

Archaeological Excavation Assessment for Land at

FORTY ACRE FARM BEDHAMPTON

For Barratt David Wilson Southampton

Karl Hulka PGC MCIfA and Rory Falconer BA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Excavation Assessment for Land at

FORTY ACRE FARM BEDHAMPTON

Client: Barratt David Wilson Southampton

Local Authority: Havant Borough Council

NGR: 469298, 105769

Planning App: APP/18/00450

Author(s): K. Hulka and R. Falconer

Doc Ref: LP3190L-PXA-v2.3

Date: June 23

Site Code: LP3190L

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A trading name of L - P : Heritage LLP

The Truman Brewery | 91 Brick Lane | London, E1 6QL | +44 [0]20 7 770 6045 | london@lparchaeology.com

www.lparchaeology.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Figures

Table of Tables

Table of Appendices

Abstract

1. Introduction
2. Site Background
3. Original Aims and Objectives
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Specialist Assessments
7. Pottery and Ceramic Building Material Assessment
8. Fired Clay Assessment
9. Metalwork Assessment
10. Lithic Assessment
11. Animal Bone Assessment
12. Human Bone Assessment
13. Environmental Samples Assessment
14. Shell Assessment
15. Discussion and Conclusions

16. Assessment of Results

17. Significance of Results

18. Project Aims and Objectives

19. Updated Project Design

20. Archive

Sources Consulted

Figures

Appendices

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location General

Figure 2 - Site Location Detail

Figure 3 - Trench Locations

Figure 4 - Mitigation Areas

Figure 5 - Phase 2b – Neolithic to Bronze Age

Figure 6 - Phase 3a – Bronze Age

Figure 7 - Phase 3b – Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Part One)

Figure 8 - Phase 3b – Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Part Two)

Figure 9 - Phase 3b – Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Part Three)

Figure 10 - Phase 4a – Romano-British

Figure 11 - Phase 4b – Late Romano-British

Figure 12 - Phase 5 – Post Medieval

Figure 13 - Section of [106851]

Figure 14 - Section of Linear Feature [1405]

Figure 15 - Section of Romano-British Foundation Structure

Figure 16 - Section of [106280]

Figure 17 - Section of [9713]

TABLE OF PLATES

Table I - North-west facing shot of foundation structure comprised of 3015, 3017, 3042, 3043 with deposits (3025) and (3034).

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1 - Timescales used in this report

Table 2 - CBM by context, fabric, date, number and weight

Table 3 - Fired Clay by context, fabric, date, number and weight

Table 4 - Assessment of copper alloy coins

Table 5 - Composition of assemblage

Table 6 - Composition of lithic by knapped form, divided according to excavation area

Table 7 - Countable and non-countable faunal remains identified at Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton

Table 8 - Breakdown of skeletal material and weight in size fractions

Table 9 - Deposit elements from the modified Troels-Smith scheme pertinent to this report

Table 10 - Sediment descriptions

Table 11 - Shell from Forty Acre Farm

TABLE OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Oasis Form

Appendix 2 - Proposed Development

Appendix 3 - Context Register

Appendix 4 - Pottery Catalogue

Appendix 5 - Metalwork Catalogue

Appendix 6 - Lithic Catalogue

Appendix 7 - Burnt Lithic Catalogue

Abstract

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton. The work was carried out by L - P : Archaeology. This report has been prepared by Karl Hulka working with L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southampton.

The programme was implemented following the identification of archaeological remains during the evaluation. The evaluation found archaeological remains, consisting of linear ditch features and discrete pits along with a number of large deposits of burnt flint. The evaluation also recorded a significant quantity of residual worked flint. While the lithic assemblage dated to the late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, the majority of cut features were considered to be later, probably dating to the Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. In one area, structural remains associated with the Romano British occupation of the area were recorded whilst across the whole site, evidence of post-medieval farming practices indicated more recent land use.

The subsequent mitigation targeted six areas where archaeological remain were concentrated and aimed to record the character, date, location and preservation of archaeological remains in each of these areas through open area excavations. In doing so, the objective was to gather sufficient information to better understand previous land-use across the site and thereby identify its significance.

The results of the excavation suggest that the site was seasonally or occasionally occupied during the late Mesolithic and Neolithic periods probably exploiting the naturally occurring flint eroding from the chalk cliffs to the north along with the food and other resources found along the coast. During the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age occupation appears to have been more established with the creation of an enclosure which suggested a more industrial function rather than residential use. During the later Romano-British period, a substantial, 'V' shaped corn drier was established in the northwest of the site which probably operated through to the early 5th century before being dismantled and demolished..

During the following centuries, the site appears to have been largely abandoned with no evidence of occupation until the early post-medieval period when the site was used for agricultural land through to the present day.

It is proposed that the results of the excavation, together with further analyses, should be published as an article in the Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society. No further fieldwork is required within the site.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report details the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken between September 2019 and February 2020 by L - P : Archaeology for land at Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton, hereafter referred to as “the site”. The excavations were undertaken on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southampton.
- 1.2. The local authority is Havant Borough Council (HBC) who take archaeological advice from the Hampshire Historic Environment Team (HET) at Hampshire County Council.
- 1.3. The site is located on land at Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton, Hampshire, PO9 3LW, which is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 469298, 105769 and covers an area of 22.99 hectares (FIGURE 1). The site comprises 3 agricultural fields to the north of the existing farm buildings.
- 1.4. Following pre-application consultation with the HET, L - P : Archaeology carried out a 105 trench evaluation throughout September and October 2019. The trenches were 30m in length and laid out in a grid across the area to be affected by the proposed development. (FIGURE 3). The site code issued by Hampshire Cultural Trust for the evaluation was LP3190L; the excavation was subsequently recorded under the same site code.
- 1.5. The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating from the Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic periods through to the Post Medieval period., an archaeological condition was attached to the planning consent (APP/18/00450). Towards the end of the evaluation, further discussions were held with HET and the scope of archaeological mitigation was agreed. Consequently, open area excavations were targeted on six areas, each numbered according to the evaluation trench in which significant remains were originally identified, namely Areas 30, 44, 57, 90, 100 and 106. Excavation concluded on 14th of February 2020. It was agreed that the archaeological mitigation in these 6 areas should comprise the strip, map and recording of any archaeological deposits.
- 1.6. The six excavation areas were located across the central and eastern fields of the site (FIGURE 4). Mitigation Area 30, Area 59 and Area 90 were in the north of the central

field whilst Area 100 was in the south of the central field. Mitigation Area 44 and Area 106 were in the central and north of the eastern field respectively. Area 106 was by far the largest, covering a total area of 0.39 ha; Area 30 covered a total area of 0.02 ha; the four remaining areas covered under 0.01 ha each.

- 1.7. The excavation was completed in accordance with the methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by L - P : Archaeology (QUARRELL 2019).
- 1.8. This report is an assessment of the results of the excavation. It has been prepared following the guidelines outlined in English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE) v1.1 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015) and the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (CIFA 2020A).
- 1.9. The project is recorded in OASIS, and has the OASIS ID lparchae1-503445 (APPENDIX 1).

2. Site Background

2.1.GEOLOGY

2.1.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on a bedrock of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation with superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits consisting of sand, silt and clay. This data is at relatively low resolution (1:50,000) and offers only a rough indication of the site geology (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2021).

2.1.2. The archaeological desk based assessment of the site identified two boreholes excavated on the site in 1971 (BROWN 2018: 8). These both recorded deposits of silty clay present to depths of 1.70m and 2.25m overlying deposits of fragmented chalk.

2.1.3. The results of the excavation confirmed the geology of the site to consist of mid yellowish-brown clays and mid-yellowish-brown sands. These were observed from a depth of between 0.40-0.55m BGL (below ground level) across the site. The clay and sand geology was overlain by a yellow-brown clayey-silt subsoil with a thickness of 0.20-0.38m, which in turn was sealed by a clayey-silt topsoil with a thickness of 0.20-0.35m across the site.

2.2.TOPOGRAPHY

2.2.1. The site is located on the South Coast Plain, with the South Downs to the north and the Solent Strait to the south. The site is located on mostly flat land at the northern end of Langstone Harbour, between Farlington and Bedhampton (FIGURE 1). The ground surface falls from c. 8m OD along the northern boundary to c. 1.7m OD along the southern boundary. Whilst the majority of the site falls gradually from north to south, there is a sharp escarpment immediately south of the A2030.

2.2.2. The site is composed of a series of agricultural fields of approximately equal size forming a rough rectangle in plan (FIGURE 2). Prior to work on the site, it was under pasture. The site is bounded to the north by Havant Road (A2030); to the south by the coastal railway line between Portsmouth and Chichester; to

the east by a slip road to A3 (M) and B2177; and to the west by the easternmost property boundaries along Westway and East Lodge Farm. The land parcels are separated by linear tree boundaries.

- 2.2.3. The site is located 250m from the high tide level of Chalkdock Lake, forming the northern limit of Langstone Harbour. The A27 and the coastal railway line form a physical barrier between the site and the harbour but despite this, the lower part of the site is subject to seasonal flooding. Along the base of the railway embankment is an open drainage ditch into which empty culverts which run beneath the embankment, draining the narrow strip of land between the railway and the embanked highway.

2.3.ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	2,400 BC
BRONZE AGE	2,400	800 BC
IRON AGE	800 BC	AD 43
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	AD 410
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	AD 1066
MEDIEVAL	1066	AD 1485
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	AD 1900
MODERN	1901	PRESENT

Table 1 - Timescales used in this report

2.3.1. This section aims to briefly outline the known archaeological background of the site and the surrounding area prior to the excavation. An archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) was prepared by CgMs Consulting in support of the application (BROWN 2018). A brief summary of the archaeological background from the DBA is reproduced here for the convenience of the reader.

2.3.2. In order to focus the results of the report, the DBA established a study area of a 1.25km radius from the centre of the site. Archaeological finds and sites are referenced using their Historic Environment Record (HER) numbers e.g. (12345).

PALAEOLITHIC (450,000-12,000 BC)

2.3.3. Although the HER does not record any Palaeolithic findspots within the study area, the site is situated on River Terrace Deposits, laid down by Pleistocene rivers and possibly containing Palaeolithic artefacts.

MESOLITHIC (12,000-4,000 BC)

- 2.3.4. Several Mesolithic findspots are recorded in the HER, primarily on the mudflats of Langstone Harbour and on North Binness Island, also located within the mudflats c. 900m to the south of the study site.
- 2.3.5. Assemblages of flint tools, cores and waste flakes associated with tool production have been recorded on North Binness Island (19141) and on nearby mudflats (56054, 56104) between 600m and 900 m from the study site, in some instances mixed with later flint artefacts. A further find, recovering through sieving, of a single flint blade c. 900m to the north of the study site has been attributed to the Mesolithic (33705).

NEOLITHIC (4,000-2,400 BC)

- 2.3.6. The Scheduled Monument of Bevis' Grave Long Barrow is situated c. 470m to the north of the site, its construction attributed to the Neolithic period (23182). Several sherds of Neolithic pottery and the remains of an antler pick were recovered from the barrow's ditch fill. The monument has been recognised since at least the mid 18th century.
- 2.3.7. A crouched inhumation of an elderly woman is recorded on North Binness Island as belonging to the Neolithic period, although no dating evidence supports this and Iron Age pottery was also discovered nearby.
- 2.3.8. A findspot of a fragment of a later Neolithic flint axe fragment is recorded to the north of Bevis' Grave, c. 800m from the study area. Additional Neolithic flint implements have been discovered in multi-period assemblages on North Binness Island, covering the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (56054, 56104), and two Neolithic flint scrapers were found separately, also on North Binness Island (19142). Additional findspots of flint tools are recorded in Farlington Marshes, c. 900m to the south-west of the study area.

BRONZE AGE (2,400-800 BC)

- 2.3.9. A clear focus of Bronze Age activity is present on the islands within Langstone Harbour. North Binness Island, c. 900m to the south of the study site, has recorded several cremation urns (19143, 56111), flint tools and arrowheads

(19148), fragments of briquetage (19155), and bronze slag (19156) are recorded here on the HER.

2.3.10. Further findspots of flint scrapers and pottery c. 650m to the north (23287), and pottery c. 600m to the east (23489) and c. 600m north-west (23280), confirm the study site's location in an active Bronze Age landscape, involving hunting, metalworking and salt production.

IRON AGE (800 BC-AD 43)

2.3.11. The focus of Iron Age activity within the study area has largely translocated from the marshlands south of the site, to the higher, drier chalk downs at the easternmost limit of the Portsdown Hills, the entries on the HER reflecting this geographical development. Cropmarks c. 600m to the north of the site (23176, 23282-23285) have been associated with Iron Age field enclosures, and sherds of pottery, 'pot boilers', beads and animal bone suggest nearby settlement (23267, 23283, 33712). Several Iron Age features were exposed during widening of Gillman Road in 1967, including overlapping lynchets, a boundary bank and two ditches (EPM21).

2.3.12. Hearths dated to the Iron Age (23241, 23490) are attributed to salt production, c. 400-500m to the east of the study site. A temple site and univallate hill fort are documented on Hayling Island c. 3.3km to the south-east of the study site, although the predominant activity in the Langstone Harbour area is salt manufacturing.

ROMAN (AD 43-410)

2.3.13. The route of the Roman road between Chichester and Winchester runs along the northern limit of the 1.25km study area radius. A section of this was recorded in 1953 c. 890m to the north-east of the site.

2.3.14. The remains of a Roman villa were discovered in the village of Langstone, c. 2km to the east of the study site and the exceptionally well-preserved villa of Fishbourne Palace is located c. 14.3km to the east.

2.3.15. Two Roman coins, from the AD 3rd and 4th centuries, were discovered on the

study site close to one another (PAS: HAMP-BB66C8, HAMP-BA5125).

2.3.16. Roman finds are also recorded from North Binness Island, including pottery sherds and fragments of building materials.

EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD 410-1066)

2.3.17. Two Saxon burials, possibly dating from the 7th century, were discovered at the west end of the southern ditch flanking Bevis' Grave, and 71 Christian graves, containing 88 individuals and dating from the 8th and 9th centuries were revealed at the eastern end, with assorted grave goods (23182). In addition, traces of a possible Saxon churchyard have been noted within Bedhampton, including several possible graves (23368).

MEDIEVAL (AD 1066-1485)

2.3.18. A coin from Edward III's reign (1327-1377) and a Medieval harness pendant have been recovered from the study site (PAS: SUSS-7725D2, SUSS-BEBB77).

POST MEDIEVAL (AD 1485-1900)

2.3.19. Two silver coins and a token have been recovered from the study site, dating from the Post Medieval period (PAS: SUSS-B34F01, SUSS-BBA803, SUSS-BDC084).

2.3.20. Maps from 1611 to 1797, show the site along a changeable coastline, between the two small settlements. The first depiction of structures and an access track relating to the present Forty Acre Farm dates to 1797.

2.3.21. Several monuments are recorded in the HER dating to the Second World War, close to the north, west and south of the study site.

2.3.22. Information supplied by the neighbouring farmer during the fieldwork indicates that the western and central field were steam-ploughed shortly after the second world war and remained in arable use until the land was turned to soft fruit farming in the latter part of 20th century.

2.4.PREVIOUS WORK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.4.1. As summarised above, the planning application was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment (BROWN 2018) which provided a background to the cultural heritage of the site and it's immediate surroundings derived from existing evidence and understanding of the area's history.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.4.2. In September 2019 an archaeological evaluation consisting of 105 machine excavated trial trenches was undertaken by L - P : Archaeology. This was completed in accordance with a WSI (QUARRELL 2019).

2.4.3. Of the 105 trenches excavated, 40 contained identifiable archaeological remains. These largely consisted of discrete pits, post holes and shallow linear features. Finds in relatively large quantities dated the features on site from the Late Bronze Age to the Post Medieval period although notable quantities of worked and burnt flint, much of it unstratified, suggested nearby activity during the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods.

2.4.4. The evaluation identified six areas where there appeared be a focus of activity and accordingly, mitigation in the form of an archaeological excavation was determined to be necessary in these six areas.

2.4.5. The archaeological excavation followed on contiguously with the evaluation. The results of the evaluation are therefore incorporated into SECTION 5. of this report.

3. Original Aims and Objectives

3.1. The aims of the excavation were outlined in the WSI (QUARRELL 2019).

3.2. The purpose of the evaluation was to collect enough information on the buried archaeological remains to allow a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. Following the results of the evaluation, mitigation works in the form of an excavation were required in order to mitigate the impact of the development on the identified buried archaeological remains.

3.3. GENERAL AIMS

3.3.1. The general aim of the archaeological excavation was to determine the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site. Furthermore, to gather enough information to understand the site and its significance as fully as possible in order to place the site within the wider landscape.

3.4. SPECIFIC AIMS

3.4.1. The specific aims of the archaeological excavation as set out in the WSI:

- ◆ To investigate the presence or absence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, or Iron Age activity on the site.
- ◆ To investigate the presence or absence of Roman or Medieval activity on the site.
- ◆ To investigate whether coins found by metal detecting on the site are evidence of settlement or are from more ephemeral activities.

4. Methodology

- 4.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology please refer to SECTION 4 of the WSI (QUARRELL 2019).
- 4.2. Topsoil and subsoil were stripped using one 360° mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision. The trenching area was mostly restricted to the development area within the larger site (see APPENDIX 2). The area to the south of the development as shown in the drawing was only partially impacted during a subsequent redesign and was investigated by means of trench sampling according to the same methodology as the proposed development area. The area to the east of the development was not impacted by any form of topsoil stripping, compaction or use for storage of spoil.
- 4.3. Following machine stripping, archaeological features were hand-cleaned and excavated.
- 4.4. The fieldwork was completed in two phases: evaluation and excavation. The evaluation trenching took place between the 11th September 2019 and the 1st January 2020. The excavation began in Area 90 and took place between the 2nd October 2019 and the 10th October 2019. The excavation in Area 30 took place between the 3rd October 2019 and the 10th December 2019. The excavation in Area 59 took place between the 30th September 2019 and the 28th November 2019. The excavation in Area 100 took place between the 17th October 2019 and the 12th February 2020. The excavation in Area 44 took place between the 11th November 2019 and the 29th January 2020. The excavation in Area 106 took place between the 14th November 2019 and the 12th February 2019.
- 4.5. The fieldwork was supervised by Karl Hulka and John Quarrell with the assistance of archaeologists Aaron Clarke, Connor Law, Rory Falconer and Sote Angeleski. The project was managed by Cornelius Barton. Monitoring visits were conducted by Neil Adam and David Hopkins of the Historic Environment Team (HET).

5. Results

5.1.INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1. In order to facilitate this assessment, all site records have now been checked and organised into a complete matrix for the site. The stratigraphic matrix has been dated based on the dating information supplied from the pottery, ceramic building material, metalwork and flint specialists. Not all contexts are discussed in this report, but the full records are available in the archive. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses), cut numbers are given in [square brackets] and masonry contexts are underlined. When full dimensions are provided they will be in the format of length x width x depth/height. Where multiple interventions in the same feature were undertaken, the cuts have been grouped with feature group numbers which are given in {braces}.
- 5.1.2. The summary of the excavation results is organised by period; see TABLE 1 for timescales used in this report. The periods used follow the dating identified in the specialist finds assessments.
- 5.1.3. The location of features attributable to each identified phase of activity are presented by numerical order in FIGURE 5, FIGURE 6, FIGURE 7, FIGURE 8, FIGURE 9, FIGURE 10, FIGURE 11, and FIGURE 12. The features recorded during the evaluation phase are also presented in these figures where sufficient data is available to make this possible. There are no figures for Phase 1a-b (Mesolithic to Early Neolithic) due to insufficient data.

5.2.PHASE 1A - MESOLITHIC

- 5.2.1. One feature from the excavation produced material which was attributable to the Mesolithic. This comprised a large pit [106851] in Area 106. The pit measured 2.06 m x 1.6m, and was 0.05m deep and contained five fills, the lowest (106850) being a possible base lining consisting of 50% flint and 50% burnt flint. This fill contained a Mesolithic flint distal blade fragment (SECTION 10.). The tool had a milky patina over 80% of its surface but but as the deposit from which it was recovered also produced worked flint attributed to the Neolithic/ Bronze Age and pottery associated with the late Bronze Age/ early

Iron Age, the flint tool is considered to be residual.

- 5.2.2. Adjacent to Area 106, a Mesolithic flint broad blade (SF No. 6) was found unstratified. Although this had been disturbed, its relative proximity to Area 106 may act as further evidence for Mesolithic activity within that general area.
- 5.2.3. One further deposit contained residual struck flint that has been dated to the Mesolithic. During the Evaluation, a flint bladelet was found in (5102), a subsoil deposit within Trench 51.
- 5.2.4. Area 106 and Trench 51 in which the datable finds were found represent some of the north-easternmost and centremost areas of excavation on site (FIGURE 10). The amount of purely Mesolithic dating evidence on site is relatively small and all are patinated and considered to be residual. This notwithstanding, the spread of these items across the large area of the site may indicate the overall spatial concentration of Mesolithic activities within its boundary during this period. It is equally possible that subsequent agricultural uses across the site have truncated the Mesolithic landscape and these worked flints provide an echo of that activity, entering later features through accidental inclusion within the fill material.

5.3.PHASE 1B - MESOLITHIC TO EARLY NEOLITHIC

- 5.3.1. A small number of features produced worked flint which could not be attributed to a specific period, either because the artefact did not possess enough diagnostic features to be securely dated or because the diagnostic features it did possess could be attributed to the interim period between the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods. Most of these were concentrated within Area 106, along with a single context from Area 59 and the remainder from a small number of Evaluation Trenches .
- 5.3.2. Area 106 is characterised by multiple groups of linear ditch features, postholes and burnt areas. Some features from Area 106 with dateable evidence from the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods included a flint bladelet from posthole fill (106471);debitage from fill (106662) of a large, shallow, round feature [106663]; and a flint piercer from fill (106850) of a large cut pit feature

[106851]. However, all these features also contained artefacts which gave a *terminus post quem* of the late Bronze or early Iron Ages.

5.3.3. Two of the linear features in the south of Area 106 produced worked flint datable to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. A slot through linear {22} recovered a flint blade in fill (106689). A slot through the terminus of a separate linear feature {20} 0.70m north of this found a flint scraper in fill (106706). These parallel linear ditch features measured 0.8m and 0.5m wide respectively, with {22} stretching to at least 13m around the southern edge of the area and likely related to and possibly a continuation of linear features {24} and {25} which in turn stretch a further 16m to the west.

5.3.4. During the evaluation, Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic blades, bladelets and flakes were found in linear fills (1404) and (6211); posthole fill (2606); and residually in subsoil (2502) and topsoil (7701). Two of these trenches, Trenches 62 and 77 were located around the edge of Area 106, on the eastern edge and central area of the excavation area. The remainder were scattered around the northern and western edges of site boundary.

5.3.5. Area 59 is characterised by groupings of postholes, a few shallow pits and a fair amount of burnt material. A flint blade was recovered from the largest pit's fill (5903) although this pit also contained a significant quantity of late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery and consequently the blade is considered to be residual. A number of unstratified struck flint objects from the site were also dated to the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods.

5.3.6. In summary, Phase 1 activity across the site appears to comprise, for the most part, the residual evidence of mid prehistoric tool manufacture and use. The occupation surface and any associated cut features appear to have been lost, probably through long-term agricultural use.

5.4. PHASE 2A - NEOLITHIC (FIGURES 4 AND 5)

5.4.1. A number of contexts were dated to the Neolithic period. These were spread across the whole of the site. Although most datable evidence was recovered residually from subsoils in the Evaluation trenches, a small number was

recovered from features in Area 90, 100 and 106.

- 5.4.2. Only 1 piece of worked flint attributable to the Neolithic period was recovered from Area 44. The tool comprised a side scrapper that derived from the subsoil overlying the area (4402) and was therefore considered to be residual. The excavation area was centred on a relatively small concentration of burnt flint and it is possible that the tool derived from that deposit.
- 5.4.3. A total of 5 worked flints were recovered from the upper fill (9006) of a very large quarry pit [9005] in Area 90. Two of these were un-diagnostic and two others were possibly attributable to the Bronze Age but a 'side and end scraper' with little patina was securely attributed to the Neolithic. Nonetheless, pottery dating to the late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age was also attributed to an equivalent deposit (9003) suggesting that this is likely to be residual.
- 5.4.4. In Area 100, a further 5 worked flints were recovered from the lower fill (10017) of a possible quarry pit [10014]. Four were un-diagnostic and could not be attributed to any specific period but one, a flake without patina was identified as being of a Neolithic date. However, late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery was recovered from this deposit and so the flint tool was considered to be residual.
- 5.4.5. Only 3 worked flints were recovered from Area 106 and attributable to the Neolithic period. These comprised a scrapper and bladelet from deposit (106004) and a heavily patinated flake from pit fill (106837). Context 106004 produced a further 28 worked flints of indeterminate date along with 13 which could be Neolithic or Bronze Age. However, as both of these deposits also produced pottery dated to the late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, flints from both were considered to be residual.
- 5.4.6. During the evaluation worked flints with diagnostic features were recovered from 11 contexts (1502) (3601) (4002) (4502) (4902) (5202) (8002) (8601) (9402) (9502) (9902) but as all these contexts represent top and subsoil, all are considered to be residual.
- 5.4.7. A further four worked flints were collected from the ground surface between

the trenches and excavation areas and recorded as unstratified.

- 5.4.8. In summary, it appears likely that, similar to Phase 1, activity across the site during the Neolithic period appears to comprise the residual evidence of mid prehistoric tool manufacture and use. The occupation surface and any associated cut features appear to have been lost, probably through long-term agricultural use.

5.5.PHASE 2B - NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE (FIGURE 4 AND 5)

- 5.5.1. In Area 44 a total of eleven worked flints were recovered of which four were attributable to the Neolithic/ Bronze Age and all from the subsoil (4402).
- 5.5.2. The topsoil over Area 59 (5900) produced a single retouched flake which was considered to be residual although it is of note that this deposit also produced two flakes which could not be attributed to any specific period.
- 5.5.3. The upper fill (9003/ 9006) of a large prehistoric quarry pit [9005/ 9011] which formed the focus for excavations in Area 90 produced five worked flints of which two were considered to be Neolithic/ Bronze Age. These comprised a flake and a scraper, the flake having no patina. This notwithstanding, the deposit also produced later pottery and so these flints are considered to be residual.
- 5.5.4. The topsoil over Area 100 (10001) produced 13 pieces of worked flint, five of which were considered to be Neolithic/ Bronze Age. These included two notch tools, two scrapers and a core, These were clearly residual and the relative concentration and inclusion of a core may suggest a nearby focus for flintworking during this period but may equally be disturbed from the underlying deposit of burnt flint (10005) which produced 12 worked flints including a scraper attributed to these periods. In addition, the single fill (10013) of a possible quarry pit [10014] produced thirty worked flints of which four were thought to be Neolithic/ Bronze Age. The remainder were un-diagnostic and collectively exhibited the full range of patination.
- 5.5.5. Six contexts in Area 106 produced worked flint. The context allocated to finds

recovered during the clearance of overburden (106004) produced 43 worked flints of which 13 dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. These included six flakes, four scrapers, a core, a notch, a combination tool and a single piece of debitage. The un-diagnostic assemblage from this context comprised flakes and debitage, again with the full spectrum of patination. The fill (106333) of a small post hole [106334] produced a scrapper of this period and an un-diagnostic flake whilst an area of possibly buried subsoil (106701) recorded between two parallel linear cuts [106010 and 106686] in the south of the area produced three worked flints, a dateable core fragment and two un-diagnostic flakes. This deposit also produced a very abraded sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery which may indicate that the flintwork was residual in the top/ subsoil even in the later prehistoric period. The fill (106704) of the eastern terminus of the larger of these two linear features [106686] produced a single notch of this period. The upper fill (106846) of large quarry pit [106851] produced two tools of this period but also a later denticulate whilst the flint lining (106850) of the same feature produced a scraper and core of this date. Consequently it is likely that this feature dates to the Neolithic/ Bronze Age (FIGURE 13).

5.5.6. During the evaluation, worked flint from this phase was recovered from the top/ subsoil over 23 of the trenches (10302) (1502) (1802) (2102) (2900) (3501) (4102) (4202) (4502) (4602) (5002) (5202) (5302) (6202) (6205) (6206) (6502) (7001) (7502) (8002) (9402) (9802) (9902). This material was regarded as residual and present in this deposit due to agricultural activity across the site during the post-medieval period, particularly steam ploughing of the fields which is known to have taken place during the mid 20th century. There is no obvious focus for this material on the site and it is likely that it derives from deposits which have been disturbed by the intensive ploughing and the artefacts subsequently distributed throughout the subsoil. This notwithstanding, the hedges which divide the site north to south are likely to confine the movement of such residual material and depending on their age, will have reduced widespread distribution from field to field.

5.5.7. Worked flint from this period was also recovered from two cut features during

the evaluation. In Trench 93 a curvilinear ditch [9305] containing a single fill (9304) produced a discoidal core whilst the fill (9706) of circular pit [9707] in Trench 97 produced a side scraper.

5.5.8. In addition, there were 6 unstratified worked flints which could be attributed to this period. These included a notch, three scrapers a combination tool and a flake.

5.5.9. In summary, the first part of this phase appears to represent activity for which the occupation level and cut features have been lost through later agricultural practices, their contents being distributed throughout the top and subsoil or becoming residual inclusions in the fill of later features. The later part of this phase suggests a more settled occupation represented by features substantial enough to survive those later impacts, particularly recorded in the eastern part of the site where a flint lined pit [106851] produced clear indications of localised flint tool production. Although there are relatively few features which can be reasonably attributed to Phase 2, it is quite likely that subsequent activity has removed, enlarged or cleaned out features from this phase.

5.6.PHASE 3A - BRONZE AGE (FIGURE 6)

5.6.1. During the excavation, only one context produced worked flint which could be securely attributed to the Early Bronze Age. This context comprised one of the fills (106846), from the middle of a large cut pit feature [106851] in Area 106. This deposit produced a crude flint denticulate tool but also three very abraded sherds of flint tempered pottery which was assessed to be late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Although the pottery and worked flint are broadly of the same period, the abraded nature of the pot and the milky patina of the flint suggest that the artefacts may have been residual before being included in this deposit.

5.6.2. During the evaluation, a single flint scraper dated to the Bronze Age was found in a subsoil deposit (7101) of Trench 71 (FIGURE 3). As with all finds from the subsoil, this must be treated as residual.

5.6.3. Both Area 106 and Trench 71 were located in the north-eastern area of the site.

The location of these Bronze Age finds may indicate that during the Bronze Age a focus of activity was located around this area of the site but the paucity of worked flint from the later part of the Bronze Age and its replacement within the assemblage with flint-tempered pottery suggest a local shift in the dominant activities across the site.,

5.7.PHASE 3B - LATE BRONZE AGE TO EARLY IRON AGE (FIGURE 6 – FIGURE 9)

- 5.7.1. In Area 30, a number of features produced dateable material from this phase. In two of these the material was considered to be residual. The backfill (3014) of robber cut [3016] produced a sherd of very abraded LBA/ EIA pottery but also a sherd of an Alice-Holt Grey-ware storage jar. As the earlier pot was abraded and the context post dates a much later structure, namely a Romano-British corn dryer, the pottery of this period is considered to be residual. Similarly, the fill (3027) of robber cut [3028] produced abraded LBA/ EIA pot but also a quantity of Romano-British pottery and consequently the deposit is considered to be later.
- 5.7.2. Within this area there were four features which could be attributed to this period. The single fill (3007) of a flat bottomed pit [3008] produced burnt flint and a single sherd of abraded, flint-tempered pot. The fill (3048) of a circular pit or post hole [3049] produced three very abraded sherds of flint-tempered pot whilst the single fills (3050 and 3058) of post holes [3051 and 3059] each produce a shingle sherd of abraded flint-tempered pot. Given the abraded nature of the pottery it is possible that all these features are later and related to the Romano-British structure which formed the focus of this area.
- 5.7.3. Area 59 was characterised by a number of posthole groupings and small pits. The fill (5903) of irregular pit [5904] produced 86 base and abraded body sherds from a Post Deverell-Rimbury jar which displayed evidence of external wipe marks along with 10 sherds of a thin walled Post Deverall-Rimbury fine-ware vessel. The single fill (5905) of another small pit [5906] produced a single sherd of abraded, flint-tempered pottery. The upper fill (5913) of a posthole [5914] which formed one of these groupings produced 7 sherds of a plain rim and abraded body from a Post Deverell-Rimbury jar which were

specifically noted in the pottery assessment as being worthy of illustration (APPENDIX 6). Similarly, the upper fill (5928) of post hole [5930] produced abraded body sherds along with a fine-ware body sherd whilst the upper fill (5932) of post hole [5934] produced a further fine-ware body sherd.

5.7.4. In the absence of conflicting dating evidence and given the morphology of the postholes, it is likely that the individual postholes represent three, relatively contemporary, four-post structures, possibly with a northwest – southeast aligned fence running between the eastern two structures and that to the west. Similar structures are noted in Area 106 but also on other nearby sites such as Butser Farm to the north. Arrangements of four circular pits or postholes are often interpreted as evidence of four-post structures, and may have been Iron Age grain stores.

5.7.5. The single feature in Area 90 was a very large quarry pit [9005], the upper fill (9003) of which produced an abraded sherd of flint-tempered pottery. This deposit also produced earlier worked flints (see above) and due to its size it was interpreted as a quarry pit. It featured a wide step along the eastern edge and while no dating evidence was recovered from the lower fills, the form of the cut suggested a Bronze Age date. A similar feature was partly excavated in Trench 62, namely a deep pit with step on the eastern side [6208], in this case, the only side of the feature exposed as the western portion of the feature lay beyond the extent of the evaluation trench and below a protected mature hedge between the central and eastern fields of the site. The basal fill (6206) of this feature also produced late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery but also some later grey-ware.

5.7.6. The topsoil over Area 100 (10001) produced two sherds of pottery dating to this period but by its nature, this deposit has been recently disturbed. Area 100 initially focused on a small dump of burnt flint (10004) identified during the evaluation. This burnt flint appeared to lie in a shallow, irregular scoop [10006] and produced 4 sherds of late Bronze Age flint-tempered pottery including the lug and a body sherd from a jar which is worthy of illustration. Because of the irregular form of the scoop, it was interpreted as a possible

quarry pit and therefore not cut specifically for the deposit within it. A column sample was taken through this material but concluded only that the material was dumped and that it may be the remains of a 'burnt mound'. It is also possible that the deposit represented waste from the activities carried out in the enclosures identified in Area 106 where many other deposits of burnt flint were recorded.

5.7.7. Overlying this was a similar burnt flint deposit (10005) which represented a separate dump within the same hollow. This material also contained sherds of pottery worthy of illustration, comprising 16 plain rim and applied boss sherds along with 5 base and rim sherds from a jar with impressed decoration under the rim. The pit [10006] in which this burnt flint was dumped truncated the fill (10007) of an earlier, more regular, flat bottomed pit [10008]. This fill contained a great deal less burnt flint than the later dumps (10004 and 10005) and produced the abraded sherds from the base of a flint-tempered Post Deverell-Rimbury jar.

5.7.8. To the west of this, the upper fill (10013) of a large irregular scoop, also interpreted as a quarry pit [10014], produced a significant quantity of flint tempered pottery including abraded body sherds, 3 plain rims and two sherds with finger impressed/ nail impressions on the shoulder. This vessel was noted to contain some internal residue. Also from this context were 12 sherds of a finer ware vessel with smooth surfaces and conjoining chevron/ impressed decoration above carination/ shoulder. The sherds were from a furrowed carinated bowl and both the form and fabric suggest an early Iron Age date. The lower fill (10017) of this feature also produced 12 conjoining rim and body sherds with finger impressed rim. Many of these were recovered from the surface of the underlying natural clay as if the vessel was broken at this site and the sherds scattered in the hollow before dumping the burnt flint. In this instance, there was no indication that the burnt flint had been dumped whilst still hot, as seen in Area 106. The pottery from both these contexts is worthy of illustration.

5.7.9. Extending south-westwards from the dumps of burnt flint was a flat-bottomed

ditch [10019] which terminated short of the flint dumps. The fill (10015) of the north-western terminus [10016] of this feature produced a single abraded sherd of flint-tempered pottery but also 3 conjoining sherds of Romano-British grey-ware indicating that the prehistoric pottery was residual. Abraded flint-tempered pottery was also recovered from the single fill (10020) of a post-medieval field boundary [10021] although this was clearly residual.

5.7.10. The datable evidence recovered from within Area 106 suggests a large group of features could be dated to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age. The area predominantly consisted of an enclosure formed of multiple linear features which surrounds a roughly square area containing a large number of discrete features. The vast majority of these features have been identified as being postholes and it is likely that these were the remains of a number of post-built structures.

5.7.11. The boundary of the enclosure was made up from several separate linear features as opposed to a single ditch enclosing the area.

5.7.12. To the southeast the boundary consisted of a curved ditch {106516} which was initially north-south aligned before turning to be east-west aligned. The north end of the feature ended in a clear terminus whereas the western end of the feature was not accurately identified as it interacted with the large quarry pit, [106851] (FIGURE 6). The east-west part of this feature was later re-cut as [106693]. Pottery dating to this period was recovered from fills (106683), (106720), (106751), (106770) and (106816) of linear {106516}. Material was also recovered from the fills (106676) and (106678) of linear feature [106679] which was recorded as being part of {106516} although it is possible that this section could represent part of the quarry pit [106851] as the distinction between the two features was very unclear.

5.7.13. Immediately to the west of {106516} was a large pit [106851]. This was irregular in shape and appeared to form part of the southern boundary of the enclosure. The base of the feature contained a layer of flints pressed into the natural, seemingly as a lining or a surface and a single post hole, [106849] was identified cutting this deposit. A sherd of flint-tempered pottery was recovered

from the flint lining (106850) and pottery was also recovered from fills (106844, 106845 and 106846) of [106851]. As seen in another intervention, fill (106772) of [106793] also produced pottery dating to the period. It is possible that this pit predated the rest of the enclosure and was used for a separate purpose, possibly quarrying, before the ditches on either side, {106516} and {106010}, were cut to create a single southern boundary.

5.7.14. Running east-west from pit [106851] to a western terminus was ditch {106010}. The interaction between this feature and pit [106851] was seen in section [106822] where the cut of the ditch becomes the cut of the pit. The fills identified in this section were recorded as having built up from the west to the east, suggesting that the ditch was initially filled up, partly by deliberate dumping of burnt material, followed by the subsequent filling of the pit. Pottery dating to this period was found in fills (106818, 106820 and 106821) of [106822]. Other slots dug through {106010} also produced finds: (106009), (106655) and (106761).

5.7.15. Along with {106010}, the rest of the western part of the southern boundary of the enclosure was made up from multiple smaller linear features and postholes/ pits. Linear features {106006}, {106506}, {106748}, {106504} and {106502}, along with posthole [106801], made up an east-west boundary that ran roughly parallel to {106009}. Fill (106745) of ditch terminus [106746], part of {106748} and {106504} produced pottery from the period.

5.7.16. Between this boundary and {106010} was a number of other features including a pit [106784], post hole [106500], a north-south Linear [106508] running south from {106010} and a short east-west linear {106686}. There were also multiple shallow deposits, which were possibly remains of a buried sub soil. These included (106701) which produced pottery from this period. The multiple features in this part of the boundary may stem from various changes to the boundary over time or they could be for a specific function. The western boundary of the enclosure was defined by a single, north-south linear, {106008}. The southern terminus of the linear created the southwestern

corner of the enclosure with {106006}; the two ditches do not meet and a 1.5m gap was left on the corner. The linear runs to approximately halfway up the visible part of the enclosure before terminating after which the western edge had no surviving boundary. The fill (106798) of ditch terminus [106799], part of {106008}, produced base and body sherds of flint tempered pot along with a fine-ware plain rim sherd with smoothed surface which was considered worthy of illustration. In a separate intervention across this feature, fill (106835) also produced dateable pottery.

5.7.17. The eastern side of the enclosure was defined by a north-south ditch {106290}. There was a gap in the boundary between the northern terminus of {106516} and the southern terminus of {106290} creating a gap in the boundary. From this terminus the ditch ran north to the limit of excavation but was also identified in Trench 64 to the north as [6405], the fill of which (6404) produced pottery from the period. Of note is that the southern terminus of {106290} lines up with the northern terminus of {106008}, albeit being on opposite sides of the enclosure. Whilst {106290} has been interpreted as being the boundary of the enclosure, a collection of discrete features was identified to the east of this boundary, that is to say, outside of the enclosure and may indicate expansion of activity or the presence of a larger enclosure beyond the limits of the excavation area.

5.7.18. The northern boundary of the enclosure was not identified within Area 106 although the western ditch terminus [3205] of an east-west aligned ditch which was identified in Trench 32 could represent part of the northern side of the enclosure. However, due to the small amount of the feature recorded in this trench, its function remains unclear.

5.7.19. Throughout Area 106 there were a large number of discreet features, some of which represented post holes. These features were mainly found within the enclosure although a small number were found outside, particular to the northeast with a few to the south. Not all of the features contained dateable material however It is likely that these otherwise undated features are from this period due to their similarity in form and fill composition, to the dateable

features along with a lack of other evidence of suggesting significant activity from other periods in the immediate area.

5.7.20. The postholes in Area 106 probably represented the remains of several post-built structures although the exact nature of all of these is not clear. Some of the post holes were grouped together in such a way as to suggest that there were seven-post structures which were formed when a four-post structure was rotated around one of the posts and into new post holes; this is likely due to the ends of the original posts rotting. An example of this type of structure is posthole group {106744} within which fill (106277) of posthole [106278], and single fill (106778) of posthole [106779] contained datable pottery. While not as clear, {106719} was probably a similar structure with its post holes seemingly grouped into pairs which could suggest post replacement. Pottery was dated from fill (106369) of posthole [106370], part of posthole group {106719}. Between these two posthole groups were two pits which may have been associated with the post structures. The uppermost fills (106279 and 106281) of both pits [106280 and 106282] contained pottery dated to the period.

5.7.21. As well as the obvious square structures, clusters of postholes and pits that were probably structural were found across the area, particularly within the enclosure. All these features are likely to have been from the same period as dateable pottery has been recovered from features across the area.

5.7.22. In the northwest fill (106179) of pit [106180], fill (106181) of posthole [106182] and the fill (106205) of oval pit [106204] produced dateable pottery and the fill (106825) of small pit or posthole [106826] produced 33 sherds of an incomplete rounded bowl with conjoining base and rim sherds. The fabric contained flint and organic tempering and had a smoothed surface. The form and fabric of the vessel suggest an early Iron Age date and the vessel is considered worthy of illustration. The northwest part of the Area also contained a short, east-west linear {106148}. Due to this feature's short length, it is unlikely that it formed part of the boundary of the enclosure and it is more likely that it had a function in relation to the surrounding pits and

postholes. It was dated to the same period by pottery found in fill (106808) of ditch [106809], part of {106148}. Next to {106148} were other pits and post holes including pit [106815] which produced pottery from fill (106814).

5.7.23. In the west of the site, datable pottery was found in the fill (106069) of circular pit [106070] and fill (106875) of post hole [106876]. It was also identified in fill (106877) of truncated pit [106878] and fill (106879) of posthole [106880], which were part of a cluster of three intercutting features.

5.7.24. In the southwest, pottery dating to this period was recovered from packing (106017) for posthole [106018], the fill of post-pipe (106471) within posthole [106472], the fill (106473) of storage pit [106474], the fill (106475) of storage pit [106476], fill (106477) of shallow pit [106478] and the fill (106485) of large storage pit [106486].

5.7.25. In the southeast of the enclosed area, datable pottery was produced by fill (106647) of circular pit [106648], fill (106649) of small pit/posthole [106650] and fill (106664) of round bottomed pit [106665]

5.7.26. In the centre of the area pottery was found in fill (106539) of plank shaped post-pipe within [106540] as well as in uppermost fill (106437) of oval pit [106438] which was one of two large oval shaped pits.

5.7.27. As well as the discrete features recorded within the enclosure, similar features were also found outside it. This was particularly noticeable in the north-eastern part of Area 106 where a number of posthole clusters were found. These features appear to be broadly contemporary with those inside the enclosure with the single fill (106291) of large circular pit [106292] and single fill (106337) of stake hole [106338] producing pottery from the period.

5.7.28. Within the enclosure, pottery from this period was also recovered from the following pits and post holes: the single fill (106173) of pit [106174], fill (106185) of pit [106186], fill (106187) of irregular pit [106188], fill (106189) of irregular pit [106190], fill (106225) of small pit [106226], fill (106297) of circular pit [106298], fill (106343) of small circular pit [106344], fill (106345) of small circular pit [106346], fill (106361) of

irregular pit [106362] and fill (10631) of irregular feature [106632].

5.7.29. In the south-eastern corner of Area 106 there was a linear feature, {106530}, that did not seem to form part of the enclosure. It ran northwest-southeast and continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation. Pottery from the fill (106698) of the north-western terminus [106699] suggested the feature was contemporary with the main enclosure and so may have formed part of a wider boundary system. Next to the ditch was a large, shallow pit which may have been used for quarrying, [106663] with pottery from the fill (106662) being similarly dated.

5.7.30. A northwest-southeast running ditch [106659] in the southwest corner of Area 106 did not produce dating evidence although it is likely to be the same ditch as identified during the evaluation in Trench 48 where fill (4804) of ditch [4805] produced pottery dating to this period.

5.7.31. Pottery from this period was found in Area 106 Clearance layer (106004) and whilst this material is considered to be unstratified, it further indicates the dominant period of activity in this location. Only one feature in Area 106 was securely dated as being later than the early Iron Age. Fill (106121) of possible waste pit [106122] contained 15 sherds of pottery dated to the late Bronze/early Iron Age, but also a single sherd dating to the Roman period. Accordingly, this feature was deeper than those around it and was filled with paler deposits than others in the area.

5.7.32. The evaluation identified a number of discrete features, away from the 5 excavation areas, which could be attributed to this period. Furthermore, pottery from this phase was recovered from the top/ subsoil over 10 of the trenches (1502), (1703), (2002), (2102), (2502), (3202), (4902), (6302), (8002) and (9402).

5.7.33. Most of the features recorded during the evaluation comprised small pits and postholes isolated from any associated activity within the trenches. This notwithstanding, a linear feature, interpreted as a probable field boundary ditch, was recorded in two trenches on the extreme west of the site. Running

roughly parallel to the rear gardens of Westways, the feature was seen in Trench 5 [504] and the single fill (503) produced a sherd of very abraded flint-tempered pottery. A similar feature on the same alignment was recorded in Trench 14 [1405] (FIGURE 14) and also in Trench 96 [9604]. The ditch in Trench 96 produced a sherd of Romano-British grey-ware whilst that in Trench 14 produced a Mesolithic/ Neolithic flint bladelet and consequently if this is a continuous feature the earlier artefacts are likely to be residual. The remaining features identified as being of this phase are set out below.

5.7.34. A further 14 features within the evaluation trenches produced pottery from this period. In Trench 7, the fill (705) of a possible furrow [706] produced very abraded sherds. The furrow was not aligned with the field boundary noted above and the abraded nature of the pottery suggests it may be residual. In Trench 11 on the east side of the western field, the fill (1103) of a possible ditch terminus or pit [1104] produced 22 sherds of a short-necked furrowed bowl with conjoining rim and shoulder fragments. The vessel was thin walled and well finished, being comparable in style to the example recovered from quarry pit [10014] and similarly worthy of illustration. This type of pottery is most closely associated with the early Iron Age. In Trench 27, the fill (2703) of a circular pit [2704] produced 3 very abraded sherds whilst in Trench 48, the fill (4804) of a NW – SE aligned ditch produced a single abraded sherd of the same. In trench 53, the fill (5304) of a pit [5305] also produced a single sherd of very abraded flint-tempered pottery as did the secondary fill (6206) of a possible quarry pit [6208] in Trench 62.

5.7.35. In Trench 64 the fill (6404) of a NNW – SSE ditch [6405] produced 3 abraded body sherds and 3 fine-ware body sherds. This feature was also recorded in Area 106. In Trench 65, three features produced potter from this period. All were abraded body sherds although the fill (6508) of a N – S ditch [6509] also produced 4 fine-ware body sherds. The other features in this trench comprised an oval pit [6505] and the flint lining (6511) of a natural hollow [6512]. It was unclear whether the lining had been applied intentionally or whether it was the remnants of a stone filled hollow which had been emptied and subsequently allowed to silt up. This notwithstanding, a similar feature was

recorded to the east in Area 106 where it was interpreted as a stone lined pit [106851] (FIGURE 6).

5.7.36. In the centre of the site, in Trench 82 (FIGURE 3), a deposit of apparently wind blown sand (8003) contained 4 abraded body sherds whilst in Trench 93, a little to the southwest, the fill (9304) of a possibly curvilinear ditch produced [9305] produced an abraded body sherd with internal residue which was regarded as worthy of illustration. In Trench 97, pottery of this date was recovered from two features, namely from the fill (9708) of a small pit [9709] and from the fill (9712) of a furrow [9713]. However, the fill of the furrow also produced post-medieval pottery and as a result, both this and a very similar feature recorded in Trench 7 are considered to represent post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

5.7.37. A single, abraded, flint-tempered body sherd was recovered from the surface between the trenches and so regarded as unstratified. This, along with the artefacts from the top and subsoils deposits across the site and the abraded nature of the assemblage demonstrate that disturbance of late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age features and/ or occupation surfaces has distributed pottery from this period to all parts of the site. This disturbance is likely to have begun in the periods immediately following this phase and certainly late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age material was residual by the Romano-British period. The disturbance may have resulted from agricultural activity or from the construction of the nearby corn-drying oven (see Area 30)

5.8. PHASE 4A - ROMANO-BRITISH (FIGURES 10 AND 11)



Plate 1 - North-west shot of foundation structure comprised of 3015, 3017, 3042, 3043 with deposits (3025) and (3034).

5.8.1. Area 30 was identified and excavated in response to the findings of the evaluation in Trench 30 which exposed structural masonry remains in the form of a flint rubble foundation. When the area was opened and the structure fully exposed, it became clear that the foundations formed part of a 'V' shaped kiln or oven (FIGURE 16). The topsoil over this area (3001) produced 3 abraded sherds of Romano-Brithish grey-ware pottery and the surviving structure and associated deposits below were considered to be of this date. At the southern end of the structure was a wide bowl shaped hollow [3022] in the natural ground presumably forming a 'stoking basin'. From this, two flues projected approximately 5m to the northwest and northeast, each comprising parallel flint rubble foundations and both ending in a short crosspiece. The base of each flue comprised heat-affected natural clay which lay only a little higher than the base of the foundation cut on either side. The exposed internal faces of the flint-rubble foundations were lined with a pale (presumably heat-

resistant) render or plaster (3031 and 3036) which contained a Romano-British iron nail but also a large Alice Holt grey-ware body sherd with finger impressions on the inside. This pottery is associated with the later Romano-British period and this sherd was probably used to pack the face of the foundation prior to rendering.

- 5.8.2. The flues contained a thin layer of soot (3034 and 3035), presumably from the final firing and both produced oxidized sandy pottery. The soot from the eastern flue (3034) produced 2 base sherds of a jar whilst the western flue (3035) produced abraded body sherds along with sherds of Grog-tempered, grey-ware and calcarious-tempered pottery, all Romano-British wares. This deposit also produced a Romano-British iron nail with slightly domed head and square sectioned stem suggesting it is Manning Type 1a. It is bent at the tip through use and is likely to have been used in construction
- 5.8.3. Various robbing events [3016], [3021], [3028] and [3030] had removed all of the structure above the flint-rubble foundations but the fills of these robber cuts produced artefacts which give some indication of the structures above-ground date and form. A black deposit (3025) probably comprising the contents of a small fire was dumped within the stoking pit during the period of robbing and demolition. This produced a wealth of artefacts including a fragment of Grog and organic tempered ceramic building material which may have previously served as kiln furniture but more probably comprised part of an Imbrex. Similar fragments were recovered from the trample layer (3026) within robber trench [3021] and from the backfill (3027) of robber cut [3028]. All fragments of ceramic building material were dated to the Romano-British period and collectively suggest the roof of the structure had been tiled.
- 5.8.4. Also recovered from the black deposit (3025) were three nails of Manning type 1a and 1b along with a small copper alloy coin which although corroded, was identified as probably a '*barbarous radiate*', most likely dating to the second half of the 2nd century AD. This deposit also produced a significant quantity of Romano-British pottery including a grey-ware dog dish and flagon base, Grog-tempered dog dish and jar, a Black Burnished ware flared dish and

fragments of an oxidised sandy ware vessel with incipient flanged rim. These artefact were recovered alongside a similar quantity of slightly later pottery discussed in Phase 4B.

- 5.8.5. A number of discrete features not physically associated with the kiln/ oven also produced pottery from this period. Fill (3003) of stake-hole [3004] produced sherds of Black-Burnished ware and abraded Grog-tempered pottery; Similarly the fill (3009) of stake-hole [3010] produced 2 abraded and oxidised, Grog-tempered, body sherds; Grog-tempered and Grey-ware pottery was recovered from the fill (3011) of a shallow pit [3012].
- 5.8.6. Although the fill (3029) of robber cut [3030] produced an abraded sherd of grey-ware pottery, due to the robber cut's stratigraphic relationship to other robbing events, the pottery was believed to be residual and the feature itself considered to date to the later Romano-British period. Similarly, demo deposit (3032) produced 13 sherds of Grog-tempered ware, 2 sherds of Oxidised Sandy ware, and 5 sherds of grey-ware, all abraded and all considered to be residual due to their stratigraphic position.
- 5.8.7. In summary, the kiln/ oven was established during the Romano-British period. It was 'V' shaped in plan and the two flues were fed from a single stoke hole where the two flues came together. At the opposite end of the flues, each had a short cross piece which probably rose through the structure as chimneys. Demolition debris suggests that at least part of the supper structure was timber and that the roof may have been clad with Imbrex. The later Romano-British dating of the flue lining may indicate the repair of the structure and indicate longevity of use. The subsequent robbing and demolition of the structure has removed all in-situ elements of the structure above the flint-rubble foundations.
- 5.8.8. A single feature in Area 100 was attributable to this period. The fill (10015) of the north-west ditch terminus [10016] produced a 30 conjoining body sherds of grey-ware pottery. These were un-abraded and suggest that this linear feature was later and probably unrelated to the dumps of burnt-flint and other features in this area. Given the location and orientation of this feature, it is

likely to represent a drainage ditch.

5.8.9. Similarly, only a single feature in Area 106 produced Romano-British pottery, namely the fill (106121) of a probable waste pit [106122] (FIGURE 15). This produced a smoothed rim sherd from an open bowl. Although this appears to be an isolated feature from this period, it indicates continued use of this area from the more intense activity associated with the late Bronze/ Early Iron Age.

5.8.10. The evaluation identified a number of features which produced dating evidence from this period. In Trench 11 on the eastern side of the westernmost field, the fill (1105) of ditch terminus/ pit [1106] produced a single abraded sherd of grey-ware. In Trench 27 in the northeast corner of the central field, the fill (2705) of sub-circular pit [2706] produced a small sherd of abraded, reduced, Grog-tempered pottery. In Trench 62 on the western side of the eastern field, the basal fill (6206) of probable quarry pit [6208] produced abraded grey-ware body sherds (FIGURE 8), as did the fill (9605) of linear feature [9604] on the western side of the westernmost field.

5.8.11. A small assemblage of Romano British pottery was also recovered from the top and subsoil over the evaluation trenches. Over Trench 49 in the middle of the central field (FIGURE 3), the subsoil (4902) produced an abraded body sherd of grey-ware, whilst the topsoil (10001) over Area 100 produced 2 sherds of sandy and grog-tempered pottery.

5.9.PHASE 4B - LATE ROMANO-BRITISH (FIGURE 11)

5.9.1. As discussed above, activity associated with this period appears to be confined to the possible continued use and subsequent dismantling of the kiln/ oven identified in Area 30 Fill (3014) of robber cut [3016], fills (3020) and (3026) of robber cut [3021], black deposit (3025), fill (3027) of robber cut [3028] and demolition layer (3033) all produced pottery which dated to the later part of the Romano-British period clearly suggesting that the structure went out of use and was dismantled at this time. However, as already mentioned, flue lining (3031) also contained a large 'packing' sherd of pottery from this period which may indicate that the lining was repaired during this period and by implication, that the kiln/ oven was still in use up to its dismantling and demolition.

5.10.PHASE 5 - POST MEDIEVAL (FIGURE 12)

5.10.1. This phase of activity was principally represented by evidence for various agricultural practices such as the truncated remains of ridge and furrow farming, superimposed by the narrow scars of modern ploughshares. Truncated furrows aligned northwest – southeast were recorded in Trenches 7, 86, and 97, located in the centre and west of the site whilst the later plough scars were observed across the whole site. In Trench 97, the fill (9712) of furrow cut [9713] produced a brown glazed earthenware rim from an open bowl with the overlying topsoil deposit (9701) producing a white-ware rim sherd from a glazed jar. Unstratified pottery from this period was also observed across the site.

6. Specialist Assessments

6.1.INTRODUCTION

6.1.1. The following sections present the specialist assessments that have been conducted during the post-excavation work. Specialist reports are included in their entirety here.

6.1.2. Across the site the most common find type was burnt flint which was encountered across much of the central and eastern fields. Although largely undiagnostic, the quantity and geographical spread of this material clearly indicate its importance to the activities which were being carried out in this area. Other finds included pottery, worked flint, stone objects, ceramic building material, animal bone, iron objects and two copper alloy coins.

6.2.GENERAL METHODOLOGY

6.2.1. Finds were collected and washed by hand. Any cultural artefacts recovered from environmental samples were included with the assemblages recovered directly from site.

6.3.CONTRIBUTORS

6.3.1. Aileen Tierney of L - P : Archaeology has coordinated the specialist assessments.

6.3.2. Rachel Hall, an external independent specialist, has prepared the assessment of the pottery objects and ceramic building material from the site (SECTION 7.).

6.3.3. The Fired Clay Assessment (SECTION 8.) has been prepared by Aileen Tierney of L - P : Archaeology.

6.3.4. The metalwork assessment (SECTION 9.) has been prepared by Nicola Powell, an external independent specialist.

6.3.5. The struck flint assessment (SECTION 10.) has been prepared by Dr Frederick Foulds, an external independent specialist.

- 6.3.6. The animal bone assessment (SECTION 11.) has been prepared by Jessica Waterworth of L - P : Archaeology.
- 6.3.7. The human bone assessment (SECTION 12.) has been prepared by James Badger of L - P : Archaeology.
- 6.3.8. Dr Matt Law of L - P :Archaeology has prepared the assessment of the environmental samples (SECTION 13.), as well as the assessment of the shell from the site (SECTION 14.).

7. Pottery and Ceramic Building Material Assessment

RACHEL HALL

7.1.INTRODUCTION

7.1.1. A total of 1298 sherds, weighing 33712g, were recovered from 131 contexts from across the site. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Post Medieval period, based on form and fabric. The average sherd size 25.97g and generally the assemblage is in moderate to heavily abraded condition.

7.1.2. A catalogue of the pottery is included in Appendix 4. Abbreviations used in the pottery catalogue include Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA), Romano-British (RB), Late Romano-British (LRB) and Post Medieval (PMED).

7.2.POTTERY METHODOLOGY

7.2.1. The Romano-British pottery was assessed using the national fabric series as devised by Tomber and Dore (1998). Earlier fabrics were recorded on their form and fabric and will be parallels will be sought in the analysis stage with other known fabrics from the surrounding area and period.

7.3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

THE LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE (1100-400 BC)

7.3.1. A total of 638 flint-tempered sherds were recovered in small numbers from across the site. The abraded body sherds are handmade and medium walled with medium to fine, poorly sorted flint inclusions with variable firing and wiped exterior surfaces. The majority of the sherds were recovered in small numbers from a variety of features across all areas of the site. There were larger groups of diagnostic sherds recovered from certain features.

7.3.2. Distinctive flint gritted bases were recovered from pit [5904], posthole [5914], furrow [9713] and linear terminus [106741]. Several features have conjoining plain rim sherds, these were recovered from pits [106291] and [106042]. Other diagnostic sherds with finger impressed rims were recorded

in posthole [106018] and pit [106655]. A substantial lug was recovered and an applied boss from burnt material deposits (10004) and (10005) respectively. Also recovered from (10005) were decorated sherds with finger impressions on the shoulder (not on a cordon), similar examples were also recovered from pit [106344] and posthole [59034]. Several sherds have evidence of internal residue which were identified in linear features [9305], [106101], Quarry Pit [10014] and pit [106226]. This group of sherds are all heavily abraded and derive from jar type vessels. Based on both form and fabric these sherds are part of plain-ware group of vessels, that can be dated to the post-Deverel Rimbury phase of the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA) period.

7.3.3. A moderate amount of fine-ware sherds were also recovered in small amounts from across the site. These sherds are largely in a reduced, well-sorted, flint-tempered fabric with smoothed surfaces and thinner walls. These finer sherds were recovered in small numbers from across the site in association with the coarser element. Diagnostic sherds were identified including plain rims (some conjoining) which were recovered from pits [106190], [106438], [106476], linear features [106679], [106752], [106822] and linear terminus [106799]. Similar vessels were recovered from sites at Winnall Down, Winchester (HAWKES 1985: 61) to the north-west.

7.3.4. Three vessels were recovered that appear to be more Early Iron Age in date, due to fabric and form. A total of 67 sherds, weighing 1064g were recovered from three contexts. A distinctive Early Iron Age form of furrowed carinated bowl was recovered from possible Quarry Pit [10014]. It comprises conjoining sherds, showing a near complete profile with incised chevrons and other impressed decoration above the carination. A second example of a furrowed bowl was recovered from possible linear terminus [1104]. These vessels have parallels with the All Canning Cross Style of Furrowed bowl, found in Wiltshire, at Potterne (LAWSON & GINGELL 2000). A rounded bowl was also recovered from pit [106826] in a flint and organic-tempered fabric. These finer sherds are part of a Plain ware ceramic tradition of the post-Deverel Rimbury phase as it transitions to the Early Iron Age. Similar vessels from the

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age were recovered from sites at Winnall Down, Winchester (HAWKES 1985: 61) and Danebury Hillfort (CUNLIFFE 1984) to the north-west.

ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (AD 43-250)

7.3.5. A large amount of Romano-British (RB) pottery was recovered from 25 contexts across the sites totalling 468 sherds, weighing 6336g. Six different fabric types were identified in coarse sandy fabrics with various fabrics, including calcareous, Oxidised sandy, Grog-tempered, sand and grog-tempered, Grey-wares and Black Burnished Ware. These were recovered from a variety of contexts but mainly recovered from Area 30. In particular, diagnostic sherds were recovered from Robber Cut [3021], Black Deposit (3025), Ceramic Flue lining (3031), Soot in western Flue (3035) and posthole [3053] with a small variety of domestic serving vessel including flared and dog dishes, a flagon base, all dating to the 2nd century and drop flanged dish and everted jars dating to 3-4th century.

LATE ROMANO-BRITISH (AD 250-410)

7.3.6. A small number of sherds were recovered dating to the Late Romano-British (LRB) period. A total of 212 sherds, weighing 21089g, were recovered from seven contexts just in Area 30. A limited amount of fabrics was identified dating to this period including Alice Holt Grey-wares and sherds from New Forest and Oxfordshire kilns.

7.3.7. A total of 151 sherds of Alice Holt storage jars were recovered. These sherds were in a hard, grey-ware fabric with fine sandy matrix. The sherds are large and lightly abraded. Recovered from Robber cuts [3016], [3021], [3028], Black deposit (3025), Ceramic Flue lining (3031) and Demolition layer (3033). They have distinctive rounded inturned rim and internal finger impression over entire interior surface. Similar examples of these vessels were recovered from Grooms Farm, Hampshire to the north (COOKE & POWELL 2012). These vessels were used as storage jars and have been categorised as Class 4.45, dating between AD 350-420 (LYNE & JEFFERIES 1974).

7.3.8. A small amount of British Fine-ware were also recovered. A single sherd of New Forest Red Slip Ware was recovered from Black deposit (3025), along with the base of a New forest flagon, both dating to AD 3-4th century. Conjoining sherds of Collared mortarium rims with trituration grits were also recovered from Black deposit (3025) and robber cut [3028]. These sherds were in New Forest Fabric and can be dated to the mid-3rd to 4th century. Sherds of Oxfordshire White-ware mortarium, imitating a Drag 38 bowl were recovered in small numbers from Robber cut [3021], demolition layer (3033), black deposit (3025) and robbing event [3028]. Some of these sherds are conjoining and are dated to AD 3-4th century.

POST MEDIEVAL (AD 1500-1799)

7.3.9. Two rim sherds from glazed earthenware vessels were recovered from Furrow [9713] and Clearance deposit (106004). These open bowls are from Utilitarian vessels dated to the early Post Medieval (PMED). A further white-ware rim sherd from a bowl/cup was recovered from Topsoil (9701), also dating to the Post Medieval period.

7.4.CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

7.4.1. A small group of seven fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was recorded.

7.4.2. The oxidised fragments were recorded in a sandy fabric with sparse organic and grog inclusions. The fragments are curved pieces which represent roof tile fragments and were recovered from Black deposit (3025), Robbing event [3028] and Iron Age Quarry pit [6208]. These *imbrex* would have formed part of a roof structure on the site and can be dated to the Romano-British, based on form, fabric, and associated pottery sherds.

7.4.3. The amount of CBM collected from is shown in TABLE 2. This shows the bulk of the material is from Area 30 with very little in the other areas.

Context	Fabric	Date	No.	Wt. (g)
3025	Grog and organic	RB	2	94
3026	Grog and organic	RB	1	93
3027	grog and sand	RB	3	280
6202	sand	RB	1	15
TOTAL			7	482

Table 2 - CBM by context, fabric, date, number and weight

7.5.FURTHER RECOMMENDED WORK

7.5.1. The prehistoric and Roman pottery warrants further detailed analysis. This will be subject to a full fabric and form analysis conforming to nationally recommended guidelines (PREHISTORIC CERAMICS RESEARCH GROUP 2010) (TOMBER AND DORE 1998). The pottery will be analysed by wares and vessel forms described within a local and regional context.

7.5.2. A small amount of pottery can be illustrated;

- EIA flint-tempered sherd (1103)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd (5913)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd (9304)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd (10004)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherds (10005)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd (10013)
- EIA flint-tempered sherd (10013)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd (10017)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd (106017)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd (106021)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd (106655)
- LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd (106798)
- EIA flint and organic tempered sherd (106825)

8. Fired Clay Assessment

AILEEN TIERNEY MA ACIFA & STELLA SUDEKUM BA MA PCIFA

8.1.INTRODUCTION

8.1.1. A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered from site, six fragments were recovered from four contexts, with a total weight of 22g (TABLE 3).

8.2.FIRED CLAY

8.2.1. Fill (3027) of a possible robbing event in the northeast flue of a probable kiln contained an abraded fragment of Fired Clay with variable firing. It may be a portable object or kiln furniture. Fill (3035) from the northwest flue of the probable kiln also contained two fragments of Fired Clay—collected in Sample 20—although these were un-diagnostic.

8.2.2. Three further fragments of Fired Clay were recovered from two contexts comprising very abraded, sandy fragments. These were also un-diagnostic fragments.

8.2.3. The dates of the fragments have been assessed, as seen below.

Context	Fabric	Date	No.	Wt. (g)
3027	Sandy	LIRB	1	12
3035	Sandy	LIRB	2	1
5909	Sandy	LRB/EIA	1	1
106291	Sandy	LRB/EIA	2	8
TOTAL			6	22

Table 3 - Fired Clay by context, fabric, date, number and weight

8.3.RECOMMENDATIONS

8.3.1. Due to the small size of the assemblage it is recommended that no further work is required on the above material.

9. Metalwork Assessment

NICOLA POWELL

9.1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

9.1.1. Thirty-six objects including 32 iron finds, two copper alloy coins and two stone finds were recovered from the evaluation and subsequent mitigation work at the site. A catalogue of the metalwork is included in Appendix 5.

9.1.2. All the metal finds were examined by eye and with a x10 hand lens in compliance with national guidelines (CIFA 2014; FELL ET AL. 2006; BRICKSTOCK 2004).

9.2. DESCRIPTION AND DATE

COPPER ALLOY

9.2.1. Two copper alloy coins—RF 8 and RF 7—were recovered from two contexts respectively; (3025) a black deposit that included later Romano British pottery and (3034) a soot deposit in the eastern flue that also contained pottery of a broader Romano British date.

9.2.2. RF 8 is complete but in poor condition, showing heavy corrosion and surface flaking. The obverse shows part of the emperor's radiate crown but no further detail. The reverse is similarly obscured. It appears to be a 3rd century radiate, likely a barbarous radiate from the second half of the century. RF7 from layer (3034) is incomplete and in more damaged condition. It also retains part of a radiate crown on the obverse and is likely to be of a similar type and date. X-radiography may clarify some of the detail.

9.2.3. The coins were catalogued as far as possible according to Brickstock (BRICKSTOCK 2004: 3) (see TABLE 8).

Coin no.	RF 8	RF 7
Denomination	Radiate	Radiate
Condition (or wear)	Corroded	Corroded
Diameter (mm)	17	~15
Weight (g)	1	<1
Archaeological information	From a black deposit (3025)	From a soot layer (3034) in eastern flue
Comments	Likely to be a barbarous radiate later AD 3 rd century	Likely to be a barbarous radiate later AD 3 rd century

Table 4 - Assessment of copper alloy coins

IRON

- 9.2.4. The iron assemblage consists of 32 objects, mostly iron nails. All are heavily corroded and comprise examples in various states of completeness, from almost complete to very fragmentary. Several are bent out of shape through use. All were examined by eye and the recognisable nails recorded with reference to Manning's typology (MANNING 1985: 133-37, FIG. 32).
- 9.2.5. Of note is a substantial complete nail from the soot layer in the western flue (3035) in Area 30. Its slightly domed head and square sectioned stem suggest it is Manning Type 1a. It is bent at the tip through use and is likely to have been used in construction. Three nails of Manning type 1a and 1b were recovered from context (3025), as was the copper alloy coin RF8 so are likely to have a similar later Roman date.
- 9.2.6. Also in Area 30, a group of complete and partial hobnails were recovered from context (3031), a plaster layer from flue lining. Conforming to Manning Type 10, corroded groups such as this are common and the number suggests they have come from a nailed shoe (MANNING 1985: 136). A single hobnail of the same type was recovered from the fill (3009) of a stake-hole [3010].
- 9.2.7. A small leaf-shaped iron object was recovered from the fill (3011) of a shallow pit [3012] in Area 30. It is tentatively identified as a knife blade, as a scar can be seen where the whittle tang may have been lost.
- 9.2.8. Of interest is an iron ferrule from the fill (3020) of robber cut [3021] in Area 30. Although now heavily corroded, this useful object would have been used in a civilian as well as a military context to protect the ends of staffs and spears from wear. Comprising an open conical socket closed at its narrow end, similar examples dated to the Romano British period can be seen in Manning 1984

(MANNING 1985: 140-1, PLATE NO. 63) and from Camerton, Somerset (JACKSON 1990: PLATE 25 NO. 256). Ceramic finds from the same context suggest a later Romano-British date.

9.2.9. Metalworking waste (slag) was recovered from two contexts (106662) and (106850) in Area 106.

STONE

9.2.10. Two rounded pebbles were recovered from the evaluation of the site—SF1—from (2606) packing fill of posthole [2607], and a larger one—SF4—from subsoil layer (4802). They may have been utilised as slingshot. Stones—selected for their shape and weight—would have been used for hunting as well as warfare. Several thousand were recovered at Danebury Iron Age hill fort and SF4 sits in the weight range for slingshot recovered from that site. SF1 is lighter, and fits in the range of those recovered from a similar sample recovered from Maiden Castle (BROWN 1984: 425). Brown discusses the ballistic significance of the size of slingshot, and being smaller, SF4 may have been used in a group rather than singly.

9.2.11. The context of the recovery of SF1 is interesting, as it formed part of the packing around a post.

9.3.POTENTIAL OF THE METAL AND STONE FINDS

9.3.1. The potential of the metal and stone finds is limited due to its small size and fragmentary nature, and that it does not include any closely datable objects. Although none of the objects help at the assessment stage with dating of the site, they do give a broad Romano-British date. The iron nails indicate the presence of structures and buildings across the site which may help—along with the ceramic finds and any environmental evidence—with looking at the nature of settlement and activity in the area.

9.4.SIGNIFICANCE OF THE METAL AND STONE FINDS

9.4.1. The metal and stone finds have some local significance as basic evidence for use, activity and the economy of the site, which may help put the site into its

wider local and regional context.

9.5.RECOMMENDATIONS AND FURTHER WORK

- 9.5.1. It is recommended the iron finds be subject to x-radiography and further examined at the analysis stage of the project to aid and confirm identification. Along with the stone objects, all the metal finds should be briefly published alongside the record and story of the site.
- 9.5.2. X-radiography could help with clarifying the iron ferrule mentioned above, and it may then be suitable for illustration.
- 9.5.3. The coins would benefit from targeted cleaning and x-radiography as this may clarify the Roman Emperor on the obverse, and possibly some detail of the reverse.

10. Lithic Assessment

DR FREDERICK FOULDS

10.1.INTRODUCTION

10.1.1.This report presents the assessment of lithic material recovered during evaluation and excavation work at Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton, Hampshire. The archaeological works were undertaken by L - P : Archaeology and all lithics were hand-collected during the course of excavation. Overall, the assemblage represents Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity at the site. A catalogue of the lithics is included in Appendix 6.

10.1.2.Burnt lithic material recovered from this site was not assessed as part of this report; a separate catalogue of this material is included in Appendix 7.

10.2.METHODOLOGY

10.2.1.Recording took place between the 20th and 29th of October 2020 and was carried out in accordance with existing guidelines (LEIGH 2001; ENGLISH HERITAGE 2008; CIFA 2020B). Where reference to specific guidance within the literature on stone tools has been made, this is stated in the method statement below. All material was inspected by eye and logged in a database using Microsoft Access.

10.2.2.Throughout the report, references to specific lithics are made using a unique identification number prefixed with 'L', which corresponds to the accompanying database. Bags have been marked to indicate which artefacts are contained within using post-it notes attached to the tags.

10.2.3.At the time of writing, no further contextual information was available to inform this report beyond the associated context registers and site plans. As a result, the report does not aim to provide an assessment of the material in terms of its local or regional context. Recommendations for further analysis work are provided at the end of this report.

10.2.4.Variables used in the accompanying data spreadsheet and Access database are described as follows:

Site Information	
Field No.	Field number, if applicable
Area	Area, if applicable. If the artefact is unstratified, this is noted here.
Trench	Trench number or code, if applicable.
Context No.	The context number.
Sample code	Sample code, if relevant.
RF No.	Recorded find number, if applicable.
Quantity	Number of pieces. Usually '1' and used to calculate total numbers.
Flint No.	A unique number assigned for the purposes of the lithic catalogue.
Raw material	
Material	Whether flint, chert, quartz etc.
RM colour	A description of the colour of the raw material.
Cortex	The amount of cortex present, expressed as a percentage value in 5% increments. In the case of flakes and flake tools, this is expressed as the percentage of the dorsal surface.
Cortex colour	A description of the colour of the cortex, where present.
Patina	The amount of patination of the surface in 5% increment, excepting cortex, expressed as a percentage value.
Patina colour	A description of the colour of the patination, where present.
Technology	
Type	The type of artefact, e.g. 'flake', 'blade', 'debitage', 'core', 'burnt fragment', or tool types, such as 'scraper', 'arrowhead', 'burin'.
Debitage type	If identified asdebitage, this provides the type as a subcategory, e.g. 'indeterminate fragment', 'chip', 'shatter' etc.
Size	Individual measurements have not been taken at this stage. Sizes are provided in millimetres, with the maximum dimension, or in the case of flakes, maximum length, given.
Reduction sequence	Stage of the knapping sequence, given as 'primary', 'secondary' or 'tertiary'. The term 'thermal' is used to note heat fracture.
Platform type	The type of platform (for flakes, where present), based on Andrefsky (2005, 96), i.e. 'cortical', 'flat', 'complex', or 'abraded'.
Bulb	A description of the bulb of percussion (where present), recorded as 'pronounced', or 'diffuse'.
Fracture type	The type of termination based on Cotterell and Kamminga (1987), i.e. 'feathered', 'step', 'hinge', or 'overshoot'.
Retouch	
Retouch type	The type of retouch present, recorded as 'edge', 'invasive' and 'complete'.
Retouch extent	Extent of retouch, recorded as either 'continuous' or 'sporadic'.
Retouch orientation	Orientation of the retouch, whether originating from the ventral ('normal') or dorsal ('inverse'), or 'alternating', 'propeller' or 'bifacial'.
Retouch fineness	The fineness of the retouch, ranging from 'very fine' to 'very coarse'.
Retouch morphology	The morphology of the retouch.
Retouch angle	The angle that the retouch has been applied at, ranging from 'very acute' to 'obtuse'.
Damage	
Burnt	This column uses an ordinal scale to indicate the exposure to burning an item has received. 0 = unburnt; 1 = lightly fired (surface sooting, light crazing); 2 = fired (surface and interior patination, surface cracks, but still retaining original form); 3 = heavily fired (complete surface and interior patination, pot lid fractures, shattering, original form cannot be determined).
Damage	Description of any other damage present, e.g. 'plough', 'frost', 'edge chipping' etc.

Interpretation	
Period	Where the artefact is chronologically distinctive then the period is noted. Typological assessments are carried out in accordance with Butler (2005).
Interpretation	A description of the lithic(s), including an indication of further working, e.g. 'retouch' or 'edge use'.
Notes	A further field to note any other observations, i.e. if items refit.

10.3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

10.3.1.Lithic material was recovered from five separate areas during the excavation work and across multiple contexts during the evaluation. In addition, several pieces were recorded as unstratified. In total, 449 pieces were submitted for assessment. Of these, 46 were identified as displaying no evidence of human working and were recorded as being natural in origin. This natural component will not be discussed further. The composition of the assemblage is provided in TABLE 5 and is differentiated on the basis of excavation area.

Type of material	30	44	59	90	100	106	Eval.	U/S	Total
Knapped	3	7	28	6	63	93	171	32	403
Natural	0	0	9	0	7	10	19	1	46
Total	3	7	37	6	70	103	190	33	449

Table 5 - Composition of assemblage

10.3.2.Several concentrations of material were recognised that are associated with specific contexts, primarily fill (10013) of potential quarry pit [10014], fill (5903) of pit [5904] (including a concentration of burnt debitage), burnt deposit (10005) and deposit (106004), albeit finds from the latter of these were recovered from overburden. Other high concentrations appear in top- and subsoil in Area 100. Aside from these, lithic artefacts were spread across various contexts in relatively limited quantities (<10), suggesting that the scatter has been truncated to some degree by later activity, though to what extent cannot be ascertained at present.

10.3.3.The following sections discuss the raw material and technology observed, as well as a summary assessment of the spatial distribution of the assemblage.

10.4.RAW MATERIAL

10.4.1.The raw material used in the production of the worked assemblage was predominantly flint. Only one piece of possible grey chert was identified based on the difference in surface texture between it and the other material under

assessment. The flint portion of the assemblage consisted of a variety of colours, though the majority were grey or yellow-brown. Identification of colour was occasionally made difficult by patination, with a high proportion of the flint assemblage (235 of 402 artefacts; 58.5%) displaying some form of patina. Where patina was present, this mostly presented as a milky white stain (149 of 235 artefacts; 63.4%) on the flint surface in varying degrees of strength. This stain often made yellow-brown flint appear grey in colour, though the original colouration could be determined using backlighting from an LED torch. However, there were a number of worked pieces displaying a complete white patination that stood out and may represent a small earlier component within the assemblage

10.4.2. Over half of the worked assemblage displayed some form of cortex (252 of 403 artefacts; 62.5%). Cortex was mostly cream or brown in colour and was generally thin, suggesting that surface nodules had been utilised rather than had already had their cortex abraded. Presence and extent of cortex on several pieces suggested that nodule size was small, with flint pebbles being utilised. However, this does not rule out the use of larger nodules and there is evidence to suggest that at least some larger cobbles were being reduced.

10.4.3. Reduction stage could be determined for the majority of artefacts. Artefacts primarily fell into secondary and tertiary reduction stages, with only six artefacts determined to be from the primary reduction stage. This suggests initial testing of modules was not taking place on site. The majority of artefacts (248 of 403; 61.5%) were from the secondary reduction stage, with only 30% (121 of 403) from the tertiary reduction stage. This would suggest that nodules were not being heavily worked at the site.

10.4.4. A total of 30 pieces displayed signs of burning, ranging from crazing and discolouration to complete fragmentation. The majority of this material consisted of debitage and a small number of natural fragments. Three flakes showed signs of burning that may indicate that heat treatment was applied as part of reduction, although it is still possible that these flakes were accidentally burnt. However, a large quantity, some 95.8kg, of burnt flint is known to have

been recovered from the site that was not submitted for assessment alongside this assemblage. Therefore, the extent to which this burnt material may also contain worked lithics is not currently known.

10.5. TECHNOLOGY

10.5.1. The worked assemblage was classified by type and its composition is provided in TABLE 6. The majority of the assemblage comprised flakes and debitage associated with knapping, the majority of which originates from early to mid-stage reduction. A number of cores and a single core fragment found across the various areas highlight core reduction was taking place on the site. Cores primarily show multiplatform or single platform working, with one example of discoidal core of probable Neolithic date present.

10.5.2. In addition, a relatively high quantity of retouched tools were recovered (86 of 403 artefacts; 21.3%), of which over half were identified as scrapers. The second largest category of retouched tools was notched pieces, which were predominantly produced on flakes.

Knapped Form	30	44	59	90	100	106	Eval.	U/S	Total
Arrowhead							1		1
Blade						2	3	3	9
Bladelet						2	3		5
Combination tool		1				1	4	1	7
Core		1			1	3	3		8
Core fragment						1			1
Debitage	1		16		18	16	20	1	72
Denticulate						1			1
Flake	2	2	11	4	37	54	106	20	236
Notch		1			2	3	5	1	12
Pierced						1	1		2
Rod							1		1
Scraper		2		2	5	9	24	6	48
Total	3	7	28	6	63	93	171	32	403

Table 6 - Composition of lithic by knapped form, divided according to excavation area

10.5.3. The scrapers mainly consisted of end- and side-scrapers, though at least nine examples displayed a concave course of retouch and were identified as hollow scrapers. This form of scraper is commonly acknowledged as prevalent on sites of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date (BUTLER 2005) and the accompanying scraper forms would also fit within this time frame.

10.5.4. The argument for a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age, and more specifically Late

Neolithic date, is supported by other factors. Primarily amongst these is the high incidence of hard hammer flakes, which is generally suggested by the prevalence of pronounced bulbs of percussion across the assemblage (179 of 362 flake artefacts; 49.4%) and flat platforms (203 of 362 flake artefacts; 56.1%). Flake size also supports these conclusions, with the vast majority of flakes and flake tools being 20mm or greater in length (see PLATE 2).

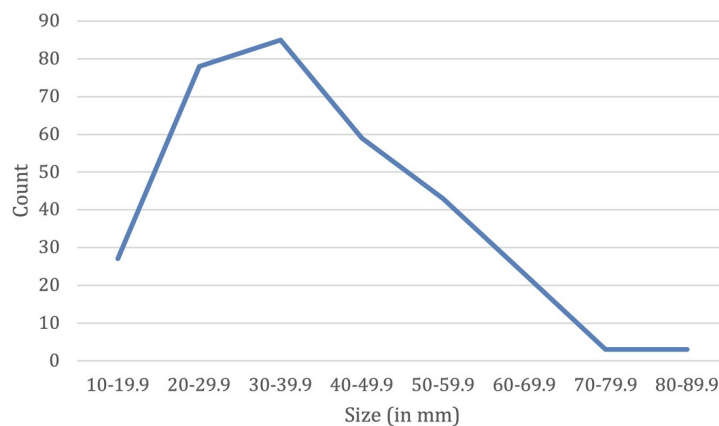


Plate 2 - Flake size across the assemblage

10.5.5. Other retouched tools that support a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date come in the form of the notches and the combination tools, which are common on sites of this period. In addition, the presence of a possible arrowhead (L238) within the assemblage provides further support. While damaged and somewhat crude, this is potentially an oblique type and would suggest a Late Neolithic date.

10.6. SPATIAL ASSESSMENT

10.6.1. An assessment of the spatial distribution of the assemblage was conducted based on the available site plans and context register. As noted above, a small number of concentrations of lithic material related to specific contexts was noted. However, the majority of the material resulted from overlying deposits (top- and subsoils), as well as overburden deposits that were not represented on the plans. As no three-dimensional coordinates were available, the

relationship of the spread of these artefacts to those resulting from underlying contexts cannot be determined. However, an assessment of the various areas, as well as of the overall site has been attempted based on the currently available evidence.

AREA 30

10.6.2. Only three lithics resulted from this area. One flake is associated with the fill of a flue with a substantial later construction and has been certainly disturbed. Two other artefacts, a flake and a piece of debitage, are associated with pit [3008]. Due to the low incidence of artefacts, it is likely that these are also disturbed and that this pit may be later in date.

AREA 44

10.6.3. No plan was available for Area 44. However, all of the worked material was recovered from the subsoil and is therefore likely to be disturbed.

AREA 59

10.6.4. Area 59 produced 27 worked and/or burnt artefacts. Only three of these originated from topsoil. These are almost definitely disturbed. The other artefacts were associated with a number of postholes—[5914], [5908] and [5910]—as well as pits [5906] and [5904]. These form relatively discrete concentrations suggesting that there may be some association between the worked material and these features. However, the number of lithic artefacts associated with the postholes is small and these may have entered these features accidentally. Therefore, any association in terms of period, while possible, is considered unproven.

10.6.5. Pit [5904], on the other hand, contained the majority of the assemblage from this area (n=21), including a number of burnt pieces. A further 12 burnt pieces are known to have originated from this pit, and it is possible that there may be an association between the pit and the lithics. Only one of the lithic artefacts, a single blade displaying evidence of platform preparation, was diagnostic. This has been provided a possible date range of Mesolithic to Neolithic. As a result, providing a date for this feature on the basis of the lithic

evidence should be treated cautiously.

10.6.6. A further 38 pieces of burnt flint that were not examined as part of this report is known to have originated from Area 59, not including those from pit [5904]. It is possible that some of this material is associated with the lithic assemblage and the burnt flints from this area should be assessed with this in mind.

AREA 90

10.6.7. All of the material from this area was associated with quarry pit [9005]/[9011], which has been suggested to be prehistoric in date. The lithics, while limited in quantity, include two scrapers and a retouched flake with a possible scraping edge. This material is suggested to be of Neolithic to Bronze Age date, although the inclusion of a hollow scraper indicates a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date is more likely. However, the amount of worked material (n=6) is small and thus its association with the quarry pit should be treated cautiously.

10.6.8. A further 19 burnt flints are known to have originated from quarry pit [9005]/[9011]. These should be assessed for their association with the worked lithics.

AREA 100

10.6.9. Area 100 presents the second highest concentration of lithic artefacts after Area 106. Over half of the worked lithics from Area 100 (n=35) were recovered from the fills of quarry pit [10014]. While most of this material is early stage—mainly secondary—hard hammer flakes and debitage, two scrapers were also present, both of which were determined to be Neolithic to Bronze Age in date. In addition, 44 burnt flints are known to originate from this feature but have not been examined as part of this assessment. These should be assessed to ascertain their relationship with the worked lithics.

10.6.10. A small number of artefacts (n=4) was recovered from pit [10008] and NW/SE linear terminus [10016]. Given the small number of lithics in both cases, it is probable that these artefacts are disturbed.

10.6.11. The remaining worked material was recovered from the topsoil (n=13) and burnt deposit [10005] (n=11). The topsoil contained several scrapers, two notches and a core, all probably Neolithic to Bronze Age date. This material is almost definitely disturbed but supports the hypothesis of core working and tool production being carried out in this area. Of the material from the burnt deposit, only one piece shows evidence of burning, while the rest consists of unburnt flakes and debitage. However, an additional burnt flint is known to original from [10005] and 434 burnt flints, some 4.5kg, were recovered from context [10004]. Therefore, it is possible that additional worked material may exist within the burnt flints assemblage and may affect the interpretation of this context.

AREA 106

10.6.12. This area contained the largest quantity of lithic material. While it is seemingly spread across the excavated area, there are a number of small spatial clusters, including within the linear group towards the south of the area and posthole group [106719]. However, numbers of artefacts associated with individual contexts are low. Therefore, association between them and the lithic material is considered limited and the lithics are most likely disturbed by later activity.

10.6.13. The majority of the artefacts from this area originated from context (106004), which is recorded as overburden. The extent of this deposit was not recorded on the site plans, but it is suggested that the material resulting from it is likely disturbed. The artefacts included two cores, as well as multiple retouched tools, suggesting core working and tool production had occurred in the vicinity. The presence of tools and an additional core in other contexts supports this hypothesis.

10.6.14. A small number of burnt lithics were recorded amongst the worked assemblage from within this area. However, 2136 burnt flints, some 77.1kg of material, was recovered from this area and has not been assessed as part of this report. It is suggested that this material should be examined in the context of the worked lithic assemblage to determine any associations between the two

before any final conclusions are drawn, as this quantity of material evidences significant burning activity in the area and has extensive implications for understanding the spatial distribution and extent of flint working on the site.

10.7.SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT OF SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION ACROSS THE SITE

10.7.1.Overall, the spatial assessment of the worked flint assemblage points to disturbed scatters across the area, with a few small concentrations, mainly associated with quarry pits, which may indicate that such features are prehistoric in date. Examination of the plan of the proposed mitigation areas and the contexts associated with the initial evaluation trenches supports this view but based on the distribution of cores highlights the possibility that two main working areas may have existed within the site centred on Areas 100 and 106, located in the south and north-east of the site respectively. It is possible that the Area 59 may represent an additional activity area. The presence of lithic artefacts in the evaluation trenches surrounding these is generally higher, though the presence of lithics in individual evaluation trenches was overall low and generally restricted to top- and subsoil. The spread of the flakes, debitage and retouched tools appears otherwise to be distributed fairly evenly across the site in a north-east to south-west pattern based on the available evidence. It is currently unknown to the author whether the land has been ploughed or is under pasture, but if ploughed then the direction of this activity may inform how the material has been distributed.

10.7.2.It should be noted that this assessment is solely based on the distribution of the worked lithic material assessed. Given the large amount of burnt material recovered from the archaeological works, this spatial assessment will require revising accordingly should this material be associated to the worked assemblage

10.8.CONCLUSIONS

10.8.1.Overall, the assessment of the lithic material indicates the presence of an extensive Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age flint scatter, with a probable emphasis on the former of these two periods. The retouched tools,

predominantly consisting of scrapers and notches, fit well with this interpretation and present forms that are generally diagnostic of this period. In addition, the core working identified, the general size of the artefacts within the assemblage and the predominance of hard hammer reduction further supports such a date. However, there are a small number of heavily patinated artefacts mixed in with this assemblage that may represent an earlier period.

10.8.2.In summary then, the worked lithic assemblage is likely to be Late Neolithic in date and is suggested to represent a secondary working site. The range of tools produced suggests a range of scraping activities were taking place, possibly including hide working (scrapers) and wood working (e.g. arrow production; notches). None of the more carefully made artefacts that are associated with ritual activities appear, suggesting that the site was used for domestic and/or hunting tasks.

10.8.3.A spatial assessment of the site suggests that much of the material is likely to be disturbed. However, distribution of cores suggests the possibility of two main working areas focuses on Areas 100 and 106. Otherwise, flakes, debitage and retouched tools are spread fairly evenly across the in a north-east to south-west spread. However, it is currently unknown to what extent the burnt flint assemblage is related to the worked flints assessed as part of this report. Until this is ascertained, the spatial assessment should be treated as tentative.

10.9.RECOMMENDATIONS

10.9.1.The lithic material should be placed within its local context in terms of the prehistoric activity surrounding the site and its placement in the regional context should be considered. In addition, given the large quantities of burnt lithic material recovered that was not assessed as part of this report, the lithic assemblage should be revisited following the assessment of the burnt material should any further evidence of worked material result. Any further worked lithics within the burnt flint should be incorporated into the main lithic assemblage and the spatial assessment and overall interpretation of the site should be updated in light of this. In addition, there should be an effort to identify any evidence of heat treatment of flint as part of the knapping process,

as this would also affect the interpretation of the assemblage.

10.9.2. Illustrations of a selection of the retouched tools should accompany the resulting report and should especially include the possible arrowhead (L238), the discoidal core (L216), and scrapers L277 and L280, which are both classic examples of such tools that are diagnostic of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period.

10.9.3. The natural material can be discarded.

10.9.4. The worked assemblage represents significant evidence of human activity and should be retained and submitted for archive in a suitable repository.

10.9.5. Several pieces within the assemblage displayed evidence of recent edge damage, which has been caused while in bulk bags of finds. It is recommended that, at a minimum, the cores, retouched artefacts, and other diagnostic finds are removed and re-bagged individually in order to prevent them from becoming damaged further.

11. Animal Bone Assessment

JESSICA WATERWORTH MSC PCIFA

11.1.INTRODUCTION

11.1.1.A small assemblage of animal bone, totalling 21 bone fragments, was recovered during excavations at Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton, Havant.

11.2.METHODOLOGY

11.2.1.The faunal assemblage was recorded following the zones system outlined by Serjeantson (1996), with specimens considered as countable if they comprised at least 50% of any bone zone (appendicular bones), at least 50% of any centrum (vertebra), at least 50% of zones 1 or 2 (ribs), at least 50% of the crown (isolated teeth), or if they were identifiable to taxon (e.g. cranial bones).

11.2.2.The assemblage was assessed following current guidelines (BAKER & WORLEY 2019) and quantified using Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), which equates to number of countable specimens only. The following information was recorded for each specimen where applicable: taxon, skeletal element, side, zones present, preservation condition, taphonomic indicators (butchery marks, presence of gnawing, pathologies, non-metric traits), and potential for age estimation and metric data.

11.2.3.Specimens which could not be identified to taxon were assigned to size categories; for mammals and Anura, the following size categories were used:

- ◆ Micro-vertebrate – small mammal (weasel size or smaller) and anuran species
- ◆ Small mammal – hare size or smaller
- ◆ Medium mammal – cat to fallow deer size
- ◆ Large mammal – red deer to horse size

11.3.RESULTS

11.3.1. The assemblage was predominantly recovered by hand-excavation, with two fragments recovered through hand-sieving. The majority of the remains (NISP three, nine non-countable specimens) derive from three pits within Area 106 (a quarry pit, a possible waste pit, and a 'pit bound cremation'; TABLE 11). The remaining specimens derive from several features within Area 30 (a black deposit, a robbing event and a flue; NISP one, five non-countable specimens), a quarry pit in Area 100 (one non-countable specimen), and subsoil from the evaluation area (two non-countable specimens).

11.3.2. The preservation of the faunal remains is mixed; half of the specimens were recorded as having good surface condition (NISP three, eight non-countable specimens), with nine non-countable specimens recorded as having moderate surface condition, and NISP one recorded as having moderate-poor surface condition. Modern breaks were recorded on NISP two specimens and three non-countable specimens, with two non-countable specimens refitted together following modern breakage.

11.3.3. Butchery was identified on two specimens – cut marks were recorded on the ventral surfaces (towards the anterior end) of the left and right halves of a juvenile atlas, assigned to the 'medium mammal' size category and recorded as sheep/goat-sized. It is likely that these two specimens are associated, as they derive from the same context, although they were unable to be refitted together. Gnawing was not recorded on any specimens; this may indicate that remains were rarely disposed of in such a way to allow access to scavengers, although the small size of the assemblage does limit this interpretation. Evidence of burning was recorded on six non-countable fragments: one indeterminate fragment was calcined (burnt white), one non-countable fragment (assigned to the 'medium mammal' size class) was burnt dark grey, and four non-countable tooth fragments (all identified as sheep/goat, and likely deriving from one tooth) were charred black at one end.

11.3.4. Of the 21 specimens (TABLE 7), only the four non-countable tooth fragments could be assigned to taxon (sheep/goat), with all of the other specimens either assigned to size categories (NISP four, twelve non-countable specimens) or

recorded as ‘indeterminate’ (one non-countable specimen). Eight fragments were assigned to the ‘large mammal’ size category (all non-countable), and eight were assigned to the medium mammal size category (NISP four, and four non-countable specimens).

11.3.5. Only six fragments could be identified to element, all of which were assigned to the ‘medium mammal’ size category (TABLE 7). These include two non-countable specimens (identified as cat-size rib fragments), NISP two vertebrae fragments (left and right sides of a sheep/goat-sized atlas), NISP one sheep/goat-size right femur, and NISP one pig-size right tibia.

11.3.6. Three specimens were recorded as having derived from juvenile individuals; the femur assigned to the ‘medium mammal’ size category had an unfused proximal epiphysis, while the two vertebrae fragments had porous surfaces.

Area	Context	Taxon / Size category	Element	Side	Non-countable	Countable	SF no.
Eval	4902	Large mammal			2		
30	3025	Sheep/goat			4		
30	3027	Medium mammal	Tibia	Right		1	
30	3034	Medium mammal			1		
100	10013	Medium mammal			1		
106	106121	Medium mammal	Rib	N/A	1		
106	106121	Medium mammal	Rib	N/A	1		
106	106121	Medium mammal	Femur	Right		1	10
106	106121	Medium mammal	Atlas	N/A		1	
106	106121	Medium mammal	Atlas	N/A		1	
106	106657	Indeterminate			1		
106	106847	Large mammal			6		

Table 7 - Countable and non-countable faunal remains identified at Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton

11.4. CONCLUSION

11.4.1. The small size of the assemblage, as well as the paucity of remains identifiable to either taxon or element, severely restricts the interpretation of this site. It is likely that most, if not all, of these remains represent domestic use and consumption, as there is no clear evidence for the presence of any wild taxa. Preservation of the faunal remains is mixed, although there is no evidence for the remains having been left exposed long enough to allow access to

scavengers. Butchery was recorded on two specimens, and possibly represent the killing of at least one young animal by cutting its throat. Burning was identified on six non-countable specimens, ranging from slightly charred to fully calcined. Only three juvenile specimens were identified, with the two vertebrae fragments likely representing the same individual, and all deriving from the same context within Area 106.

11.4.2. Additional analysis on these remains could allow for a more precise identification of the specimens assigned to the size categories, as well as providing further insight into the age range of the individuals present in this assemblage and the butchering processes utilised.

12. Human Bone Assessment

JAMES BADGER MSC

12.1.INTRODUCTION

12.1.1.This report is an assessment of the human skeletal remains excavated from Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton. The total assemblage is made up of a single un-urned cremation.

12.1.2.The assessment and report were carried out by James Badger on the 7th of January 2021.

12.2.METHODS

12.2.1.The remains were excavated in accordance with ClfA guidelines (MCKINLEY & ROBERTS 1993). The cremation was excavated in post excavation by Emily Young. The cremation was then processed through flotation tank and sorted from other inclusions. The remains were weighed as a whole and then sorted into fractions of >10 mm, 5-10mm, <5 mm. The bone was further divided into the skeletal elements: skull, axial, upper limbs, lower limbs, unidentified long bone and unidentified. The weight, size and colour of the remains were recorded.

12.2.2.A catalogue of identifiable features was created in order to identify a Minimum Number of Individuals.

12.2.3.The age and sex of the material was assessed by identifying sexually dimorphic elements (BUIKSTRA & UBELAKER 1994) of the material and appropriate ageing methods (BUCKBERRY & CHAMBERLAIN 2002; ISCAN ET AL. 1984; SCHEUER & BLACK 2000). Pathological abnormalities were recorded by comparison to reference material and available literature (AUFDEHEIDE & RODRIGUEZ-MARTIN 1998; ROBERTS & MANCHESTER 1995; WALDRON 2009).

12.3.RESULTS

12.3.1.This section will present the data collected from the cremated remains. The section will show the minimum number of individuals (MNI), age, sex,

pathologies, overall weight and colour of material.

12.3.2.Cremation 106657 is an un-urned cremation from cut [106600] with no dateable material. The remains have an MNI of one. The age and sex are indeterminate and no pathological lesions were noted on the remains. The overall weight of the material is 1077g. The material is a light grey in colour with small black patches across the bone. TABLE 8 shows the breakdown of the materials weights across regions of skeletal and fragment size.

Deposit	Skeletal region	>10mm	>10mm Weight (g)	5-10mm	5-10mm Weight (g)	<5mm	<5mm Weight (g)	Total Weight (g)
106657	Skull	temporal, mandible, parietal, occipital	46	-	13	-	-	59
	Axial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Upper limb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lower limb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unidentified long bone	-	38	-	24.5	-	-	62.5
	Unidentified	-	82.5	-	651	-	222	955.5
	Total Weight (g)		166.5		688.5		222	1077

Table 8 - Breakdown of skeletal material and weight in size fractions

12.4.DISCUSSION

12.4.1.The un-urned cremation burial is the only known burial ritual on the site. The overall completeness of the material is good, the cremated bone weighed in at over a kilogram. The general weight range of cremations are 1 kg to 2.4 kg (MCKINLEY 2000). This shows the overall survival of material is good. The fragmentation of the cremation is high, 84.5 percent of the bone is under 10 mm. This has lead to the material being mostly unidentified to skeletal region.

12.4.2.The high fragmentation of the remains means that no age, sex or pathologies are able to be noted. The colouration and slight warping of the bone shows that the bone was not fully calcined. The light grey colouration with dark patches shows that the likely temperature of the pyre was between 400 and 650 degree (MAYS 2010).

12.5.STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.5.1.The data shows that at Forty Acre Farm there was a known burial practice of un-urned cremations with only a single surviving example. The individual has

an unknown age or sex. The material has good preservation but with a very high level of fragmentation. The colouration of the bone indicates that the material has not been fully calcined and therefore the temperature of the fire was likely above 400 degrees but below 650 degrees.

12.5.2. The material gives us little information to progress with. The fragmentation of the remains means that evidence of age, sex or any pathologies are unlikely to have survived. As there is no dateable material within the feature C14 dating is recommended however as the bone is not fully calcined the results are likely to be unreliable.

13. Environmental Samples Assessment

MATT LAW PHD ACIFA FHEA

13.1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

13.1.1. One monolith sample from Trench 100, assigned the number Sample 3, was presented for detailed sedimentological recording.

13.1.2. The sample was unwrapped, cleaned and photographed. Recording was then undertaken by Dr Matt Law and Miriam Weinbren of L - P : Archaeology. Sedimentary components were described using the modified Troels-Smith system (AABY & BERGLUND 1986). The deposit elements relevant to this report are shown in TABLE 9.

Abbreviation	Element	Description
<i>As</i>	<i>Argilla steatodes</i>	Particles of clay <0.002mm
<i>Ag</i>	<i>Argilla granosa</i>	Particles of silt 0.06 – 0.002mm
<i>Gmaj</i>	<i>Grana majora</i>	Particles of gravel 60-2mm

Table 9 - Deposit elements from the modified Troels-Smith scheme pertinent to this report

13.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

13.2.1. Descriptions of the sedimentary sequence are given in TABLE 10.

13.2.2. From 0-0.05 m from the top of the tin as a minerogenic silty clay deposit, assigned context number (10002). The reddish-brown hue of this deposit was likely to be a sign of oxidation, implying that organic preservation is likely to be poor. Occasional black mottles were observed, which are likely to be reworked charcoal from the underlying deposit. There was a sharp contact with the underlying deposit, which implies that the onset of deposition was a relatively sudden event. The deposit is interpreted having been initiated by flooding.

13.2.3. The main deposit sampled, from 0.05-0.17m depth and assigned context number (10004) was a dark grey-black minerogenic clay with very frequent black mottles, derived from charcoal, and very frequent burnt flint inclusions. The flint was poorly sorted and chaotically ordered, implying that this is a dumped deposit. A possible scenario is that the deposit represents the remains

of a burnt mound. Again, the contact with the underlying deposit was sharp, in this case because of the dumped nature of this deposit.

13.2.4. Below 0.17m to the bottom of the tin (0.3m) was a minerogenic clay deposit. Once again, this was oxidised, and contained heat-affected flints and charcoal-derived black mottles, which are likely to be intrusive from the overlying deposit. This was interpreted as an alluvial deposit, most likely derived from Langstone Harbour.

Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
0	Mottled mid reddish brown with few distinct black mottles. Silty clay. No inclusions. As2 Ag2. Sharp boundary to.	Overbank alluvium. Sudden onset of flooding
0.05	Mottled dark black grey with very many distinct mid grey brown mottles. Silty clay. Very poorly sorted fine flint pebbles, heat affected and shattered Occasional burnt clay and charcoal inclusions. As2 Ag1 GMaj1. Sharp boundary to.	Anthropogenic deposit -? reworked from burnt mound
0.17	Mottled mid reddish brown with many distinct dark black grey mottles. Clay. Very poorly sorted irregular fine flint pebbles, heat affected and shattered. As2 Ag2.	Alluvium
0.3	Bottom of tin.	

Table 10 - Sediment descriptions

13.3. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

13.3.1. In general, preservation appears to be poor at the site, and no information is revealed about the site environment from the samples, although the charcoal has the potential to provide insights into the wider local environment, woodland management practices, and fuel selection.

13.3.2. No further work is recommended for this assemblage.

14. Shell Assessment

MATT LAW PHD ACIFA FHEA

14.1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

14.1.1. Nine bags of hand-collected shell, and one bag of shell from a coarse sieved sample, from archaeological excavations at Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton, Hampshire were presented for assessment.

14.1.2. Shell was identified to species level, and a determination was made of whether individual valves were left or right valves. Whichever had the highest count of valves (left or right) in each context was taken as the minimum number of individuals (MNI).

14.1.3. Ecological information is derived from Allcock et al. (ALLCOCK ET AL. 2017) and Chambers (CHAMBERS 2009). Nomenclature for marine fauna follows WoRMS Editorial Board (WORMS EDITORIAL TEAM 2020).

14.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

14.2.1. Shells were generally only present in low numbers (the highest number of shells from a single context, 4, came from subsoil deposit (9402)). Unfortunately these low numbers place severe constraints on the interpretative scope of the assemblage.

14.2.2. The assemblage is dominated by shells of the European oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.), with common mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.) present in one context. Counts of shells are presented in TABLE 11.

14.2.3. Although only present in low numbers, shell largely well preserved in this assemblage, although it is often fragmented. All of the shell from subsoil deposit (4902), and the left oyster valve from subsoil deposit (8601) are very abraded, with the appearance of having spent some time in water. The largest right valve from black deposit (3205) is burnt.

14.2.4. The oyster shell from (3205) bore tunnels from marine polychaete worms, *Polydora ciliata* in the case of the smaller right valve, and *Polydora hoplura* in

the case of the larger right valve. *P. hoplura* tunnels were also present on a left valve fragment from context (3302). Both of these worms are common on shell, although *P. hoplura* is more frequent in southern and western coasts of Britain.

Context	3025	3027	3034	3302	4902	6302	8601	9402	10002	10102
Sample			19							
Context Description	Black deposit	Fill of robbing event	Soot in eastern flue	Natural	Subsoil	Subsoil	Subsoil	Subsoil	Subsoil	Subsoil
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>										
L. Common mussel			1							
Fragments			1							
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>										
L. European oyster	2	1		2	3	1	1	4	2	1
Left valve				2	2		1	4	2	1
Right valve	2				3					
Fragments		+			+	+				

Table 11 - Shell from Forty Acre Farm

14.3.STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

14.3.1.Overall, the assemblage appears to reflect discard of individual items of food waste, although it is likely that some of this material is reworked. In contexts (3025), (3027) and (3034), the shell is also associated with small quantities of animal bone. The assemblage is very small, and does not make a significant contribution to understanding the site economy at any period.

14.3.2.No further work is judged necessary for this assemblage. Such a small and poorly dated assemblage has very little value for future study, and need not be retained with the site archive.

15. Discussion

15.1. The purpose of this section is to discuss the results of the excavation with reference to the original research aims that were set out in the WSI. These aims have been reproduced in SECTION 3. of this report. Each aim has been reexamined in light of the findings and is discussed below.

15.2. KEY FINDINGS

15.2.1. The archaeological excavation recorded evidence for activity on the site dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Romano-British, Late Romano-British and Post Medieval periods.

15.2.2. A small quantity of Mesolithic and Neolithic struck flint was found residually across the site. This could indicate that the site was seasonally occupied during these periods. However it is also possible that any evidence of more sedentary occupation has been lost through later activity.

15.2.3. Similarly, a small amount of struck flint found during the investigations date to the Neolithic – Bronze Age although here there is a noticeable transition from unstratified finds of the Neolithic period through to the substantial features of the Bronze Age. As a proportion, the number of features securely attributable to this phase is low, it is possible that subsequent activity has removed, enlarged or cleaned-out features

15.2.4. During the Bronze Age activity appears to be concentrated in the northeast of the site although a paucity of worked flint from the later part of the Bronze Age and its replacement within the assemblage with flint-tempered pottery suggest a local shift in the dominant activities across the site.

15.2.5. By far the most prevalent activity on the site was attributable to the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age and comprised a number of timber structures and associated pits within an interrupted rectangular enclosure. Area 106 was focused on this enclosure and while the function of the structures was not determined, the paired post holes suggest a longevity of use, being interpreted as four post structures, rotated around one of the posts to facilitate repair. The

duration of activity associated with these structures is also attested to by the multiple intercutting ditches forming the southern boundary and the possible expansion of activity to the east. It is likely that the southern boundary of the enclosure exhibited such a complex system of cut and recut ditches because it was the lowest part of the enclosure and therefore most vulnerable to infilling by natural events such as heavy rainfall or the natural downslope movement of material.

15.2.6. Although the function remains unknown, the industry on the site clearly produced large quantities of fire fractured flint recorded in a number of discrete dumps away from the enclosure. Areas 44, 100 and 106 all initially focused on dumps of fire fractured flint mixed with charcoal. Furthermore, many of the features within the enclosure were filled with this material. The heating of the flint may be related to heating water but it is clearly a by-product rather than the product. The association between the four-post structures and the burnt dumps must be considered and it is possible that the hot flint was used to raise the temperature within the timber structures. Raised malting floors or corn driers are both possible interpretations. Large quarry pits recorded in Area 90 and Trench 62 may have been excavated to recover large quantities of nodular chalk from the underlying natural.

15.2.7. There appears to have been a break in activity across the site during the mid to late Iron Age with no evidence for occupation of the site until the Romano-British period when a “V” shaped kiln or oven was established in the northwest of the site. The kiln was built on flint rubble foundations and although all the structure above had been robbed, it was most probably covered with a timber roof covered with Imbrex. The structure was probably in use between the mid 3rd century and the late 4th century at which time the structure was dismantled and otherwise demolished. It is likely that the structure represents a corn drier similar to those excavated at Butser Ancient Farm, approximately 15km to the north. The possibility that the drying of grain, established in the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age, continued in the Romano-British period, is not to be discounted as the location of similar industries is often driven by similar factors. However, the presence of

fragments of kiln furniture may suggest a pottery kiln.

16. Assessment of Results

16.1. This section of the report aims to assess to what extent the original aims and objectives of the excavation have been met.

16.2. GENERAL AIMS

“The general aim of the archaeological excavation was to determine the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site, and to gather enough information to understand the site and its significance as fully as possible in order to place the site within the wider landscape.”

16.2.1. The excavation has successfully recorded the character date, location and preservation of all the archaeological remains on the site. The excavation has gathered enough information in order to place the site within a broader archaeological and historical context and to fully understand its significance. The place of the site within the wider landscape will be explored further in the publication, and how this will be achieved is set out below in the updated project design (SECTION 19.).

16.3. SPECIFIC AIMS

“To investigate the presence or absence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, or Iron Age activity on the site.”

16.3.1. The prehistoric activity across the site has been identified although there is little physical evidence for Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity other than largely residual finds of lithic implements and debitage.

16.3.2. The principal period of prehistoric activity took place in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age although the specific nature of that activity can only be suggested.

“To investigate the presence or absence of Roman or Medieval activity on the site.”

16.3.3. The Romano-British activity appears to have been focused on the kiln/ oven in Area 30 with evidence from the evaluation suggesting that the structure was surrounded by fields.

“To investigate whether coins found by metal detecting on the site are evidence of settlement or are from more ephemeral activities.”

16.3.4. During the excavation, two copper alloy coins were recovered from two contexts from within a possible kiln, dated to the Romano British period. There is no evidence for residential occupation of the site. The coins were most probably the result of accidental loss and may be associated with those recovered by detectorists.

17. Significance of Results

17.1. The results of the excavation are of local and regional significance. Previously there was little evidence for occupation and use of the low lying land at the foot of the chalk escarpment in this area. The site also contributes to an understanding of the wider landscape in these periods. The site is of interest in that there is evidence of continued occupation across several periods.

17.2. The results related to the Romano British kiln will be of use in understanding the presence and activities during this period in the region.

17.3. The results of the investigations will be of use in informing strategies for future work, whether part of the planning process or part of a wider research strategy.

18. Publication Aims and Objectives

18.1. The general aim of the publication is to make the results of the investigations available to future interested parties, whether for commercial or academic research purposes.

18.1.1. The specific ongoing aims and objectives of the project will be:

- ◆ To further characterise and understand the site in its wider context. To determine the function of the masonry kiln/ oven through further analysis of the contents of the flues.
- ◆ To better understand the prehistoric activity on site through assessment of the burnt flint assemblage and to place this in the context of local and regional activity during this period.
- ◆ To investigate the possible function of the prehistoric structures within the Area 106 enclosure through analysis of agricultural and industrial activity in the wider area.

18.2. Proposals for further research, publication and archiving are detailed in SECTIONS 19. and 20.

18.3. No further fieldwork is required in order to complete the project.

19. Updated Project Design

19.1.FURTHER RESEARCH

19.1.1.A small amount of further research will be conducted in order to complete the project. This will consist of comparative research into sites of similar type and date in the surrounding area, in order to more accurately characterise the function of the archaeological features on the site.

19.1.2.The topics below will be addressed. This work will be undertaken by Karl Hulka and Cornelius Barton of MOLA.

ROMAN KILNS/ OVENS

19.1.3.Romano-British kilns are known to exist in the area and a study of these would provide a better understanding of the local variations in fabric and form. More complete examples may give insight into the above ground structure which was absent on this site.

BURNT FLINT

19.1.4.The burnt flint assemblage requires assessment as per the recommendations in Chapter 10 of this report. Any worked flint should be added to that assemblage and the whole reassessed.

19.2.FINDS ANALYSIS

POTTERY

19.2.1. The prehistoric and Roman pottery warrants further detailed analysis and will assist in placing the assemblage in a local, regional and possibly national context.

19.2.2.In addition, sherds from 13 late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age vessels are worthy of illustration.

STRUCK FLINT

19.2.3.The struck flint assemblage should be re-assessed once any worked flints recovered from the burnt flint assemblage have been incorporated. The whole

assemblage can then be placed within its local and regional context. There should be further analysis in order to ascertain whether heat treatment was used as part of the knapping process.

19.2.4. Furthermore, a selection of worked flints should be illustrated including a possible arrowhead, a discoidal core and two scrappers which are classic examples of their type.

METALWORK

19.2.5. The iron find should be subject to X-radiography and further examined at the analysis stage of the project to aid and confirm identification. Along with the stone objects, all the metal finds should be briefly published alongside the record and story of the site.

19.3. PUBLICATION

19.3.1. It is proposed that publication will be in the form of an article in the local journal, *The Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*. The article will contain a brief summary of findings, results of further analyses and discussion of the site in its regional context.

19.3.2. As part of the publication a small amount of pottery could be illustrated. The illustration of the pottery is projected to take 2 person days and will be undertaken by Francesca Southon.

19.3.3. Text and illustrations for the article in the *The Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* (including finds illustrations as required) will be prepared by L - P : Archaeology. The text and illustration will be prepared by Cornelius Barton and Karl Hulka. It is estimated that the article will be approximately 3000 words long, and will include 3-4 illustrations. Projected time required: 15 person days.

19.3.4. Financial resources for the publication project have been agreed by the developer following completion of the excavation.

19.3.5. Management of the project and responsibility for completion lie with MOLA.

20. Archive

20.1. The documentary, physical and digital archive is to be organised so as to be compatible with current requirements of the Hampshire Cultural Trust. The archive is to be deposited (subject to the Deed of Transfer) for long term curation in the Winchester Collection under the site code LP3190L.

20.2. The documentary archive consists of:

- ◆ 26 x Context Register
 - 2 x Context Register, Area 30
 - 2 x Context Register, Area 59
 - 22 x Context Register, Area 106
- ◆ 11 x Drawing Register
 - 4 x Drawing Register, all
 - 1 x Drawing Register, Area 59
 - 6 x Drawing Register, Area 106
- ◆ 4 x Finds Registers
 - 2 x Burnt Flint Register
 - 1 x CBM Register
 - 1 x Small Finds Register
- ◆ 44 x Photographic Register
 - 38 x Photographic Register, all
 - 6 x Photographic Register, Rapid Assessment
- ◆ 1 x Sample Register
- ◆ 117 x Trench Sheets
 - 105 x Trench Sheet, Evaluation
 - 3 x Trench Sheet, Area 30
 - 1 x Trench Sheet, Area 44
 - 1 x Trench Sheet, Area 59
 - 2 x Trench Sheet, Area 90
 - 4 x Trench Sheet, Area 100
 - 1 x Trench Sheet, Area 106
- ◆ 672 x Context sheets
 - 388 x Context sheets, Area 106
 - 77 x Context sheets, Area 30
 - 131 x Context sheets, Evaluation
 - 76 x Context sheets, Areas 44/59/90/100
- ◆ 137 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 20 x Sample Sheets

20.3. The physical archive consists of:

- ◆ Bag of Animal Bone
- ◆ Bag of Flint
- ◆ Bag of Pottery

- ◆ Bag of Fe Object
- ◆ Bag of Slag
- ◆ Bag of CBM
- ◆ Bag of Glass

20.4. The digital archive is to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service.

SOURCES CONSULTED

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

- AABY, B. & BERGLUND, B., 1986. Characterization of peat and lake deposits. In B. Berglund, ed. *Handbook of Holocene Palaeoecology and Palaeohydrology*. London: Wiley, pp. 231–242.
- AB HERITAGE, 2016. *Coppice Hill Geophysics Report*. AB Heritage Limited.
- ALLCOCK, A.L. ET AL., 2017. Molluscs (Phylum Mollusca). In P. J. Hayward & J. S. Ryland, eds. *Handbook of the Marine Fauna of North-West Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 455–602.
- AUFDEHEIDE, A.C. & RODRIGUEZ-MARTIN, C., 1998. *The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Human Palaeopathology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- BAKER, P. & WORLEY, F., 2019. *Animal Bones and Archaeology – Recovery to Archive*. Historic England. Available at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/animal-bones-and-archaeology/animal-bones-archaeology-handbook/>.
- BRICKSTOCK, R.J., 2004. *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports*. English Heritage.
- BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 2021. 'British Geological Survey GeoIndex'. Available at:
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex>.
- BROWN, L., 1984. 'Objects of stone'. *CBA Research Report*, **52**(2), pp.407–26.
- BROWN, T., 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton, Hampshire*. London: CgMs Heritage.
- BUCKBERRY, J., L. & CHAMBERLAIN, A., T., 2002. 'Age Estimation from the Auricular Surface of the Ilium: A Revised Method.'. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, **119**, pp.233–239.
- BUIKSTRA, J.E. & UBELAKER, D.H. EDS., 1994. *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. Fayetteville: Arkansas Archaeological Research Survey.
- CHAMBERS, P., 2009. *British Seashells: a guide for conchologists and beachcombers*. Barnsley: Pen and Sword Books Ltd.
- CIfA, 2020a. 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation'.
- CIfA, 2014. 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials'. Available at:
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_materials.pdf.

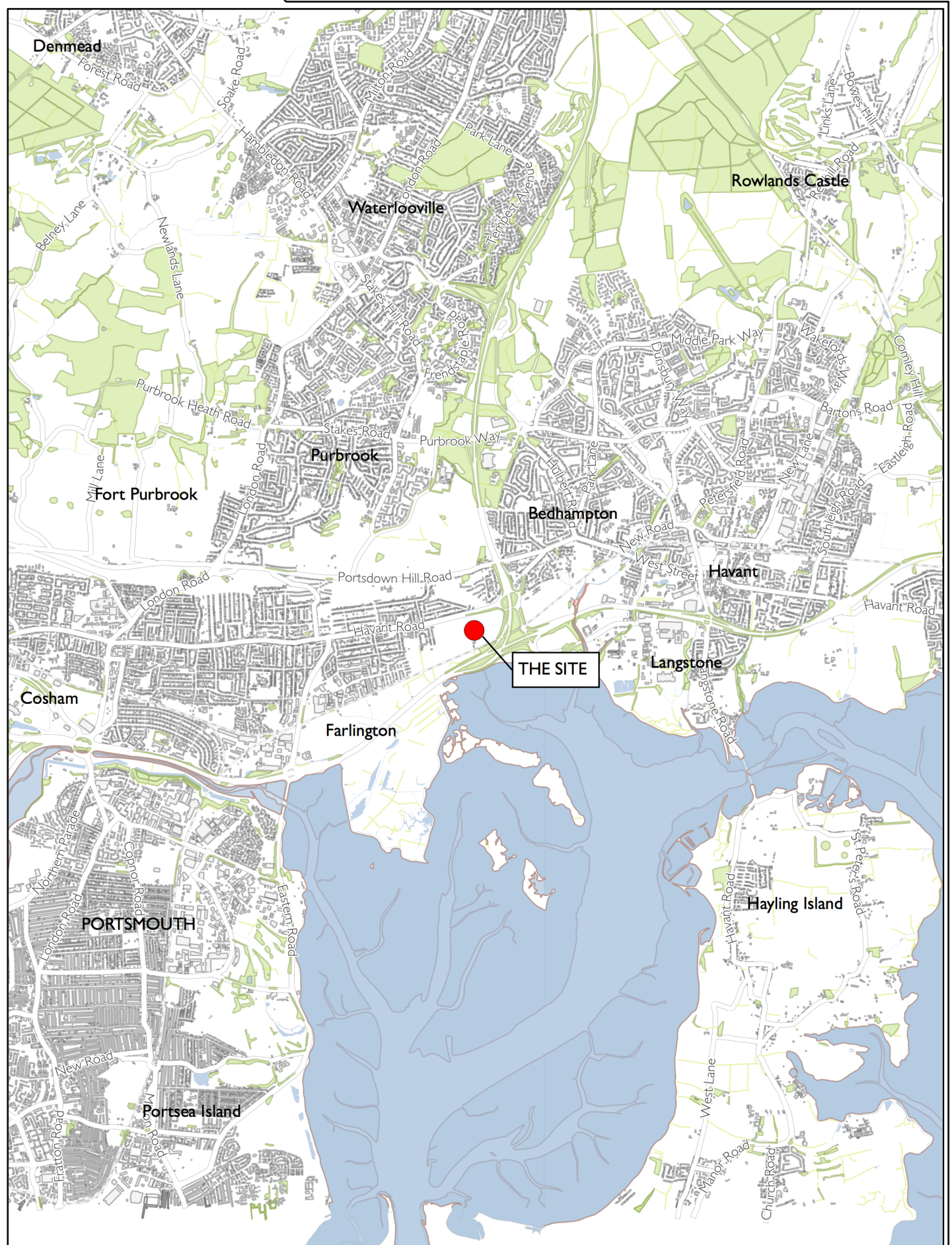
- CIfA, 2020b. 'Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials'. Available at:
https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS%26G Finds_2.pdf.
- COOKE, N. & POWELL, A.B., 2012. *Prehistoric Settlement and a Romano-British Pottery Production Site at Groom's Farm, Hampshire*. Wessex Archaeology.
- CUNLIFFE, B., 1984. *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. The excavations, 1969-1978: the finds*. Nottingham: Derby and Sons Limited. Available at:
http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-281-1/dissemination/pdf/cba_rr_052b.pdf.
- ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2008. 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation'. Available at:
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-planning-note-3/morpheprojectplanningnote3.pdf>.
- FELL, V., MOULD, Q. & WHITE, R., 2006. 'Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork English Heritage'.
- FULFORD, M., 2014. Chapter 12: The Roman Period: Research Agenda. In G. Hey & J. Hind, eds. *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*. Oxford Archaeology Ltd.
- HAWKES, J.W., 1985. The Pottery. In P. Fasham, ed. *The Prehistoric Settlement of Winnall Down, Winchester: Excavations of MARC3 Site R17 in 1976 and 1977*. Monograph No. 2. Gloucester: Hampshire Field Club Archaeological Society, pp. 69–76.
- HISTORIC ENGLAND, 2015. 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide'. Available at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>.
- ISCAN, M.Y., LOTH, S.R. & WRIGHT, R.K., 1984. 'Metamorphosis at the sternal rib end: a new method to estimate age at death in white males'. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, **65**(2), pp.147–159.
- JACKSON, R.J., 1990. *Camerton: The Late Iron Age and Early Roman Metalwork*. British Museum Press.
- LAMBRICK, G., 2014. Chapter 10: The Later Bronze Age and Iron Age: Research Agenda. In G. Hey & J. Hind, eds. *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*. Oxford Archaeology Ltd.
- LAWSON, A. & GINGELL, C., 2000. *Potterne, 1982-5: Animal Husbandry in Late Prehistoric Wiltshire*. Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology.
- LEIGH, D., 2001. *First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists* D. Watkinson & V. Neal, eds. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works,

Archaeology Section. Available at: <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=37hvQgAACAAJ>.

- LYNE, M.A.B. & JEFFERIES, R.S., 1974. 'The Alice Holt medieval potters'. *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, **70**, pp.25–46.
- MANNING, W.H., 1985. *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum*. British Museum Press.
- MAYS, S., 2010. *The Archaeology of Human Bones*. Abingdon, Oxfordshire.: Routledge.
- McKINLEY, J.I., 2000. Funerary Practice. In B. Barber & D. Bowsher, eds. *The Eastern Cemetery of Roman London. Excavations 1983-1990*. MOLA monograph series. London: Museum of London Archaeological Service, pp. 60–81.
- McKINLEY, J.I. & ROBERTS, C.A., 1993. *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Institute of Field Archaeologists, University of Birmingham. Available at: <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=FLYVPQAACAAJ>.
- PREHISTORIC CERAMICS RESEARCH GROUP, 2010. *The study of prehistoric pottery: General policies and guidelines for analysis and publication*. Prehistoric Ceramic Society.
- QUARRELL, J., 2019. *Written Scheme of Investigation: 40 Acre Farm, Bedhampton*. London: L - P: Archaeology.
- ROBERTS, C. & MANCHESTER, K., 1995. *The Archaeology of Disease*. Stroud: Sutton Publishing.
- SCHEUER, L. & BLACK, S., 2000. *Developmental Juvenile Osteology*. London: Academic Press.
- TOMBER, R. & DORE, J., 1998. *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a Handbook. Museum of London Archaeology Service Monograph 2, 1998*. Museum of London Archaeology Service.
- WALDRON, T., 2009. *Palaeopathology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- WORMS EDITORIAL TEAM, 2020. 'World Register of Marine Species'. Available at: <http://www.marinespecies.org> at VLIZ [Accessed January 24, 2020].

FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



0 2 km



PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

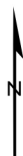
L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



 Site Boundary

0 500 m



PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

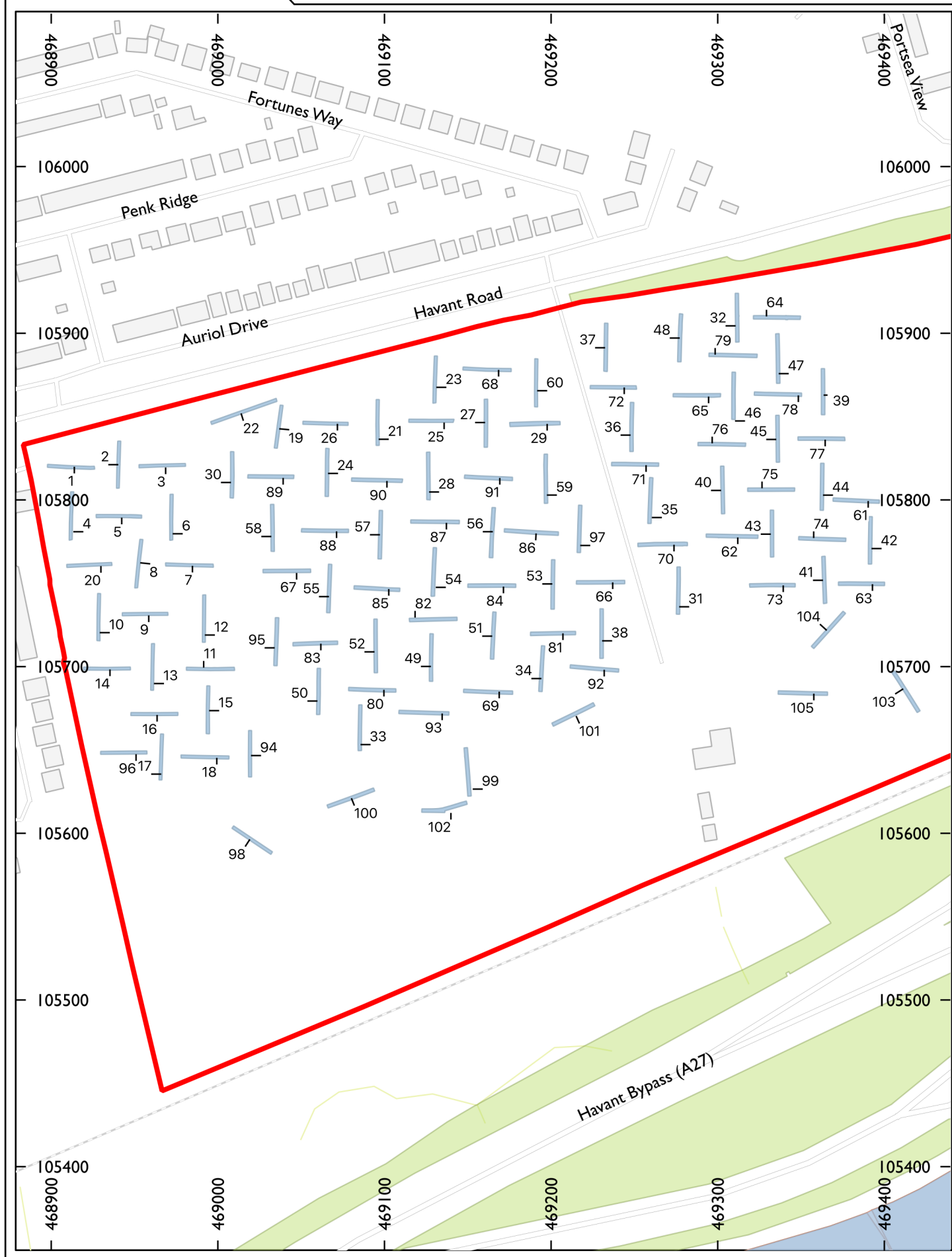
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2022 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Trench Locations



- Site Boundary
- Trench (As Excavated)

PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

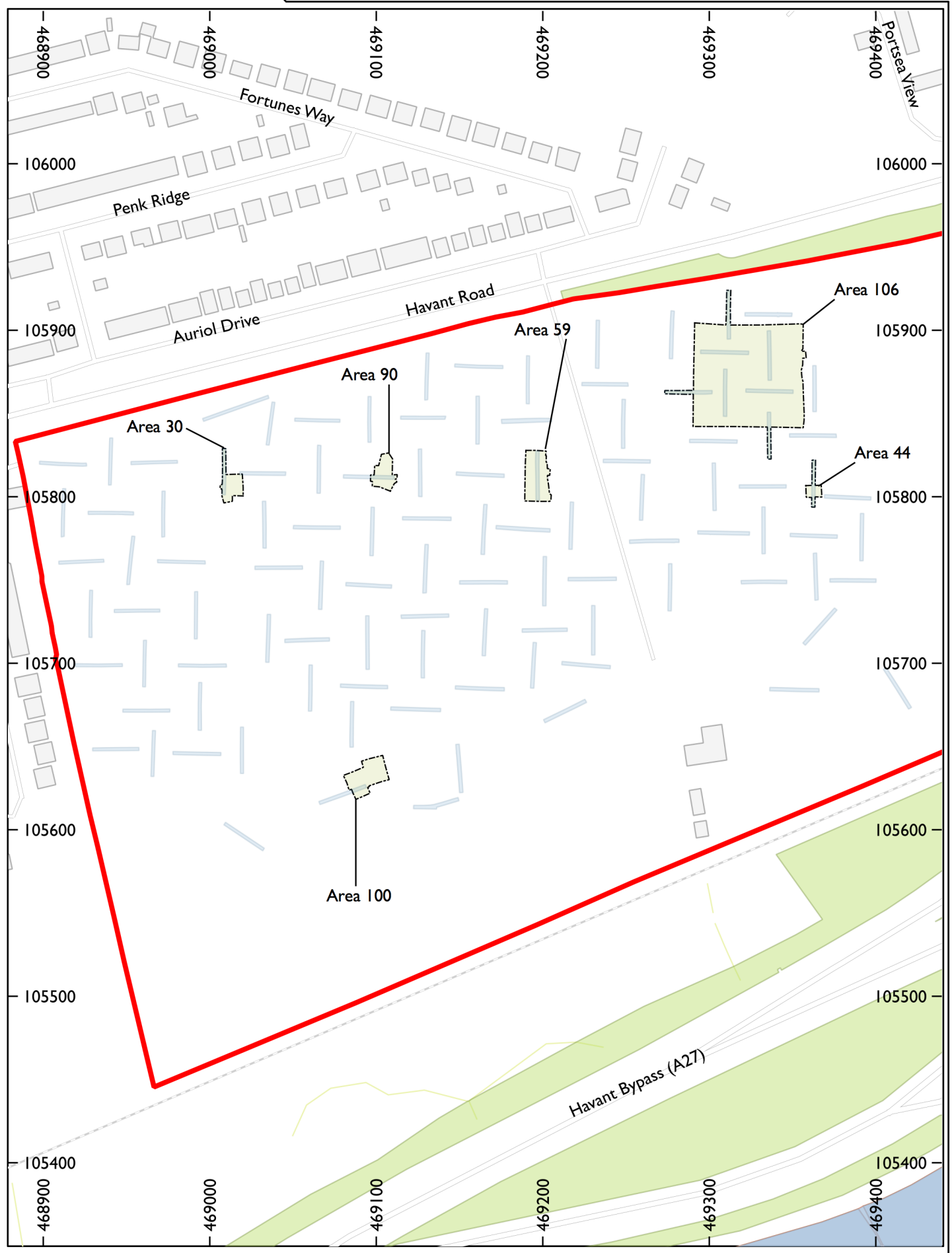
DESCRIPTION // Trench Locations

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2022 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // Mitigation Areas



- Site Boundary
- Mitigation Area

0 200 m



PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Mitigation Areas

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2022 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // Phase 2b - Neolithic to Bronze Age

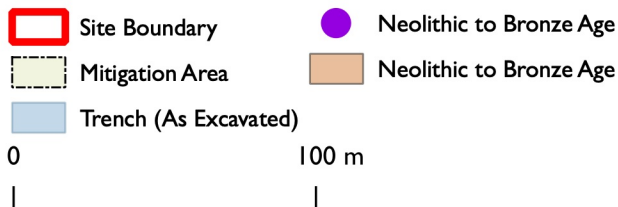
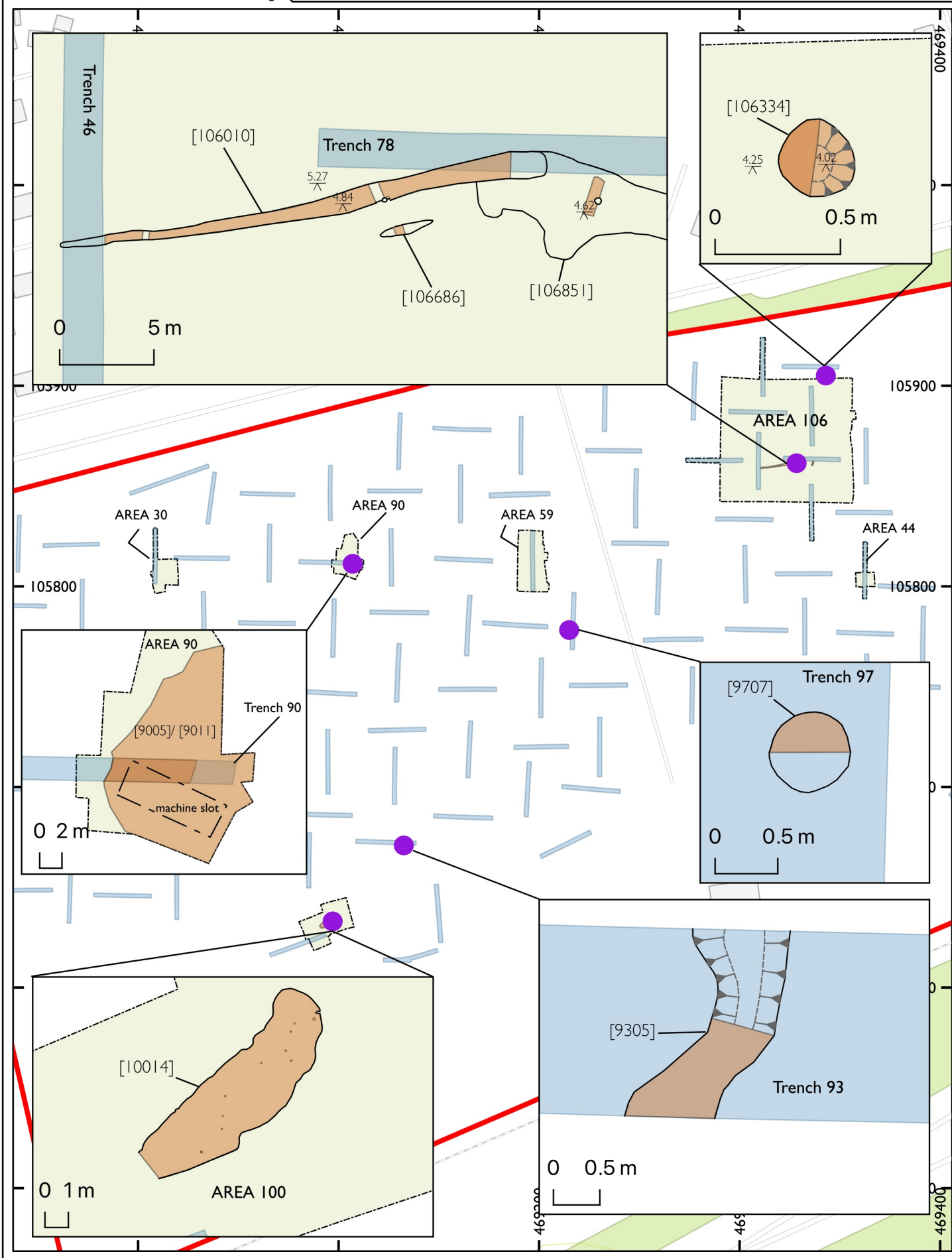
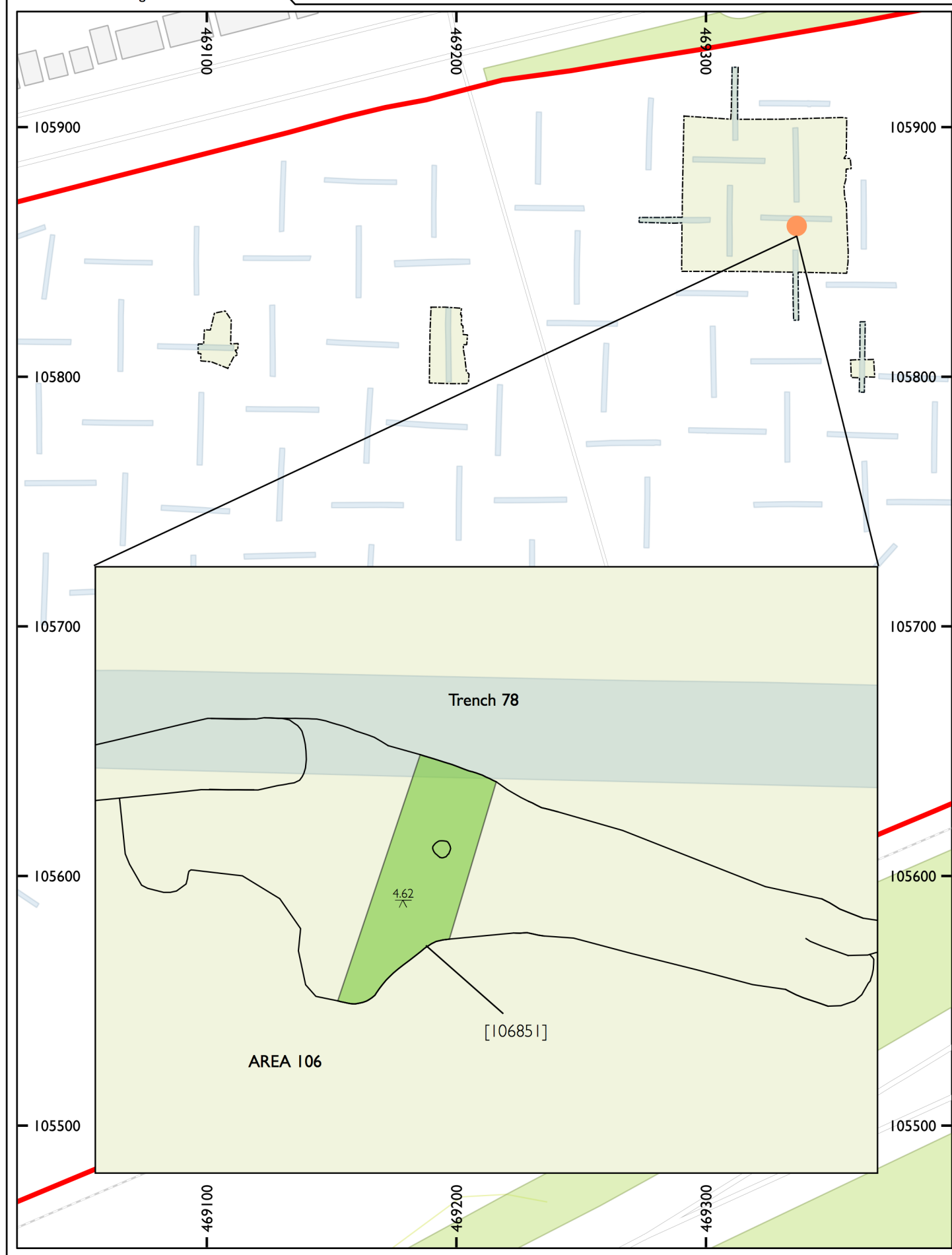


FIGURE 6 // Bronze Age



- Site Boundary
- Mitigation Area
- Trench (As Excavated)

- Bronze Age
- Bronze Age

0 50 m



PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Bronze Age

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2022 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

This is a detailed archaeological site plan of Area 106. The plan shows a central area labeled "AREA 106" surrounded by several trenches: Trench 64 (top), Trench 65 (left), Trench 78 (bottom center), Trench 79 (middle left), Trench 46 (bottom left), Trench 47 (middle right), and Trench 48 (far left). Numerous numbered points of interest are scattered throughout the area, including [4805], [3205], [106226], [106204], [106190], [106338], [106344], [106346], [106298], [106292], [106338], [106280], [106282], [106362], [106717], [106370], [106632], [106648], [106665], [106669], [106516], [106530], [106679], [106693], [106849], [106793], [106502], [106508], [106741]/[106748], [106784], [106506]/[106801], [106500], [106659], [106006], [106070], [106779], [106876], [106472], [106474], [106476], [106486], [106010], [106478], [106822], [106880], [106878], [106122], [106148]/[106809], [106815], [106174], [106180], [106182], [106186], [106188], [106204], [106226], [106280], [106282], [106362], [106717], [106370], [106632], [106648], [106665], [106669], [106516], [106530], [106679], [106693], [106849], [106793], [106502], [106508], [106741]/[106748], [106784], [106506]/[106801], [106500], [106659], [106006], [106070], [106779], [106876], [106472], [106474], [106476], [106486], [106010], [106478], [106822], [106880], [106878], [106122], [106148]/[106809], [106815], [106174], [106180], [106182], [106186], [106188], [106204], [106226]. The plan also includes a coordinate grid with UTM Easting values (469300, 469350) and Northing values (105850, 105900). Various features like walls, pits, and structures are indicated by different symbols and colors.

0 30 m

DOC REF: LP3190L- L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 8 // Phase 3b - Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

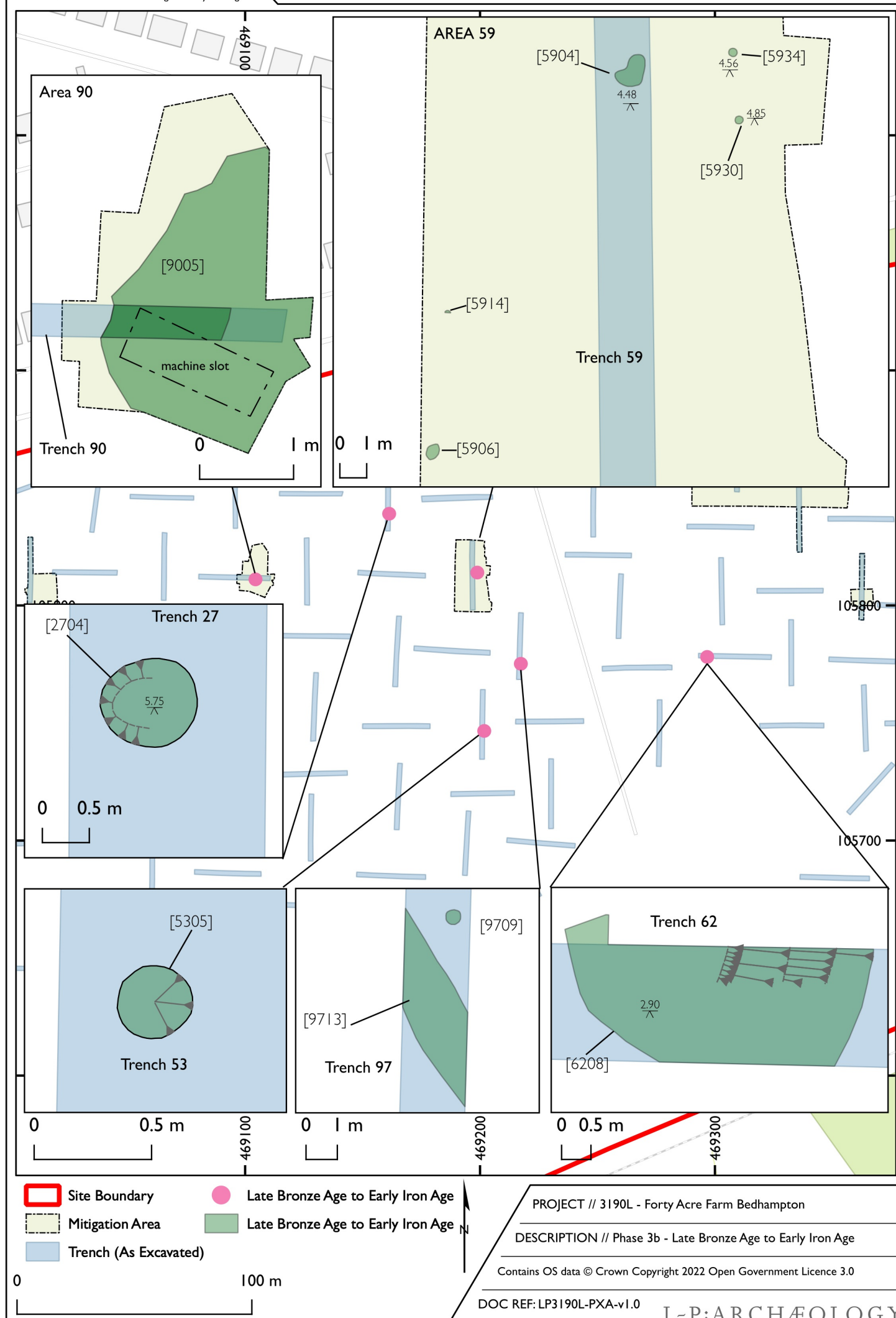


FIGURE 9 // Phase 3b - Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

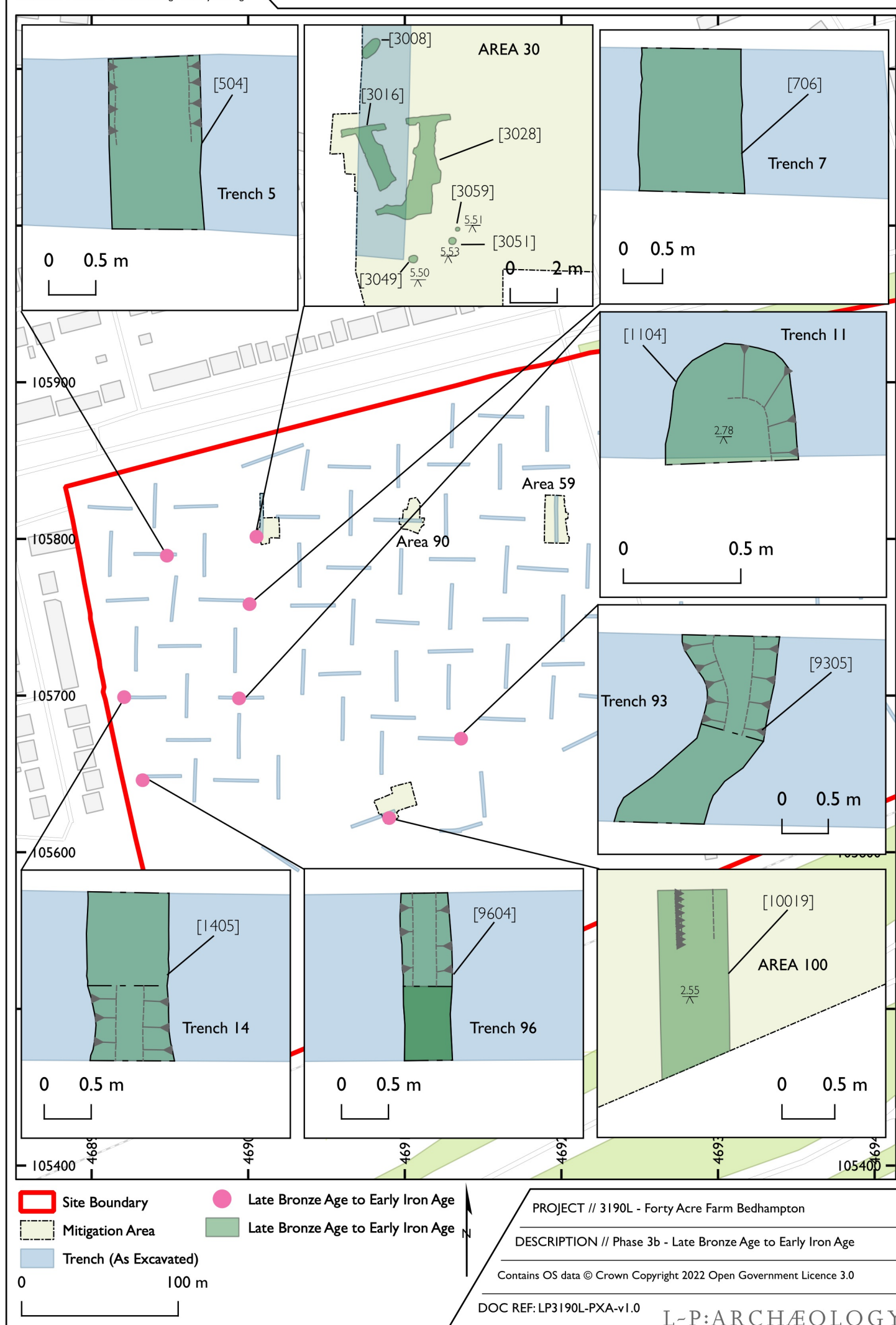
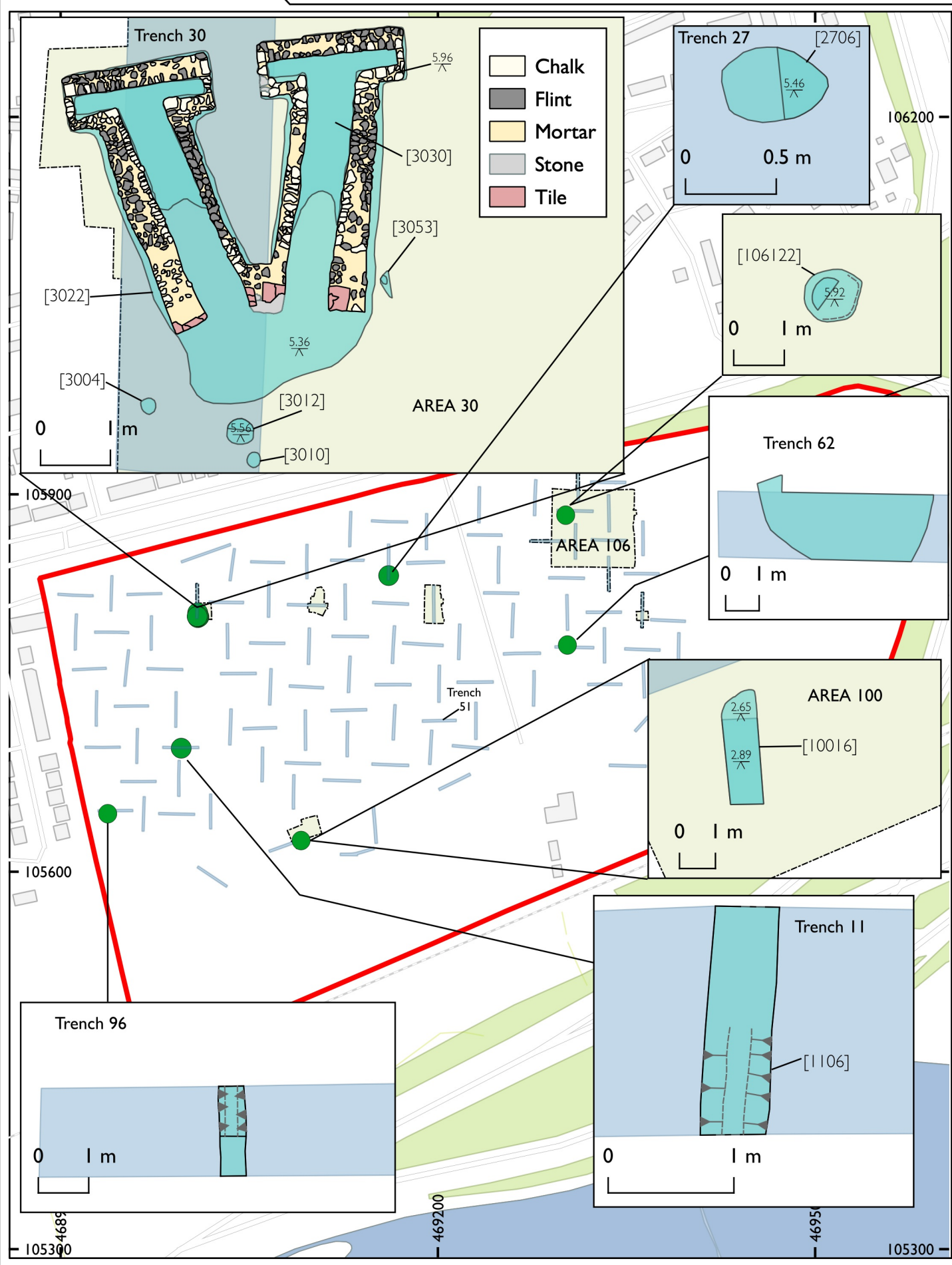


FIGURE 10 // Phase 4a - Romano-British



- Site Boundary
- Mitigation Area
- Trench (As Excavated)
- Romano-British
- Romano-British

0 200 m

PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

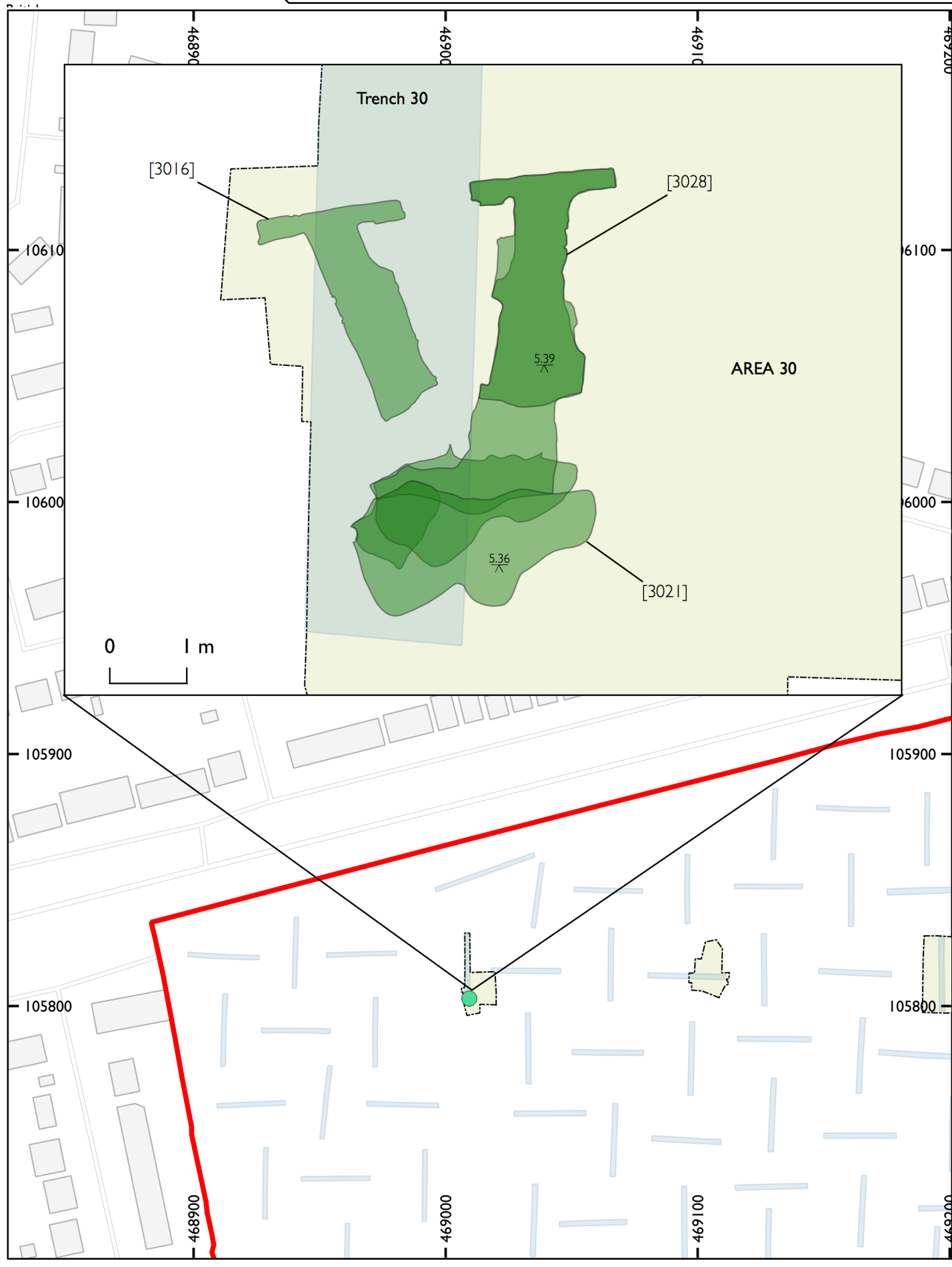
DESCRIPTION // Phase 4a - Romano-British

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2022 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 11 // Phase 4b - Late Romano-



- Site Boundary
- Trench (As Excavated)
- Mitigation Area
- Late Romano-British
- Late Romano-British

0 100 m



PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

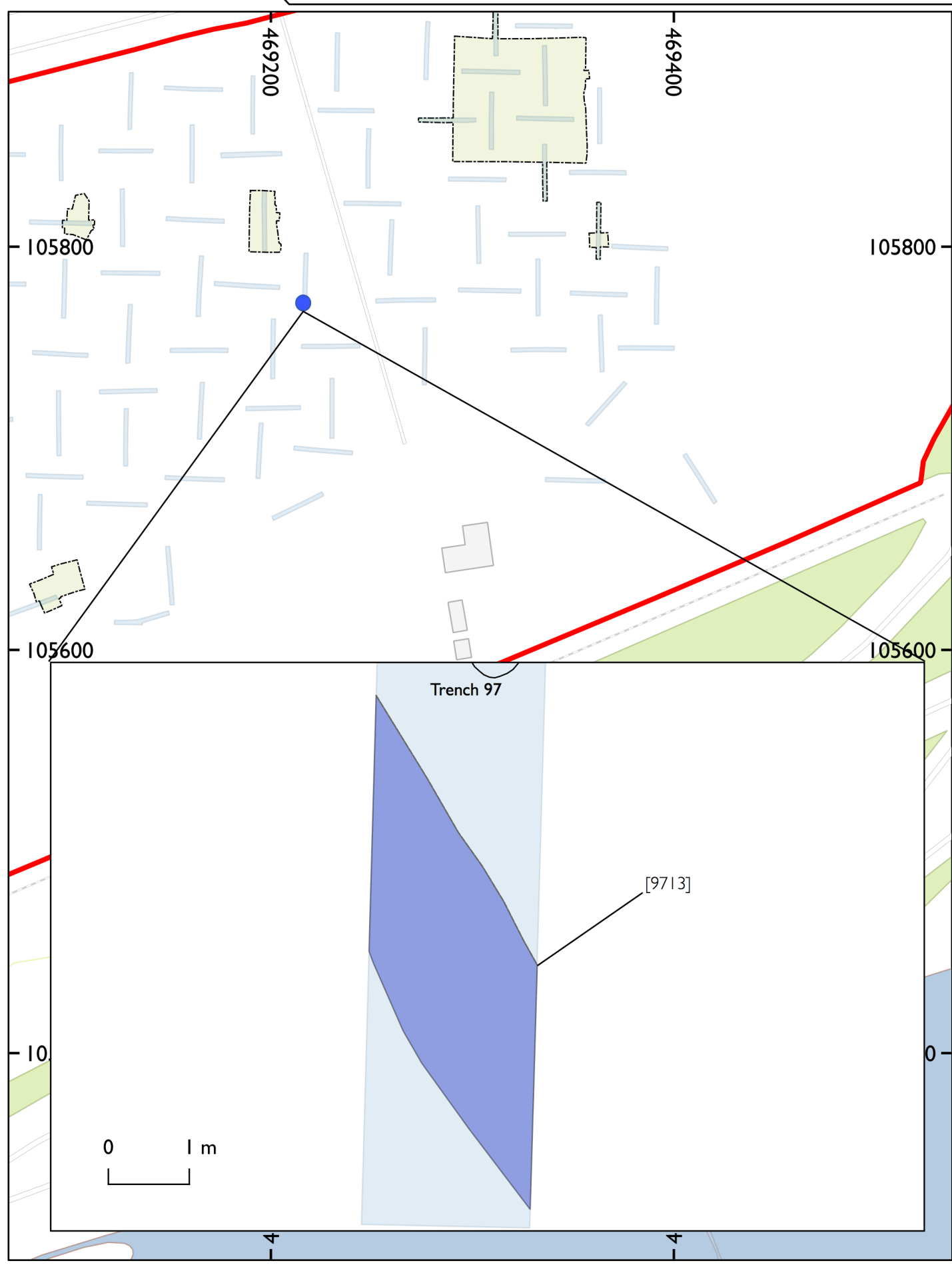
DESCRIPTION // Phase 4b - Late Romano-British

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2022 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 12 // Phase 5 - Post Medieval



Site Boundary

Trench (As Excavated)

Mitigation Area

0 100 m

Post Medieval

Post Medieval

PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Phase 5 - Post Medieval

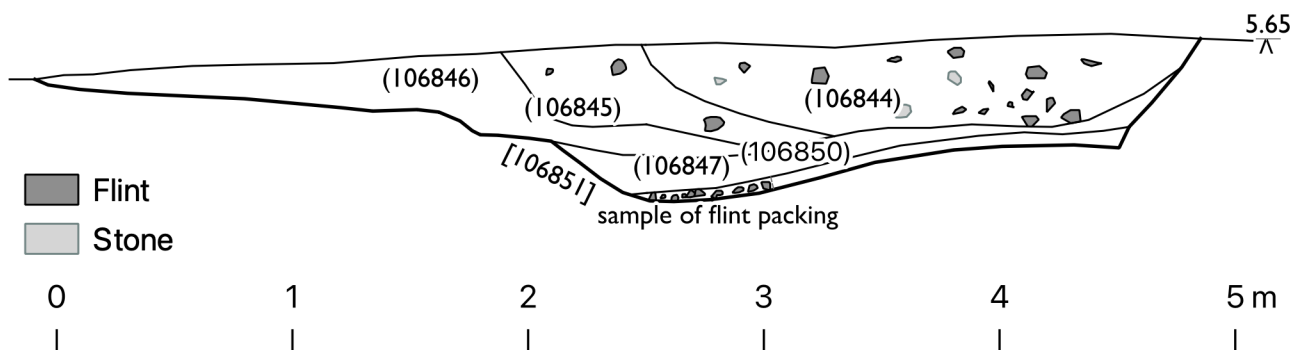
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2022 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

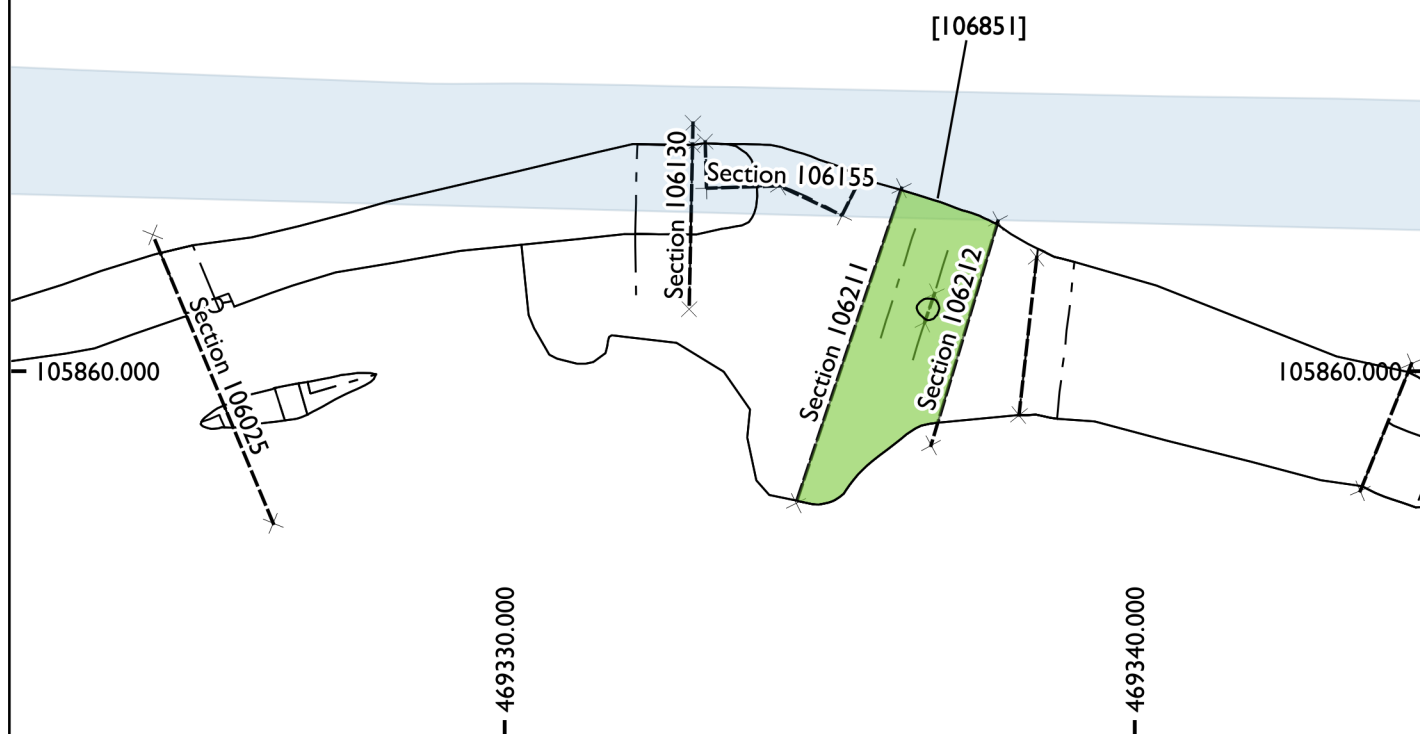
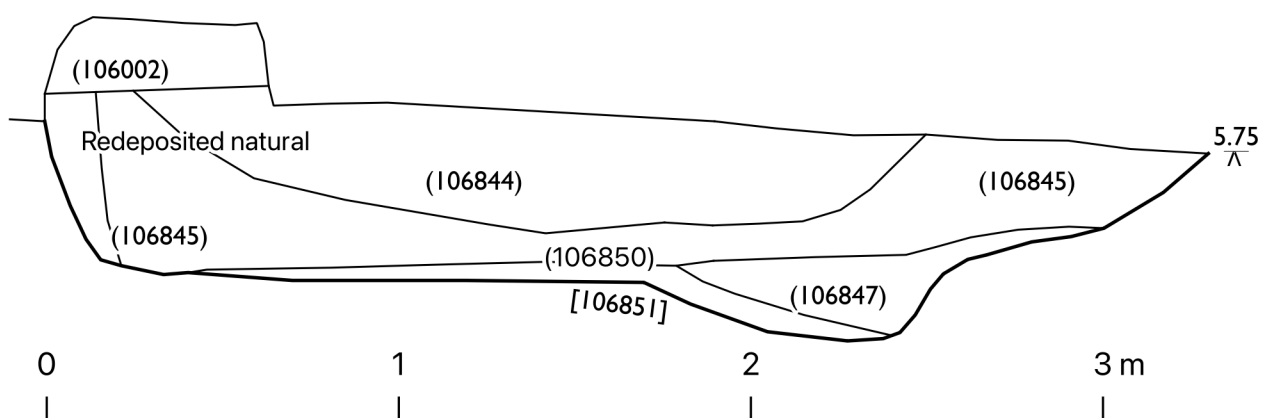
L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 13 // Section of [106851]

Section 106211: Southeast-Facing Section of [106851].



Section 106212: Northwest-Facing Section of [106851].



Trench (As Excavated)

Bronze Age



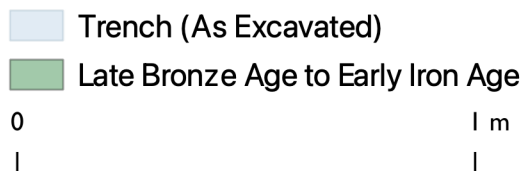
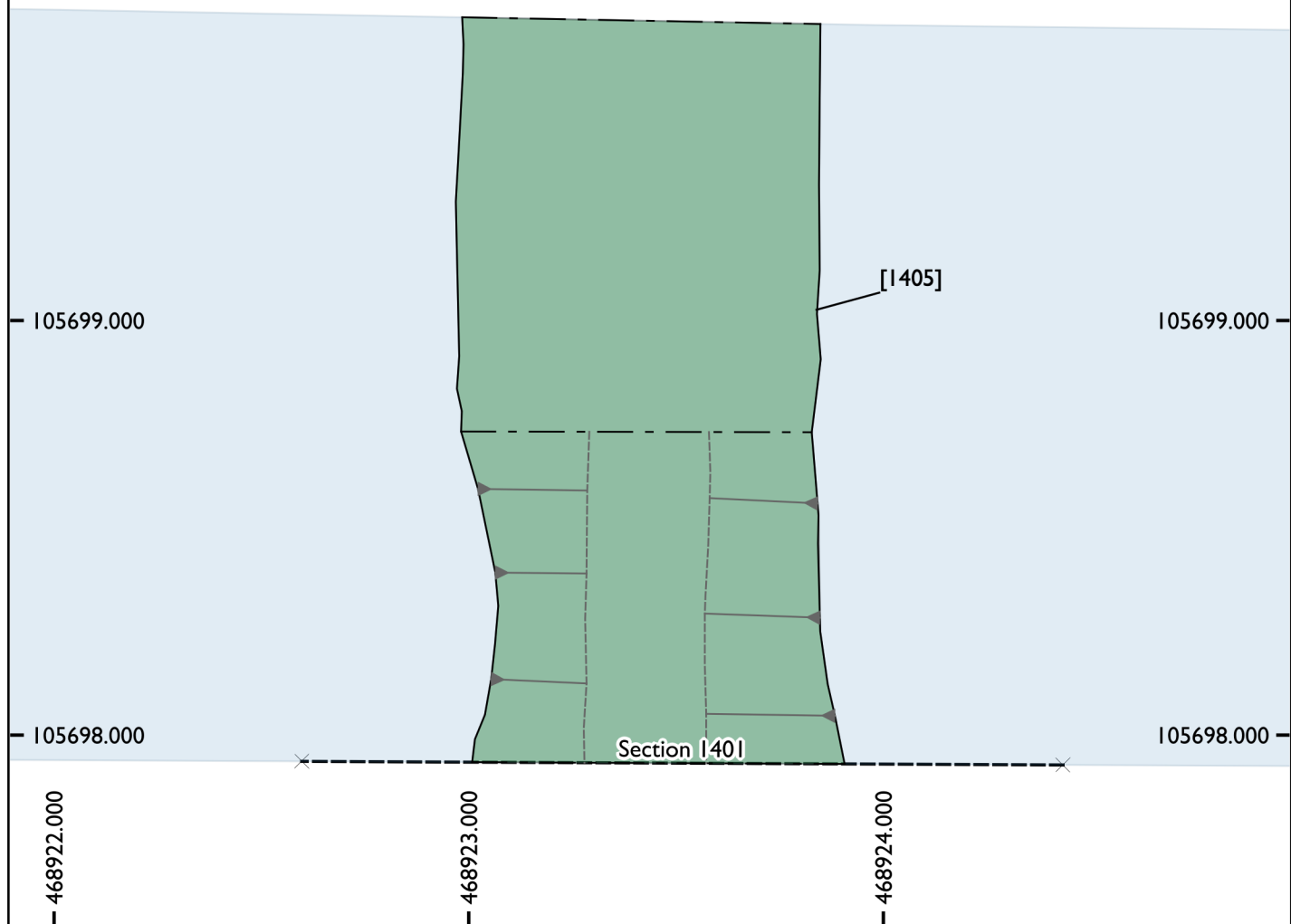
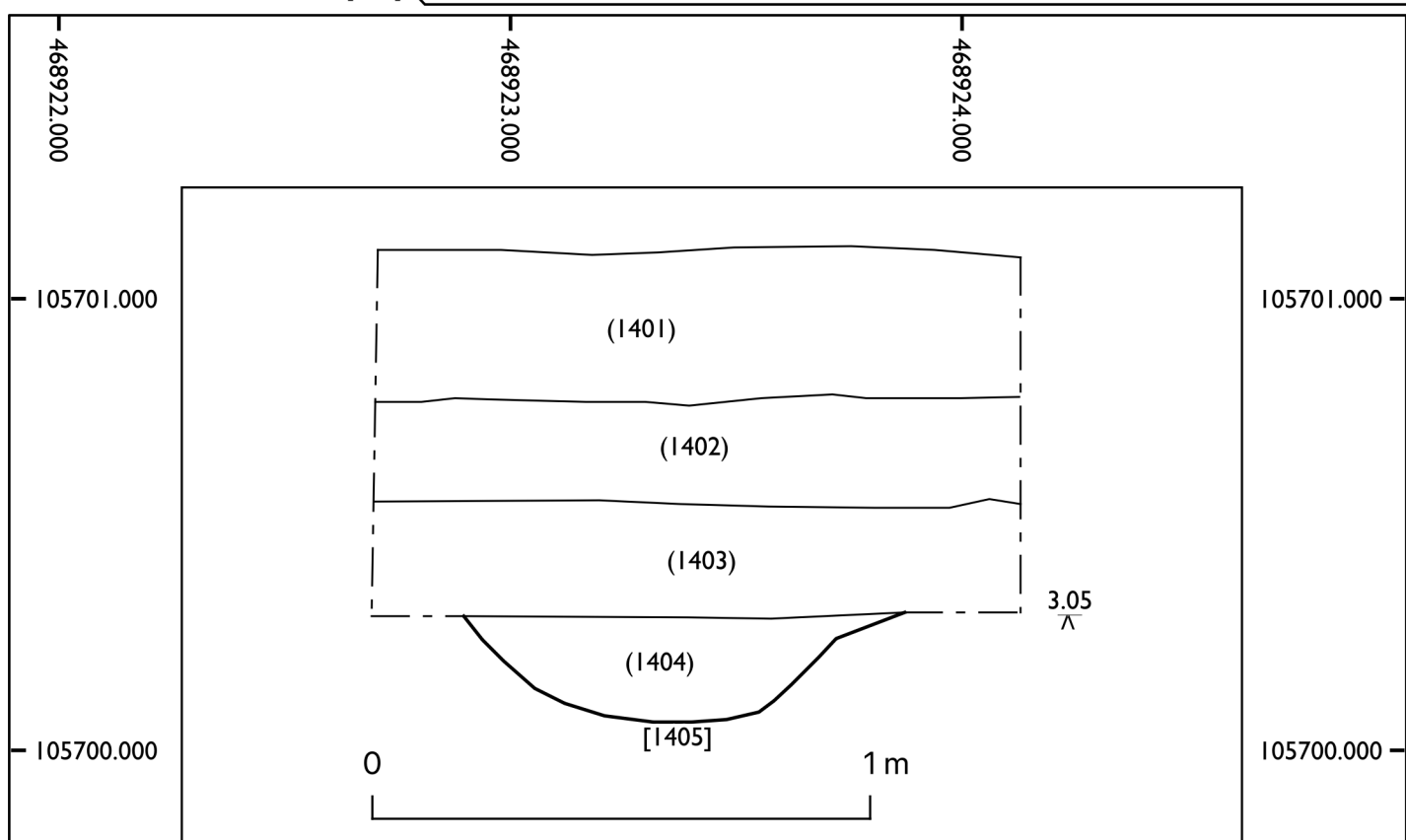
PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Section of [106851]

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2023 Ordnance Survey 100041041

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

FIGURE I4 // Section of Linear Feature [I405]



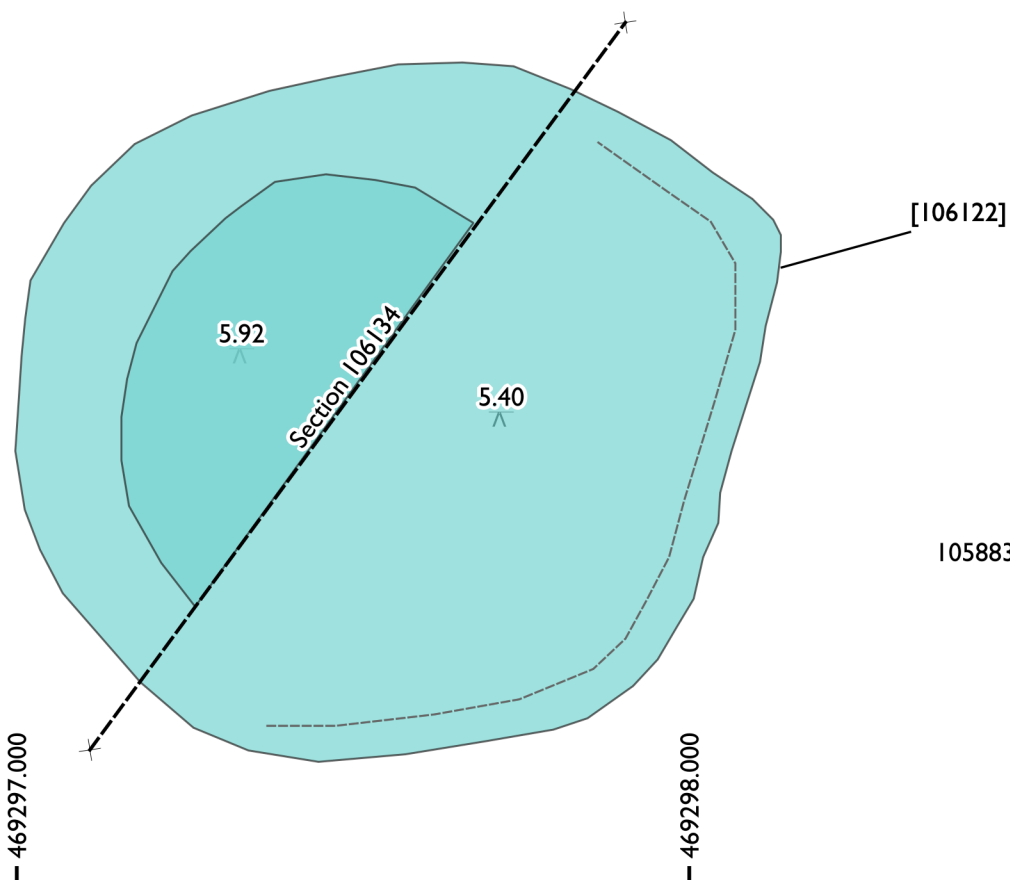
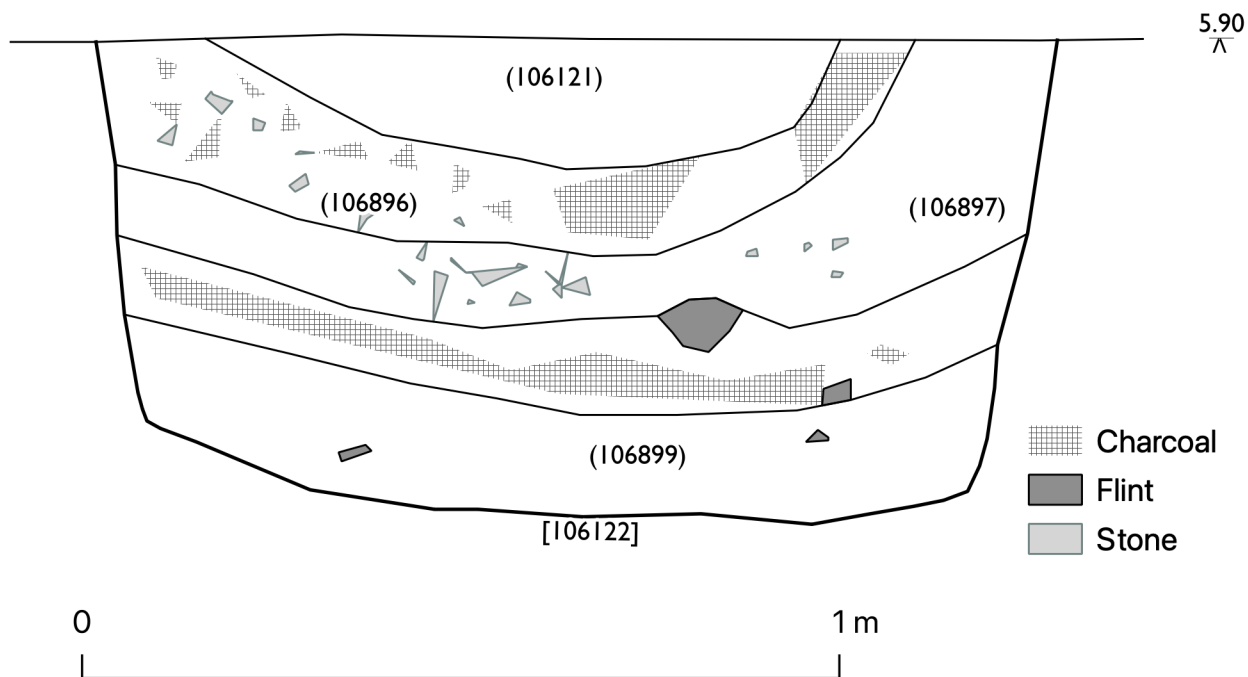
PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // North-Facing Section of Linear Feature [I405]

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2023 Ordnance Survey 100041041

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

Section 106134: Southeast-Facing Section of [106122].



Romano-British



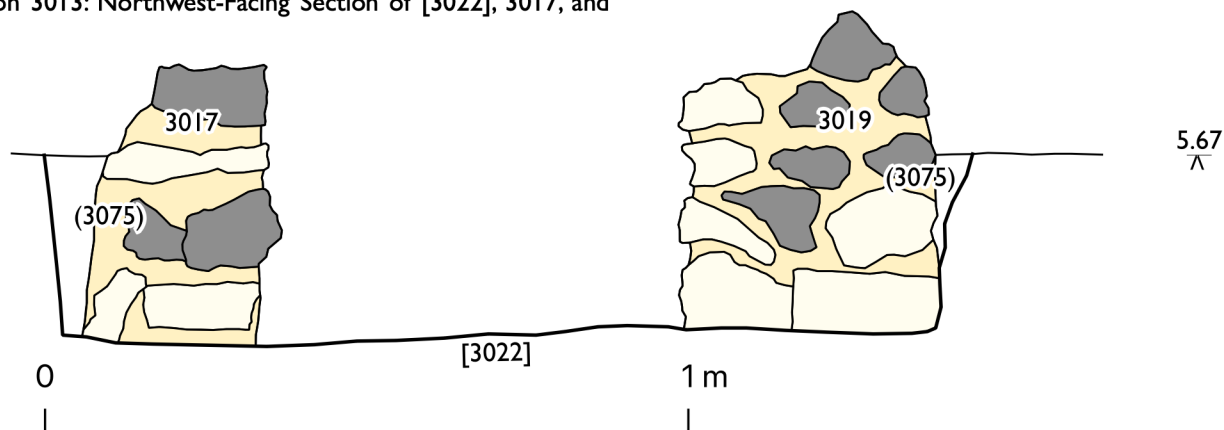
PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Southeast-Facing Section of [106122]

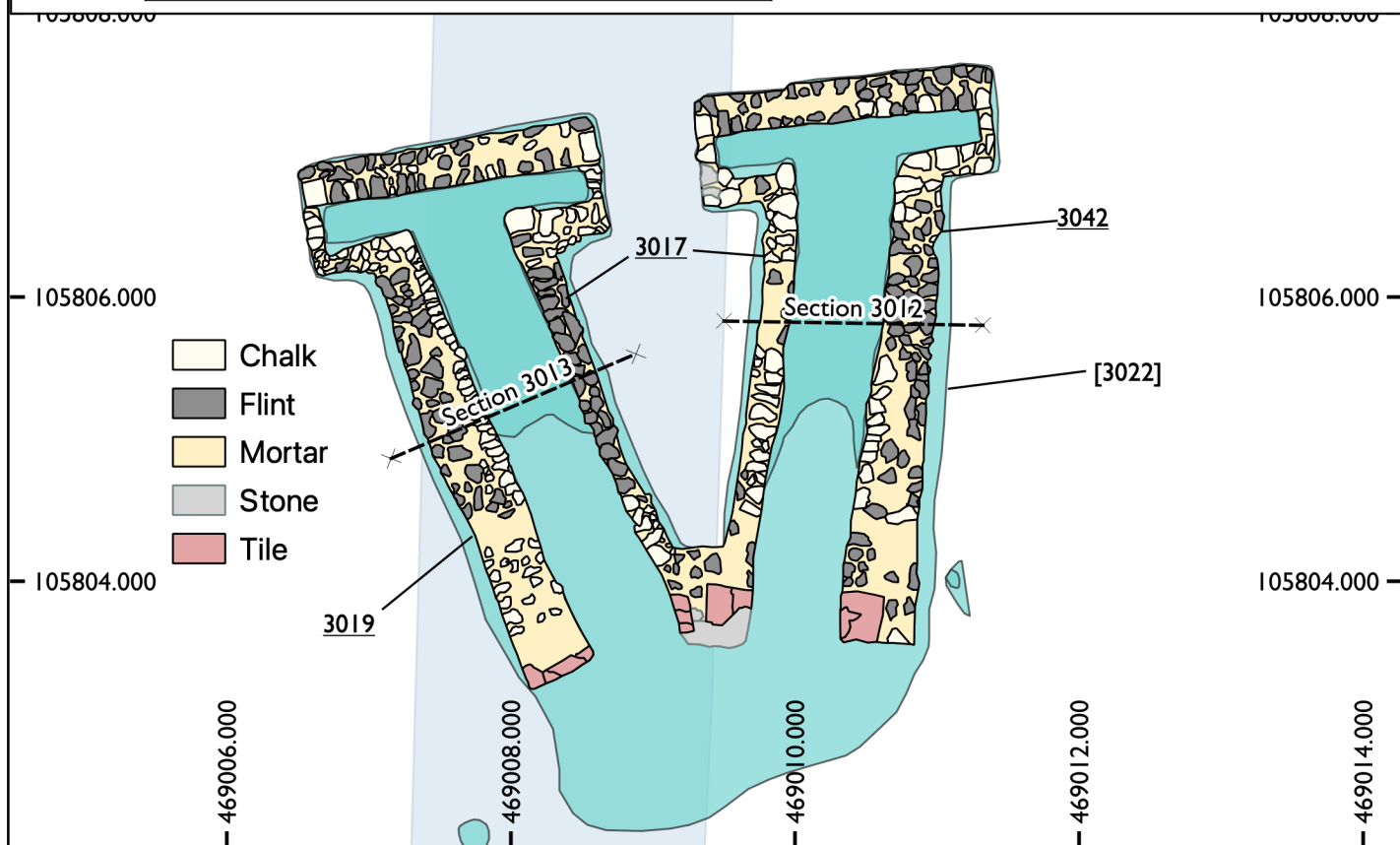
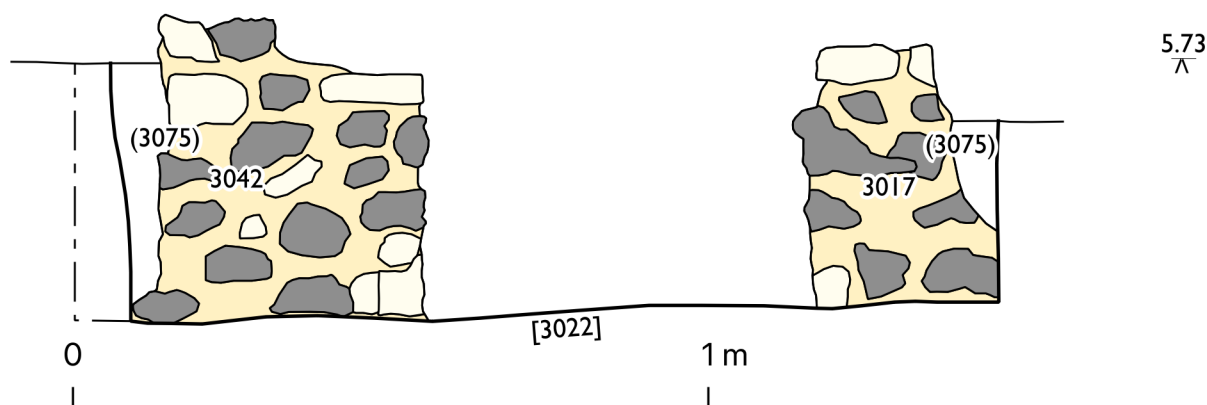
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2023 Ordnance Survey 100041041

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

Section 3013: Northwest-Facing Section of [3022], 3017, and 3019



Section 3012: North-Facing Section of [3022], 3042, and 3017



Trench (As Excavated)

Romano-British

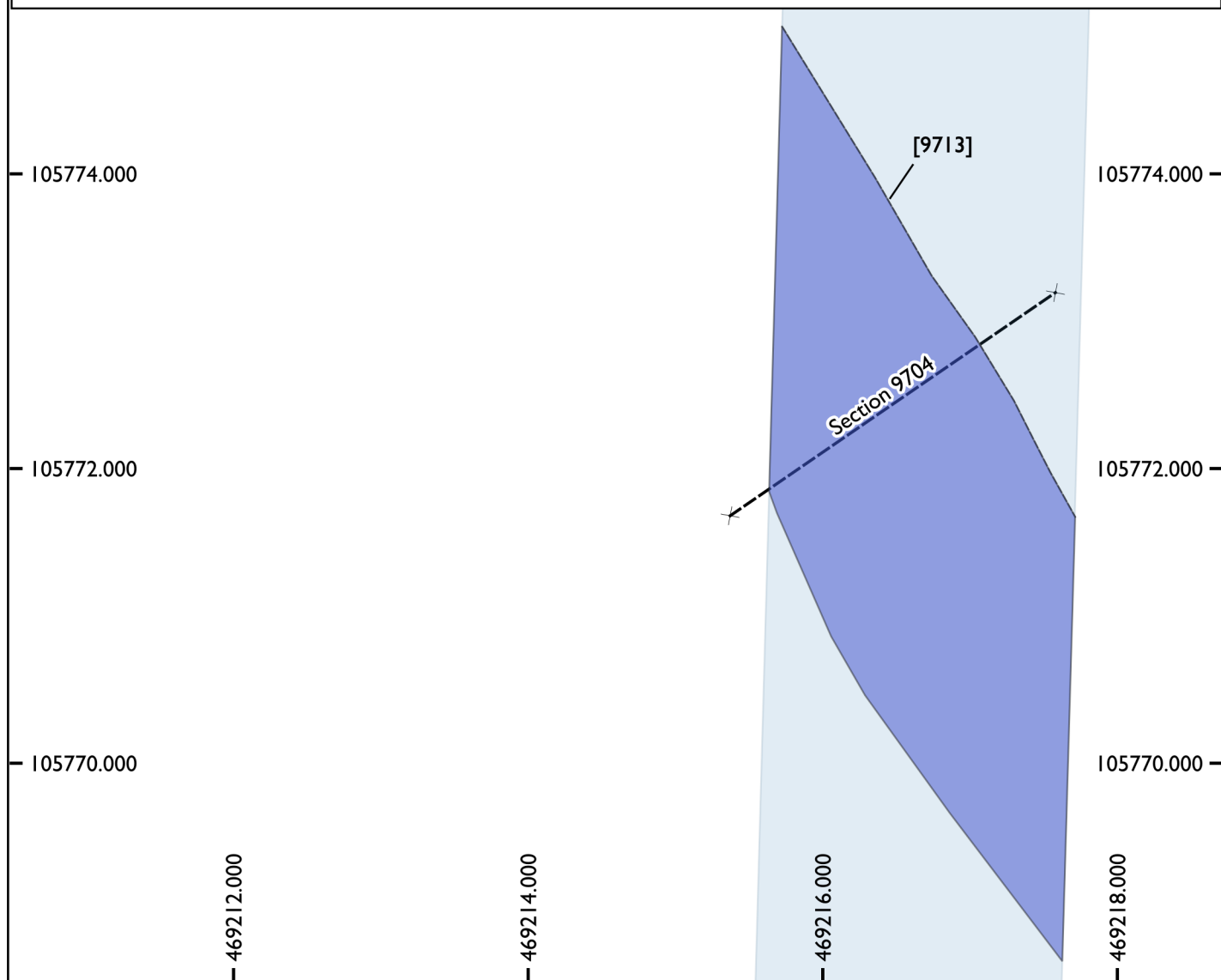
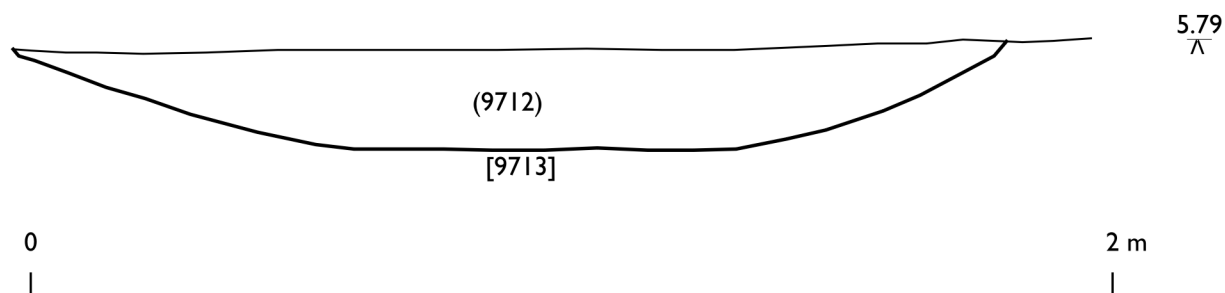
PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Section of Foundation Structure 3034, 3017, 3019

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2023 Ordnance Survey 100041041

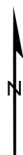
DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0

Section 9704: Southeast-Facing Section of [9713].



Light Blue Trench (As Excavated)

Dark Blue Post Medieval



PROJECT // 3190L - Forty Acre Farm Bedhampton

DESCRIPTION // Section of [9713]

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2023 Ordnance Survey 100041041

DOC REF: LP3190L-PXA-v1.0