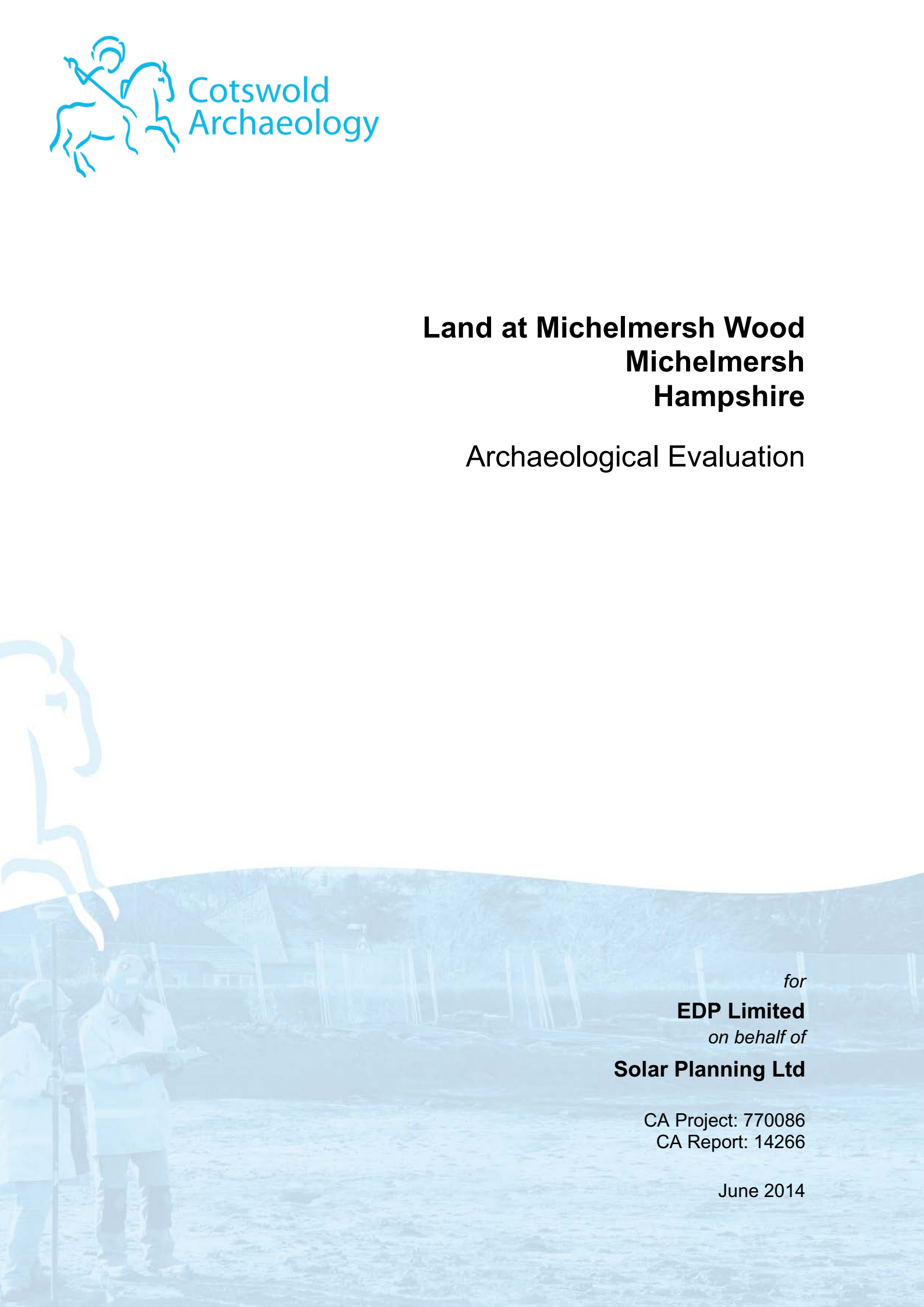


**Land at Michelmersh Wood
Michelmersh
Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
EDP Limited
on behalf of
Solar Planning Ltd


CA Project: 770086
CA Report: 14266

June 2014

Land at Michelmersh Wood
Michelmersh
Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 770086
CA Report: 14266

prepared by	Matt Nichol, Project Officer
date	19.06.14
checked by	Richard Greatorex, Project Manager
date	20.06.14
approved by	Richard Greatorex, Project Manager
signed	
date	20.06.14
issue	01

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

© Cotswold Archaeology

Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	Milton Keynes Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS t. 01908 218320	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347630
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
<i>The site</i>	4
<i>Archaeological background</i>	5
<i>Archaeological objectives</i>	5
<i>Methodology</i>	6
2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-14)	6
<i>The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence</i>	10
3. DISCUSSION	13
4 CONCLUSION	15
5 CA PROJECT TEAM	15
6 REFERENCES	16
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	18
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS	19
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	20
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	24

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1	Site location plan (1:25,000)
Fig. 2	Trench location plan showing archaeological features (1:2000)
Fig. 3	Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical results (1:2000)
Fig. 4	Trench 1: plan and photographs (1:20)
Fig. 5	Trench 1: photograph
Fig. 6	Trench 1: photograph
Fig. 7	Trench 1: plan and photograph, ditch 102 (1:10)
Fig. 8	Trench 1: section and photograph, ditch 102 (1:10)
Fig. 9	Trench 1: section and photograph, pit 109 (1:10)
Fig. 10	Trench 1: photograph, unexcavated pit 111
Fig. 11	Trench 1: photograph, unexcavated pit 113
Fig. 12	Trench 1: photograph, unexcavated pit 115
Fig. 13	Trench 2: photograph

Fig. 14 Trench 2: view south-west of charcoal rich deposit 201

Fig. 15 General view south-west towards Trench 1

Fig. 16 General view east from Trench 2 towards Trench 1



SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at Michelmersh Wood
Location: Michelmersh, Hampshire
NGR: 434674 127362
Type: Trial Trench Evaluation
Date: 19-21 May 2014
Planning Reference:
Location of Archive: Hampshire Museum Services
Accession Number: A2014.37
Site Code: MIW14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2014 on Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire. Two trenches were excavated.

A Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure was identified during the geophysical survey and confirmed during the trial trench evaluation within Trench 1. Five internal features were also identified during the evaluation, consisting of three pits and two postholes. Minimal excavation was undertaken to minimise disturbance to the enclosure, whilst being sufficient to provide a broad understanding of the function, level of survival, and date of the remains.

An east/west linear anomaly identified by geophysical survey and located at the southern end of Trench 2 was not identified during the evaluation and is therefore determined not to be of archaeological origin. An amorphous anomaly identified by geophysical survey to the north of Trench 2 was identified during the evaluation as a charcoal rich deposit within the topsoil matrix and determined to be of modern origin, possibly a result of extensive localised burning associated with tree clearance in the modern era. It is likely that further amorphous anomalies identified during the geophysical survey across the Site may also be associated with modern tree clearance.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Solar Planning Ltd for EDP at Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 434674 127362 hereafter referred to as the Site (see Figure 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation was requested by David Hopkins, County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council (HCC) and archaeological advisor to Test Valley District Council (TVDC) in order to assist in the determination of an outline planning application for a Solar Park at Michelmersh Wood. This evaluation forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, also comprising a geophysical survey (WYAS 2014), as part of the outline planning application.
- 1.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in line with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by HCC. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). The archaeological evaluation was informed by the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2014).

The site

- 1.4 The Site covers approximately 39 hectares and is situated 1.5km north of the village of Michelmersh, and comprises four interconnecting arable and pasture fields on the southern edges of Michelmersh and Strouds Woods (see Figures 1 and 2; WYAS 2014). The woods surround the site to the north, north-west and south-east, with arable fields extending to the south beyond a farm track. A gas pumping station is situated in the eastern half of the Site. Michelmersh Wood is located on a south facing gradual slope of a prominent hill with commanding views southwards at approximately 110m above Ordnance datum (aOD). From the summit the land slopes down to the south and south-east.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology is Culver Chalk Formation overlain by superficial deposits of clay-with-flints formation, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2014; WYAS 2014). The soils are classified in the Andover 1 and Carstens associations, being characterised as shallow, well-drained, silts (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The Culver Chalk Formation and clay with flints was identified within Trench 1 and silt, sand and gravels identified within Trench 2 during the evaluation.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 Prior to the geophysical survey there were three known heritage assets within the site boundary recorded on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (WYAS 2014). A possible Iron Age/Roman enclosure complex was identified as a crop mark on air photographs taken in 1968, located within the eastern part of the westernmost field. A second crop mark was recorded as a possible Iron Age enclosure located 50m further to the west of the first crop mark. A scatter of thirteen, Early Mesolithic lithics, were recovered during field walking prior to the installation of a gas pipeline in the north-east field. An enclosure was identified during the geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2014) and confirmed during the evaluation which corresponded to an enclosure identified from the 1968 aerial photography.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.7 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the Site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will however be sufficient to enable the archaeological advisor to Hampshire County Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.8 Two trenches were machine excavated in May 2014, Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 1 measured 35m x 1.8m north/south and 25m x 1.8m east/west at the southern end. Trench 2 measured 50m x 1.8m (see Figures 2).
- 1.9 All excavated trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS. The final completed trench survey was recorded using Leica GPS.
- 1.10 All trenches were excavated by grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.11 Deposits were assessed for their palaeo-environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.12 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover and Kemble respectively. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner all artefacts will be deposited with Hampshire Museum Services along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within **Appendix D**, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-14)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, the finds and palaeo-environmental evidence are contained within Appendices A, B, C and D respectively.

- 2.2 Archaeological features were only identified during the trial trench evaluation within Trench 1. No archaeological features were found within Trench 2. Artefact evidence was recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 (see Figures 2 & 3).

Trench 1 (Figs 2 to 12 & 15)

- 2.3 Trench 1 was targeted on a curvilinear anomaly forming an enclosure with a south facing entrance. The enclosure measured approximately 30m east/west and 40m north/south with isolated anomalies within the interior, which were also identified during the geophysical survey. A total of 38 unstratified sherds of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery consisting of coarse, black-fired, quartz sand-tempered fabric and coarse greyware, fired clay and worked and burnt flint were recovered from topsoil **100** during the evaluation.
- 2.4 Ditch **102** was linear in plan, orientated east/west and located at the north end of Trench 1 (see Figures 4, 7 & 8). The ditch corresponded to a curvilinear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Ditch **102** was broadly V-shaped in profile with gradual to steep sloping sides and measured 2.07m in width, with a depth of 1.9m from the existing ground level and cut into the natural clay with flint (**101**). The ditch contained a basal silting fill **126**, a secondary tipping fill **127** and a third silting fill **128**, with possible bank erosion from the north reflected by fills **107** and **129** respectively. Fills **130**, **131**, **132** and **105** reflect tipping from the south side of ditch **102**. Fills **104** and **103** complete the archaeological sequence within ditch **102**.
- 2.5 A large artefact assemblage was recovered from within ditch **102** during the evaluation (see Figures 4, 7 & 8). Primary fill **126**, recovered a total of 41 sherds of 1st century AD Roman pottery consisting of coarse, black-fired and quartz sand-tempered fabric. Fired clay and a total of 55 worked flints were also recovered from fill **126**. A soil sample was taken from fill **126** (sample 304) which contained a single possible hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and a small assemblage of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*) and alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*). Fill **107**, contained a total of 41 sherds of 1st century AD pottery consisting of coarse, black-fired and quartz sand-tempered fabric and greyware of quartz sand-and-flint tempered fabric. A total of 50 worked flints and 82 burnt flints were also recovered from fill **107**. A soil sample was taken from fill **107** (sample 107) which contained a small assemblage of well-preserved spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*) wheat cereal grains and bromes

(*Bromus*) seeds. Charcoal was recovered in small quantities and was identified as oak and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). From fill **105**, a total of 74 sherds of various types of early to middle 1st century AD pottery were recovered consisting of North Gaulish whiteware, coarse, black-fired, quartz sand-tempered fabric, grog-tempered fabric, and grog-and-flint tempered fabric. An unidentified iron object, slag, fired clay and a total of 59 worked flints and 242 burnt flints were also recovered from fill **105**. A soil sample was taken from fill **105** (SS 301) which contained a large assemblage of very well preserved spelt and emmer/spelt wheat and a small number of emmer wheat and barley cereal grains. Herbaceous taxa included vetches/peas (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), bromes and festuce/rye-grasses (*Festuce/Lolium*). From fill **103**, an iron nail and a total of 16 sherds of 1st century AD pottery were recovered consisting of coarse, black-fired, quartz sand-tempered fabric, grog-tempered fabric, and grog-and-flint tempered fabric.

- 2.6 Ditch **121** was linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east and located to the south-west of Trench 1 (see Figures 4 & 5). The ditch corresponded to a curvilinear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Ditch **121** was not excavated but measured 2.5m in width, cut natural **101** and contained an upper unexcavated fill **122**. A total of four sherds were recovered from the surface of fill **122** consisting of 1st century AD pottery of coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric as well as a fragment of fired clay and a burnt flint.
- 2.7 Ditch **123** was curvilinear in plan and located to the south-east of Trench 1 (see Figures 4 & 6). The ditch corresponded to a curvilinear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Ditch **123** was not excavated but measured 6m in width, cut natural **101** and contained an upper unexcavated fill **124**. A total of 31 sherds were recovered from the surface of fill **124** consisting of middle to late 1st century AD pottery of South Gaulish Samian, coarse, black-fired, quartz sand-tempered fabric, fine, black-fired, quartz sand-tempered fabric, flint-tempered fabric, flint and quartz sand-tempered fabric and flint and clay pellet-tempered fabric. Fired clay, burnt flint, burnt stone and two iron rod objects were also recovered from fill **124**.
- 2.8 Pit **109** was oval in plan and located approximately 6m to the south of ditch **102** (see Figures 4 & 9). The pit corresponded to a circular anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Pit **109** cut natural **101**. It comprised steep sides and a flat base, and measured 1.06m north/south and 1.15m east/west with a depth of 0.24m. It contained a primary fill **125** and a secondary fill **110** and was sealed by a layer of

re-deposited natural. A total of 84 sherds were recovered from fill **125**, consisting of 1st and 2nd century AD pottery consisting of coarse, black-fired, quartz sand-tempered fabric and coarse greyware. A Roman ceramic brick fragment, 20 fragments of fired clay, and an assemblage of worked and burnt flint were also recovered from fill **125**. A total of 131 sherds were recovered from fill **110** consisting of 1st century AD pottery of coarse, black-fired, quartz sand-tempered fabric. A total of 86 fragments of fired clay, 55 worked flints and 186 burnt flints were also recovered from fill **110**. A soil sample was taken from fill **110** (sample 303), which contained a moderate assemblage of well-preserved plant macrofossil and charcoal material. The charcoal was identified as oak, ash, hazel and a possible fragment of elm (*Ulmus glabra*). The plant macrofossils consisted of a small number of spelt, emmer and emmer/spelt wheat grains, emmer/spelt wheat glume base and herbaceous taxa including vetches/peas, cabbages/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapsis*), black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), corn marigold (*Glebionis segetum*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) festuce/rye-grasses, hazelnut shells, bromes and two possible cherry (*Prunus*) pip fragments.

- 2.9 Pit **111** was oval in plan and located centrally within Trench 1 (see Figures 4 & 10). Pit **111** was not excavated but was identified as cut into natural **101** and measured 0.82m north-east/south-west and 0.52m north-west/south-east. It contained an upper unexcavated fill **112**. No artefact evidence was identified within fill **112**.
- 2.10 Pit **113** was roughly circular in plan and located approximately 3m south-west of Pit **111** centrally within Trench 1 (see Figures 4 & 11). Pit **113** was not excavated but was identified to cut natural **101** and comprised a diameter of 0.5m. It contained an upper unexcavated fill **114**. Artefact evidence was recovered from the surface of fill **112**, with a total of five sherds of 1st century AD pottery of coarse, black-fired, quartz sand-tempered fabric and six fragments of fired clay.
- 2.11 Pit **115** was oval in plan and located approximately 10m south of Pit **113**, centrally within Trench 1 (see Figures 4 & 12). Pit **115** was not excavated but was identified as cut into natural **101** and measured 0.56m north/south and 0.7m east/west. It contained an upper unexcavated fill **116**. No artefact evidence was recovered from the surface of fill **116**.
- 2.12 Posthole **117** was circular in plan and located at the south end of Trench 1, directly north of Posthole **119** (see Figure 4). Posthole **117** was not excavated but was

identified as cut into natural **101** and measured 0.4m in diameter. It contained an upper unexcavated fill **118**. No artefact evidence was recovered from the surface of fill **118**.

- 2.13 Posthole **119** was circular in plan and located directly south of posthole **117** within Trench 1 (see Figure 4). Posthole **119** was not excavated but was identified as cut into **101** and measured 0.4m in diameter. It contained an upper unexcavated fill **118**. No artefact evidence was recovered from the surface of fill **120**.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3, 13, 14 & 16)

- 2.14 Trench 2 was targeted on an amorphous anomaly and a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the evaluation within Trench 2. The amorphous anomaly was identified to be of modern date during the evaluation (see Figure 13 & 14). The deposit, layer **201**, consisted of an extensive spread of modern black silty charcoal rich clay within the topsoil matrix which measured 15m in length north/south and up to 0.45m in depth. The east/west linear anomaly located at the southern end of Trench 2 was not identified during the evaluation. A small assemblage of unstratified worked flint was recovered from topsoil **200**.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

Finds

- 2.15 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, worked flint and metal objects. Codings for Roman fabrics correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Iron Age/Roman

- 2.16 A total of 367 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the site. A substantial proportion comprises 'transitional' (Late Iron Age to Early Roman) types which span the early to middle 1st century AD.
- 2.17 Fill **124** within ditch **123** (see Figures 4 & 5) produced a single bodysherd of South Gaulish Samian (LGF SA), which would have been manufactured during the mid-first to early-2nd centuries AD (Webster 1996, 2-3).

- 2.18 Two sherds of North Gaulish White ware (NOG WH3) were recorded in fill **105** within ditch **102** (see Figures 4, 7 & 8). This ware type was imported to Britain from the early to middle 1st century AD (Tiberian to Neronian) (Rigby 1999, 185).
- 2.19 The largest pottery element represented was a coarse, black-fired, quartz sand-tempered fabric of probable local manufacture, some of which features external burnishing. This totalled 328 sherds from 10 deposits (Appendix B). This fabric may pre-date AD 43, but it also extends in use into the later 1st and early 2nd centuries AD. Many of the identifiable forms compare with those recorded at the Late Iron Age cemetery site at Westhampnett, West Sussex (Mephram 1997, 120-124). Forms represented included: a large neckless storage jar with a bead rim from fill **103** within ditch **102**; high-shouldered jars with short, upright rims from fills **105** and **107** within ditch **102**; a cordoned bowl with a slightly everted rim also from ditch fill **105**; a strainer from ditch fill **107**; an ovoid bowl with a bead rim from fill **110** within pit **109**; a necked, ovoid jar with everted rim from fill **124** within ditch **123**; large storage jars from primary fill **125** within pit **109** (one with an everted rim and one with a bead rim); and an ovoid or rounded jar with a bead rim from primary fill **126** within ditch **102**. A single bodysherd in a fine, black-fired, quartz-sand tempered fabric, from a cordoned vessel, was recorded in fill **124** within ditch **123**.
- 2.20 Pottery types which can be broadly attributed to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period included unfeathered bodysherds, as follows: a total of five sherds of a grog-tempered fabric from fills **103** and **105** within ditch **102**; a total of nine sherds of a grog-and-flint tempered fabric from fills **103** and **105** within ditch **102** and fill **124** within ditch **123**; a total of four sherds of a quartz sand-and-flint tempered fabric from fills **107** and **124**; and a single sherd of a flint-tempered fabric from ditch fill **124**.
- 2.21 A total of 15 unfeathered bodysherds of coarse greyware of probable early Roman date were recovered from topsoil **100** and fill **125** within pit **109**.

Ceramic building material

- 2.22 Primary fill **125** within pit **109** produced a single fragment of a hard-fired but rather crudely made (Roman) brick.

Metal objects

- 2.23 A total of four iron objects and fragments, most of which were moderately corroded, were recovered from three deposits. Identifiable objects consisted of: a nail from fill **103** within ditch **102** and two rod fragments from fill **124** within ditch **123**.

Worked flint

- 2.24 A total of nine worked flint items were recovered from five deposits, in addition to 28 pieces of burnt, unworked flint from four deposits. The latter weighed a total of 2.204kg.
- 2.25 The worked flints comprised eight flakes and one dual-platform flake core. The latter had not been systematically worked and only two removals were noted. The flakes were variable in size and thickness, and cannot be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period.

Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.26 Four environmental samples (80 litres of soil) were taken with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Romano-British

- 2.27 Three samples were recovered from three fills within ditch **102** (see Figures 4, 7 & 8). Basal fill **126** (sample 304) contained a single possible hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and a small assemblage of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*) and alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*). Middle fill **107** (sample 107) contained a small assemblage of well-preserved spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*) wheat cereal grains and bromes (*Bromus*) seeds. Charcoal was recovered in small quantities and was identified as oak and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Upper fill **105** (SS 301) contained a large assemblage of very well preserved spelt and emmer/spelt wheat and a small number of emmer wheat and barley cereal grains. Herbaceous taxa included vetches/peas (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), bromes and festuce/rye-grasses (*Festuce/Lolium*).
- 2.28 The material from basal fill **126** within ditch **102** was only recovered in small quantities and relatively speaking was less well preserved than other samples from

this ditch. It is most likely this material is residual resulting from wind-blown hearth firing debris. Fills **107** and **105** also from within ditch **102** contained much larger and better preserved assemblages of cereal grains indicative of dumps of cereal processing waste. The absence of cereal chaff and a small number of weeds within the assemblages is of interest and could be due to differential preservation of lighter cereal chaff over relatively dense cereal grains. Alternatively, it is possible that this waste originates from domestic food production rather than crop processing/cleaning.

- 2.29 Fill **110** within pit **109** (sample 303) contained a moderate assemblage of well-preserved plant macrofossil and charcoal material. Charcoal was identified as oak, ash, hazel and a possible fragment of elm (*Ulmus glabra*). The plant macrofossils consisted of a small number of spelt, emmer and emmer/spelt wheat grains, emmer/spelt wheat glume base and herbaceous taxa including vetches/peas, cabbages/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapsis*), black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), corn marigold (*Glebionis segetum*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) festuce/rye-grasses, hazelnut shells, bromes and two possible cherry (*Prunus*) pip fragments. This larger number of weeds within this assemblage along with emmer/spelt wheat glume bases suggests this material is indicative of discarded crop processing and domestic waste.
- 2.30 Any of the identifiable carbonised cereal grain and charcoal (excluding oak) from samples 301, 302 and 303 would be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The trial trench evaluation has revealed correlation between the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and the archaeological features revealed within Trench 1 (see Figure 3).
- 3.2 The enclosure ditch identified during the geophysical survey was located within the north, south-west and south-east of Trench 1. Five internal features were also identified during the evaluation, comprising three pits and two postholes. In order to minimise disturbance to the enclosure, minimal excavation was undertaken. As a result of the extensive and very dateable artefact assemblage recovered, the nature of the enclosure has been clearly characterised.

- 3.3 Archaeological excavation was undertaken within the northern ditch and a pit directly south of it within Trench 1. Two pits and two postholes were not excavated during the evaluation. Artefact evidence was recovered from the excavated features and also from the surface of the unexcavated ditches, located to the south-west and south-east, and a pit, located centrally, within Trench 1.
- 3.4 The morphology of the enclosure within Trench 1 is considered to be suggestive of a late prehistoric enclosure typical throughout the British Isles (Cunliffe, 2005). The extensive artefact assemblage supports a Late Iron Age/Early Roman 1st to 2nd century AD date for this enclosure, perhaps spanning the conquest period.
- 3.5 A large assemblage of artefacts was recovered from Trench 1 to indicate domestic activity within the enclosure, although no animal bone was identified during the evaluation. A total of 9 crude worked flint items were recovered from six deposits, in addition to 535 pieces of burnt, unworked flint from four deposits. A total of 367 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. A substantial proportion comprised 'transitional' (Late Iron Age to Early Roman) types which span the early to middle 1st century AD. Evidence for imported pottery included two sherds of North Gaulish White ware (NOG WH3). This ware type was imported to Britain from the early to middle 1st century AD (Tiberian to Neronian) (Rigby 1999, 185). A single bodysherd of South Gaulish Samian (LGF SA), which would have been manufactured during the mid-first to early-2nd centuries AD (Webster 1996, 2-3) was also recorded. A total of four iron objects and fragments, most of which were moderately corroded were recovered from three deposits within Trench 1.
- 3.6 The northern ditch excavated within Trench 1 can be firmly dated to the 1st century AD. A soil sample taken from the basal fill of this ditch may be residual resulting from wind-blown hearth fired debris. The two upper fills sampled contained waste material from domestic food production. Artefacts from the surface of the unexcavated ditches located to the south-west and south-east were also dated to the 1st century AD. The pit excavated directly south of the northern ditch and interpreted as a refuse pit can be firmly dated to the 2nd century AD. A soil sample taken from this feature showed material indicative of discarded crop processing and domestic waste.

- 3.7 An east/west linear anomaly identified by geophysical survey and located at the southern end of Trench 2 was not identified during the evaluation and is not thought to be of archaeological origin. An amorphous anomaly identified by geophysical survey to the north of Trench 2 was identified during the evaluation as a charcoal rich deposit within the topsoil matrix and determined to be of modern origin, possibly a result of extensive localised burning associated with tree clearance. It is likely that amorphous anomalies identified during the geophysical survey across the Site may be associated with further modern tree clearance

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The evidence recovered during the evaluation suggests that the enclosure within Trench 1 was utilised for domestic use as a simple Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosed farmstead. The earliest activity has been dated to the 1st century AD, with the enclosure possibly falling out of use in the 2nd century AD. It is possible, due to the large assemblage of domestic pottery and the high concentration of charcoal and burnt flint within the south-east unexcavated ditch, that a Romano-British roundhouse maybe located to the east within the enclosure. This would be similar to an Iron Age site at Groundwell West, Wiltshire (Walker et al, 2001).
- 4.2 An east/west linear anomaly and an amorphous anomaly identified by geophysical survey and located within Trench 2 were identified as not being of archaeological origin. The latter corresponds to a charcoal spread in the topsoil, probably associated with modern tree clearance. It is likely that further amorphous anomalies identified during the geophysical survey across the Site may also be associated with modern tree clearance.

5 CA PROJECT TEAM

- 5.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by CA Project Leader Matt Nichol, assisted by CA site personnel Colin Forrestal, Jon Kaines, Sam Wilson and Chris Ellis. The report was written by Matt Nichol. The illustrations were prepared by Will Foster. The archive has been compiled by Hazel O'Neill, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by CA Project Manager, Richard Greatorex, who also edited this report.

6 REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 22 May 2014
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2003 *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites*, CA Technical Manual No. 2
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- Collis, J. R 1970 *Excavations at Owslebury, Hants: A Second Interim Report*. The Antiquaries Journal, 50, pp 246-261
- Cunliffe, B. W. 2005 *Iron Age Communities in Britain, Fourth Edition: An Account of England, Scotland and Wales from the Seventh Century BC until the Roman Conquest*. London: Routledge
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Fitzpatrick, A. P. 1997 *Archaeological Excavations on the Route of the A27 Westhampnett Bypass, West Sussex, 1992. Volume 2: the Cemeteries*. Wessex Archaeology Report No. 12. Salisbury. Wessex Archaeology.
- Mepham, L. N. 1997. 'Pottery', in Fitzpatrick 1997, 114-203.
- Niblett, R. 1999. *The Excavation of a Ceremonial Site at Folly Lane, Verulamium*. Britannia Monograph Series No. 14. London. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
- Rigby, V. 1999. 'Gallo-Belgic Wares and Local Imitations', in Niblett 1999, 182-192.
- Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998. *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*. MOLaS Monograph 2. London.

Walker, G., Langton, B & Oakey, N. 2001. *An Iron Age Site at Groundwell West, Wiltshire: Excavations in 1996*. Cotswold Archaeological Trust Ltd

Webster, P. 1996. *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*. Practical Handbook in Archaeology 13. York. Council for British Archaeology.

WYAS 2014 Land at Michelmersh Wood, Hampshire – Geophysical Survey (client report)



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay	35 x 25	1.8	>0.28	Modern
1	101	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay	35 x 25	1.8	>0.28	
1	102	Cut		Cut of Ditch	V-Ditch with steep sides		2.07	1.5	LIA-RB
1	103	Fill	102	11th fill of Ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay		2.07+	>0.25	C1
1	104	Fill	102	10th fill of Ditch	Mid brownish brown silty clay		1.2	>0.16	
1	105	Fill	102	9th fill of Ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay		1.35	>0.3	EC1-MC1
1	106				VOID				
1	107	Fill	102	4th fill of Ditch – possible bank erosion	Mid brownish brown silty clay		0.4	>0.3	C1
1	108	Layer		Natural	Natural friable chalk	35 x 25	1.8		
1	109	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-oval pit with steep sides and flat base		1.06	0.24	LIA-RB
1	110	Fill	109	2nd fill of Pit	Dark greyish brown silty clay	1.15	1.06	>0.24	C1
1	111	Cut		Cut of Pit/Posthole	Unexcavated sub-oval pit	0.82	0.52	Unknown	LIA-RB
1	112	Fill	111	Fill of Pit/Posthole	Dark greyish brown silty clay	0.82	0.52		LIA-RB
1	113	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated sub-oval pit or posthole	0.5	0.4	Unknown	LIA-RB
1	114	Fill	113	Fill of Pit	Dark greyish brown silty clay	0.5	0.4		C1+
1	115	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated sub-oval pit	0.7	0.56	Unknown	LIA-RB
1	116	Fill	115	Fill of Pit	Light brown clay	0.7	0.56		
1	117	Cut		Cut of Posthole	Unexcavated sub-circular posthole		0.4	Unknown	LIA-RB
1	118	Fill	117	Fill of Posthole	Black silty clay		0.4		
1	119	Cut		Cut of Posthole	Unexcavated sub-circular posthole		0.18	Unknown	LIA-RB
1	120	Fill	119	Fill of Posthole	Black silty clay		0.18		
1	121	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated ditch		2.5	Unknown	LIA-RB
1	122	Fill	121	Fill of Ditch	Mid brownish brown silty clay		2.5		C1+
1	123	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated ditch		>6	Unknown	LIA-RB
1	124	Fill	123	Fill of Ditch	Dark blackish brown silty clay		>6		MC1-LC1
1	125	Fill	109	1st fill of Pit	Light brown clay			>0.12	C1-C2
1	126	Fill	102	1st fill of Ditch	Mid brownish brown silty clay		0.85	>0.50	C1
1	127	Fill	102	2nd fill of Ditch	Mid brownish brown silty clay		0.4	>0.3	
1	128	Fill	102	3rd fill of Ditch	Mid brownish brown silty clay		1.3	>0.3	
1	129	Fill	102	5th fill of Ditch - possible bank erosion	Light brown silty clay		1.2	>0.2	
1	130	Fill	102	6th fill of Ditch	Dark greyish brown		0.5	>0.1	
1	131	Fill		7th fill of Ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay		0.9	>0.15	
1	132	Fill		8th fill of Ditch	Light brown silty clay		0.7	>0.25	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish brown silty clay	50	1.8	>0.45	Modern
2	201	Layer		Deposit	Black silty charcoal rich clay associated with modern tree clearance	15	1.8	>0.45	Modern
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	50	1.8	>0.45	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
100	Roman pottery: coarse, black-firing, quartz sand tempered fabric; coarse greyware Fired clay Worked flint: flake, core Burnt flint	36 5 2 4	425 125 135 335	C1-C2
103	Roman pottery: coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric; grog-tempered fabric; grog-and-flint tempered fabric Iron object: nail	16 1	357 6	C1
105	Roman pottery: North Gaulish whiteware; coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric; grog-tempered fabric; grog-and-flint tempered fabric Iron object: fragment Fired clay Worked flint: flake Burnt flint Charcoal	74 1 1 1 11 9	1041 10 4 38 929 <1	EC1-MC1
107	Roman pottery: coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric; quartz sand-and-flint tempered fabric Worked flint: flake	39 1	679 5	C1
110	Roman pottery: coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric Fired clay Worked flint: flake	39 21 2	269 428 32	C1
114	Roman pottery: coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric Fired clay	5 6	35 19	C1+
122	Roman pottery: coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric Fired clay Burnt flint	4 1 1	55 1 119	C1+
124	Roman pottery: Samian; coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric; fine, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric; flint-tempered fabric; flint and quartz sand-tempered fabric; flint and clay pellet-tempered fabric Fired clay Burnt flint Burnt stone Iron object: rod fragment	31 3 12 1 2	411 7 821 162 27	MC1-LC1
125	Roman pottery: coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric; coarse greyware Roman ceramic building material: brick Fired clay	84 1 20	3658 554 354	C1-C2
126	Roman pottery: coarse, black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric	39	185	C1
200	Worked flint: flake	3	30	-

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				105	107	110	126
Feature number				102	102	109	102
Sample number (SS)				301	302	303	304
Flot volume (ml)				44	21	45	2
Sample volume processed (l)				20	20	20	20
Soil remaining (l)				20	20	20	20
Period				RB	RB	RB	RB
Plant macrofossil preservation				Good	Good	Good	Moderate
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name				
A/D	Asteraceae	<i>Glebionis segetum</i> L.	Corn Marigold	+			
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut			++	+
D	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica</i> L./ <i>Sinapsis</i> L.	Cabbages/Mustards			+	
D/A/P	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia</i> L./ <i>Lathyrus</i> L.	Vetches/Peas	+		+	
A/D	Poaceae	<i>Bromus</i> L.	Bromes	++++	+	++	
A/D		<i>Festuca</i> L./ <i>Lolium</i> L.	Festuces/Rye-grasses	+		+	
E		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley grain	+			
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	Emmer wheat grain	+		+	
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	Emmer wheat glume base				
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat grain	+++++	++	++	
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat grain	++++	+	+	
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base			+	
E		Poaceae	Indeterminate cereal grain (whole)		+		
D/A	Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve	Black-bindweed			+	
D		<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass			+	
HSW	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries sp/. Pip			+	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Charcoal identifications

Context number		105	107	110	126
Feature number		102	102	109	102
Sample number (SS)		301	302	303	304
Flot volume (ml)		44	21	45	2
Sample volume processed (l)		20	20	20	20
Soil remaining (l)		20	20	20	20
Period		RB	RB	RB	RB
Charcoal quantity		+++++	+++	+++	+
Charcoal preservation		Good	Good	Good	Moderate
Family	Species	Common Name			
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel		2	1
	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel			1
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak		7	3
				5	1
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash		1	2
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	Wych Elm			1
		Indeterminate			1
Number of Fragments:		10	5	10	2

Key

+ = 1-4 items; ++ = 5-20 items; +++ = 21-40 items; ++++ = 40-99 items ; +++++ = >100 items items

HSW = hedgerow/shrub/woodland plant; ; A = arable weeds; D = opportunistic weeds; P = grassland species E = economic plant

RB = Romano-British

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossil identification table

Key

+ = 1-4 items; ++ = 5-20 items; +++ = 21-40 items; ++++ = >40 items

cf = closest possible identification

RB = Romano-British; BA = Bronze Age; EIA = Early Iron Age

A = arable weed; D = weed/plant indicative of disturbance; P = weed/plant indicative of pasture/grassland; M = weed/plant indicative of marshland/wetland areas; HSW = hedgerow/shrub/woodland plant; E = economic plant

Context number				204	2006	607	611	612	215	207	2912	2633	1311
Feature number				217	2007	608	614	613	208	205	2913	2634	1310
Sample number (SS)				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Flot volume (ml)				1.5	1.5	29	31	162	25	16	6	3	2
Sample volume processed (l)				1	1	15	13	8	20	18	18	17	18
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	20	20
Period				RB		RB	RB			RB	BA-EIA	RB	
Plant macrofossil preservation				Poor	N/A	Moderate	Poor	N/A	Poor	Poor	N/A	N/A	Moderate
Habit at Code	Family	Species	Common Name										
D/A	Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium</i> L. (<i>Blitum</i> L.)	Goosefoots	+									
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut										+
D/M/A	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria</i> L.	Stitchworts			+							
M/D	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i> L.	Sedges							+			
D/A/P	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia</i> L./ <i>Lathyrus</i> L.	Vetches/Peas			+							
E	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley grain			+	cf +		+	+			
E		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley rachis				+						
E		<i>Triticum</i>	Wheat grain	+		cf ++							
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat grain			++				+			
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat glume base	+		++			+	++++			
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat grain	+					+	+			
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base			+				+			
E		Poaceae	Indeterminate cereal grain (whole)	++		++	+		+++	+++			
E		Poaceae	Culm node (whole)						+				
D/A/P / M/HSW	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex</i> L.	Docks			+							

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

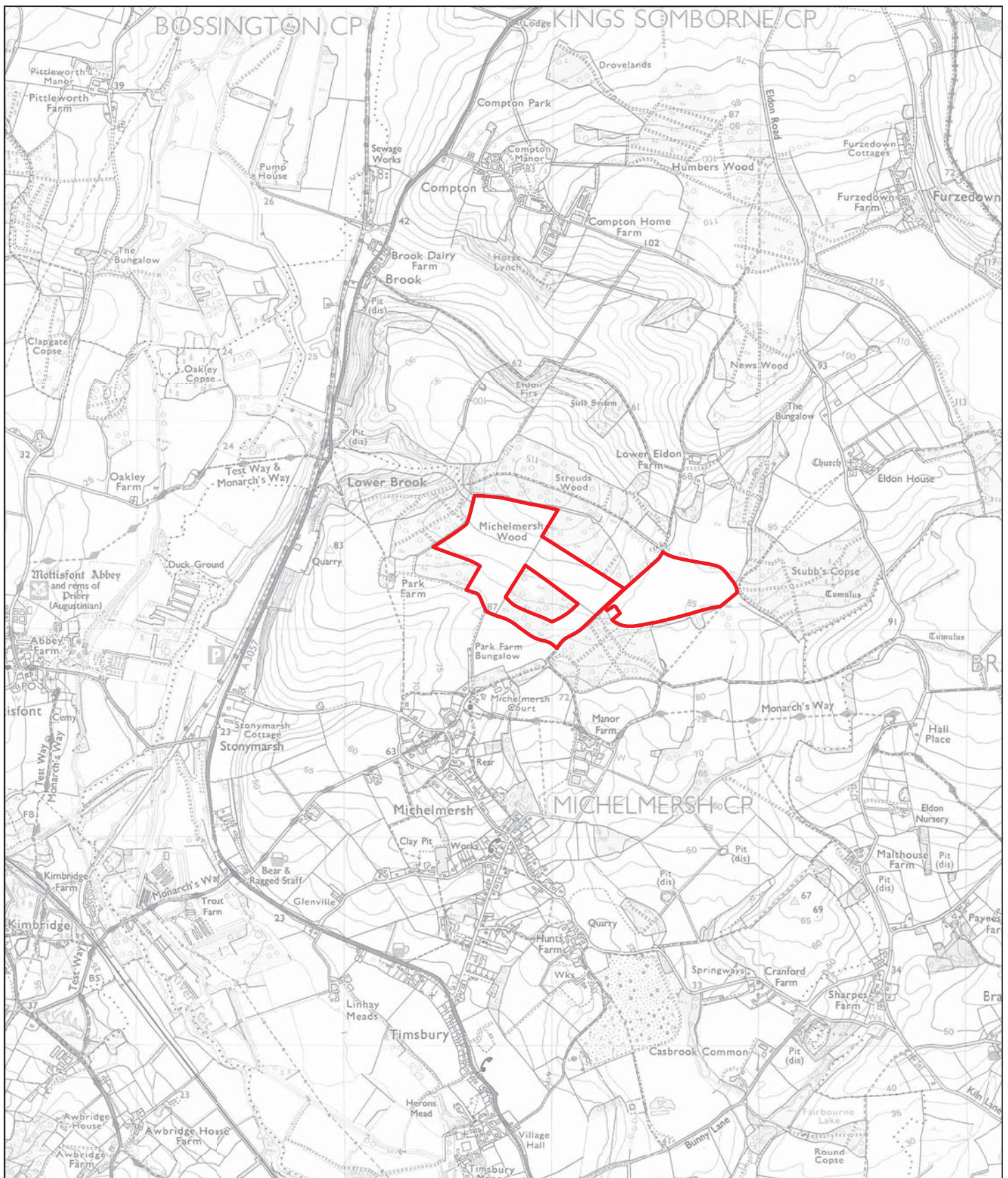
Charcoal identification table

Context number	204	2006	607	611	612	215	207	2912	2633	1311
Feature number	217	2007	608	614	613	208	205	2913	2634	1310
Sample number (SS)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Flot volume (ml)	1.5	1.5	29	31	162	25	16	6	3	2
Sample volume processed (l)	1	1	15	13	8	20	18	18	17	18
Soil remaining (l)	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	20	20
Period	RB		RB	RB			RB	BA-EIA	RB	
Charcoal quantity	0	++	+++	+++	++++ +	+++	0	0	0	0
Charcoal preservation	N/A	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Family	Species	Common Name								
Aceraceae	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple			2		3			
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak		1	1	2				
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash			1					
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/Crab apple			1		2			
		Indeterminate		1	1	3				
Number of Fragments:			0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land at Michelmersh Wood, Hampshire
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2014 at Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire. Two trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure was identified during the geophysical survey and confirmed during the trial trench evaluation within Trench 1. Five internal features were also identified during the evaluation, three pits and two postholes. Minimal excavation was undertaken due to the large quantity of artefacts recovered.</p> <p>An east/west linear anomaly identified by geophysical survey and located to the south of Trench 2 was not identified during the evaluation. An amorphous anomaly identified by geophysical survey to the north of Trench 2 was identified during the evaluation as a charcoal rich deposit within the topsoil matrix and determined to be of modern origin, possibly a result of extensive localised burning associated with recent tree clearance. It is likely that amorphous anomalies identified during the geophysical survey across the Site may be associated with further modern tree clearance.</p>
Project dates	19-21 May 2014
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Trial Trench Evaluation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	39 ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	NGR 434674 127362
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex
Project Supervisor	Matt Nichol
MONUMENT TYPE	Late Iron Age/Early Roman Enclosure and Pits, Postholes
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	See above
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
	Hampshire Museum Services
	Content
Physical	Ceramics,CBM, metalwork, worked flint, burnt flint, fired clay etc
Paper	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY	

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 22 May 2014
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2003 *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites*, CA Technical Manual No. 2
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- Collis, J. R 1970 *Excavations at Owslebury, Hants: A Second Interim Report*. The Antiquaries Journal, 50, pp 246-261
- Cunliffe, B. W. 2005 *Iron Age Communities in Britain, Fourth Edition: An Account of England, Scotland and Wales from the Seventh Century BC until the Roman Conquest*. London: Routledge
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Fitzpatrick, A. P. 1997 *Archaeological Excavations on the Route of the A27 Westhampnett Bypass, West Sussex, 1992. Volume 2: the Cemeteries*. Wessex Archaeology Report No. 12. Salisbury. Wessex Archaeology.
- Mepham, L. N. 1997. 'Pottery', in Fitzpatrick 1997, 114-203.
- Niblett, R. 1999. *The Excavation of a Ceremonial Site at Folly Lane, Verulamium*. Britannia Monograph Series No. 14. London. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
- Rigby, V. 1999. 'Gallo-Belgic Wares and Local Imitations', in Niblett 1999, 182-192.
- Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998. *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*. MOLaS Monograph 2. London.
- Walker, G., Langton, B & Oakey, N. 2001. *An Iron Age Site at Groundwell West, Wiltshire: Excavations in 1996*. Cotswold Archaeological Trust Ltd
- Webster, P. 1996. *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*. Practical Handbook in Archaeology 13. York. Council for British Archaeology.
- WYAS 2014 Land at Michelmersh Wood, Hampshire – Geophysical Survey (client report)



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

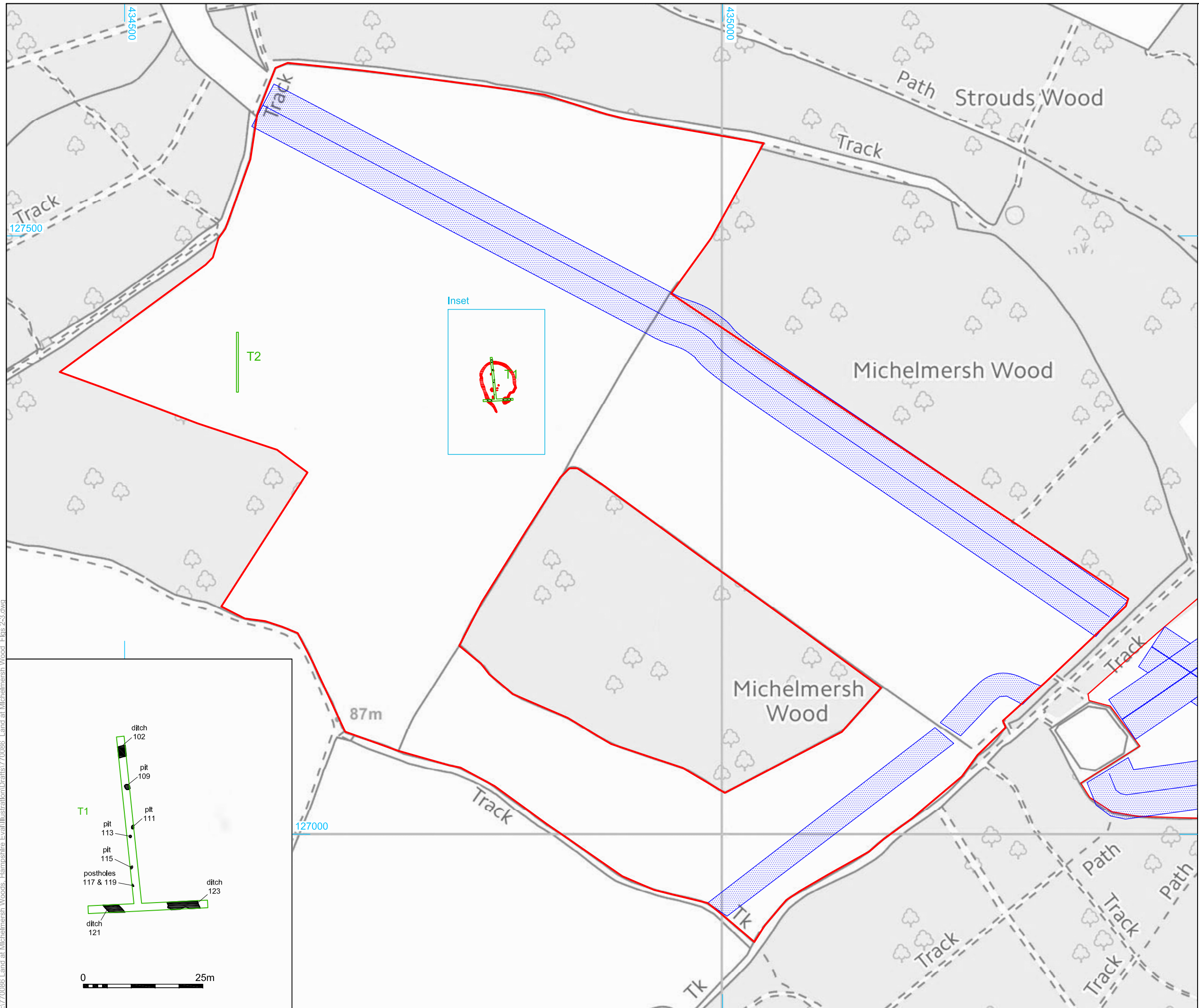


Reproduced from the 2004 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright
 Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

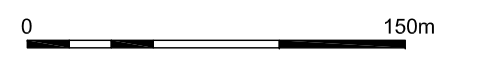
PROJECT NO. 770086 DATE 02/07/2014
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 03
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- ▬ Gas pipeline exclusion zone
- archaeological feature



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Digital mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109.

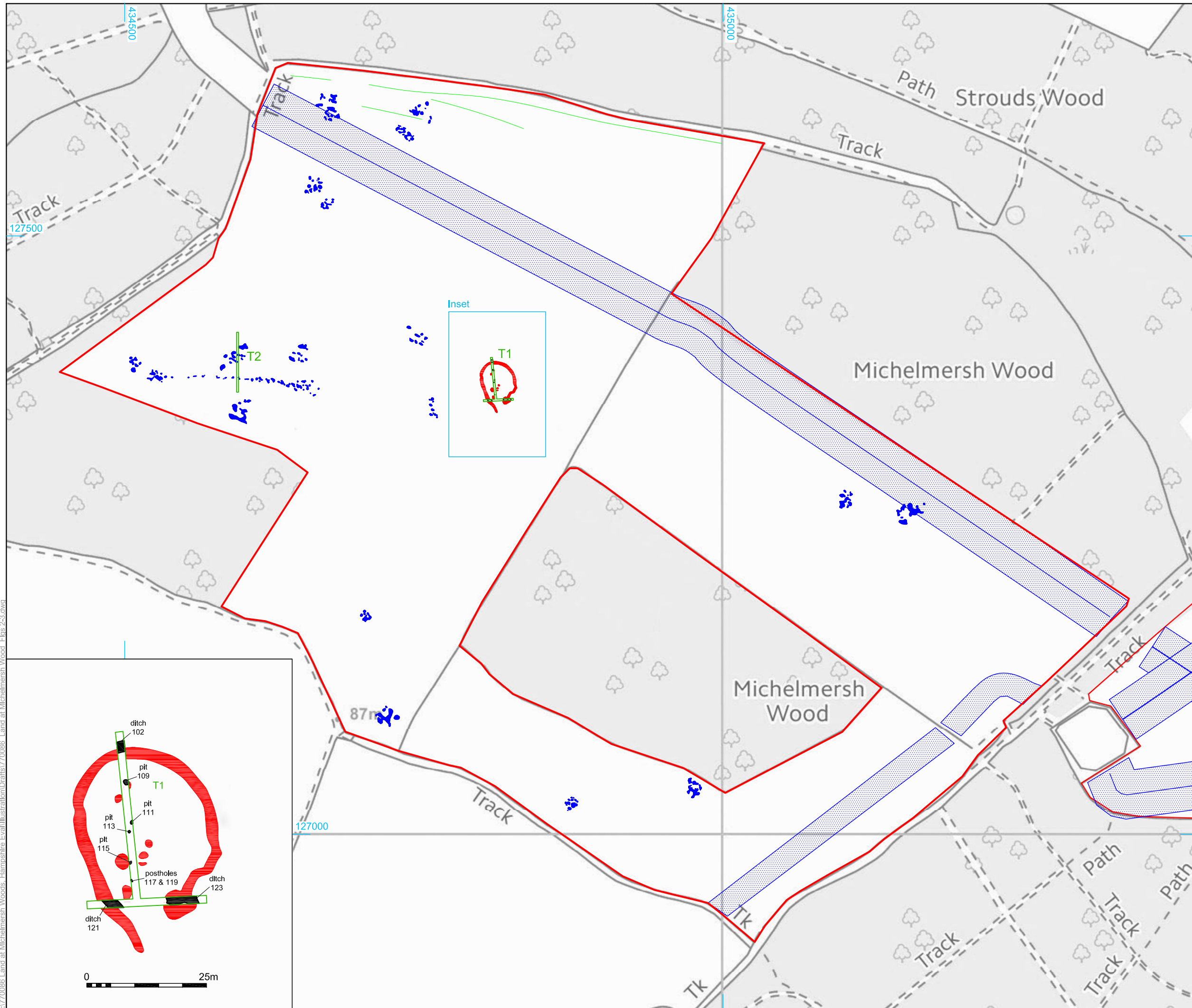
Cotswold Archaeology
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan and archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	770086	DATE	02-07-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	03	2
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:3000 & 1:750	

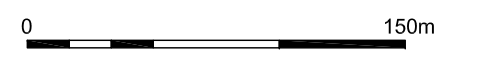
P:\770086 Land at Michelmersh Woods - Hampshire Eval\Illustration Drafts\770086 Land at Michelmersh Wood - Figs 2-3.dwg



- site
- evaluation trench
- Gas pipeline exclusion zone
- archaeological feature

Geophysical survey results
(Archaeological Services WYAS)

- Probable Archaeology
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
 - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
 - Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Digital mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109.

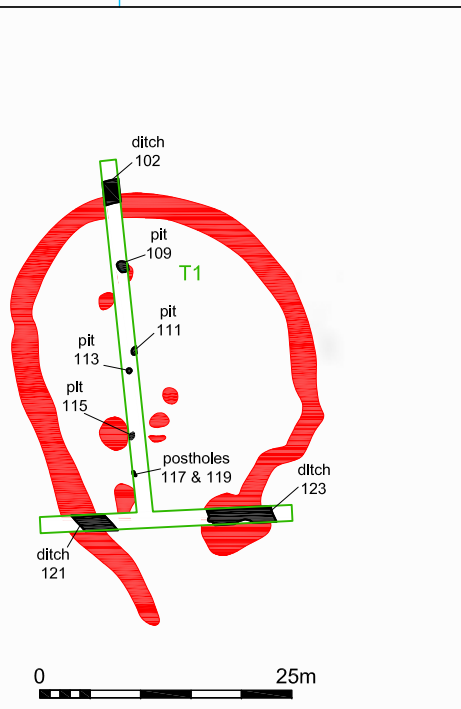
Cotswold Archaeology
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

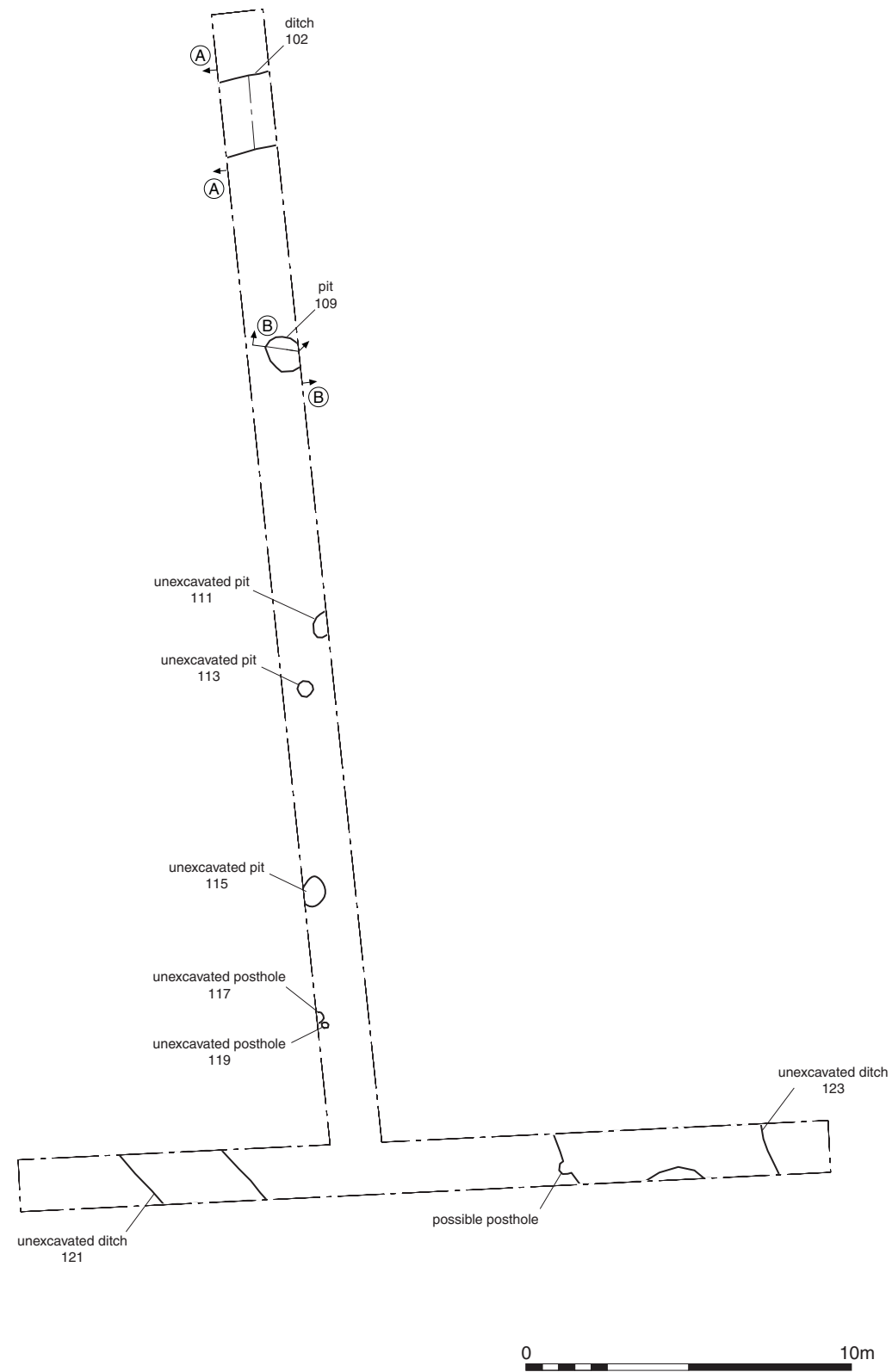
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	770086	DATE	02-07-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	02	3
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:3000 & 1:750	

P:\770086 Land at Michelmersh Woods - Hampshire Evaluation\Illustration Drafts\770086 Land at Michelmersh Wood - Figs 2-3.dwg





Trench 1, looking south (1m scales)



Trench 1, looking north (1m scales)



5



6

5 Trench 1, looking east (1m scales)

6 Trench 1, looking west (1m scales)



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh,
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

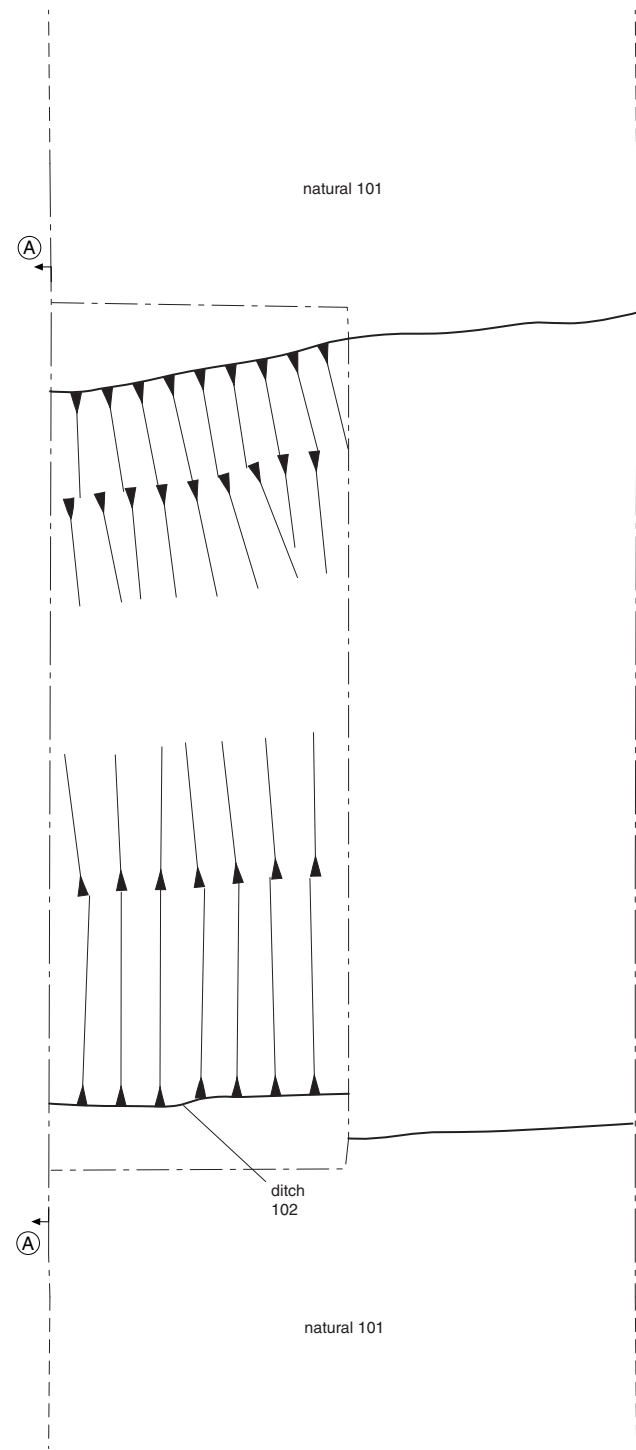
Trench 1; Photographs

PROJECT NO. 770086 DATE 16/06/2014
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 01
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

5 & 6

Trench 1, ditch 102



Trench 1, ditch 102, looking north west (1m scale)

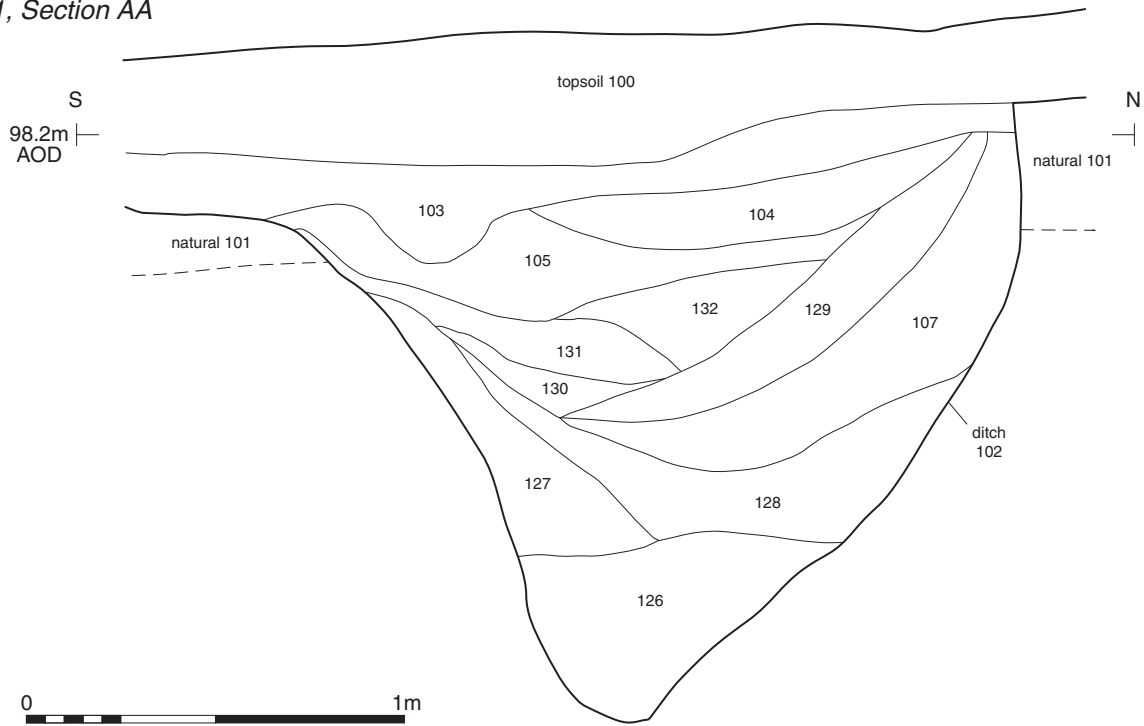
 Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh,
Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: plan and photograph

PROJECT NO.	770086	DATE	16/06/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	01	7
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Trench 1, Section AA



Trench 1, ditch 102, looking west (1m scale)



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

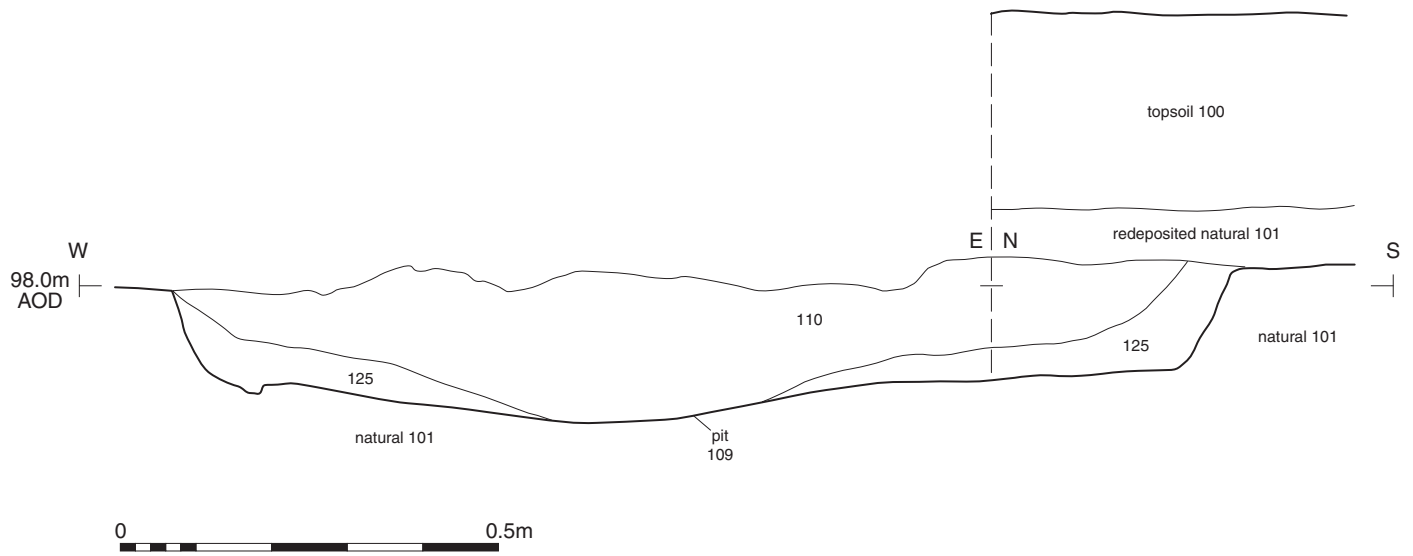
Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1; section and photograph

PROJECT NO.	770086	DATE	16/06/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	01	8
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Trench 1, Section BB



Trench 1, pit 109, looking north (1m scale)



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1; section and photograph

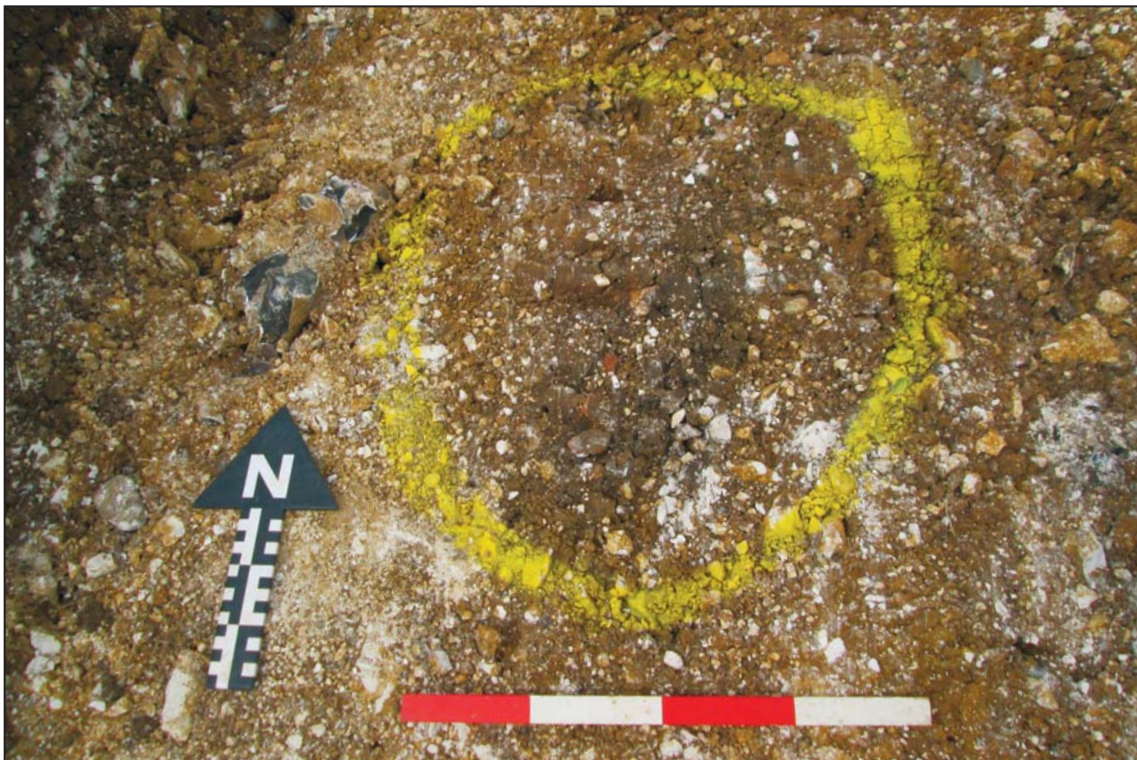
PROJECT NO. 770086 DATE 16/06/2014
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 01
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:10

FIGURE NO.

9



10



11

10 Trench 1, unexcavated pit 111, looking south east (0.4m scale)

11 Trench 1, unexcavated pit 113, looking north (0.4m scale)



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 770086 DATE 16/06/2014
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 01
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

10 & 11



**12 Trench 1, unexcavated pit 115, looking north west
(0.4m scale)**



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh,
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

PROJECT NO. 770086 DATE 16/06/2014
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 01
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

12



13



14

13 View south of trench 2 (1m scales)

14 View south west of charcoal rich deposit 201 within northern half of trench 2 (1m scales)



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 770086 DATE 16/06/2014
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 01
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

13 & 14



15



16

- 15 General view south west towards trench 1
 16 General view east from trench 2 towards trench 1



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 770086 DATE 16/06/2014
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 01
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

15 & 16