



Land North-West of Winchester Road Boorley Green, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Jackson Rowe Associated LTD, to undertake archaeological works comprising an archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief at Winchester Road, Boorley Green, Hampshire, SO32 2SZ. The evaluation was divided into two areas; the north area covered 21 hectares and was centred on NGR 450167 115036, while the southern area measured 13 hectares, centred on NGR 450434 114528. The watching brief comprised the excavation of a 40 m by 40 m area, focused on NGR 450306 115024. The evaluation was undertaken in two phases between 19–28 April 2022 (north area) and 20 June–7 July 2022 (south area). The subsequent watching brief mitigation was carried out between 15–19 August 2022.

The archaeological work was undertaken in association with an outline planning consent (APP/W1715/W/15/3130073 previously 01/15/75953) for the construction of no more than 680 dwellings with associated services, access, parking, landscaping and areas of open space. The evaluation and watching brief were preceded by a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and an earlier phase of trial trench evaluation at the centre of the site.

A total of 78 trenches were excavated across the two areas, with 36 in the northern area and 42 to the south. Excavation within the northern area revealed 17 features, comprising ditches, pits and a natural, possibly geological, feature. In the southern area eight archaeological features, comprising ditches and pits along with a natural feature were investigated. In the northern area, a cluster of five pits was identified within trench 48. This was targeted by the watching brief which exposed an additional 24 pits and a shallow ditch.

Across the evaluation and watching brief the earliest finds date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic in the form of a residual worked flint core tool, probably an axe or adze, which was found in the topsoil of trench 24. Also of likely Neolithic date was a well-made flint blade found in a ditch in trench 26. Additionally, a sample of ash charcoal from a small pit, excavated during the watching brief, was radiocarbon dated to the Early Neolithic (3640–3370 cal. BC). The small pit was situated near several larger pits, of likely post-medieval date, and given its shallow nature the sample may be residual within the context.

Later activity was indicated by radiocarbon dates on charcoal-rich deposits from pits in trench 9 and 40, which returned dates of Middle–Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Romano-British respectively. Both pits included small quantities of burnt flint, and the pit in trench 9 contained a fragment of roof tile of probable medieval or post-medieval date. This later material may be intrusive and if the pits do date to the later centuries BC or early centuries AD they may be related to craft-activities potentially within the hinterland of the recently excavated Late Iron Age–late Romano-British system of enclosures and land divisions at Uplands Farm, Botley.

Post-medieval activity was the dominant period represented, with a focus recorded during the watching brief area centred on trench 48. Three of the excavated pits produced an assemblage of post-medieval or pottery, CBM and a fragment of modern glass, a ditch in trench 62 also contained a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery. Environmental samples from the pits recorded during the watching brief contained high proportions of wood charcoal and plant remains reflecting ‘turf burning’ and may indicate craft-activity, potentially associated with Braxells Farm to the east.

Other undated and widely spaced features recorded during the investigations, including ditches and pits. Similarities in the ditch profiles were noted but few could be convincingly associated, which limits any wider understanding.

It is proposed that the results of the evaluation and watching brief are disseminated as an archive report accessible through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).



Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Jackson Rowe Associated LTD, for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works, in particular Sandy Barnes. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the County Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Eastleigh Borough Council, and to Kamm Civil Engineering LTD for their cooperation and help on site.



Land North-West of Winchester Road, Boorley Green, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Jackson Rowe Associated LTD, to undertake archaeological works comprising an archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief at Winchester Road, Boorley Green, Hampshire, SO32 2SZ (Fig. 1). The evaluation was divided into two areas; the north area covered approximately 21 hectares (ha) and was centred on NGR 450167 115036, while the southern area measured 13 ha, centred on NGR 450434 114528. The watching brief comprised a 40 m by 40 m area, focused on NGR 450306 115024.

1.1.2 The archaeological work was undertaken ahead of the development of the site, which was granted outline planning consent (APP/W1715/W/15/3130073 previously 01/15/75953) by Eastleigh Borough Council. The residential development includes the construction of no more than 680 dwellings, but is subject to a suite of planning conditions of which numbers 26 and 27 are relevant to archaeology and state:

Condition 26

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment and a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the submitted Environment Statement Appendix C, 'C3 Written Scheme of Investigation for a Scheme of Investigation for a Scheme of Archaeological Evaluation'.

Condition 27

Following the completion of the archaeological fieldwork, a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme, including, where appropriate, post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement. This report shall be submitted to the LPA and to the local Historic Records Office.

1.1.3 The excavation was preceded by archaeological works, including an archaeological desk-based assessment (Archaeological Solutions 2012a), an archaeological management plan (Archaeological Solutions 2012b), a non-intrusive archaeological assessment (Terence O'Rourke 2014a) and a geophysical survey (Bournemouth Archaeology 2014). The latter identified several geophysical anomalies across the site, which had the potential to be archaeological features. An earlier phase of archaeological evaluation was also carried out by PCA (2021) at the centre of the site.

1.1.4 The evaluation and watching brief mitigation were undertaken in accordance with written schemes of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed for the fieldwork and during post-excavation (Terence O'Rourke 2014b; RPS 2020; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). The County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to the fieldwork.

- 1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken in two phases between 19–28 April 2022 (north area) and 20 June–7 July 2022 (south area). The subsequent watching brief mitigation was carried out between 15–19 August 2022.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation and watching brief, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation and watching brief areas are located on the western edge of Boorley Green, 2 km north-east of Hedge End and 6 km south-east of Eastleigh. The evaluation area is bounded by the Eastleigh to Fareham railway to the south-west and Winchester Road to the north and east. Prior to the development, the site was used as farmland with a mix of pasture and arable fields. Hedgerows and tree belts form the field margins and a small stream runs along the northern edge boundary of the site.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are relatively flat, gently rising from 20 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) in the north, to 30 m OD along the southern extent of the site.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Wittering Formation - Sand, silt and clay. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 41.2 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. (British Geological Survey 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological potential and known resource was assessed in a non-intrusive archaeological assessment (Terence O'Rourke Ltd 2014a) and written scheme of investigation (Terence O'Rourke Ltd 2014b). A summary of the results is presented below. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous works related to the development

Geophysical Survey (Bournemouth Archaeology 2014)

- 2.2.1 A full geo-referenced gradiometer survey was undertaken across the site (Bournemouth Archaeology 2014). Features of possible archaeological interest were identified, comprising several positive linear anomalies, a number of discreet positive responses and a series of weak positive trends. The linear anomalies were suggested to pertain to field boundaries or enclosure ditches, the discreet responses to possible pits and the weak positive trends to agricultural activity such as plough furrows or land drains.

Archaeological Evaluation (PCA 2021)

- 2.2.2 A programme of 25 evaluation trenches were excavated within the central area of the site (PCA 2021). Four linear features were identified within three of the excavated trenches, only one of which contained any dateable material in the form of post-medieval pottery. The features broadly aligned with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, though a large

circular anomaly (45 m diameter) could not be confirmed. The recorded features were suggested to represent a rural landscape pre-dating the current field system.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–700 BC)

2.3.1 A number of prehistoric lithic findspots have been recorded in the local vicinity of the site, including a single unpolished axe from a field to the north of the site, east of Stapleford Cottage and 95 prehistoric burnt flints were recovered during a watching brief on a pipeline between Hamble and Botley. Residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were also recovered during excavation at Dowd's Farm, Hedge End to the west of the site (Clelland 2012).

2.3.2 To the east of the site, evidence for funerary activity was found at Boorley Green, north of Winchester Road (PCA 2017), where five Middle–Late Bronze Age urned cremation burials were excavated. Activity of a similar date was found 2.5 km to the south-east where a single pit containing a deliberately deposited Middle Bronze Age Globular Urn was excavated during archaeological mitigation work for the Botley Bypass (Wessex Archaeology 2022a). A concentration of Late Bronze Age pits were also recorded at Dowd's Farm (Clelland 2012).

Iron Age and Romano-British (700 BC–AD 410)

2.3.3 Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British activity, in the form of two ditched enclosures and evidence for small scale industrial activity, was noted at Dowd's Farm (Clelland 2012). The Botley Bypass excavations also revealed evidence for ditched enclosures of a 1st century AD date, a Roman coin hoard was discovered by metal detectorists in the vicinity of one of the bypass excavation areas in 1994 (Wessex Archaeology 2022a).

2.3.4 Located to the east of the site, close to a tributary of the River Hamble, a Romano-British tile kiln of probable 1st century AD date has been recorded.

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

2.3.5 Medieval activity recorded in the area consists of field systems which extend into the post-medieval period. Evidence for this includes field boundary and drainage ditches, and a drove way, excavated at Dowd's Farm (Clelland 2012).

Post-medieval and Modern (AD 1500–present)

2.3.6 Continued evidence of the agricultural use of the area during the post-medieval period includes further field boundary ditches recorded at Botley (Wessex Archaeology 2022a). The field systems first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1868 show little or no change until the 1957 Ordnance Survey map.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation and watching brief, as stated in the respective WSIs (Terence O'Rourke 2014b; RPS 2020; Wessex Archaeology 2022b), and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* and *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a; 2014b), were to:

- determine the character, extent, date, condition and significance of archaeological resources that may survive

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Research objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the evaluation and watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSIs (Terence O'Rourke 2014b; RPS 2020) and watching brief method statement (Wessex Archaeology 2022b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a; 2014b). The post-excavation assessment and reporting followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon, or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.2 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features, such as tree-throw holes, was also investigated.



- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Evaluation

- 4.2.4 A total of 78 trenches were excavated, each measuring 30 m by 2.1 m, 36 were located in the northern area and 42 to the south.
- 4.2.5 The evaluation trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions as that proposed in the WSI (Fig. 1), although a number of trenches were relocated as detailed below.
- 4.2.6 Trenches 1, 6 and 7 were moved due to the presence of a haul road for the construction site. Trench 16 was split into two parts due to the presence of a modern fence. Trenches 15, 27, 48 and 49 were moved to avoid blocking access to the site. The presence of a large spoil heap from ongoing construction required the movement of trenches 28–31, and 41–42.
- 4.2.7 Trenches 39 and 37 were moved to avoid the course of a gas main. Signals picked up by CAT and Genny scanning necessitated the movement of trenches 13 and 36, with trench 35 being shortened for the same reason. The undetected presence of a plastic pipe crossing trench 49 meant that the trench was split into two parts.
- 4.2.8 In addition to moved trenches, trench 72 could not be excavated due to being located under the compound and welfare units of the construction site.

Watching Brief

- 4.2.9 A 40 m by 40 m excavation area was set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the position as that proposed in the WSI (Fig. 1). Topsoil/subsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under the direction of a monitoring archaeologist.
- 4.2.10 Due to the proximity of site access and heavy traffic of lorries past the north-east extent of the excavation area a small portion of the area was left unexcavated.

Recording

- 4.2.11 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.12 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.13 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Terence O'Rourke 2014b; RPS 2020; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014c), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal; ClfA 2022a).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist at HCC monitored the works on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the County Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.1.1 Of the 78 excavated trenches 17 contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site (Figs 1–8). A concentration was located in trench 48 and within the watching brief area, immediately north of the PCA evaluation area.
- 5.1.2 The uncovered features comprise ditches and pits are of an uncertain date, the little pottery recovered from a single pit and a single ditch slot is post-medieval in date.
- 5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation phases, excluding trench 48, with archaeological features and deposits discussed by type. The results of the watching brief and trench 48 are then presented separately, again by feature type. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the evaluation trench tables (Appendix 1) and the watching brief area context list (Appendix 2). Figures 2–8 show all archaeological features recorded within trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Bournemouth Archaeology 2014) and Figures 9–28 provide a series of photographs and illustrated sections of the features.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A common stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the site (Fig. 9) and comprised a topsoil of mid-greyish brown clay silt with rare to sparse, sub-angular to sub-rounded, fine to medium gravel sized flint. The depth of topsoil varied between 0.10–0.29 m in depth, being generally shallower in the southern area of the site. Beneath the topsoil a mid-reddish brown clay silt subsoil (0.11–0.31 m deep), with rare to sparse, sub-angular to sub-rounded fine to medium gravel sized flint, was observed widely across the investigated area.
- 5.2.2 The underlying natural geology consisted of a mid-orange silty clay with bluish grey mottling and patches of light yellowish grey clay silt or flint gravel (Fig. 10). The natural geology commenced at between 0.22–0.38 m below ground level (bgl), with areas of slightly greater depth in trenches 37 (0.48 m) and 13 (0.55 m).

- 5.2.3 One exception to the above sequence was visible in trench 74 (Fig. 11), where a layer of made ground consisting of compacted chalk divided the top- and subsoils. This corresponded with the current farm access to the field and likely relates to a hollow where the ground would soften in wet conditions.

5.3 Evaluation

Ditches

- 5.3.1 A total of 12 ditches were recorded during the evaluation phases, eight of which were in the northern area and the remaining four to the south. The ditches contained few artefacts, and are largely undated; two ditches produced post-medieval or modern material while a worked flint came from a third.
- 5.3.2 A broad pattern in the form of the ditches across the two areas can be observed, with ditch falling into two main categories: shallow with wide, concave profiles, or deeper features with a stepped U-shaped profile. Additionally, ditches with differing profiles were also identified.
- 5.3.3 The first category consists of wide (0.43–1.88 m) but shallow (0.09–0.35 m) ditches with concave, moderately steep sides and concave or flat bases. Seven ditches of this type were evident, three occurring in the area south of the PCA trenches and four to the north.
- 5.3.4 At the north of site two ditches of this form were investigated in trenches 62 and 64, and may be related, possibly forming part of a contemporary field system. The first ditch, 6203 (Figs 7 and 12–13) had dimensions of 1.00 m wide and 0.28 m deep, its lower fill contained three sherds of post-medieval pottery (55 g). The second ditch, 6403 (Figs 7 and 14), terminated within the trench, and measured 0.75 m wide and 0.16 m deep. The two ditches are broadly aligned at right angles, possibly forming parts of a contemporary post-medieval field system. Geophysical survey results identified a negative linear anomaly that broadly correlates with ditch 6203, and continues to the south-east terminating between trenches 66 and 51. No anomaly corresponds with ditch terminal 6403. The projected alignment of 6204 would have missed trenches to the north-west and south-east and its extent is therefore unknown. The similar profiles and projected intersection of the two ditches suggests the possibility of a contemporary relationship. No other ditches in this category appear to have an obvious relationship.
- 5.3.5 The second category of ditches have consistent widths between 1.00–1.09 m and depths of 0.40–0.45 m. Their profiles have distinct steps in the base forming a flat platform on one edge, with a deeper broadly U-shaped channel on the other (Fig. 15). Two examples lie in the north and one in the southern area. Both northern examples were on an east–west alignment, the southern example being north–south. None of the three examples had an observable relationship with one another, and they did not correspond with geophysical anomalies.
- 5.3.6 The southern ditch, 2607 (Figs 3 and 16) measured 1.00 m wide and 0.40 m deep. The platform ran along the western edge and was 0.16 m deep from the machined level, and 0.41 m wide from the western edge to the deeper U-shaped channel. Ditch 2607 contained one worked flint, a broken blade, that is probably residual.
- 5.3.7 Elsewhere, ditches with different profiles were recorded and include ditch 7103 (Figs 5 and 17) in the northern area. It had a U-shaped profile and was 0.94 m wide and 0.42 m deep, with steep, straight sides and a flat base. A second broadly east–west ditch lay 1.8 m to the south. Ditch 7105 (Figs 5 and 15) had a 1 m wide stepped profile that was 0.43 m deep,

and is consistent with the second suggested type of ditch. It contained no artefacts, but may the two ditches may be related.

- 5.3.8 In the centre of the southern area, ditch 2604 (Figs 3 and 19), a possible land drain, had a V-shaped profile with steep straight sides that was 0.98 m wide and 0.93 m deep. Though recorded as a land drain, no evidence of a ceramic pipe was evident. However, a similar unrecorded feature in trench 7 (un-numbered on plan; Figs 4 and 18), broadly aligned with 2604, did contain a ceramic land drain at its base and had a very similar profile. A positive geophysical anomaly corresponds with both features, continuing to SSE before turning through 90° as it meets trench 12, continuing ENE through trench 11; no ditches were identified in either trench. Ceramic land drains are usually laid within a narrow vertical cut, which suggests the land drain may have been placed into the base of an existing ditch. A similar feature, identified in trench 77, also contained a land drain in a much wider cut and corresponds with a geophysical anomaly crossing the northern extremity of the site orientated WNW–ESE. This feature may also be an infilled ditch with a land drain placed with in it.

Pits

- 5.3.9 A total of six pits, excluding trench 48, were identified during the evaluation phases, four of which were in the area south of the PCA evaluation.
- 5.3.10 In the southern area three of the pits (904, 2004 and 4004), had very similar profiles and produced small artefact assemblages. Pit 2004 (Figs 2 and 20), was sub-circular in plan with shallow straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.97 m by 0.87 m and was 0.12 m deep. The natural clay at the base of pit 2004 was heat affected, implying a degree of *in situ* burning, and its upper charcoal-rich fill produced 62 pieces (334 g) of burnt flint and a small fragment of hazel nutshell and oak charcoal came from environmental samples. Similarly, pit 4004 (Figs 4 and 21), which had an approximate diameter of 0.85 m wide and was 0.12 m deep, also had a partially heat affected base and contained 32 (121 g) pieces of burnt flint, samples from the single fill produced oak charcoal. A sample of charcoal was radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period, between 50 cal. BC–cal. AD 120 (1984 ± 21 BP; UBA-49590).
- 5.3.11 The base of pit 904 (1.02 m by 0.84 and 0.24 m deep; Fig. 3), was not heat affected, but its single charcoal-rich fill contained 10 pieces of burnt flint (87 g), a piece of medieval or post-medieval peg tile (6 g), oak and non oak-species charcoal. A sample of holly charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 200–50 cal. BC (2113 ± 22 BP; UBA-49589), which corresponds to the Middle Iron Age–Late Iron Age
- 5.3.12 The two undated pits in the northern part of site, 5704 and 6103 (Figs 6 and 7), did not contain any evidence for *in situ* burning, date or function. Pit 5704 (Fig. 6) was partially exposed but appeared to be sub-rectangular in plan. It could be seen in the trench edge and was cut from immediately below the topsoil, and had straight, vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 0.56 m in length, at least 0.25 m in wide and up to 0.25 m deep. The pit contained a very dark charcoal-rich fill but no artefacts were recovered. Pit 6103 (Fig. 7) lay towards the east of the northern area and was also only partially exposed within the trench. The pit formed a long (3 m) oval shape in plan, with a moderate concave profile that was 0.4 m deep.
- 5.3.13 One further pit, 2504 (Fig. 3), was identified in the southern area of site but was unexcavated as it was suggested to be an animal burial. The pit was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.88 m by 0.45 m, 11 pieces of animal bone were recovered from the surface of the feature.

Natural Features

- 5.3.14 Excavation of a linear feature (6304; Fig. 5) in the northern area confirmed its geological nature, where the fill undercut the natural and continued beyond the limit of excavation. Aligned north-west to south-east the feature had irregular sides and an irregular base, measuring in excess of 2.38 m long, 1.15 m wide and 0.37 m in depth.
- 5.3.15 Within the southern area tree-throw hole 3104 (Fig. 4) was examined, and shown to have an irregular shape in both plan and section; it measured 1.08 m long by 0.76 m wide and was 0.18 deep, and produced no finds. A partially exposed sub-oval feature (2704), cut by a land drain, was also noted in the southern area. It was tested but the exact nature of the feature is uncertain, and it seems likely it was of natural origin such as a tree-throw hole.

5.4 Trench 48 and watching brief

Ditches

- 5.4.1 Within the extension of trench 48, two ditches, 4843 and 4847 (Fig. 8) were identified on a broadly north–south axis with a gap of 5 m separating them. The ditch extended southwards for 6 m from the northern edge of the excavation area before terminating. The intervention in the northern ditch 4843 (Figs 8 and 22), had shallow, concave sides with a flat base, measuring 0.52 m wide and 0.04 m deep. The southern length of ditch ran for 28.9 m towards the SSE from its northern terminus, before turning and running south-west for 2 m and meeting the southern extent of the excavation area. A section across the ditch, 4847 (Fig. 8), showed similar shallow, concave sides and a flat base that was 0.65 m wide and 0.10 m deep. The course of these two ditches broadly correspond with a continuous geophysical anomaly assigned as a modern feature. Though the ends of the ditches, either side of the central gap, appear in plan to be deliberate termini, the shallowness of the ditch may preclude this and instead could represent truncation. The only artefactual evidence, the base of a post-medieval or modern glass bottle, came from the surface of the southern ditch during machining.

Pits

- 5.4.2 Initially five large pits were recorded within trench 48 during the evaluation phase. The subsequent watching brief revealed a further 24 pit-like features, of which a sample of six were selected for excavation. All the pits were located east of ditches 4843 and 4847, which may suggest they were contemporary.
- 5.4.3 In plan all but two of the pits were sub-circular or sub-oval and on average 2–3 m across their longest axis. Pit 4814, was sub-circular with steep, straight sides and a flat base, measuring 2.38 m by 2.2 m in plan and 1.25 m deep (Figs 8; 22 and 24). It contained four fills; the lowest was very mixed with patches of light grey brown silty clay and greyish brown silty sand clay, possibly indicating a series of dumps. The two middle fills comprised silty clay material similar to the natural and may have been capping deposits, the sequence was completed by a possible backfill or slumped material that was similar in nature to the subsoil. No finds were recovered.
- 5.4.4 Neighbouring pit 4828 (Figs 8 and 25) was sub-oval in plan and measured 3.02 m long, 2.58 m wide and 1.00 deep, with steep, straight sides and a flat base. It contained multiple fills that indicated a clear sequence of sequential deliberate dumps. The lowest fill had a distinct greenish hue, possibly suggesting cess-like material had been included.
- 5.4.5 Towards the north of the area was oval pit 4851 (Figs 8 and 26), it had moderate, irregular sides and an undulating base and measured 3.06 m long, 2.32 m wide and 0.61 m deep. The pit contained two fills; the lowest a dump deposit produced 15 pieces of burnt flint (32 g)

as well as charred plant remains and charcoal. Approximately 20 m to the south-east a similar pit was sectioned. Sub-circular pit 4834 (Figs 8 and 27–28) had moderate concave sides and a flat base, measuring 2.18 m by 2.1 m and 0.30 m deep. The lower fill, a deliberate dump, contained 14 sherds of post-medieval pottery (35 g), eight fragments of burnt flint (22 g) as well as charred plant remains and charcoal. Samples from both pits (4834 and 4851) produced tubers/rhizomes and wild taxa associated with grassy and heathland habitats and may indicate turf burning, clinker and coal fragments were also identified that are perhaps consistent with a post-medieval date for these features.

- 5.4.6 An additional seven pits were investigated across the watching brief and evaluation. Of these 4804, 4809, 4854 (Fig 8) were sub-circular (diameters of 1–2 m) with moderately deep profiles (between 0.71–0.96 m deep), a piece of post-medieval CBM (25 g) came from pit 4809 and all three contained similar deposit sequences comprising naturally silted and backfilled deposits. Three further pits (4812, 4849 and 4858; Fig. 8) had much shallower profiles (0.15–0.32 m deep), and pit 4849 had an irregular elongated oval shape in plan.
- 5.4.7 Of a different nature, was a much smaller sub-circular pit, 4845 (Fig. 8), that measured 0.38 m by 0.34 m and was 0.14 m deep. It had steep, convex sides with a flat base and contained 38 (423 g) fragments of burnt flint within a single charcoal-rich fill. One sample of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned an Early Neolithic date of 3640–3370 cal. BC (4735 ± 26 BP; UBA-49591).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A total of 1.6 kg of finds were recovered, dating to the post-medieval/modern periods, with a small amount of probably Neolithic flint. The finds were recovered by hand collection and have been cleaned, with the exception of the metalwork. The finds have been quantified by material type (Table 1) within each context and the data recorded in a digital database which forms part of the permanent archive.

Table 1 Summary of finds by material and count/weight in grams

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	11	2
Burnt flint	208	1250
Ceramic building material	2	31
Flint	3	128
Glass	1	139
Pottery	17	90
Grand total	242	1640

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Pottery was recovered from just two deposits, 14 sherds from pit 4834 and three sherds from ditch 6203. All sherds are glazed redwares, of mid-16th to 18th century AD date. The sherds from pit 4834 are in a particularly poor condition and many are just flakes.

6.3 Animal bone

- 6.3.1 The assessment was undertaken following current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019). A sample (11 fragments, 2 g) of animal bone was recovered from a possible animal burial in undated pit 2504. The bones are in poor condition and comprise part of the mandible and radius from a sheep/goat.

6.4 Ceramic building material

- 6.4.1 The ceramic building material is limited to two roof tile fragments, one from pit 4809 and one with a peg hole from pit 904. Both are probably of medieval or later date.

6.5 Worked and burnt flint

- 6.5.1 Only three pieces of flint were collected from three contexts in separate trenches (24, 26 and 48). Two are from features almost certainly of a later date, and one was collected from the topsoil.
- 6.5.2 One small, undiagnostic chip was collected from pit 4808 and gives no information regarding date or technology. A broken blade from ditch 2607 is a well-made example with neat, parallel dorsal blade scars and evidence of careful platform preparation. This too lacks chronological definition but is clearly the product of a deliberate and skilfully executed blade technology. It is difficult to offer any suggestions with confidence when assessing a single piece such as this, but it is perhaps most likely to represent Neolithic activity and is certainly not consistent with later industries.
- 6.5.3 The remaining object is in a considerably more abraded condition, in keeping with its derivation from the topsoil of trench 24. This is small, patinated (white) and heavily battered butt fragment of a core tool with iron staining on both edges and every flake ridge. This is perhaps most likely to be a fragment of an axe or adze, although it is rather narrow and has a sub-rounded/sub-triangular cross-section which might suggest a function as a pick. It is only possible to date this very generally to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods.
- 6.5.4 The source of the raw material is uncertain, but flint is readily available locally from chalk outcrops only five kilometres to the northeast, and from river gravels associated with the adjacent Hamble River.
- 6.5.5 Approximately 1.2 kg of unworked, burnt flint was found in seven pits and one tree-throw hole. Most only contained small amounts, with just four containing more than 20 pieces. As flint is naturally abundant in the vicinity, its burning was probably a by-product of some other form of agricultural or domestic burning process; it is commonly interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity, but it is intrinsically undatable and need not be contemporary with the features from which it was recovered. This material has been discarded.

6.6 Glass

- 6.6.1 A single green glass wine bottle base was derived from ditch 4847. It is mould-blown, a technique that dates from the late 19th century AD.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Nine bulk sediment samples were taken from pits and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

- 7.2.1 The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and significance of the environmental remains preserved at the site. Appropriate recommendations for further work are provided. This assessment follows recommendations from Historic England (English Heritage 2011).

- 7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 10 and 38 litres, with an average volume of approximately 27 litres. One of the samples was pre-soaked in a solution of water and hydrogen peroxide to help break up the clayey sediment. All samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank/manual flotation; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions of the residues (>4 mm) were sorted by eye for artefactual and environmental remains and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The fine residues and the flots were scanned and sorted using a Leica MS5 stereomicroscope at magnifications of up to x40.
- 7.2.3 Different potential indicators of bioturbation were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds alongside the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g., *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing blind snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), or earthworm eggs and insects. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains, such as terrestrial molluscs, was recorded.
- 7.2.4 Plant remains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (e.g., Cappers *et al.* 2006). Selected charcoal fragments were identified to provide suitable material for radiocarbon dating through examination of the transverse, tangential longitudinal, and radial longitudinal sections at up to x400 magnification using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Charcoal identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Gale and Cutler (2000), Hather (2000), and Schweingruber (1990), together with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild taxa and Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals and other cultivated crops (using traditional names).
- 7.2.5 All remains were recorded semi-quantitatively on an abundance scale: C = <5 ('Trace'), B = 5–10 ('Rare'), A = 10–30 ('Occasional'), A* = 30–100 ('Common'), A** = 100–500 ('Abundant'), A*** = >500 ('Very abundant/Exceptional').

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The results are presented in Appendix 3. The flots from the bulk sediment samples were of varying volumes. Potential indicators of bioturbation are present indicating possibility of contamination from later intrusive material (e.g., abundant modern roots, modern seeds, fungal sclerotia, modern insects, earthworm eggs). Environmental evidence comprised plant remains preserved by charring, wood charcoal and a small quantity of terrestrial molluscs. No other environmental evidence was preserved in the bulk sediment samples.

Evaluation

- 7.3.2 Both samples from pit 904 (fills 905 and 906) were dominated by well-preserved, slightly mineral stained, wood charcoal which is identifiable as oak (*Quercus* sp.). Some large fragments display strong growth ring curvature, indicating roundwood.
- 7.3.3 The sample from pit 2004 also comprised oak charcoal, with some fragments of non-oak species also observed alongside a small fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell.
- 7.3.4 A sample from tree-throw hole 3104 also comprised oak and non-oak species of charcoal, as well as highly fragmented clinker/cinder and coal.
- 7.3.5 Similarly, to pit 904 fills, the sample from pit 4004 was dominated by well-preserved, slightly mineral stained, wood charcoal which is identifiable as oak.

Trench 48 and watching brief

- 7.3.6 Several of the pits excavated in this area were sampled. The flots from pit 4845 was charcoal-rich, comprising predominantly oak charcoal, alongside some non-oak species such as small diameter fragments of heather-type (*Calluna vulgaris* tp.) stems. The samples from pits 4808, 4834 and 4851 contained comparatively little wood charcoal, although they did also produce heather-type stems.
- 7.3.7 The sample from pit 4808 was devoid of charred plant remains. It did not yield any material indicative of cess. The flots from pits 4834 and 4851 comprised charred plant remains including tubers/rhizomes and monocotyledon stems, alongside seeds of clovers/trefoils/medicks (Trifolieae) and brambles (*Rubus* sp.). Pit 4834 was especially rich in tubers/rhizomes, and it also contained seeds of thistles (*Cirsium/Carduus* sp.) and species of the sedge family (Cyperaceae). Highly fragmented clinker/cinder and coal was noted.

7.4 Discussion

- 7.4.1 The samples, while not rich in plant remains, are very rich in charcoal. However, it is unclear why certain features contain such large quantities of charcoal. Many of the sampled pits contain high proportions of oak charcoal. The oak charcoal could suggest a relationship to industrial/craft-activity such as ironworking, as both oak wood and oak charcoal were highly valued fuels (Gale and Cutler 2000). The absence of any crop-processing debris would support the interpretation that these features do not contain accumulations of domestic refuse. Some of the larger pits may be associated with the production of charcoal.
- 7.4.2 Charcoal production pits tend to be shallow circular or subcircular features, measuring approximately 1–2 m in diameter, with straight or concave sides and flat bases. In particular, pits 904 and 4004 are potentially consistent with this typology, especially considering their oak-dominated fills. Large numbers of broadly comparable charcoal-rich pits were identified at Bestwall Quarry, Dorset, where they likely constitute dumps of fuel debris associated with Early Medieval iron-working activity (Gale 2009). The production of charcoal for processes such as metalworking is thought to have taken place in Britain as early as the Bronze Age; however, the methods used to produce charcoal in the prehistoric and Romano-British periods are poorly understood, with very few production sites dated to this period (Smith 2002). Most charcoal production pits date to the medieval and post-medieval periods (e.g., Challinor 2011; López-Dóriga and Treasure 2022). Pits of this date would be consistent with the fragment of medieval or post-medieval roof tile identified in pit 904 (see Section 6.4); however, this may potentially be intrusive. The radiocarbon dating results for pit 904 (Middle–Late Iron Age) and pit 4004 (Late Iron Age–Romano-British) are therefore surprising. There are very few convincing examples of charcoal production pits which are dated to these periods.
- 7.4.3 Turf burning would account for the sub-terranean plant parts (e.g., tubers/rhizomes), as well as wild taxa associated with grassy and heathland habitats (e.g., trefoils/medicks/clovers, sedges, heather-type stems) recorded in pits 4834, 4845 and 4851 (watching brief). The composition of the samples from pits 4834 and 4851 are very similar, and did not contain large quantities of charcoal, although they are probably still related to charcoal-rich pit 4845. It is possible that these pits represent a single phase of activity. Sherds of mid-16th to 18th century AD pottery recovered from pit 4834 potentially date this activity to the post-medieval period (see section 6.2). The burning of heathy vegetation is widely seen in later prehistoric and Romano-British sites, although this practice was continued into the post-medieval period (cf. Hall 2003).



- 7.4.4 The Early Neolithic date returned from small pit 4845 is unexpected. It is possible that the sample of charcoal submitted for dating was residual (see Section 8.4.); and there is limited evidence for Neolithic activity elsewhere on site, yet such evidence can be ephemeral.

8 RADIOCARBON DATING

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Three single-entity samples of short-life wood charcoal were submitted for radiocarbon dating to the 14CHRONO Centre, Queen's University, Belfast (UBA). The aim of was to identify the date of three pit possibly related to charcoal production.

8.2 Materials and methods

- 8.2.1 The samples were pre-treated and measured following standard procedures, with full details of analytical methods provided in 14Chrono (2019). The results are presented as conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver and Polach 1977) together with calibrated date ranges which have been calculated using the probability method (Stuiver and Reimer 1993) in OxCal 4.4 (Bronk-Ramsey 2009) with the atmospheric calibration curve for the northern hemisphere, IntCal 2020 (Reimer *et al.* 2020). Calibrated dates are reported at the 95% probability level, with end points rounded outwards to 10 years.
- 8.2.2 All of the wood charcoal fragments selected for radiocarbon dating are single-entity. The maturity of the wood charcoal was assessed through examination of the growth ring curvature and the presence/absence of pith and bark. Samples classed as having 'strong growth ring curvature' with pith present are thought to reflect twigs or small branches, whereas samples with 'moderate growth ring curvature' could drive from branchwood, small diameter stemwood, or the inner part of mature stemwood.

8.3 Results

- 8.3.1 The results are presented in Table 2. All of the samples were successfully measured.

Table 2 Radiocarbon dating results

Laboratory number	Sample details	Radiocarbon age (BP)	Calibrated date (95% probability)
UBA-49589	Pit 904 (fill 905, sample 1) – <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly) charcoal x 1 frag. - moderate growth ring curvature, 3 wide growth rings	2113 ± 22	200–50 cal. BC
UBA-49590	Pit 4004 (fill 4006, sample 5) – <i>Quercus</i> sp. (Oak) charcoal x 1 frag. - strong growth ring curvature, pith present, 3 wide growth rings	1984 ± 21	50 cal. BC–cal. AD 120
UBA-49591	Pit 4845 (fill 4846, sample 7) – <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash) x1 frag. - very strong growth ring curvature, pith present	4735 ± 26	3640–3370 cal. BC

Calibrated using OxCal 4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2009), with the IntCal20 calibration curve (Reimer *et al.* 2020) with the end points rounded to the nearest 10 years.

Trench 9

- 8.3.2 One sample of holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) charcoal from pit 904 (905, sample 1) returned a date of 200–50 cal. BC (2113 ± 22 BP; UBA-49589), which corresponds to the Middle Iron Age–Late Iron Age. It is possible that there is an age-offset with sample due to the 'old-wood effect' (i.e., appearing too old).

Trench 40

- 8.3.3 One sample of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal with strong ring curvature was submitted from pit 4004 (4006, sample 5). The strong growth ring curvature suggests that the fragment derives from short-lived roundwood. The sample returned a Late Iron Age/Romano-British date of 50 cal. BC–cal. AD 120 (1984 ± 21 BP; UBA-49590).

Trench 48

- 8.3.4 One sample of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) charcoal from pit 4845 returned an Early Neolithic date of 3640–3370 cal. BC (4735 ± 26 BP; UBA-49591). The date was obtained from a wood charcoal fragment with strong growth ring curvature and pith (i.e., short-lived).

8.4 Discussion

- 8.4.1 The sample from pit 904 (UBA-49589) is dated to the Middle–Late Iron Age, whilst the sample from pit 4004 (UBA-49590) is dated to the Late Iron Age–Romano-British period. It is possible that the slightly older result obtained from pit 904 is due to the ‘old-wood effect’ since the holly charcoal is not necessarily short-lived (i.e., it could derive from the inner rings of an older tree). Holly trees can live for several decades, or in exceptional cases, for centuries.
- 8.4.2 The Early Neolithic radiocarbon date (UBA-49591) from pit 4845 is unexpected and the sample may be residual within the context. A fragment of ash charcoal was radiocarbon dated and this does not appear to be representative of the wood charcoal assemblage, which is instead dominated by oak (see Section 7.3). Additionally, heather stem fragments were also noted in the sample and such remains are more typically associated with archaeobotanical assemblages dating from the Iron Age onwards (cf. Hall 2003).

9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.1 Stratigraphic potential

- 9.1.1 The programme of evaluation and watching brief has been successful in its broad aims in that the character, extent, date and condition of the surviving archaeological resources have been investigated and recorded. A total of 49 archaeological features were identified, of which 30 were excavated and recorded, they comprise ditches, pits, and a single animal burial. Natural features such as tree-throw boles were also examined.
- 9.1.2 The earliest evidence for human activity identified during the archaeological fieldwork dates to the Mesolithic or Neolithic and was represented by a fragment from a residual worked flint core tool, probably an axe or adze, which was found in the topsoil of trench 24. Also of likely Neolithic date was a well-made flint blade found in ditch 2607.
- 9.1.3 Possibly of similar date is a small pit, excavated during the watching brief, some 450 m to the north. The pit (4845) contained a charcoal-rich fill, and a sample of ash charcoal submitted for radiocarbon dating returned an Early Neolithic date of 3640–3370 cal. BC (4735 ± 26 BP; UBA-49591). Although an Early Neolithic date has been obtained there is little certainty over the date of this feature. The small, shallow pit was situated within the watching brief area near several larger pits, of likely post-medieval date. While there is no inherent reason that the pit could not date to the 37th–34th centuries BC, it seems unlikely given the locally associated features. The shallow nature of the pit, visible bioturbation and likely mixing of the deposit may suggest that a residual sample was dated.
- 9.1.4 Activity potentially related to Iron Age and Romano-British exploitation of the landscape is suggested by two pits found within the southern evaluation area. The pits, 904 and 4004,

separated by some 170 m, both contained charcoal-rich fills at their bases. Pit 904 was the deeper of the two (0.24 m deep), a piece of holly charcoal from the thin layer of charcoal across the base was radiocarbon dated to 200–50 cal. BC (2113 ± 22 BP; UBA-49589), the Middle Iron Age–Late Iron Age. Finds from the upper fill comprised burnt flint and a fragment of medieval or post-medieval roof tile. The second pit 4004, was much shallower (0.12 m deep) and oak charcoal from the lower fill was radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period, 50 cal. BC–cal. AD 120 (1984 ± 21 BP; UBA-49590). As with the date from possible the Early Neolithic pit, some caution is needed in interpreting these results. The date from pit 904 may be more secure given the depth of the feature, although the presence of an albeit small piece, of medieval or post-medieval roof tile may suggest this is a later feature. In contrast, pit 4004 is very shallow and had visible signs of bioturbation and desiccation, which could indicate mixing and the potential for residual material within the sample.

- 9.1.5 Despite this caution, the two pits lie within 400 m of a recently excavated Late Iron Age–late Romano-British system of enclosures and land divisions at Upland Farm, Botley (Valdez-Tullet *forthcoming*) and may form part of the wider late 1st millennium BC to early 1st millennium AD landscape. The pits could potentially represent features dug in the hinterland of any associated settlement, although this is far from certain given the lack of contemporary artefacts.
- 9.1.6 The ditches and pits recorded during the watching brief and in trench 48 are of probable post-medieval date. Three of the excavated pits produced an assemblage of post-medieval or pottery, CBM and a fragment of modern glass. The pits were located to the east of shallow ditch that seemed to define the area of activity, which lay to the west of Braxells Farm. These features may be related to agricultural processes or craft-activities, potentially charcoal burning given the assemblage of charred plant remains. Post-medieval pottery was also recovered in from a ditch in trench 62, suggesting further elements of the later agricultural landscape.
- 9.1.7 Other features recorded during the investigations, including ditches and pits, were undated and widely spaced. Similarities in the ditch profiles were noted but few could be convincingly associated which limits a wider understanding of the landscape.
- 9.1.8 Overall, the stratigraphic records are well understood and there is little to be gained from further stratigraphic analysis.

9.2 Finds potential

- 9.2.1 The finds assemblage is small and highly fragmented. With the exception of the worked flint, the dateable finds are of a post-medieval/modern date. The finds have no further research potential but should be retained for now and reviewed at a later stage.

9.3 Environmental potential

- 9.3.1 The charcoal assemblage and the associated potential charcoal production pits are of local significance. This due to the apparent rarity of evidence for charcoal production in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. In particular, it would be beneficial to better understand how these pits relate to similar features identified elsewhere in England. Additionally, further assessment of the charcoal would provide a more complete taxonomic list.

9.4 Summary of potential

- 9.4.1 The results of the evaluation and watching brief have limited potential, as the remains are largely of post-medieval date or remain undated. The pits related to possible charcoal



production during the Iron Age to Romano-British periods have some local significance due to the rarity of features of this date.

10 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

10.1 Updated project aims

10.1.1 The original project aims have largely been achieved, and the results have little potential to add to the research objectives outlined in the WSIs (Terence O'Rourke 2014b; RPS 2020; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). The revised aim of the project is to:

- further assessment of the charcoal to provide a more complete taxonomic list and place these results in their wider context
- disseminate the results of the project

10.2 Stratigraphic evidence – recommendations for analysis

10.2.1 No further stratigraphic analysis is proposed, though the report written here will be edited and updated for dissemination.

10.3 Finds evidence – recommendations for analysis

10.3.1 The assemblage has been recorded to an acceptable archive standard and this report can be incorporated into the proposed report.

10.4 Environmental evidence – recommendations for analysis

10.4.1 The results outlined in this assessment should be updated and revised for inclusion in a subsequent report. The assessment results should be placed in a wider context, with consideration given to evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British charcoal production identified elsewhere.

10.5 Proposals for dissemination

10.5.1 In view of the limited results, formal publication is not recommended. However, it is proposed that this document is revised to form a definitive archive report. This will combine the stratigraphic, finds, environmental evidence and radiocarbon dating from the evaluation and watching brief phases. The resultant archive report would be made accessible through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and Hampshire HER, and the project archive will be prepared for deposition.

10.6 Programme

10.6.1 Analysis and dissemination/archiving will commence when this document and the proposals therein have been approved by the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, on behalf of the LPA, and the work has been commissioned in full by the client.

10.7 Personnel and resources

10.7.1 The following tasks will be undertaken during the post-excavation analysis and dissemination/archiving.

Table 3 Task list

STAGE	TASK No	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
1	Management		
	1.1	Project management	1.00
2	Stratigraphic analysis & reporting		
	2.1	Stratigraphic report	1.00
3	Artefact analysis & reporting		
	3.1	Artefact summary	0.50
4	Environmental remains analysis & reporting		
	4.1	Update environmental assessment and report	2.00
5	Report preparation		
	7.1	Illustrations	0.50
6	Editorial & production		
	6.1	Edit, review & revise	1.00
7	Archive preparation & deposition		
	7.1	Physical archive	1.50
	7.2	Digital archive	0.50
		<i>Total provision for in-house tasks</i>	8.00

10.8 Management structure

- 10.8.1 The team will be headed by a Project Manager, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the execution of the project as outlined in the Updated Project Design. The Project Manager will ensure performance targets, be they academic or budgetary, are met within the agreed timetable.
- 10.8.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also liaise with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication, and the recipient museum of the project archive.
- 10.8.3 The Project Manager will be assisted by the Senior Research Manager, who will ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

11 STORAGE AND CURATION

11.1 Museum

- 11.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Museum Service has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **A2022.26**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

11.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 11.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated

archaeological material by Hampshire Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014d; SMA 1995).

11.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code **A2022.26**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- two cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- one files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

11.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata. Full details of the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project Digital Management Plan (available on request).

11.3 Selection strategy

11.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

11.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy: available on request) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2022b). It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

11.3.3 Detailed selection proposals for the complete project archive (combining evaluation and watching brief), comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the site-specific Selection Strategy (Appendix 4). The proposals are summarised below.

Finds

11.3.4 The assemblage is small and of limited further research potential. The worked flint will be retained in the site archive, but all other finds categories will be discarded, further details are provided in Appendix 4.

Palaeoenvironmental material

11.3.5 The selection strategy is summarised in Appendix 4.

11.3.6 The flots should be retained in the site archive. The residues were discarded after sorting.

Documentary records

- 11.3.7 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 11.3.8 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

11.4 Security copy

- 11.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

11.5 OASIS

- 11.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 5). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County Archaeologist at HCC on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

12 COPYRIGHT

12.1 Archive and report copyright

- 12.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 12.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

12.2 Third party data copyright

- 12.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Evaluation Trench Tables

Trench No 1		Length 28.80 m	Width 2.05 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Rare sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–30 mm in diameter. Diffuse horizon with natural. Plant cover on surface with rooting throughout layer.	0.00–0.14
102		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Rare sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–30 mm in diameter. Some rooting present. Clear horizon with natural.	0.14–0.25
103		Natural	Mid orangey brown clayey silt. Sparse sub-angular flint and chalk flecking. 5–40 mm in diameter.	0.25+

Trench No 2		Length 30.02 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. <1% sub-rounded flint inclusions diameter between 5–20 mm. Grass cover on top with rooting throughout layer. Diffuse horizon with (202).	0.00–0.11
202		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. 1% sub-rounded flint inclusions 5–20 mm in diameter. Some rooting near upper limit. Clear horizon with natural.	0.11–0.28
203		Natural	Light yellowish brown clayey silt. <1% sub-rounded inclusions 10–40 mm in diameter.	0.28+

Trench No 3		Length 29.84 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. rare sub-rounded flint inclusions, 10–30 mm in diameter. Grass cover at top, rooting evident through most of layer. Quite diffuse horizon with (302) and very loosely compacted.	0.00–0.12
302		Subsoil	Mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. sparse sub-rounded flint and other stone inclusions, 10–40 mm in diameter. Some rooting evident. loosely compacted. Clear horizon with (303).	0.12–0.24
303		Natural	Light brownish yellow silty clay. rare sub-rounded inclusions 5–30 mm in diameter. Moderate compaction.	0.24+



Trench No 4		Length 29.65 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with sparse (3%) fragments of flint (also burnt) up to 40 mm and coarse gravel, up to 30 mm, poorly sorted along the lower interface. Covered in grass, low rooting, diffuse horizon with 402.		0.00–0.13
402		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with rare (<1%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, up to 30 mm poorly sorted, and rare charcoal flacking. Friable. Clear horizon with 403.		0.13–0.25
403		Natural	Light yellowish brown, with brownish grey patches, clayey sand with sparse (5%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, unsorted. Friable to plastic.		0.25+

Trench No 5		Length 30.29 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.33 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with sparse (3%) fragments of flint up to 20 mm and coarse gravel, up to 40 mm, poorly sorted along the lower interface. Covered in grass, low rooting, diffuse horizon with 502.		0.00–0.16
502		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown silty sand with sparse (3%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, up to 30 mm poorly sorted, and rare charcoal flacking. Friable. Clear horizon with 503.		0.16–0.26
503		Natural	Light yellowish brown clayey sand with sparse (5%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, unsorted. Friable to plastic.		0.26+

Trench No 6		Length 29.10 m		Width Unknown	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Rare sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–30 mm in diameter. Diffuse horizon with natural. Plant cover on surface with rooting throughout layer.		0.00–0.11
602		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Sparse sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–30 mm in diameter. Some rooting present. Clear horizon with natural.		0.11–0.26
603		Natural	Mid orangey brown clayey silt. Sparse sub-angular flint 5–50 mm in diameter.		0.26+



Trench No 7		Length 29.40 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.34 m	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Sparse sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–30 mm in diameter. Diffuse horizon with natural. Plant cover on surface with rooting throughout layer.			0.00–0.10	
702		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Sparse sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–30 mm in diameter. Some rooting present. Clear horizon with natural.			0.10–0.25	
703		Natural	Light to mid orangey brown clayey silt with some whitish mottling. Moderate sub-angular flint gravel coarse and poorly sorted, in patches across the trench. 5–40 mm in diameter.			0.25+	

Trench No 8		Length 30 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. 5% sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–40 mm diameter, mostly concentrated at the lower level of layer. Grass coverage at surface, rooting present throughout layer. Diffuse boundary with (802).	0.00–0.16	
802		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. 1% sub-rounded flint inclusions, 5–10 mm diameter. Light rooting. Clear horizon with the natural.	0.16–0.32	
803		Natural	Light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Becomes more clayey to SW end. 1% sub-rounded and sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–25 mm in diameter.	0.32+	

Trench No 9		Length Unknown		Width 2 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with rare (<1%) fragments of flint up to 20 mm and rare coarse gravel, up to 40 mm, unsorted. Covered in grass, low rooting, diffuse horizon with 902.	0.00–0.13	
902		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with rare (<1%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, up to 30 mm poorly sorted, and rare charcoal flacking. Friable. Clear horizon with 903.	0.13–0.30	
903		Natural	Light yellowish brown clayey sand with sparse (5%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, unsorted. Friable to plastic	0.30+	
904	905, 906	Pit	Sub-oval pit aligned N–S with irregular sides and a concave base. Length: 1.02 m. Width: 0.84 m. Depth: 0.24 m.		
905	904	Deliberate dump	Mid brown with slight greyish hue and charcoal silty clay with no coarse components evident.		



906	904	Deliberate dump	Light brown, mottled with patches of light grey, very light brown and occasional natural orange silty clay with effectively none	
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Trench No 10		Length Unknown	Width 2 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with rare (<1%) fragments of flint up to 20 mm and coarse gravel, up to 40 mm, unsorted. Covered in grass, low rooting, diffuse horizon with 1002.	0.00–0.15
1002		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with sparse (3%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, up to 30 mm poorly sorted, and rare charcoal flacking. Friable. Clear horizon with 1003.	0.15–0.30
1003		Natural	Light yellowish brown clayey sand with sparse (5%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, unsorted. Friable to plastic.	0.30+

Trench No 11		Length 29.92 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.25 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with rare (<1%) fragments of flint (also burned) up to 20 mm and coarse gravel, up to 40 mm, unsorted. Covered in grass, low rooting, diffuse horizon with 1102.	0.00–0.12
1102		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with sparse (3%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, up to 30 mm poorly sorted, moderate iron panning and rare charcoal flacking. Friable. Clear horizon with 1103.	0.12–0.23
1103		Natural	Light yellowish brown clayey sand with sparse (5%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, unsorted. Friable to plastic.	0.23+

Trench No 12		Length Unknown	Width 2 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with rare (<1%) fragments of flint up to 20 mm and coarse gravel, up to 40 mm, unsorted. Covered in grass, low rooting, diffuse horizon with 1202.	0.00–0.17
1202		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with sparse (3%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, up to 30 mm poorly sorted, and rare charcoal flacking. Friable. Clear horizon with 1203.	0.17–0.29
1203		Natural	Light yellowish brown clayey sand with sparse (5%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, unsorted. Friable to plastic.	0.29+



Trench No 13		Length 30 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.70 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with rare (<1%) fragments of flint up to 20 mm and coarse gravel, up to 30 mm, unsorted. Covered in grass, low rooting, diffuse horizon with 1302.		0.00–0.34
1302		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with rare (1%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, up to 40 mm poorly sorted, and rare charcoal flaking. Friable. Clear horizon with 1303.		0.34–0.55
1303		Natural	Light yellowish brown clayey sand with sparse (5%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, unsorted. Friable to plastic.		0.55+

Trench No 14		Length 29.51 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with rare (<1%) fragments of flint up to 20 mm and coarse gravel, up to 40 mm, unsorted. Covered in grass, low rooting, diffuse horizon with 1402.		0.00–0.25
1402		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with sparse (3%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, up to 30 mm poorly sorted, and rare charcoal flaking. Friable. Clear horizon with 1403.		0.25–0.34
1403		Natural	Light brownish grey silty sand with patches of yellowish-brown clayey sand and sparse (5%) coarse gravel, sub-rounded, unsorted.		0.34+
1404	1405	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned WSW–ESE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.78 m. Depth: 0.12 m.		
1405	1404	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty clay with rare angular small stones.		

Trench No 15		Length 30 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.31 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. 1% sub-rounded flint inclusions, 5–20 mm diameter. Grass cover at surface with rooting throughout. Diffuse horizon with (1502).		0.00–0.09
1502		Subsoil	Mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. 1% sub-rounded flint inclusions, 5–20 mm in diameter. Some roots present. Clear horizon with natural.		0.09–0.25
1503		Natural	Mid orangey brown clayey silt. 5% sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–30 mm in diameter. Some moderately coarse gravel sub-rounded found but not throughout natural.		0.25+



Trench No 16		Length 31.50 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.32 m	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1601		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and a diffuse horizon with (1602). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 30 mm. Bioturbation by hair like rooting and worm activity.			0.00– 0.13	
1602		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 40 mm.			0.13–0.25	
1603		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of light grey sand with gravels. Firm compaction.			0.25+	
1604	1605	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.50 m. Width: 1.40 m. Depth: 0.35 m.			0.28–0.63	
1605	1604	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with sparse sub-rounded stones 5% ≤40 mm.			0.28–0.63	

Trench No 17		Length 30 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
1701		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (1702). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by hair like rooting and worm activity.	0.00–0.20	
1702		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm.	0.20–0.36	
1703		Natural	Light reddish yellow sandy clay with occasional small patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.36+	

Trench No 18		Length 29.10 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
1801		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (1802). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by hair like rooting and worm activity.	0.00–0.15	
1802		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm.	0.15–0.28	
1803		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.28+	



Trench No 19		Length 29.40 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.30 m	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1901		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and a diffuse horizon with (1902). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 50 mm. Bioturbation by hair like rooting and worm activity.			0.00–0.15	
1902		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 40 mm.			0.15–0.28	
1903		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with light brown sand and gravel patches. Moderate compaction.			0.28+	

Trench No 20		Length 30.10 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.44 m	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
2001		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (2002). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by hair like rooting and worm activity.			0.00– 0.18	
2002		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤20 mm.			0.18– 0.40	
2003		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction.			0.40+	
2004	2005, 2006	Pit	Sub-circular pit with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.98 m. Width: 0.87 m. Depth: 0.12 m.				
2005	2004	Heat affected deposit	Red to reddish brown scorched clay with black charcoal flecking.				
2006	2004	Deliberate backfill	Mottled grey and brown with black charcoal flecks silty clay with very sparse burnt stones.				

Trench No 21		Length 29.90 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
2101		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (2102). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by hair like rooting and worm activity.	0.00–0.20	
2102		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm.	0.20–0.32	
2103		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.32+	



Trench No 22		Length 29.60 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
2201		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (2202). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by hair like rooting and worm activity.	0.00– 012	
2202		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm.	0.12–0.23	
2203		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.23+	

Trench No 23		Length 29.70 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
2301		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and a diffuse horizon with (2302). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 20 mm. Bioturbation by hair like rooting and worm activity.	0.00– 0.19	
2302		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse fine gravel.	0.19– 0.33	
2303		Natural	Mid greyish yellow sandy clay with a moderate compaction. Sparse sub-rounded stones, ≤ 50 mm.	0.33+	

Trench No 24		Length 29.80 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.33 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
2401		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and a diffuse horizon with (2402). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 40 mm. Bioturbation by hair like rooting and worm activity.	0.00–0.19	
2402		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse fine gravel.	0.19–0.31	
2403		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with a moderate compaction. Sparse sub-rounded stones ≤ 50 mm.	0.31+	

Trench No 25		Length 30.50 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
2501		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (2502). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00– 0.21	
2502		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm. No finds.	0.21–0.33	



2503		Natural	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (3302). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.33+
2504	2505	Pit	Pit. Sub-Oval. W 0.45 m L 0.88 m.	0.33+
2505	2504	Fill	Secondary Fill. Mid grey sand. Moderate fine gravel.	0.33+
2506	2504	Animal bone	Believed to be animal burial; samples of bone and teeth recovered. Not fully excavated.	0.33+

Trench No 26		Length 25 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2601		Topsoil	Mid brown. Heavily rooted. Rare, rounded stones, 5–20 mm, poorly sorted. Loose.	0.00–0.20
2602		Subsoil	Sub soil. Mid brown, partly rooted. Common sub-angular and rounded stones, 5–20 mm.	0.20–0.30
2603		Natural	Dark orangey brown. Sandy clay loam. Rare, very light grey, sandy clay loam inclusions. Common sub-angular and rounded stones, some flint similar roundness, poorly sorted. 5–30 mm.	0.30+
2604	2605	Land drain	Linear land drain aligned SW–NE with steep, stepped sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.98 m. Depth: 0.93 m.	
2605	2604	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown with orangey brown mottling silty loam with sandy clay loam inclusions with flint and stone, sub-angular and rounded. 5–20 mm, poorly sorted.	
2606		Number not used	Light greyish brown sandy loam with medium sand 0.2–0.6 mm.	
2607	2608	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned North...South with steep, stepped sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.40 m.	
2608	2607	Fill	Mid grey-brown loamy sand with very rare cobbles.	

Trench No 27		Length 32.40 m	Width 2.15 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Rare sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–30 mm in diameter. Diffuse horizon with natural. Plant cover on surface with rooting throughout layer.	0.00–0.15
2702		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Rare sub-angular flint inclusions, 5–10 mm in diameter also manganese present. Some rooting present. Clear horizon with natural.	0.15–0.28
2703		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Rare sub-angular flint 5–20 mm in diameter.	0.28+



2704	2705	Natural feature	Sub-Oval anomaly. Cut through middle by land drain running N-S. Post-Ex: Partially exposed feature, surveyed as archaeology, uncertain as to exact nature. Quadrant excavated but not recorded.	0.28–0.5
2705	2704	Secondary fill of Natural Feature Redeposited natural	Mid grey with yellow patches. Rare very fine and fine gravel, 1–10 mm, poorly sorted. No finds.	0.38–0.5
2706	2704	Secondary fill of Feature	Black silty clay. Rare fine gravel 5–10 mm. No finds.	0.28–0.38

Trench No 28		Length 29.10 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
2801		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay with a firm compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Moderate sub-rounded stones 10% ≤ 50 mm. In section it is not possible to see if there was any subsoil likely, because the combination of the weather conditions and heavy site machinery traffic possibly had heavily disturbed the upper layers of the stratigraphy.	0.0–0.36	
2802		Natural	Mid reddish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by rooting activity.	0.36+	

Trench No 29		Length 28 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
2901		Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with a firm compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sap Sparse sub-rounded stones 5% ≤ 30 mm. In section it is not possible to see if there was any subsoil likely, because the combination of the weather conditions and heavy site machinery traffic possibly had heavily disturbed the upper layers of the stratigraphy.	0.0–0.27	
2902		Natural	Mid reddish yellow sandy clay with o patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by rooting activity.	0.27+	

Trench No 30		Length 28.80 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
3001		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (3002). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 30 mm. Sparse hairy like rooting. Heavily disturbed by heavy machinery.	0.00–0.08	



3002		Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm.	0.08–0.19
3003		Natural	Mid reddish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction.	0.19+

Trench No 31		Length 27.90 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3101		Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and very diffuse horizon with (3102). Moderate sub-rounded stones 15% ≤40 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00–0.10
3102		Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Moderate sub-rounded stones 20% ≤40 mm. No finds.	0.10–0.34
3103		Natural	Mid greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels, more concentrated at the North of the trench. Moderate compaction.	0.34+
3104	3105	Tree Throw	Irregular tree throw aligned NE–SW with irregular sides and an irregular undulating base. Length: 0.76 m. Width: 1.08 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
3105	3104	Secondary fill	Light brown sandy loam with round and sub-angular stone and flint, 5–50 mm, common, poorly sorted	

Trench No 32		Length 28.60 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3201		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 5% ≤40 mm. No finds. Disturbed on the surface because the area was a crossing point for heavy machinery.	0.00– 0.22
3202		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.22+

Trench No 33		Length 30.40 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3301		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (3302). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00–0.20
3302		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm. No finds.	0.20– 0.31



3303		Natural	Light reddish yellow sandy clay with occasional small patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.31+
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Trench No 34		Length 29.50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3401		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (3402). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00– 0.14
3402		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm. No finds.	0.14–0.28
3403		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels, at the WSW end of the trench. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.28+

Trench No 35		Length 16.10 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3501		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (3502). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00– 0.18
3502		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. No finds.	0.18– 0.24
3503		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.24+

Trench No 36		Length 27.70 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3601		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (3602). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00–0.18
3602		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm. No finds.	0.18–0.29
3603		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction.	0.29+



3604	3605	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, stepped sides and a concave base. Length: >0.45 m. Width: 1.88 m. Depth: 0.28 m.	0.30–0.58
3605	3604	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with rare sub-rounded stones 1% ≤ 20 mm.	0.30–0.58

Trench No 37		Length 27 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3701		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (3702). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 30 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00–0.17
3702		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with a firm compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones ≤ 40 mm.	0.17–0.48
3703		Natural	The first 7.50 m from the NE end of the trench towards the SW there was a light greyish yellow sandy clay with moderate compaction. From there and until the SW end of the trench, the geology became a mid-reddish brown sandy clay with abundant mid brown sandy clay gravel patches. The SW of the trench was also heavily truncated by several land drains.	0.48+

Trench No 38		Length 30.20 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3801		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (3802). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 30 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00–0.15
3802		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 40 mm. No finds.	0.15–0.28
3803		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.28+

Trench No 39		Length 27.80 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3901		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (3902). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 30 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00–0.20
3902		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤ 30 mm. No finds.	0.20–0.30



3903		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.30+
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Trench No 40		Length 28 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4001		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and very diffuse horizon with (4002). Sparse sub-rounded stones 5% ≤40 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00–0.20
4002		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm. No finds.	0.20–0.30
4003		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction.	0.30+
4004	4005, 4006	Pit	Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.84 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	0.30–0.36
4005	4004	Burnt deposit	Black charcoal.	0.30–0.36
4006	4004	Secondary Fill	Mid grey sand with abundant fine flint inclusions, with occasional cobbles, including burnt flint	0.30–0.34

Trench No 41		Length 29.30 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4101		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and clear horizon with (4102). Sparse sub-rounded stones 5% ≤20 mm. Disturbed by the grass rooting. No finds.	0.00–0.15
4102		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm. No finds.	0.15–0.28
4103		Natural	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.28+

Trench No 42		Length 28.80 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.29 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4201		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with a loose compaction and diffuse horizon with (4202). Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤30 mm. Hairy like rooting disturbance. Also heavily disturbed by site is heavy machinery traffic.	0.00–0.10
4202		Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with a moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40 mm.	0.10–0.24



4203		Natural	Mid reddish yellow sandy clay with o patches of sand and gravels. Moderate compaction. Truncated by a land drain and rooting activity.	0.24+
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Trench No 43		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4301		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey. Loamy sand. Compaction loose. Boundary diffuse. Components: Natural limestone lenses: $\leq 5\%$ sparse, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: $\leq 3\%$ sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation very common $\leq 30\%$, well sorted.	0.00–0.16
4302		Subsoil	Mid orangish grey. Sandy loam. Compaction: Moderate. Boundary: between topsoil diffuse, between natural clear. Components: Sand $\sim 30\%$. Loam $\sim 70\%$. Manganese: $< 3\%$ sparse, poorly sorted. Natural limestone lenses: $\leq 3\%$ sparse, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: $\leq 15\%$ sparse, moderately well sorted. Natural sub-angular flint: ≤ 60 mm, $\leq 1\%$ occasional, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation: $\leq 5\%$ sparse, poorly sorted.	0.16–0.34
4303		Natural	Mid yellow + light grey patches. Silty clay. Compact. Boundary clear. Components: Natural limestone lenses: $\leq 10\%$ moderate, moderately well sorted. sub-angular and sub-rounded natural flint: ≤ 80 mm, $\leq 10\%$ moderate, poorly sorted. Manganese: $\leq 1\%$ rare, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: $\leq 3\%$ sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting: $\leq 3\%$ sparse poorly sorted.	0.34+

Trench No 44		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Loam clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Loam $\sim 30\%$. Clay $\sim 70\%$. Rounded natural flint: ≤ 40 mm, $\leq 3\%$ sparse, poorly sorted. sub-angular natural flint: ≤ 80 mm, $\leq 3\%$, rare, poorly sorted. Manganese: $\leq 3\%$ sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation: $\sim 15\%$ moderate, moderately well sorted.	0.00–0.13



4402		Subsoil	Mid orangish grey. Sandy loam. Compaction: Moderate. Boundary: between topsoil diffuse, between natural clear. Components: Sand ~30%. Loam~70. Natural sub-angular flint: ≤60 mm, ≤1% occasional, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: ≤15% sparse, moderately well sorted. Manganese: <3% sparse, poorly sorted. Natural limestone lenses: ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted.	0.13–0.30
4403		Natural	Light yellowish orange. Clay. Compact. Boundary clear. Components: Rounded natural flint: ≤40 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Subangular natural flint: ≤80 mm, 3% sparse, poorly sorted. Angular natural flint: ≤60 mm, ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: ~5% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting occasionally and poorly sorted.	0.30+

Trench No 45		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Loam clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Loam ~30%. Clay ~70%. Rounded natural flint: ≤50 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. sub-angular natural flint: ≤80 mm, ≤3%, rare, poorly sorted. Manganese: ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Pottery, CBM, glass, (modern): <1%, very rare, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation: ~15% moderate, moderately well sorted.	0.00–0.14
4502		Subsoil	Mid orangish grey. Sandy loam. Compaction: Moderate. Boundary: somewhat diffuse. Components: Sand ~30%. Loam~70. Natural sub-angular flint: ≤80 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: <1% rare, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted.	0.14–0.32
4503		Natural	Light yellowish orange. Clay. Compact. Boundary clear. Components: Rounded natural flint: ≤40 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. sub-angular natural flint: ≤80 mm, 3% sparse, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting occasionally and poorly sorted.	0.32+
4504	4505	Ditch	Irregular ditch aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.85 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	



4505	4504	Secondary fill	Light yellowish grey sandy silt loam with sand ~70%. silt ~20%. loam ~10%. sub-angular natural flint: ≤70 mm, <3% sparse, poorly sorted. natural rounded flint: ≤40 mm, <1% rare, poorly sorted. manganese: <1% occasionally, poorly sorted. natural stone lenses: ≤1%, rare, poorly sorted.	
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Trench No 46		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4601		Topsoil	Silty clay. mid greyish brown. soft loose compaction. heavy bioturbation by rooting. sparse sub-rounded flint stones (10–50 mm). lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.25
4602		Subsoil	Silty clay. dark orangey brown. hard compaction. sparse sub-rounded flint (10–30 mm). moderate bioturbation by rooting. lower boundary clear.	0.25–0.32
4603		Natural	Clay with gravel patches. mid orangey brown mottled with blue grey. Hard compaction. Sparse manganese flecks / patches. sparse iron panning. Low bioturbation by rooting.	0.32+

Trench No 47		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. heavy bioturbation by rooting. soft loose compaction. lower boundary clear. sparse sub-rounded flint (10–40 mm).	0.00–0.23
4702		Natural	Gravel mottled with clay patches. mid orangey brown, moderate compaction. Common sub-rounded flint stones (10–60 mm), moderate bioturbation by rooting.	0.23+

Trench No 48		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt, 3% fine to medium gravel sized sub-rounded flint.	0.00–0.20
4802		Subsoil	Pale slightly reddish-brown clay silt, 10% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-rounded flint	0.20–0.32
4803		Natural	Mottled mid orange and light bluish grey silty clay, 1% fine gravel sized sub-rounded flint.	0.32+
4804	4805, 4806, 4807	Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.09 m. Width: >0.96 m. Depth: 0.84 m.	
4805	4804	Secondary fill	Dark grey silty clay with 1% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-angular flint.	
4806	4804	Secondary fill	Mid bluish grey with occasional mid orange mottling silty clay with 1% fine gravel sized sub-angular flint.	



4807	4804	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown clay silt with 3% fine to medium gravel sized sub-rounded flint.	
4808	4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4833	Pit	Incomplete pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 2.64 m. Width: >2.00 m. Depth: 1.00 m.	
4809	4810, 4811	Pit	Incomplete pit with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.08 m. Width: 0.51 m. Depth: 0.96 m.	
4810	4809	Primary fill	Light yellowish grey silty clay with silt ~30%. clay ~70%. rounded natural flint: ≤30 mm, ≤1% rare, poorly sorted. rooting and bioturbation: <1% rare, poorly sorted	
4811	4809	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty loam clay with silt ~30%. loam ~30%. clay ~40%. angular natural flint: ≤60 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. sub-rounded natural flint: ≤80 mm, ≤1% occasional, poorly sorted. rooting and bioturbation: ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted.	
4812	4813	Pit	Sub-oval pit with moderate, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.60 m. Width: 1.32 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	
4813	4812	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with silt ~30%. clay ~70%. Sub-rounded natural flint: ≤40 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Sub-angular natural flint: ≤80 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: <1% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted.	
4814	4829, 4830, 4831, 4832	Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 2.38 m. Width: >1.23 m. Depth: 1.25 m.	
4815	4808	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small flint fragments <10 mm.	
4816	4808	Deliberate backfill	Mottled mid-orangish brown and grey clay with occasional small to medium size flint fragments 5–20 mm.	
4817	4808	Deliberate backfill	Mid-grey silty clay with occasional small to medium size flint fragments 5–25mm.	
4818	4808	Deliberate backfill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium size flint fragments 5–25 mm.	
4819	4808	Deliberate backfill	Mottled mid-orange and grey clay with occasional small flint fragments <15mm.	
4820	4808	Deliberate backfill	Mottled mid-greenish grey and mid-orange silty clay with occasional small flint fragments <15mm.	
4821	4822, 4823, 4824, 4825, 4826, 4827	Pit	Incomplete pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 2.64 m. Width: >2.00 m. Depth: 0.74 m.	



4822	4821	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey silty clay with common small to medium size flint fragments 5–35mm.	
4823	4821	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey silty clay with common small flint fragments <15mm.	
4824	4821	Deliberate backfill	Mottled mid-orange and mid grey clay with occasional small to medium size flint fragments 5–30 mm.	
4825	4821	Deliberate backfill	Mid-grey silty clay with occasional small flint fragments <10 mm.	
4826	4821	Deliberate backfill	Mid-grey silty clay with occasional small flint fragments <10 mm.	
4827	4821	Deliberate dump	Mottled mid-greenish grey and mid-orange silty clay with occasional small flint fragments <15mm.	
4828		Pit	Group number for a large, undated pit. Potentially a cess pit, judging by the presence of greenish organic material in its fill. 4808 and 4821	
4829	4814	Deliberate backfill	Mid orange (see description) sand silt clay with 3% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-angular flint.	
4830	4814	Deliberate backfill	Mottled greenish grey and mid orange silty clay with 3% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-angular flint.	
4831	4814	Deliberate backfill	Mid-orangish brown clay.	
4832	4814	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish brown clay silty with 10% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-rounded flint.	
4833	4808	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey silty clay with common small to medium size flint fragments 5–35mm.	

Trench No 49		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Soft loose compaction. Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.28
4902		Natural	Clay mottled with common gravel patches. Hard compaction. Moderate sub-rounded flint stones (10–60 mm), moderate bioturbation by rooting.	0.28+

Trench No 50		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Heavy bioturbation by rooting, soft loose compaction. Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.26
5002		Natural	Clay mottled with common gravel patches. Hard compaction. Moderate sub-rounded flint stones (10–60 mm), moderate bioturbation by rooting.	0.26+



Trench No 51		Length 30 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
5101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay, heavy bioturbation by rooting and soft loose compaction. Lower boundary clear.		0.00–0.28
5102		Natural	Clay mottled with common gravel patches. Hard compaction. Moderate sub-rounded flint stones (10–60 mm), moderate bioturbation by rooting.		0.28+

Trench No 52		Length 30 m		Width 1.50 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
5201		Topsoil	Quite shallow. Friable pale grey-brown clay silt, bioturbated by roots of well-established meadow pasture. No visible inclusions.		0.00–0.10
5202		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown gritty clay silt. Clear horizon with topsoil, diffuse horizon with natural, probably due to extensive waterlogging. Sparse sub-angular grit and small gravel ≤ 0.03 mm. Sparse FE staining.		0.10–0.25
5203		Natural	Mid orange-brown clay with extensive patches of mid greenish-brown sub-angular gravel-bearing clay. Frequent manganese flecking and concretions due to extensive and regular (seasonal) waterlogging.		0.25+

Trench No 53		Length 30 m		Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
5301		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey. Loamy sand. Compaction moderate. Boundary diffuse. Components: Loam ~70%, Sand ~30%. sub-angular natural flint: ≤ 60 mm, <1% rare and poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation common occurred.		0.00–0.13
5302		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Manganese concentration $\leq 5\%$ sparse. Iron oxides.		0.13–0.31
5303		Natural	Light greyish yellow+ some orange hue sandy clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components:		0.31+
5304	5305	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, stepped sides and a convex base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.09 m. Depth: 0.45 m.		
5305	5304	Secondary fill	Mid-dark brown silty clay		



Trench No 54		Length 30 m		Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
5401		Topsoil	Friable, mid-grey loam with rooting.		0.00–0.15
5402		Subsoil	Very firm / compact, mid-grey silty clay with occasional small stones and manganese.		0.15–0.23
5403		Natural	Friable, mid-orange mottled with mid-greenish grey clay with occasional small stones and manganese.		0.23+
5404	5405	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned W–E with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.43 m. Depth: 0.09 m.		
5405	5404	Secondary fill	Mid-grey silty clay with occasional small flint fragments <10 mm		

Trench No 55		Length 30 m		Width 1.50 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
5501		Topsoil	Quite shallow. Friable pale grey-brown clay silt, bioturbated by roots of well-established meadow pasture. No visible inclusions.		0.00–0.15
5502		Subsoil	Pale brown clay silt, quite compact, clear horizons with topsoil and with underlying natural. Occasional manganese flecking throughout indicating waterlogging held by underlying natural clay. No visible inclusions.		0.15–0.35
5503		Natural	Mid to light orange-brown clay with pale grey mottling. Very sparse outcrops of sub-angular gravel. Very sparse and sporadic pale leached patches.		0.35+

Trench No 56		Length 30 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
5601		Topsoil	Friable, mid-grey loam with rooting.		0.00–0.11
5602		Subsoil	Friable, mid-brownish grey silty clay with common small stone inclusions.		0.11–0.29
5603		Natural	Firm, mid-orangish brown mottled with mid-greenish grey clay with common small stone and manganese inclusions.		0.29+

Trench No 57		Length 30 m		Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
5701		Topsoil	Quite shallow, friable, rooted, pale to mid greyish brown clay silt. Under well-established pasture.		0.00–0.10



5702		Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt, quite compact, clear horizons with topsoil and with underlying natural. Occasional manganese flecking throughout indicating waterlogging held by underlying natural clay. Sparse sub-angular gravel inclusions $\leq 0.1\text{m}$ (but mostly much finer, $\leq 0.03\text{m}$).	0.10–0.25
5703		Natural	Mid greenish-brown clay with frequent outcrops of fine, well-sorted sub-angular gravel $\leq 0.03\text{m}$.	0.25+
5704	5705	Pit	Incomplete pit with vertical, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 0.56 m. Width: $>0.25\text{ m}$. Depth: 0.11 m.	
5705	5704	Deliberate dump	Very dark grey to black silty clay	

Trench No 58		Length 30 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5801		Topsoil	Quite shallow. Friable pale grey-brown clay silt, bioturbated by roots of well-established meadow pasture. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.15
5802		Subsoil	Pale brown clay silt, very compact, clear horizons with topsoil and with underlying natural. Occasional manganese flecking throughout indicating waterlogging held by underlying natural clay. Very sparse. sub-angular gravel $\leq 0.05\text{m}$.	0.15–0.35
5803		Natural	Mid orange-brown clay with very sparse mid grey mottling. Very sparse outcrops of sub-angular gravel. Sparse manganese flecking with sporadic concentrations. Very sparse and sporadic pale leached patches.	0.35+

Trench No 59		Length 30 m	Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty loam clay. Compact. Boundary diffuse. Components: Loam ~30%. Silt ~50%, Clay ~20%. Sub-angular natural flint $\leq 50\text{ mm}$, $\leq 1\%$ rare, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation very common.	0.00–0.14
5902		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown with visible orangish and blackish flecking. Silty loam clay. Very compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Silt ~30%. Clay ~30%. Loam ~40%. Iron oxides: $\leq 3\%$ sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: $<1\%$ rare, poorly sorted. Bioturbation and rooting sparse $\leq 5\%$, poorly sorted.	0.14–0.28



5903		Natural	Light greyish orange + some green hued gravelly clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Fine to coarse gravel ~30%, moderately well sorted. Manganese<1% occasional. Iron oxides: 1% occasional. Mottled layer.	0.28+
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Trench No 60		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6001		Topsoil	Silty clay. Mid greyish brown. Soft loose compaction. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Sparse sub-rounded flint (5–30 mm). Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.22
6002		Natural	Clay mottled with sparse gravel and sandy clay patches. Mid orangey brown. Hard compaction. Low bioturbation by rooting. Sparse sub- rounded flint (5–30 mm).	0.22+

Trench No 61		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6101		Topsoil	Silty clay. Mid greyish brown. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Lower boundary clear. Sparse sub-rounded flint (5–50 mm). Sparse manganese flecks.	0.00–0.27
6102		Natural	Clay mottled with gravel patches. mid orangey brown. Hard compaction. Low bioturbation by rooting, sparse manganese flecks, sparse sub-rounded flint (10–40 mm).	0.27+
6103	6104	Pit	Oval pit with moderate, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 3.00 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.40 m.	0.27–0.70
6104	6103	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare manganese flecks, sparse iron panning, sparse sub-angular flint stones, (5–30 mm).	0.27–0.70

Trench No 62		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6201		Topsoil	Silty clay. Mid greyish brown. Soft loose compaction. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.25
6202		Natural	Clay mottled with gravel and sandy patches. Mid orangey brown. Firm compaction. Sparse manganese flecks.	0.25+
6203	6204, 6205	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE–NW with moderate, concave sides and a u- shaped base. Length: >5.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.28 m.	
6204	6203	Secondary fill	Light blue grey clay with rare calcareous flecks.	
6205	6203	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown clay with sparse calcareous flecks.	



Trench No 63		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6301		Topsoil	Silty clay. Mid greyish brown. Soft loose compaction, heavily bioturbated by rooting. Moderate sub-rounded flint (10–50 mm). Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.24
6302		Subsoil	Silty Clay. Mid orangey brown. Hard compaction. Lower boundary clear. Sparse sub-rounded flint.	0.24–0.36
6303		Natural	Clay with gravel patches. Mottled mid orange and light grey clay. Hard compaction.	0.36+
6304	6305	Natural feature	Linear natural feature aligned NW–SE with irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.38 m. Width: 1.15 m. Depth: 0.37 m.	
6305	6304	Natural deposit	Mid grey silty clay with 15% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-rounded flint, abundant iron panning inclusions of fine to medium gravel size.	

Trench No 64		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6401		Topsoil	Friable, mid-brownish grey clayey silt with rooting.	0.00–0.23
6402		Natural	Firm, mid-orangish brown clay mottled with light grey silty clay.	0.23+
6403	6404	Ditch terminal	Linear ditch terminal aligned NE–SW with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.30 m. Width: 0.75 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	
6404	6403	Secondary fill	Light grey clayey silt with occasional small (<10 mm stones).	

Trench No 65		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6501		Topsoil	Silty clay. Mid greyish brown. Soft loose compaction. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Sparse sub-rounded flint (10–50 mm). Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.26
6502		Natural	Clay mottled with gravel patches. Mid orangey brown. Gravel patches sparse within trench. Hard compaction. Low bioturbation by rooting. sparse flint (10–50 mm).	0.26+

Trench No 66		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6601		Topsoil	Silty clay. Mid greyish brown. Soft loose compaction. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Sparse sub-rounded flint stones (10–50 mm). Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.29



6602		Natural	Clay with gravel patches. Mid orangey brown. Hard compaction. sparse manganese flecks. Low bioturbation by rooting.	0.29 +
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Trench No 67		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6701		Topsoil	Silty clay. Mid greyish brown. Soft loose compaction. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Sparse sub-rounded flint stones (10–50 mm). Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.24
6702		Natural	Clay with gravel patches. Mid orangey brown. Hard compaction. sparse manganese flecks. Low bioturbation by rooting.	0.24+

Trench No 68		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6801		Topsoil	Silty clay. mid greyish brown. Soft loose compaction. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Common sub-rounded flint stones (10–50 mm). Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.26
6802		Natural	Clay with mottled gravel patches. Mid orangey brown mottled with blue grey. Hard compaction. rare manganese flecks. Low bioturbation by rooting.	0.26+

Trench No 69		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6901		Topsoil	Silty clay. Mid greyish brown. Soft loose compaction. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Common sub-rounded flint stones (10–50 mm). Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.28
6902		Natural	Clay with gravel patches. Mid orange mottled with blue grey. Hard compaction. Sparse manganese flecks / patches.	0.28+

Trench No 70		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7001		Topsoil	Silty clay. Mid greyish brown. Soft loose compaction. Heavy bioturbation by rooting. Common sub-rounded flint stones (10–50 mm). Lower boundary clear.	0.00–0.22
7002		Natural	Clay mottled with gravel patches. Mid orangey brown mottled with blue grey. Hard compaction. Sparse manganese flecks / patches. Low bioturbation by rooting.	0.22+



Trench No 71		Length 25 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.33 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
7101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt with mid brownish red mottling, 3% fine to medium gravel sized sub-rounded flint.		0.00–0.26
7102		Natural	Mid orange silty clay with light bluish grey mottling, 1% fine to medium gravel sized sub-rounded flint.		0.26+
7103	7104	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >2.08 m. Width: 0.94 m. Depth: 0.42 m.		
7104	7103	Secondary fill	Light bluish grey with mid orange mottling silty clay with 1% fine to medium gravel sized sub-rounded flint.		
7105	7106	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with irregular, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: 1.60 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.43 m.		
7106	7105	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with silt ~ 40%. clay ~60. rounded natural flint: ≤50 mm, poorly sorted. sub-angular natural flint: ≤60 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. manganese: ≤1% rare, poorly sorted. iron oxides: <1% very rare, poorly sorted.		

Trench No 73		Length 30 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
7301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Loose compaction. Boundary diffuse. Components: Sand ~30%. Silt ~70%. sub-angular natural flint ≤50 mm, ≤1% rare, poorly sorted. Manganese: <1% very rare. Rooting and bioturbation very common.		0.00–0.17
7302		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt loam. Moderate. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Sand ~20%. Silt ~50%. Loam ~30%. Manganese: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. sub-angular natural flint: ≤60 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Bioturbation and rooting sparse ≤5%, poorly sorted.		0.17–0.35
7303		Natural	Light greyish yellow + orangish hue. Clay. Boundary clear. Compact. Components: sub-angular natural flint ≤50 mm, ≤1% occasionally, poorly sorted. Manganese: ≤1% occasionally. Iron oxides: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation rare. Some places occurred manganese and light greyish natural patches.		0.35+



Trench No 74		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Loose compaction. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Sand ~30%. Silt ~70%. sub-angular natural flint ≤80 mm, also rounded natural flint: ≤50 mm, ≤2% rare, poorly sorted. Manganese: <1% occasionally. Lime-chalk concentration occasionally. Rooting and bioturbation very common.	0.00–0.14
7402		Made ground	Light white. Lime-chalk concentration. Compact and dry layer. Boundary clear. Modern deposit.	0.14–0.23
7403		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty loam clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Silt ~40%. Loam ~20%. Clay ~40%. sub-rounded ≤60 mm and sub-angular ≤30 mm natural flint: ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: 3% sparse, poorly sorted. Iron oxides: <5% sparse. Lime chalk concentration ≤1 occasionally. Rooting and bioturbation: ≤5 % sparse, poorly sorted.	0.23–0.38
7404		Natural	Mid orangish yellow. Loam Clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Loam ~30%. Clay ~70%. sub-rounded natural flint: ≤50 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Iron oxides and manganese: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Lime and/or chalk concentration and rooting occasionally occurred.	0.38+

Trench No 75		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Moderate compaction. Boundary diffuse. Components: sub-angular natural flint: ≤70 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Rounded natural flint: ≤40 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation very common.	0.00–0.20
7502		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown with orangish hue. Silty loam. Moderate compaction. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Silt ~60%. Loam ~40%. Iron oxides: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Bioturbation and rooting sparse ≤5%, poorly sorted.	0.20–0.30



7503		Natural	Mid greyish yellow. Clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: sub-angular natural flint ≤50 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: ≤1% occasionally. Iron oxides: ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation very rare.	0.30+
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Trench No 76		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt loam. Moderate compaction. Boundary diffuse. Components: Sand ~50%. Silt ~40%. Loam ~10%. sub-angular natural flint ≤5% sparse, ≤70 mm. Rounded natural flint: ≤50 mm, ≤3% sparse. Manganese: <1% occasionally. Rooting and bioturbation very common.	0.00–0.20
7602		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty loam clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Silt ~40%. Loam ~20%. Clay ~40%. sub-rounded natural flint: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. sub-angular natural flint: ≤30 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: 5% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation: ≤5 % sparse, poorly sorted.	0.20–0.30
7603		Natural	Light greyish yellow. Clay with gravel patches. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: sub-rounded natural flint: ≤50 mm, ≤15 % moderately, moderately well sorted. Iron oxides: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: ≤10% ≤moderate, moderately well sorted. Rooting occasionally.	0.30+

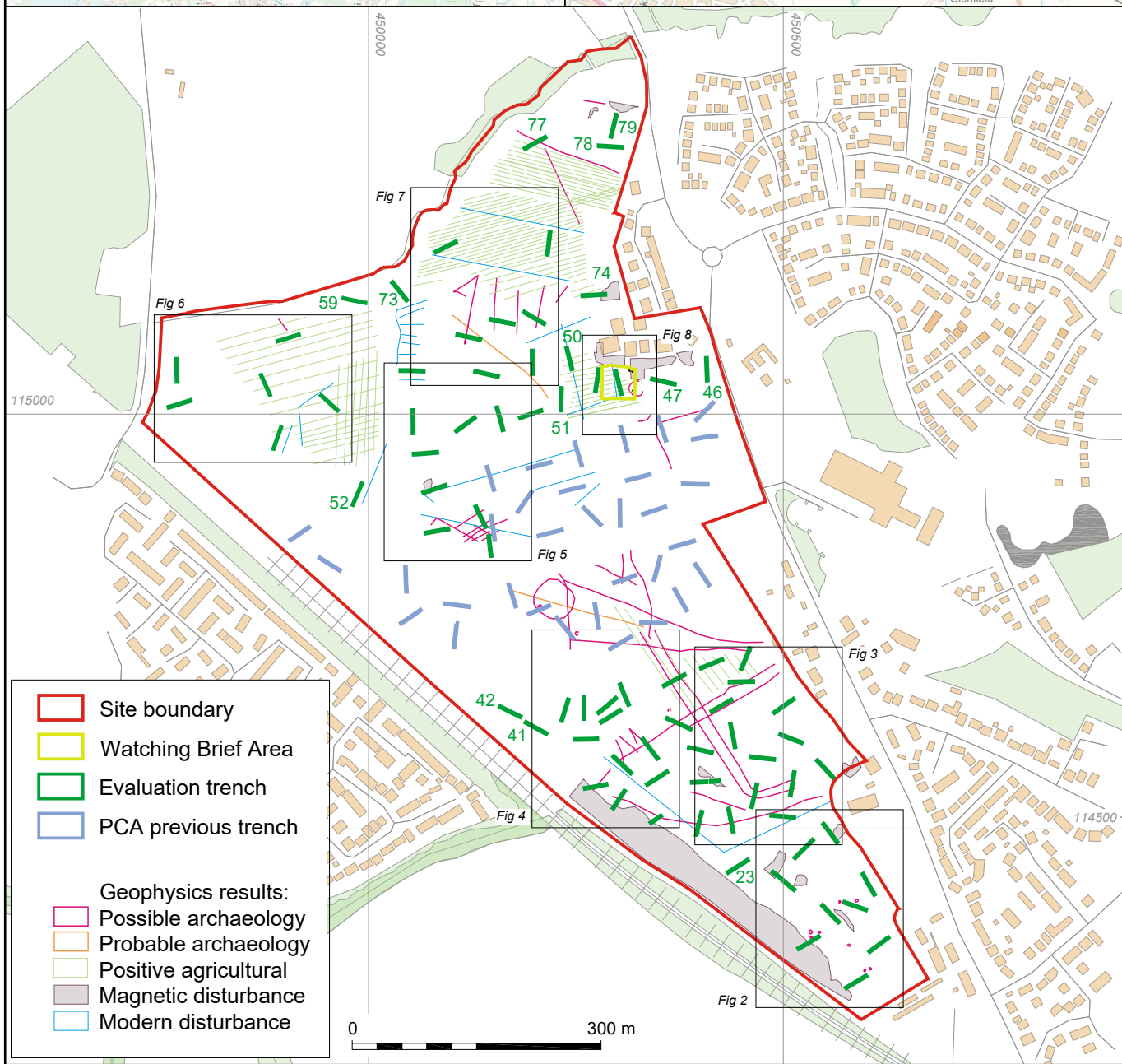
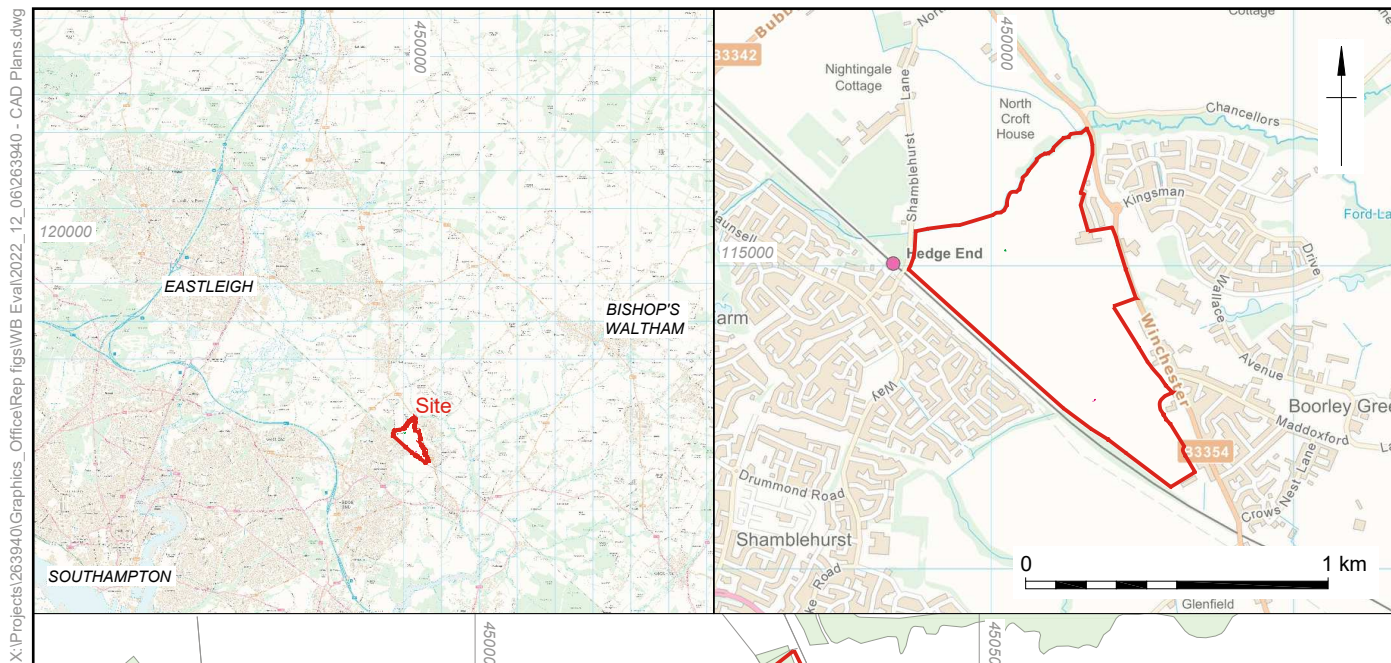
Trench No 77		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt, 1% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-rounded flint.	0.00–0.21
7702		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clay silt, 3% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-rounded flint.	0.21–0.34
7703		Natural	Mid yellowish orange silty clay, 1% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-rounded flint.	0.34+

Trench No 78		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Loose compaction. Boundary diffuse. Components: Sand ~30%. Silt ~70%. sub-angular natural flint ≤50 mm, ≤1% rare, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation very common.	0.00–0.12



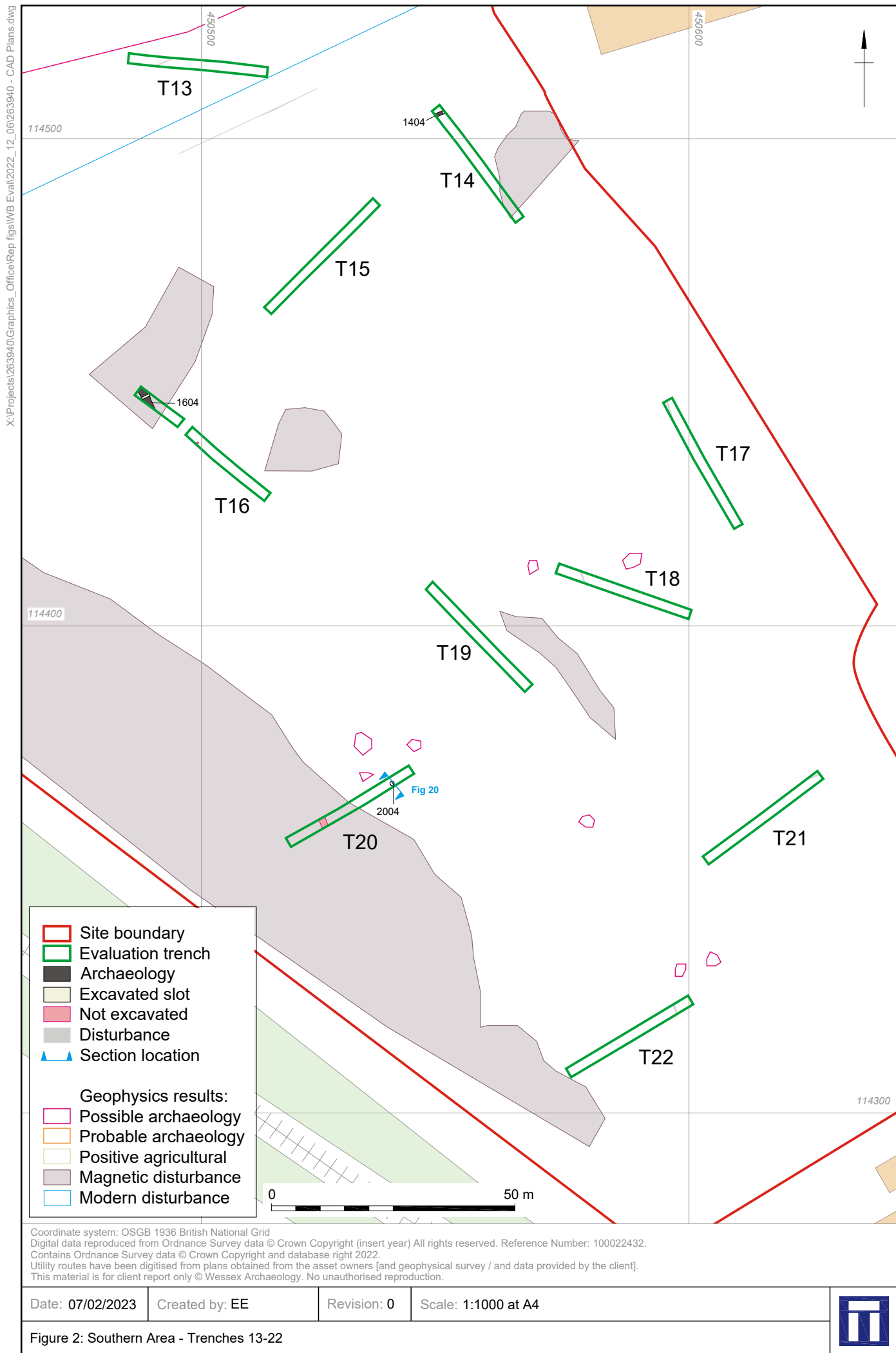
7802		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt loam. Moderate. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Sand ~20%. Silt ~40%. Loam ~40%. Iron oxides: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Bioturbation and rooting sparse ≤5%, poorly sorted.	0.12–0.28
7803		Natural	Light yellowish orange. Clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: sub-angular natural flint ≤50 mm, ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Manganese: ≤1% occasionally. Iron oxides: ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation rare.	0.28+

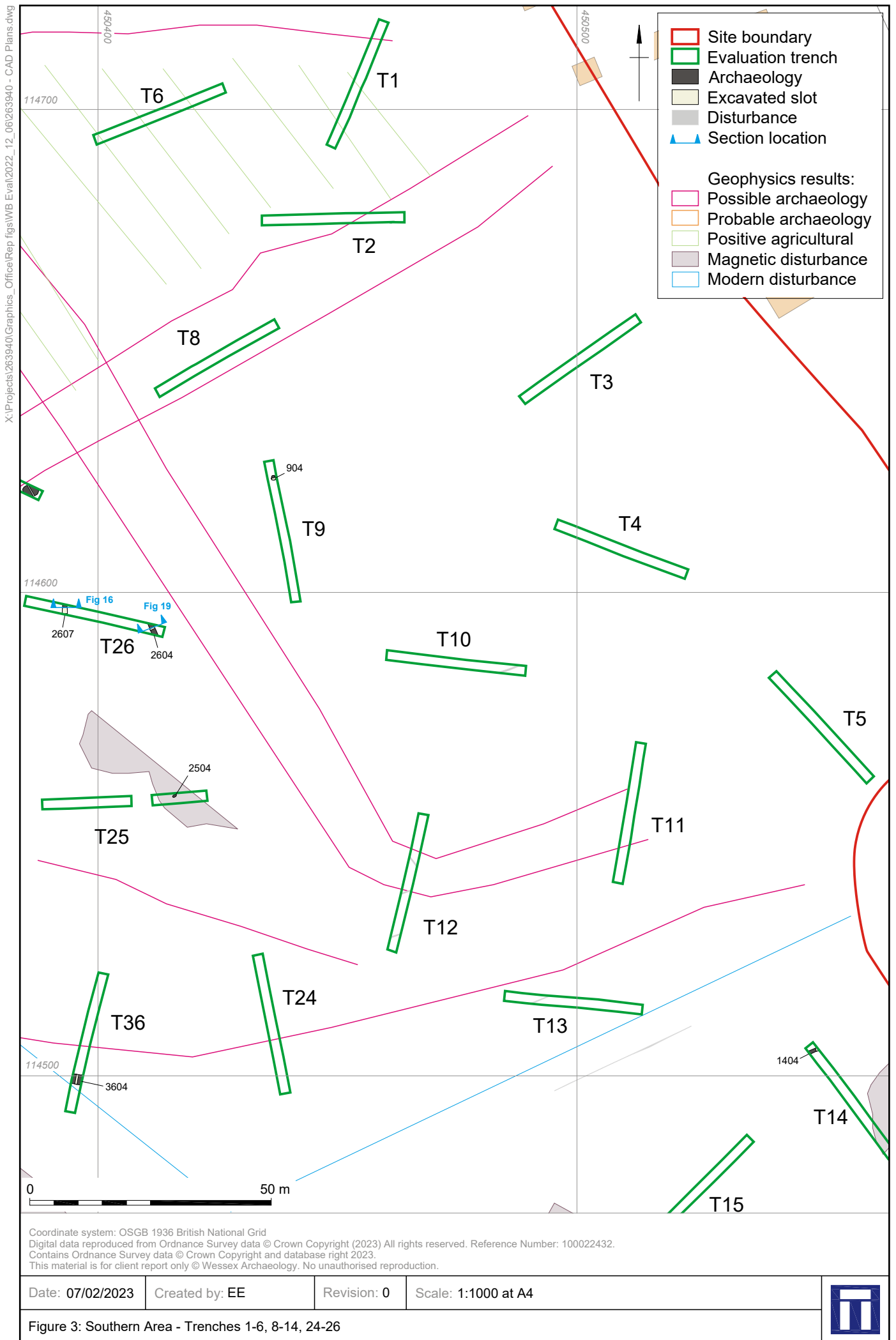
Trench No 79		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7901		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey. Sandy silt. Compaction loose. Boundary diffuse. Components: Sand ~40%. Silt ~60%. Lime chalk concentration especially North side <3%. sub-angular natural flint ≤70 mm and rounded natural flint ≤50 mm: ≤5% sparse, poorly sorted. Pottery (modern) and CBM: <1% occasional. Rooting and bioturbation very common.	0.00–0.10
7902		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silty loam. Moderately compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Components: Sand ~20%. Silt ~60%. Loam ~20%. Iron oxides: ≤5% sparse. Manganese ~10% moderate. sub-angular natural flint: ≤30 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Rooting and bioturbation ~5% sparse.	0.10–0.30
7903		Natural	Light greyish yellow + orange hue. Clay. Compact. Boundary somewhat diffuse. Iron oxides: ~5% sparse, moderately well sorted. Manganese: <1% occasionally. sub-angular. Natural flint: ≤70 mm, ≤3% sparse, poorly sorted. Lime/chalk concentration: ≤3% sparse. Rooting and bioturbation rare.	0.30+

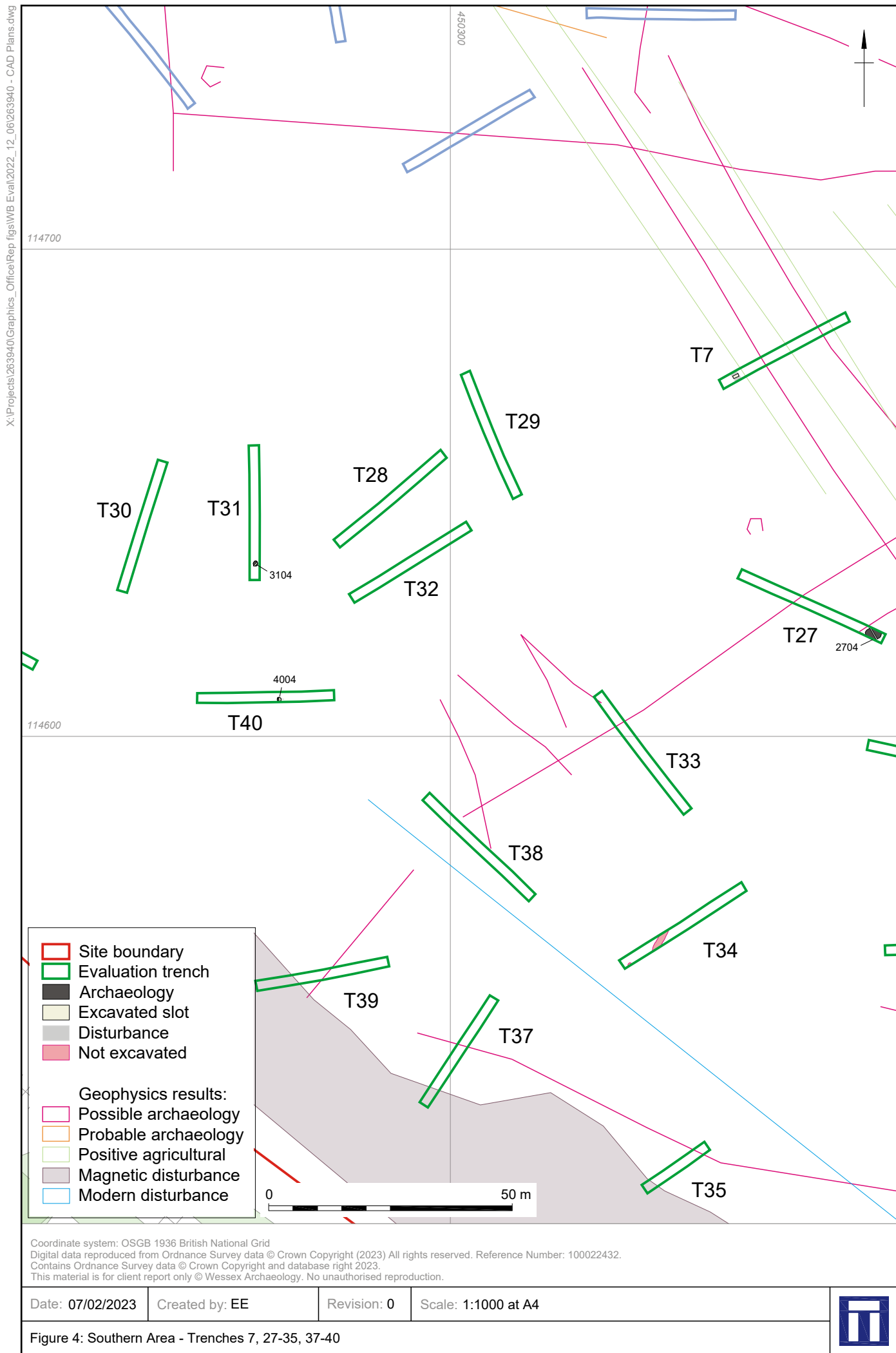


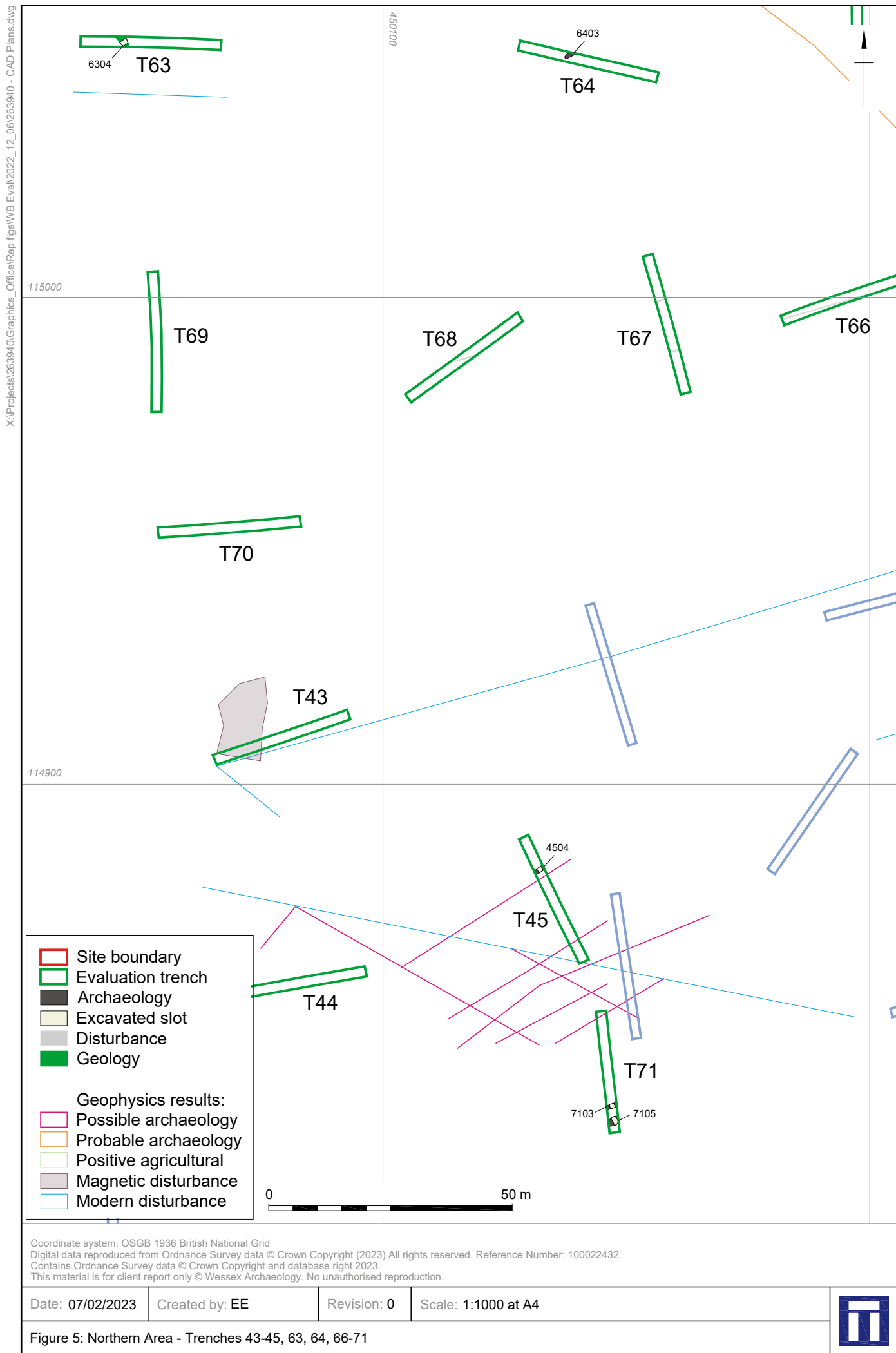
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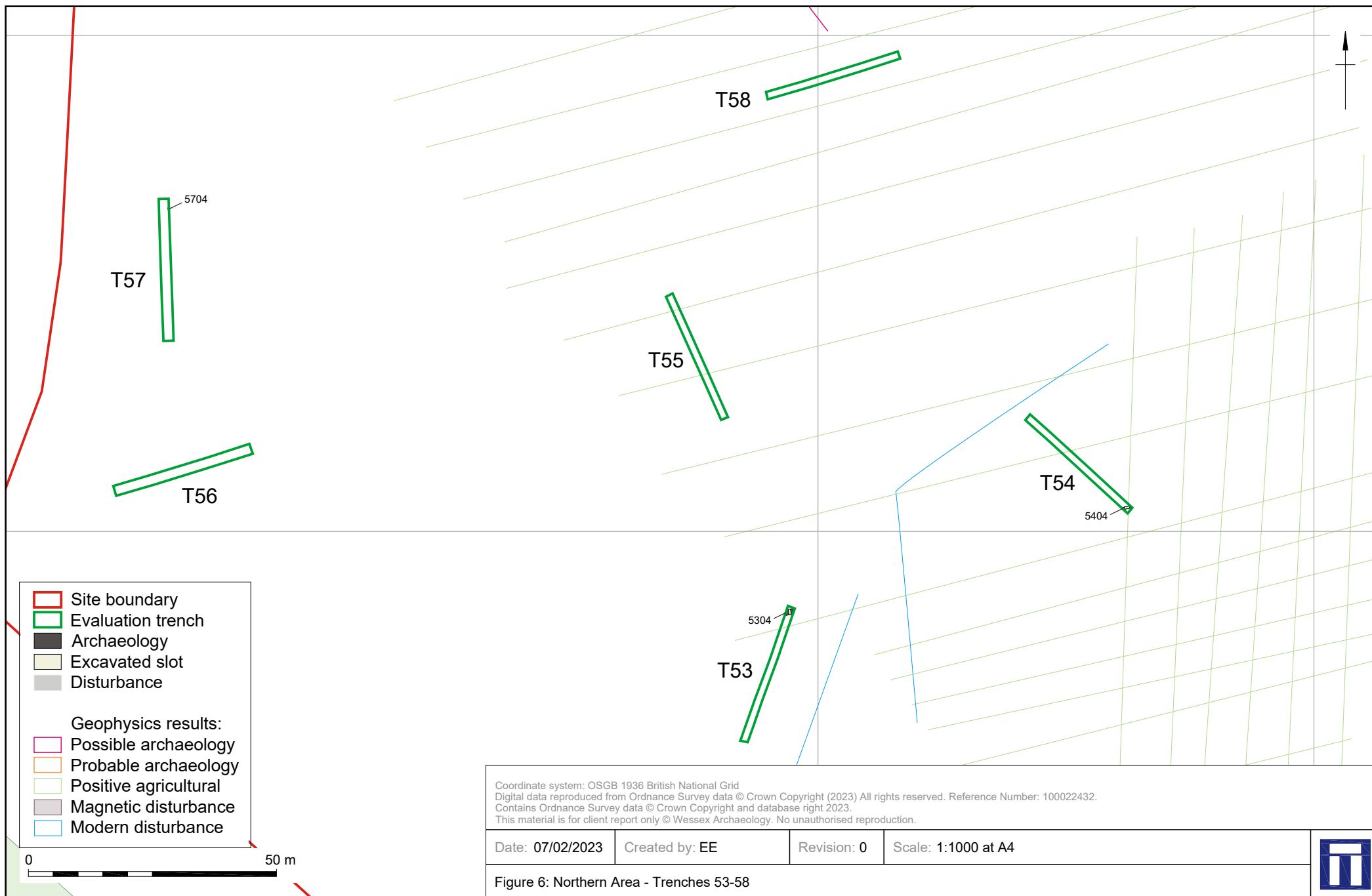
Date: 07/02/2023	Created by: EE	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:7500 (main graphic) at A4	
Figure 1: Site Location Plan				

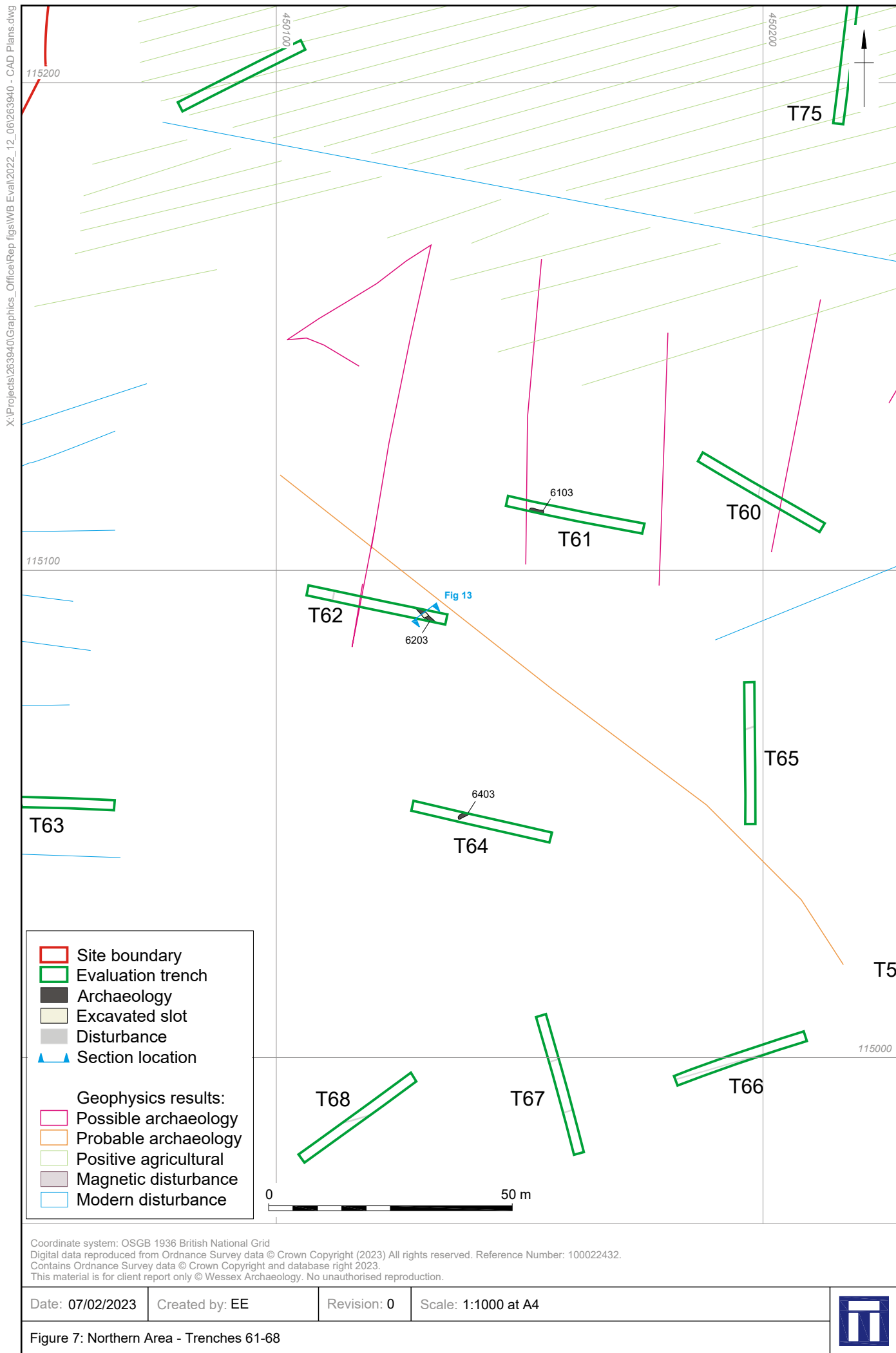


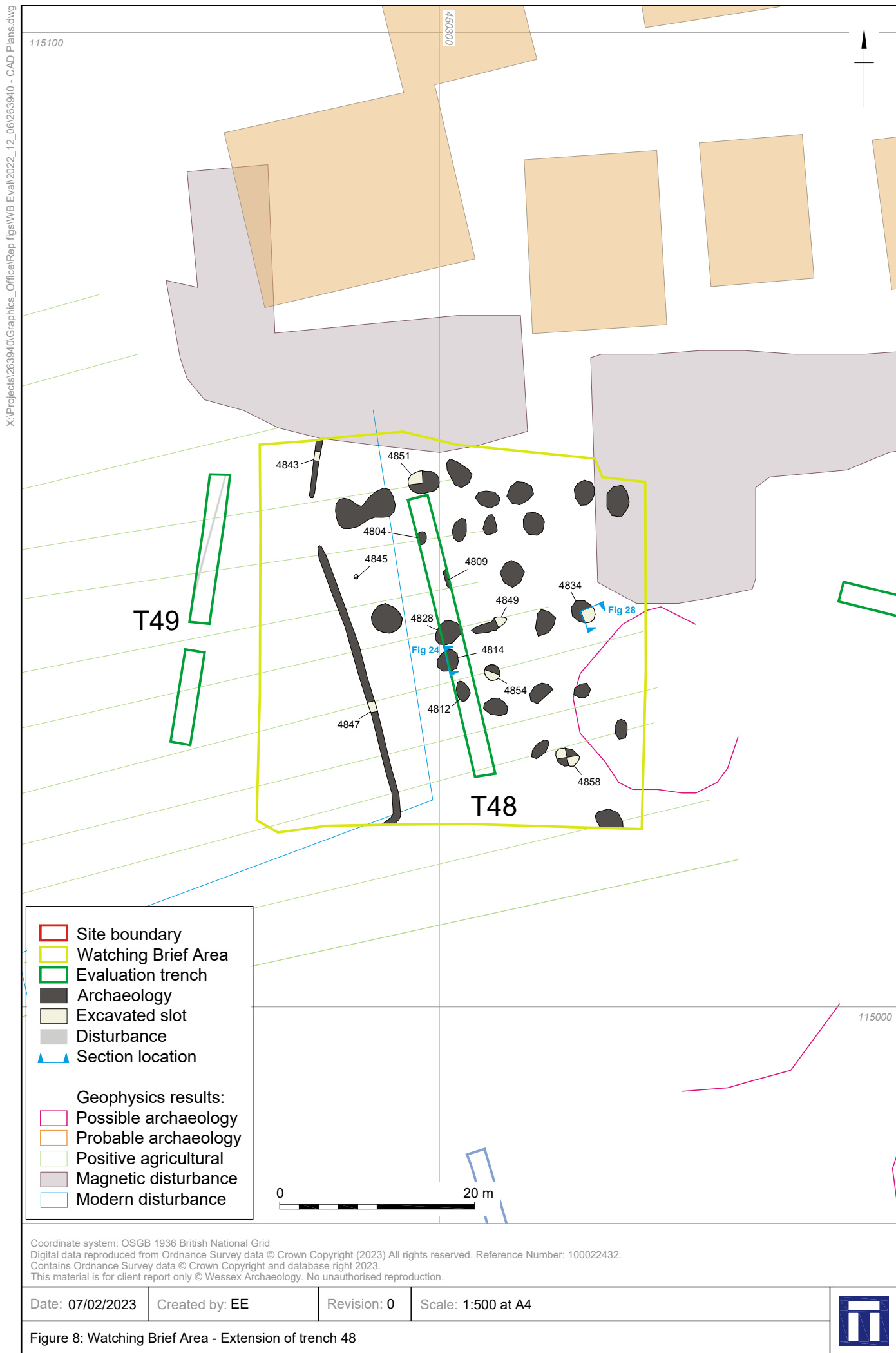












Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 8: Watching Brief Area - Extension of trench 48





Figure 9: South facing representative section, trench 2, scale: 1 m (photograph by J. Curtis)



Figure 10: View of trench 64 from the west, scales: 1 m and 2 m (photograph by B. Grden)



Figure 11: South facing representative section, trench 74, scale: 1 m (photograph by P. Trim)



Figure 12: South-east facing section of ditch 6203, scale: 0.5 m (photograph by A. Ramchand)

Figure 13: South-east facing section of ditch 6203

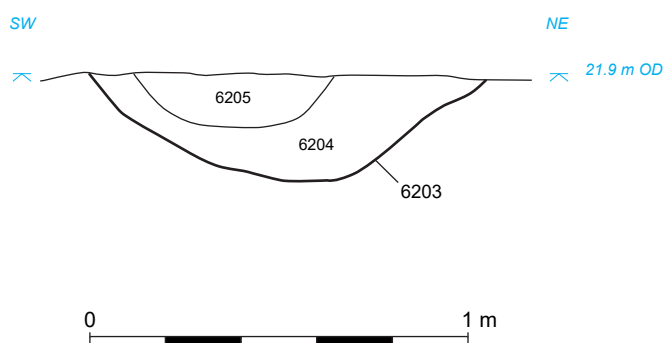




Figure 14: South-west facing longitudinal section of ditch 6403, scale: 1 m (photograph by A. Ramchand)



Figure 15: ENE facing section of ditch 7105, scale: 1 m (photograph by P. Trim)