

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Two Gate Lane,
Overton, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Tom Stewart

Site Code: GLO19/147

(SU 5194 4940)

Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton, Hampshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Bewley Homes**

by Tom Stewart

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code GLO19/147

January 2020

Summary

Site name: Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 5194 4940

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 6th to 13th January 2020

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Tom Stewart

Site code: GLO19/147

Area of site: c. 5ha

Summary of results: The evaluation recorded a small number of archaeological deposits of certain and possible archaeological interest located towards the western side of the site. The deposits were not well dated nor numerous but are likely to be indicative of Saxon and possibly prehistoric occupation on the site date. A number of other linear features are thought to be field boundaries of post-medieval date. A single Roman pottery sherd was also recovered.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course, with accession code HMCMS:A2020.3.

*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 All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: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✓	24.01.20
	Steve Preston✓	24.01.20

Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton, Hampshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Tom Stewart

Report 19/147b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Two Gate Lane, Overton, Hampshire (SU 5194 4940) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Geoff Wilde on behalf of Bewley Homes, Inhurst House, Brimpton Road, Basingstoke, RG26 5JJ.

Planning consent is to be sought from Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council to develop a parcel of land at land at Two Gate Lane, Overton, Hampshire (SU 5190 4937) (Fig. 1). In order to inform the planning process with regard to potential archaeological implication, an archaeological survey has been requested. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the Borough's policies on archaeology. This may lead to a subsequent programme of mitigation based on the results of the initial investigations, if necessary. A preliminary stage of investigation (geophysical survey) has been carried out (Beaverstock 2019). This report details the second phase, which was a programme of trial trenching.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, the archaeological adviser to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Stewart, Kyle Andrew Beaverstock, Michael Paine, Beth Tucker and Dan Neil between 6th and 13th January 2020 and the site code is GLO19/147.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south-eastern edge of Overton, on the southern side of London Road (B3400) between Laverstoke and Ashe (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by London Road and Two Gate Lane to the north, residential properties to the west and farmland to the south and east. This irregular parcel of land sits at a height of *c.* 109m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-west, rising to 120m aOD in the south-east. The land is currently under pasture and the underlying geology is mapped as Head with flint debris (BGS 1975).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location on the archaeologically rich Hampshire chalkland, with a range of prehistoric and Roman sites in surrounding areas. There are no recorded sites or finds for the site itself, but Roman and Saxon settlement was recorded to the north on London Road (Taylor 2012). The village, whose centre lies to the west, existed before the 10th century when it was in the control of the Bishop of Winchester, with origins as a royal manor of King Edward the Elder. It developed as a borough which was documented in the late 12th century. A geophysical survey of the site was carried out (Beaverstock 2019) prior to trial trenching however the results were inconclusive most likely due to the varied nature of the underlying geology.

Objectives and methodology

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

The specific research aims of this project were;

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to inform a strategy for mitigation if required

The proposed methodology was to dig 44 trenches, each 25m long and 1.8m wide. A contingency for the equivalent of 50m of trenching was included to clarify any deposits found in the trenching. The trenches were excavated using a 360° type machine with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoil heaps were monitored for finds. Where archaeological deposits were certainly or probably present the stripped area was cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological feature and deposits were excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the above objectives.

Results

All trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 2) with the exception of trench 1 which was moved to avoid blocking site access, and trench 42 which was expanded to encompass the full extent of pit 8. The trenches ranged from 23.10m to 28.30m in length and 0.27m to 0.52m in depth and were all 1.80m wide. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2. The majority of the trenches had no deposits of archaeological interest

and two very similar sets of stratigraphy. These are summarized below and only those trenches which revealed archaeological features are described individually.

Trenches 2-4, 7, 9, 11-15, 23-32, 36, 39 and 40 (Fig. 2; Pl. 2)

These trenches were between 23.30m- 28m in length and 0.26m to 0.40m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of between 0.26m to 0.40m of topsoil overlying mid yellow brown clay with flint inclusions natural geology.

Trenches 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16-21, 33-5, 37 and 38 (Fig. 2; Pls 1, 3 and 4)

These trenches were between 23.10m and 26.20m in length and 0.38m to 0.52m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of between 0.28–0.36m of topsoil overlying mid red brown silt clay subsoil (51) between 0.15m and 0.20m in thickness. Underneath the subsoil was mid yellow brown clay with flint inclusions natural geology.

Trench 1 (Figs 2–4; Pl.7)

Trench 1 was aligned SW - NE and was 24.90m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil overlying mid yellow brown clay with flint inclusions natural geology. At 15m from the south-west end of the trench, west–east ditch 13 was recorded which was 1.10m wide and 0.52mm deep and filled with light red brown silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions (63). No finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (Figs 2–4)

Trench 7 was aligned NW - SE and was 25m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil overlying natural geology. At 7m from the North West end of the trench, a gully (1) was recorded which was 0.60m wide and 0.29m deep and filled with a loose mid grey brown silt sand with frequent gravel (52). No finds were recovered.

Trench 9 (Figs 2–4)

Trench 9 was aligned S - N and was 24.9m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil overlying natural geology. At 18m from the south-east end of the trench, there was a small pit (3) dug into a NW-SE aligned ditch (4). Pit 3 was 0.53m in diameter and 0.19m deep filled with very dark brown grey sand silt with moderate gravel inclusions and very frequent burnt flint. The feature has been subject to disturbance from rooting or animal activity. Ditch 4 had two fills (56 above 55): deposit 56 consisted of a firm mid brown grey clay silt with infrequent gravel inclusions; deposit 55 was a mid red brown silt sand with moderate gravel inclusions and contained burnt flint.

Trench 13 (Figs 2-4)

Trench 13 was aligned NNW to SSE and was 26.50m long 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.38m of topsoil overlying natural geology. 7m from the SSE end of the trench a ditch (2) was recorded it was 0.98m wide and 0.27m deep containing a loose mid grey brown silt clay with moderate gravel inclusion and contained no finds.

Trench 27 (Figs 2-4)

Trench 27 was aligned W- E and was 25.10m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil overlying natural geology. At 6.6m from the west end of the trench a ditch terminus (11) was recorded which was cut into a second ditch (12). Ditch cut 11 was 0.55m wide and 0.26m deep filled with very dark brown grey sand clay (61). Deposit (61) which had frequent charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions also contained a large amount of burnt flint, 5542g in weight. Cut 12 was 0.99m wide and 0.44m deep and contained a single light brown grey sand clay deposit with moderate gravel inclusions. Both ditches 11 and 12 had a N-S alignment.

At 23.10m from the west end of the trench a small NE-SW aligned ditch (9) was observed. It was 1.10m wide and 0.12 m in width filled with loose dark grey brown silt clay with moderate flint inclusions (59) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Trench 41 (Figs 2-4; Pl. 5)

Trench 41 was aligned SW - NE and was 28.30m long and 0.27m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil overlying mid yellow brown clay with flint inclusions natural geology. At the west end of the trench, a shallow NE-SW aligned ditch with 3 cuts [5, 6, and 7] was observed. It is highly likely that this is the same feature recorded in trenches 43 and 44. Cut 5 was 0.80m wide and 0.14m deep; cut 6 was 0.76m wide and 0.09m deep, and cut 7, slightly offset to the east, was 0.30m wide and 0.17 m deep. No relationship could be ascertained between the three. All three (5, 6, and 7) were filled with a loose dark brown grey silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions (70, 71 and 72). Cut 7 (deposit 72) contained a single sherd of later prehistoric pottery.

Trench 42 (Figs 2 ,3 and 4; [Pl 6])

Trench 42 was aligned W - E and was 28m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying mid yellow brown clay with flint inclusions natural geology. At 21m from the west end of the trench, a pit (8) was seen the trench was then expanded to obtain the full extent of the feature. Pit (8) was 0.99m in diameter and 0.27m deep containing 2 fills (58, 57). Deposit 58 was a firm dark grey brown silt clay with moderate gravel inclusions and contained 2 sherds of pottery which were dated to the later prehistoric and Saxon

periods. Deposit 57 which underlay 58 was a loose silt sand very dark brown grey in colour and contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate gravel inclusions.

Trench 43 (Figs 2–4; Pl 8)

Trench 43 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 27m long and 0.29m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying mid yellow brown clay with flint inclusions natural geology. At 19m from the WSW of the trench, a pit (17) cutting a NE-SW aligned ditch with three re-cuts (14, 15, 16) was recorded. Ditch cut 14 was 0.30m wide and 0.10 m deep filled with loose light red brown sand silt with frequent gravel inclusions (65) and was truncated by ditch 15. Ditch 15 was 0.75m wide and 0.27m deep filled with loose dark red brown sand silt and moderate gravel inclusions (66) which contained a piece of probably post-medieval brick. Ditch 16 was 0.77m wide and 0.30m deep filled with loose dark red brown silt sand with moderate gravel inclusions (67). No relationship between could be ascertained between cuts 15 and 16, but it was clear that pit 17 truncated ditch 16. Pit (17) was 1.12m in diameter and 0.42m in depth and contained two deposits (68, 69). Deposit 68 was soft dark brown grey silt clay containing small amounts of gravel and moderate charcoal pieces. Deposit 68 overlay a very dark brown grey silt clay (69) with large amounts of charcoal and moderate amount of gravel.

At 25m from the west south west end of the trench a 0.56 m wide and 0.15m deep gully filled with a loose mid grey brown sand silt with moderate gravel inclusions. The gully was aligned SW-NE and no finds were recovered from it.

Trench 44 (Figs 2–4)

Trench 44 was aligned W - E and was 24.20m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil overlying mid yellow brown clay with flint inclusions natural geology. At 19m from the west end of the trench, a NE-SW aligned ditch (18) was recorded which was 1.42m wide and 0.09mm deep and filled with light brown grey sand silt with frequent gravel inclusions (64). No finds were recovered. This is probably one of the three ditches seen in trenches 41 and 43.

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of five small sherds of pottery weighing 17g (Appendix 3). The assemblage appears to include material of later Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date. The pottery was recorded using recommendations outlined in Pottery Standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016). To this end it was examined

macroscopically and sorted into fabrics based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. Overall the assemblage was in poor condition with very small bodysherds most of which have abraded edges. Pottery was recovered from three features; the quantities being insufficient for accurate dating.

Description

Three handmade sherds contain sparse fine flint inclusions and are thus broadly dated to the later prehistoric period. These came from cuts 7 and 8. Also from cut 8 is a single sherd of organic-tempered ware characteristic of the Saxon period. Cut 9 produced a single wheel-made grey ware with abraded edged which is probably Roman.

Chronology

This is a very chronologically diverse range of material which alludes to a long history of use of the area dating from the later prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods. The low incidence of finds suggests the site may not be very focal to the centre of activity/use.

Environmental sampling by Joanna Pine

Ten bulk soil samples were processed. The samples were floated and wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. No charred plant macrofossils were identified from any of the samples but a variable amount of charcoal was present in samples 2, 8 and 10. Sample 2 (pit 3) contained 8g of charcoal, too small to allow identification; sample 8 (ditch 9) contained 9g of charcoal and sample 10 (pit 17) contained 6g of charcoal. The charcoal recovered from these latter two samples is available for future analysis for species identification if required.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

Ceramic building material was recovered from ditch 15 (66), which contained a single piece of brick weighing 62g. It is of a hard, evenly fired clay with occasional voids and sparse fine quartz sand inclusions, a dark red colour and a likely post-medieval date

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of just 10 struck flints was recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 4). The collection comprised two flakes and 8 spalls, mostly recovered from the sieved samples. The collection is not closely datable and may be Neolithic or Bronze Age, with some of the spalls being accidental by-products due to attrition of flint in the natural geology.

Burnt Flint by Tom Stewart

Burnt flint, none of which was worked, was recovered from six features in varying quantities (Appendix 5). Of these features only pit (8) which contained 227g of unworked burnt flint was dated by associated pottery to the Saxon period. None of the other burnt flint can be dated.

Conclusion

The fieldwork has revealed some deposits of archaeological interest. The archaeological potential of the site appears to be concentrated in the western side of the field with several shallow ditches and two pits recorded in trenches 27, 41, 42, 43 and 44. Three of the linear features are thought to be the same shallow field boundary aligned NW to SE recorded in trenches 41, 44 and 43 and which has been re-cut at least 3 times. One cut (7) contained later prehistoric pottery but cut 16 contained post-medieval brick. It is considered that this feature is a fairly modern field boundary and of little interest.

Of particular note is Pit 8 in trench 42 which contained Saxon (and prehistoric) pottery and may be indicative of the presence of a typical low-density Early Saxon occupation site.

Undated ditches (1, 2 and 13) in trenches 1, 13 and 7 seem to represent further evidence of field boundaries which may be of post-medieval date. Both pit 3 and ditch terminus 11 contained large amounts of burnt flint and charcoal while (11) also contained a worked flint and this may represent the presence of some prehistoric activity.

References

- BGS, 1975, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 283, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth, P, Evans, H, Brown, D and Wood, I, 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group: http://romanpotterystudy.org/new/wpcontent/uploads/2016/06/Standard_for_Pottery_Studies_in_Archaeology.pdf
- NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework (revised)*, Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, London
- Beaverstock, K, 2019, 'Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton, Hampshire A Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)', Thames Valley Archaeological Services report **19/147**, Reading
- Taylor, A, 2012, 'Iron Age to Roman landscape features and a Saxon building at London Road, Overton, Hampshire', *Hampshire Stud* **67** pt 1, 174–200

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, W or SW end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	24.90	1.80	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil, 0.29m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flint) Ditch[13] [PI. 7]
2	28	1.80	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil, 0.35m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
3	25.30	1.80	0.36	0-0.36m topsoil, 0.36m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
4	28	1.80	0.49	0-0.40m topsoil, 0.40m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
5	26.5	1.80	0.44	0-0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.44m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.44m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
6	24	1.80	0.56	0-0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.56m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.56m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
7	25	1.80	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil, 0.35m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints) Gully 1
8	25	1.80	0.38	0-0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.38m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.56m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
9	24.9	1.80	0.34	0-0.34m topsoil, 0.34m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints) Pit 3, Ditch 4
10	26.2	1.80	0.40	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26m-0.40m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.40m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints) [PI. 1]
11	25.3	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil, 0.30m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints) [PI. 2]
12	23.3	1.80	0.38	0-0.38m topsoil, 0.38m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
13	26.50	1.80	0.38	0-0.38m topsoil, 0.38m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints) Ditch 2
14	24.30	1.80	0.34	0-0.34m topsoil, 0.34m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
15	25.60	1.80	0.40	0-0.40m topsoil, 0.40m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
16	24.50	1.80	0.50	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.50m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.50m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
17	25	1.80	0.50	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.50m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.50m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
18	25.60	1.80	0.50	0-0.31m topsoil, 0.31m-0.50m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.50m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
19	24.30	1.80	0.52	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.31m-0.52m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.52m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints) [PI. 3]
20	24.70	1.80	0.48	0-0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.48m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.48m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
21	23.40	1.80	0.42	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.42m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.42m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
22	24.10	1.80	0.47	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.47m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.47m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
23	25.20	1.80	0.38	0-0.38m topsoil, 0.38m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
24	25.40	1.80	0.40	0-0.40m topsoil, 0.40m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
25	24.40	1.80	0.32	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
26	24.60	1.80	0.39	0-0.39m topsoil, 0.39m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
27	25.10	1.80	0.33	0-0.33m topsoil, 0.33m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints) Ditch 9, Ditch termini 11, 12
28	23.60	1.80	0.32	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
29	26.10	1.80	0.32	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
30	25.10	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil, 0.30m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
31	24.30	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil, 0.30m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
32	24.50	1.80	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil, 0.35m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
33	23.80	1.80	0.38	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23m-0.38m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.38m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
34	23.10	1.80	0.41	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26m-0.41m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.41m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
35	23.20	1.80	0.46	0-0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.46m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.46m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
36	23.70	1.80	0.42	0-0.31m topsoil, 0.31m-0.42m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.42m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
37	25.60	1.80	0.45	0-0.36m topsoil, 0.36m-0.45m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.45m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints) [PI. 4]
38	24.10	1.80	0.40	0-0.27m topsoil, 0.27m-0.40m subsoil mid red brown silt clay, 0.40m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
39	25.50	1.80	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil, 0.29m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
40	26.40	1.80	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints)
41	28.30	1.80	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil, 0.27m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints) Ditch 5, 6, 7 [PI. 5]
42	28	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil, 0.30m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints), Pit 8 [PI. 6]
43	27	1.80	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil, 0.29m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints), Ditch 14, 15, 16, Pit 17 [PI. 8]
44	24.30	1.80	0.34	0-0.34m topsoil, 0.34m natural geology (mid yellow brown clay with flints), Ditch 18

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	13	63	ditch	undated	
9	3	54	pit	undated	
9	4	56,55	ditch	undated	
13	2	53	ditch	undated	
27	9	59	ditch	Roman or later	pot
27	11	61	ditch terminus	undated	
27	12	62	ditch terminus	undated	
41	5	70	ditch	undated	
41	6	71	ditch	undated	
41	7	72	ditch	Later prehistoric	pot
42	8	57,58	pit	Saxon	pot
43	10	60	ditch	undated	
43	14	65	ditch	Earlier than 15	
43	15	66	ditch	Post medieval	brick/tile
43	16	67	ditch	Earlier than 17	Stratigraphic
43	17	68,69	pit	Later than 16	Stratigraphic
44	18	64	ditch	undated	
7	1	52	gully	undated	

APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue

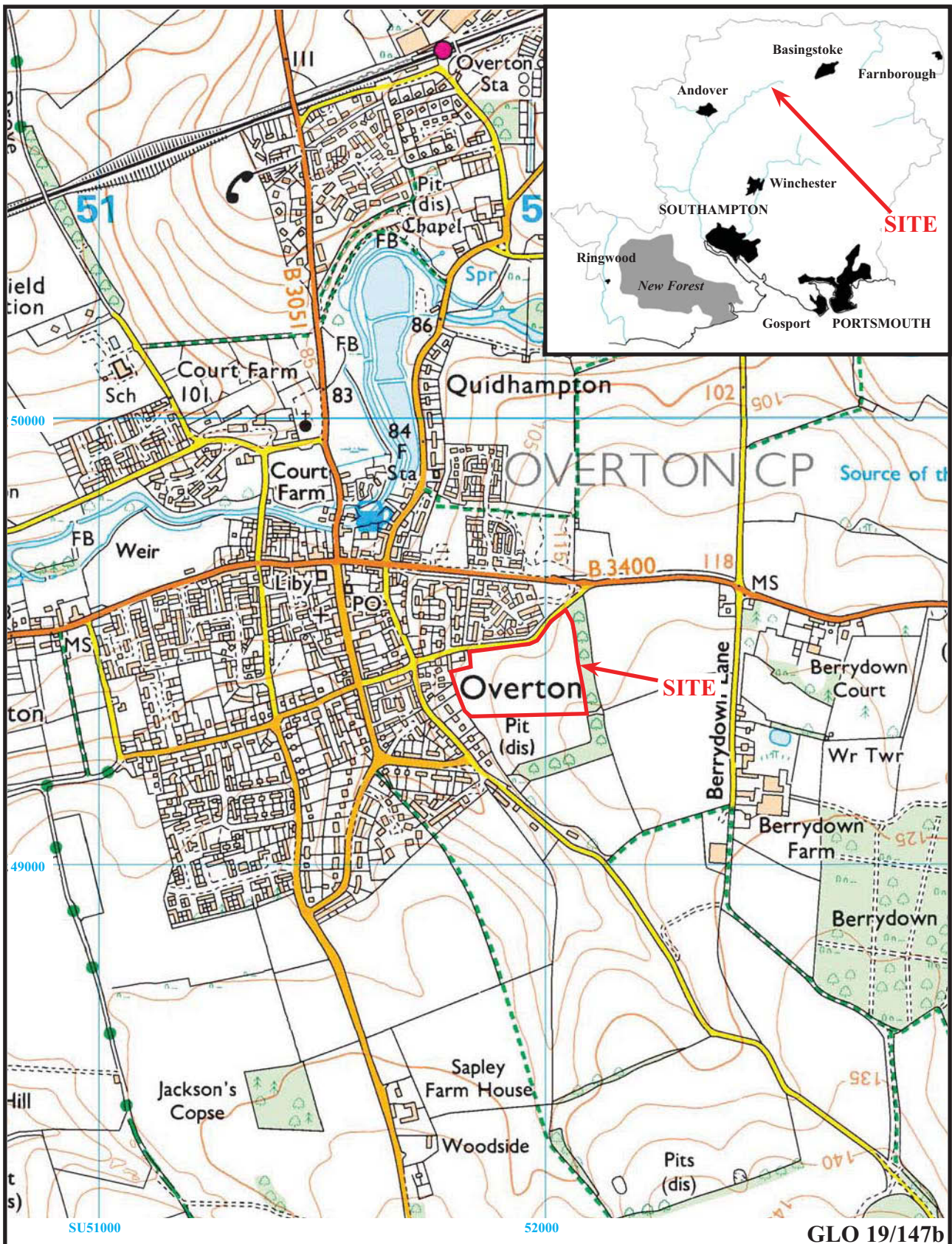
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>sample</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Date</i>
41	7	72		FL2	fine flint, hm	1	0.5	Late prehistoric
42	8	57		OR	organic tempered, hm	1	6	Saxon
42	8	57		SAFL	fine sandy sparse flint, hm	1	6	?Late prehistoric
42	8	58	8	SAFL	fine sandy sparse flint, hm	1	0.5	?Late prehistoric
27	9	57	4	GYSY	grey sandy, abraded	1	4	Roman?

APPENDIX 4: Struck flint catalogue

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Type</i>
13	2	53	3	Spall
43	10	60		Spall
27	11	61	6	Broken flake
43	17	69	8	6 spalls
44	18	64	9	Intact flake

APPENDIX 5: Burnt flint catalogue

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
7	1	52	ditch	7
9	3	54	pit	1179
42	8	58	pit	227
27	11	61	ditch terminus	5542
44	18	64	ditch	36
43	17	69	pit	73



**Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton,
Hampshire, 2020**

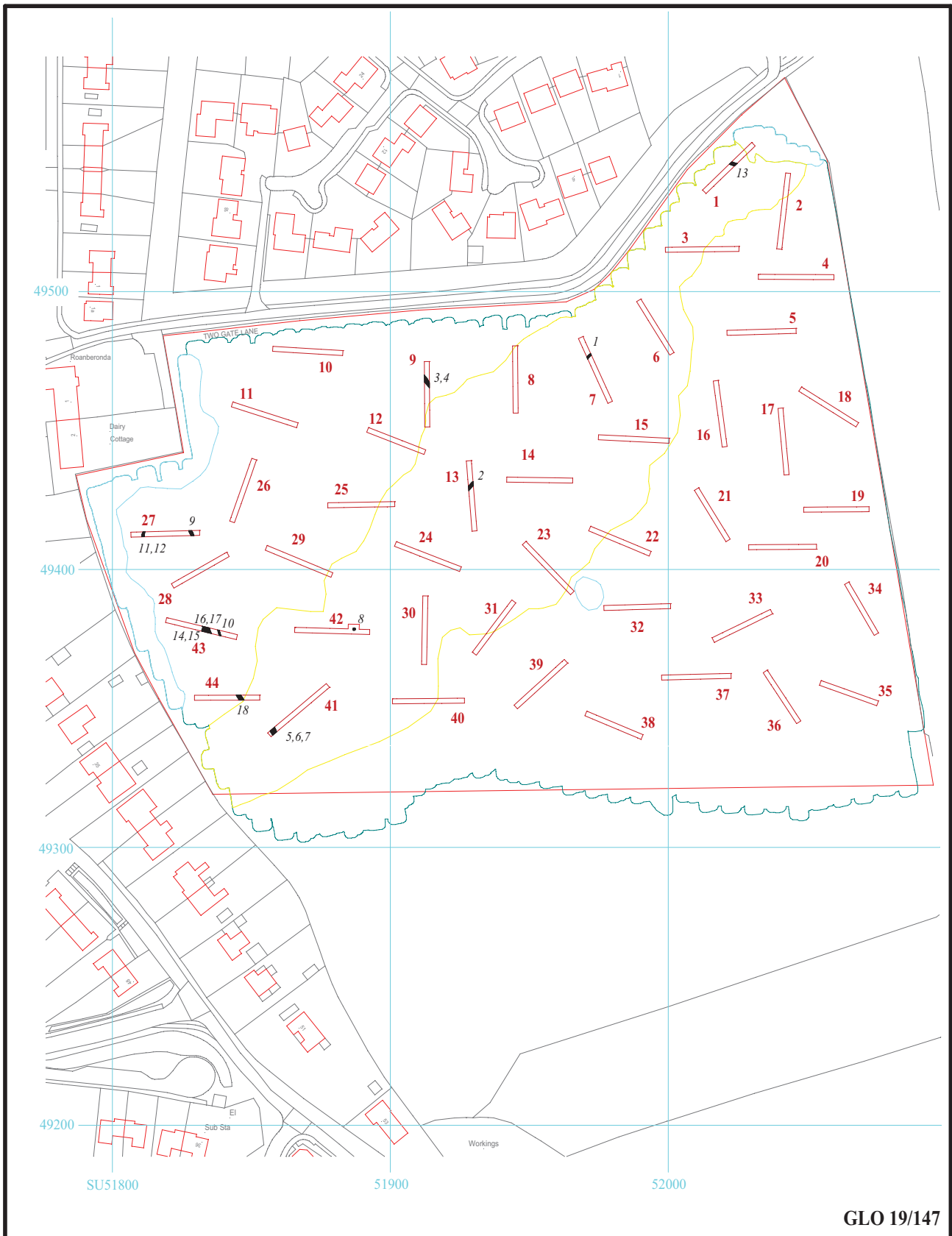
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Overton and Hampshire.

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

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

GLO 19/147b



GLO 19/147

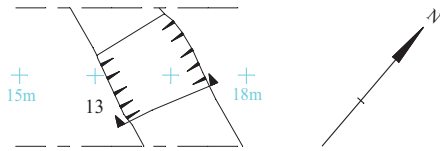
**Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton,
Hampshire, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of trenches, showing geophysical anomalies.

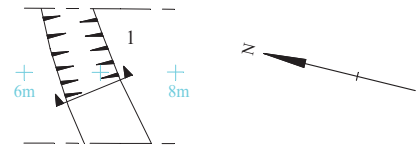


THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

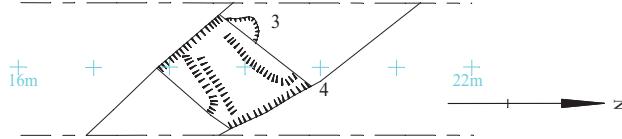
Trench 1



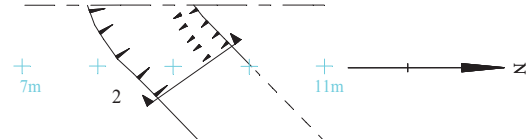
Trench 7



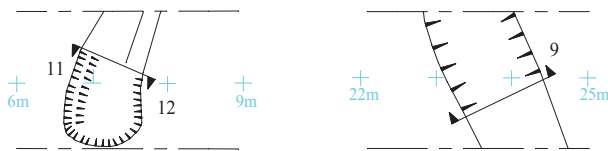
Trench 9



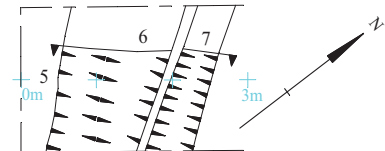
Trench 13



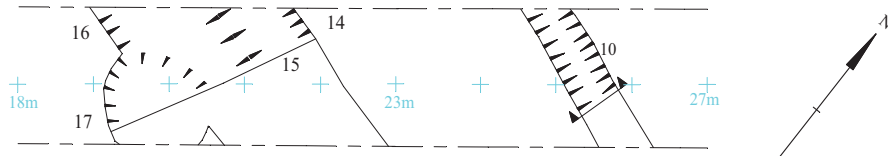
Trench 27



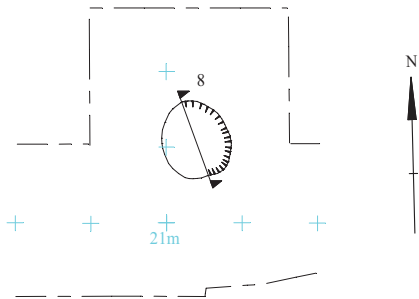
Trench 41



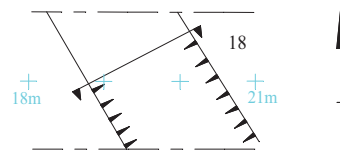
Trench 43



Trench 42



Trench 44



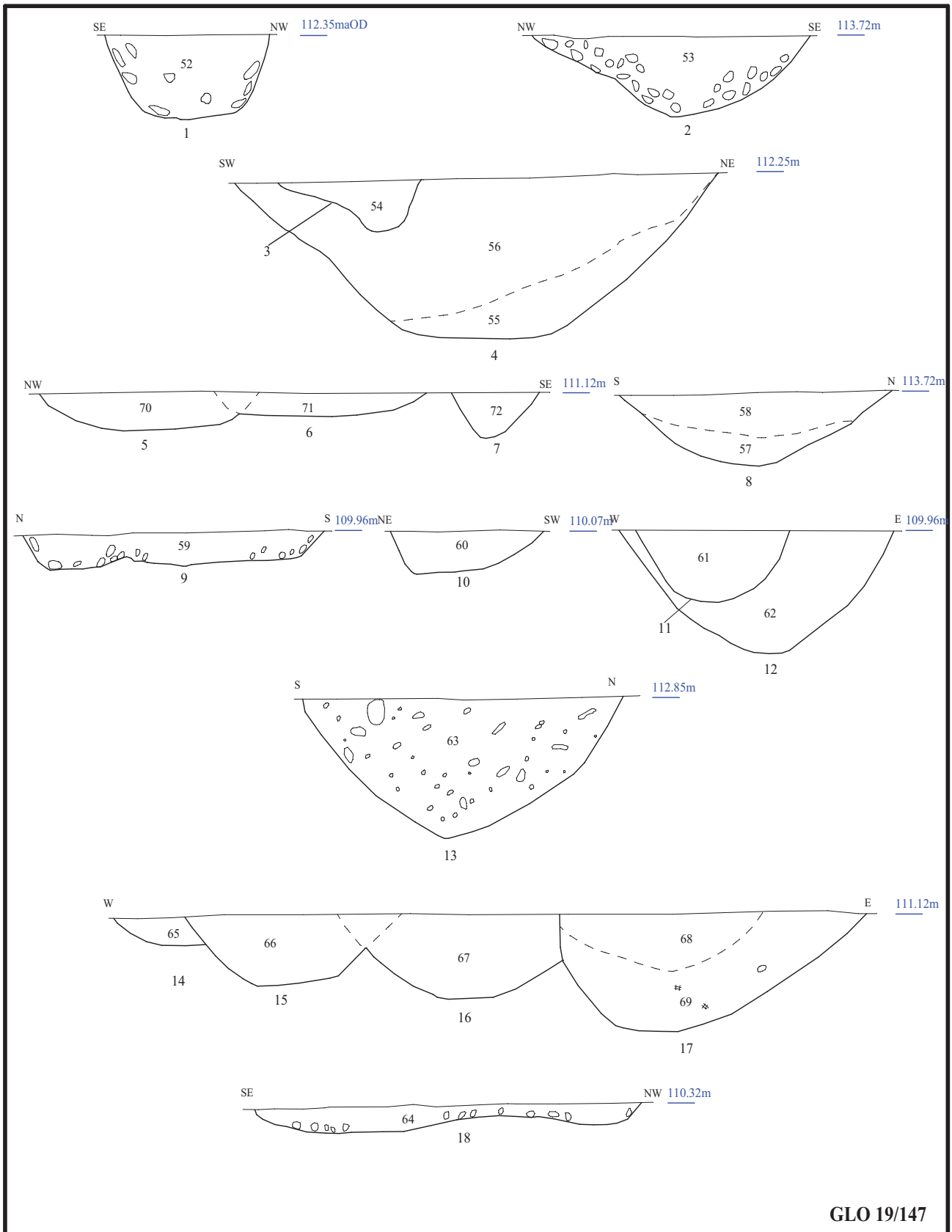
GLO 19/147

Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton,
Hampshire, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Plans of Trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



GLO 19/147

**Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton,
Hampshire, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Sections.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Trench 10, looking W, Scales: 2m , 1m. and 0.50m



Plate 3. Trench 11, looking W, Scales: 2m , 1m. and 0.50m

GLO 19/147

**Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton,
Hampshire, 2020
Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 3. Trench 19, looking E, Scales: 2m, 1m. and 0.50m



Plate 4. Trench 37, looking E, Scales: 2m, 1m. and 0.50m

GLO19/147

**Land at Two Gate Lane, Overton,
Hampshire, 2020
Evaluation
Plates 3 and 4.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. Trench 41, ditches (5,6 and 7), looking S,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m.



Plate 6. Trench 42, pit (8), looking S,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 7. Trench 1, Ditch (13), looking S,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 8. Trench 43, Ditches(14, 15,16) and pit (17),
looking S, Scales: 2m ,0.3m. and 0.1m

GLO 19/147

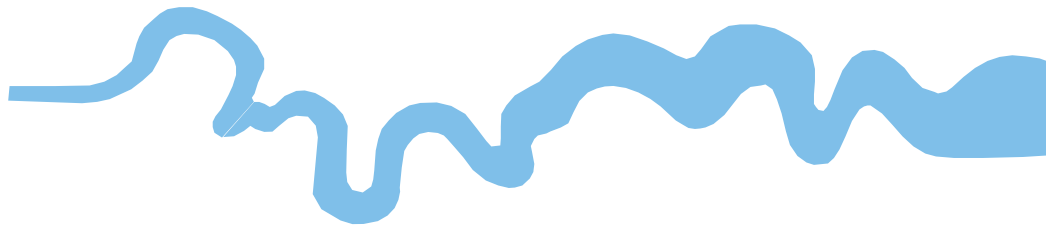
**Two Gates Lane, Overton,
Hampshire, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 to 8.**

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)*