Cotswold Archaeology

LAND AT LORD MAYOR TRELOAR, HOSPITAL (Phase 2), CHAWTON PARK ROAD, ALTON, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
RPS Group PLC

on behalf of:
Crest Nicholson South

CA Project: AN0577
CA Report: AN0577_1

June 2022

Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

LAND AT LORD MAYOR TRELOAR, HOSPITAL (Phase 2), CHAWTON PARK ROAD, ALTON, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital (Phase 2)
Location:	Alton, Hampshire
NGR:	47049 138417
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	6-15th June 2022
Planning reference:	30021/056
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Accession Number:	A2019.51
Site Code:	LMTH 22

In June 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation (of land) at Land at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire. A total of 29 trenches were excavated.

Ten of the trenches produced archaeological features ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Modern period. The range of archaeological features comprises pits, postholes, ditches, possible lynchets and tree throws. Most of the features remain undated. Residual evidence of early prehistoric activity was recovered in the form of lithics (worked flint) which may be of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The environmental evidence would appear to suggest that the site was not located close to any settlement activity.

A tree throw in **Trench 38** contained Late Bronze Age (1100 to 700 BC) pottery. The feature may indicate tree felling in the area during this period prior to establishing farmland. A number of other features produced worked flint which can only be broadly identified as being prehistoric.

Undated ditches **3805** and **3902** produced a large quantity of industrial waste some of which resembles smithing hearth cakes from the base of forges. This may indicate a near-by settlement. However, the coal inclusions within the slag suggests these may be relatively modern. Four of the Trenches (**54**, **55**, **59** and **61**) contained undated ditches which may be strip lynchets; a lynchet is a type of agricultural furrow associated with hilly terrain.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In June 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation (of land) at Land at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 47049 138417; Figure 1). This evaluation was undertaken for RPS Group PLC, who were acting on behalf of Crest Nicholson.

1.2. East Hampshire District Council (EHDC) has granted planning permission for residential development of the site (planning ref: 30021/056) including parking areas, access roads and various green areas conditional on a programme of archaeological work. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2019a).

1.3. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.4. The proposed development site is approximately 26.2ha in size and comprises of several fields of agricultural pasture in the north and south-west parts of the site, with the central area made up of the grounds of the former hospital. The eastern edge is defined by a housing estate and in north-east by the A339. The southern edge is bounded by Chawton Park Road and the western edge is bounded by woodland. The highest point within the site is in the north-west of the site at 154m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the land dropping away to the south and east: in the south-west of the site the lowest point is 120m aOD and in the south-east it is 127m aOD.

1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as New Pit Chalk Formation, along the north-western half of the site, with Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation across the south-eastern half. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Clay with Flints Formation along the north-western edge and Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel along the south-eastern edge. (BGS 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following is a summary from the full Desk Based Assessment (DBA) produced for the site by RPS Group PLC in 2019, which comprised of a study area of 500m centred on the site. A geophysical survey was also undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2019 which informed the findings of the DBA. The following section is summarised from these sources.

Early Prehistoric

2.2. An assemblage of early prehistoric worked flint implements was recovered near Will Hall Farm, approximately 366m north-east of the site. The assemblage comprised of a large flake, a punch or hammer, a small triangular pick, a fine borer and a number or scrapers.

Bronze Age

2.3. A Bronze Age triangular flint arrowhead was recovered from the garden of 69 Whitedown Estate, approximately 365m east of the site. Two sherds of Middle Bronze Age cinerary urns were recovered from 'The Butts', approximately 381m east of the site.

Iron Age

2.4. An inscribed Iron Age gold stater of Verica was recovered near Bolle Road, approximately 365m north-east of the site. Evidence of a mixed terrace was identified approximately 8m north-west of the site and may indicate the presence of a Roman road.

Roman

2.5. The projected route of a Roman road running northeast from Winchester is located *c*.120m southeast of the site. A possible Roman Villa site has been identified at Will Hall, approximately 196m north-west of the site. Evidence for this comprised of Roman flue tile, roofing tile and 3rd or 4th century Roman pottery. A Roman coin of Claudius II was found in the garden of a house near Knights Way, approximately 403m north-east of the study area. Based on the above, a generally moderate potential can be determined for the Roman period at the site.

Saxon/Medieval

2.6. A Late Saxon pottery fragment was recovered from a nursery, approximately 165m north of the site.

2.7. A number of medieval sites and finds have been identified within the site and within the 500m search area.

2.8. During this period, the nearest settlements to the site were a hamlet recorded in the 1086 Domesday survey at Will Hall and Chawton recorded in 1066 (Open Domesday). Will Hall was recorded as a small settlement with six households, while Chawton was recorded as having thirty-three.

2.9. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered approximately *c*. 359m southwest of the site.

2.10. A number of cropmarks have been identified within the site and the 500m search area. One of these located *c*. 384m west of the site has been identified as a possible medieval field boundary. As such it is possible that the other undated cropmarks represent medieval field boundaries.

2.11. During this period the site lay outside the limits of any of the recorded settlement, likely within agricultural land. As such should further medieval finds be present within the site, they will likely be agricultural in origin.

Post-medieval to Modern

2.12. The historic map evidence shows the study area as open land from 1759 to 1826. The 1839 map shows the site occupied by 6 plots of land. By 1880 it had been reduced to two plots of land.

2.13. The historic mapping shows little evidence of change between 1880 and 1901. In 1901 the Princess Louise Hospital was founded to the northwest of Chawton Park Road. This was founded for the care of sick and wounded soldiers returning from the Boer War. By 1907 Sir William Treloar took over the site for use as a hospital for the treatment of children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and joints. A college was also established for teaching technical skills to physically disabled boys (Children's Homes 2019). The original layout of the Hospital can be seen on Figure 10. The Hospital is referred to as Treloar Cripples' Home. As can be seen several buildings were located within the site at this time. A small reservoir was also created in the north-eastern area of the site. Between 1901 and 1994 historic mapping shows that the original hospital expanded in size.

2.14. The aerial photography of the site shows a decline in the established hospital buildings and replacement by residential housing by 2002. Little change has occurred since.

Previous Works

2.15. A geophysical survey was undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd (MS 2019) within the site. The survey did not identify any anomalies interpreted as significant archaeological features; however, anomalies of agricultural and modern origin were. A number of anomalies were detected near the former chalk pit, which may represent unmapped field boundaries.

2.16. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October and November 2019 at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, Hampshire. Thirty-six trenches were excavated with twenty-one containing archaeological remains. Three pits of probable Iron Age date were identified, including a probable grain storage pit of 'beehive' profile. Eighteen trenches contained archaeology dating to the post-medieval/modern period and are probably associated with the construction and development of Lord Mayor Treloar's hospital. A single pit located within Trench 14B contained evidence of a dumped burnt deposit, CBM, modern wood fragments, along with two intrusive sherds of prehistoric pottery and worked flint (CA 2019b).

2.17. Archaeological excavations undertaken from November to December 2019 by Cotswold Archaeology (CA report pending) found the possible remains of a Saxon Hall with associated storage and waste pits.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the archaeological advisor to EHDC 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).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 29no., 30m x 1.8m trenches (Figure 2).

4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. **Trench 51** and **Trenches 68** to **71** were not excavated. **Trench 51** was located within an area of newly planted saplings. **Trench 68** was located under an overhead cable. **Trenches 69** to **71** were not accessible. **Trench 50** was moved, to avoid the saplings. **Trenches 65** and **66** were moved, to avoid the overhead cables.

4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential, and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.7. CA will make arrangements with Hampshire Cultural Trust [A2019.51] for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).

4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

5.2. The site consisted of two fields. **Trenches 37** to **53** were located in the western field (Figure 2) and **Trenches 54** to **67** in the eastern field (Figure 3). Archaeology was found within ten trenches with features including pits, postholes, ditches and lynchets.

Western Field (Figure 2)

5.3. Eleven trenches (**40**, **41**, **43** to **48**, **50** to **53**) in the west part of site contained no archaeological features. The eleven blank trenches were shallow, between 0.3m-0.5m deep. All of the trenches contained a mid-brown/orange clay with flints natural, sealed by a mid-grey/brown, clay/silt topsoil.

Eastern Field (Figure 3)

5.4. Nine trenches (**56** to **58**, **60**, **62** to **66**) in the east part of site contained no archaeological features. The nine blank trenches were shallow, between 0.35m-0.5m deep. All of the trenches contained a pale-yellow, white degraded chalk natural, covered by a mid-orange/brown, clay colluvial layer. This was sealed by a dark grey/brown, silt/clay topsoil.

Trench 37 (Figure 4)

5.5. **Trench 37** contained two pits **3702** and **3704** cut into a compact, mid-brown, orange clay-with-flints natural. Waste pit **3702**, a shallow, circular pit with a gentle break of slope, rounded concave sides, and a rounded base, was situated on the north side of the centre of the trench. A single, friable, mid-grey/brown, clay/silt fill, filled pit **3702**. Environmental sample 3 contained only a very small concentration of charcoal. Circular pit, **3704** was situated 7.5m north-east of pit **3702**. The fill contained modern brick and concrete and was unexcavated. A loose, mid-grey/brown, clay/silt topsoil covered both features and the natural.

Trench 38 (Figure 5)

5.6. Trench 38 contained a tree throw **3802** and a ditch **3805**, cut into a compact, mid-brown/orange, clay-with-flints natural. Tree throw **3802**, was situated 3.18m south-

west of pit **3805**, a small quantity of Late Bronze Age pot was recovered whilst machining the trench, and a small hand-excavated intervention targeted this area. South-east/ north-west ditch **3805** was linear in plan, with moderate break of slope to straight sides, and a moderate break of slope to a flat base. Ditch **3805** contained a single, loose, dark grey/brown, clay/silt fill. Environmental sample 2 from the ditch fill contained high quantities of charcoal and metalworking waste. A loose, mid-grey/brown clay/silt topsoil covered both features and the natural.

Trench 39 (Figure 6)

5.7. **Trench 39** contained ditch **3902** which cut into a compact, light-brown/orange clay-with-flints natural. North-east/south-west ditch **3902** was linear in plan, with a gentle break of slope to concave sides, and a gentle break of slope to a flat base. Ditch **3902** was filled by a single friable, mid-grey/brown, clay/silt fill. The fill produced slag material. Environmental sample 1, from the ditch fill, contained high quantities of charcoal and metalworking waste. A loose, mid-grey/brown clay/silt topsoil covered the natural and sealed the archaeology.

Trench 42 (Figure 7)

5.8. Trench 42 contained two small postholes **4202** and **4205**, which cut into a compact, mid-yellow/brown, silt/clay-with-flints natural. Posthole **4202** had a sub circular shape in plan with steeply concave sides, leading to a rounded base. The single fill was a friable, mid-yellow/brown, clay/silt. The fill produced worked flint. Posthole **4205** was situated immediately adjacent to the south-east of posthole **4202**. It had a sub circular shape in plan and appeared truncated. Posthole **4205** had a gentle break of slope leading to a rounded base. The single fill was a compact, dark yellow/grey, clay/silt. A friable, mid-grey/brown, clay/silt topsoil covered both features and the natural.

Trench 49 (Figure 8)

5.9. **Trench 49** contained a single ditch **4902**, cut into a compact, mid-brown/orange, silt/clay-with-flints natural. South-east/north-west ditch **4902** was linear in plan, with a sharp break of slope to near vertical sides, and a rounded break of slope to a flat base. The ditch contained a single, friable, mid-grey/brown, clay/silt fill which produced a flint bladelet possibly Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. Environmental sample 4 contained only a very small concentration of charcoal. A loose, mid-brown/orange, clay/silt topsoil covered both features and the natural.

Trenches 54 and 55 (Figures 9 and 10)

5.10. **Trenches 54** and **55** contained a wide, shallow linear feature, which was possibly a negative lynchet. This was, cut into a compact, light-yellow/white, chalk natural. Both linears **5403** and **5503** were machine excavated; the former will be described, as the machine intervention revealed a true profile of the feature. East-west Lynchet **5403** was linear in plan, an imperceptible break of slope to slightly concave sides, and an imperceptible break of slope to an uneven base. Lynchet **5403** contained two fills, the basal fill **5405** was a friable to compact, light yellow white, with brown mottling, degraded chalk in a clay silt matrix. This was covered by the upper fill, **5404**, a friable, mid orange/brown, silt/clay. A loose, mid brown/orange, clay/silt topsoil covered both features and the natural.

Trench 59 (Figure 11)

5.11. **Trench 59** contained two unexcavated features, a possible lynchet, **5903** and a ditch terminus **5905**. East-west lynchet **5903** was linear in plan, the surface fill **5904** was a friable mid greyish/brown, clay with redeposited chalk inclusions. South-east/north-west ditch **5905** was linear in plan and forms a rectangular ended terminus. The surface fill **5906** was a compact mid-orangey/grey, silty/clay.

Trench 61 (Figure 11)

5.12. Contained an unexcavated lynchet **6103**. The surface fill was a compact dark orange/brown, clayey/silt.

Trench 67 (Figure 12)

5.13. Trench 67 contained three ditches, **6703**, **6707** and **6709**, cut into a compact, white, degraded chalk natural. North-east/south-west, ditch **6703**, was situated in the east end of the trench. It was linear in plan with a sharp break of slope to moderately sloping sides. The west side was partially stepped, following natural chalk, leading to a rounded break of slope to a flat base. The ditch contained three fills **6704**, **6705** and **6706**. The basal fill, **6704**, was a friable, white/brown, silty/chalk. The middle fill, **6705**, was a compact, dark grey/brown, clay/silt. The upper fill **6706** was a friable mixed white and brown, silty/clay.

5.14. South-east/north-west modern ditch **6707** had linear shape in plan, a sharp break of slope to near vertical sides, and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Ditch **6707** contained a single, friable, mixed white and mid-grey, brown, chalk, clay/silt fill. The ditch cuts through earlier ditch **6709**.

5.15. South-east/north-west ditch **6709** was linear in plan with a gentle break of slope to a moderate sloping west side, leading to a gentle break of slope to a flat base. The east side of ditch **6709** was completely truncated by ditch **6707**. Ditch **6709** contained two fills, the basal fill **6710**, consisted of a compact, mixed white and mid-brown, chalk, clay/silt. This was covered by upper fill **6711** which consisted of a friable, mid-grey, brown, silty/clay. Friable, mid-orange, brown silty/clay subsoil covered both features and the natural, the subsoil was in turn covered by a loose dark grey, brown, clay/silt topsoil.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. Finds recovered are listed in the table below.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Prehistoric	23	61
	Modern	1	6
	Total	*24*	*67*
Worked flint		30	357
Burnt, unworked flint	(not retained)	8	19
Stone, burnt		2	68
Industrial waste	Hand-excavated	34	5074
	From soil samples	-	4146
Total		**122**	**9798**

6.2. Artefactual material, comprising pottery, flint, stone, and industrial waste was recovered from 21 different deposits. Most was recovered by hand, with small quantities of worked flint (7) and a larger quantity of industrial waste (4146g) having been collected during the processing of soil samples. The material is listed by context in Appendix B and further described below. The data was recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet, from which Table B1 is taken. The artefacts have been recorded by deposit and sherd count, weight, type, and morphological characteristics according to each find category. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the CIfA finds Toolkit (CIfA 2022).

6.3. The modern artefactual material recovered from the topsoil is of minimal archaeological significance and will not be retained. Additionally, the quantities of unworked, burnt flint have been discarded following recording.

Pottery

6.4. Only two pottery vessels were recovered. One is fragile and was found broken into 23 small sherds. The vessel is tempered with calcined flint and a short upright rim

survives. It was found in the fill of a tree throw (**3802**) and can be dated to the Late Bronze Age (1100 BC–700 BC).

6.5. The second is a modern blue-transfer printed pearlware of the 19th century onwards from the topsoil (**5400**).

Lithics

6.6. A total of 30 worked lithics (357g) and 8 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (19g) was recovered via the hand-excavation and bulk soil sampling of 20 separate deposits. The artefacts were recorded according to broad debitage/artefact type, as defined by Butler (2005), and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access spreadsheet. The burnt, unworked flint was subsequently discarded. All items were made using flint, 14 featuring chalky cortex and one with abraded cortex. This indicates a reliance mainly on a primary source such as chalk. The underlying geology of the site is chalk of the New Pit formation and the Holywell Nodular formation (BGS 2022), so chalk flint would have been readily available.

6.7. The assemblage comprises 22 flakes, 1 fragmentary bladelet, 1 blade, 1 chip and 4 tools, all of which were made using flake blanks. The bladelet is a distal fragment, from fill **4903** of ditch **4902** and the blade is from topsoil deposit **5200**. Blades are defined as debitage items which are at least twice as long as they are wide and which were produced using deliberate blade technology, as evidenced by the dorsal scar pattern, and bladelets are blades measuring <12mm in width. Blade technology is a feature of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic knapping strategies, and bladelets are typically Mesolithic debitage. The flakes and tools are not chronologically diagnostic types and only broad prehistoric dating is possible for these. The four tools consist of two notches, one spurred piece and one end scraper. The notches and spurred piece were made using fine, regular, steep retouch. The end scraper, from topsoil deposit 5200, displays steep, slightly irregular retouch along the left-hand side of the distal dorsal edge.

6.8. Most of the flints (22, 73%) were recovered as residual finds in topsoil deposits and these have been moderately or heavily edge damaged, as would be expected. The only lithics likely to have been retrieved as stratified finds are the notch and three flakes from fill **3803** of tree throw **3802**, which are in a particularly fresh, sharp condition. These were associated with a small amount of Late Bronze Age pottery.

The worked flints were recorded from across the site, with a greater concentration in the western half.

Industrial waste

6.9. An assemblage of 9.22kg of vitreous material was recovered, part of it during the processing of soil samples (Table B2). The large majority relates to otherwise undated ditch deposits from **Trenches 38** and **39** (Table B2). The assemblage was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). This material is almost black in colour (like most ironworking slags) but is markedly lighter than the conventional fayalitic slag that constitutes most archaeological slags. There are a few fresh fracture surfaces, and these show some porosity, although not enough to account for the low density. The low-density vitreous material resembles clinker, that is, vitrified coal ash (Historic England 2015, fig. 55), however, the fracture surfaces of the Treloar Hospital material suggest an at least slightly crystalline material (rather than the typical glassy fracture of clinker). In addition, most clinker displays a range of colours (blue, green, beige, maroon, etc) while the Treloar Hospital material is a consistent dark colour (almost black).

6.10. Most of the lumps of vitreous material are rather small and/or fractured and lack a distinctive morphology that would indicate what process(es) produced it (cf Historic England 2015, fig. 18). Several larger fragments have a plano-convex profile that resembles smithing hearth cakes (Historic England 2015, fig. 32). Careful washing and examination of selected examples enabled the identification of inclusions within the vitreous material. These inclusions are c. 1cm across, black, softer than the vitreous material, and slightly porous. These inclusions are interpreted as partially burnt (pyrolysed?) coal. Other, larger fragments of partially burnt coal were also present in material from ditch fills **3806** and **3903**.

6.11. The colour, form, density, and inclusions all point to this vitreous material being produced with coal fuel. The apparent iron content suggests that this vitreous waste was not produced simply by burning coal on its own. It is likely that this material represents waste blacksmithing slag produced in a coal-fired hearth. While blacksmiths occasionally used coal from Roman times, its widespread use (and the associated light-weight clinker slag) is not common until the early modern period.

Other finds

6.12. Two slate fragments which had been burnt with some intensity, were recorded from the fills of ditches **3805** and **3902**.

Summary

6.13. A small quantity of artefactual material was recorded during the evaluation. Besides the industrial waste, flint was the most common artefact class recovered. Most such material was recovered from topsoil deposits, with slight concentration noted in the western half of the study area. Also in this area, **Trench 38** provided the only stratified pottery which dates to the Late Bronze Age (1100 BC–700 BC). The industrial waste recorded from ditch fills in **Trenches 38** and **39,** are identified as blacksmithing residues deriving from coal-fired hearths almost certainly of modern date.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1. Four bulk samples (65 L) were taken from four features in four trenches on this evaluation. It was hoped that these samples would assist us in achieving the general objective of this evaluation which was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (using a 0.25mm mesh for the flot and a 0.5mm mesh for the residue). The results are tabulated in Table C1.

7.2. The flots varied in size, but all contained high proportions of rooty material. There were no charred plant or mollusc remains in any of the flots. The charcoal fragments from these samples were mostly poorly preserved and comminuted and therefore not easily diagnostic.

Trench 37

7.3. Sample 3 was taken from fill **3703** of prehistoric pit **3702** in this trench. It contained only a very small concentration of charcoal. The charcoal present probably represents dispersed/windblown material and neither suggests settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of this trench nor does it assist with dating pit **3702**.

Trench 38

7.4. Sample 2 was taken from fill **3806** was taken from an undated ditch **3805** in this trench. It contained only a very small concentration of charcoal and a large quantity

of modern waste from blacksmithing in coal-fired hearths (see finds report). The charcoal is unlikely to be associated with the coal fired hearth waste and probably represents residual dispersed/windblown material in this ditch.

Trench 39

7.5. Sample 1 was taken from fill **3903** of post-medieval ditch **3902** in this trench. It contained only a very small concentration of charcoal. The charcoal present probably represents dispersed/windblown material and neither suggests nearby settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of this trench nor assists with dating ditch **3902**.

Trench 49

7.6. Sample 4 was taken from fill **4903** of undated ditch **4902** in this trench. It contained only a very small concentration of charcoal. The charcoal present probably represents dispersed/windblown material and may be associated with early activity in the wider area. A possible Mesolithic bladelet was recovered from this deposit (see finds report).

Summary

7.7. The assemblages from these four samples indicate that these trenches were away from the centre of any settlement activity in the prehistoric period. There appears to be no or poor mollusc preservation on this site.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. Ten of the trenches produced archaeological features ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to Modern period. These features were in the form of pits, postholes, ditches, lynchets and tree throws. Most of the features however remain undated. Residual Mesolithic or Early Neolithic lithic (flint) evidence was recovered. Environmental evidence suggests the site was not located close to any settlement activity.

Prehistoric

8.2. A tree throw in **Trench 38** contained Late Bronze Age (1100 to 700 BC) pottery. The feature may indicate tree felling in the area during this period prior to establishing farmland. A number of other features produced worked flint which can only be broadly identified as being prehistoric.

Undated

8.3. Ditches **3805** and **3902** produced a large quantity of slag material some of which resembles smithing hearth cakes from the base of forges. This indicates a near by settlement. However, the coal inclusions within the slag suggests these may be relatively modern.

8.4. Four of the trenches (**54**, **55**, **59** and **61**) contained lynchets indicating farming activity. A lynchet is a type of agricultural furrow associated with hilly terrain. No dating evidence was recovered from these features.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Majbritt Bengtson Trim and Steffan Klemenic, assisted by Tessa Blaikie, Chris Ellis, Alex Gardner, Tim Street and Ben Wooster. This report was written by Steffan Klemenic and Adam Howard. The finds reports were written by Alejandra Gutiérrez, Jacky Sommerville and David Dungworth. The environmental evidence report was written by Charlotte L. Molloy and Sarah F. Wyles. The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Richard Paxford. The project was managed for CA by Tony Brown.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
37	3700	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt loose with light rooting and 10% sub angular flint up to 30mm	29.1	1.98	0.27

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
37	3701	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange clay compact with 30% flint nodules up to 120mm	29.1	1.98	0.08
37	3702	cut		Pit	Circular pit rounded concave gentle angle sides rounded concave base.	0.53	0.51	0.05
37	3703	fill	3702	Deliberate Backfill	Mid grey brown clayey silt friable with flint and charcoal inclusions.	0.53	0.51	0.05
37	3704	cut		Modern	Cut of circular modern pit not excavated. L: 1.00m W: 0.93m	1	0.93	
37	3705	fill	3704	Deliberate Backfill	Mid grey brown clayey silt with CBM, concrete and flint inclusions.	1	0.93	
38	3800	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt loose with light rooting and 10% sub angular flint up to 70mm	27.43	1.94	0.34
38	3801	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange clay compact with 20% flint nodules up to 120mm	27.43	1.94	0.18
38	3802	cut		Tree Throw	Irregular sub circular rounded concave moderate angle sides and rounded Irregular base.	1	0.97	0.46
38	3803	fill	3802	Other Fill	Mid yellow brown clayey silt friable with flint inclusions.	1	0.97	0.46
38	3804	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clayey silt friable flint inclusions.	27.43	1.85	0.09
38	3805	cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear with rounded straight sides and flat base.	>1.85	0.51	0.15
38	3806	fill	3805	Deliberate Backfill	Dark grey brown clayey silt loose with industrial waste flint and charcoal inclusions.	>1.86	0.51	0.15
39	3900	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt loose with light rooting and 15% sub angular flint up to 40mm	29	1.9	0.29

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
39	3901	layer		Natural	Light brown-orange clay compact with 30% flint nodules up to 120mm	29	1.9	0.11
39	3902	cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned shallow ditch. Rounded concave sides and flat base.	>1.95	0.75	0.14
39	3903	fill	3902	Deliberate Backfill	Mid grey brown clayey silt friable with industrial metalworking waste, flint and charcoal inclusions.	>1.96	0.75	0.14
40	4000	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt loose with light rooting and 10% sub angular flint up to 30mm	29	1.94	0.23
40	4001	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange clay compact with 20% flint nodules up to 120mm	29	1.94	0.16
41	4100	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, clay silt, loose with light rooting and 20% sub angular flint up to 70mm	28	1.88	0.28
41	4101	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange, clay, compact with 30% flint nodules up to 150mm	28	1.88	0.02
42	4200	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown. Clayey silt. Friable. Flint and CBM inclusions.	30	1.85	0.26
42	4201	layer		Natural	Mid yellow with large patches of yellow brown flint gravel. Silty clay. Firm. Flint inclusions.	30	1.85	0.63
42	4202	cut		Posthole	Sub circular, steep break with concave sides and a rounded base	0.34	0.4	0.16
42	4203	fill	4202	Other Fill	Mid yellow-brown clay silt, friable, 40% sub angular flint (5% up to 30mm, 35% up to 120mm	0.34	0.4	0.16
42	4204	cut		Posthole	Sub circular, gentle break to concave sides, gentle break to rounded base	0.34	0.3	0.05
42	4205	fill	4204	Other Fill	Dark yellow grey, clay silt, compact, 5% sub	0.34	0.3	0.05

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
					angular flint up to 60mm			
43	4300	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, clay silt, friable, light rooting and 5% sub angular flint up to 50mm	30.4	1.93	0.2
43	4301	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange/yellow, clay, compact with 30% flint up to 160mm	30.4	1.93	0.08
44	4400	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey, clay silt, loose with light rooting and 5% sub angular flint up to 40mm	28.45	1.9	0.24
44	4401	layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown, clay, compact with 30% flint nodules up to 130mm	28.45	1.9	0.12
45	4500	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey clay silt loose with light to medium rooting 3% sub angular flint	29.3	1.9	0.22
45	4501	layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown clay friable - compact with 25% sub ang flint =9mm	29.3	1.9	0.17
46	4600	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey clay silt loose with light to medium rooting 3% sub angular flint up to 60mm	27.4	2	0.22
46	4601	layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown, clay, compact with 30% flint nodules up to 130mm	27.4	2	0.09
47	4700	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt loose with light rooting and 10% sub angular flint up to 60mm	30.4	2	0.24
47	4701	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange clay compact with 30% flint nodules up to 120mm	30.4	2	0.09
48	4800	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt loose with light rooting and 10% sub angular flint up to 30mm	29.37	1.88	0.2
48	4801	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange clay compact with 30% flint nodules up to 120mm	29.37	1.88	0.1

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
49	4900	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt loose with light rooting and 10% sub angular flint up to 60mm	32.5	1.96	0.2
49	4901	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange clay compact with 40% flint nodules up to 120mm	32.5	1.96	0.08
49	4902	cut		Ditch	Linear, sharp break, near vertical sides, rounded break, flat base. SE-NW orientation	>1.96	0.61	0.3
49	4903	fill	4902	Deliberate Backfill	Mid brown grey clayey silt, friable, slag and charcoal inclusions	>1.97	0.61	0.3
50	5000	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, loose, clay silt, with light rooting and 20% sub angular flint up to 60mm	27.46	1.92	0.29
50	5001	layer		Natural	Light brown-orange clay compact with 40% flint nodules up to 240mm	27.46	1.92	0.11
52	5200	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, loose, clay silt, with light rooting and 20% sub angular flint up to 60mm	29	2	0.25
52	5201	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange clay compact with 40% flint nodules up to 200mm	29	2	0.13
53	5300	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, clay silt, friable, with light rooting and 20% sub rounded flint and chalk up to 80mm	28.7	2	0.2
53	5301	layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange clay compact with 40% flint nodules up to 200mm. Two bands of chalk visible from the middle to south end of the trench	28.7	2	0.15
54	5400	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, clay silt, friable with light rooting and 5% sub rounded stone up to 20mm	29.3	1.98	0.1

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
54	5401	layer		Colluvial Layer	Dark orange-brown, clay silt, friable with 20% sub angular flint up to 60mm	29.3	1.98	0.22
54	5402	layer		Natural	Light yellow-white, chalk, compact	29.3	1.98	0.09
54	5403	cut		Ditch	Linear, imperceptible break to slightly concave sides, imperceptible break to uneven base. E-W orientation	>1.98	8.44	0.3
54	5404	fill		Other Fill	Mid orange, brown, silt clay, friable, 40% sub angular flint up to 100mm	>1.98	8.44	0.1
54	5405	fill		Other Fill	Light yellow white, with brown mottling, degraded chalk in a clay silt matrix, friable to compact	>1.98	3.48	0.22
55	5500	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, clay silt, friable with light rooting and 5% sub rounded stone up to 20mm	30	2.04	0.15
55	5501	layer		Colluvial Layer	Dark orange-brown, clay silt, friable with 20% sub angular flint up to 60mm	30	2.04	0.25
55	5502	layer		Natural	Light yellow-white, chalk, compact	30	2.04	0.14
55	5503	cut		Other Cut	Linear, gentle break, straight sides, gentle break to flat base	>2.04	12.99	0.38
55	5504	fill		Other Fill	Mid orange brown, silt clay, friable, 40% sub rounded flint inclusions up to 100mm	>2.04	12.99	0.38
56	5600	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay, friable with light rooting and 10% sub rounded flint up to 90mm and degraded chalk	29.6	1.84	0.21
56	5601	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange-brown, silt clay, friable, light	29.6	1.84	0.19

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
					rooting, 20% sub rounded flint up to 40mm, degraded chalk			
56	5602	layer		Natural	Pale yellow white degraded and compact chalk	29.6	1.84	0.06
57	5700	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, clay silt, friable, light rooting, 15% rounded flint up to 59mm	27.1	1.88	0.18
57	5701	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange-brown, clay silt, light rooting, 29% sub angular flint up to 30mm, 5% sub angular chalk	27.1	1.89	0.12
57	5702	layer		Natural	Pale yellow-white, chalk, orange clay patches, compact	27.1	1.89	0.12
58	5800	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, silty clay, friable, light rooting, 10% sub angular flint up to 80mm, degraded chalk	28	1.9	0.22
58	5801	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange-brown, silt clay, friable with light rooting, 10% sub angular flint and sub rounded flint up to 80mm, degraded chalk	28	1.9	0.24
58	5802	layer		Natural	Pale yellow-white degranded and compact chalk	28	1.9	0.08
59	5900	layer		Topsoil	dark grayish brown, clayey silt, friable, moderate rooting, less than 5% sub-angular stones (10-20mm)	31.1	1.98	0.14
59	5901	layer		Subsoil	mid orangey brown, clayey silt, friable, 20% sub-angular stones (5-20mm)	31.1	1.98	0.26
59	5902	layer		Natural	light brownish white, chalk, compact	31.1	1.98	
59	5903	cut		Other Cut	Negative Lynchet, linear in plan, roughly E-W aligned. NOT EXCAVATED.	>1.98	3.2	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
59	5904	fill	5903	Other Fill	Fill of negative lynched feature. Mid Mind greyish brown, clay with redeposited natural chalk, friable-compact, 10% sub-angular stones (10-100mm). NOT EXCAVATED	>1.98	3.2	
59	5905	cut		Ditch	Ditch terminus, rectangular in plan, continues under bulk, sub rounded corners. NOT EXCAVATED	>2.3	1.35	
59	5906	fill	5905	Other Fill	Fill of ditch terminus, mid orangey brown, silty clay, compact, 30% sub-angular stones (10-100mm). NOT EXCAVATED.	>2.3	1.35	
59	5907	layer		Other Layer	positive lynchet feature, light brownish white, redeposited natural chalk, loose. NOT EXCAVATED	>2.3	1	
60	6000	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, clay silt, friable with light rooting and 5% sub rounded stone up to 20mm	30.5	1.86	0.14
60	6001	layer		Colluvial Layer	Dark orange-brown, silt clay, friable with 20% sub angular flint up to 60mm	30.5	1.86	0.11
60	6002	layer		Natural	Light yellow-white, chalk, compact	30.5	1.86	0.06
61	6100	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, clay silt, friable with light rooting and 5% sub rounded stone up to 20mm	30.61	2.05	0.15
61	6101	layer		Colluvial Layer	Dark orange-brown, clay silt, friable with 20% sub angular flint up to 60mm	30.61	2.05	0.11
61	6102	layer		Natural	Light yellow-white, chalk, compact	30.61	2.05	0.04

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
61	6103	cut		Ditch	Linear, gentle break, straight sides, flat base	>2.05	9.2	0.12
61	6104	fill		Other Fill	Dark orange, brown, clay silt, compact, 30% sub rounded flint and degraded chalk	>2.05	9.2	0.12
62	6200	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, silty clay, light rooting, 10% sub angular and sub rounded flint and chalk up to 60mm	29.4	1.9	0.2
62	6201	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange-brown, silt clay, light rooting, 20% sub angular and rounded flint and chalk up to 60mm	29.4	1.9	0.1
62	6202	layer		Natural	Pale yellow-white degraded chalk and chunks of chalk. Compact	29.4	1.9	0.03
63	6300	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, silty clay, friable, light rooting, 25% sub angular flint, 5% degraded chalk	25	1.87	0.17
63	6301	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange-brown, silty clay, friable, light rooting, 20% sub angular flint a degraded chalk	25	1.87	0.13
63	6302	layer		Natural	Light yellow-white, degraded chalk and compact chalk	25	1.87	0.03
64	6400	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, silty clay, friable, light rooting, 10% degraded chalk and sub angular flint up to 20mm	28.3	2	0.18
64	6401	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange-brown, silty clay, friable, light rooting, 20% sub angular flint and chalk up to 60mm	28.3	2	0.12
64	6402	layer		Natural	Pale yellow-white, degraded chalk, compact	28.3	2	0.05

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
65	6500	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, silty clay, friable, light rooting, 5% degraded chalk and sub angular flint	30	1.85	0.17
65	6501	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange-brown, silty clay, friable, light rooting, 10% sub angular and sub rounded flint and 25% degraded chalk	30	1.85	0.14
65	6502	layer		Natural	Pale yellow-white, degraded chalk, compact	30	1.85	0.04
66	6600	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, clay silt, friable with light rooting and 5% sub rounded stone up to 20mm	28.2	1.9	0.15
66	6601	layer		Colluvial Layer	Light brown-orange, clay, friable with 20% sub angular flint up to 60mm	28.2	1.9	0.17
66	6602	layer		Natural	Light yellow-white, chalk, compact	28.2	1.9	0.16
67	6700	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, silt clay, friable with light rooting and 5% chalk flecks	29.3	1.85	0.1
67	6701	layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, silt clay, friable, 20% chalk fleck	29.3	1.85	0.14
67	6702	layer		Natural	white compact chalk	29.3	1.85	0.17
67	6703	cut		Ditch	Linear, E side: moderate steep slope, slight curve towards flat base, W side: small steps, moderate slope. NE-SW orientation	>1.85	3.28	0.78
67	6704	fill	6703	Other Fill	Mixed white and pale brown, silt and chalk, friable, 1% angular flint up to 90mm	>1.85	2.2	0.38
67	6705	fill	6703	Other Fill	Dark grey, brown, clay silt, compact, 30% chalk up to 50mm	>1.85	3.12	0.26

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
67	6706	fill	6703	Other Fill	Mixed white and mid brown, silt clay, friable, 20% chalk	>1.85	2.89	0.3
67	6707	cut		Ditch	Linear, sharp break, vertical sides, flat base, SE-NW orientation	>1.85	0.84	0.83
67	6708	fill	6707	Other Fill	Mixed white and mid brown, chalk and silt clay, friable to compact	>1.85	0.84	0.83
67	6709	cut		Ditch	Linear, gentle break, concave sides, gentle break, flat base, SE-NW orientation	>1.85	0.97	0.3
67	6710	fill	6709	Other Fill	Mixed white and brown, chalk and silt clay, compact	>1.85	0.75	0.13
67	6711	fill	6709	Other Fill	Mid grey, brown, silt clay, compact-friable, 20% chalk up to 50mm	>1.85	0.97	0.19

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table B1: Finds concordance

Context		Material	Description	Count	Wt (g)	Spot-date
3703	Pit 3702	Flint	Flake	1	0.1	Prehistoric
		Burnt flint		3	5	
3800	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	1	10	Modern
		Industrial waste	Slags	11	161	
3803	Tree throw 3802	Pottery	Late Bronze Age	23	61	Late Bronze Age
		Flint	Flake, notch	4	33	
3806	Ditch 3805	Industrial waste	Slags	13	1118	
		Stone	Slate fragment, burnt	1	59	
		Burnt flint		1	0.5	
3900	Topsoil	Flint	Flake, notch, spurred piece	3	41	Modern
3903	Ditch 3902	Industrial waste	Slags	10	3795	
		Stone	Slate fragment, burnt	1	9	
4000	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	3	46	Modern
4200	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	2	3	Modern
4203	Posthole 4202	Flint	Flake, chip	2	0.5	Prehistoric
		Burnt flint		3	9	
4500	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	1	9	Modern
4600	Topsoil	Flint	Saw	1	16	Modern
4700	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	1	31	Modern
4800	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	1	19	Modern
4903	Ditch 4902	Flint	Bladelet	1	0.1	Mesolithic?
		Burnt flint		1	5	
5000	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	2	42	Modern
5200	Topsoil	Flint	Blade, end scraper	2	25	Modern
5400	Topsoil	Pottery*	Blue-printed pearlware	1	6	Modern
		Flint	Flake	1	16	
5500	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	1	2	Modern
6200	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	1	15	Modern
6400	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	1	11	Modern
6600	Topsoil	Flint	Flake	1	38	Modern

*This material can be discarded

Table B2: Summary of industrial residue examined

Context	Soil sample number	Description	Kg
3800		Non-diagnostic lumps of iron-rich clinker	0.16
3806		Non-diagnostic lumps of iron-rich clinker	0.97

3806		Partially burnt coal	0.13
3806	2 (residues)	Mixed (non-diagnostic lumps of iron-rich clinker, partially burnt coal, etc) [20% of residues seen]	2.40
3903		Non-diagnostic lumps of iron-rich clinker	1.44
3903		Iron-rich clinker 'smithing hearth cake'	2.12
3903	1 (residues)	Mixed (non-diagnostic lumps of iron-rich clinker, partially burnt coal, etc) [20% of residues seen]	2.00
Total			**9.22**

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table C1 Assessment table of the paleoenvironmental remains

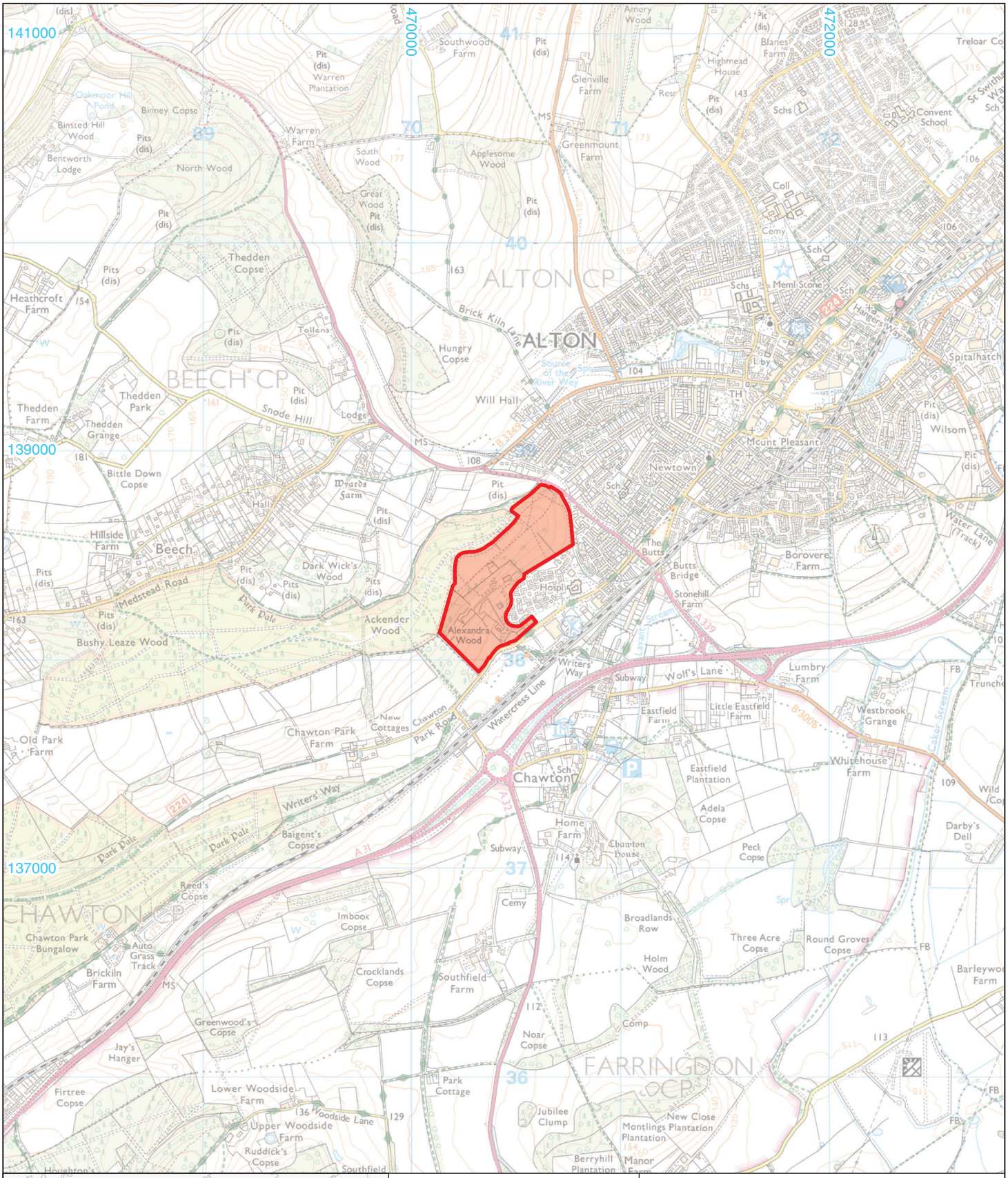
Cut	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 37 prehistoric pit										
3702	3703	3	5	40	95	-	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 38 undated ditch										
3805	3806	2	20	50	60	-	-	-	*/*	-
Trench 39 post-medieval ditch										
3902	3903	1	20	70	90	-	-	-	-/*	-
Trench 49 undated ditch										
4902	4903	4	20	125	30	-	-	-	*/-	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5-19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project name	Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire.
Short description	In June 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation (of land) at Land at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire. A total of 29 trenches were excavated. Ten of the trenches produced archaeological features ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to Modern period. These features were in the form of pits, postholes, ditches, lynchets and tree throws. Most of the features however were undated by finds or environmental evidence. Earlier evidence of activity in the form of residual flint may be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The general environmental evidence suggests the site was away from any settlement activity. A tree throw in Trench 38 contained Late Bronze Age (1100 to 700 BC) pottery. The feature may indicate tree felling in the area during this period prior to establishing farmland. A number of other features produced worked flint which can only be broadly identified as Prehistoric. Undated ditches 3805 and 3902 produced a large quantity of slag material some of which resembles smithing hearth cakes from the base of forges. This may indicate a near-by settlement. However the coal inclusions within the slag suggests these may be relatively modern. Four of the trenches (54, 55, 59 and 61) contained undated strip lynchets indicating agricultural activity on site. A lynchet is a type of agricultural furrow associated with hilly terrain.
Project dates	6-15th June 2022
Project type	Evaluation
Previous work	Cotswold Archaeology 2019 Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation CA Report No. **AN0089.1** Cotswold Archaeology 2019 Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation CA Report No.

	AN0089.1	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, Hampshire	
Study area (m^2/ha)	26.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	47049 138417	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Organisation who wrote the brief	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Tony Brown	
Project Supervisor	Stephan Klemenick	
MONUMENT TYPE	Postholes pits ditches lynchets and a tree throw	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Bronze age pottery undated slag	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive**	**Content**
Physical	Hampshire Cultural Trust [A2019.51]	ceramics, flint, slag
Paper	Hampshire Cultural Trust [A2019.51]	Context sheets, Trench Sheets drawings drawing register photo register sample register
Digital	Hampshire Cultural Trust [A2019.51]	Database, digital photos survey data, Digital recording system
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation CA typescript report AN0577		



Site boundary

0 1:25,000 1km

N

Cotswold Archaeology

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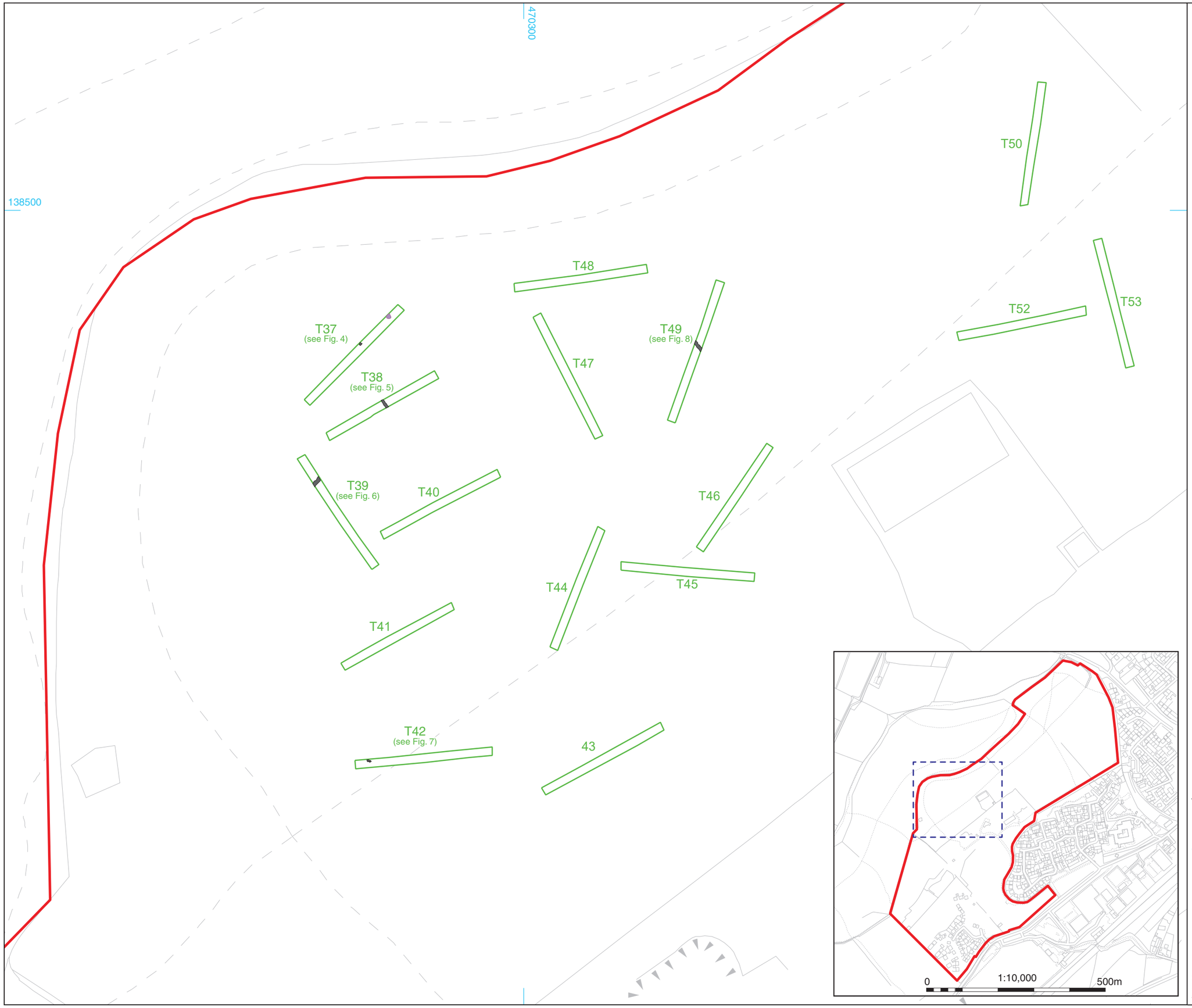
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**AN0577**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/07/2022**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



N

Site boundary
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Modern

0 1:750 25m

Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan western field showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**AN0577**	*FIGURE NO.*
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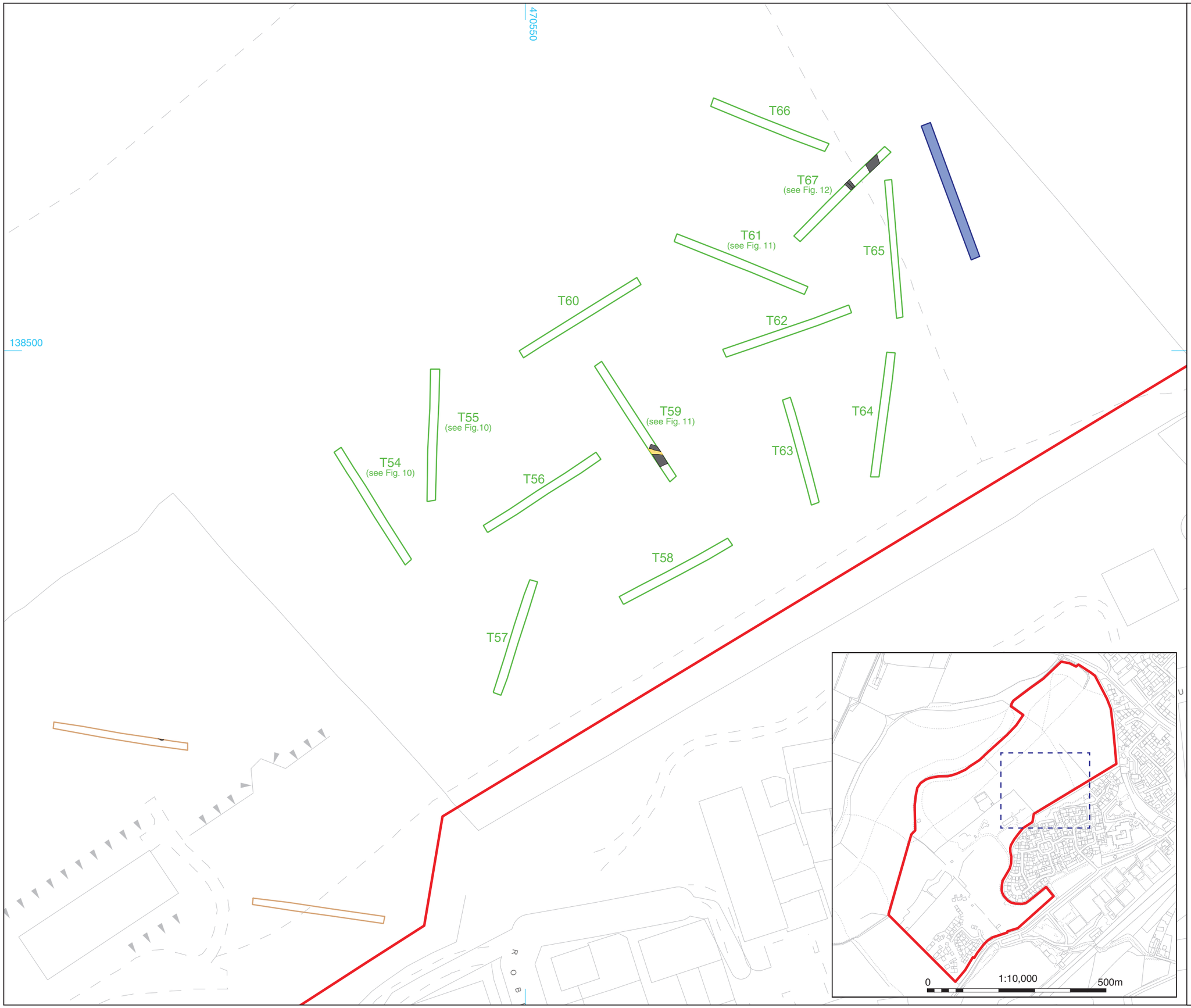
APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750 & 1:10,000**	



Site boundary
Evaluation trench
Previous trench
Proposed trench
Archaeological feature

0 1:750 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan eastern field showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

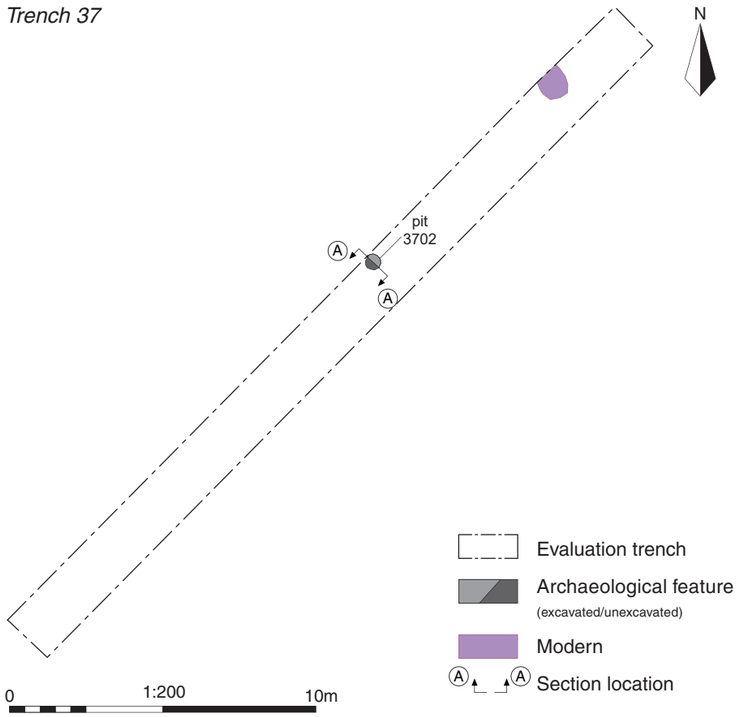
DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**AN0577**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/07/2022**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750 & 1:10,000**	

Modern pit 3704, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)

Pit 3702, looking south-west (scale 0.4m)

Trench 37, looking north-east (scales 1m)

Trench 37



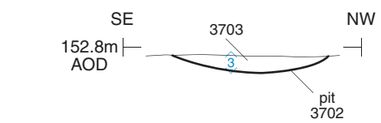
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Modern

A A Section location

Section AA



3 Sample

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Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 37: plan, section and photographs

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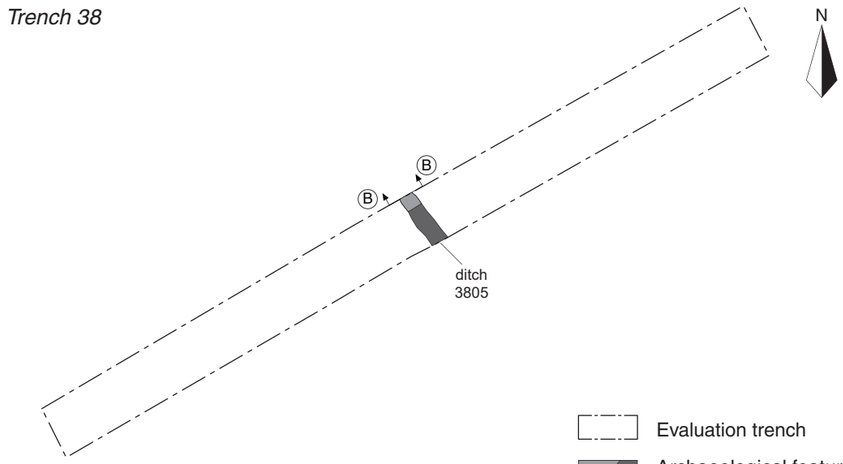
Trench 38, looking north-east (scales 1m)

Ditch 3805, looking north-west (scale 0.4m)

Tree throw 3802, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)

Trench 38



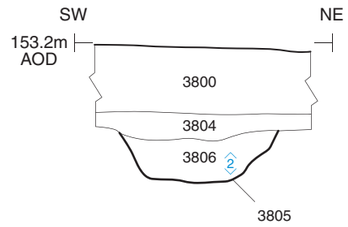
0 1:200 10m

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

A A Section location

Section BB



2 Sample

0 1:20 1m

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Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 38: plan, section and photographs

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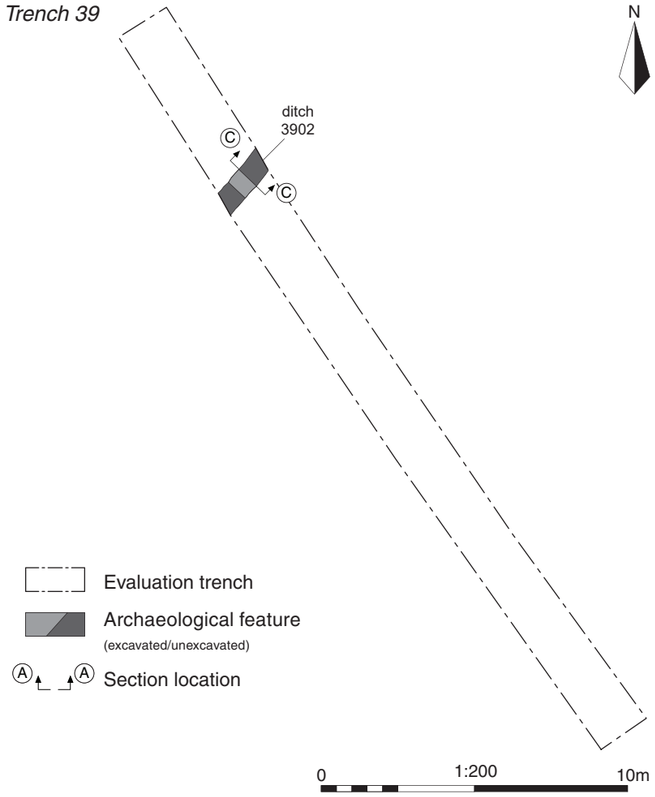
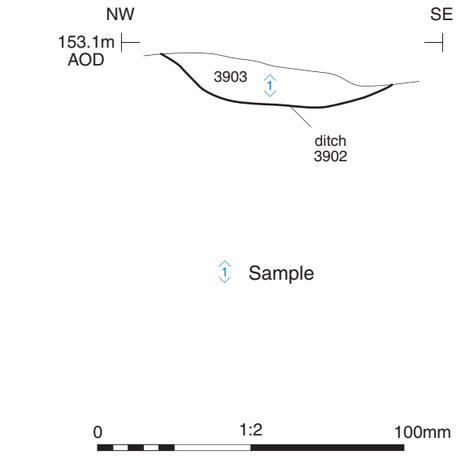
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/07/2022**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	





Trench 39, looking south-east (scales 1m)

Ditch 3902, looking north-east (scale 0.5m)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 39: plan, section and photographs

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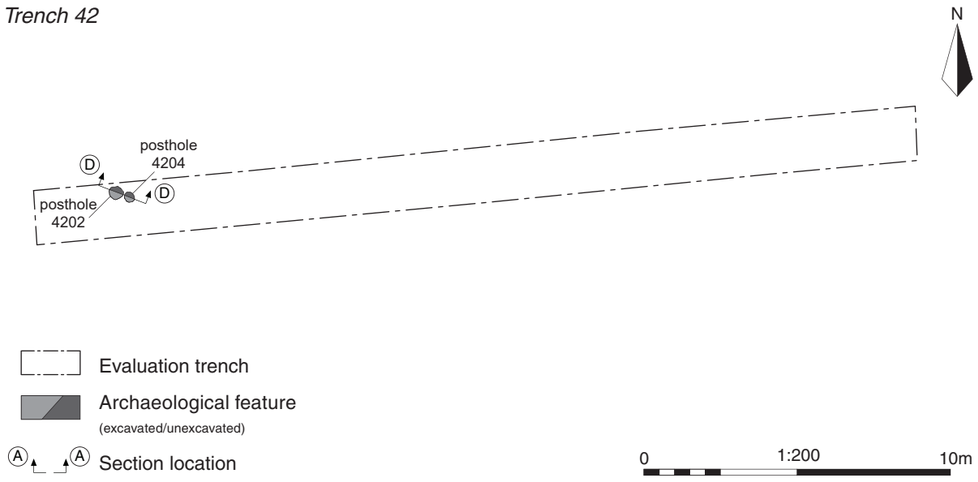
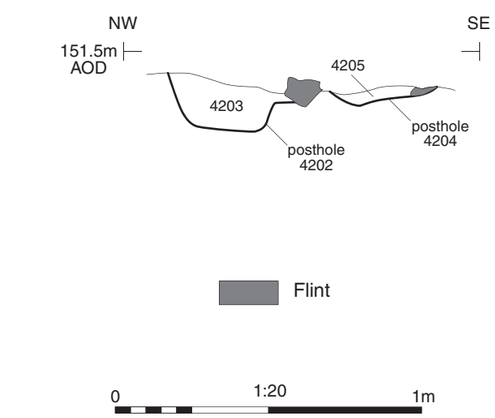
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/07/2022**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 42



Trench 42, looking north-east (scales 1m)

Section DD



Postholes 4202 and 4204, looking north-east (scales 0.3m and 0.2m)

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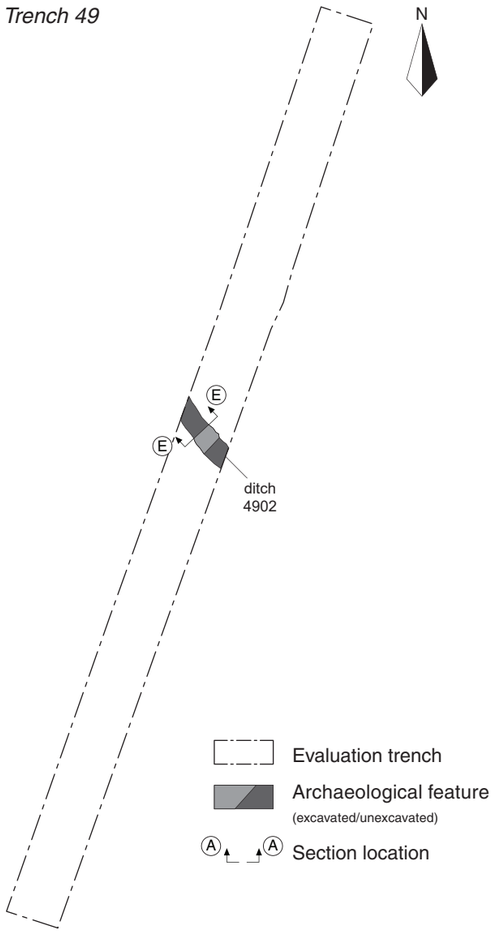
Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 42: plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**AN0577**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/07/2022**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 49



Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

A A Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section EE

4 Sample

0 1:20 1m

Trench 49, looking north-east (scales 1m)

Ditch 4902, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)

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Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 49: plan, section and photographs

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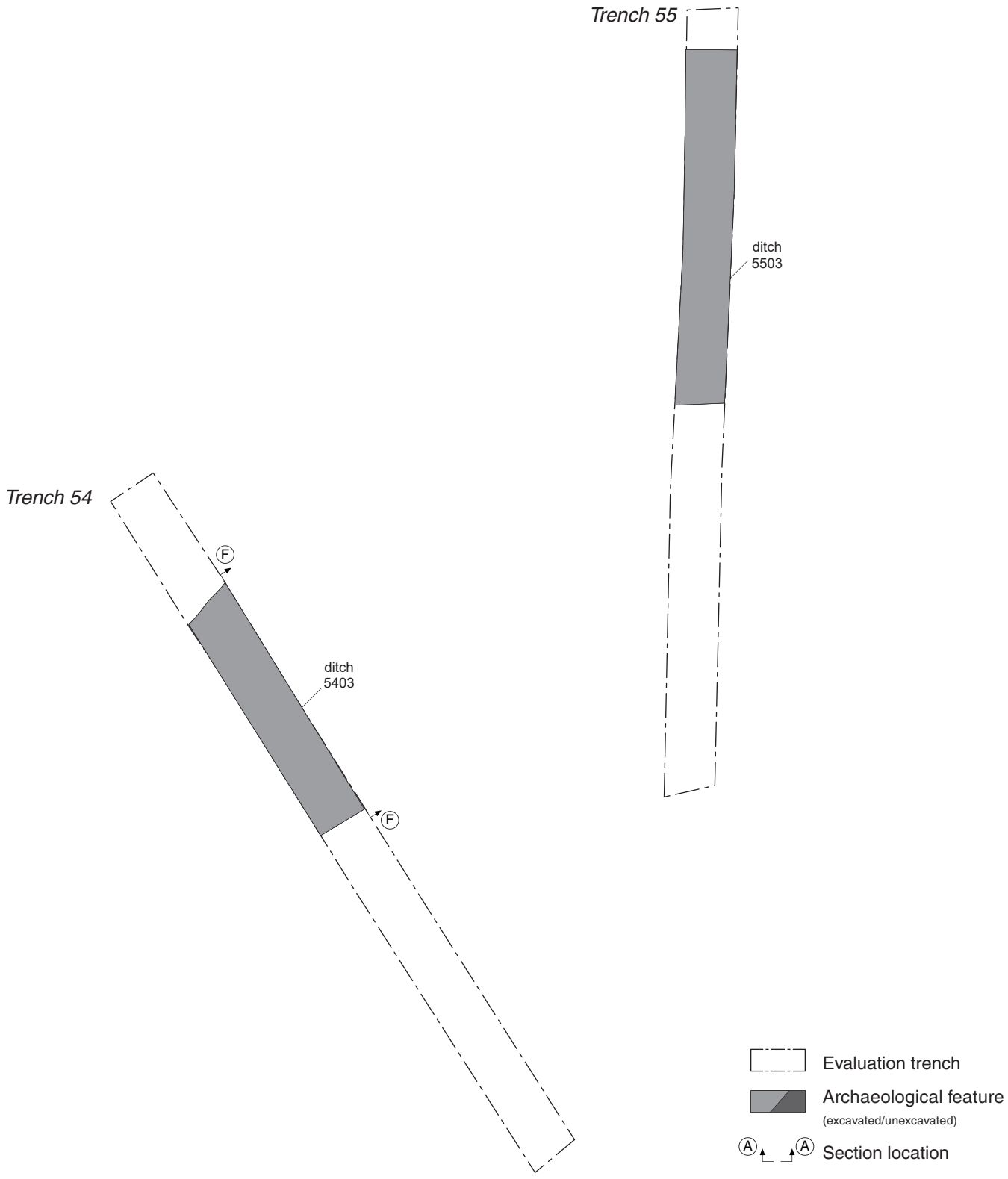
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/07/2022**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	



N

0 1:200 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 54 and 55: plan

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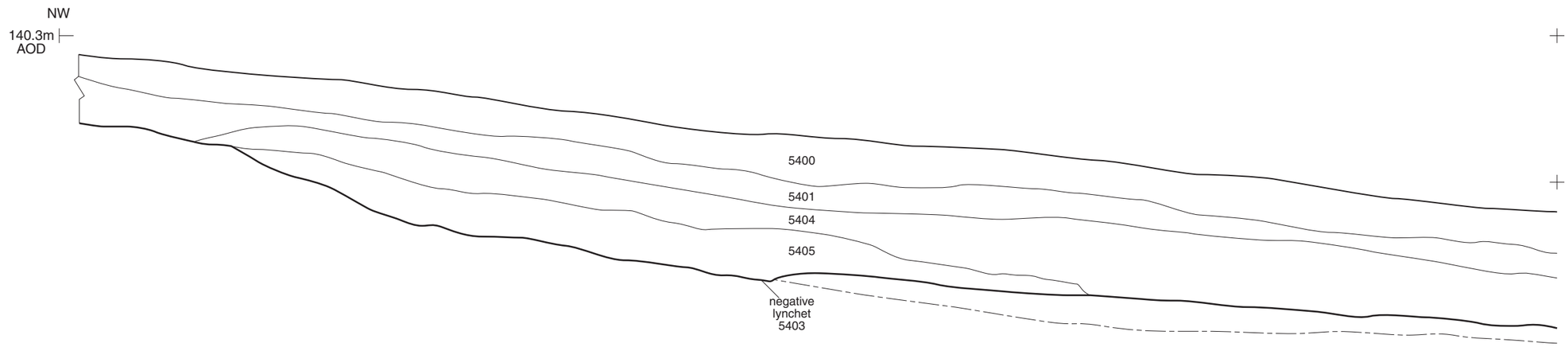
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	12/07/2022	9
APPROVED BY	TB/RG	SCALE@A4	1:200	

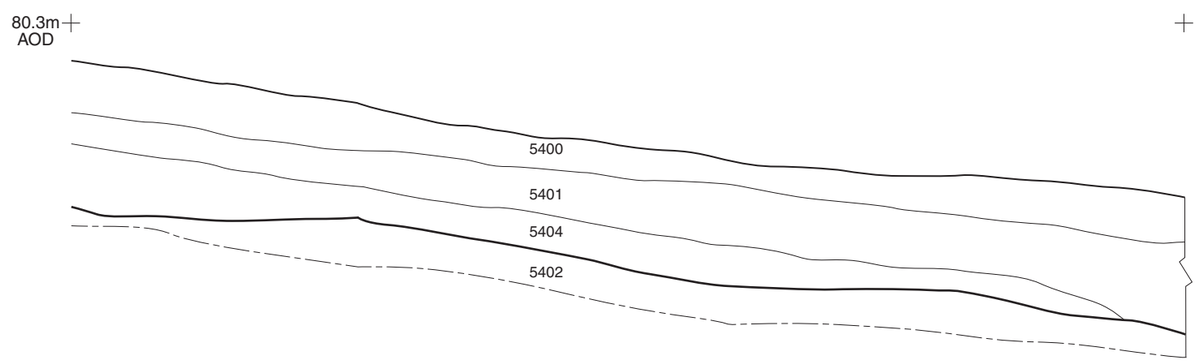
Trench 54, looking north-west (scales 1m)

Trench 55, looking north-east (scales 1m)

Negative lynchet 5403, looking east (scale 2m)

Section FF


NW
140.3m AOD
5400
5401
5404
5405
negative lynchet 5403



0 1:20 1m

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Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 54 and 55: section and photographs

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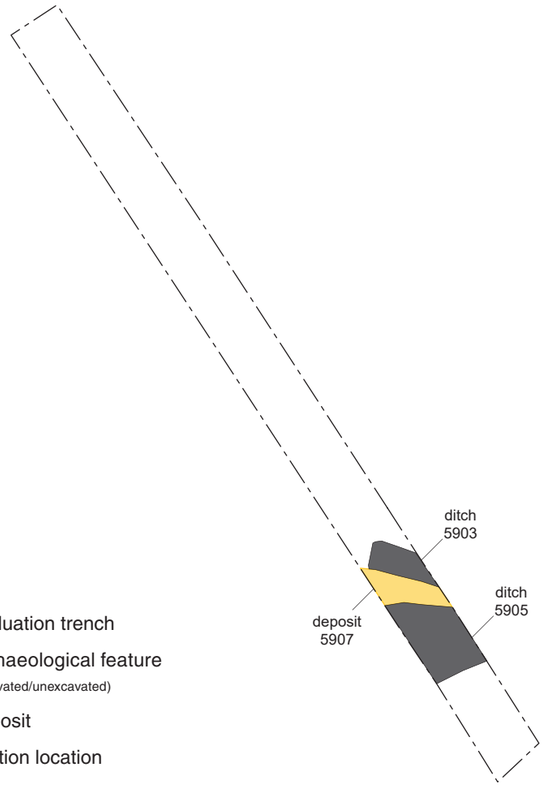
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/07/2022**	**10**
APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Trench 59, looking north-west (scales 1m)

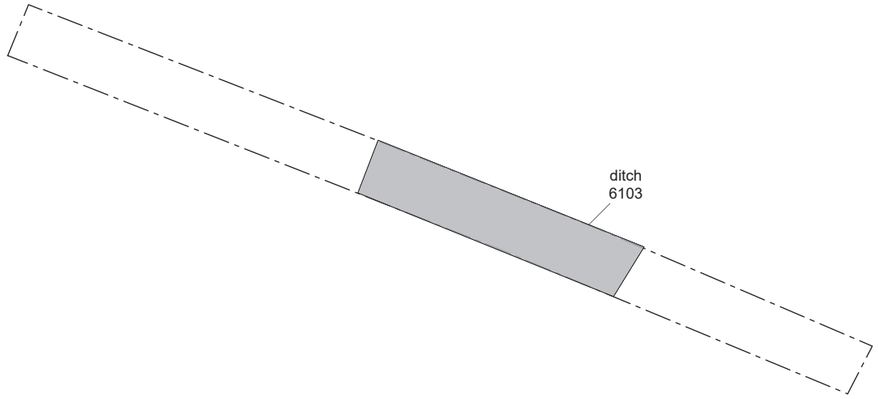
Trench 61, looking north-west (scales 1m)

Negative lynchet 5903, ditch terminus 5905 and positive lynchet 5907, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Trench 59



Trench 61



N

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Deposit

Section location

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Section location

0 1:200 10m

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Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 59 and 61: plan and photographs

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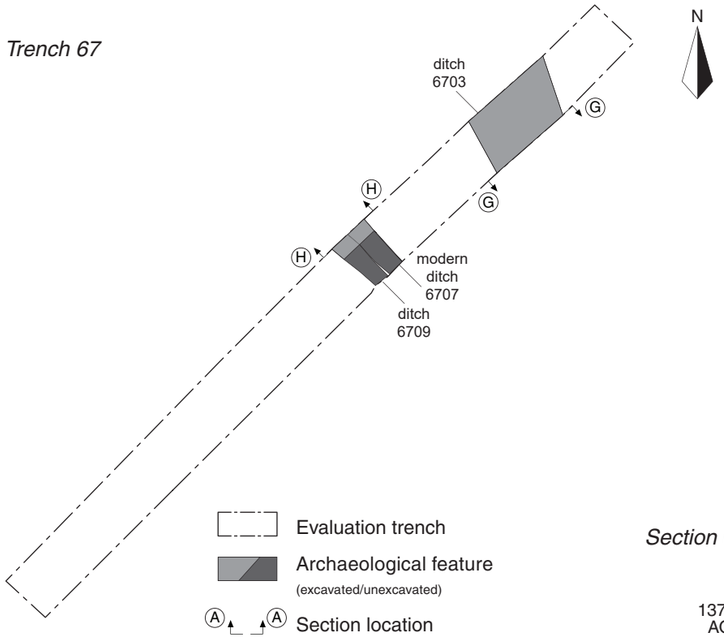
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/07/2022**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 67, looking north-east (scales 1m)

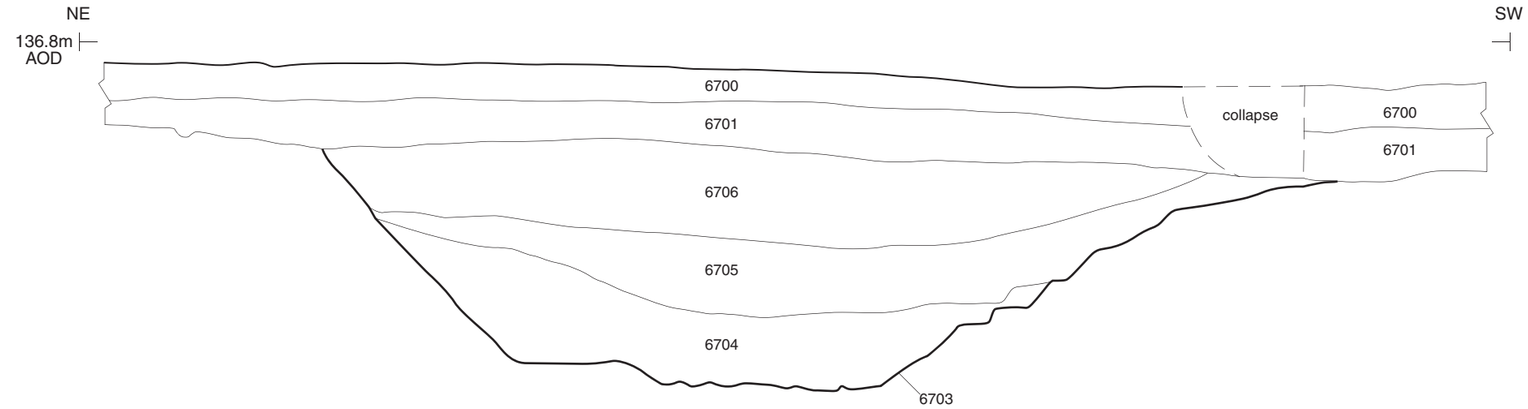
Ditch 6703, looking south-east (scale 1m)

Ditches 6707 and 6709, looking north-west (scale 1m)

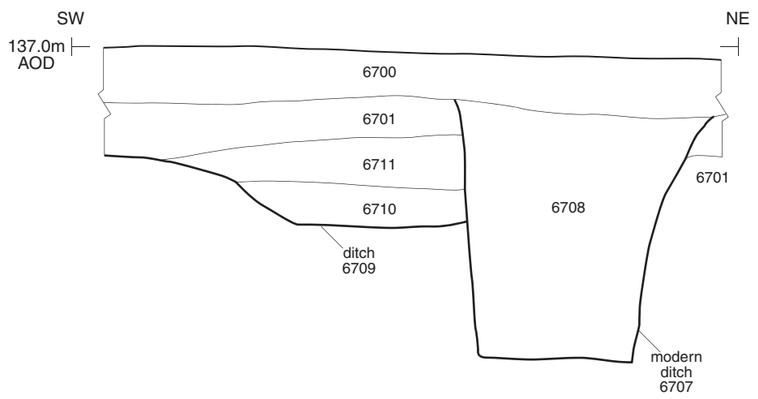
Trench 67



Section GG



Section HH



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 59 and 61: plan and photographs

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APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 40, looking west (scales 1m)

Trench 53, looking south (scales 1m)

Trench 58, looking north-east (scales 1m)

Trench 60, looking north-east (scales 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Lord Mayor Treloar, Hospital (Phase 2), Chawton Park Road, Alton, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeologically-sterile trenches: photographs

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APPROVED BY	**TB/RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

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