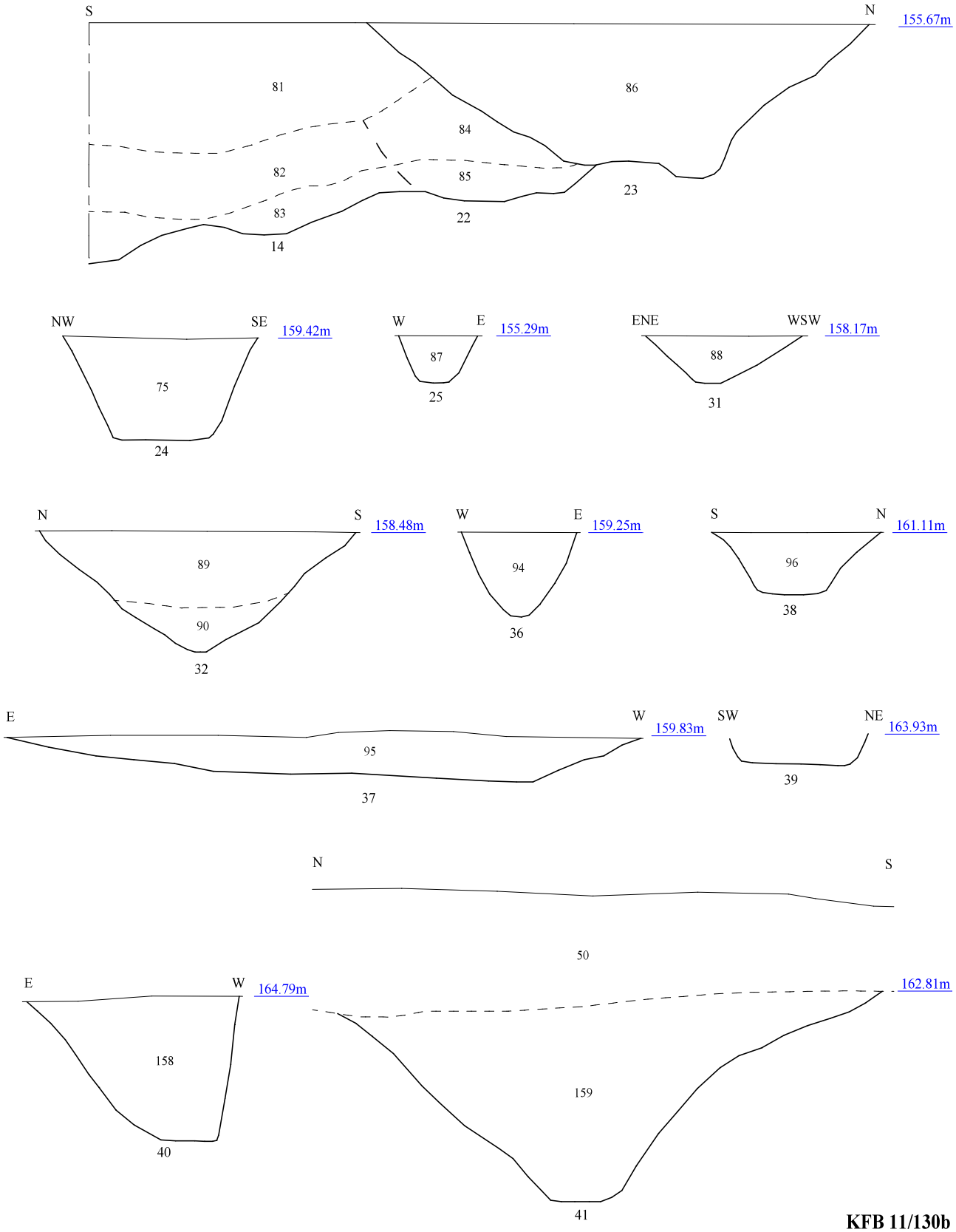

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Figure 12. Sections (continued)

0 1m

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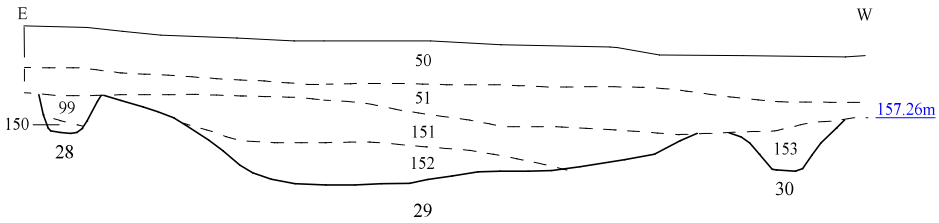

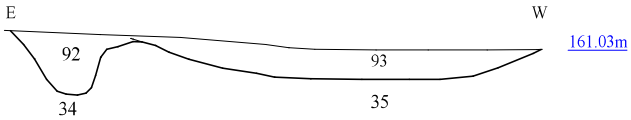

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Figure 13. Sections (continued)

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 29, looking west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 2. Trench 33, looking north west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 63, looking north, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 4. Trench 29, pit 6, looking east, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 29, ditch 8, looking north east, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 6. Trench 63, remnant of urn 154, looking north, Scale: 0.3m.

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Plates 5 and 6.

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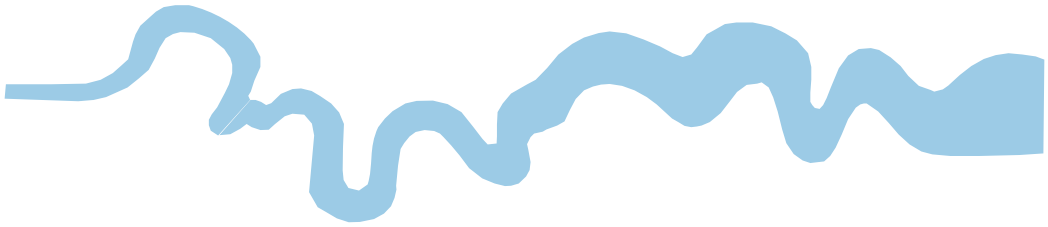
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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