

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land west of Odiham Road,
Riseley, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

**Site Code: BRR16/90
(SU 7217 6286)**

**Land west of Odiham Road,
Riseley, Hampshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for CALA Homes (Thames) Ltd**

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BRR 16/90

January 2018

Summary

Site name: Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7217 6286

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 15th-18th January 2018

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: BRR 16/90

Area of site: c.3.6 hectares

Summary of results: The evaluation has revealed archaeological deposits of both Early and Late Iron Age date on the site in several locations. The Early Iron Age may be represented by a single boundary(?) ditch whereas the Late Iron activity seems to comprise both an area of occupation and adjacent zones of fields or enclosures. A rectilinear cropmark enclosure and linear feature were not located by the trenching. Parts of the site are considered to have high archaeological potential.

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

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 30.01.18
	Steve Preston ✓ 30.01.18

Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley, Hampshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 16/90b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land west of Odiham Road, Riseley, Hampshire (SU 7217 6286) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Hannah Russell of CALA Homes (Thames) Ltd, CALA House, 54 The Causeway, Staines-Upon-Thames, Surrey, TW18 3AX.

A resolution to grant planning permission (16/02989/OUT) has been gained from Hart District Council to develop the site for new housing. The consent is expected to include a condition relating to archaeology. A field evaluation by means of trial trenching has therefore been requested in order to provide information on the archaeological potential of the site and to inform the formulation of a mitigation strategy if required.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist with Hampshire County Council, advisers to the District on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor and Steve Crabb between 15th and 18th January 2018 and the site code is BRR 16/90. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south of village of Riseley in Berkshire but in fact lies in Hampshire. It comprises an irregular parcel of land covering an area of approximately 3.6ha. It is bounded by a wooded area intersected by the projected line of a Roman road known as the Devil's Highway and the grounds of residential property Duke's Field Cottage to the north, Odiham Road to the east and Basingstoke Road (B3349) to the south and west. It currently comprises a single grassed field that has been used for grazing cows (Fig. 2). The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay with Bagshot Formation sands (BGS 2000), which were observed across the site, and it lies at a height of c. 61m above Ordnance Datum on the eastern side sloping up to 70m AOD in the west.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Baljkas 2016). In summary the site lies in an area where a number of sites and finds of Roman date are recorded in both counties' Historic Environment Records. An extensive roadside settlement is present to the west (Ford 1997). More specifically the projected line of the Roman road (known locally as the Devil's Highway) from Silchester to Staines and London forms the northern boundary of the site with the possibility of Roman roadside settlement or burials being present. Aerial photography has also revealed the presence of a rectangular enclosure on the site, as yet of unknown date, but not corresponding with any map data. There are other linear cropmarks to the south (Fig. 2).

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 research 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 is any Roman settlement on the site;
- to determine the nature of the cropmark enclosure recorded for the site; and
- to inform a strategy for mitigation if required.

A total of 38 trenches, each measuring 25m long and 2m wide were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision and all spoilheaps were monitored for finds. Certain or probable archaeological features were to be cleaned by hand and sufficient of these would be excavated or sampled to satisfy the aims of the brief. All spoil heaps were monitored for finds.

Results

The trenches were dug as close as possible to their intended locations and measured between 24m and 32.10m long and between 0.27m and 0.55m deep.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The stratigraphy in all of the trenches consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil above natural geology with trenches 1-9 overlying clay natural and the remainder having a gravelly clayey sand natural.

Trenches 6, 9, 11 and 12 were all dug in order to determine the presence of a cropmark visible in aerial photographs, appearing to show an enclosure. However, no evidence of any feature associated with this could be identified. Only the trenches containing potential archaeological features are described in detail below.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 5)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 32.10m long and 0.45m deep. It revealed stratigraphy of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying clay natural. A linear feature was located between 1.40m and 6.60m from the west end of the trench, into which a slot was dug that showed it to be two ditches. Ditch 10 measured 1.30m wide and 0.35m deep. Its mid red brown grey sandy silt fill (63) did not contain any finds and it was found to cut the terminal of gully 11. The feature also continued into trenches 9 and 10. Gully terminus 11 measured 0.15m deep and its mid brown grey silty sand fill (64) did not contain any finds. Also in this trench, between 19m and 23m a gully was observed into which a slot (12) was dug measuring 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep. Its light brown grey sandy silt fill (65) again did not produce any finds. None of these features corresponded with the location of the cropmark.

Trench 9 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls. 1 and 5)

This trench was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 26m long, 0.35m deep and consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.12m of subsoil overlying silty clay natural. A ditch was observed between 13.80m and 16.80m into which a slot (9) was dug, which measured 1.60m wide and 0.61m deep. Its pale grey brown sandy silt fill (62) did not produce any finds. This is likely to be a continuation of the feature observed in trenches 6 and 10 and although it is reasonably close to the location of the cropmark enclosure, is not believed to relate to the latter.

Trench 10 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned NE-SW and measured 25m long, 0.37m deep and the stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of subsoil overlying silty clay natural. The ditch seen in trenches 6 and 9 was also observed in this trench, between 21m and 22.30m, into which a slot (8) was dug. This measured 1.30m wide, 0.36m deep and its mid brown grey sandy silt fill (61) did not produce any finds.

Trench 19 (Figs 3 and 5)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 26m long, 0.45m deep and showed 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.17m of subsoil overlying clayey sand and gravel natural. A linear feature was observed at 5m into which a slot was

dug that showed the gully (6) to have been cut by a pit (5). Pit 5 measured 0.86m wide and 0.21m deep but its pale grey brown sandy silt fill (58) did not produce any finds. Gully 6 was 0.18m deep and its pale yellow grey sandy silt fill (59) contained 25 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 20 (Figs 3 and 5)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25.30m long, 0.45m deep and consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying silty clay and gravel natural. A pit (7) was noted at 21m, on the trench edge, which was dug to a depth of 0.34m. Its mid brown grey sandy silt fill (60) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 25 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls. 3, 6 and 7)

This trench was aligned approximately ENE-WSW and measured 24m long, 0.35m deep and consisted of 0.15m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of subsoil overlying sandy silt natural. A pit (13) was located at 2.50m which measured 0.78m wide and 0.15m deep. Its mid grey brown sandy silt fill (66) produced 48 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and three pieces of fired clay. At 3.50m was a posthole (14) which measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.16m deep. Its light grey brown sandy silt fill (67) contained two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Between 3.70m and 12m was large feature into which a slot (15) was dug measuring 0.17m deep. This contained a mid grey brown sandy silt fill (68) that produced 34 sherds of pottery, 21 pieces of fired clay and 400g of burnt flint. This was found to covering three possible postholes (16–18). Posthole 16 measured 0.25m in diameter, 0.10m deep, although its dark grey black fill (69) did not contain any finds. Posthole 17 measured 0.15m wide and 0.07m deep but its mid brown grey sandy silt fill (70) did not contain any finds. Posthole 18 measured 0.20m wide, 0.10m deep and its mid brown grey fill (71) contained two sherds of pottery.

Trench 26 (Figs 3 and 5)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25.50m long, 0.47m deep and consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.25m of subsoil overlying silty clay and gravel natural. A ditch was noted between 4.50m and 7.60m into which a slot (4) was dug measuring 0.85m wide, 0.34m deep and it contained two fills (56 and 57). Upper fill 56 was a mid red brown silty sand and bottom fill 57 was a mottled light grey brown sand but this not contain any finds.

Trench 27 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls. 4 and 8)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.70m long, 0.40m deep and consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.17m of subsoil overlying sandy silt natural. A ditch was noted between 12.50m and 14.70m into which a slot (3) was dug measuring 0.95m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained two fills (54 and 55) with the upper fill 54 being a light grey brown sandy silt but this did not contain any finds. Bottom fill 55 was a pale yellow brown silty sand and contained 23 sherds of pottery and 256g of burnt flint.

Trench 33 (Figs 4 and 5)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25.70m long, 0.40m deep and consisted of 0.15m of topsoil overlying 0.22m of subsoil overlying sandy silt and gravel natural. A gully was located between 10.50m and 12.40m into which a slot (2) was dug measuring 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep. Its light grey brown mottled sandy silt fill (53) only produced a piece of burnt flint.

Trench 38 (Figs 4 and 5)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S and measured 25.20m long, 0.40m deep and consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.17m of subsoil overlying silty clay and gravel natural. A ditch was noted between 9m and 11.80m into which a slot (1) was dug measuring 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep. Its light brown grey sandy silt fill (52) did not contain any dating evidence.

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of some 133 sherds of coarseware pottery weighing 16514g and with an estimated vessel equivalence (EVE) of 0.77 (Appendix 3). Most of these date to the later Iron Age with at least one probable early Iron Age group. The assemblage was moderately well preserved with several instances of multiple sherds from single vessels although some sherds have surface accretions. The average sherd weight is 11.9 g. Accompanying the pottery are three fragments of fired clay (12 g).

The assemblage was sorted macroscopically into fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present in the clay, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. The fabric codes adopted follow the system recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research group (PCRG 1997). The entire assemblage was

quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. In addition rims were measured for diameter and percentage present for the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) (Orton *et al.* 1993).

Gully [6] in Trench 19 produced 26 sherds probably from a single vessel. The jar has a finger-tipped rim and at least one bodysherd has a fingernail impression. The vessel has a brown, fine sandy fabric with sparse, calcined, flint inclusions (SAFL1).

The remainder of the assemblage appears to come from a single phase of occupation dating to the later Iron Age. All the pottery was concentrated in trenches 25 and 27. The range of fabrics and forms is very limited. Two main fabric groups have been defined: flint-tempered and sandy. A coarser flint-tempered ware (FL1) dominates accounting for 60% (count) which is closely affiliated to Silchester ware. Also present is a finer flint-tempered ware (FL2) which features a burnished saucepan-style pot from ditch [3]. The sandy wares feature a beaded rim jar.

Discussion

The later Iron Age pottery at Odiham Road, Riseley is typical of wares already documented from the area and probably pre-dates the later Iron Age material found at Silchester. The almost complete absence of grog-tempered ware, dominance of flint-tempered ware and the saucepan pot suggest a date earlier in the 1st century BC, although this could be a quirk of the moderately small sample. The group from Tr 27 ditch [3] may be slightly earlier than the material recovered from Trench 25. Middle to later Iron Age activity was previously documented at Riseley Farm (Lobb and Morris 1993) which clearly extended into the 1st century AD. No early Iron Age wares came from Riseley Farm and conversely, apart from the group including the saucepan pot, a form which continues into the later Iron Age, there are no Middle Iron Age wares at Odiham Road.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay weighing 1263g (21 fragments) was hand collected during the excavation. It was all recovered from a single context, a shallow feature (pit or spread) 15 (68) and was examined under x10 magnification.

The pieces were all of one fabric type, which comprised a medium to slightly soft fine clay with moderate poorly sorted sand and up to 5mm quartz and 10mm flint inclusions. The colour is medium orange red, with a black core indicating reducing (low oxygen) conditions during firing, and the flint inclusions are not finely cracked by exposure to very high temperatures, suggesting that the material was burnt as a relatively low temperature.

The form is amorphous and although some pieces have one smooth external side, no pieces were recovered which are suggestive of a particular category of clay object (such as loomweights). Although none of the recovered fragments have wattle impressions identifying them as daub or pieces of a structure such as an oven, it is likely that they represent this material. No further categories of fired clay object were identified.

Metalwork by Steven Crabb

A single ferrous nail was recovered from hollow 15. It measures 46mm long and has a rectangular head 15mm wide. It is not intrinsically datable more closely than to 'Roman or later'.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Ten samples were processed; taken from features excavated during the evaluation. These were sieved to 0.25mm and air dried and the resultant flots examined under a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x10.

Four indeterminate cereal grains were recovered from sample 2 from ditch 3 (55). Samples 2, 3, 4 and 10 respectively from ditches 3 and 4, gully 6 and pit 13 each contained large fragments of charcoal, which were of a size that have the potential to be identified to species.

Conclusion

The evaluation revealed archaeological deposits of either unknown date or Early and Late Iron Age. These were concentrated in three areas around trenches 6, 9 and 10, trench 19 and trenches 25, 26, 27 and 33. This identified linear features possibly representing enclosure or field boundaries as well as discrete pits and postholes in trench 25, which may represent occupation activity. The four trenches that were to target the possible enclosure identified from aerial photograph did not find any corresponding archaeological features. The field has been under pasture for some time and so it is unlikely that the anomaly could have been ploughed away by modern machinery. It may be a result of being mis-plotted or as a result of agricultural activity. Nevertheless areas of the site clearly have high archaeological potential.

References

- Baljkas, G, 2016, 'Land to the east of Odiham Road, Riseley, Hampshire, an archaeological desk-based assessment', Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 16/90, Reading
- BGS, 2000, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 268, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Ford, S, 1997, 'Loddon Valley (Berkshire) fieldwalking survey', *Berkshire Archaeol J* **75**, (for 1994–7), 11–33
- Lobb, S J, and Morris, E L, 1993, Investigations of Bronze Age and Iron Age features at Riseley Farm, Swallowfield, *Berkshire, Archaeol J*, **74** (for 1991-93) 37-68
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- PCRG, 1997, *The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies and guidelines for publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Gp, Occas papers nos **1** and **2** (revised)
- Orton, C, Tyers, P, and Vince, A, 1993, *Pottery in archaeology*, Cambridge Univ

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	26.50	2.50	0.45	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ clay natural.
2	25.80	2.50	0.45	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ clay natural.
3	27.00	2.50	0.50	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ clay natural.
4	26.50	2.50	0.27	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.24m subsoil; 0.24m-0.27m+ clay natural.
5	25.80	2.50	0.32	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m-0.32m+ clay natural.
6	32.10	2.50	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ clay natural. Ditch 10, Gullies 11 and 12.
7	26.00	2.50	0.30	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m-0.30m+ clay natural.
8	24.80	2.50	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ clay natural.
9	26.00	2.50	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.35m+ clay natural. Ditch 9. [Pls 1 and 5]
10	25.00	2.50	0.37	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.37m+ silty clay and gravel natural. Ditch 8. [Pl. 2]
11	25.60	2.50	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
12	25.70	2.50	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
13	24.70	2.50	0.55	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.55m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
14	26.00	2.50	0.50	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
15	25.50	2.50	0.37	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.37m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
16	25.00	2.50	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
17	25.80	2.50	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
18	26.00	2.50	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
19	26.00	2.50	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m-0.45m+ silty clay and gravel natural. Pit 5, Gully 6.
20	25.30	2.50	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ silty clay and gravel natural. Pit 7.
21	26.20	2.50	0.47	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.47m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
22	26.00	2.50	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
23	25.20	2.50	0.37	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.37m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
24	25.70	2.50	0.47	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.47m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
25	24.00	2.50	0.35	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ silty clay and gravel natural. Pit 13, Hollow 15, Postholes 14, 16, 17, 18. [Pls 3, 6 and 7]
26	25.50	2.50	0.47	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.47m+ silty clay and gravel natural. Ditch 4.
27	25.70	2.50	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.40+ silty clay and gravel natural. Ditch 3. [Pls 4 and 8]
28	25.00	2.50	0.33	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.33m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
29	26.50	2.50	0.47	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.47m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
30	25.60	2.50	0.30	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m-0.30m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
31	24.80	2.50	0.40	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
32	25.60	2.50	0.32	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.32m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
33	25.70	2.50	0.40	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.40m+ silty clay and gravel natural. Gully 2.
34	24.00	2.50	0.35	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
35	25.70	2.50	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
36	26.50	2.50	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
37	25.50	2.50	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.50m+ silty clay and gravel natural.
38	25.20	2.50	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.40m+ silty clay and gravel natural. Ditch 1.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
38	1	52	Ditch		
33	2	53	Gully		
27	3	54, 55	Ditch		Pottery
26	4	56, 57	Ditch		Pottery
19	5	58	Pit		
19	6	59	Gully		Pottery
20	7	60	Pit		
10	8	61	Ditch		
9	9	62	Ditch		
6	10	63	Ditch		
6	11	64	Gully Terminus		
6	12	65	Gully		
25	13	66	Pit		Pottery
25	14	67	Posthole		Pottery
25	15	68	Hollow		Pottery
25	16	69	Posthole		
25	17	70	Posthole		
25	18	71	Posthole		Pottery

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

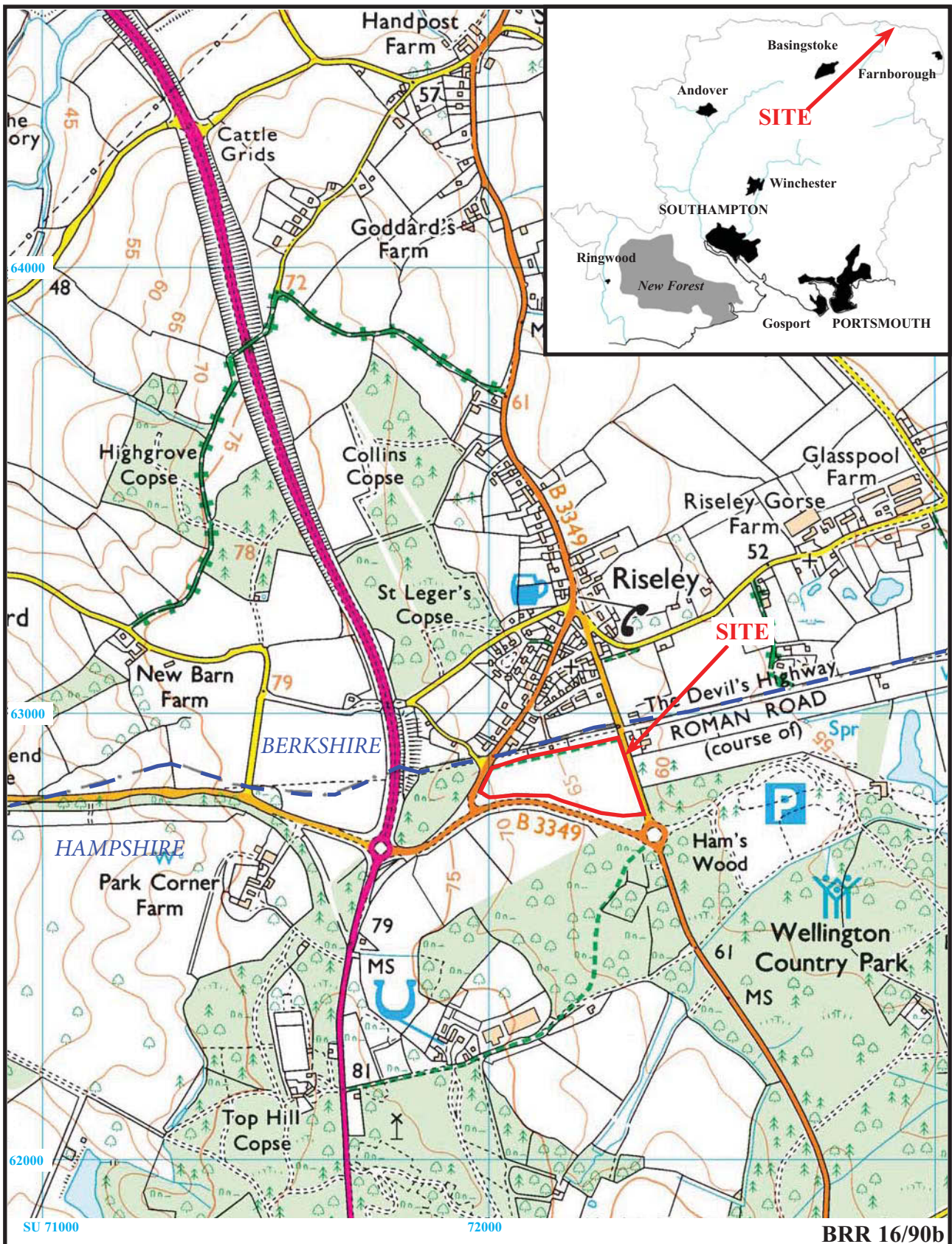
Tr	Cut	Fill	Feature	Fabric	Type	NAME	Wt	No	Rim	Diam	Eve	Comment
19	6	59	gully	SAFL1	sand& flint	jar	222	25	1	18	12	finger-tipped rim ; x1 bodysherd with fingernail impression
25	13	66	pit	FC	fired clay		2	1	0	0	0	
25	13	66	pit	FL1	coarse flint		36	3	0	0	0	
25	13	66	pit	FL1	coarse flint		542	38	0	0	0	
25	13	66	pit	SA1	sandy		39	4	0	0	0	
25	13	66	pit	SA1	sandy	jar	63	0	3	20	21	
25	14	67	posthole	FL2	finer flint		10	1	1	14	5	
25	15	68	hollow	FC	fired clay		12	2	0	0	0	
25	15	68	hollow	FL1	coarse flint		247	19	0	0	0	
25	15	68	hollow	FL1	coarse flint	jar	15	0	3	14	16	folded rim - beaded
25	15	SURF	hollow	FL1	coarse flint	jar	53	3	1	16	8	concave int
25	15	68	hollow	GR	grog		4	1	0	0	0	
25	15	68	hollow	SA3	sandy		45	4	0	0	0	
25	15	SURF	hollow	SA4	sandy		2	1	0	0	0	
25	18	71	posthole	FL1	coarse flint	jar	19	1	1	16	5	
27	3	55	ditch	FL2	finer flint	saucepan	83	2	2	18	10	burnished
27	3	55	ditch	SA1	sandy		177	17	0	0	0	
27	3	55	ditch	SA2	sandy		6	1	0	0	0	
27	3	55	ditch	SAFL2	sand & flint	base	49	1	0	0	0	
TOTAL							1626	124	12	116	77	

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Fired Clay

Cut	Deposit	Type	Area	No	Weight
15	68	Hollow	TR25	21	1263

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Metalwork

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
25	15	68	Hollow	Fe	Nail	1	13

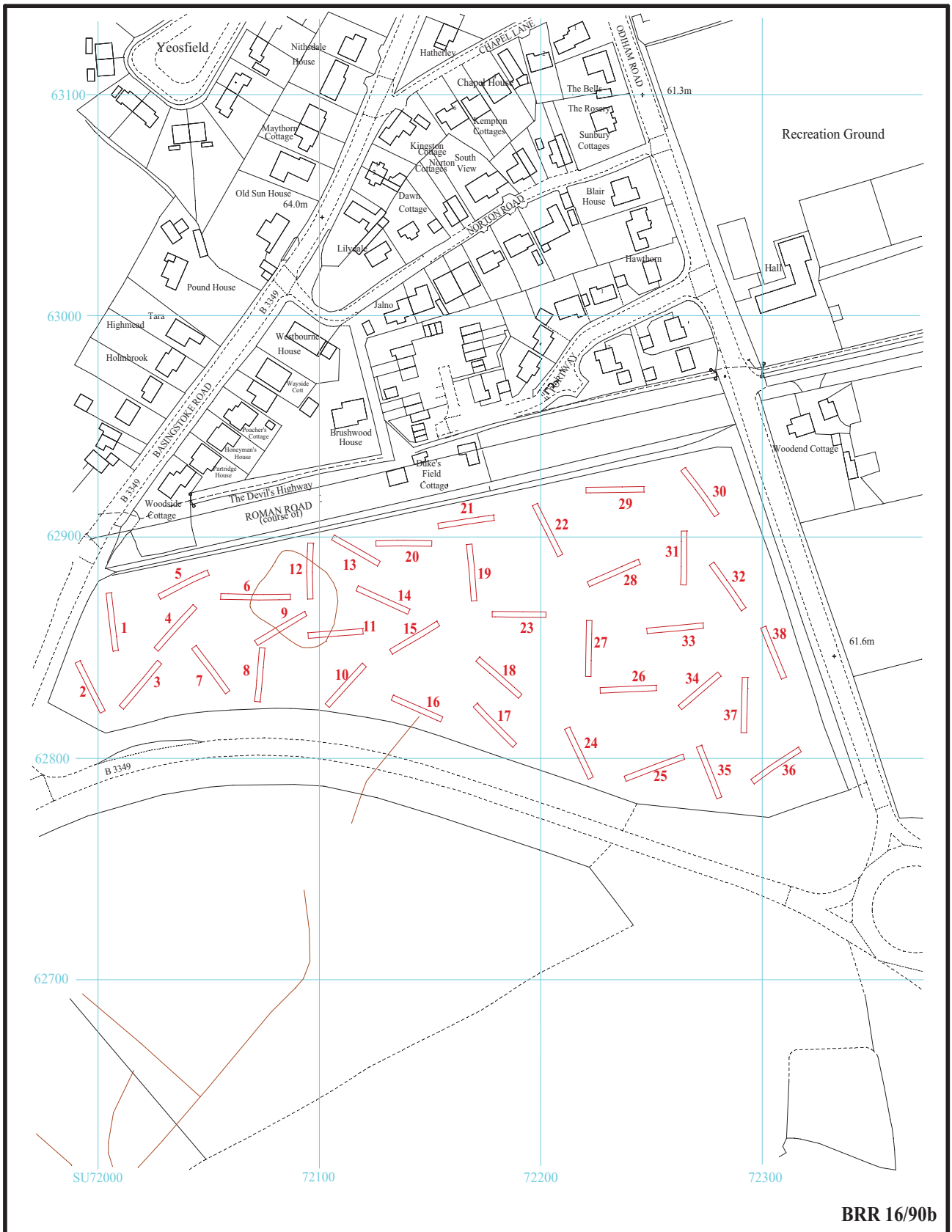


**Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Riseley and Hampshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



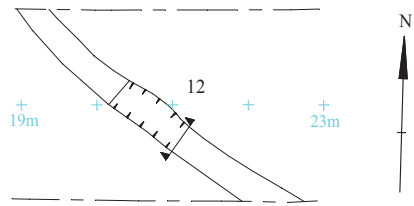
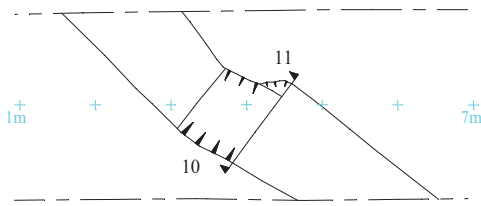
**Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation**



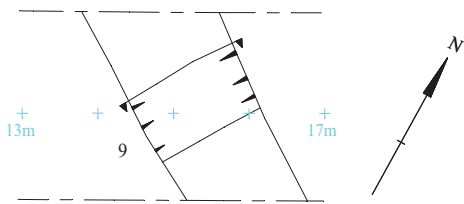
Figure 2. Location of trenches and cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs (brown).



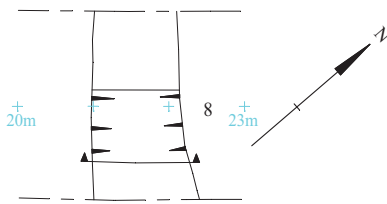
Trench 6



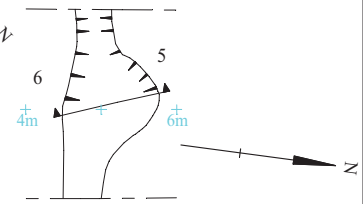
Trench 9



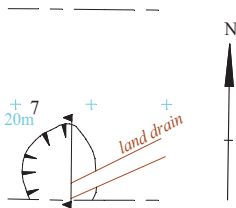
Trench 10



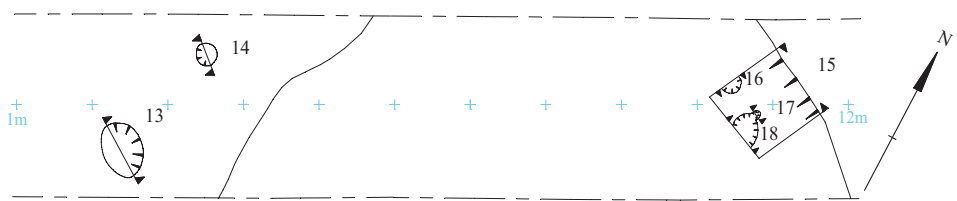
Trench 19



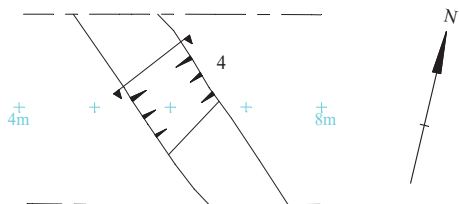
Trench 20



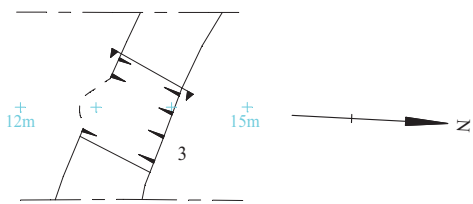
Trench 25



Trench 26



Trench 27



BRR 16/90b

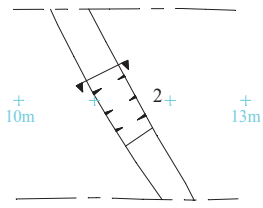
Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Detail of plans.

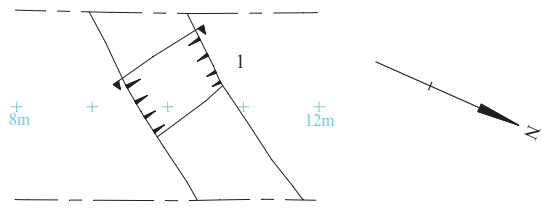


THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

Trench 33



Trench 38



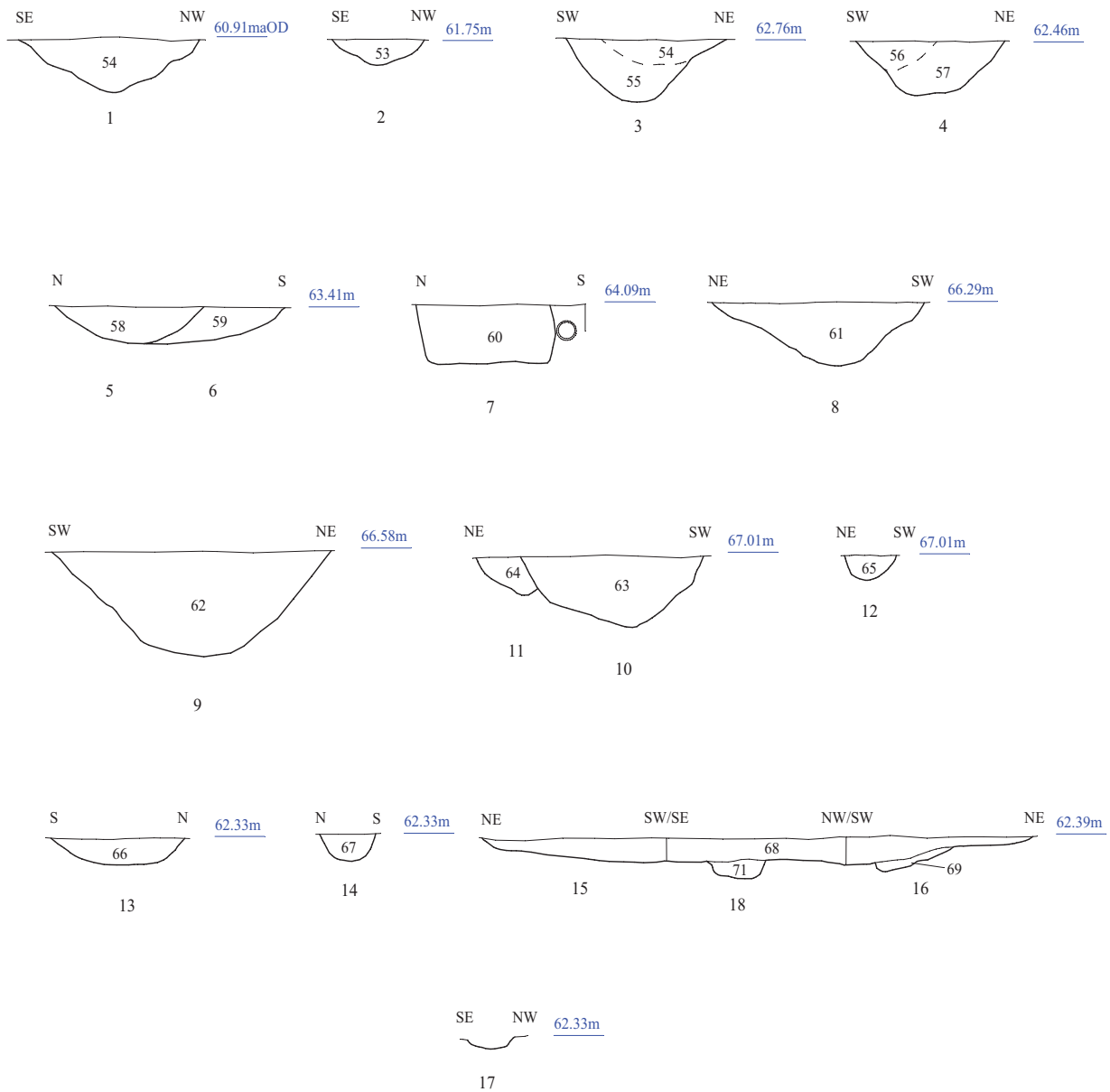
BRR 16/90b

**Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Detail of plans.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SERVICES



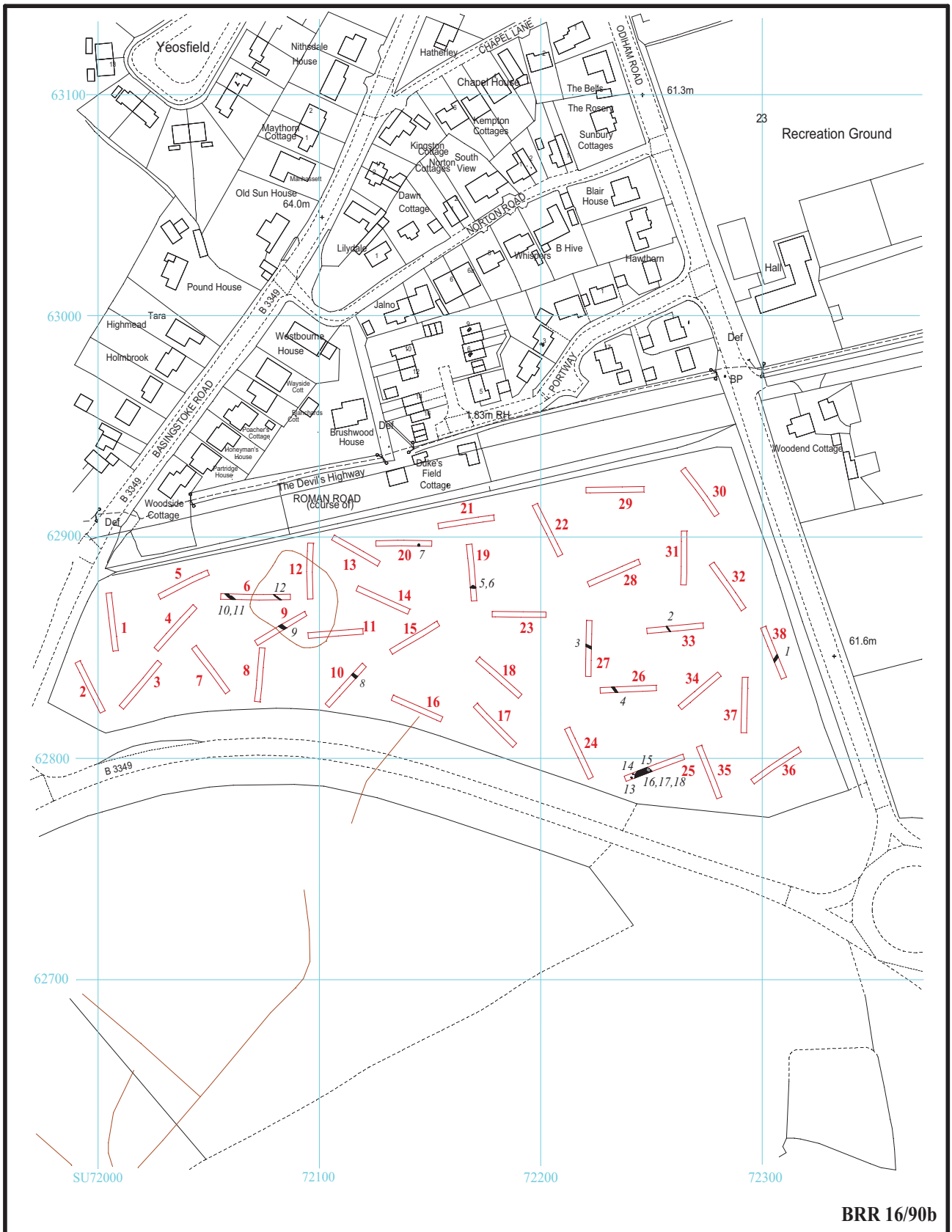
BRR 16/90b

Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Sections.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



BRR 16/90b

Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 6. Location of features.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Trench 9, looking north east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 2. Trench 10, looking north east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

BRR 16/90b

**Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 3. Trench 25, looking north east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 4. Trench 27, looking north,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

BRR 16/90b

**Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 3 and 4.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. Trench 9, ditch 9, looking north west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 25, pit 14, looking east, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

BRR 16/90b

Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 and 6.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 7. Trench 25, hollow 15, and pits 16, 17 and 18, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 8. Trench 27, ditch 3, looking north west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

BRR 16/90b

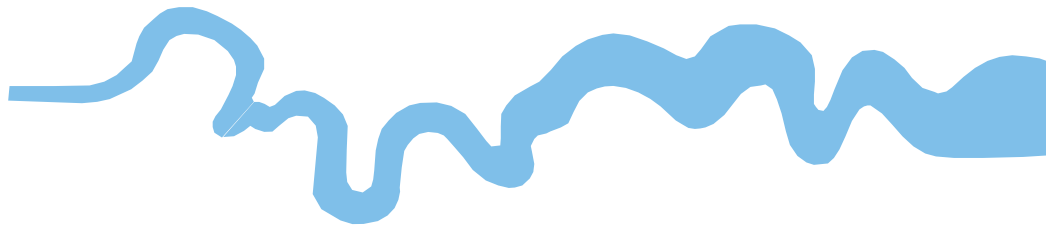
**Land west of Odiham Road, Riseley,
Hampshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 and 8.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

*Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)*