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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Land North of Breach Lane,
Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, Hampshire
Archaeological Evaluation**

DRAFT

Report No. MK046/16

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1. SUMMARY

CFA Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation on a proposed construction site on land north of Breach Lane at the north end of Bishopstoke, Hampshire (centred on SU 4665 1922). The Site is located on the east side of the River Itchen valley running from Southampton to Winchester. The evaluation area comprised a grass paddock 2.5ha in extent that had escaped damage by 20th century quarrying and was part of a larger proposed development. The work was carried out between the 7th and 10th of March 2016 for Prospect Archaeology on behalf of CEMEX and Bovis Homes Ltd. Twenty-three trenches were excavated revealing a late Iron-Age or early Roman rectilinear enclosure system on a north-east to south-west orientation located on sloping ground in the east, south and south-west parts of the Site. Pottery, burnt daub, burnt flint and slag present in some of the ditch fills suggest that there was industrial activity on the Site. A small furnace feature was exposed in one of the trenches but was left unexcavated. A large pit or ditch feature c. 5m wide and over a metre deep and was revealed in the south-east part of the site which is possibly related to the enclosure system. The west end of the Site had few features though a patch of scattered cremated human bone associated with a crushed late Gallo Belgic pot were exposed in one of the trenches. Little archaeology was present on the top of the hill except for a few post holes forming no discernible pattern and pits from recent quarry activity.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

2.1.1 This document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between the 7th and 10th of March on a proposed construction site on land north of Breach Lane and east of Church Road, at the north end of Bishopstoke, Hampshire. The work was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology for CEMEX and Bovis Homes Ltd.

2.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated November 2015, covering this programme of works produced by CFA.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 The area of the evaluation (the Site) is the southern part of a development measuring 5.7ha in extent covering land to the north-west of Bishopstoke. The proposed development plan for this area includes landscaping, building of residential properties and associated works, community allotments and an orchard. The evaluation area, a grass paddock 2.5ha in extent, is the only part of the proposed development which has not been subjected to quarrying in the 20th century.

2.2.2 The Site (Fig. 1) is bounded to the west and south by Breach Lane, and to the south-west by grounds belonging to The Mount. A private access track to Breach Farm forms the northern site boundary and land to the north is former

sand and gravel pits, restored to agricultural use. The eastern site boundary is Church Road. The Summit and its gardens which front onto Church Road lie outside the site boundary.

- 2.2.3 The local bedrock geology of the proposed development site comprises London Clay Formation - clay, silt and sand over Sedimentary Bedrock on the eastern banks of the River Itchen. The highest point of the Site is in the north-east corner, with an elevation of at 52m OD and the ground falls to the west to around 36.5m OD.
- 2.2.4 A Heritage Assessment was prepared in 2013 to accompany the outline planning application (Field 2013). There are only two archaeological find spots close to the proposed development site which hint at any ancient activity within the area. The discovery of a single flint implement which, if it is genuinely Mesolithic in origin, comes from an era when occupation of a site was transient in nature. The County Archaeologist has observed that:

“The river valleys from the chalk down to the Solent pass through a belt of wood/common/heath. This ‘forest’ zone does have relatively fewer archaeological sites, in number and in range. But the valley itself and its immediate flank have a greater archaeological potential. The floodplains were farmed and settled and possibly the ‘forest’ landscape was unitised by some sort of transhumance model. The proposed development site lies within a valley zone and as such may have the higher potential of the river valley rather than the lower potential of the surrounding ‘forest’.”

As there has been no investigation within the application site there is insufficient information to adequately assess the full extent of any such potential remains. The proposed residential part of the development site was once part of a larger field and the southern site boundary (Breach Lane) was only created in the 20th century. The land appears to have always been in agricultural use with no evidence of any previous development, except for the construction of a house fronting onto Church Road, which lies outside the proposed development boundary. The potential appears to be greatest for prehistoric remains.

2.3 Objectives

The Research Objectives were to:

- Establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area;
- Gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them;
- Enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures to be undertaken either in advance of and/or during development

3. WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

3.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance.

3.2 Trenching

3.2.1 The proposed evaluation was for twenty-five trenches each measuring 25m x 2m and laid out on a grid system agreed with the Hampshire County Archaeologist. However, in the field the length of each was increased to 30m to make up for a 1.5m wide bucket. Short supplementary trenches (21-23) were also excavated make up for the shortfall in the evaluated area due to the bucket width. Topsoil and cultivation soil (subsoil) were removed using mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Features exposed were cleaned and excavated by hand.

3.2.2 The evaluation was hampered by unusual heavy rain during the second day which partially filled Trenches 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 before recording took place. Though these were subsequently drained by machine and cleaned back by hand, there is a small possibility that subtle features were not fully identified.

3.3 Excavation and Recording Strategy

3.3.1. All archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to Cifa standards (2014) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale. Plans and sections were related in height to the ordnance datum using RTK initialized GPS equipment accurate to 12mm vertically. All Trenches were surveyed using the above equipment which is accurate to 8mm horizontally. Important fragile features were recorded in plan, backfilled with soil, and covered with geotextile for future excavation. The photographic record consisted of digital photographs and 35mm B&W negatives.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 General

4.1.1 The locations of all trenches are shown in Fig. 1 and a summary of all trenches is contained in Appendix 1. Illustrations and photos referred to in the text can be found at the back of the report. Trenches containing archaeological features are described below in numerical order.

4.2 Topsoil, cultivation soil, natural deposits, three-throw pits and quarry pits

4.2.1 Topsoil deposits were similar in all of the trenches, comprising turf and a grey-brown loamy silty-sand with very occasional gravel (**0101-2301**). At the base

of this layer in the trenches close to the Track to the north was a thin layer containing gravel and pieces of 19th century / early 20th century tile and brick possibly associated with the quarrying to the north. Across the site in all of the trenches was an orange-grey silty sand containing burnt flint and small fragments of degraded pottery which ranged in date from prehistoric to 18th century in date (**0102-2302**). This layer had clearly formed through ploughing. This deposit was thin on top of the hill and thick at its base around Trenches 01-06 and 21-23. A possible furrow which may be Medieval in origin was present in Trench 11 but no other evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture was identified. The natural geology varied across the site from yellow sands at the base of the hill through to yellow-grey mixed gravels and clays on the slope to fine yellow sand on the top (see Figs. 30 & 31). In places bands of compact grey and to grey-green clay with some gravel were exposed.

- 4.2.2 Tree-throw pits were identified in Trenches 23 and 16. The former was located close to woodland and near to an existing ancient oak tree; the latter appears to be associated with the woodland surrounding the summit of the hill at the east end of the Site. Modern quarry pits were discovered at the north-east end of the site in Trenches 14 and 15.

4.3 Trench 02

- 4.3.1 At the south end of this trench was an irregular patch of cremated bone and charcoal mixed with 70% grey-brown silt measuring 0.3m in diameter (**0204**). Upon discovery, a Ministry of Justice Licence was applied for and received. The cremated material was located at the base of the cultivation soil **0202** (Figs. 2 & 26). Next to the cremated material and at the same level was the base of a Gallo-belgic narrow-necked pottery vessel of iron Age or early Roman date filled with silt which had been plough damaged (**0205**) (Figs. 2 & 26-7). No cremated material was found within vessel but the two features are clearly related. The features were located above the clear horizon of the natural ground though neither showed signs of having been transported. This suggests that worm action occurring after the site was ploughed has blurred the horizon of the old ground surface on which the features were originally laid.
- 4.3.2 A preliminary inspection of the cremated remains suggests that they may be human; a section of eye socket was tentatively identified.

4.4 Trench 06

- 4.4.1 Three features were identified in this trench. At the N end was a very shallow plough-truncated feature (Figs. 3-4) which may have been the base of a post hole measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.08m deep (**0604**). This feature was filled with a black silty clay containing burnt bone fragments and charcoal (**0605**). To the south was a spread, 1m in diameter, of compact mid-light grey brown silt containing occasional degraded pottery fragments (**0612**). A circular scoop measuring 0.6m by 0.4m (**0608**) had been cut into this deposit and lined with clay. The clay had a fired appearance (**0613**) (Figs. 3 & 28). The feature was identified as a possible furnace due to the presence of two opposing elongated depressions in the clay, either pouring holes or marks for air jets. The

inside of the feature was filled with a compact grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and fired clay fragments (**0609**). The furnace was scanned with a metal detector but no metal was detected. The feature was too fragile to investigate further and it was backfilled with soil and covered with geotextile. The feature could either be a small bowl-furnace for precious metals or copper alloy. Alternatively it may have been for glass bead manufacturing. Layer **0612** appears to be a working surface for this activity and contained Iron Age pottery. Nearby, a little to the south, was ditch **0610** running east-west which crossed the trench at approximately 90 degrees, measuring 0.8m wide, 0.5m deep and with a V-shaped profile (Figs. 3, 5 & 29). The ditch was filled with a light grey-brown silty sand (**0611**) with frequent charcoal pieces, some small stones and burnt flint. The ditch may possibly mark the limit of the metalworking / glassworking activity associated with the furnace to the north.

4.5 Trench 08

- 4.5.1 A single post hole (**0804**) was identified half way along this Trench (Figs. 6 and 7). The feature measured 0.15m in diameter and 0.1m deep filled with a mid-brown clayey silt (**0805**) with occasional charcoal flecks.

4.6 Trench 10

- 4.6.1 Two narrow and rather shallow parallel linear features were found half way along this trench (**1004** & **1006**). Both features were U-shaped in profile and crossed the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment (Figs. 8-10). Feature **1004** was 0.4-0.2m wide, narrowing upslope, and 0.18m deep filled with a grey-brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks (**1005**). A burrow or root hole was present. Nearby was **1006** measuring 0.4m wide and 0.24m deep filled with a grey-brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks. A single piece of pottery was recovered during the excavation of this feature. The two features run on the same alignment as the rectilinear ditch system discovered on the site (see below), they may be drainage gullies.

4.7 Trench 11

- 4.7.1 Three linear features and a plough furrow were identified in this Trench. At the north end was a ditch running across the trench at 45 degrees on a north-east to south-west alignment (**1108**) measuring 2.5m wide and 0.4m deep (Figs. 11, 12 & 34). The excavated portion of this ditch showed it to be filled with two deposits. The primary fill (**1114**) was 0.2m thick comprising mainly angular flints, burnt clay, charcoal and middle to late Iron Age pottery mixed with 20% dark sandy silt with some fragments of slag. The layer shows that the ditch was initially filled with industrial waste probably derived from activity located nearby. This material is very similar to the flint ditch deposit found in Trenches 12 and 13. The secondary fill of the ditch was a grey-brown sandy silt with Iron Age pottery fragments and charcoal flecks (**1109**), 0.2m thick. To the south was an oval patch of reddish-grey silt with blacked stones 0.25m in diameter interpreted as a hearth (**1106**) (see Fig. 11). This was recorded then backfilled with spoil and covered in geotextile. Further south was a 1.6m wide, 0.3m deep cut for an apparent linear feature running downhill (E-W) filled with a mid-grey sandy silt with gravel and small stones at the base (**1104**) (Fig. 11). This large

feature had the appearance of a cultivation furrow though no others were identified during the evaluation. Two parallel features crossed the Trench at 90 degrees at its south end (Figs. 11, 13, 35). Gully **1110** was 0.25m wide and 0.14m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile filled with a brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and stones (**1111**). The feature may have been a drainage gully running downhill. Next to this was **1112**, a 1.1m wide ditch, 0.37m deep with a U-shaped profile. The ditch was filled with two deposits, a 0.2m thick primary fill on the south side - a dark-orange-yellow silty clay with charcoal flecks and fragments of red, late Iron Age to perhaps early Roman, thin oxidized pottery present (**1115**). The main fill comprised a dark brown compacted silty sand with frequent charcoal and angular stones containing many pieces of late Iron Age dark-red to black pottery (**1113**). The two features at this end of the trench appear to be aligned with **0610** in Trench 06 rather than on the orientations of the ditches elsewhere on the Site.

4.8 Trench 12

4.8.1 A single ditch feature was found half way along this trench crossing it at 45 degrees aligned south-east to north-west (Fig. 14, 15 and 32). The ditch (**1204**) measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile and was filled with three deposits. A primary fill (**1207**) of orange-brown silty clay, 0.12m thick, lay below a 0.2m thick deposit containing primarily angular flints with some black silt (**1206**). Pieces of Iron Age briquetage and a lump of slag were recovered from this layer. The final layer filling the ditch was a mid-brown sandy silt with occasional Iron Age pottery and charcoal flecks (**1205**). The ditch and its fills are similar to **1108** in Trench 11 which runs on the opposite alignment. Together the ditches may form adjacent sides of a rectangular enclosure in which the industrial activity took place.

4.9 Trench 13

4.9.1 Two features were identified at the east end of this trench (Figs. 16 & 17). A large ditch, 1.5m wide, was found running on a north-west to south-east alignment (**1304**) with a U-shaped profile, 0.3m deep. This was filled with a primary deposit, 0.1m thick, of compact light-brown silty sand containing charcoal flecks (**1306**). Above this was a deposit comprising black silt, sand, flints and charcoal 0.05m thick (**1305**) containing Iron Age and a possible piece of Bronze Age pottery. Above was the upper ditch fill, a light brown silty sand of moderate compaction containing pieces of charcoal (**1307**). This sequence of deposits is similar to both ditches **1204** in Trench 12 (which is on the same orientation) and ditch **1108** in Trench 11. It seems likely that this ditch is part of the same rectilinear ditch system which became infilled by similar processes. West of the ditch was an area of flints mixed with sand on the natural clay measuring 1.5m long and 0.5m wide (Fig. 16). The stones (**1308**) appear to be possibly from a rough linear feature aligned north-east to south-west and may be the very poorly preserved remains of a wall foundation. The stones were mixed with a high proportion of charcoal.

4.10 Trench 15

- 4.10.1 At the south end of this trench a post hole and a pit were identified (Figs 18-20). Post hole **1504** was 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep with vertical sides and an irregular base. This was filled with a light brown silty sand (**1505**); a single piece of pottery was recovered. This sherd may be either Bronze Age or Iron Age in date. Pit **1508** which measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep was only half revealed by the Trench. This had a dished base and was filled with a dark orange to light brown clayey silt in which were found sherds of pottery (**1509**). Other features at this end of the trench were tree-root activity and disturbance by a geotechnical pit (**1506/7**).

4.11 Trench 17

- 4.11.1 Roughly half way along this trench was a ditch (**1704**) cut into natural clays running on a north-east to south-west alignment, 2.5m wide and 0.5m deep (Figs. 21-3 & 33). The excavated slot into this feature revealed it to have a very shallow upper profile which plunged down to a U-shaped base. The ditch was filled with four deposits: The initial fill (**1705**) was a dark orange-brown sandy compact clay with occasional fragments of charcoal and pockets of orange sand. Pottery, slag, shell and flint were recovered from this layer. A second layer of soft yellow clay and charcoal fragments represented slumping of the natural into the east side of the ditch (**1708**). Above **1705** was a deposit of dark red-black sand 0.02-0.22m thick containing pottery and slag running along the center of the ditch (**1706**). Layer **1707**, the uppermost fill, was a dark-orange sandy silt with occasional burnt flints and charcoal only 0.12m thick. The layer clearly represents natural erosion of material into the ditch depression rather than deliberate infill. The ditch appears to be part of the rectilinear ditch system found in Trenches 11, 12 and 13. Pottery from the topsoil 1701, cultivation soils 1702 and from 1705 was Bronze Age to Iron Age in date.

4.12 Trench 19

- 4.12.1 A very large linear ditch (**1904**), or possibly a large elongated pit approximately 5-7m wide was encountered running at a slight angle to this Trench (west-north-west to south-east-south), 13m long. The feature was initially thought to be a plough furrow as its fill was almost identical to the cultivation soil and so it was partly excavated by machine. Two deposits were encountered, a lower fill - a dark-brown clayey silt with a high proportion of charcoal (only 0.1m exposed) and a 0.9m thick homogenous upper fill, a mid-brown silty sand containing lots of either daub or Bronze Age pottery and some of a sandy fabric Iron Age vessel (Figs. 24 & 25). Poor weather conditions and the water-level prevented further investigation. As the feature was not encountered in Trenches 11 and 13 it is plausibly more likely to be a large pit than a ditch though its alignment roughly corresponds to the rectilinear ditch system.

5. POTTERY

See Appendix 2

- 5.1 A Total of 239 sherds of pottery weighing approximately 1945.85 was collected from 25 contexts. The condition of the material varies from being in good to slightly abraded condition, with a few sherds being heavily abraded.
- 5.2 The earliest dated pottery accounting for approximately 1-2% of the assemblage is probably of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age period (and thus may be attributed to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (Cunliffe, B. 1984) tradition), however this date is tentative due to a lack of diagnostic fragments.
- 5.3 The largest proportion of pottery (at least 94 %) can be attributed to the Middle to Late Iron Age/Romano-British period. Not all of the pottery is not closely due to a lack of diagnostic sherds within the contexts, however there are sufficient rims for overall dating.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has revealed a rectilinear enclosure system on the Site of apparent late Iron Age or early Roman date aligned 45 degrees to the current field boundaries. In places this system was infilled with burnt material (charcoal, burnt flint, burnt clay and slag) suggesting that industrial activity involving metalworking took place on the Site. The discovery of a possible furnace in Trench 02 appears to pinpoint at least one location for this activity though there may be similar remains elsewhere. The large quantities of pottery found in the ditches and plough soil in general suggest that this activity may have been associated with a settlement, possibly located on the Site. It is possible that flint feature **1308** in Trench 13 may be the very base of a plough-damaged wall foundation from such a settlement, though this would suggest that any buildings on the Site will have been largely destroyed by ploughing. The main focus of activity has been detected over an area encompassing the east, south and south-west parts of the site along the hill slope.
- 6.2 The cremation deposit and nearby pot in Trench 2 appears to be a separate area of, perhaps, Roman activity, though this is likely to be of limited extent given that no features other than a tree-throw pit were found in the vicinity.
- 6.3 Limited late Iron-Age / early Roman activity in the form a single post-hole and pit was detected on top of the hill near the house known as The Summit, but remains here are likely to be damaged by tree root activity associated with the band of woodland and quarrying to the north.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench Summary

Trench 01		Trench Size 33.5m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.3-0.36m	Topsoil depth 0.12-0.16m	Subsoil depth 0.18-0.2m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		
Trench 02		Trench Size 33m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.37-0.47m	Topsoil depth 0.17-0.2m	Subsoil depth 0.2-0.27m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
0204	Cremation spread	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
0205	Spread of pottery	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
Trench 03		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.35-0.55m	Topsoil depth 0.17-0.3m	Subsoil depth 0.18-0.29m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		
Trench 04		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.4-0.5m	Topsoil depth 0.13-17m	Subsoil depth 0.23-0.28m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		
Trench 05		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.45-0.5m	Topsoil depth 0.17-0.2m	Subsoil depth 0.28-0.3m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		
Trench 06		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.25-0.55m	Topsoil depth 0.1-0.2m	Subsoil depth 0.15-0.35m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
0604	Cut of posthole	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
0605	Fill of posthole	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
0606	VOID	VOID
0607	VOID	VOID
0608	Cut of furnace	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
0609	Fill of furnace	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
0610	Cut of slot (linear feature)	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
0611	Fill of slot (linear feature)	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
Trench 07		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.35-0.5m	Topsoil depth 0.08-0.15m	Subsoil depth 0.27-0.35m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		
Trench 08		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.4-0.55m	Topsoil depth 0.18-0.21m	Subsoil depth 0.2-0.34m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
0804	Cut of posthole	<i>Unknown</i>
0805	Fill of posthole	<i>Unknown</i>
Trench 09		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m

Trench depth 0.4-0.5m	Topsoil depth 0.2-0.25m	Subsoil depth 0.2-0.3m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		
Trench 10		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.4-0.5m	Topsoil depth 0.18-0.2m	Subsoil depth 0.2-0.3m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
1004	Cut of small ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1005	Fill of small ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1006	Cut of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1007	Fill of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
Trench 11		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.5-0.55m	Topsoil depth 0.18-0.22m	Subsoil depth 0.28-0.35m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
1104	Plough furrow cut	<i>Medieval?</i>
1105	Plough furrow fill	<i>Medieval?</i>
1106	Hearth	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1107	VOID	VOID
1108	Cut of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1109	Fill of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1110	Cut of small gully	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1111	Fill of small gully	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1112	Cut of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1113	Fill of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1114	Lower fill of ditch 1108	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1115	Fill of ditch 1112	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
Trench 12		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.4-0.44m	Topsoil depth 0.18-0.2m	Subsoil depth 0.2-0.24m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
1204	Cut of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1205	3 rd Fill of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1206	2 nd Fill of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1207	1 st Fill of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
Trench 13		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.51-0.55m	Topsoil depth 0.18-0.22m	Subsoil depth 0.31-0.37m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
1304	Cut of pit	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1305	Fill of pit	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1306	Fill of pit	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1307	Fill of pit	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1308	Stone layer, building foundation?	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
Trench 14		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.5-0.6m	Topsoil depth 0.2-0.3m	Subsoil depth 0.25-0.3m

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>No archaeology. Trench dominated by recent quarry pits.</i>		
Trench 15		Trench Size 26m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.35-0.55m	Topsoil depth 0.2-0.28m	Subsoil depth 0.15-0.27m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
1504	Cut of posthole	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1505	Fill of posthole	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1506	Cut of linear feature	Modern
1507	Fill of linear feature	Modern
1508	Cut of posthole	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1509	Fill of posthole	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
Trench 16		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.5-0.6m	Topsoil depth 0.2-0.3m	Subsoil depth 0.25-0.3m
<i>No archaeology. Tree-throw pit in Eastern part of the trench.</i>		
Trench 17		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.5-0.6m	Topsoil depth 0.18-0.2m	Subsoil depth 0.32-0.4m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
1704	Cut of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1705	Fill of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1706	Spread of dark industrial deposit	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1707	Cut of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
1708	Fill of ditch	<i>Late Iron Age / Roman?</i>
Trench 18		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.34-0.5m	Topsoil depth 0.1-0.15m	Subsoil depth 0.12-0.16m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		
Trench 19		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.4m	Topsoil depth 0.1-0.15m	Subsoil depth 0.05-0.12m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Date</i>
1904	Cut of pit	
1905	Fill of pit	
1906	Spread	
Trench 20		Trench Size 30m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.7-0.95m	Topsoil depth 0.3-0.55m	Subsoil depth 0.4-0.45m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		
Trench 21		Trench Size 10m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.6-0.7m	Topsoil depth 0.15-0.2m	Subsoil depth 0.1-0.16m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		
Trench 22		Trench Size 8m x 1.5m
Trench depth 0.4-0.75m	Topsoil depth 0.1-0.2m	Subsoil depth 0.1-0.15m
<i>No archaeology.</i>		

Trench 23		Trench Size 8m x 1.5m	
Trench depth 0.5-0.67m	Topsoil depth 0.1-0.2m	Subsoil depth 0.1-0.2m	
<i>No archaeology. Large tree throw pit present.</i>			

APPENDIX 2 Pottery Report

Rebekah Pressler, April 2016.

Introduction

A Total of 239 sherds of pottery weighing approximately 1945.85 was collected from 25 contexts, as shown in the table below. The pottery was examined both visually and under a x20 microscope and using a x15 hand lens.

Condition

The condition of the material varies from being in good to slightly abraded condition, with a few sherds being heavily abraded.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron age pottery

The earliest dated pottery accounting for approximately 1-2% of the assemblage is probably of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age period (and thus may be attributed to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (*Cunliffe, B. 1984*) tradition), however this date is tentative due to a lack of diagnostic fragments. Body sherds of a heavily flint tempered ceramic from ditch deposit **1905** may be either daub or sherds of poorly fired Bronze age pottery. One of the heavily abraded sand tempered sherds from Post hole deposit **1505** have the remains of incised 'dotted' decoration suggestive of a Bronze to early Iron Age date. However the abrasion on the pottery suggests that it is not impossible that the sherds are residual.

Middle Iron Age to early Romano-British Pottery

The largest proportion of pottery (at least 94 %) can be attributed to the Middle to Late Iron Age/Romano-British period. Not all of the pottery is not closely due to a lack of diagnostic sherds within the contexts, however there are sufficient rims for overall dating. An abraded sandy greyware 'shouldered' jar (*Mephram, L, 2000*) sherd with external sooting from ditch deposit **1905** can be attributed to the Middle Iron Age (about 3rd- 4th century BC). Wheel made or wheel finished jar rim sherds from ditch deposit **1113** date to the Late Iron Age. A variety of finer pink to orange soft sandy oxidised wares (*Cunliffe, B. 1984*) are not closely dateable, but can probably be attributed to the late Iron Age. This includes body sherds with occasional quartz and ferrous inclusions from ditch deposit **1206**.

A number of the vessels appear to have suspension holes. A coarsely flint tempered jar (with sherds of a similar fabric in **1305**) from primary ditch deposit **1114** also appears to have the remains of suspension holes and possibly the remains iron suspension 'hooks'. One of the body sherds of a very fine partially reduced micaceous orange

pottery from ditch deposit **III5** (possibly hand made and wheel finished) also has the remain of possible suspension hole and iron ‘hook’. The fabric from this vessel is difficult to identify, although it is possible it may be an imported (Central Gaulish? (*Compton, J. 2015*)) fabric and probably dates from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman-British period. Pottery of a similar fabric type has also been noted in Essex. The pedestal base of a possible Gallo-Belgic (*Compton, J. 2015*) vessel was noted in 0205, although it is not impossible that this may have been more locally produced.

Post Roman Pottery

A total of five sherds of Post-Roman Pottery was noted in three of the contexts, including sherds of Unglazed red earthenware and an unknown late medieval/transitional red ware (16th to 19th century) from the topsoil 301 in trench 3. A body sherd of pearlware (*Coysh, A.W & Henrywood, R.K. 1982*) (c1770-19th century) from the topsoil in trench 12 and the base sherd of a whiteware jardiniere or bowl in context **1404**.

Discussion

An assemblage of this size provides basic dating information. Further work will be necessary in order to establish a chronology of prehistoric to Romano-British pottery, as well as identifying the provenance and fabric types within the assemblage. Parallels to the vessels with suspension holes and ascertaining a provenance to some of the possible imports will also be requiring further research. No further work on the Post-Roman pottery will be required at present.

Context	Quant	Wt (g)	Description	Spot date
0205	45	108	Includes a possible Gallo-Belgic vessel with an out turned pedestal base (sand tempered) and a finer flint tempered ware vessel	IA to Early RB
0301	4	14.81	Body sherds – not closely dateable including UGRE (flower pot), LMT and flint tempered ware	IA to C17 th /18 th
0302	2	18.82	Includes a small fragment of flint tempered ware and a larger body sherd of coarser sand tempered ware	IA to early RB?
0502	13	31.12	Finer and coarser flint tempered fabrics (body sherds)	IA to RB
0602	10	34.9	Finer flint tempered fabric – the same as in 0205, 0301 and 0502	IA to RB
0612	3	1.25	Fragmentary – red/brown oxidised fabric	IA
0802	4	15.41	Flint tempered with some organic inclusions and white mica	BA to RB
1102	1	6	Sandy fabric with a yellow/brown surface and a dark brown reduced core. Hand made. Abraded	IA
1105	2	17.04	Sandy fabric with blackened surfaces	IA
1106	2	10.9	Sooted sandy fabric – 1 a ‘grooved’ rim	LIA

1109	21	220	Various fabrics including	LIA
1113	60	400	Various fabrics, largely wheel finished	LIA
1114	6	200	Coarseware jar with flint and ferrous inclusions	MIA-LIA
1115	4	16.97	Very fine orange partially reduced sandy fabric with white mica. Hand made and wheel finished?	LIA-ERB
1201	1	10	Pearlware body sherd	18 th -19 th century
1202	2	6.29	Flint tempered ware – sooted (jar). Not closely dateable	IA-RB
1205	2	14	Flint tempered fragment and a medium coarse sandy fabric (quartz rich)	IA
1206	4	24.89	Soft oxidised orange sandy fabric – Briquetage?	IA
1305	6	103	Various fabrics including a coarsely flint tempered vessel, possibly of Bronze Age date.	BA-IA
1404	1	200	Large whiteware vessel – jardiniere or bowl?	1860-1900
1505	7	20.52	Sandy coarseware vessel with an orange surface and grey core with rare flint inclusions and incised ‘dot’ decoration. Abraded	BA-IA
1701	4	15.63	Sandy/micaceous fabric. Jar (body sherds – not closely dateable)	IA
1702	1	6.3	Flint tempered reduced fabric with some organic (grass?) impressions shown internally and externally.	BA-IA
1705	25	250	Several different fabrics – including flint, sand and grog tempered ware	BA-IA
1905	9	200	3 of the sherds are either a coarse bronze age oxidised fabric or daub. Sherds of a grey ware sandy jar probably date to the C4 th -3rd BC	BA-IA
Total	239	1945.85		

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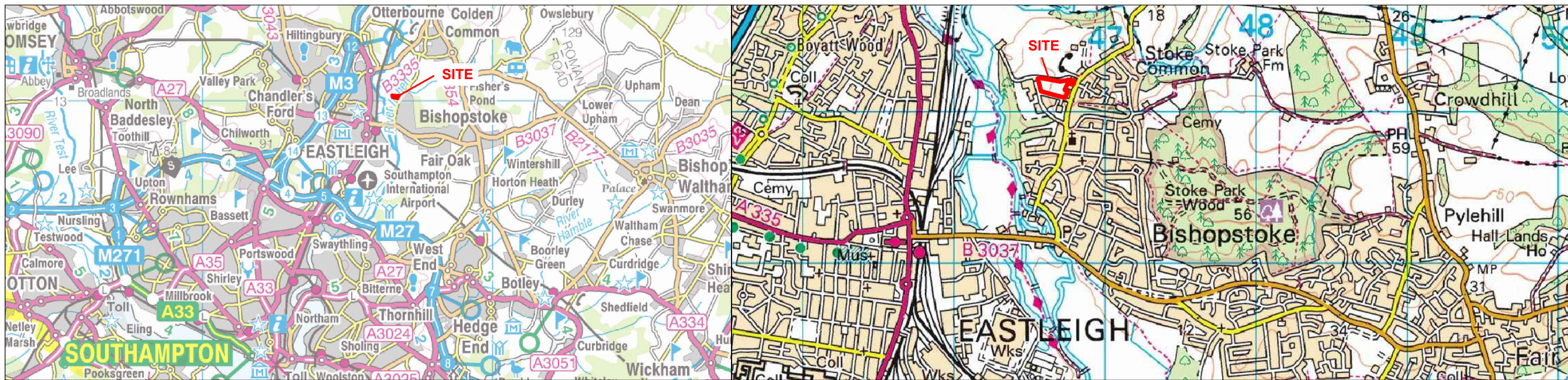
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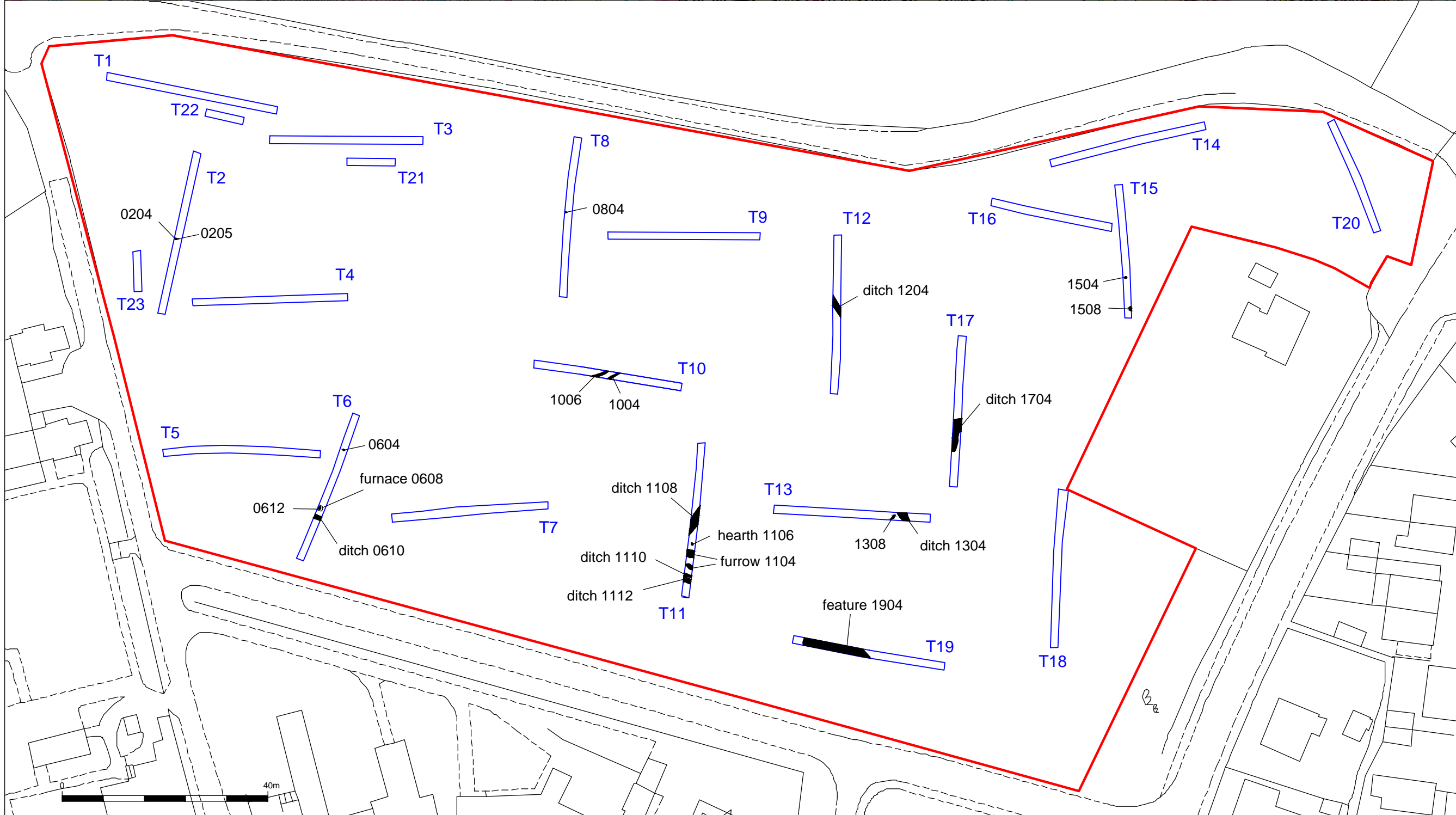
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Key:

- Evaluation Area (the Site)
- Trenches
- Archaeological Features



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Fig. 2 - Plan of cremated material and 0205 in Trench 02

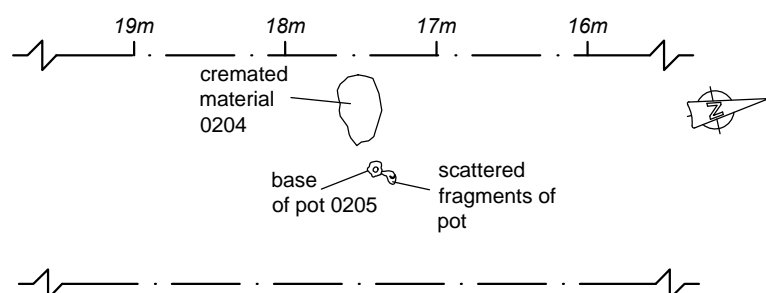


Fig. 3 - Plan of features in Trench 06

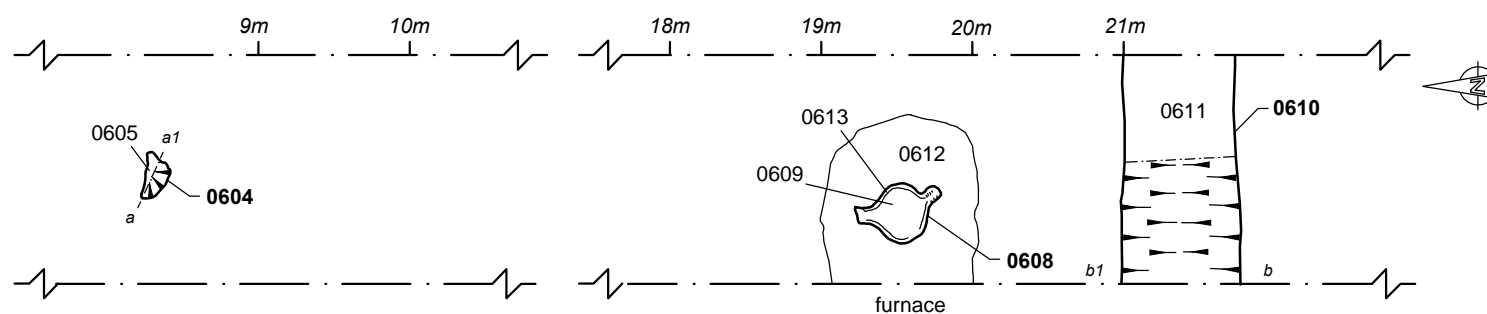


Fig. 4 - S-facing section of 0604 in Trench 06

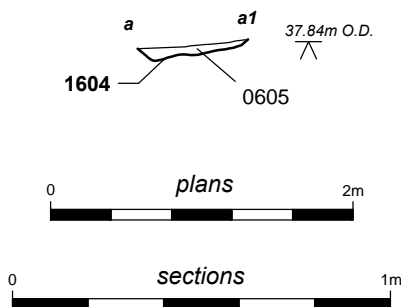


Fig. 5 - E-facing section of ditch 0610 in Trench 06

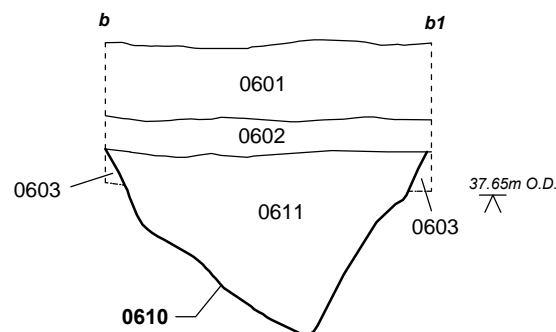


Fig. 6 - Plan of post hole 0804 in Trench 08

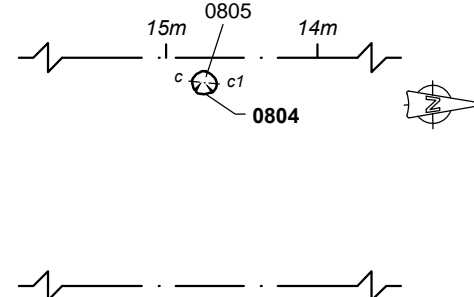


Fig. 7 - E-facing section of post hole 0804 in Trench 06

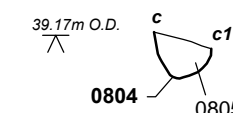


Fig. 8 - Plan of linear features 1004 and 1006 in Trench 10

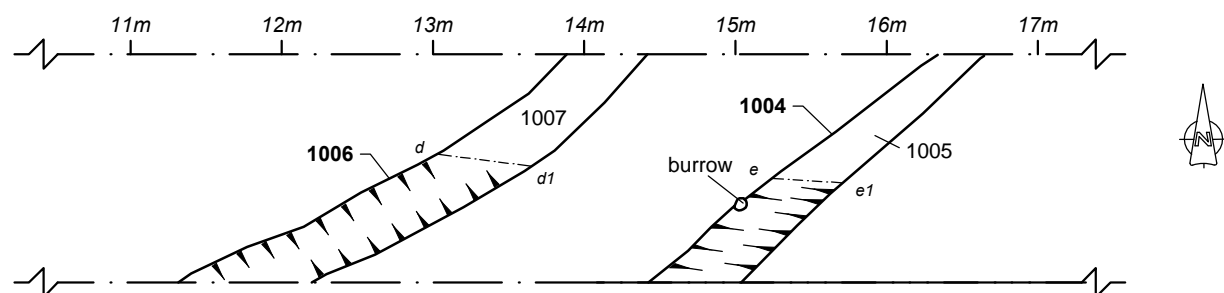


Fig. 9 - S-facing section of feature 1004 in Trench 10

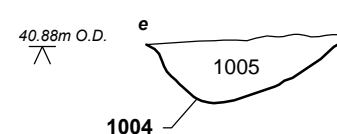


Fig. 10 - S-facing section of feature 1006 in Trench 10

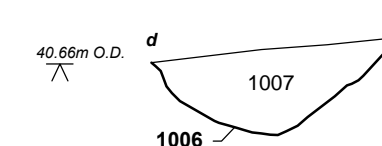


Fig. 11 - Plan of features in Trench 11

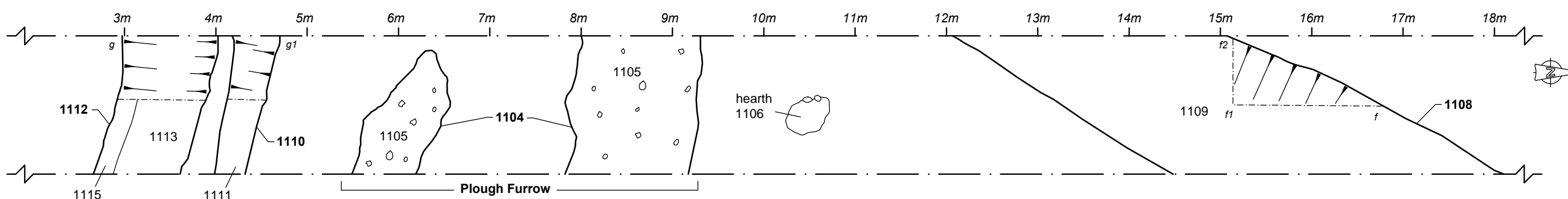


Fig. 12 - Section of 1108 in Trench 11

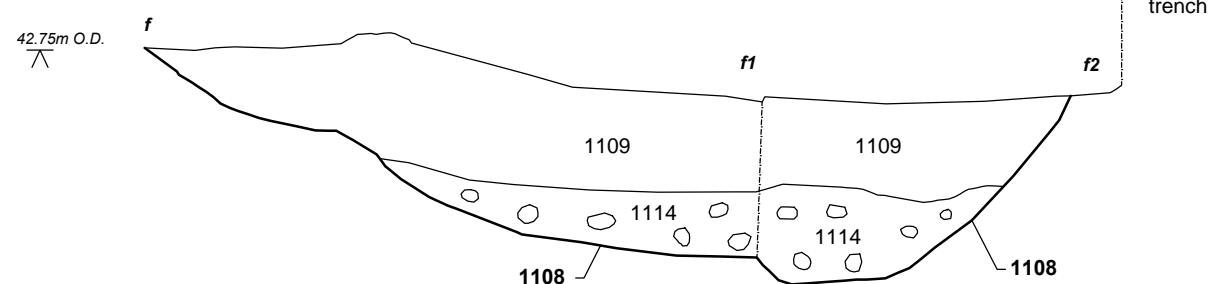
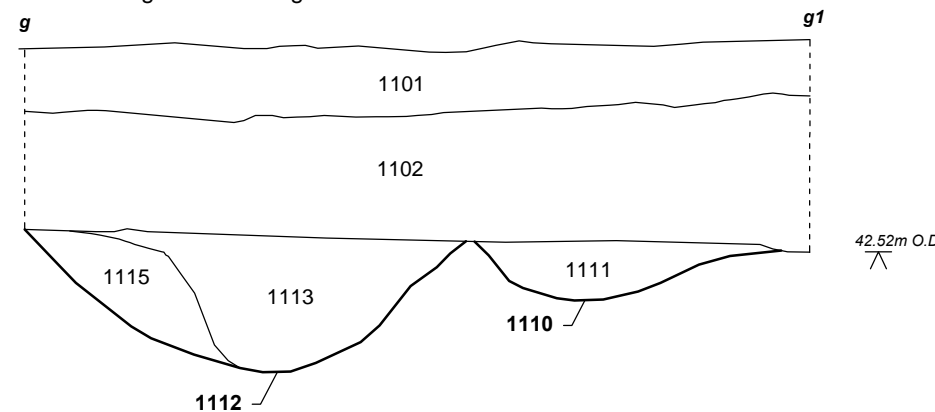


Fig. 13 - E-facing section of 1110 and 1112 in Trench 11



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Fig. 14 - Plan of linear ditch 1204 in Trench 02

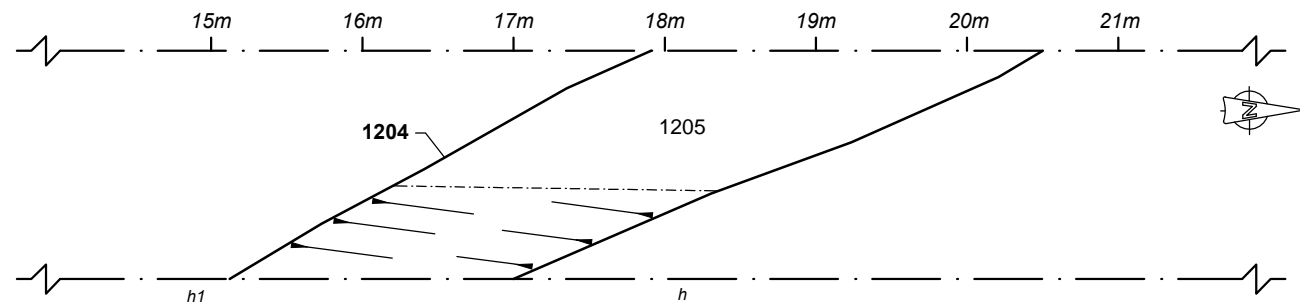


Fig. 15 - W-facing section of linear ditch 1204 in Trench 12

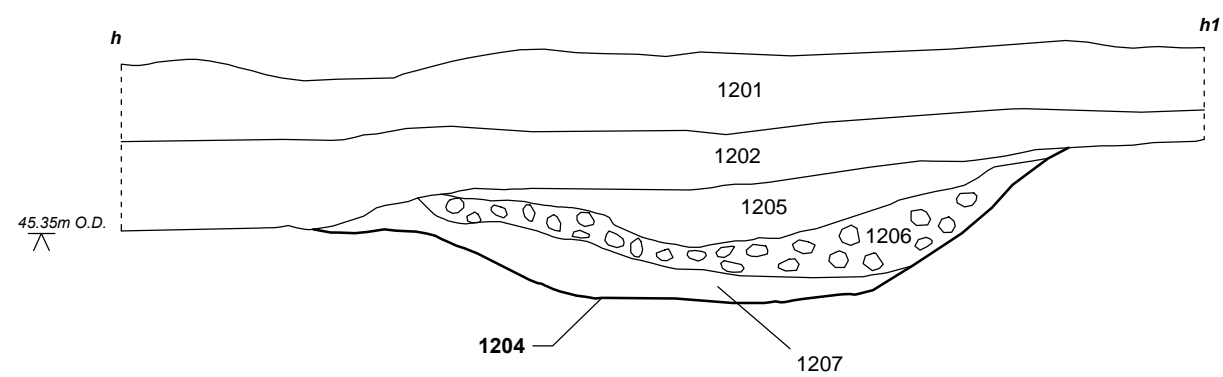


Fig. 16 - Plan of features at the E end of Trench 13

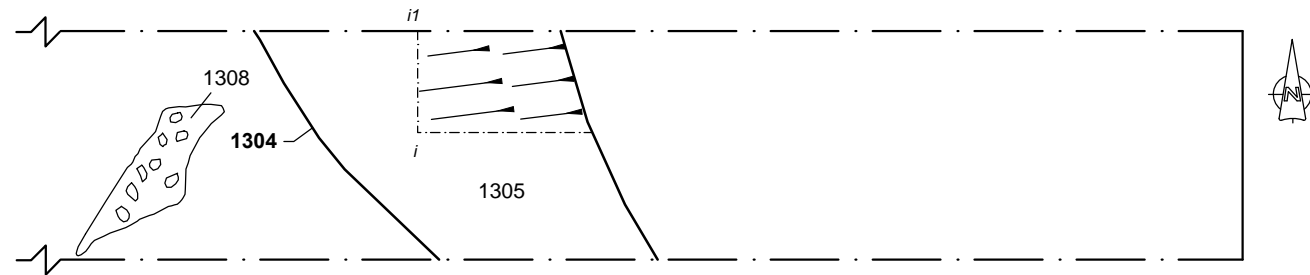


Fig. 17 - E-facing section of 1304 in Trench 13

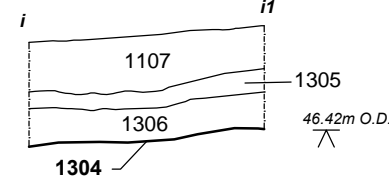


Fig. 19 - E-facing section of post hole 1504

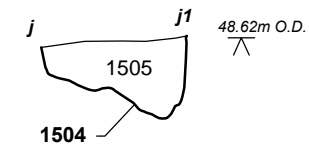


Fig. 18 - Plan of features at the E end of Trench 15

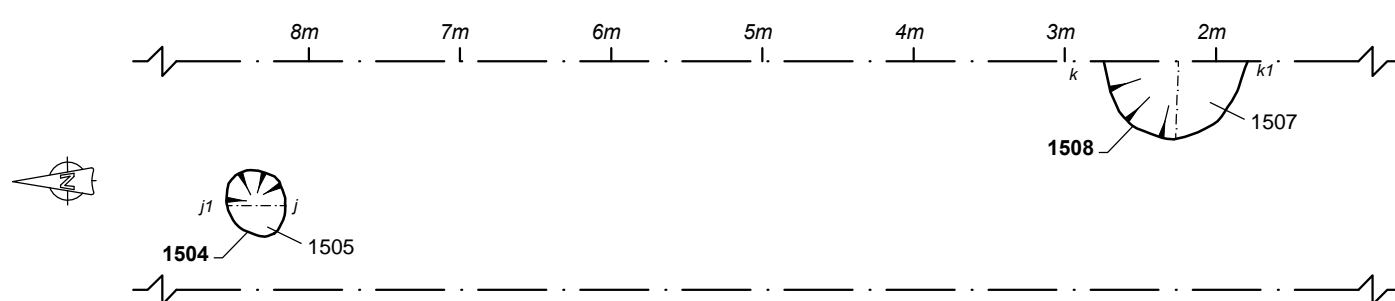


Fig. 20 - W-facing section of pit 1508 in Trench 15

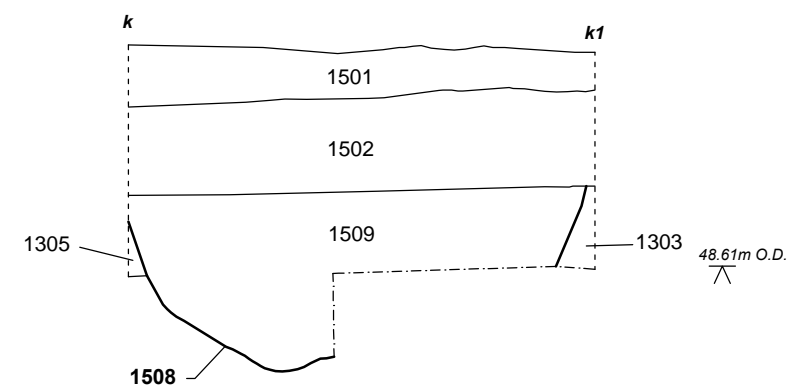


Fig. 21 - Plan of ditch 1704 in Trench 17

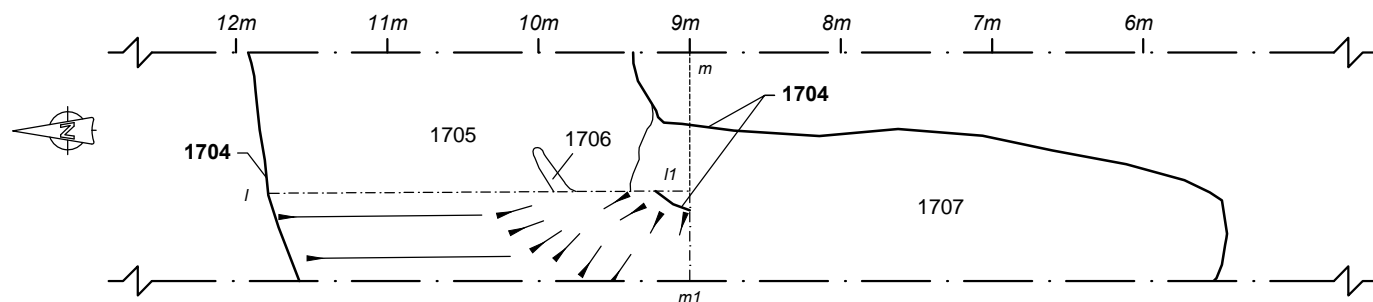


Fig. 22 - W-facing section of ditch 1704 in Trench 17

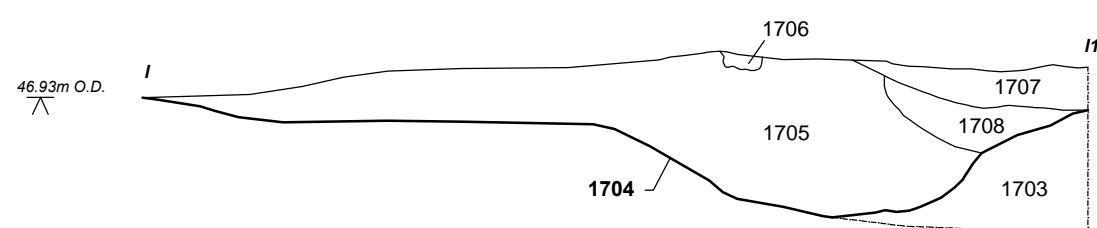
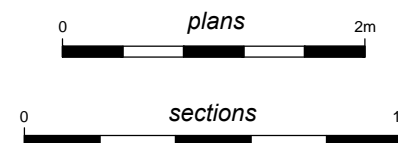
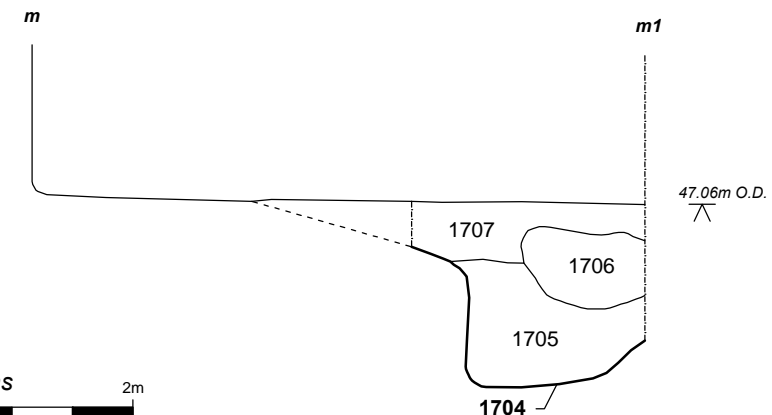


Fig. 23 - N-facing section of ditch 1704 in Trench 17



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Fig. 24 - Plan large feature 1904 in Trench 19

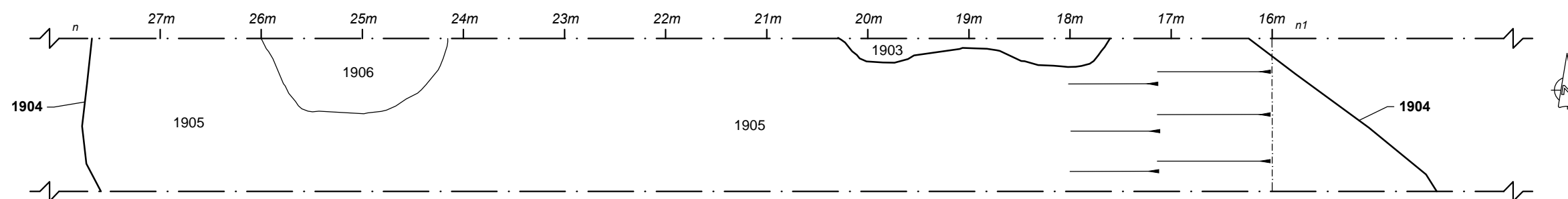
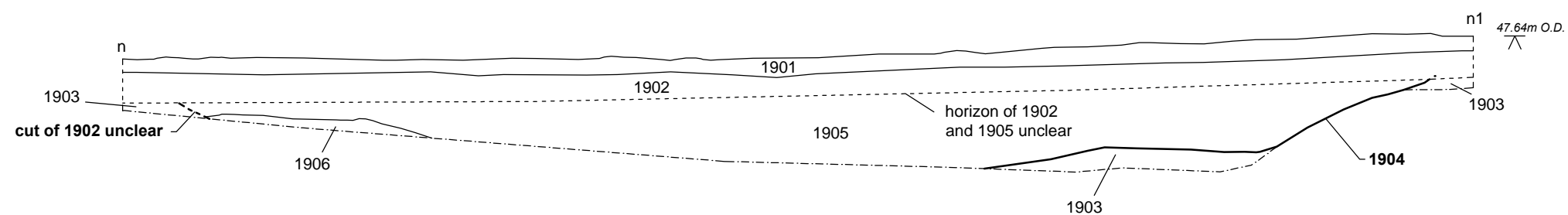


Fig. 25 - Section of large feature 1904 in Trench 19



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Fig. 26 - Photo of pottery 0205 and cremated bone in Trench 02



Fig. 27 - Photo of pottery 0205 in Trench 2

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Fig. 28 - Photo of furnace 0608 / 0613



Fig. 29 - Photo of ditch 0610 in Trench 06, looking E

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Fig. 30 - General shot of Trench 08, looking S



Fig. 31 - General shot of Trench 20 showing natural sand, looking NW

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Fig. 32 - Photo showing ditch 1204, looking E



Fig. 33 - Shot of ditch 1704, looking S

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Fig. 34 - Shot of ditch 1108, looking S



Fig. 35 - Shot of ditches 1110 and 1112, loong W

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