Adanac Phase 1 and 2 Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation, Nursling, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Adanac Business Park Limited to conduct a programme of archaeological works at Adanac North Phase 1 and 2 to fulfil a condition attached to planning application 18/01543/OUTS. The archaeological works comprised a Desk-based Assessment (DBA), trial trench evaluation, archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of two areas and watching brief on a 7.6 hectare parcel of land located in Nursling, Hampshire, centred on NGR 437220 115914.

The works were divided in to two phases, Phase 1 comprised a 6.1 hectare area on the southern extent of the Site, and was subjected to all the phases of work described above. Phase 2 comprised a 1.5 hectare area to the north-east of the Phase 1 works, here the archaeological monitoring comprised a strip, map, sample watching brief.

The most significant archaeological feature was a mid Iron Age penannular enclosure within the centre of the Phase 1 area. The enclosure comprised three segmented ditches. Six postholes within the enclosure are likely to be contemporaneous, with two inside the eastern entrance and four forming a possible structure to the west of the centre. Stratigraphically later, but still largely contemporaneous the terminus of one of the ditches had been cut by three intercutting pits. All these features are broadly mid - late Iron Age in date. Three further ditches were related to the penannular enclosure

Spread across the Phase one works six ditches were recorded. Three ditches aliened north-west – south-east were modern field boundary ditches. Two ditches aligned north-east – south-west were Iron Age in date, with a further undated ditch on broadly the same alignment.

The only feature recorded during the Phase 2 works watching brief was a single modern pit.

The eastern extent of Phase 1 had been heavily truncated. The extent of trenching was limited by the presence of potentially asbestos containing materials in many of the trenches.

Artefacts recovered by the archaeological fieldwork were either broadly late prehistoric or obviously modern (late 20th century onwards). The worked flint had characteristics from the late Bronze Age, and a few abraded sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered. However, the majority of the pottery, whilst in a poor, degraded state, dated to the mid Iron Age. Other artefacts included burnt flint, slag and worked stone. The obviously modern artefacts were recorded on site and not retained.

No evidence for the possible Roman roads, as suggested by HER information, or any features which would be associated was found within the evaluation (Phase 1) or subsequent mitigation of the Phase 2 area.

The results from this phase of works do not merit publication on their own. They may be incorporated in a publication should future works at Adanac Park result in significant archaeological findings.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Adanac Business Park Limited, for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works, in particular, Martyn Murphy and Russell Peters (Quartz) and Harry Hutchinson (Adanac Business Park Limited. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, who monitored the project for Test Valley Borough Council, and to MCS Limited for their cooperation and help on site.

Adanac Phase 1 and 2 Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation 2019/20, Nursling, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Adanac Business Park Ltd. to carry out a programme of archaeological works comprising a Desk-based Assessment (DBA), trial trench evaluation, archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of two areas and watching brief on a 7.6 ha parcel of land located in Nursling, Hampshire, which has been identified for development. The excavation area is centred on NGR 437220 115914 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The development comprises erection of a Business Park with both Outline and Full details comprising: Outline - Buildings G, H, J, K, L, M and N comprising uses falling within B1 of Use Class Order, associated infrastructure/enabling and landscape works, principle parking layouts, amendments to existing footpath and additional pedestrian/emergency vehicle access and; Full - Buildings A, B and C for business use (Class B1a), Buildings D, E and F for business use Class B1c) and associated infrastructure/enabling works including above and below ground services, parking and access, refuse stores, new electrical sub-station, landscape works, improvement work and minor amendments to existing footpath, landscape and planting strategy (including lighting proposals) and drainage strategy.

1.1.3 A planning application (18/01543/OUTS) submitted to Test Valley Borough Council, was granted on 28th November 2018, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 20 *No development shall take place (including site clearance within the application site/area indicated red, until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written brief and specification for a scheme of investigation and mitigation, which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*
Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological significance in accordance with Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan (2016) Policy E9.

1.1.4 The Senior Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council (SA for HCC)– the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) - stipulated that the first phase of investigation required was an archaeological trenched evaluation.

1.1.5 The initial development works were focused on the southern 6.1 ha section of the Business Park, subsequently referred to as the Phase 1 area. Following discussions with the SA for HCC – the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority – an approved WSI for archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) was submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

1.1.6 The evaluation was carried by Wessex Archaeology during early February 2019 and, based on the findings, mitigation measures, including targeted excavation and watching brief, were

requested by the archaeological advisor to the LPA. An approved WSI for archaeological mitigation (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) within the evaluation area was prepared and approved in advance of the works, which were carried out between late February and September 2019.

1.1.7 In September 2019, the next stage of the proposed development (the 1.5 ha Phase 2-Building G area) was proposed for construction in early 2020. Following consultation with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority it has been determined that no evaluation of the Phase 2 area was required, although 'Strip, map and record' mitigation during the course of the Phase 2 construction was required. An appendix to the initial mitigation WSI, which covered the scope of the Phase 2 works, was agreed (Wessex Archaeology 2019c).

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the evaluation, excavation, and 'Strip, map and record' monitoring of the Phase 1 and 2 areas, and to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. Where appropriate, it includes recommendations for a programme of further analysis, outlining the resources needed to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site is located toward the western edge of the village of Nursling, some 5 km north-west of the city of Southampton.

1.3.2 The Site was under grass and consisted of a fairly open space created by the partial removal of trees and hedgerows which previously divided the Site. A large spoil heap lay towards the south-west of the Site. The southern limit of the Site was bounded by a post-and-rail wooden fence with the western and eastern edges of the Site contained with a post and barbed wire fence. Part of the south-eastern area of the Site was contained by mature vegetation without a fence. A public footpath runs along the western and northern edges of the Site and skirts an area in the west of trees which are protected by a Tree Preservation Order.

1.3.3 The Site is situated on a slope with eastern limit of the Site lying at 23 m above the Ordnance Datum (aOD) and falling away to 18 m aOD on the eastern limit of the Site.

1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Palaeogene Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain to the north by River Terrace Deposits, 1 - Sand And Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a north-west to south-east band across the Site. The northern limit of the Site lies above the London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2018), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Hampshire and

Southampton City Council Historic Environment Records (HHER and SHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

2.2.1 There is a substantial amount of evidence to suggest widespread use of the landscape around the Site during the prehistoric period. A number of flint tools, flakes and cores have been found during excavations, however many of these were found in later contexts (HHER 35522, SHER 2324, SHER 5515, SHER 2767, SHER 4892, SHER 5506, SHER 5683, HHER 41654, HHER 63987, SHER 4880). Evidence of more fixed settlement of the landscape has been seen on aerial photographs in the form of rectilinear enclosures (HHER 58676, 58681). These have been recorded 370 m and 411 m west of the Site respectively. Some of the flint flakes, tools and cores have been dated more specifically within the prehistoric period to the Palaeolithic (HHER 51497), Mesolithic (HHER 25297, 65770), Neolithic (HHER 25354, 41651, 25320, 25319, 41776).

2.2.2 Some pits, gullies, pot boilers have been dated broadly to the prehistoric, although these have all been found on multiperiod sites (HHER 33306, 68394, SHER 4881).

Bronze Age (2400–700 BC)

2.2.3 The Bronze Age is the first period where flint and pottery can be securely attributed to archaeological features (HHER 41776). Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record (SHER) and Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) record a range of archaeological features dating to the Bronze Age including funerary remains (HHER 25290), as well as a settlement (HHER 60193), pits, ditches and earthworks illustrating further activity (HHER 25347, 25265, 25349, 25358, 56023, 57468 and SHER 1370). The Bronze Age settlement (HHER 60193) lies 108 m south of the Site underneath the modern OS building, given the proximity of this settlement to the Site there is some potential for associated remains such as field boundaries to be found within the Site.

2.2.4 A hoard of bronze axes has also been recorded (HHER 25352), although the contextual information about the hoard has been lost as it was excavated by workmen in the late 19th century.

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.2.5 There is evidence for continued settlement of the landscape during the Iron Age and Romano British periods from excavations (HHER 41774, 58674, SHER 663, HHER 35502, 25275) and aerial photographs (HHER 58677). Field systems, pits ditches, roads and pottery also attest to a broader use of the landscape (HHER 35503**,** 25342, 25254, 29697, SHER 5498, 5499), as do finds of Samian ware pottery (HHER 67956**,** 58679). A coin hoard was uncovered in the late 19th century and comprised predominantly of Roman coins, however one coin had an earlier date of 172-151BC (SHER 4708).

2.2.6 The Site of the Bronze Age settlement (HHER 60193) south of the Site was later used as a barrow and flat grave cemetery. There is some potential for Iron Age features associated with the cemetery, which is considered to be of regional importance. These features are likely to hold a moderate level of significance.

2.2.7 Four putative routes of Roman roads cross the Study Area, with two of these routes cross the southern half of the Site and are marked between evidence of a Roman road seen on aerial photographs (HHER 29697) 734 m west of the Site and the Roman settlement (HHER

25275) 600 m east of the Site. There is a moderate to high likelihood of remains of a Roman road being found within the Site which are likely to hold moderate to high significance. It is likely that shrines, ditches and roadside settlements may accompany any roads found.

Saxon (AD 410–1066)

2.2.8 No archaeological remains dating to the Saxon period have been recorded in the SHER or HHER. Documentary evidence details a village, church and mill at Nursling as early as 800 AD and in the Domesday book. The Historic Rural Settlement Project has identified the historic core of the village, although this point lies 1.2 km north-west of the SHER point (28448).

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

2.2.9 Two manor sites are recorded within the Study area that date to the medieval period, Rownhams Manor, which was a moated site (HHER 29931) and Old Grove Place (HHER 25321). Old Grove Place now survives as an earthwork 608 m north-west of the Site after demolition in 1613. The other features and finds dating to this period are mostly agricultural, with field systems (HHER 25300, SHER 586) and a corn dryer (HHER 32347). The corn dryer was found 34 m east of the southern tip of the Site suggesting a potential for medieval agricultural remains within the south of the Site.

2.2.10 Although there is evidence for occupation and agriculture within the Study Area during this period some changes in settlement occur as demonstrated by the desertion of the village of Upton (HHER 25298). The village of Wimpson is recorded from the 13th century, however the exact location of the village is unclear (SHER 3010).

2.2.11 A holloway and long-cross penny have also been identified (HHER 25353, 25301).

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

2.2.12 The post-medieval period is the earliest period from which a number of standing buildings survive (HHER 14504, 898, 8067, 8069, 14341, 8071, 8078, 8068, 50425 and SHER 3941). The buildings are predominantly private dwellings, cottages, farmhouses or associated buildings (NHLE 1268431, 1301456, 1093672, HHER 14341, NHLE 1093634, 1093671, SHER 3941) although a number of the structures are associated with Northcliffe School (NHLE 1093672, 1339158, 1301433). Some of the dwellings also had landscaped gardens associated with them (HHER 51852, 33625) Although the HHER/SHER data records a thatched cottage (HHER 14016) and Upper Wimpson Farm (SHER 3007) were demolished during the later 20th century.

2.2.13 Evidence for farming illustrated by water meadows (HHER 31624) and field boundaries (HHER 69112, 57696, 69173, SHER 585), demonstrates the continued use of the landscape for agricultural activity during this period. Evidence of field boundaries (HHER 69112) found 144 m south-east of the Site indicates that the Site may have been in agricultural use during this period suggesting a potential for agricultural archaeological features within the Site.

2.2.14 In contrast to the evidence for agricultural activity there is also evidence for quarrying (HHER 58672, 58679, 58680) and other industrial activity (HHER 62231). These industrial and commercial activities display the rising influence of capitalism during this period (Hind 2014, 261).

19th Century (AD 1800–1900)

2.2.15 During the 19th century houses and stables continued to be built in the Study Area (HHER 36693, 57685, SHER 3676, 3961, 3946, 3557, 3960), and much of the surrounding land continued to be in agricultural use (HHER 57467, SHER 2465, 2874). Further building work was undertaken at Northcliffe School (NHLE 1301447).

2.2.16 The 1846 Nursling Tithe Map shows the Site and Study area dominated by fields interspersed with wooded areas including Home Covert to the east of the Site. Settlement in the area is focused into small hamlets lining the road network. The 1871 Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition shows few changes from the 1846 Tithe Map, with the notable exception of the construction of the railway 660 m to the west of the Site.

2.2.17 Other structures built during the 19th century include the City Arms public house (SHER 5493) and the eastern arm of the Salisbury to Southampton canal (SHER 2954).

Modern (AD 1900–present day)

2.2.18 Mapping from the early part of the modern period does not show any significant changes during the 20th century, as shown by the 1971 and 1910 OS maps. During the 1940s a number of additional field boundaries appear and are shown on the 1947 edition OS map (not reproduced); however, these boundaries are not seen on any later maps.

2.2.19 The Second World War is recorded in the archaeological record by bomb craters, an anti-aircraft battery and air raid shelter (HHER 37716, 58678, 62204, 69558). A war memorial (SHER 5323) dedicated to employees of the Ordnance Survey who died in the First and Second World Wars has been erected immediately south of the Site next to the Ordnance Survey offices.

2.2.20 Further building at Northcliffe school also took place in the early part of the 20th century (NHLE 1157751).

2.2.21 Agricultural practices during this period have left archaeological remains, although there are fewer HHER/SHER records for modern agricultural remains than for agricultural remains of earlier periods (SHER 2464, HHER 69718)

Undated

2.2.22 Excavations have uncovered a number of pits and ditches that have not been dated (HHER 25392, 25351, 56653, 56652, 56654, SHER 5289). A gravel pit, Holloway and some earthworks are also recorded as undated features (HHER 36694, 51496, SHER 5281)

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation and subsequent mitigation, as stated in the relevant WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2019a, b and c) and in compliance with the applicable Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014b), were to:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the

development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy; and then to

- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- seek a better understanding of the resource;
- compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.2 Site-specific objectives

3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the site-specific objectives of the mitigation defined in the relevant WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2019a and b) were initially to:

- To examine evidence for remains of two Roman roads that may exist within the Site.
- To test for remains associated with the Bronze Age, associated with the funerary and other sites known from the vicinity;
- To test for remains associated with the Iron Age, associated with the settlement and other sites known from the vicinity
- To examine evidence for settlement remains from the Saxon period that would support the documentary evidence for the development of Nursling;
- To examine evidence to ascertain whether linear features found in excavations to the south of the site continue into the site; and then
- To further elucidate upon the features identified in the evaluation area and subsequent development areas, specifically form, function and dating of the linear features.
- Provide a watching brief during works to remove stock-piled material from the north eastern portion of the site
- Strip, map and record monitoring during general ground disturbance of unevaluated areas during construction, where agreed with the archaeological advisor to the LPA.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A programme of staged archaeological works was initiated. All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the relevant WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2019a, b and c) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The post-excavation assessment and reporting followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The methods employed are summarised below.

Evaluation

4.1.2 Within Phase 1 of the development area the works comprised an initial 41 trench evaluation, with each proposed trench measuring 30 m by 2 m (**Figure 1**).

4.1.3 The trench locations were set out using GNSS in the locations shown in **Figure 1**; these were close to the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019a), though several trenches had to be moved and/or shortened due to site obstructions. Trenches 1 and 2 could not be excavated due to large spoil heap present in the north west corner of site. (**Figure 1**). Trenches 4 and 5 had to be moved to south-east because of that spoil heap. In addition, Trench 4 was shortened due to detected underground service. Trenches 35, 36, 38, 39, 40 and 41 were shortened significantly due to services or asbestos.

4.1.4 The trenches were excavated in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.1.5 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.1.6 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

4.1.7 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the SA for HCC and were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Phase 1 Mitigation

4.1.8 Following on from the evaluation two areas were targeted for excavation (Areas 20 and 21, which were focused on the initial evaluation trenches (20 and 21)). On completion of the excavation a strip, map, record watching brief was conducted over the part of the Site through which a Roman Road is mapped by the HHER (**Figure 2**).

4.1.9 Area 20 (5 x 5 m) measured 25 m^2 and was located to the eastern side of evaluation Trench 20 and was primarily situated to further explore a second linear feature which potentially formed a pen or enclosure.

4.1.10 Area 21 (10 x 10 m) measured 100 m^2 and was positioned in order to better investigate the linear (or possibly curvilinear) feature identified during the evaluation and located within Trench 21.

4.1.11 At the request of the SA for HCC, contingency was made for machine excavation of these two areas to extend beyond the limits initially defined, should significant archaeological deposits or features be found to continue and will cease at the point the archaeological advisor to the LPA is satisfied following appropriate discussion.

4.1.12 The SA for HCC also requested that, once works to remove a large stockpile of stored material from earlier phases of work have been completed, a watching brief was conducted during ground works within the north western part of the site. This was to compensate for

trenches 1,2 and 3 being obstructed during the evaluation as these trenches had been placed to investigate the possible remnant Roman Road.

4.1.13 The two excavation areas were set out using GPS, in the agreed locations. The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.1.14 Both areas were then extended, after consultation with the SA for HCC, to further expose the uncovered features.

Phase 2 Mitigation

4.1.15 Within the Phase 2 area a watching brief monitored all ground disturbance within the area of Building G. This included archaeological monitoring of ground reduction and excavation of foundations, services runs/deep excavations and parking areas. The construction methodology meant that some areas were only topsoil stripped with the ground levels being made up, therefore the archaeological potential of this area was not fully investigated (**Figure 3**). Following consultation with the SA for HCC it was agreed that the small pond did not require monitoring.

All Phases

4.1.16 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the relevant WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2019a, b and c). Any significant variations to these methods were agreed in writing with the SA for HCC and the client, prior to being implemented.

General

4.1.17 The trial trenches and excavation areas were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the same position as that proposed in the relevant WSIs (**Figure 1**). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.1.18 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features, such as tree-throw holes, was also investigated.

4.1.19 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.1.20 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.1.21 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.1.22 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.2 Finds and environmental strategies

General

4.2.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2019a, b and c). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 The SA for HCC monitored the works on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the SA for HCC.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

5.1.1 The most significant archaeological feature was a penannular enclosure within the centre of the Phase 1 area. The enclosure comprised three segmented ditches. Six postholes within the enclosure are likely to be contemporaneous, with two inside the eastern entrance and four forming a possible structure to the west of the centre, with a further three undated postholes identified within the enclosure. Stratigraphically later, but still largely contemporaneous the terminus of one of the ditches had been cut by three intercutting pits. All these features are broadly Iron Age in date. Three further ditches were related to the penannular enclosure

5.1.2 Spread across the Phase one works six ditches were recorded. Three ditches aliened north-west – south-east were modern field boundary ditches. Two ditches aligned north-east – south-west were Iron Age in date, with a further undated ditch on broadly the same alignment.

5.1.3 The only feature recorded during the Phase 2 works was a single modern pit.

5.1.4 The eastern extent of Phase 1 had been heavily truncated. The extent of trenching was limited by the presence of potentially asbestos containing materials in many of the trenches.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

5.1.5 All handwritten and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into a database, which can be updated during any further analysis. Preliminary phasing of archaeological

features and deposits was principally undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The topsoil in the Phase 1 area comprised a dark greyish brown silty clay between 0.21 – 0.44 m thick which had a diffuse, uncertain horizon with the pale yellowish brown to mid reddish-brown silty clay loam subsoil; the subsoil pale yellowish brown to mid reddish brown silty clay loam between 0.04 - 0.32 m thick and had a diffuse horizon the natural, which comprised a mid orange/brown silty clay with grey hues, patches of yellowish clay, chert gravels and manganese flecking were noted across the central portion of the Site (**Plate 1**). The western most trenches in Phase 1 (**Figure 1**) all contained modern made ground deposits which included redeposited natural, gravels, bricks, plastic and materials suspected to contain asbestos; therefore, these trenches were abandoned on grounds of health and safety. The stratigraphic sequence noted in the Phase 2 works echoed that seen in the Phase 1 works with dumps of made ground being noted in the western portion. Within the Phase 2 area the topsoil was removed across the entire area, but the site was only stripped to the archaeological horizon in the eastern part of the area (**Figure 3**)

5.2.2 Four tree-throw holes were recorded during the evaluation, none were noted in any of the subsequent mitigation works. All were tested and demonstrated to be shallow (no more than 0.60 m deep) irregular features (**Plate 2**).

5.3 Iron Age (800 BC – 43 AD)

5.3.1 A penannular enclosure 2195 was recorded within the central portion of the Phase 1 work (**Figure 2**). The enclosure measured an average of 14.5 m diameter and comprised three sections of curvilinear ditch with entrances or breaks on the east, south-west and western sides. The northern section of the enclosure was constructed from a single unbroken ditch 18.95 m long, averaging 0.61 m wide, and 0.27 m deep. The northern segment of ditch contained up to two fills (**Plate 3, Section1**). 2.70 m south of the eastern terminus the south-eastern segment measured 11.33 m long and averaged 0.53 m wide, 0.21 m deep. This section contained a single fill. It is possible that this ditch was excavated in segmented portions, Slot 2121 suggested that there are two segments, with the south-western end of ditch did not quite meet slot 2130, cut by a small pit or had a dump deposit 0.38 m diameter, 0.20 m deep (**Plate 4**). The south-western section lay approximately 0.86 m due west of the south-eastern segment; however, the terminus appears to have been truncated by a series of intercutting pits (discussed below 5.3.3); and 2.82 m due south of the northern segment. This section measured 7.66 m long and an average 0.41 m wide, 0.12 m deep and contained a single homogenised fill (**Plate 5**).

5.3.2 Within the penannular enclosure were nine postholes (**Figure 2**), these appear to form two distinct groups with postholes 2120 and 2170 (**Plate 6, Section 2**) laying just inside the eastern entrance. Postholes 2182, 2184, 2186 and 2188 may form a four-post structure (**Plates 7** and **8, Section 3**), 2.25 m long, 0.82 m wide, 2.82 m inside the western entrance. The remaining postholes do not appear to form part of any structure.

5.3.3 Three features appear to cut the penannular enclosure. Ditches 2137 and 2153 may be drainage gullies, both appear to cut the penannular enclosure and so their function may have been to aid drainage (**Plate 9**). The western end of Ditch 2137 (2178), appeared to be contemporaneous with a 1 m wide north-east – south-west aligned ditch (2180, also recorded as 2309 in Trench 23) (**Plate 10**). This 0.23 m deep ditch had moderate, concave sides and a concave base and contained a single homogenised fill.

5.3.4 Pit 2159 is part of a pit cluster which cuts the penannular enclosure in the south-west quadrant and may represent a later phase of activity in the area (**Plates 11 – 14, Section 4**).

5.3.5 Approximately 1.3 m south-west of the ring ditch was a sinuous concave ditch (2132 and 2144) 14 m long, aligned broadly north-east – south-west, at the south-western end it appeared to make a sharp turn to the north-west (**Figure 2**). The ditch had moderate concave sides and a concave base, it measured 0.58 m wide, 0.22 m deep and contained two fills (**Plate 15**).

5.4 Modern

5.4.1 Two ditches (1404 and 1410, **Plate 16, Section 5**) of modern date were recorded in Trench 14 during the evaluation, both lay on a NW – SE alignment and may be the remnants of the field enclosures noted on the 1940s OS map. These ditches measured between 0.80 – 1.40 m wide, and 0.30 – 0.50 m deep, both contained a single homogenised fill. Ditch 1404 was cut by a later ceramic land drain.

5.4.2 In addition, a third SW-NE aligned ditch was, 0.97 m wide, 0.27 m deep, with a single a single homogenised fill containing modern glass.

5.4.3 A single pit (10004) was recorded within the Phase 2 works, this pit measured 1.00 m diameter, 0.12 m deep and contained a single fill, its modernity was demonstrated by the modern artefacts contained within the fill (**Plate 17**).

5.5 Uncertain date

5.5.1 A number of features of uncertain date were investigated. Within Area 20 two linear features and a curvilinear feature were revealed. Excavation demonstrated that the curvilinear feature recorded as Ditch 2004 during the evaluation was a natural feature (2006). This feature measured between 0.95 – 1 m wide and 0.10 – 0.18 m deep with shallow concave sides and a concave base (**Plate 18**).

5.5.2 Within Area 20 Ditch 2008 aligned north-west – south-east and measured 1 m wide, 0.29 m deep, this ditch had shallow concave sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (**Plate 19, Section 6**).

5.5.3 Two isolated pits were recorded during the evaluation. Pit 2206 measured 0.36 m diameter, 0.12 m deep and contained a single fill (**Plate 20**). Subcircular Pit 2504 measured 1.04 m long, 0.84 m wide and 0.11 m deep, it had irregular shallow sides and an irregular base (**Plate 21**).

5.5.4 A single isolated posthole was recorded in Trench 23 during the evaluation. Posthole 2306 measured 0.55 m diameter, 0.24 m deep and had steep, concave sides and a concave base (**Plate 22**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the site, in a restricted range of material types; the survival and condition of some types, e.g. bone and pottery, has been clearly affected by adverse burial conditions (acidic soils). The assemblage is entirely of prehistoric date.

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified (count and weight) by material type within each context; totals by material type are given in Table 1, and a full tabulation of finds by context in Appendix 2.

Table 1 Finds totals by material type

Material Type	Number	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	10	5
Burnt Flint	1324	19,470
Fired Clay	51	1400
Pottery	200	1896
Slag	-	867
Stone	2	371
Worked Flint	28	-

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 200 sherds (weighing 1896 g) and is entirely of later prehistoric date. Condition of the pottery is variable, typically fair to poor. This is likely to be at least partly a result of acidic soil conditions, which have removed surfaces from soft-fired fabrics and completely leached out calcareous inclusions. Sherds are in many cases friable and subject to continued deterioration. The assemblage is fragmentary, and sherds are generally small. There are no complete profiles. Several contexts feature conjoining sherds, but these are almost entirely on new breaks. Mean sherd weight overall is 9.5 g.

6.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context. This has been done on the basis of dominant inclusion type (e.g. flint-tempered, shelly, etc) and within broad groupings, rather than at the level of individual fabric types. The presence of identifiable vessel forms and other diagnostic features have been noted. Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) have not been calculated due to the low number of measurable rims, but instead the Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) has been calculated, based on conjoining sherds or probable same-vessel sherd groups equalling 1. The total ENV for the assemblage is 117.

6.2.3 The level of recording accords with the ‘basic record’, aimed at rapidly characterising an assemblage, and providing a comparative dataset (Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5). Table 2 gives the breakdown of the assemblage by ware type.

Table 2 Pottery by context

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	ENV
2002	Flint-tempered ware	5	4	small body sherds, prob same vessel	1
2106	Sandy ware	1	8	body sherd	1
2112	Shelly ware	3	28	bead rim; plus 2 body sherds, heavily abraded	3
2112	Fine flint-tempered ware	2	53	conjoining rim (saucepan pot); well sorted flint	1
2114	Shelly ware	1	5	body sherd; leached & abraded	1
2116	Sandy ware	6	10	body sherds, all conjoining	1
2120	Sandy ware	1	5	body sherd	1
2122	Sandy ware	1	3	body sherd	1
2124	Flint-tempered ware	1	1	LBA or later	1
2124	Shelly ware	1	4	body sherd; leached & abraded	1

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	ENV
2126	Sandy ware	3	2	small and heavily abraded body sherds	3
2133	Sandy ware	1	3	body sherd	1
2133	Flint-tempered	1	22	coarse flint, prob LBA	1
2134	Shelly ware	1	1	Base	1
2134	Sandy ware	2	20	conjoining body sherds	1
2134	Fine flint-tempered ware	1	4	body sherd, well sorted flint	1
2136	Flint-tempered ware	2	47	rim sherd (hooked rim jar); plus body sherd; prob LBA	2
2136	Fine flint-tempered ware	2	94	body & base sherds	2
2136	Sandy ware	9	59	body sherds, 3 pairs of conjoining sherds	6
2138	Flint-tempered ware	15	354	coarse flint but still well sorted; 1 rim (proto-bead, 2 conjoining sherds) plus body sherds; all quite abraded	14
2143	Fine flint-tempered ware	1	11	body sherd, well sorted flint	1
2143	Sandy ware	2	44	conjoining rim sherds (proto-bead); leached	1
2147	Shelly ware	3	18	body sherds, probably all 1 vessel (2 conjoining)	1
2148	Sandy ware	1	3	body sherd, heavily abraded	1
2150	Shelly ware	1	47	rim sherd (bead rim jar)	1
2150	Sandy ware	2	5	body sherds, abraded	2
2150	Fine flint-tempered ware	7	96	body & rim sherds (saucepan pot)	3
2152	Shelly ware	17	68	body sherds; heavily leached & abraded, probably all 1 vessel	1
2158	Shelly ware	1	3	body sherd; heavily leached & abraded	1
2160	Sandy ware	2	11	body sherds	2
2164	Sandy ware	16	109	body & rim sherds (poss. saucepan pot); mostly 1 vessel? (2 pairs of conjoining sherds)	1
2166	Sandy ware	4	28	body sherds (2 very abraded)	4
2168	Sandy ware	19	235	possibly all 1 vessel: 5 conjoining rim/body (proto-bead rim, rounded jar); surface slurry flaking off	1
2169	Flint-tempered ware	3	26	coarse flint but still well sorted; body & base sherds	3
2169	Shelly ware	1	6	body sherd	1
2169	Sandy ware	3	40	body sherds plus 'almost' rim (tip missing), poss saucepan pot (burnished?)	3
2179	Shelly ware	1	6	body sherd	1
2181	Shelly ware	2	9	conjoining rim sherds (proto-bead); leached	1
2181	Sandy ware	3	15	body sherds	3
2189	Shelly ware	1	15	body sherd	1
2193	Sandy ware	16	61	body & rim sherds (bead rim)	16
2193	Shelly ware	11	25	body sherds; heavily leached & abraded	11

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	ENV
2193	Fine flint-tempered ware	19	224	2 conjoining rim sherds from saucepan pot with line of dots below rim; plain saucepan pot rim; proto-bead rim; body sherd	10
2310	Fine flint-tempered ware	1	26	saucepan pot rim	1
2310	Sandy ware	1	1	body sherd	1
2310	Flint-tempered ware	2	9	sparse coarse flint; bead rim plus body sherd	1

Description

6.2.4 The assemblage falls into three broad groups based on dominant inclusion type: flint-tempered, sandy and shelly. Within the flint-tempered group (containing crushed calcined flint), a basic two-fold sub-division into 'fine flint' and 'coarse flint' has been made on the basis of size, frequency and sorting of inclusions. Vessels in the 'fine flint-tempered' group are well made and well finished, with well sorted inclusions, often with relatively thin vessel walls; there are traces of burnish on a few sherds. Even the vessels in the 'coarse flint-tempered' group include examples with better sorted inclusions, and in some cases these have been disguised with a surface slurry to give smoother surfaces (post-depositional abrasion and/or soil conditions have often partially removed these). Sandy wares are medium- to fine-grained and also occasionally have surface slips and traces of possible burnish. The shelly wares have suffered the highest levels of degradation; the calcareous inclusions have been entirely leached out, leaving vesicular fabrics, and in the worst cases these have a light, corky texture, very abraded surfaces and are extremely friable.

6.2.5 The range of vessel forms is very similar across all three ware types: rounded jars or bowls with beaded or expanded (proto-bead) rim profiles, and straight-sided 'saucepan' pots often featuring a narrow groove below the rim. One saucepan pot, instead of the groove, carries a single row of stabbed dots below the rim, but otherwise there is no sign of any decoration on any of the vessels. This limited repertoire of vessel forms, combined with the range of ware types, is typical of the Middle Iron Age; there are numerous parallels within Hampshire, but the range is perhaps best illustrated at Danebury, where convex jars with proto-bead rims and plain saucepan pots are found in ceramics phases 4-5, dating between the mid-4th to 3rd century BC (Cunliffe 1984, fig. 6.18). Fabrics containing fine, well sorted flint are particularly characteristic of the 'saucepan pot' ceramic tradition as seen in Hampshire and parts of the surrounding counties. It has been suggested that refinement in temper processing at this period could reflect the increasing regionalisation of pottery production (Morris 1995, 28).

6.2.6 There is an indication of some earlier material. One rim from penannular enclosure 2195 (ditch section 2135), in a coarse flint-tempered fabric, has a hooked profile more characteristic of the Late Bronze Age, and other coarse flint-tempered sherds containing more randomly sorted inclusions (e.g. ditch 2132) could be of a similar date. These sherds appear to be residual in later contexts, however.

Provenance

6.2.7 Pottery was recovered from 30 contexts, 15 of them associated with penannular enclosure 2195. This feature accounted for more than half of the assemblage (113 sherds), with a concentration (46 sherds) in ditch section 2192. Ten other features yielded pottery in quantities ranging from 1 sherd to 30 sherds (ditches 2132, 2137, 2144, 2178, 2180, 2309; pits 2159, 2163, 2165; posthole 2188). In all cases features have been provisionally dated

as Middle Iron Age, some with greater confidence on the basis of diagnostic pieces, others on the grounds of ware type alone. There is no obvious difference between the pottery from penannular enclosure 2195, and that from features cutting the enclosure (e.g. ditches 2137 and 2309, pit 2159).

6.3 Fired Clay

6.3.1 The fired clay (51 fragments, weighing 1400 g) consists mostly of featureless and undiagnostic fragments in fine-grained fabrics. There are a few pieces with flat or flattish surfaces (from pits 2163 and 2165 and penannular enclosure 2195), and two pieces with wattle impressions (ditch 2137), all in a coarser-grained, poorly wedged fabric. Most of the fragments have a slightly powdery feel consistent with having been subjected to high temperatures. It is likely to have derived either from upstanding structures, or from hearth/pit linings – there is no evidence at all of any portable objects.

6.3.2 Fired clay was recovered from 16 contexts, in quantities ranging from 6 g to 385 g. Most of it came from contexts dated as Middle Iron Age on pottery grounds (71% of the total by weight from penannular enclosure 2195), with the remainder from undated contexts.

6.4 Worked Flint

6.4.1 This phase of work at Adanac Park produced 28 flints (see Table 3) of which eight pieces came from four pits and 10 pieces from ring ditch 2195. These small groups of material were of similar technology. The component from the ring ditch is especially distinctive. It comprised flaking debris produced using poor-quality nodular flint from local gravel. This group included two flake cores and four pieces of debitage, which here represents thermally fractured fragments, with an additional piece of potential raw material. This type of raw material is frequently riven with thermal fractures which severely restricts maintenance of core control and the quality of the tool blanks. The assemblage also included three, unremarkable end scrapers made on flakes.

Table 3 Worked flint by context

Context	Type	Quantification
501	-	1 utilised flake
2112	Ditch 2195	1 flake 1 ? debitage
2116	Ring ditch terminus 2195	1 flake 1 broken retouched flake
2131	Ring ditch terminus 2195	1 small piece debitage
2136	Ring ditch 2195	2 flake cores 1 piece debitage 1 ?raw material
2138	Gully 2137	1 flake 1 broken flake 1 piece debitage
2145	Ditch 2144	1 flake
2147	Ring ditch terminus 2195	1 broken flake
2148	Ditch 2144	1 broken end scraper
2160	Pit 2159	1 flake
2164	Pit 2163	1 bladelet
2168	Pit 2165	1 flake core 2 pieces debitage 1 flake 1 broken flake

2169	Pit 2165	1 end scraper
2175	Posthole 2174	1 piece debitage
2301	Topsoil	1 end scraper
2310	Ditch 2309	1 blade 1 broken flake

6.4.2 The technological attributes in this assemblage feature flaking that was undertaken using hard stone hammers with no detailed platform preparation to precede flake removal. One core shows a cluster of incipient cones of percussion (miss-hits) on the striking platform. These characteristics are not, in themselves, chronologically diagnostic, however they are more prevalent in Late Bronze Age worked flint assemblages. This trend resulted when stone tool use, careful selection of good quality raw material and flint knapping were all in decline as metal tools became more prevalent.

6.5 Burnt Flint

6.5.1 Burnt, unworked flint was the most commonly encountered find type on the site: just under 19.5 kg was recovered from 34 contexts. This material type is intrinsically undatable, but is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. This certainly seems to be the case here. Approximately two-thirds of the total weight came from contexts associated with penannular enclosure 2195 (with concentrations in ditch sections 1235 and 2192), and only two other features produced more than 1 kg: pits 2159 (1167 g) and 2165 (1705 g).

6.6 Slag

6.6.1 A small quantity of slag was recovered (867 g), deriving from three contexts (penannular enclosure 2195, pit 2159); all is ironworking slag. In each case the slag is of a similar nature, relatively dense and slightly vesicular; it can be defined as smithing slag. Associated pottery indicates a Middle Iron Age date. There is no suggestion that this material represents *in situ* ironworking as quantities are so small.

6.7 Stone

6.7.1 Two pieces of worked stone were found. Both are in a coarse gritstone; one preserves a small area of flat polished surface (pit 2163), while the curved and chamfered edge of the second (penannular enclosure 2195) identifies this as a probable quern fragment, although the form is uncertain

6.8 Animal Bone

6.8.1 Aggressive soil conditions have resulted in very sparse survival of animal bone, and it is probably no coincidence that the only pieces recovered are burnt (rendering them less susceptible to erosion). Only ten very small fragments were recovered from three contexts (undated postholes 2170 and 2184, penannular enclosure ditch 2195), none of which is identifiable to species.

6.9 Conservation

6.9.1 No finds were recovered which required conservation treatment on site, and none have subsequently been identified as vulnerable and at risk of further deterioration without conservation treatment.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Eight bulk sediment samples were taken from a range of features such as pits, postholes and a gully of Iron Age and uncertain chronology and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence. The bulk and monolith samples break down into the following phase groups:

Table 4 Sample provenance summary

Phase	No. of bulk samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Iron Age	4	113	Postholes, gully
Uncertain	4	30.5	Pits, posthole
Totals	**8**	**143.5**	

7.2 Aims and Methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell et al. 2011).

7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 2.5 and 37 litres, and on average was around 18 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs and animal bone was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa. Mollusc nomenclature follows Anderson (2005).

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were generally small (**Appendix 3**). There were varying numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation but was generally poor, with iron coating present in one sample. Wood charcoal was noted in generally varying quantities and was from mature wood. Charred small animal faecal pellets were noted in one sample. No other environmental evidence was preserved in the bulk sediment samples. Slag was present in one sample.

7.3.2 *Iron Age*

7.3.3 The bulk sediment samples from the Iron Age features produced charred cereal grains and chaff and other plant remains. Posthole 2182, deposit 2183, contained *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nut shell fragments, Cyperaceae (sedges), Polygonaceae (knotweed family, including *Persicaria* sp. (knotweed/bistort)), and Poaceae (grasses including *Poa/Phleum* (meadow grass/cat's tail)). Cereal remains included a grain, glume base and spikelet fork of *Triticum* cf. *dicoccum* (emmer wheat, tentatively identified due to poor preservation). Iron coating was present in this sample. A small amount of mature wood charcoal was also noted.

7.3.4 Posthole 2186, deposit 2187, and gully 2125, deposit 2126, both contained charred hazel nut shell fragments and parenchymatic tissue/processed material. Posthole 2186, deposit 2187 also contained and unidentified *Triticum* sp. (wheat) grain whilst gully 2125, deposit 2126 contained only a Triticeae (cereal, poor preservation preventing further identification) culm node and base. Both contained only a small amount of mature wood charcoal.

7.3.5 The bulk sediment sample from posthole 2170, deposit 2171 produced only charred seeds of knotweed/bistort and a tentatively identified grass seed. Charred small animal faecal pellets and a moderate amount of mature wood charcoal were also present.

7.3.6 *Uncertain*

7.3.7 Of the four bulk sediment samples from feature of uncertain date, only two contained environmental remains. Pit 2113, deposit 2114 produced an unidentified charred cereal grain, a charred tuber of indeterminate taxon and a moderate amount of mature wood charcoal. Slag was also noted in this sample. Posthole 2306, deposit 2308 contained only charred hazel nut shell and a small amount of mature wood charcoal. Two samples from pit 2206, deposit 2207 produced only moderate amounts of mature wood charcoal.

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 The environmental assemblages retrieved from the site are small and representative of domestic crop processing and plant resource exploitation activities from prehistoric periods. However, the small amounts of charred plant remains indicate that the by-products of these activities may be residual in the features and the activities were carried out elsewhere.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Stratigraphic potential

8.1.1 The stratigraphic potential of the site is limited. On its own, the penannular enclosure and associated features are unremarkable. When examined along with the results from Adanac Park (Leivers and Gibson 2011) the four-post structure is very similar in size to the smaller structures recorded by the earlier excavations. The penannular enclosure is significantly larger (14.5 m diameter, contrasted with a maximum diameter of 9.4 m from the barrow cemetery). However, there is no evidence from that the cemetery continued to the north. The purpose or function of the penannular enclosure remains uncertain.

8.1.2 The scattered finds dating from the late Bronze Age reflect the presence of the nearby settlement (Leivers and Gibson 2011). However, none of the features excavated were definitively dated to the late Bronze Age, these few artefacts may, therefore be residual and resultant of agricultural activity.

8.1.3 The field boundary ditches reflect the agricultural past of the Site, both in prehistoric times and the present.

8.1.4 No evidence for the Roman Road or potential flanking ditches was recorded during the works. Although it is possible that the feature has been removed due to agricultural activity within the Site, some survival of elements of the road and ditches would have been expected to survive.

8.2 Finds potential

8.2.1 The finds assemblage is relatively small, and its archaeological significance and further research potential are correspondingly limited. The most commonly occurring finds type was burnt (unworked) flint, which is intrinsically undatable (although assumed to be of Middle Iron Age date) and of uncertain origin.

8.2.2 Pottery has provided the primary dating evidence, and can also help to illuminate aspects of production and distribution; the hints of specialised production of 'saucepan pot' vessels has been noted. The small pottery assemblage is a useful addition to the regional dataset.

8.2.3 Otherwise there is little here of any archaeological significance. The small quantity of ironworking slag indicates that this activity took place in the vicinity, but not necessarily on site. There are two possible quern fragments to suggest crop-processing.

8.2.4 The worked flint is largely undiagnostic waste material and probably mostly redeposited. The fired clay is likewise undiagnostic, undatable (although assumed to be Middle Iron Age) and of unknown function. The animal bone is not identifiable to species.

Further recommendations

8.2.5 The enhancement of the pottery data to a 'detailed record' (Barclay et al 2016, section 2.4.6) is recommended, involving detailed fabric and form analysis. While this would be best achieved within an overall programme of analysis for the whole site, this does not (and should not) prevent the completion of the work for the current site. Nevertheless, it is considered that the potential research value of a future wider remit should be flagged up.

8.2.6 No work is necessary for any other finds' categories.

8.3 Environmental potential

8.3.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages has little potential, due to their small size and little diversity. They are however suitable for radiocarbon dating should this be needed to clarify the chronology of the site. The wood charcoal assemblage has little potential, as their small and fragmentary condition inhibits the ability to distinguish species origin. The assemblages recovered so far are recommended for retention.

8.4 Summary of potential

8.4.1 On its own the works completed within this part of Adanac Park have limited archaeological potential. The excavation of the penannular enclosure demonstrates further activity within this area in the middle Iron Age, however, although the function of the enclosure is uncertain, it does not have any of the funerary characteristics recorded by the excavations to the south, demonstrating a clear break between the funerary activity in the southern area and the more agricultural type of activities likely to been associated with the enclosure and associated features recorded here.

8.5 Proposals for publication

8.5.1 The results from this phase of works do not merit publication on their own. They may be incorporated in a publication should future works at Adanac Park result in significant archaeological findings.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the site code **A2019.5**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

Physical archive

9.1.2 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following Hampshire Cultural Trust's guidelines for 'Depositing Archaeological Archives' (v3, 2019) and nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.1.3 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code **A2019.5**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 2 boxes of artefacts and ecofacts;
- 4 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;
- 1 A1 graphic.

Digital archive

9.1.4 The digital archive generated by the project, which will include born-digital data (survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by full metadata.

9.2 Selection strategy

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

9.2.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993) and follows CIfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal

specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.2.3 Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive. All proposals should be reviewed in the light of any further fieldwork on the site, and should ideally be considered together with all other (existing or future) project archives from the site, although it is recognised that this may be impracticable to co-ordinate.

9.2.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

9.2.5 The following proposals have been made for selection/retention of the various finds types:

- *Pottery (200 sherds):* date range single-period (Middle Iron Age); a small group but nevertheless with some further research potential for the current site and as an addition to the dataset for the region. Retain all.

- *Fired clay (51 fragments):* mostly abraded and undiagnostic pieces; very low level of diagnostic features (e.g. wattle marks, surfaces). Low archaeological significance; little or no further research potential; retain none.

- *Worked flint (28 pieces):* much of this small group comprises undiagnostic waste material which is considered to be characteristic Late Bronze Age flintworking; only three retouched tools (unremarkable scrapers). Little archaeological significance; little or no further research potential; retain none.

- *Burnt flint (19.4 kg):* unworked, intrinsically undatable; distribution relatively low level across a number of features although with a concentration in the enclosure ditch. No further research potential; little archaeological significance; retain none.

- *Stone (2 fragments):* possible quern fragments; limited further research potential and archaeological significance; retain all.

- *Slag (867 g):* iron smithing slag, all from Middle Iron Age features. Too little to signify on-site metalworking; all likely to be redeposited. Little or no further research potential; little archaeological significance; retain none.

- *Animal bone (10 fragments):* very small assemblage, comprising tiny fragments, burnt and unidentifiable to species. Little or no research potential or archaeological significance. No potential for further analysis or research; retain none.

Documentary records

9.2.6 Documentary records comprise site records, hard copies of site reports and site graphics. All should be retained for Museum deposition.

Digital data

9.2.7 Digital data comprise site records, photographs, reports, finds records and survey data. All should be deposited with ADS, although the photographs may be subjected to selection to

eliminate duplicate and poor quality shots, and any others not considered relevant to the archaeological deposits.

9.3 Security copy

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

9.4 OASIS

9.4.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 4**). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the SA for HCC on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

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

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Stratigraphic summaries

Trench 4	***33.3 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437163.509, 115795.649**	***12.48 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
401	Topsoil/made ground.		Mid grey brown, loose compaction, significant inclusion of modern refuse e.g. plastic, brick, metal, scrap, stones. Silty stone.	0.00 - 0.37
402	Subsoil		Mid yellow brown, moderate compaction, some sparse stone inclusions. Silty clay.	0.37 - 0.58
403	Natural		Mid orange brown, firm compaction, sparse stone inclusions, silty clay.	0.58

Trench 5	***32.7 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437196.788, 115802.287**	***12.91 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
501	Topsoil		Mid grey brown silty clay loam, loose. Root disturbance on surface, modern material mixed in, charcoal, brick etc. Diffuse boundary.	0.00 - 0.26
502	Subsoil		Pale yellow brown thin layer of silty clay loam, diffuse boundary. Moderate Manganese flecks. Like a pale lens between (501) and natural.	0.26 - 0.30
503	Natural		Mid orange, silty clay with moderate manganese flecks. Root disturbance. Cut by a number of land drains.	0.3
504	Natural Feature		Irregular shaped feature. Shallow with concave sides and base. Likely a variation in natural.	0.42
505	geological feature	504	Pale yellowish blue clay. Loose with a diffuse boundary.	

Trench 6	***21.9 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437225.290, 115805.219**	***13.33 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
601	Topsoil		Dark grey brown, loose compaction, occasional root and stone inclusions, sparse chalk and modern refuse inclusions. Silty clay.	0.00 - 0.21
602	Subsoil		Dark yellow brown, moderate - firm compaction, sparse manganese inclusions. Silty clay.	0.21 - 0.45
603	Natural		Dark orange brown, firm compaction, silty clay.	0.45
604	Ditch		Cut of modern ditch Most likely boundary/drainage. Cut of modern NE - SW aligned ditch. 0.97 m wide, 0.27 m deep	
605	Fill	604	Mid yellow brown, moderate compaction, sparse manganese and modern glass, silty clay. Fill of ditch [0604]	0.21-0.75

Trench 7	***28 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437247.654, 115821.901**	***14.05 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
701	Topsoil		Mid grey brown, silty clay loam, loose root disturbance at surface. Pottery is from the surface of modern spread (possible field boundary / hedgerow), At NW end of trench. Diffuse horizon.	0-0.23

702	Subsoil		Pale yellow brown, silty clay loam, firm compaction. Moderate manganese flecks, diffuse boundary with natural.	0.23-0.38
703	Natural		Mid yellow brown, silty clay, sparse sub angular flint nodules (0.6mm)	0.38

Trench 8	***24.3 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437245.050, 115787.361**	***13.57 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
801	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown silty clay with 1% rare sub-angular flint 6-20mm distinct boundary with (802).	0.00 - 0.23
802	Subsoil		Mid reddish brown silty clay with 1% rare sub angular flint 6-20mm. Diffuse boundary with (803).	0.23-0.4
803	Natural		Light reddish brown silty clay some greyish stripes throughout.	0.4

Trench 9	***27.8 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437204.222, 115775.186**	***12.64 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
901	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded chert gravel =<50mm.	0 - 0.25
902	Subsoil		Mid yellowish grey firm silty clay.	0.25-0.37
903	Natural		Mid orangey grey compact silty clay with sparse manganese <=10mm and rare sub-rounded chert =<30mm Areas of light grey silt scattered throughout trench.	0.37

Trench 10	***29.1 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437164.604, 115747.168**	***11.66 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1001	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with sparse sub-angular chert gravel =<50mm.	0.00 - 0.28
1002	Subsoil		Mid yellowish grey firm silty clay.	0.28-0.42
1003	Natural		Mid orangey grey compact silty clay with sparse manganese and rare sub-rounded chert gravel =<20mm	0.42

Trench 11	***29.4 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437174.449, 115721.270**	***11.78 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1101	Topsoil		Dark brown - grey silty clay loam, rare >= 3% small sub-angular flints. Common bioturbation from roots.	0.32
1102	Secondary fill		Mid brown - orange, silty clay, common poorly sorted Sub-angular small flints, common manganese towards lower half of this layer.	0.32-0.62
1103	Natural		Light brown - orange clay with some gravel patches throughout. Manganese and Fe staining also moderate.	0.62

Trench 12	***23.2 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437190.796, 115693.291**	***12.25 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1201	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with common angular and sub-rounded cherts =<80mm.	0.00 - 0.28
1202	Subsoil		Mid yellowish grey firm silty clay.	0.28-0.44

1203	Natural		Mid orangey grey compact silty clay with common manganese =<10mm and sparse angular cherts =<50mm.	0.44
1204	Tree-throw hole		Irregular in section and plan; 1/4 section excavated.	
1205	Secondary fill	1204	Mid brownish grey firm clayey silt with common charcoal and 2x burnt flint.	0.44-1.04

Trench 13	***28.8 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437121.999, 115695.571**	***12.52 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1301	Topsoil		Mid reddish brown silty loam. Rare flint, sub-angular 2cm poorly sorted. Distinct horizon.	0.3
1302	Subsoil		Soft mid yellowish reddish brown silty loam. Rare sub-angular flint 2cm. Poorly sorted distinct horizon with topsoil.	0.30-0.50
1303	Natural		Compact mid yellowish reddish brown silty clay. Diffuse horizon with subsoil. Rare sub-angular flint 2cm.	0.50
1304	Tree-throw hole		Tree-throw. A hollow formed from natural occurrence. A diffuse irregular feature possibly over cut. Measured 1.60 m long, 1.30 m wide, and 0.24 m deep.	
1305	Secondary fill	1304	A homogeneous soft fill. Diffuse boundary to natural. A slow developing fill formed from silting up naturally.	

Trench 14	***29 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437202.709, 115746.297**	***12.34 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1401	Topsoil		Dark reddish brown soft silty loam. Rare sub-angular flints 2cm poorly sorted. Distinct horizon with subsoil.	0.00 - 0.30
1402	Subsoil		Moderate yellowish red soft silty loam with sparse compaction areas. Rare sub-angular flints 2cm distinct horizon with topsoil.	0.30-0.55
1403	Natural		Distinct reddish brown silty clay with sparse scatters of angular gravel flint 1cm.	0.55
1404	Ditch		NE- SW aligned ditch with moderate concave sides and a concave base. Measured 0.90 m wide, 0.50 m deep. An early drainage ditch for irrigation cut by a much later updated field irrigation with terracotta pipes.	
1405	Secondary fill	1404	Rare sub-angular flint 2cm. The only percentage of fill of ditch [1404] resides on the SW edge of section. A soft hill with distinct horizon with [1406] ditch. A slow developing fill from silting up of ditch.	
1406	Ditch		A modern land drain with pipe in situ - perhaps an updated field irrigation system from earlier ditch [1404]. A distinct cut seen to ne edge of cut [1404]. But not seen from surface as it goes on an opposite axis to [1404].	
1407	Deliberate backfill	1406	Rare sub-angular flint 2cm. A soft fill with a distinct horizon with [1404]. A still active terracotta pipe comes out of section and is seen in situ.	

1408	Posthole		Possible posthole located in the NE end of TR14, very shallow. Possibly posthole. Located in the NE end of TR14, no dating.	
1409	Secondary fill	1408	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam, charcoal located in the middle of the feature, no in situ burning, no finds.	
1410	Ditch		Along a similar NW- SE alignment to cut [1404] + [1406], also a ditch, same profile. 1.40 m wide, 0.30 m deep with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Drainage ditch. Possibly the same as [1404]	
1411	Secondary fill	1410	Rare poorly sorted sub-angular flint approximately 20 mm. Moderate compaction. Diffuse boundary with natural. Concentration of manganese along edge of ditch. Secondary fill of ditch [1410] Slowly developing fill formed through silting.	

Trench 15	***28.5 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437239.070, 115763.819**	***13.16 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1501	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with sparse angular and sub-angular chert gravel <= 50mm	0.00 - 0.29
1502	Subsoil		Mid yellowish grey firm silty clay with very rare sub-angular chert gravel <=60mm.	0.29-0.45
1503	Natural		Mid greyish orange compact silty clay with sparse manganese <=10mm and very rare sub-angular chert grave =<20mm.	0.45

Trench 16	***27.5 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437237.089, 115741.480**	***12.80 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1601	Topsoil		Dark reddish brown soft silty loam. Rare sub angular flints 2cm poorly sorted. Distinct horizon with subsoil.	0.00 - 0.30
1602	Subsoil		Moderate yellowish reddish brown soft silty loam. Rare sub-angular flints 2cm. Poorly sorted diffuse horizon with natural.	0.30-0.50
1603	Natural		Moderate yellowish red soft silty clay with sparse scatters of angular gravel flint 1cm.	0.5

Trench 17	***28.5 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437239.318, 1157110.637**	***12.70 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1701	Topsoil		Dark brownish grey silty clay loam, moderate 10 -15%; small sub-angular flints. Rare large flints >60mm in size and rare burnt flint.	0.00 - 0.36
1702	Subsoil		Medium greyish brown silty clay loam, sparse to rare small sub-angular flints.	0.36-0.45
1703	Natural		Mid brown-orange clay. Mix of natural gravels as well.	0.45
1704	Posthole		1/2 section possible posthole or rooting.0.30 x 0.26 x 0.38 m.	
1705	Secondary fill	1704	Light grey silty clay, rare small sub-angular flints, also rare charcoal and rare burnt flint. Compact but softer to excavate. Very wet conditions. Fill was diffuse with natural, so unsure if fill may be differential natural.	

1706	Tree-throw hole		Natural feature.	
1707	Secondary fill	1706	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Some sparse charcoal and CBM flecks, possible burnt out rooting. Fill of tree-throw. Naturally derived.	

Trench 18	***29.2 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437274.371, 115696.339**	***13.18 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1801	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with very rare sub-angular chert gravel. Diffuse horizon with subsoil below. =<50mm.	0.00 - 0.24
1802	Secondary fill		Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Diffuse horizon with natural below.	0.24-0.44
1803	Natural		Mid brownish orange compact silty clay with very rare sub-angular + sub-rounded chert gravel =<40mm.	0.44

Trench 19	***26.2 m x 2 m***		**NGR 437302.622, 115687.024**	***13.51 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1901	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with rare angular and sub-rounded chert gravel =<80mm.	0.00 - 0.30
1902	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown firm silty clay.	0.30-0.45
1903	Natural		Mid orangey brown compact silty clay with very rare sub-angular and sub-rounded chert gravel =< 80mm.	0.45
1904	Natural Feature		Small irregular patch of rooting.	
1905	Secondary fill	1904	Dark brown silty clay with common chert gravel.	
1906	Natural Feature		Small irregular patch of rooting.	
1907	Secondary fill	1906	Dark brown silty clay with common chert gravel.	

Trench 20	***28.5 m x 2 m/ 10 m x 8.5 m***		**NGR 437288.482, 115735.982**	***13.59 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2001	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular chert gravel =<70mm.	0.00 - 0.21
2002	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt. Diffuse horizon with both topsoil and natural.	0-0.43
2003	Natural		Mid brownish orange compact silty clay with sparse sub-rounded chert gravel <= 30mm, with some areas of light grey clayey silt and one band of gravel towards the NW end of the trench.	0.43
2004	Ditch		Possible field boundary ditch aligned SE - NW before turning NE - SW, with shallow concave sides and a concave base, 0.94 m wide, 0.18 m deep. No dating material whatsoever.	
2005	Secondary fill	2004	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Probably a secondary fill deposited over time as the ditch silted up during its use. Only fill in ditch [2004]. Moderate rooting present throughout. Fairly clear horizon with natural (2003) below.	

2006	Natural Feature		NE- SW aligned linear with shallow concave sides and a flat base, 1.05 m wide, 0.10 m deep. Very shallow and very pale fill no anthropogenic material whatsoever. Most likely a natural feature created by water channelling through natural.	
2007	Secondary fill	2006	Pale whitish grey silty clay.	
2008	Ditch		U-shaped ditch, aligned NW- SE, 1 m wide, 0.29 m deep, probable field boundary.	
2009	Secondary fill	2008	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	

Trench 21	***29.3m x 2 m/ 20 m x 15 m***		**NGR 437288.383, 115769.120**	***14.06 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2101	topsoil		Mid grey brown silty clay loam, sparse small to medium and sub-angular flint, common rooting at surface due to bramble hedge. Diffuse boundary with subsoil.	0.00 - 0.36
2102	Subsoil		Mid brown, silty clay, patches of orange brown. Rare small sub-angular, flint inclusions. Diffuse boundary with topsoil and natural.	0.36-0.53
2103	Natural		Mid orange brown silty clay, sparse small flint gravel inclusions, patches of darker yellow brown which are rich in manganese.	0.53
2104	Ditch		Ditch terminus. Curvilinear ditch aligned mostly N-S with steep straight sides and a concave base, 0.62 m wide, 0.32 m deep. Possible boundary / drainage ditch. SW end of terminus is concave, slightly overcut due to uncertainty over natural.	
2105	Primary fill	2104	Mid yellow brown silty clay loam. Sparse small-medium sub-angular flint. Sparse charcoal flecks. Lower fill of feature. Heavily disturbed by bioturbation. May be disturbed natural but was not as clean as the natural. Had some charcoal flecks throughout.	
2106	Dump layer	2104	Mid brownish grey silty clay loam. Rare small to medium sub-angular flint. Upper fill of feature. Filled with charcoal. Burnt flint with some fired clay. Mostly located on the base of the fill but also within the rest of the fill. Firm compaction distinct	
2107	Posthole		Oval in shape with moderate concave sides and a flat base, 0.56 x 0.42 m diameter, 0.06 m deep. Located at the SW end of the trench, approximately 2m from Limit of excavation possibly the remnants of a posthole or pit or may be root disturbance.	
2108	Secondary fill	2107	Mid brownish grey silty clay loam. Rare small sub-rounded flint gravels. Single fill of shallow feature, soft as it was wet. Clear boundary with natural. No archaeological finds. Base some rare charcoal flecks.	
2109	Natural Feature		Looks like a linear in plan but possibly a root or natural linear. Steep on NW side, moderate on SE edge.	

2110	Secondary fill	2109	Pale yellow brown fill, sterile form compaction, abundant manganese. Lack of any archaeological inclusions suggests natural feature.	
2111	Ditch		E-W aligned ditch 0.67 m wide, 0.22 m deep with steep straight sides and a concave base; in this slot its cut by a later pit [2113]. Thought to be much wider pre ex but the south edge was a land drain. Diffuse cut into natural.	
2112	Secondary fill	2111	Mid grey brown silty clay. Rare sub angular flint. Firm compaction, diffuse boundary with natural. Burnt flint mostly close to the surface but found close to the base also. Clear cut by [2113].	
2113	Pit		Oval shaped pit with moderate concave sides and a concave base, 0.86 m long, 0.49 m wide, 0.06 m deep. Possibly a shallow pit cut into the ditch fill (2112) to dump some burnt material (from an unknown location). Similar to posthole [2206].	
2114	Dump layer	2113	Very dark grey silty clay loam with abundant charcoal and burnt flint, with slag and a single pot sherd. The burnt bone was very poorly preserved, it was found in the centre of the fill, the fill was loose because it was wet, distinct boundary with (2112)	
2115	Ring Ditch Terminus		Curvilinear ditch with straight moderate sides and a V-shaped base, 0.68 m wide, 0.28 m deep. Western End of the SE section of Ring Ditch. Same as [2121] to the East. Fairly deep, blunt terminus, about a 1 metre gap between this slot and the opposing term	
2116	Secondary fill	2115	Mid yellow brown clay. Moderate compaction to firm compaction of material at base (hint of primary but may be related to high water table). Horizon with natural fairly clear. Natural becomes stonier towards the NW. Inclusions are poorly sorted.	
2117	Ring Ditch Terminus		E - W aligned curvilinear ditch with moderate concave sides and a U-shaped base, 0.42 m wide, 0.13 m deep. Southern Terminus of western entrance to Ring Ditch Same section of ditch as [2119] and [2142]. Shallow terminal slot that peters out.	
2118	Secondary fill	2117	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Pot was found within a mid-light grey fabric- either Iron Age or Romano British in date. Single fill of ring ditch terminus.	
2119	Ring Ditch Section	2119	Curvilinear ditch with irregular sides and a U-shaped base. 0.44 m wide, 0.09 m deep. Section of Ring Ditch, of probable Mid-Late Iron Age date. Same segment of ditch as [2117], [2142].	
2120	Secondary fill		Mid greyish brown silty clay. Finds seem domestic (pot) or structural in nature (cbm). Fill of Ring Ditch	
2121	Ring Ditch Terminus	2121	NE- SW aligned curvilinear with straight moderate sides and a V-shaped base, 0.74 m wide, 0.21 m deep. Terminus of southern part of ring ditch. NE end.	

			Same as [2115]. Posthole [2128] and terminus [2130] to NE. Blunt ended terminus of ring ditch segment	
2122	Secondary fill		Mid yellowish grey clay. Material of moderate compaction, with poorly sorted inclusions. Has a clear horizon with the Natural, but very similar in colour and texture. Natural silting of ring ditch	
2123	Ring Ditch Terminus	2123	N- S aligned curvilinear gully with shallow sides and a concave base, 0.56 m wide, 0.06 m deep. Curvilinear Gully terminus, most likely part of a late Iron Age structure. Shallow terminus of a curvilinear gully.	
2124	Secondary fill		Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Secondary Fill of [2123]	
2125	Ring Ditch Section		NW - SE aligned curvilinear with shallow, concave sides and a concave base, 0.76 m wide, 0.21 m deep. Sample <2105> was taken from this fill. slot near the oval slot. Also contained charcoal in fill (sampled).	
2126	Secondary fill	2125	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Upper fill of Ditch [2125], most likely created through natural silting and addition of refuse e.g. Burnt Flint, Pottery and Charcoal.	
2127	Primary fill		Mid yellow brown silty clay. Primary siltation of Ring Gully [2125].	
2128	Posthole	2119	Oval posthole with steep, stepped sides and a stepped base, 0.38 x 0.22 m diameter, 0.20 m deep. Posthole, south of terminus [2130]. No relationship visible. Posthole was visible on surface after cleaning back area.	
2129	Secondary fill	2128	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Material has firm compaction and no inclusions. Clear Horizon with a more yellowish, firmer natural clay. Natural silting of posthole. In plan and initial boxed section, a suggestion of darker fill at centre- could be the rem	
2130	Ring Ditch Terminus		NE - SW aligned curvilinear with straight, moderate sides and a V-shaped base, 1.10 m wide, 0.21 m deep. SW end of southern (SE) portion of ring ditch. No clear relationship with [2121] or [2128] on surface while excavating. Contains 2, fairly clear fill	
2131	Secondary fill	2130	Mid yellowish grey clay. Firm compaction of material, with poorly sorted inclusions. A fairly clear horizon with (2139), helped by lens of charcoal. Naturally occurring, final silting of Ring Ditch.	
2132	Ditch		NE - SW aligned curvilinear with moderate, concave sides and a concave base, 0.58 m wide, 0.22 m deep. Cut for a curvilinear ditch located to the SW of Ring Ditch. Based on the finds from the base (pottery) the ditch is possibly late Iron Age.	
2133	Primary fill	2132	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Tightly compacted, relatively homogenous fill appears to be water affected. Moderate rooting/bioturbation. Boundary with upper fill is very diffuse- colour and consistency is the same, only tighter compacted.	

2134	Secondary fill	2132	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderately compacted, relatively homogeneous fill. Appears water affected. Sparse Charcoal boundary with lower fill very diffused- colour and consistency the same, only the compaction is softer. Secondary Fill for a ditch.	
2135	Ring Ditch Section		NE - SW aligned curvilinear with moderate concave sides and a U-shaped base, 0.23 m wide, 0.35 m deep. Ring Ditch of a possible roundhouse contained a large amount of burnt clay and burnt flint that indicate structure may have been burnt down.	
2136	Secondary fill	2135	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Large quantity of charcoal, fired clay and burnt flint suggestive of in situ or nearby burning. The pottery recovered appears to be Mid-Late Iron Age in date. The large quantity of Flint may be an attempt to create a soak away.	
2137	Gully		E - W aligned linear with moderate concave sides and a U-shaped base, 0.30 m wide, 0.35 m deep. Appears contemporary to Ring Ditch of possible roundhouse. Likely for drainage as connects ring ditch to larger boundary-like ditch circa 5m to NW.	
2138	Secondary fill	2137	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Less burnt clay/flint than (2136) but still contained some outside of the projected line of [2135]. Fill homogenous with intersecting ring ditch, possible Mid-Late Iron Age in date based on pottery.	
2139	Primary fill	2130	Mid yellowish brown clay. Primary fill of [2130], firm compaction and no inclusions. Finds were poorly sorted, and were bagged along with the finds from (2131) as the primary fill was only visible in section. Fairly clear horizon with Natural (2131).	
2140	Ring Ditch Section		NW - SE aligned curvilinear ditch with straight, moderate sides and a concave base, 0.51 m wide, 0.23 m deep. Cut of curvilinear ring gully- truncated on N end of slot. Truncated by a land drain on N side, so second section not available.	
2141	Secondary fill	2140	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Truncated by land drain to the N end of slot. Singular fill of Ring Gully [2140]	
2142	Cut		NW - SE aligned curvilinear ditch with moderate concave sides and a concave base, 0.45 m wide, 0.15 m deep. Segment of Curvilinear gully- SW quarter.	
2143	Secondary fill	2142	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of Curvilinear Ditch/Gully.	
2144	Ditch		NE - SW aligned ditch with steep concave sides and a flat base, 0.43 m wide, 0.23 m deep. Cut of Ditch Terminus in the SW of the Ring Ditch. Same Ditch as [2132]. Diffuse Boundary with Natural, relatively regular shape. Root disturbance.	
2145	Primary fill	2144	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Tightly compacted, relatively homogeneous fill, sparse charcoal flecking, and sparse manganese. Very similar to upper fill, only	

			compaction tighter. Rooting/bioturbation. Water affected. Possible Primary Fill for Ditch, possibly f	
2146	Ring Ditch Terminus		NE - SW aligned curvilinear with straight moderate sides and a V-shaped base, 0.39 m wide, 0.14 m deep. NE terminus of Ring Ditch segment. Terminus curves and tapers to a shallow point. Same as [2149] and [2130].	
2147	Secondary fill	2146	Mid yellowish brown clay. Firm Compaction. Moderately clear horizon with Natural. Inclusions are poorly sorted. Same as (2150) and (2131) (?). Natural silting of Ring Ditch	
2148	Secondary fill	2144	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderately compacted, relatively homogenous fill. Sparse Charcoal flecking, very similar to lower fill, only compaction softer. Bioturbated and water affected. Secondary Fill of Ditch, formed by slow silting processes.	
2149	Ring Ditch Section		NE - SW aligned curvilinear with straight, moderate sides and a V-shaped base, 0.52 m wide, 0.22 m deep. Segment of Ring Ditch- SE side. Same as [2130] and [2146].	
2150	Secondary fill	2149	Mid greyish yellow clay. Firm Compaction, Moderately clear horizon with natural. Inclusions are poorly sorted. Same as (2131) and (2147). Natural Silting of Ring Ditch.	
2151	Ring Ditch Section		NW - SE aligned curvilinear ditch with moderate concave sides and a concave base, 0.56 + m wide, 0.39 m deep. Possible round house drip gully, cutting gully of unknown purpose.	
2152	Secondary fill	2151	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2151], appears to be late Iron Age due to pottery finds.	
2153	Gully		NW-SE aligned gully with moderate, straight sides and a flat base, 0.36 m + wide, o.23 m deep. Probable drainage gully, not thought to be related to [2151].	
2154	Secondary fill	2153	Dark yellow brown silty clay. Upper Fill of gully [2153].	
2155	Primary fill	2153	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Lower fill of gully [2153], most likely created by natural siltation.	
2156	Primary fill	2151	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Lower fill of Ring Ditch [2151]. Most probably formed through natural siltation and root activity.	
2157	Ring Ditch Section		NE - SW aligned curvilinear with steep, concave sides and a flat base, 0.27 m wide, 0.12 m deep. Possible Iron Age roundhouse, SE segment of Curvilinear, cut physically by possible Pit [2159]. Probably terminates here as it narrows in plan before being cut	
2158	Secondary fill	2157	Dark grey silty clay loam. Soft compaction, diffuse boundary. Silted material in with cut	
2159	Pit		Sub-oval pit with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Full extent is unknown. Diffuse cut. Base is almost V-shaped. Cut physically by [2165]	

2160	Primary fill	2159	Mid orange brown silty clay. Firm compaction, diffuse horizons. Primary fill of pit.	
2161	Secondary fill	2159	Mid blue grey silty clay. Soft fill, with diffuse horizons. Beginning of water table.	
2162	Tertiary Fill	2159	Mid grey brown silty clay. Soft fill, with diffuse horizons.	
2163	Pit		Diffuse Horizon's. One Fill.	
2164	Secondary fill	2163	Diffuse horizons, charcoal lens towards base. Cut by pit [2165]	
2165	Pit		Oval pit with steep, concave sides and a flat base, 3.64 m long, 1.54 m wide, 0.66 m deep. Waterhole? Edge cutting (2164) very unclear. Diffuse Cut. 4 fills.	
2166	Primary fill	2165	Mid orange brown silty clay. Diffuse horizons, firm compaction.	
2167	Secondary fill	2165	Mid grey brown silty clay loam. Diffuse horizons, found only at NE edge of feature. Firm compaction.	
2168	Secondary fill	2165	Mid blue grey silty clay. Soft fill, with diffuse horizons. Beginning of water table.	
2169	Tertiary Fill	2165	Mid grey brown silty clay loam. Soft fill, with diffuse horizons.	
2170	cremation grave		Sub circular pit with moderate concave/ straight sides and a concave base, 0.46 m long, 0.43 m wide, 0.17 m deep. Relatively clear cut in natural, Southern side shape is straight, rest of feature has concave sides. Base is mainly concave, sloping in place	
2171	cremation burial (unurned)	2170	Mid reddish brown to light greyish brown silty clay. Moderately compacted, and darker in the top 60mm, lower part is lighter and tightly compacted. Moderate Charcoal flecking and moderate Bioturbation. Water Affected. The cremated bone was concentrated in	
2172	Posthole		Sub circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a flat base, 0.53 m long, 0.22 m wide, 0.21 m deep. Cut for a posthole close to eastern entrance of Ring Ditch, inside feature. Moderately clear cut in Natural.	
2173	Secondary fill	2172	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill moderately to tightly compacted, moderately homogenous fill. Water affected. Secondary Fill of Posthole.	
2174	Posthole		Sub-circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a flat base, 0.49 diameter, 0.25 m deep. Cut for a posthole close to Eastern entrance of ring ditch, inside feature.	
2175	Secondary fill	2174	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate to tightly compacted, moderately homogeneous fill. Water affected. Possible Secondary Fill of Posthole.	
2176	Posthole		Circular posthole with moderate concave sides and an irregular base, 0.33 m diameter, 0.14 m deep. Possible Posthole located roughly within the middle of Ring Ditch. Somewhat diffused with Natural	

2177	Secondary fill	2176	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate-tightly compacted, moderately homogeneous fill. Water affected. Possible Secondary Fill to Possible Posthole.	
2178	Gully		E - W aligned small gully with steep, concave sides and a U-shaped base, 0.44 m wide, 0.43 m deep that links the curvilinear feature with a separate ditch. This area was found in the extension to the main area. Possibly a drainage gully.	
2179	Secondary fill	2178	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Natural Fill of Gully	
2180	Ditch		NE - SW aligned ditch with moderate concave sides and a flat base, 0.35 m wide, 0.14 m deep, Ditch found in the extension to the west of area 21. Also located in TR 23. Relation with Gully [2178] not clear but likely contemporary.	
2181	Secondary fill	2180	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Natural Fill of Ditch.	
2182	Posthole		Sub-circular posthole with steep concave sides and a concave base, 0.41 m diameter, 0.31 m deep. Could be originally a posthole- supported by the presence of a post-pipe that was expanded to be used as a refuse hole for burnt clay.	
2183	Secondary fill	2182	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Homogenous fill rich in charcoal and burnt clay. Moderate compaction, clear horizons with natural and (2194), Bioturbation present at interface with natural in places. Sample <2102> taken from this fill.	
2184	Posthole		Sub-circular posthole with moderate concave sides and a concave base, 0.38 m diameter, 0.22 m deep. One of 4-5 postholes that are bi-linear in formation inside the roundhouse. It is possible that they would have made a "corridor" of posts.	
2185	Secondary fill	2184	Mid brownish grey/ orange silty clay. Homogenous texture and firm consistency. More CBM debris and burnt clay found in centre of fill. One flake of flint found at base. Mild rooting and bioturbation, clear horizons. Derived from natural weathering and erosion.	
2186	Posthole		Sub-circular posthole with moderate concave sides and a concave base, 0.34 m diameter, 0.15 m deep. Part of posthole related structure within roundhouse, or perhaps shortly after roundhouse fell out of use. Part of 4 possible postholes arranged into two li	
2187	Secondary fill	2186	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Homogenous, moderate compaction with rich charcoal. Mild Bioturbation and rooting, clear horizons and poorly sorted material. Structure-less. Derived from weathering and erosional processes.	
2188	Posthole		Sub oval posthole, with irregular concave sides and an irregular base, 0.75 m long, 0.39 m wide, o.16 m deep. In section, feature can be interpreted as posthole due to size and slope characteristics.	

2189	Secondary fill	2188	Mid grey brown silty clay. Homogenous and structure-less, moderate compaction and minor rooting. Significant bioturbation and slightly diffuse horizons with natural. Finds poorly sorted. From weathered sediment in-wash.	
2190	Posthole		Sub-circular posthole with moderate concave sides and a concave base, 0.26 m diameter, 0.10 m deep. Part of posted structure contemporary with roundhouse it lies within, or slightly post-dating it. Smaller hole than others nearby, discrete and distinct shape.	
2191	Secondary fill	2190	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Homogenous and structure-less. Moderate Compaction. Moderate Bioturbation and rooting. Fairly diffuse boundaries. Derived from weathering of external material and deposited sediment in hole.	
2192	Ring Ditch Section		NE - SW aligned curvilinear with moderate, straight sides and a U-shaped base, 0.71 m wide, 0.34 m deep. Section of ring ditch to north of site of possible round-house.	
2193	Secondary fill	2192	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	
2194	Post Pipe	2182	Mid brownish grey with orange mottling silty clay. Vertical tube of fill distinctly different from (2183)- this fill has more abundant charcoal and CBM, making it darker. Looser compaction than (2183). The right size and shape to be a post-pipe. No sign o	

Trench 22	***30.3m x 2 m***		**NGR 437266.295, 115775.054**	***13.78 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2201	Topsoil		Topsoil, mid grey brown, loose compaction, small stone inclusions. Silty clay.	0.00 - 0.24
2202	Subsoil		Dark yellowish brown moderate compaction, silty clay small stone inclusions.	0.24-0.52
2203	Natural		Mid yellowish brown silty clay, firm compaction.	0.52
2204	Natural Feature		Mostly likely related to old hedgerow located nearby. Cut of irregular rooting, no finds.	
2205	Secondary fill	2204	Moderate compaction, mid brownish grey, moderate manganese inclusions.	
2206	Pit		Sub-circular pit with moderate concave sides and a concave base, 0.36 m diameter, 0.12 m deep. A small sub-circular pit, one fill. Some charcoal.	
2207	Fill	2206	Dark grey/black silty clay. Singular fill. Significant quantities of charcoal. Singular fill of burnt pit [2206], fill is mostly composed of charcoal and burnt flint	

Trench 23	***30.1m x 2 m***		**NGR 437292.490, 115796.263**	***14.51 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2301	Topsoil		Mid brown clay, silty clay loam, loose, diffuse boundary, affected by roots, sparse small-medium sub-angular flint.	0.00 - 0.42

2302	Subsoil		Mid yellow brown, silty clay loam, mixed material between topsoil and natural. Rare small sub-rounded flint gravel.	0.42-0.50
2303	Natural		Mid orange brown silty clay, rare small sub rounded flint.	0.5
2304	Tree-throw hole		Heavily affected by roots at base, concave edge and base, one fill.	
2305	Secondary fill	2304	Formed after tree roots rotted or were removed.	
2306	Posthole		Sub circular posthole 0.55 m diameter, 0.24 m deep, with steep, concave sides and a concave base. 2 fills silted up after the posthole went out of use.	
2307	Primary fill	2306	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare small sub angular flint gravels. Firm compaction. Diffuse boundary with natural and (2308). Charcoal spread throughout. Well sorted. Located on base and southern edge. Formed from the edge weathering and slumping into	
2308	Secondary fill	2306	Mid grey silty clay. Rare small sub angular flint gravels. Upper fill. Firm compaction. Diffuse boundary with (2307) and natural. Charcoal spread throughout. There was some poorly preserved burnt bone that was not very retrievable.	
2309	Ditch		Aligned NE-SW linear with moderate, concave sides and a concave base, 0.94 m wide, 0.23 m deep. Perpendicular with NW-SE aligned trench. Moderate sloping edges with a gradual break of slope to the base. Diffuse cut, base was disturbed by bioturbation.	
2310	Secondary fill	2309	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam. Sparse small sub angular flint gravels. Firm compaction. Diffuse boundary. Affected from bioturbation. Finds material within centre of the fill. Poorly sorted.	

Trench 24	***28.4m x 2 m***		**NGR 437300.382, 115822.919**	***14.93 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2401	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse sub-angular flint 6-20mm in size diffuse boundary with (2402).	0.00 - 0.26
2402	Subsoil		Mid reddish brown silty clay loam with rare sub angular flint inclusions (small)	0.26-0.52
2403	Natural		Mid orange brown silty clay loam rare sub-angular flint inclusions (very small) diffuse boundary with (2402).	0.52

Trench 25	***27.7m x 2 m***		**NGR 437359.014, 115826.828**	***15.95 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2501	Topsoil		Dark grey brown, loose compaction, occasional stones and root inclusions, silty clay.	0.00 - 0.32
2502	Subsoil		Mid orange brown, moderate compaction, silty clay, occasional stones and sparse to rare manganese inclusions.	0.32-0.48
2503	Natural		Light orange brown, silty clay, firm to moderate compaction, rare manganese inclusions.	0.48

2504	Fire Pit		Sub circular fire pit 1.04 m long, 0.93 m wide, 0.12 m deep with shallow, concave sides and an irregular base. Cut of fire pit, mostly likely modern but no dating evidence. Irregular, sub circular fire pit.	
2505	Fire debris (in-situ)	2504	Dark brown grey, moderate compaction, silty clay. Significant quantities of charcoal. Singular fill of fire pit, no dating evidence found however [2504] was in close proximity to modern features.	

Trench 26	***26.7m x 2 m***		**NGR 437344.111, 115805.079**	***15.40 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2601	Topsoil		Mid grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction, sparse roots and stones.	0.00 - 0.28
2602	Subsoil		Mid reddish brown, silty clay very rare small stones.	0.28-0.56
2603	Natural		Mid orange brown, silty clay, rare stone inclusions.	0.56

Trench 27	***28.6m x 2 m***		**NGR 437318.475, 115789.255**	***14.80 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2701	Topsoil		Mid grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction, sparse root/inclusions and small stones.	0.00 - 0.24
2702	Subsoil		Mid reddish brown, silty clay, moderate compaction, small stone inclusions.	0.24-0.56
2703	Natural		Mid orange brown, silty clay, firm compaction.	0.56

Trench 28	***25.7m x 2 m***		**NGR 437334.481, 115765.986**	***14.73 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2801	Topsoil		Mid grey brown, silty clay, loose compaction, occasional stones and roots.	0.00 - 0.32
2802	Subsoil		Mid reddish brown, silty clay, occasional stones.	0.32-0.58
2803	Natural		Mid reddish brown, silty clay, occasional stones.	0.58
2804	Ditch		SE - NW aligned linear with shallow concave sides and a concave base, 1.60 m wide, 0.07 m deep. Cut of shallow ditch. (hedge line) Cut in loose terms of a shallow SE-NW ditch. The diffuse edges and rooting possibly suggests a shallow hedge line, and is not	
2805	Secondary fill	2804	Mid reddish brown silty clay, well defined north side of ditch, but south and terminus end very diffuse with rooting (70mm deep from base). Mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of gravel L=30mm in size mostly smaller, clear horizon onto natural.	

Trench 29	***29.7m x 2 m***		**NGR 437351.917, 115754.318**	***14.69 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
2901	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown silty clay, small stones and root inclusions, loose compaction.	0.00 - 0.24
2902	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown, silty clay, moderate compaction, small stone inclusions.	0.24-0.59
2903	Natural		Dark orangey brown silty clay, firm compaction, occasional stone inclusions.	0.59

Trench 30	***28.8m x 2 m***		**NGR 437351.130, 115720.843**	***14.24 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
3001	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, loose at turf level and more compacted towards bottom. Poor horizon with natural below. Rare inclusions of sub-angular chert gravel = 50mm.	0.00 - 0.44
3002	Natural		Mid orangey brown compact silty clay with very rare sub-angular chert gravel = 50mm + some areas of grey silty clay with abundant gravel = 80mm and common manganese = 20mm.	0.44
3003	Land Drain			
3004	deliberate backfill	3003	Backfill of drain.	0.44-0.81

Trench 31	***28.5m x 2 m***		**NGR 437320.427, 115712.426**	***14.24 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
3101	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with rare sub-angular chert gravel =<50mm. Diffuse horizon with subsoil below.	0.00 - 0.28
3102	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with very rare sub-angular chert gravel =<30mm. Very diffuse horizon with natural below.	0.28-0.47
3103	Natural		Mid orangey brown compact silty clay with sparse sub-angular sub-rounded chert gravel =<70mm.	0.47

Trench 32	***30.9m x 2 m***		**NGR 437335.684, 115699.676**	***13.91 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
3201	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with rare sub-angular chert gravel =<40mm.	0.00 - 0.22
3202	Subsoil		Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay with very rare sub-angular and sub-rounded chert gravel =< 30mm.	0.22-0.44
3203	Natural		Light greyish orange compact silty clay with common sub angular and sub-rounded chert gravel =<100mm.	0.44

Trench 33	***29.5m x 2 m***		**NGR 437397.499, 115688.218**	***14.22 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
3301	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown, very organic material, silty clay, with frequent rooting. Grass turf line with grass still present, straight well-defined horizon with underlying gravel/made ground. Sparse inclusions.	0.00 - 0.30
3302	Made Ground		Modern spread of gravel material composed of abundant flinty gravel sub-angular to sub-rounded/ rounded =<60mm in size. Silty clay completes approximately 10% of matrix. Level horizon with topsoil the full length of the trench. Most likely redeposited material from modern landscaping.	0.3

Trench34	***28.1m x 2 m***		**NGR 437385.111, 115748.934**	***15.02 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***

3401	Topsoil		Dark brownish - black, silty clay loam, common CBM, modern rubble + rubbish. Common rooting 80% flint gravel sub-angular small very common (80-90%). Poorly sorted.	0.00 - 0.36
3402	Subsoil		Light greyish-brown silty clay, rare flints medium size and sub-angular poorly sorted.	0.36-0.45
3403	Natural		Mid brownish, slight orange hue, clay, some gravel patches also.	0.45

Trench 35	***11.2m x 2 m***		**NGR 437402.556, 115762.179**	***15.48 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
3501	Made Ground		Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam, 40% abundant sub-angular flint gravel moderate rooting.	0.00 - 0.25
3502	Natural		Mid brown sandy clay, London clay formation, 3% sparse sub-angular flint gravel (>20mm).	0.25

Trench 36	***12.4m x 2 m***		**NGR 437389.184, 115790.554**	***15.85 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
3601	Topsoil		Dark blackish brown silty loam, almost complete flint gravel small - medium sub-angular in size/form. Moderate rooting and worm disturbance. Rubble common.	0.00 - 0.22
3602	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay loam - diffuse with topsoil, less gravel - more common 20-30% well sorted - rubble/CBM/glass (modern) in this layer too.	0.22-0.40
3603	Natural		Mid brown - orange sandy clay (wet conditions) Rare small and sub-angular gravel. Rare manganese and Fe staining. Very clear between subsoil.	0.4

Trench 37	***25.9m x 2 m***		**NGR 437429.849, 115769.499**	***15.40 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
3701	Made Ground		Silty clay loam, heterogeneous made ground, brick, gravel, debris. Rooting in top 20cm.	0.00 - 0.5
3702	Natural		River terrace deposit. Sandy silt and gravel.	0.5

Trench 38	***3.5m x 2 m***		**NGR 437424.659, 115735.694**	***15.80 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
3801	Made Ground		Silty clay loam. 50% abundant sub-rounded gravel. Brick, plastic, debris, shotgun shell, asbestos (not collected). Only 5m long because of asbestos.	0.00 - 0.30
3802	Natural		River terrace deposit. Sandy silt and gravel. Mid brown)	0.3

Trench 39	***5.6m x 2 m***		**NGR 437424.659, 115735.983**	***15.40 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
3901	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay, 3% sub-angular flint gravel (>20mm) flooded trench, no rep sect shot.	0.00 - 0.45
3902	Natural		Sandy silt and gravel	0.45

Trench 40	***5.6m x 2 m***		**NGR 437433.929, 115712.668**	***15.03 m OD***

Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
4001	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay loam 3% sparse sub-rounded flint gravel. Moderate rooting in the first 20m.	0.00 - 0.15
4002	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay 3% sub-rounded flint gravel.	0.15-0.40
4003	Natural		River terrace deposit. Sandy silt and gravel	0.4

Trench 41	7.1m x 2 m		NGR 437442.722, 115680.941	14.37 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
4101	Made Ground		Mid greyish brown, silty clay, very organic material, with frequent rooting. Turf line still with grass present. Straight well-defined horizon with the underlying made ground / redeposited gravel. 3% sparse inclusions flinty gravel sub angular – sub-rounded.	0.00 - 0.30
4102	Made Ground		Spread of modern, material gravel, associated likely with landscaping of new OS offices.	0.3

Trench 42	62 m x 4 m		NGR 437201.806, 115815.363	13.60 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
4201	Made Ground		Hard-core. Pebbles + type 1 stones.	0.00 - 0.20
4202	Made Ground		Mid - dark grey silty clay, numerous stones + 20th century rubbish	0.20-0.90
4203	Natural		Brick earth. Underlying mid orange brown silty clay	0.9

Area 100	124 m x 74 m		NGR 437322.207, 115897.405	17.07 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
10001	Topsoil		Mid to dark brown silty clay with sparse flint and gravel inclusions	0.00 - 0.30
10002	Subsoil		Mottled grey brown silty clay with occasional flints and gravels	0.30 - 0.55
10003	Natural		Yellow to orange grey silty clay with an area of clay gravel mix in the northern extent.	
10004	Pit		Sub oval pit 1 m diameter, 0.12 m deep with shallow, concave sides and an irregular base. Modern.	
10005	Secondary fill	10004	Dark brown and black silty clay with flints and gravels, finds include plastic and rubber which were not retained.	

Appendix 2 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Burnt Flint	Fired Clay	Worked Flint (no)	Pottery	Slag (wt)	Other Finds
501				1/28		
1205	2/10					
1905	6/65					
1907	6/79					
2002				5/4		
2106	2/69	3/83		1/8		
2112	12/1057		2	5/81		
2114	285/1297			1/5	719 g	5 animal bone
2116	11/261		2	6/10		
2118	6/188		1			
2120	12/110	5/25		1/5		
2122	25/935	2/14		1/3		
2124	6/89	3/224		2/5		
2126	87/446			3/2		
2129	10/270					
2131	19/244		1			
2133	5/135			2/25		
2134	10/246	2/50		4/25		
2136	91/4974	1/50	4	13/200		
2138	12/496	2/37	3	15/354		
2143				3/55		
2145			1			
2147	4/285	4/385	1	3/18		
2148	15/321		1	1/3		
2150	15/371			10/148		
2152	3/298			17/68		
2158				1/3		
2160	25/1167		1	2/11	42 g	
2164	7/142	1/18	1	16/109		1 stone
2166				4/28		
2168		2/20	5	19/235		
2169	57/1705	1/69	1	7/72		
2171	58/103	1/8				3 animal bone
2175	12/48	1/6	1			
2177	3/25					
2179				1/6		
2181	2/48	1/10		5/24		
2183	7/232					
2185	46/91	18/193				2 animal bone
2187	18/41					

Context	Burnt Flint	Fired Clay	Worked Flint (no)	Pottery	Slag (wt)	Other Finds
2189	2/76			1/15		
2193	65/2607	4/208		46/310	106 g	1 stone
2207	281/570					
2301			1			
2308	88/206					
2310	4/115		2	4/36		
2805	5/48					
Total	**1324/19470**	**51/1400**	**28**	**200/1896**	**867 g**	

Appendix 3 Environmental data.

Assessment of the environmental evidence

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Comments (Preservation)
2113	2114	2101	5	50	10%, A*	C	-	Triticeae	C	Indet. tuber	25	Mature	Slag	Poor
2182	2183	2102	36	60	30%, A*, E	C	C	*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum* grain and chaff (glume base and spikelet fork)	B	*Corylus avellana*, *Persicaria* sp., Cyperaceae, Polygonaceae, *Poa/Phleum*	15	Mature	-	Heterogenous, some iron coating
2186	2187	2103	18	20	60%, A*	C	-	*Triticum* sp.	A	*Corylus avellana*, indet. parenchymatic tissue/processed material	5	Mature	-	Poor
2170	2171	2104	22	40	30%, C, E	-	-	-	C	cf. Poaceae, *Persicaria* sp.	10	Mature	Sac	Heterogenous
2125	2126	2105	37	30	80%, A*, E, I		C	Triticeae culm node and base	C	*Corylus avellana*, indet. parenchymatic tissue/processed material	2	Mature	-	Poor
2206	2207	2201NE	2.5	50	30%, C	-	-	-	-	-	25	Mature	-	-
2206	2207	2201SE	3	60	10%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	30	Mature	-	-
2306	2308	2301	20	35	15%, C, E	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana*	8	Mature	-	Poor

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f/c = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets.

Appendix 4 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-393598

Project details

Project name	Adanac Phase 1 and 2 Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation 2019/20
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Adanac Business Park Limited to conduct a programme of archaeological works at Adanac North Phase 1 and 2 to fulfil a condition attached to planning application 18/01543/OUTS. The archaeological works comprised a Desk-based Assessment (DBA), trial trench evaluation, archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of two areas and watching brief on a 7.6 hectare parcel of land located in Nursling, Hampshire, centred on NGR 437220 115914. The works were divided in to two phases, Phase 1 comprised a 6.1 hectare area on the southern extent of the Site. Phase 2 comprised a 1.5 hectare area to the north-east of the Phase 1 works. The most significant feature was a mid Iron Age penannular enclosure within the centre of the Phase 1 area. The enclosure comprised three segmented ditches. Six postholes within the enclosure are likely to be contemporaneous, with two inside the eastern entrance and four forming a possible structure to the west of the centre. Stratigraphically later, but still largely contemporaneous the terminus of one of the ditches had been cut by three intercutting pits. All these features are broadly mid - late Iron Age in date. Artefacts recovered by the archaeological fieldwork were either broadly late prehistoric or obviously modern (late 20th century onwards). The worked flint had characteristics from the late Bronze Age, and a few abraded sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered. However, the majority of the pottery, whilst in a poor, degraded state, dated to the mid Iron Age. Other artefacts included burnt flint, slag and worked stone. The results from this phase of works do not merit publication on their own. They may be incorporated in a publication should future works at Adanac Park result in significant archaeological findings.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2019 End: 29-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	204931 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	204932 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	204933 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	A2019.5 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	18/01543/OUTS - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	RING DITCH Middle Iron Age

Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	SLAG Uncertain
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	''Open-area excavation'',''Watching Brief''
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

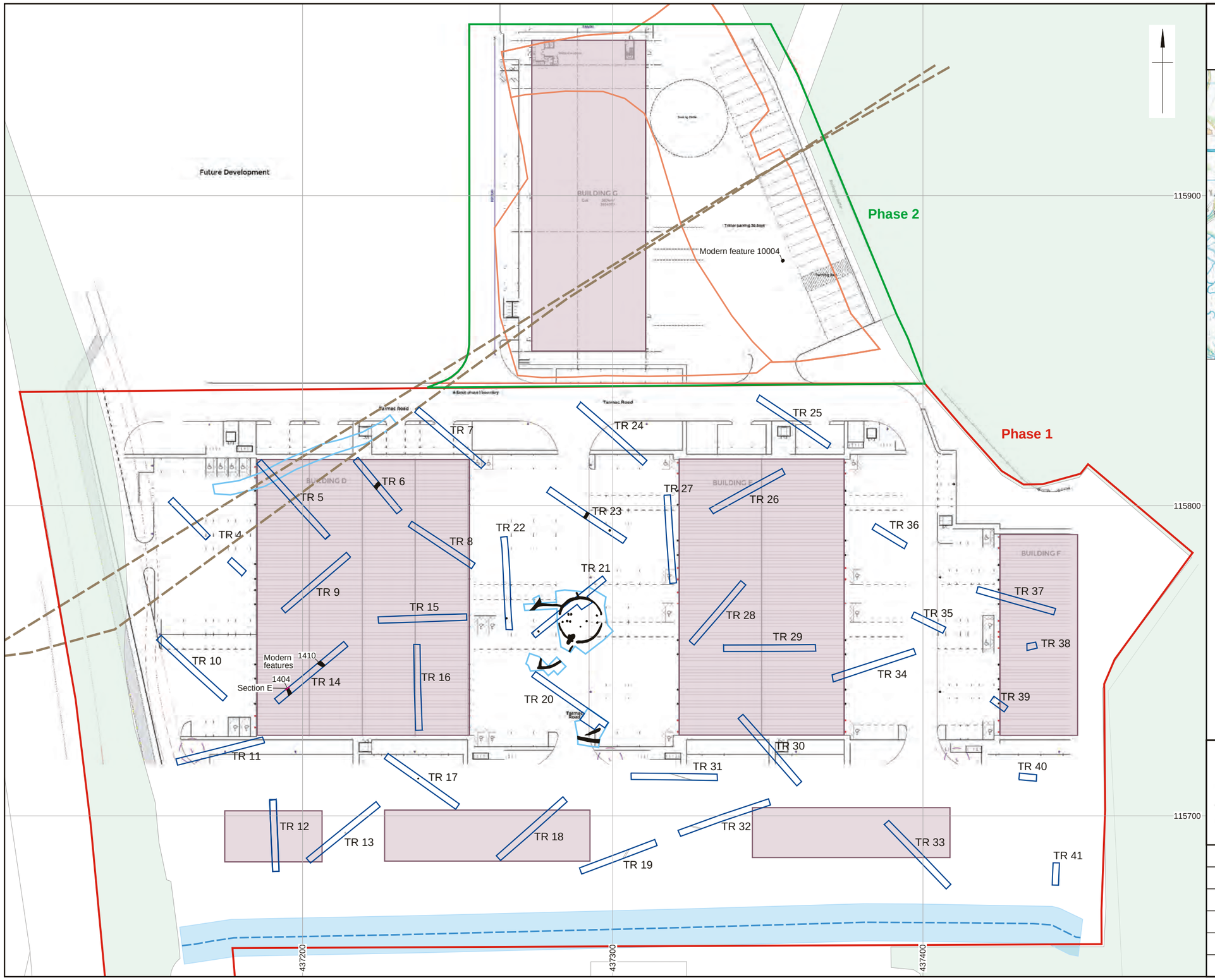
Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY NURSLING AND ROWNHAMS Adanac North, Phase 1 and 2
Postcode	SO16 0AJ
Study area	7.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 37220 15914 50.940916754819 -1.470191025666 50 56 27 N 001 28 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18m Max: 23m

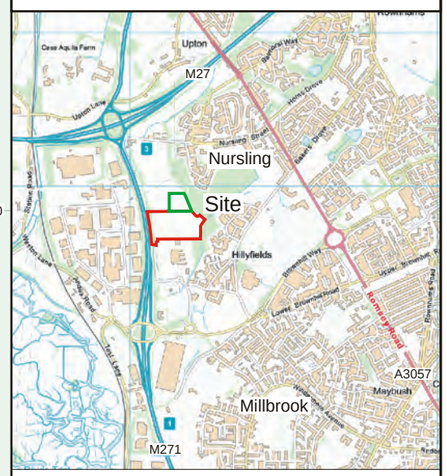
Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Adanac Business Park Limited
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Manning
Project supervisor	Lee Newton
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Project supervisor	Al Zochowski
Project supervisor	Stephen Legg
Type of sponsor/funding body	Development Corporation
Name of sponsor/funding body	Adanac Business Park Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Metal'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Media available	''Database'',''Images raster / digital photography'',''Spreadsheets'',''Survey''
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Diary'',''Drawing''
Entered by	Rachel Williams (r.williams@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	6 May 2020





Phase 1
Phase 2
Proposed building
Potential Roman road
Underground service
6 m service buffer
Evaluation trench
Archaeology
Mitigation area
Watching brief area
Section line

0 50 m

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Development plan supplied by client.

Date:	07/05/2020
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1250 @A3
Illustrator:	KJF/ND
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	Rep figs\PXA\2020_05_06

Site location with the evaluation and mitigation results

Figure 1

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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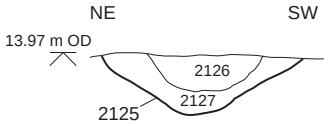
Detail of the excavation areas with phased features

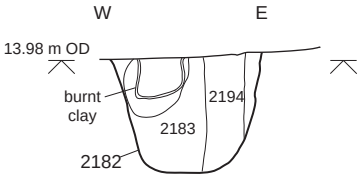
Figure 2

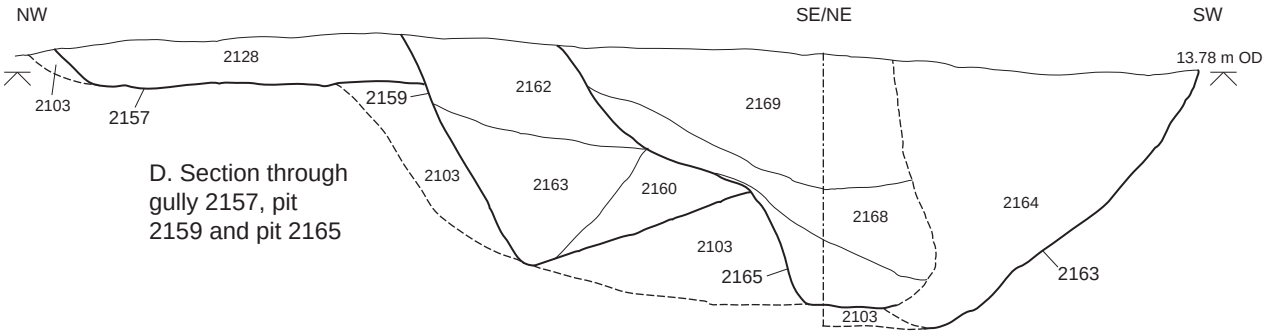
A. North-west facing section of curvilinear gully 2125



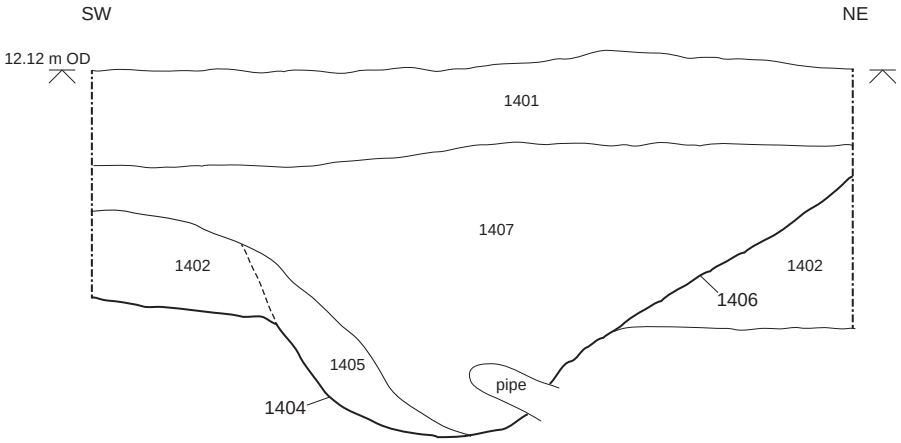
B. East facing section of posthole 2170

C. South-facing section of posthole 2182



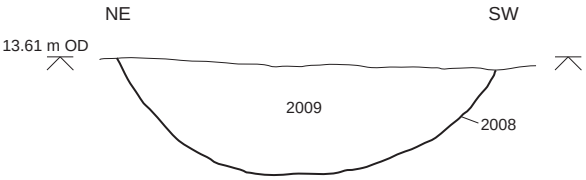


D. Section through gully 2157, pit 2159 and pit 2165



E. South-east facing section of ditches 1404 and 1406

F. North-west facing section of ditch 2008



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Selected sections

Figure 3

Plate 1: North-east facing representative section Trench 4. Scale is 1 m

Plate 2: South-east facing section of tree-throw hole 2304. Scale is 0.5 m

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Plate 3: North-west facing section of Ditch 2125. Scale is 0.5 m

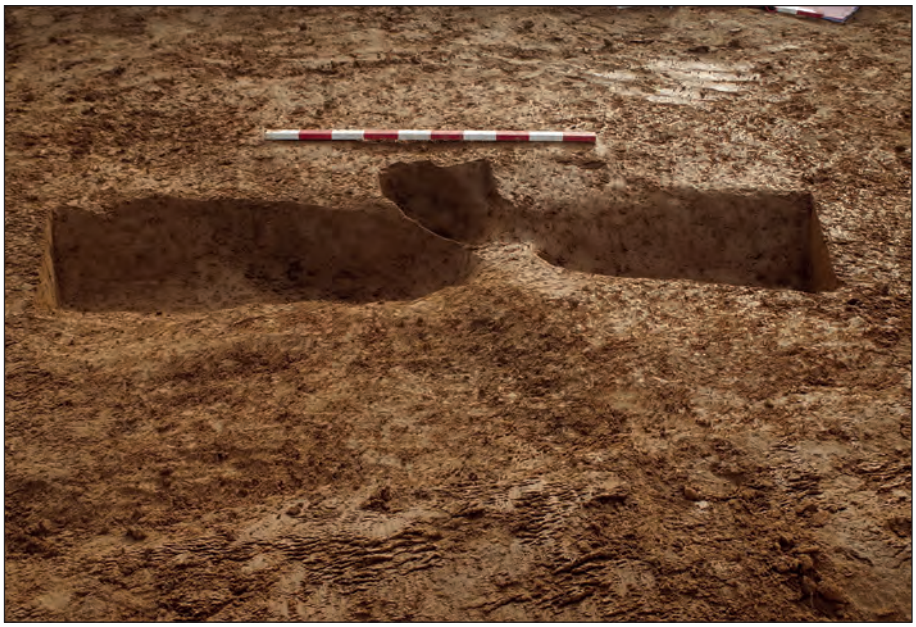

Plate 4: Plan of slots 2121 and 2130. Scale is 1 m

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Plate 5: North facing section of Ditch terminus 2119. Scale is 0.2 m

Plate 6: East facing section of Posthole 2170. Scale is 0.2 m

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Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 7: Plan view of postholes 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, viewed from the south. Scale is 2 m

Plate 8: South facing section of Posthole 2182. Scale is 0.2 m

Date:	07/05/2020	Revision Number:	0
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Plate 9: North-west facing section of Ditch 2153. Scale is 1 m

Plate 10: North-east facing section of Ditch 2309. Scale is 1 m

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Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\204932\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2020_05_06		

Plate 11: North-east facing section of Pits 2163 and 2165. Scale is 1 m

Plate 12: South-east facing section of Pit 2165. Scale is 1 m

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Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 13: North-west facing section of Pit 2165. Scale is 1 m

Plate 14: South-west facing section of Pits 2159, 2165 and Gully 2157. Scale is 1 m

Date:	07/05/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 15: North-east facing section of Ditch 2132. Scale is 0.5 m

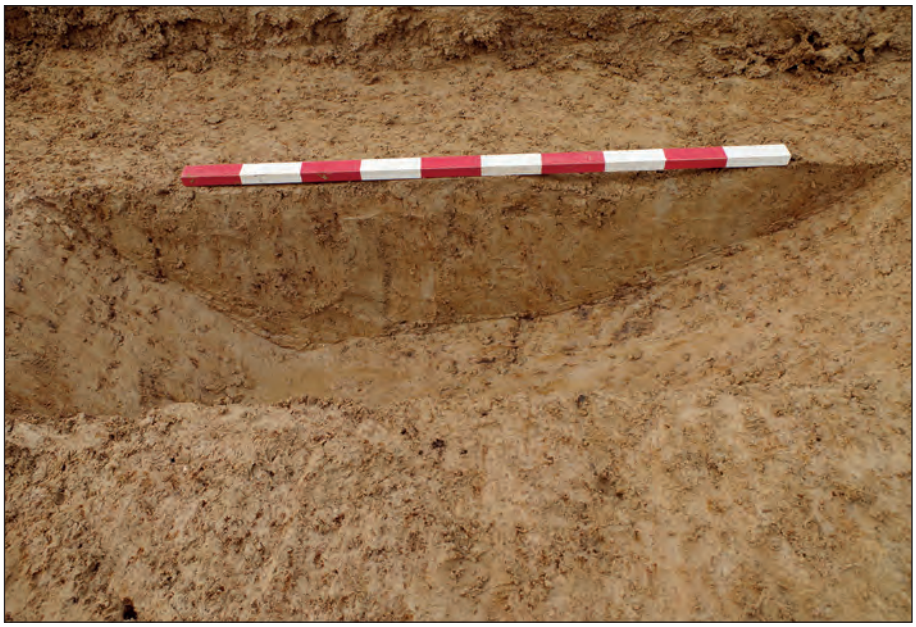

Plate 16: South-east facing section of Ditch 1410. Scale is 1 m

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Plate 17: North-west facing section of Pit 1004. Scale is 1 m

Plate 18: North-east facing section of Ditch terminus 2006. Scale is 0.5 m

Date:	07/05/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 19: North-west facing section of Ditch 2008. Scale is 0.5 m

Plate 20: East facing section of Posthole 2206. Scale is 0.2 m

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Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 21: North facing section of Pit 2504. Scale is 0.5 m

Plate 22: West facing section of Posthole 2306. Scale is 0.5 m

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Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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