



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

LAND AT FOLLY FARM,

KINGSCLERE ROAD, RAMSDELL,

HAMPSHIRE

NGR: SU 5640 5575

MAY 2019

REPORT PREPARED BY Gavin Davis

ILLUSTRATION BY Chris Whitehead and Gavin Davis

EDITED BY John Moore

AUTHORISED BY John Moore

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ENQUIRES TO John Moore Heritage Services
Pasture Farmhouse
Boarstall
Aylesbury
HP18 9UR

Tel: 01865 358300
Email: info@jmheritageservices.co.uk

JMHS Project No: 4090
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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation at Folly Farm, Ramsdell, Hampshire. Several trenches in the west of the site were located over the positions of curvilinear features which have been observed from aerial photographs and are probably lynchets. The evaluation identified deposits which may have been related to the remains of these lynchets. One of these deposits contained two pieces of Neolithic pottery. Two ditches were also identified on the west of the site. One of the ditches was undated and another ditch contained fired clay which also may have been prehistoric.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site lies on land west of Folly Farm, Kingsclere Road, Ramsdell (NGR SU 56405575 centred). It lies between 113.5m and 144m aOD and is currently pasture. Geologically it is situated on Sleaford Chalk Formation.

1.2 Planning Background

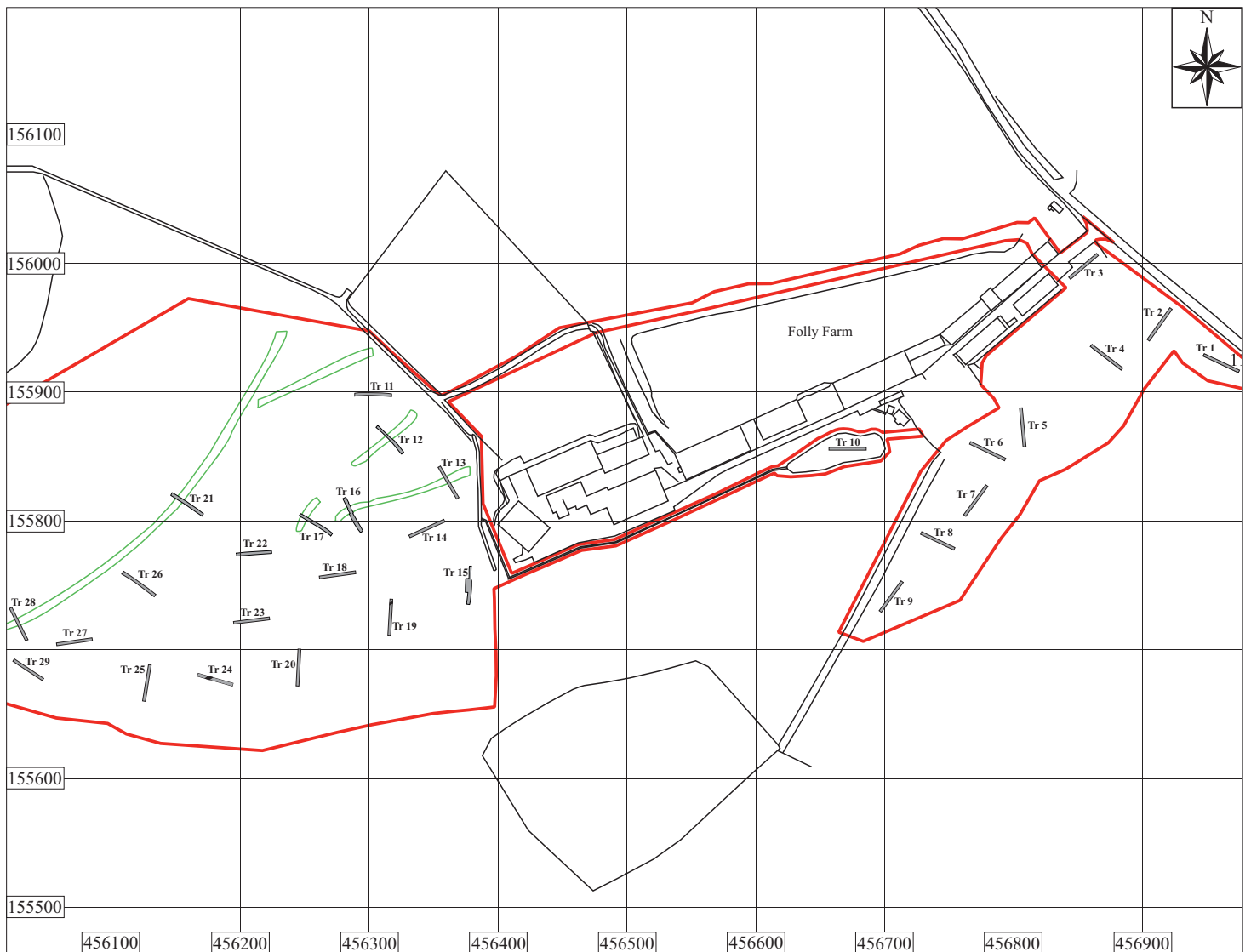
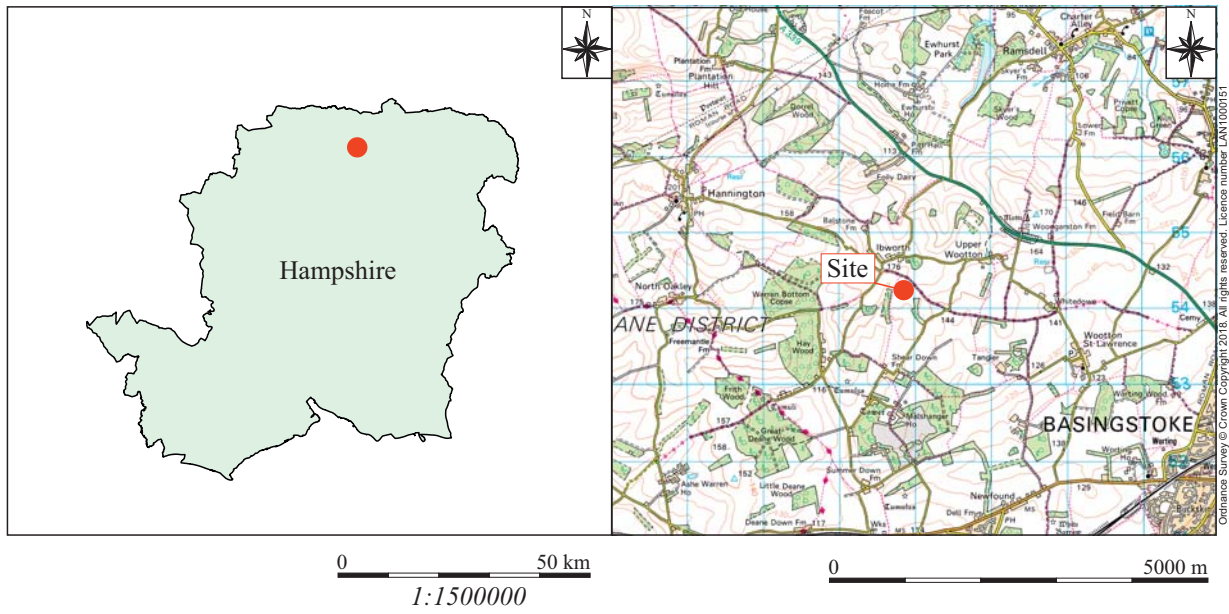
Planning permission has been granted by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council for landscaping works including construction of 4 no. ponds 18/02019/FUL. Two conditions relating to archaeology has been attached to the permission. Condition 10 states that:

No works pursuant to this permission will commence until there has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. The assessment should take the form of trial trenches located across the location so the proposed new ponds and any other landscaping activity that involves excavations below current ground levels, to ensure that any archaeological remains encountered within the site are recognised, characterised and recorded. If during any works archaeological remains are encountered which have not been previously identified they should be reported immediately to the Local Planning Authority. The findings shall be fully assessed and any appropriate remediation scheme, agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority (sic). The remediation scheme shall be implemented and maintained in accordance with the details approved.

REASON: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets in accordance with Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework and Policy EM11 of the Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011-2029.

Condition 11 states that:

In the event that archaeological remains are encountered on the site, as a result of the archaeological assessment programme submitted in relation to condition 10, no development shall take place until a programme of archaeological mitigation has been submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of



Key Site boundary Evaluation trenches
 Archaeological features

Figure 1: Site location

archaeological mitigation shall be subsequently implemented in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. Thereafter the programme of archaeological mitigation shall be maintained in accordance with the detailed scheme approved. Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, a report shall be produced in accordance with the approved programme of archaeological mitigation and

submitted to the Local Planning Authority for publication as a supporting document to the planning application. The report shall comprise (where appropriate):

- A post-excavation assessment;
- Specialist analysis and reports of the encountered archaeological remains;
- Publication through Hampshire Field Club;
- Any public engagement undertaken during the field investigations and evaluations.

REASON: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations in accordance with Policy EN11 of the Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011-2029.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential. Earthworks are known to exist over part of the proposal site. As described on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (No. 38129) they are curvilinear features orientated NE-SW apparently surviving as low banks and visible on air photographs and are probably lynchets (an earth terrace found on the side of the hill and a feature of ancient field systems) or woodland boundaries. The Hampshire County Council Senior Archaeologist has commented that the elements that cross the site are clearly associated with a previous field system. What is unknown is the date of this system. Parts of the system appear on maps of the 19th century but its origins may go back much further.

On Google Earth a possible trackway crossing the proposal area NE to SW shows as a cropmark. A further possible trackway shows as a cropmark crossing the site WSW to ENE.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To establish the presence/absence of significant archaeological remains on the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

In particular

- To attempt to date the field system.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS 2019) agreed with The Hampshire County Council Senior Archaeologist the archaeological advisor to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

3.2 Methodology

The investigation involved the mechanical excavation of 29no.evaluation trenches each 30m long and 2.2m wide (Fig. 1). The positions of trenches 3, 4, 5 and 22 were adjusted due to obstructions on the site. The excavation of Trench 15 was widened slightly to better reveal what may have been a large negative feature but was found to be a natural deposit.

Mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of “natural” deposits or any higher archaeological horizon. Mechanical trenching was supplemented by sample hand investigation of any archaeological deposits and features. Stripped material was visually examined for archaeological material. Environmental samples were taken from appropriate deposits.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced.

4 RESULTS (Figures 1 to 7)

Trenches 1 to 10 (Figures 1 and 2)

Trenches 1 to 10 were excavated on the east side of the site down to the natural geology. The natural geology in the area varied between mostly chalk with patches of clay-with-flints, and other areas dominated solely by clay-with-flints. The areas dominated by clay-with-flints were located downslope towards the main road on the east of the site. Overlying these deposits were subsoil deposit which in turn were overlain by the current topsoil deposits. The only variance to this pattern was in Trench 3 where the natural was overlain by a 0.3m thick colluvial deposit (3/02). No archaeological finds or features were encountered in Trenches 1 to 10.

Trenches 11 to 29 (Figures 1 and 3 to 7)

Trenches 11 to 29 were located on the west of the site. The area showed a varying stratigraphy due to both the varying geology across the site and due to the landscape which produced deep colluvial deposits at the base of the slopes. Other deposits located in the area of the earthworks may have been formed by past agricultural activity. Two ditches were also identified in this part of the site.

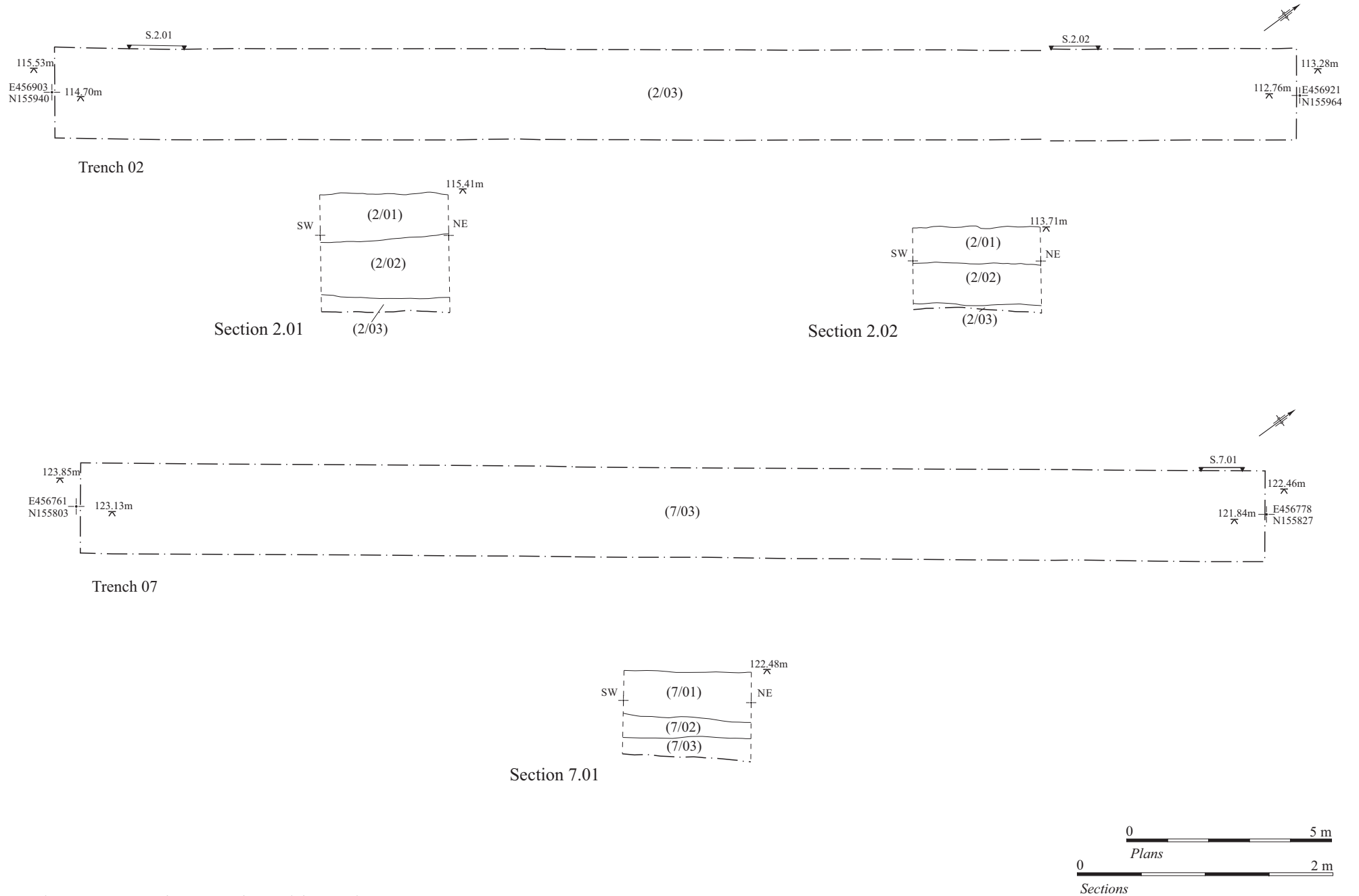


Figure 2: Trenches 2 and 7, with Sections.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was located towards the far north-east of the western evaluation area and was excavated onto the natural chalk (11/03) to reveal a shallow stratigraphy of a thin subsoil of less than 0.1m thick (11/02) overlain by 0.21m thick topsoil (11/01).

Trench 12 (Figure 3, Trench 12 Plan, Section 12.02)

Trench 12 was excavated in the area of a possible earthwork, which was possibly related to lynchet agricultural activity. The excavation revealed a natural chalk deposit (12/04) which was overlain by superficial clay-with-flints deposits (12/03). Deposit (12/03) was present towards the south of the trench and appeared to have been deposited against the natural southward slope of the land. It is possible that the upper horizon of (12/03) may have been a separate colluvium deposit but the distinction was not clear. Overlying these deposits was mid-greyish orange brown clay loam (12/02). The deposit was between 0.2m and 0.45m thick and was identified as part of a possible lynchet deposit. No archaeological finds were recovered from the deposit. Overlying this deposit was the topsoil deposit (12/01).

Trench 13

Trench 13 was also excavated in the area of the position of a possible earthwork. The excavation revealed a natural clay-with flints superficial geological deposit (13/03) which was overlain by a mid-brown silty loam (13/02) which was 0.1m thick in the north-west of the trench and 0.2m thick in the south-east. There was no distinct stratigraphy that might indicate the survival of a positive lynchet deposit. Overlying the deposit was a 0.3m thick deposit of topsoil (13/01).

Trench 14 (Figure 3, Trench 14 Plan, Sections 14.01 to 14.02)

Trench 14 was located at the base of two opposing slopes to the north and south and showed evidence of deep made ground deposits. The lowest deposit was identified as the natural clay-with-flints geology (14/05). Deposited above this was a mid to dark reddish brown, silty clay loam (14/04). The deposit was 0.19m to 0.38m thick and was identified as a buried soil horizon. Deposited above this was a 0.11m to 0.56m thick deposit of mid to dark grey silty clay loam (14/03) which contained frequent inclusions of flinty gravel. Overlying (14/03) in the centre of the trench was (14/06) which was a further made ground deposit and was 0.25m thick. This had the appearance of dumped material and extended for approximately 3m to the west. Observed for the whole length of the trench was a firm mid-reddish brown silty clay loam (14/02). The deposit contained a few fragments of brick and was between 0.25m and 0.54m thick. The uppermost deposit was friable, mid to dark brown grey silty clay loam topsoil (14/01) which contained a fragment of plastic.

Trench 15 (Figure 4, Trench 15 Plan, Sections 15.01 to 15.04)

Trench 15 was excavated down to the natural chalk (15/03), which had noticeable patches of clay-with-flints (15/04). A sterile deposit of firm to friable, light to mid-reddish brown clayey silt with frequent flecks of small chalk pieces (15/05) appeared to be deposited in what was possibly a sub-circular negative feature. Further excavation, however, did not provide evidence that the feature was in anyway man-

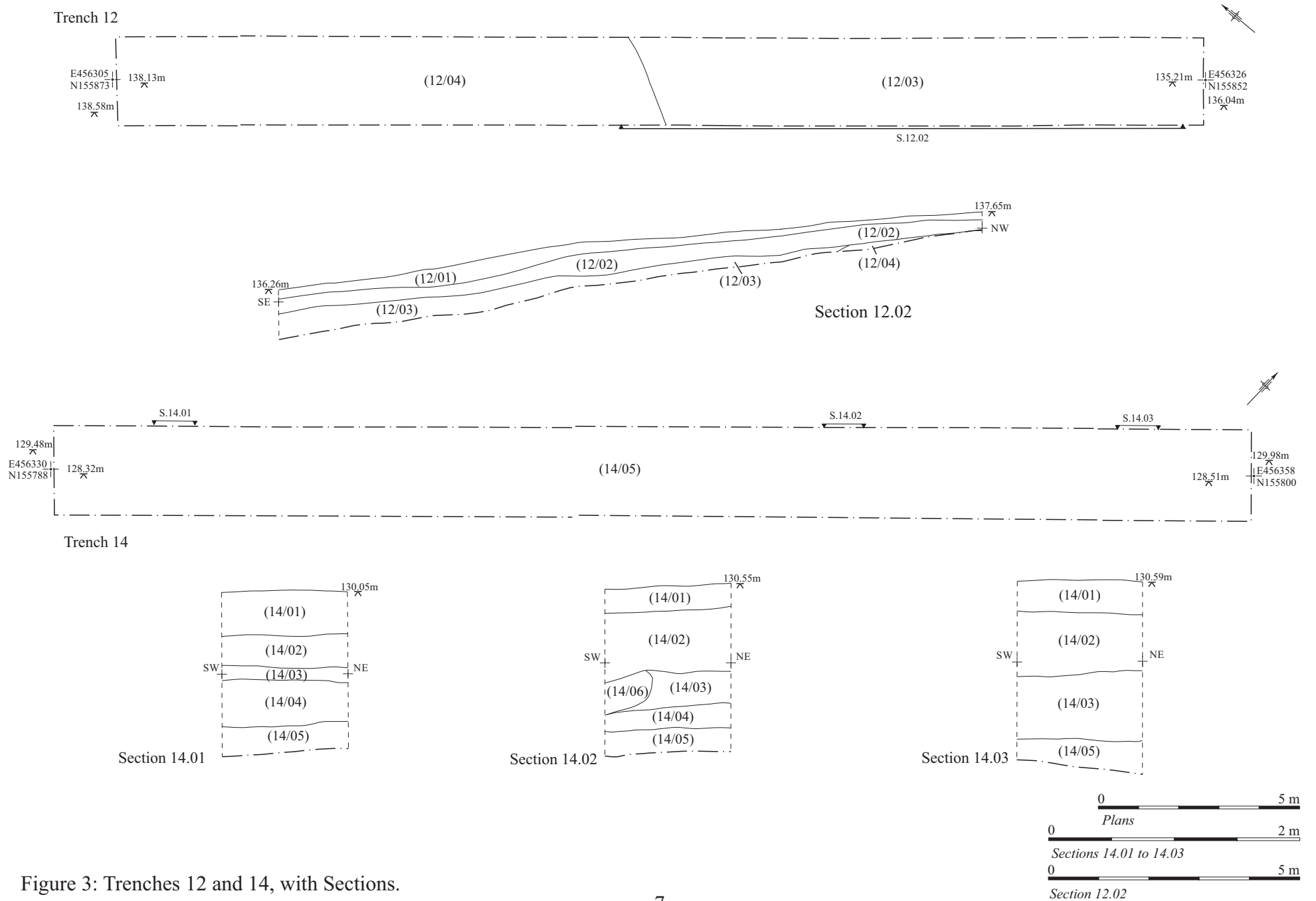


Figure 3: Trenches 12 and 14, with Sections.

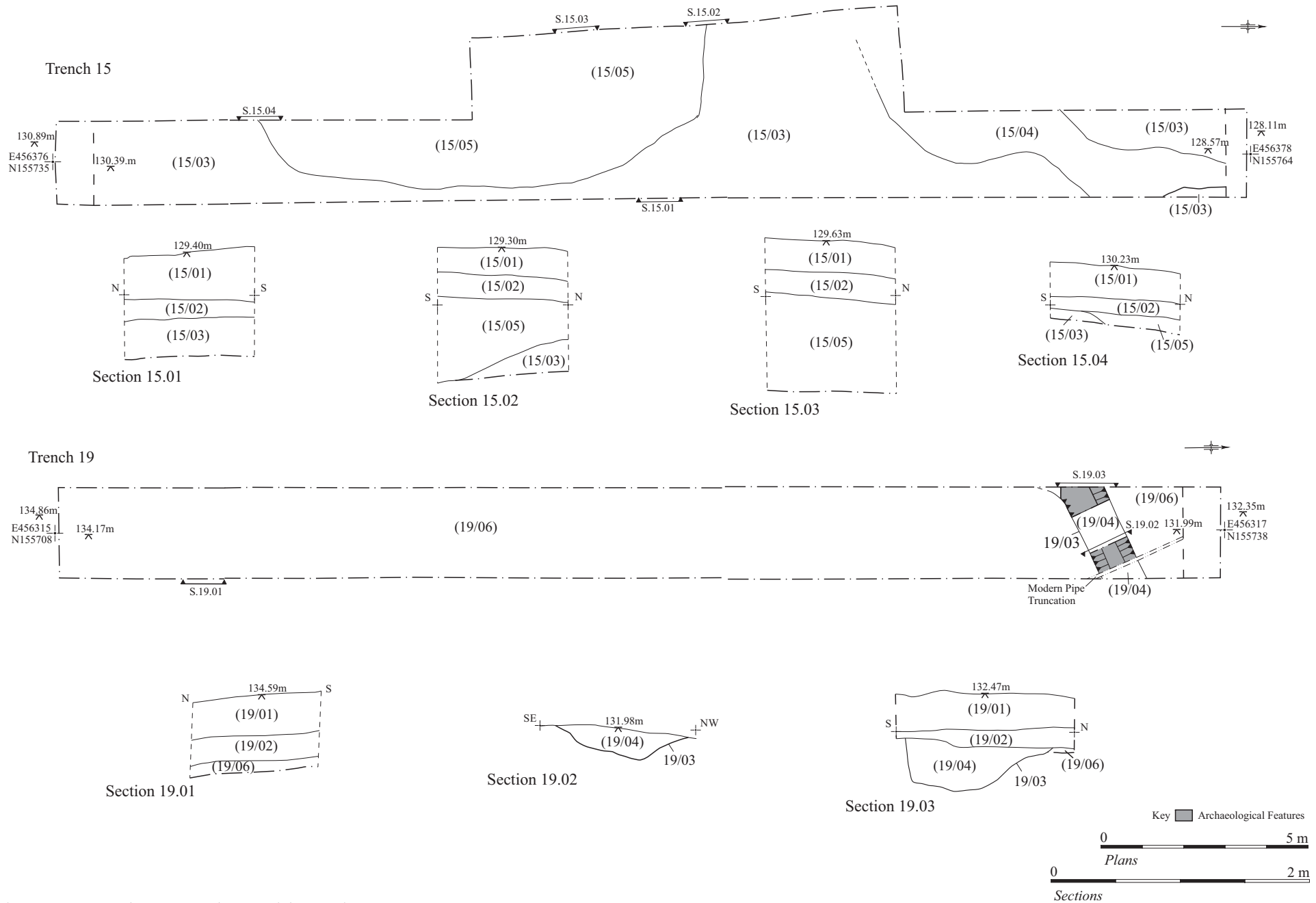


Figure 4: Trenches 15 and 19, with Sections.

made and it was considered that the deposit was related to the superficial clay-with-flints natural geology or was a colluvium deposit which had settled in an incline at the foot of the valley. These naturally formed deposits were overlain by subsoil (15/02) and topsoil (15/03).

Trench 16

Trench 16 was located over the area occupied by a possible earthwork. The trench also occupied the area of a redundant metal water pipe which ran across the western edge of the trench. The attempted avoidance of this metal pipe created a somewhat irregular shaped trench. The lowest deposit encountered was the natural chalk (16/03) and deposited above this, predominantly towards the north-west area of the trench was superficial natural deposits of clay-with-flints (16/04). Overlying this was a mid-dark orange brown silty loam subsoil deposit which was between 0.18m and 0.08m thick (16/02). It is possible that rather than a true subsoil this deposit may have been relic of a lynchet deposit although it was not clear how it related to the earthwork. The highest deposit this was a 0.38m thick deposit of friable dark brown topsoil (16/01).

Trench 17

The excavation of Trench 17 revealed a natural chalk deposit with patches of clay-with-flints (17/04). This was overlain with a 0.48m thick deposit of colluvium (17/02) which was overlain by 0.3m thick topsoil deposit (17/01).

Trench 18

Trench 18 was located at the base of the southern and northern slopes of the western area of the site. The lowest deposit was natural chalk (18/04) which had frequent patches of clay-with-flints (18/03). These deposits had settled in number of shallow and irregular inclines. These natural features were identified as periglacial features and this was confirmed by the excavation of the more regular of these features. Overlying these natural deposits was a 0.25m to 0.7m thick deposit of colluvium (18/02) and above this was a lower topsoil deposit of mid-brown silty clay loam (18/05) which was 0.2m thick. The highest deposit was a dark brown silty loam which was 0.2m to 0.25m thick (18/01).

Trench 19 (Figure 4, Trench 19 Plan, Sections 19.01 to 19.03)

Trench 19 was located on the lower part of the southern slope in the western area of the site. The trench was excavated down to the natural chalk geology (19/06). Cutting the chalk in the south of the trench was an ENE-WSW orientated ditch which was 1m wide and 0.2m to 0.32m deep 19/03 (Fig. 4, Section 19.02 and 19.03). It was filled by a mid-orange brown chalky clay loam with frequent to moderate small to medium flint (19/04). The ditch was greater than 2.5m in length and turned towards south at its westerly end. Deposited above the ditch fill was a 0.1m to 0.2m thick lower topsoil deposit of mid-orange brown silty loam (19/02). The deposit was not clearly continuous across the whole of the trench and areas of identified as this deposit may have been a relic subsoil rather than a lower topsoil deposit. The highest deposit was a 0.3m thick topsoil deposit (19/01). No finds were recovered from the ditch fill. The position of the ditch is visible on Google Earth where it can be seen as two close parallel features.

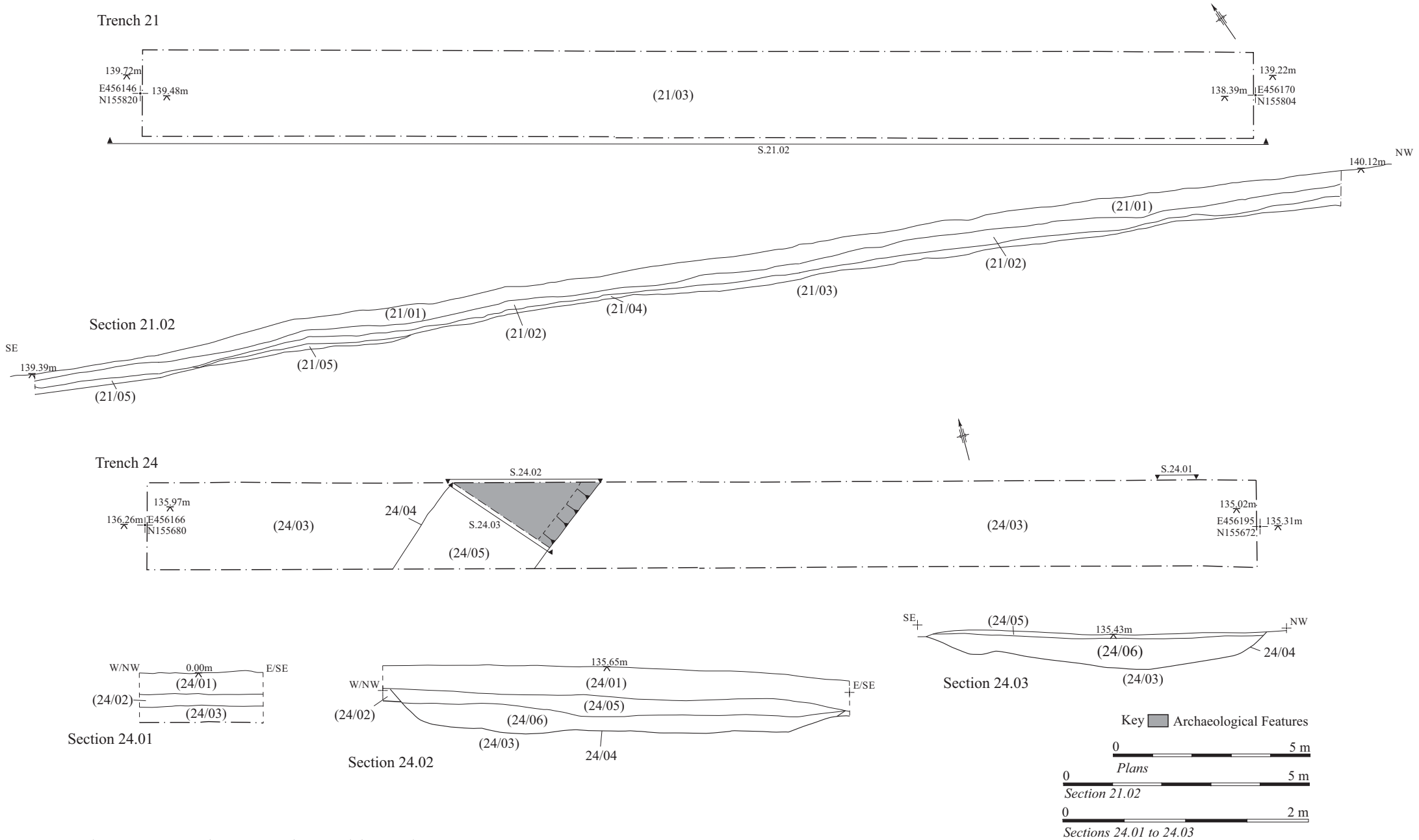


Figure 5: Trenches 21 and 24, with Sections.

Trench 20

Trench 20 was located towards the bottom of the southern slope of the westerly half of the site. The natural was a white chalk with very light brown patches and occasional patches of clay-with-flints (20/03). Deposited above this was a 0.2m thick deposit of mid reddish brown, silty clay loam subsoil (20/02). The uppermost layer was a mid-brown silty loam topsoil deposit (20/01).

Trench 21 (Figure 5, Trench 21 Plan, Section 21.02)

Trench 21 was located on the northern slope in the western area of the site. The trench had been located over part of the earthwork believed to be associated with agricultural activity. The lowest deposit identified was a compacted white chalk natural (21/03). Deposited above this was a 0.1m thick deposit of light orange brown silty clay loam (21/05) and above this a 0.1m to 0.18m thick deposit of light yellowish brown silty clay loam (21/04). These two deposits were very similar in appearance and were interpreted as buried soil horizons and possibly deposits related to lynchet agricultural activity. Deposited above these deposits was 0.1m to 0.35m layer of mid-brown silty loam with moderate inclusions of small stone and chalk (21/02). This deposit was identified as an eluviated lower topsoil horizon but may have been a deposit related to previous agricultural activity. The overlying deposit was a 0.15m to 0.45m thick deposit of loose dark brown silty loam topsoil (21/01).

Trench 22

Trench 22 was based at the base of the southern and northern slopes in the valley bottom. The trench revealed deep colluvial deposits and possibly the top of the clay-with-flints natural superficial deposits. The lowest layer recorded was a light orange brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (22/05). This deposit was interpreted as the natural clay-with-flints geology but it was not clear if the deposit had been fully revealed in the base of the trench due to the depth of the overlying colluvium. Deposited above this were three deposits of colluvium (22/05), (22/03) and (22/02) with a combined thickness of 0.84m. The highest deposit was a 0.3m thick deposit of dark brown silty loam (22/01).

Trench 23

Trench 23 was located in the valley basement, below the southern slope in the westerly area of the site. The lowest deposit identified was a natural chalk deposit with frequent patches of orange clay-with-flints deposits. Above the natural was a 0.35m to 0.5m deposit of firm mid-brown silty clay loam with fine to large inclusions of flint (23/02) which was overlain by a 0.3m thick topsoil.

Trench 24 (Fig.5, Trench 24 Plan, Sections 24.01 to 24.03; Plate 1)

Trench 24 was one of two trenches which contained the remains of a ditch. It was located towards the far west of the evaluation area towards the base of the southern slope. The lowest deposit was the natural clay-with-flints formation (24/03). This was overlain by subsoil (24/02). A linear ditch, 24/04, was interpreted as cutting the subsoil, although the relationship was not clear (Fig. 5, Section 24.02 and 24.03). The



Plate 1. Trench 24 and Ditch 24/04. ESE View.



Plate 2. Trench 26. NW view.

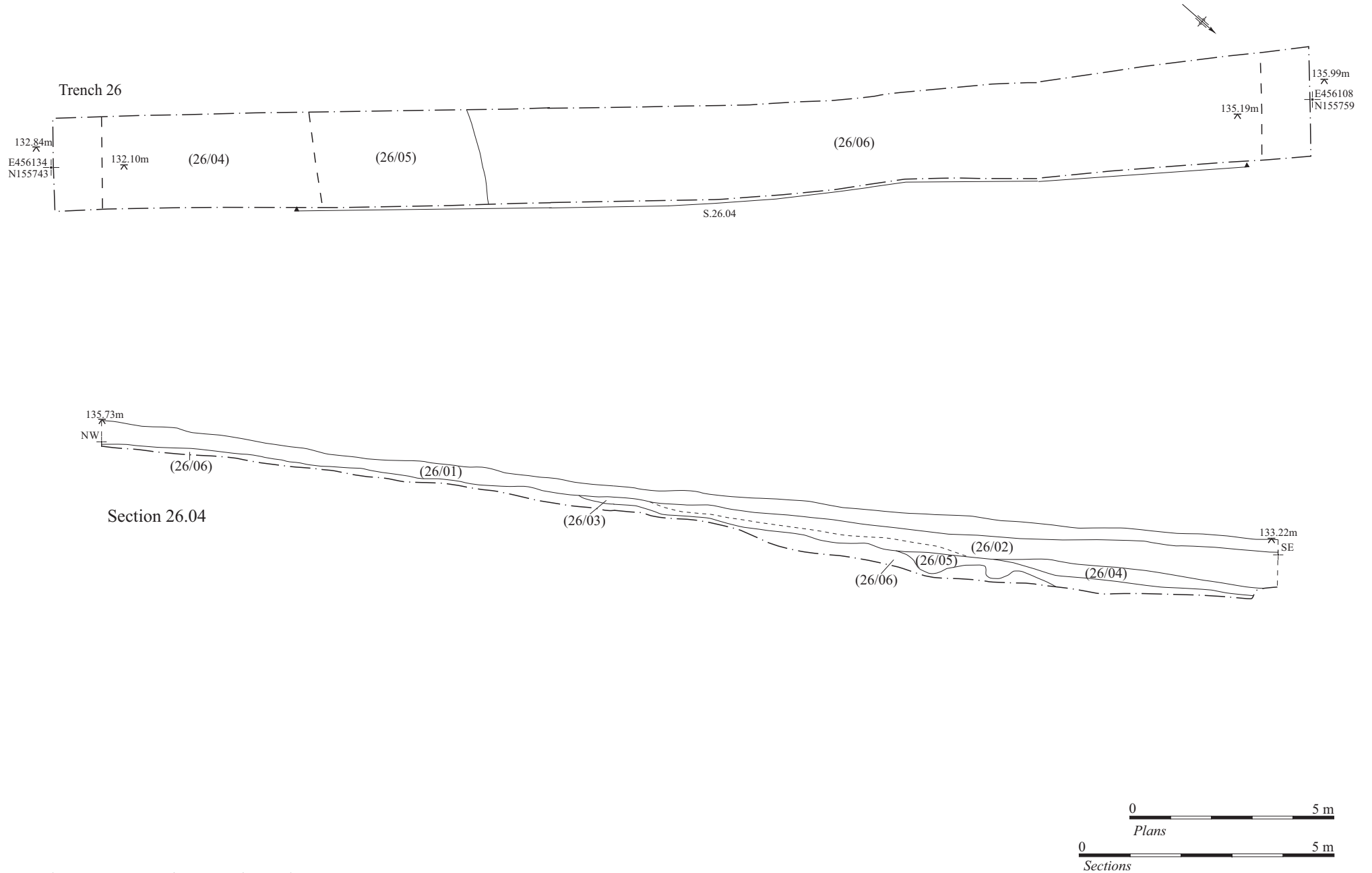


Figure 6: Trench 26 and Section

ditch was orientated NE-SW and contained two fills. It was 2.76m wide and 0.31m deep with irregular sides and a flattish uneven base. The lowest fill of the ditch was a 0.14m to 0.25m thick deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions (24/06). The deposit also contained a small iron item but it was not clear if this was natural or the result of metal working. The upper fill was a 0.1m to 0.2m thick deposit of dark grey brown to black silty clay (24/05). The deposit contained frequent ash and charcoal pieces and fragments of fired pot/clay. Overlying all was topsoil (24/01). The ditch is in the position of the apparent trackway visible on Google Earth.

Trench 25

Trench 25 was located in the far west of the site towards the bottom of the southern slope. The lowest deposit was a compact mid-orange silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (25/03). This deposit was identified as the natural clay-with-flints geology and was overlain by 0.13m thick mid-grey brown silty loam, lower topsoil deposit (25/02). The highest deposit was a 0.08m thick deposit of dark brown silty loam (25/01).

Trench 26 (Figure 6, Trench 26 Plan, Section 26.04; Plate 2)

Trench 26 was excavated to the south of the larger earthwork identified from aerial photographs and closer to the valley basin between the north and south slopes. Nonetheless the shape of the deposits suggested the remains of a possible negative lynchet deposit. The lowest deposit identified was the natural chalk (26/06) which was overlain towards the south of the trench by clay-with-flints formation (26/05). Deposited above the natural deposits towards the north of the trench was a 0.2m deposit of mid-brown chalky, silty clay with frequent flecks of chalk (26/03) the horizon between this layer and the overlying deposit was unclear. A buried soil horizon was identified towards the southern slope of the trench (26/04). The deposit was dark brown silt loam which was between 0.15m and 0.3m thick. Overlying this deposit was a mid-brown silty loam which was between 0.1m and 0.75m thick (26/02). The deposit was located down slope in the southern half of the trench and was considered to be the remains of a lynchet deposit. Any remains of a positive lynchet appeared to be largely depleted by erosion. Two fragments of pottery dated to the Neolithic were recovered from the deposit. The uppermost layer was a 0.38m to 0.25m thick deposit of mid to dark brown silty loam topsoil (26/01).

Trench 27

Trench 27 was excavated in the valley basin at the far west of the evaluation area. The lowest deposit was an orange deposit of clay-with-flints which was identified as the natural geology (27/04). Deposited above the natural was two deposits of colluvium with a combined thickness of around 0.9m. The lower colluvial deposit was a dark brown silt loam which contained frequent to moderate flint inclusions and was 0.38m thick (27/03). Deposited above this was a 0.54m thick deposit of mid-brown silt loam containing frequent flint inclusions (27/02). The topsoil deposit was a loose blackish brown sandy silt that was 0.18m thick (27/01).

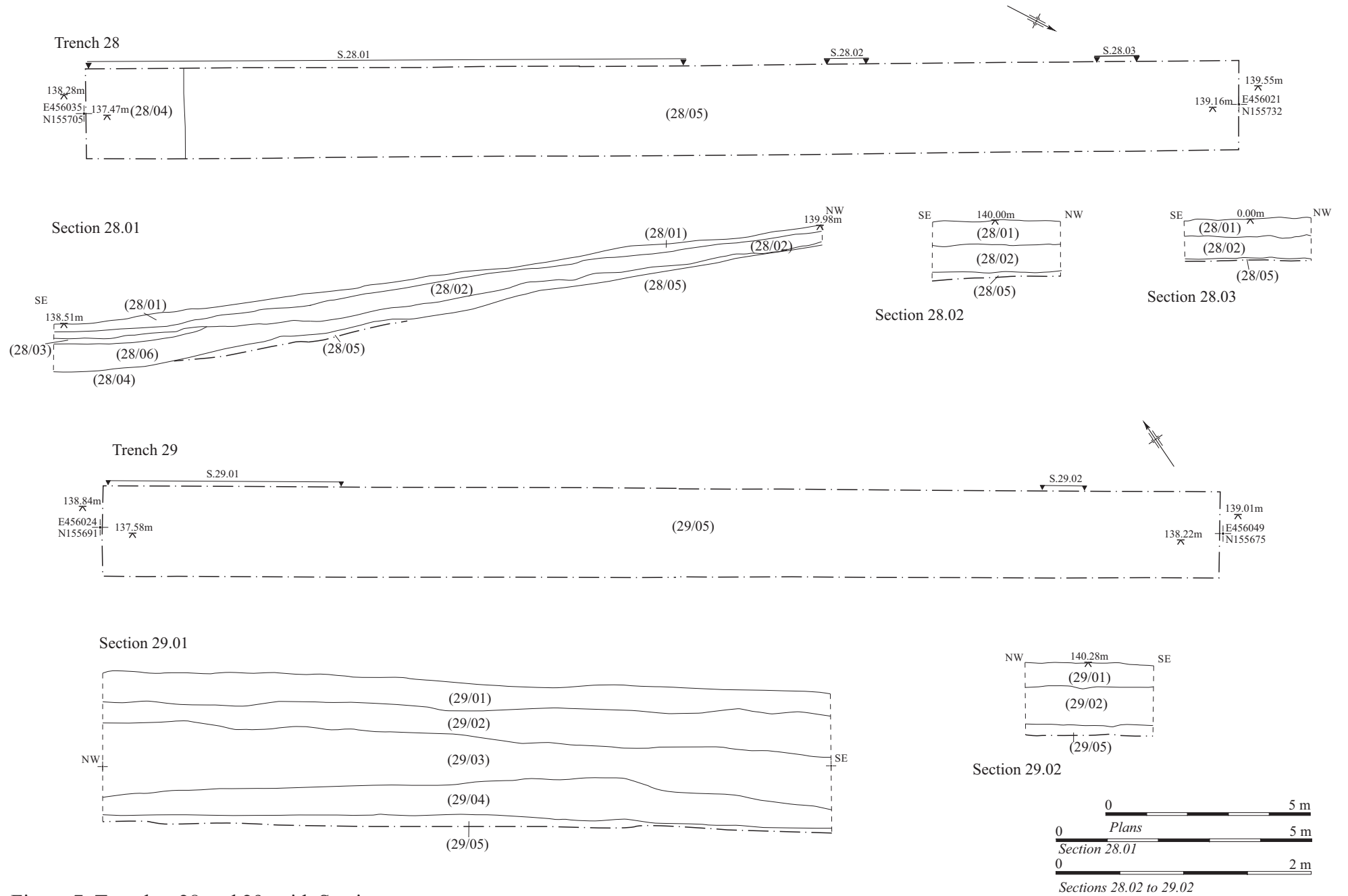


Figure 7: Trenches 28 and 29, with Sections.

Trench 28 (Figure 7, Trench 28 plan, Sections 28.01 to 28.03)

Trench 28 was located at the far west of the evaluation area across the location of an earthwork. The lowest deposit identified was the natural chalk deposit (28/05) which was overlain towards the far south of the trench by clay-with-flints (28/04). Overlying this was a 0.1m to greater than 0.5m deposit of dark brown silty loam (28/06). Overlying this deposit towards the south of the trench was a 0.15m thick deposit of dark brown silty clay loam (28/03). Above this was a deposit of 0.15m to 0.35m thick mid-brown silty loam (28/02) and this was overlain by a 0.08m to 0.3m thick deposit of topsoil. The deposit formation suggested that the positive lynchet remains had been subjected to downslope erosion and they were less distinctive than those of the negative lynchet.

Trench 29 (Figure 7, Trench 29 Plan, Sections 29.01 and 29.02)

Trench 29 was located at the far west of the evaluation site at the base of the northerly and southerly slopes. The lowest deposit identified was the natural clay-with-flints geology (29/05). Overlying this deposit towards the west of the trench were two colluvial deposits with a combined thickness of 0.91m. The lower of these deposits (29/04) was a 0.34m thick deposit of brown clay loam with frequent, poorly sorted flint inclusions. The deposit overlying this was a 0.58m thick deposit friable dark brown silty clay loam with frequent stone inclusions (29/03). The deposit was not present in the higher eastern part of the trench as all the heavier material had accumulated in the western lower area. Deposited above this was a light brown silt loam with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized flints (29/02). The deposit 0.32m thick and was visible across the entire section of the trench. The highest deposit was a 0.25m thick blackish brown topsoil (29/01).

5 FINDS

5.1 Ceramics *by Jane Timby*

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of two (joining) sherds of pottery, 20 fragments of fired clay/pot and a single fragment of ceramic building material (CBM). The finds came from three separate contexts and are catalogued below.

The pottery comprises a rim and joining bodysherd probably broken on a coil join. The piece is in abraded condition with a mottled orange on grey surface and grey core. The fine, slightly powdery, sandy textured clay matrix contains sparse fragments of calcined flint and grog less than 1.5 mm in size. The rim comes from a simple, handmade, bowl with a simple, short, out-turned rim slight thickened at the bend. The wall thickness ranges from 8 mm to 12 mm at its thickest point. The vessel dates to the Neolithic period, probably the earlier Neolithic, but this would need to be confirmed by an appropriate specialist.

The fired clay appears to belong to a single event and although in fresh condition is very fragmented. One piece shows two opposing flat surfaces giving a thickness of 14 mm which could suggest the fragments are degraded pottery. The presence of the Neolithic pottery from the site could suggest the ditch containing the fired clay may similarly be of earlier prehistoric date.

The CBM is a split fragment of roof tile probably of post-medieval date.

Catalogue

1. Rim and joining bodysherd from a handmade bowl with a simple short everted rim. Very abraded condition with powdery surfaces. Wt. 9 g. Context 26/02. Date: Neolithic.
2. Twenty small fragments of friable fired clay/ degraded pottery. Mottled grey-brown to orange in colour with rare calcareous inclusions 2- 3 mm in size and occasional rounded quartz. Wt. 18 g. Context 24/05. Date: Probably prehistoric.
3. Split fragment of ceramic roof tile. Wt. 26 g. Context: 21/01 (topsoil). Date: Post-medieval/modern.

5.2 Environmental Samples and Other Finds *by Simona Denis*

Environmental Samples

Two environmental samples were collected during the archaeological works, in order to further investigate the nature and dating of possible lynchet deposit (26/02) and ditch 24/04.

The samples were processed through flotation and then manually sorted to recover materials. The heavy fraction of sample <1>, collected from the possible lynchet deposit (26/02), did not produce any materials. Sample <2> was collected from deposit (24/05), the upper fill of ditch 24/05; a fair quantity of charcoal and 6 fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the heavy fraction of this sample.

Sample	Sample 1	Sample 2
Context	26/02	24/05
Sample volume (l)	20	20
Heavy fraction weight (g)	9640	5970
Light fraction weight (g)	17.2	21.6
Heavy Fraction Materials	Sample 1	Sample 2
Charcoal (g)	-	110
Burnt Flint (g)	-	34

Table 1: Sample processing table

Flint

Six fragments of unworked, burnt flint, of a combined weight of 34g, were recovered from the heavy fraction of sample <2>, collected from deposit (24/05), the upper fill of ditch 24/05.

Exposure to high temperatures gives burnt flint the typically cracked, angular surface, and white/grey discolouration. Although not datable *per se*, burnt flint is commonly found in prehistoric contexts. In this period, waste chips and redundant tools were

probably disposed of in camp fires or purposely used to transfer heat to water for cooking.

The unworked, burnt flint fragment is not recommended for retention, due to its extremely low potential for further analysis.

Charcoal

Ditch 24/04 upper fill deposit (24/05) contained a fair quantity of charred material, weighing approximately 132g. A minor part of the material was hand-collected (5.7g), while 110g were recovered from the heavy fraction of sample <2>. Charcoal composed also the largest portion (*ca* 75%) of the light fraction of the sample.

The charred material was very fragmentary, although a number of examples were preserved to a maximum length of *ca* 50mm, and probably originated from twigs or small branches.

An extremely limited quantity of charcoal was also observed in the light fraction of sample <1>, consisting of very few fragments, measuring 2-3mm in length.

Land Snail

A very limited quantity of land snail shell, tentatively identified as shells of the *valloniinae* family with the characteristic discoidal shell, was observed in the light fraction of sample <1> collected from the possible lynchet deposit (26/02).

Iron

A single iron item, weighing 1.9g and measuring 21mm in length, was hand-collected from deposit (24/06), the lower fill of ditch 24/04. The object, affected by oxidisation, did not show any obvious diagnostic feature; it was tentatively identified as a small piece of iron ore or a residue of iron working.

The original function and date of the item remains undetermined.

6 DISCUSSION

Very few archaeological features were positively identified on the site. Two ditches on the south side of the western part of the site remain undated although there may be a possibility that the fired clay from ditch 24/04 was prehistoric. This however is tentatively dated and whilst presence of burnt flint may indicate prehistoric activity it should be noted that the soil is very rich in flint and heat applied to any area of underlying soil would possibly produce burnt flint deposits. The lower fill of this ditch contained a fragment of iron which may have been natural but which could have been residue from iron working.

The identification of possible lynchet deposits was unclear and although the presence of raised banks representing the possible positive lynchets has been observed from the air these are not so distinct on the ground. In the sections of the trenches located in the positions of earthworks the deposits of what may have been the positive lynchet appeared to be fairly reduced through erosion, though evidence for negative lynchet deposits was more apparent. A possible negative lynchet deposit was identified in

Trench 26 and this contained two fragments of Neolithic pottery. The trench was located further southward down the slope from where the earthwork had been recorded from aerial photograph. This indicated that the lynchets continued further south down the northern slope. The more northerly extent of this deposit appeared to be plateauing to what would probably be the remains of a positive lynchet but this became much more reduced here. In areas of earthwork investigated by Trenches 13, 16 and 17, no real evidence for the remains of lynchet deposits was in evidence below ground. It is possible that the earthworks represent the natural undulation of the underlying geology. Alternatively past agricultural practices across the slope may have modified the landscape of underlying geology but any sub surface deposits related to this have since been eroded away, leaving mostly shallow topsoil deposits.

The NE to SW trackway identified running across the site is possibly recent and could be seen on the ground. It did not appear to relate to any subsurface features in Trench 22, which was thought to cross its path but it did appear to be on the same alignment as the ditch found in Trench 24. It is possible that the ashy deposit was deposited to level a sunken and trodden path. A possible track running WSW to ENE through the bottom of the valley can be observed on some aerial images and it is possible that made ground deposits located in Trench 14 may have backfilled part of this, although the position of these deposits appears to be a bit too far north of where the track would be expected to run. The position of the ditch in Trench 19 is also visible on Google Earth where it can be seen as two close parallel features.

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

Paper record

The project brief
Written scheme of investigation
The project report
The primary site record

Physical record

Finds
Environmental remains

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Hampshire County Museums Service with accession number HMCMS: A2019.9.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*

Context	Type	Description	Depth/ Thickness	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
1/01	Deposit	Friable, light brown chalky silt loam with moderate stone inclusions	0.2m - 0.4m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Topsoil	Modern
1/02	Deposit	Mid-brown clay loam, frequent flint inclusions	0.3m - 0.5m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Subsoil	Undated
1/03	Deposit	Mid-orange sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions	>0.06m	>2.2m	>30m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
Trench 2								
2/01	Deposit	Friable, light orange brown chalky silt loam	0.30m - 0.36m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Topsoil	Modern
2/02	Deposit	Mid-orange brown clay loam with frequent stone inclusions.	0.30m - 0.46m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Subsoil	Undated
2/03	Deposit	Mid-orange sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions and patches of chalk	>0.1m	>2.2m	>30m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
Trench 3								
3/01	Deposit	Mid to dark brown friable silt loam	0.26m				Topsoil	Modern
3/02	Deposit	Mid-brown/mid-orange brown sandy loam with frequent gravel	0.3m				Colluvium	Undated
3/03	Deposit	Mid-orange sandy clay with dominant flint inclusions and gravels	>0.5m				Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
Trench 4								
4/01	Deposit	Friable, light greyish orange brown chalky silty loam with moderate stone inclusions	0.22m – 0.38m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Topsoil	Modern
4/02	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silt loam with frequent stone inclusions	0.5m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Subsoil	Undated
4/03	Deposit	Mid-orange brown, silty clay with frequent to dominant flint	>0.05m	>2.2m	>30m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.

Trench 5								
5/01	Deposit	Friable, light orange grey brown silty loam with moderate stone inclusions	0.2m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Topsoil	Modern
5/02	Deposit	Mid-orange brown clay loam with frequent stone inclusions	0.3m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Subsoil	Undated
5/03	Deposit	Light, slightly yellowish white chalk with patches of mid-orange clay and flint	>0.15m	>2.2m	>30m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 6								
6/01	Deposit	Friable, light orange brown chalky silt loam with moderate stone inclusions	0.20m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Topsoil	Modern
6/02	Deposit	Mid-orange brown clay loam with frequent stone	0.28m	>2.2m	>30m	None	Subsoil	Undated
6/03	Deposit	White chalk with patches of orange clay with flints	>0.10m	>2.2m	>30m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 7								
7/01	Deposit	Dark brown, orange brown chalky silt loam with fine to medium fragments of flint	0.4m	>2.2m	>28.7	None	Topsoil	Modern
7/02	Deposit	Firm, mid to light orange brown chalky silt loam with fine to medium fragments of flint	0.2m	>2.2m	>28.7	None	Subsoil	Undated
7/03	Deposit	White chalk with frequent patches of orange clay	>0.1m	>2.2m	>28.7	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 8								
8/01	Deposit	Firm, dark brown silty clay loam with rare flint inclusions	0.24m	>2.2m	>28.5	None	Topsoil	Modern
8/02	Deposit	Firm, mid-brown silty clay loam with rare to moderate flint inclusions	0.32m	>2.2m	>28.5	None	Subsoil	Undated

8/03	Deposit	White chalk with occasional orange clay patches with flint inclusions	>0.05m	>2.2m	>28.5	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 9								
9/01	Deposit	Mid to dark brown silt loam with fine to medium fragments of stone. Unclear horizon with 9/02	0.25m	>2.2m	>28.5	None	Topsoil	Modern
9/02	Deposit	Firm, mid-brown silty clay loam with fine to medium fragments of stone. Unclear horizon with 9/01	0.18m	>2.2m	>28.5	None	Subsoil	Undated
9/03	Deposit	White chalk with frequent light orange brown patches and flint	>0.05m	>2.2m	>28.5	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 10								
10/01	Deposit	Mid to dark brown silt loam with fine to medium fragments of stone. Unclear horizon with 9/02	0.2m	>2.2m	>28.2	None	Topsoil	Modern
10/02	Deposit	Firm, mid-brown silty clay loam with fine to medium fragments of stone. Unclear horizon with 9/01	0.25m	>2.2m	>28.2	None	Subsoil	Undated
10/03	Deposit	White chalk with frequent light orange brown patches and flint	>0.15m	>2.2m	>28.2	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 11								
11/01	Deposit	Dark to mid-brown silt loam with fine to large fragments of flint	0.21m	>2.2m	>28.4	None	Topsoil	Modern
11/02	Deposit	Mid to light brown silt loam with fine to large fragments of flint	0.08m	>2.2m	>28.4	None	Subsoil	Undated
11/03	Deposit	White chalk with occasional light orange brown clay patches and flint	>0.05m	>2.2m	>28.4	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago

								in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 12								
12/01	Deposit	Friable dark brown silty loam with frequent small to medium sized flint	0.15m - 0.2m	>2.2m	>27.5	None	Topsoil	Modern
12/02	Deposit	Firm mid-grey orange brown clay loam	0.2m - 0.45m	>2.2m	>27.5	None	Buried deposit, possible lynchet deposit	Undated
12/03	Deposit	Firm mid to dark orange and brown clay with very frequent flint inclusions.	>0.2m	>2.2m	>13.8m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
12/04	Deposit	Light to mid yellow grey and white chalk	>0.07m	>2.2m	>13.4m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 13								
13/01	Deposit	Soft dark brown silty loam with rare fragments of flint	0.3m	>2.2m	>28.7m	None	Topsoil	Modern
13/02	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam with fine to medium fragments of flint	0.1m - 0.2m	>2.2m	>28.7m	None	Colluvium	Undated
13/03	Deposit	Mid-orange brown clay with frequent flint inclusions	>0.05m	>2.2m	>28.7m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
Trench 14								
14/01	Deposit	Friable, mid to dark brown grey silty clay loam with infrequent small to medium sized flints	0.19m-0.38m	>2.2m	>29.8m	Modern plastic	Topsoil	Modern
14/02	Deposit	Firm, mid-red brown silty clay loam with frequent small rounded gravel and infrequent flint	0.25m-0.54m	>2.2m	>29.8m	Brick (Not retained)	Made ground	Modern
14/03	Deposit	Mid to dark grey silty clay loam with infrequent small to large flints and frequent small to medium sized gravels	0.11m-0.56m	>2.2m	>20m	None	Made ground	Undated
14/04	Deposit	Mid to dark reddish brown silty clay loam infrequent small flecks of chalk and small	0.19m-0.38m	>2.2m	>25m	None	Buried soil horizon	Undated

		to medium sized flints						
14/05	Deposit	Compact mid to dark brown silt loam with widespread small to large sized flints	>0.21m	>2.2m	>29.8m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
14/06	Deposit	Light brownish-grey, firm sandy clay with frequent small chalk pieces	0.25m	>2.2m	c.3m	None	Made ground	Undated
Trench 15								
15/01	Deposit	Friable dark brown silt loam with infrequent small flints	0.2m to 0.4m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Topsoil	Modern
15/02	Deposit	Firm mid-orange brown silty clay loam with frequent flakes of chalk and infrequent small gravels	0.16m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Colluvium	Undated
15/03	Deposit	Greyish white chalk with patches of orange silty clay	>0.3m	>2.2m	>28.5m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
15/04	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay with frequent medium to large sized flints. Observed in patches.	0.05m	-	-	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation. Identified as an isolated deposit towards the north of the trench	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
15/05	Deposit	Firm to friable, light to mid-reddish brown clayey silt with frequent flecks of small chalk pieces.	>0.76	>3.59m	c.11.5 m	None	Sterile isolated deposit within a depression in the chalk. Identified as either colluvium or related to the clay-with-flints geology	Undated
Trench 16								
16/01	Deposit	Friable, loose, dark grey brown silt loam with frequent small to medium flint inclusions	0.34m-29.5m	>2.2m	>29.5m	None	Topsoil	Modern
16/02	Deposit	Friable to firm, mid to dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent flecks of chalk	0.18m-0.08m	>2.2m	>29.5m	None	Subsoil	Undated
16/03	Deposit	Light yellowish white, grey and orange chalk	>0.12m	>2.2m	>29.5m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.

16/04	Deposit	Firm mid to dark reddish brown clay with frequent small to large flint pieces. Predominantly overlying the chalk in the NW half of the trench	0.23m- >0.11m	>2.2m	>15m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
Trench 17								
17/01	Deposit	Dark blackish brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions	0.3m	>2.2m	>28m	None	Topsoil	Modern
17/02	Deposit	Friable light brown sand silt loam with moderate inclusions of flint	0.48m	>2.2m	>28m	None	Colluvium	Undated
17/04	Deposit	White chalk with patches of orange clay and flints	>0.09m	>2.2m	>28m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 18								
18/01	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay loam with fine to medium fragments of flint	0.2m- 0.25m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Topsoil	Modern
18/02	Deposit	Firm, mid-brown silty clay loam with fine to large flint fragments	0.25m- 0.7m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Colluvium	Undated
18/04	Deposit	Off white chalk with frequent red brown flinty clay patches	>0.02m	>2.2m	>28.5m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
18/05	Deposit	Firm mid-brown silty clay loam fine to medium flint fragments	0.2m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Lower topsoil deposit	Undated
Trench 19								
19/01	Deposit	Soft dark brown silty loam with rare flint fragments	0.3m	>2.2m	>28m	None	Topsoil	Modern
19/02	Deposit	Soft, light yellowish brown to mid orange brown silty loam with rare medium to fine flint fragments. Unclear continuity across the trench	<0.1m to 0.2m	>2.2m	>28m	None	Lower topsoil/subsoil.	undated
19/03	Cut	Curvilinear cut with convex sides and an uneven base. Orientated ENE-WSW and turning at its westerly end towards the south	0.2m- 0.32m	1m	>2.5m	-	Curvilinear ditch with an unclear edge towards the south-west edge suggesting that it turns towards the south	Undated

19/04	Deposit	Mid-orange brown chalky clay loam with frequent to moderate small to medium flint inclusions	0.2m-0.32m	1m	>2.5m	None	Fill of curvilinear ditch 19/03	Undated
19/06	Deposit	White and grey chalk	>0.05m	>2.2m	>28m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 20								
20/01	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam with frequent small stone inclusions	0.26m	>2.2m	>29m	None	Topsoil	Modern
20/02	Deposit	Friable, mid-reddish brown	0.2m	>2.2m	>29m	None	Subsoil	Undated
20/03	Deposit	Light brownish white chalk with patches of flint with patches of orange clay and flint	>0.18m	>2.2m	>29m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 21								
21/01	Deposit	Loose, very dark brown silty loam with frequent small flint inclusions	0.15m-0.45m	>2.2m	>29m	Ceramic tile	Topsoil	Modern
21/02	Deposit	Friable, mid-brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of small stone and chalk	<0.1m-0.35m	>2.2m	>29m	None	Possible lynchet deposit or an eluviated topsoil horizon	Undated
21/03	Deposit	Compact white chalk	>0.15m	>2.2m	>29m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
21/04	Deposit	Friable, light yellowish brown silty clay loam small flecks of chalk	<0.1m-0.18m	>2.2m	>23m	None	Buried soil. Possible lynchet deposit. Similar in appearance to 21/05	Undated
21/05	Deposit	Friable light orange brown, silty clay loam small flecks of chalk	0.1m	>2.2m	>13.8m	None	Buried soil. Possible lynchet deposit. Similar in appearance to 21/04	Undated
Trench 22								
22/01	Deposit	Loose dark brown silty loam with frequent small stone inclusions	0.3m	>2.2m	>28m	None	Topsoil	Modern
22/02	Deposit	Friable, mid-reddish brown silty clay loam with frequent heavy stone inclusions	0.2m	>2.2m	>28m	None	Colluvium	Undated

22/03	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay loam with frequent stone inclusions	0.24m	>2.2m	>28m	None	Colluvium	Undated
22/04	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay loam with frequent stone inclusions	0.4m	>2.2m	>28m	None	Colluvium	Undated
22/05	Deposit	Compact, light orange brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions	>0.05m	>2.2m	>28m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
Trench 23								
23/01	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay loam with fine to medium flint inclusions	0.25m	>2.2m	>29m	None	topsoil	Modern
23/02	Deposit	Firm mid-brown silty clay loam with fine to large inclusions of flint	0.35m to 0.5m	>2.2m	>29m	None	Subsoil	Undated
23/03	Deposit	Firm yellowish white chalk with frequent patches or orange clay and flints	>0.1m	>2.2m	>29m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 24								
24/01	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silty loam with occasional small stone inclusions	0.18m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Topsoil	Modern
24/02	Deposit	Friable, mid-brown silty clay with frequent small stones	0.1m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Subsoil	Undated
24/03	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions	>0.13m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
24/04	Deposit	Shallow linear cut with irregular sides and a flattish uneven base	0.31m	2.76m	>2.74m	-	Ditch orientated NE-SW. Filled by 24/05 and 24/06	Undated
24/05	Deposit	Very dark greyish brown, silty clay with ash and fragments of charcoal	<0.1m-0.2m	2.7m	>2.74m	Fired clay, Charcoal	Upper charcoal rich fill of Ditch 24/04	Undated
24/06	Deposit	Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	0.14m-0.25m	2.76m	>2.74m	Fe Obj.	Lower fill of Ditch 24/04	Undated
Trench 25								
25/01	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silty loam with moderate inclusions of small stone	0.08m	>2.2m	>29m	None	Topsoil	Modern
25/02	Deposit	Compact, mid grey brown silty loam	0.13m	>2.2m	>29m	None	subsoil	Undated

25/03	Deposit	Compact mid-orange silty clay with frequent flint inclusions	>0.15m	>2.2m	>29m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
Trench 26								
26/01	Deposit	Friable, mid to dark grey brown, silty loam with infrequent flint inclusions	0.25m-0.38m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Topsoil	Modern
26/02	Deposit	Friable mid brown silt loam with small to large flint and infrequent chalk inclusions	0.1m to 0.75m	>2.2m	17.5m	Pottery	Buried soil horizon, possible lynchet deposit	TPQ Neolithic
26/03	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of medium sized flint fragments	0.2m	>2.2m	7.6m	None	Deposit with unclear upper horizon with 26/02 above	Undated
26/04	Deposit	Dark brown silt loam with frequent small to large flint and infrequent chalk flecks	0.15m-0.25m	>2.2m	>10.75	None	Buried soil towards the south end of the trench and below possible lynchet deposit 26/02	Undated
26/05	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silty clay with frequent flints	>0.2m	>2.2m	>6.9m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
26/06	Deposit	Yellowish white and greyish white chalk	>0.3m	>2.2m	>18.8m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
Trench 27								
27/01	Deposit	Loose blackish brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of small flints	0.18m	>2.2m	>29m	None	Topsoil	
27/02	Deposit	Firm, mid-brown silt loam with frequent inclusions of flint	0.54m	>2.2m	>29m	None	Colluvium	
27/03	Deposit	Compact dark brown silt loam with moderate to frequent flint inclusions	0.38m	>2.2m	>29m	None	Colluvium	
27/04	Deposit	Compact, light to mid orange clay with frequent flints	0.09m	>2.2m	>29m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
Trench 28								
28/01	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silty loam with frequent small stone inclusions	0.08m-0.3m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Topsoil	Modern

28/02	Deposit	Friable mid-brown silty loam with frequent stone inclusions	0.15m-0.35m	>2.2m	>28.5m	None	Lower topsoil deposit	Undated
28/03	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay loam with frequent small stone inclusions	0.15m	>2.2m	>3m	None	Buried soil, possible lynchet deposit	Undated
28/04	Deposit	Orange brown clay with frequent flint inclusions	-	>2.2m	>2.4m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
28/05	Deposit	Light orange brown to white chalky clay	>0.07m	>2.2m	>28.5m	-	Natural. Seaford Chalk Formation - Sedimentary Bedrock	Formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
28/06	Deposit	Friable, dark brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions	0.1m to 0.5m	>2.2m	>15m	None	Buried soil, possible lynchet deposit	Undated
Trench 29								
29/01	Deposit	Loose, blackish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions	0.25m	>2.2m	>27.5m	None	Topsoil	Modern
29/02	Deposit	Friable light brown silt loam with moderate flint inclusions	0.32m	>2.2m	>27.5m	None	Lower topsoil	Undated
29/03	Deposit	friable dark brown silty clay loam with frequent stone inclusions	0.58m	>2.2m	>5.7m	None	Colluvium deposit above 29/04	Undated
29/04	Deposit	brown clay loam with frequent, poorly sorted flint inclusions	0.34m	>2.2m	>5.7m	None	Colluvium deposit below 29/03	
29/05	Deposit	Mid brown clay with frequent flints	>0.1m	>2.2m	>27.5m	-	Superficial natural deposits. Clay-with-flints Formation.	Formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.

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OASIS ID: johnmoor1-350377

Project details

Project name	Land at Folly Farm, Ramsdell, Hampshire
Short description of the project	John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation at Folly Farm, Ramsdell, Hampshire. A number of deposits possibly related to the remains of lynchets were observed. One of these deposits contained two pieces of Neolithic pottery. Two ditches, one undated and one containing possible prehistoric fired clay, were also identified.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2019 End: 09-04-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HAKR19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	4090 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HMCMS: A2019.9. - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	johnmoor1-350377 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	18/02019/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	LYNCHET Neolithic
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Landscaping
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country England

Site location HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE HANNINGTON Land at Folly Farm, Ramsdell

Postcode RG26 5RJ

Study area 2.3 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 56400 55750 51.297572192976 -1.190964137417 51 17 51 N 001 11 27 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 113.5m Max: 144m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Moore Heritage Services

Project brief originator Basingstoke and Dean Borough Council

Project design originator JMHS

Project director/manager John Moore

Project supervisor Gavin Davis

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service

Physical Archive ID HMCMS: A2019.9

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","other"

Digital Archive recipient John Moore Heritage Services

Digital Archive ID 4090

Digital Contents "Metal","Stratigraphic","other","Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Media available "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"

Digital Archive notes the digital archive is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be made available upon request (ID 4090)

Paper Archive recipient nty Museums Service

Paper Archive ID HMCMS: A2019.9

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT LAND AT FOLLY FARM, KINGSCLERE ROAD, RAMSDELL, HAMPSHIRE
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Davis, G.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Moore, J.
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