Botley Bypass
Botley, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of three areas totalling 0.615 hectares, located along the line of a bypass road to the north and east of Botley, Hampshire. This followed an archaeological evaluation that revealed three areas of further interest: excavation Area A is centred on NGR 451097, 113905; B on NGR 451871, 113106; and C on NGR 451926, 113028. Excavation was undertaken between 7 February 2022 and 11 March 2022.

Archaeological features were recorded in all three areas. In Area A, a series of 1st century AD features were revealed, including two ditched enclosures, a hollow and three pits. A post-medieval ditch crossed this area and a further five pits and seven postholes were of uncertain date. In Area B, two waterholes were dated to the 1st century AD; there was also a post-medieval ditch. Two parallel ditches and two pits were of uncertain date. In Area C, a poorly defined feature containing a Middle Bronze Age Globular Urn was excavated, as well as two post-medieval ditches.

The majority of the pottery assemblage was of 1st century AD date and of a transitional type dated between the Late Iron Age and early Romano-British period. The environmental samples were dominated by charcoal recovered from the pits and it is possible that some of these were used for charcoal production, though further analysis is required. No plant remains indicative of nearby settlement were identified.

The results of the excavation have revealed an unusual form of Middle Bronze Age depositional practice and have added to the known distribution of Late Iron Age–Romano-British activity in the region. Further potential exists for analysis and dating of several of the charcoal rich samples to ascertain whether charcoal production is a feature of the site and to inform on its environmental context. Publication of the final results is recommended within the *Hampshire Studies* archaeological journal.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Hampshire County Council (the Client), for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works, in particular Angiolina Albertini . Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Thom Hayes, the Senior Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Hampshire County Council.

Botley Bypass, Botley, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council (the Client), to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of three areas totalling 0.615 ha, located to the north and east of Botley, Hampshire. Excavation Area A was centred on NGR 451097, 113905; B on NGR 451871, 113106; and C on NGR 451926, 113028 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The mitigation work precedes the construction of a bypass road to the north of Botley, Hampshire, for which Hampshire County Council (HCC) secured planning permission (CS/17/81226). The development will comprise a 1.8 km long, single carriage highway between Woodhouse Lane and a roundabout 150 m north of the Woodhouse Lane/Winchester Street priority junction.

1.1.3 The excavation followed archaeological works including a Desk-based Assessment (DBA: ARUP 2017), geophysical surveys (SUMO Services Ltd 2017 and Wessex Archaeology 2020a) and an archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

1.1.4 The evaluation was divided into five areas. Archaeological features discovered in evaluation Area 1 were dealt with separately and subsequent mitigation (excavation Area 1) revealed a series of Late Iron Age–late Romano-British enclosures (Valdez-Tullett forthcoming).

1.1.5 Three areas of archaeological potential were uncovered in evaluation Areas 2–5 (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). These were targeted in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Mitigation* (Hampshire County Council - ETE Archaeology Service 2021) prepared by Thom Hayes (HCC Senior Archaeologist), the archaeological planning advisor to HCC.

1.1.6 These areas were as follows:

- Excavation Area A: targeting Trench 76 in evaluation Area 3a, measuring 0.48 ha (Fig. 2);
- Excavation Area B: targeting Trench 109 in evaluation Area 4, measuring 0.09 ha (Fig. 3); and
- Excavation Area C: targeting Trench 113 in evaluation Area 4, measuring 0.045 ha (Fig. 3).

1.1.7 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Senior Archaeologist, archaeological advisor to HCC, approved the WSI on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.8 The excavation was undertaken between 7 February 2022 and 11 March 2022.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the excavation, 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 mitigation areas are located on the north and east sides of the village of Botley, Hampshire. The proposed Botley Bypass will join the junction of the A334 and the A3051 with Woodhouse Lane, traversing mainly agricultural land. The River Hamble crosses between excavation Area A and excavation Areas B and C. The Portsmouth to Eastleigh railway line runs adjacent to the north-eastern edge of the overall development site. The existing ground levels vary from to 4 m OD at the River Hamble, before rising to 18 m OD at the western extent of Area 3 (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

1.3.2 The bedrock geology is predominantly recorded as sand, silt and clay of the Wittering Formation, though - a ridge of high ground at the western end of the overall development site comprises sand, silt and clay deposits of the Earnley Sand Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 41 to 48 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (British Geological Survey 2020).

1.3.3 The superficial geology is variable; Quaternary Period alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel are present along the route of the River Hamble, with sand and gravel river terraces on either side. Elsewhere across the development site, no superficial deposits are recorded.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: ARUP 2017), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area around Areas 1, 2 and 3 of the development site. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Hampshire and Winchester Historic Environment Records (HHER (no prefix to the number) and WHER (prefix MWC) respectively) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous works related to the development

Fieldwalking (1994)

2.2.1 A systematic fieldwalking survey was conducted on an area of recreation land within evaluation Area 3. Finds recovered from the surface by the fieldwalking included Mesolithic to Neolithic flints (31055, 31056), fragments of medieval pottery (31051) and some undated settlement finds (38904) (finds not specified) (ARUP 2017).

2.2.2 Other systematic fieldwalking in evaluation Area 2 recovered surface artefacts including a surface scatter (38905) (finds not specified) and medieval pottery (31052).

Archaeological watching brief (2001)

2.2.3 Network Archaeology conducted an archaeological watching brief along the route of a pipeline between Hamble and Botley in 2001, which ran partially through the northern part of evaluation Area 2. Across this area, plough marks, interpreted as post-medieval to modern in date, were the only features noted (57414). Within the DBA study area, but outside of Area 2, burnt flint, a Bronze Age scraper, and pottery dating from the Romano-British to the post-medieval periods was recovered. A medieval hollow-way and a post-medieval brick lined well were also recorded (ARUP 2017).

Geophysical Survey (2017)

2.2.4 Evaluation Areas 1, 2 and 3 were subjected to a geophysical survey (SUMO Services Ltd 2017). The survey did not find any definite archaeological features but suggested that further investigation may help to clarify the nature of some uncertain responses.

Geophysical Survey (2020)

2.2.5 Evaluation Areas 4 and 5 were subjected to a geophysical survey prior to the evaluation trenching, with a detailed gradiometer survey covering Area 4 and a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey covering Area 5 (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). The detailed gradiometer survey was successful in detecting anomalies of probable archaeological origin. This included three thermoremanent anomalies that were potentially indicative of charcoal production in the vicinity (in the form of charcoal mounds).

2.2.6 Numerous, discrete positive anomalies were identified, thought to indicate wider settlement activity such as extraction or refuse pits. However, these anomalies were noted as equally likely to be evidence of natural variation in the magnetic susceptibility of the underlying geological deposits or topsoil.

2.2.7 A broad area of positive and negative responses was attributed to alluvial material within Area 4. Such deposits can deeply bury archaeological remains.

2.2.8 No evidence for archaeological features was discovered in the GPR data. The only high amplitude response detected corresponds with a field access track.

Archaeological trial trench evaluation Area 1 (2017)

2.2.9 An archaeological evaluation in Area 1 (Wessex Archaeology 2017) revealed a concentration of Romano-British activity, in the form of pits, ditches and postholes potentially spanning the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. Several undated features and numerous probable post-medieval field boundary and drainage ditches were also revealed; a number of which had been enhanced with the addition of modern ceramic field drains. There was some correlation between several features identified by both the evaluation and the geophysical survey, but not all features found during the evaluation had shown as anomalies, particularly discrete pits and post-holes.

Archaeological excavation Area 1 (2020)

2.2.10 Wessex Archaeology conducted an archaeological excavation in Area 1 of 2500 m^2 between 15th May and 8th June 2020. The excavation uncovered several ditches that probably defined part of a system of enclosures/land divisions, laid out and modified/re-organized on several occasions, but broadly divisible into two phases. Other features included two broad and shallow hollows of uncertain origin, a scatter of pits and postholes, a probable well and a possible working hollow/livestock shelter. The bulk of the features derive from phases of activity broadly spanning the Late Iron Age–late Romano-British

period. There was almost no evidence of activity from other periods (Wessex Archaeology 2021).

Archaeological evaluation Areas 2 to 5 (2020)

2.2.11 Archaeological features were recorded in three of the four areas. The features recorded include a Middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn, which had been placed in a shallow pit in Area 4. Late Iron Age–early Romano-British features were recorded in Areas 2, 3 and 4. These comprised substantial ditches in Areas 2 and 3 and a possible waterhole in Area 4. A number of late post-medieval–early modern field boundary ditches were recorded in Areas 3 and 4. Within Area 2, a number of mid-20th century field boundary ditches were noted. A single undated pit was recorded in Area 3. Four undated ditches, which were on different alignments to the late post-medieval ditches, were recorded in Area 4; burnt flint was recovered from two of these ditches and they appeared to be prehistoric in character. Two small undated pits were also recorded in Area 4 (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

2.2.12 More specifically, within trench 76, four undated features were recorded: two parallel ditches with similar profiles of moderate sides and concave bases; a substantial V-shaped ditch; and a sub-oval pit. These features were targeted by excavation Area A (Fig. 2).

2.2.13 Trench 109 contained a large pit or waterhole, from which Iron Age pottery was recovered from the uppermost fills, a broad shallow ditch, and a single pit. These features were targeted by excavation Area B (Fig. 3).

2.2.14 Trench 113 uncovered a small pit containing a Middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn. The pottery was made in a very coarse, poorly-sorted flint-tempered fabric and has a flat-topped, very slightly internally-bevelled rim and a horizontal cordon. Both fabric and form are well-paralleled in the area. Although now highly fragmentary, this vessel was probably deposited complete or semi-complete. Such vessels were often used as containers for cremated human remains. In this instance, although a significant quantity of fuel ash was found inside, no human remains were recovered. These features were targeted by excavation Area C (Fig. 3).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

2.3.1 A broad range of prehistoric sites and find spots were recorded by the DBA, with earthworks (MWC7736) and isolated finds or surface scatters (31055, 31056, 58170, 58169) predominating. Cropmarks visible in aerial photographs are indicative of prehistoric enclosure approximately 400 m north-east of Area 5 (MWC7736).

Romano-British (AD43–410)

2.3.2 Pits, ditches and postholes dating to the Romano-British period were revealed in Area 1 (see above). Within the vicinity of the Area 1 evaluation a Roman coin hoard was found by a metal detectorist in 1994; the hoard included 1,393 *radiates* and one *sestertius* of Tetricus, with pot (70353). Pottery dating from the Romano-British period was recovered within 1 km of the mitigation area during a watching brief (see above).

2.3.3 Within the wider landscape, the Roman road that ran from *Clausentum* (fortified settlement and seaport at Bitterne) to *Noviomagus Reginorum* (Chichester) is thought to have crossed the River Hamble near Botley and passed though Hedge End. A small scatter of Romano-British pottery was also found during pipeline works near Boorley Green (58170).

Saxon (AD 410–1066) and medieval (AD 1066–1500)

2.3.4 At the time of Domesday, Botley was a small settlement of eight villagers and four smallholders with 12 acres of meadow, two mills and a church. The tenant and chief in 1086 was Ralph of Mortimer (Morris 1982). Botley's inclusion in Domesday Book indicates the village was established at some point in the Saxon period. The focus of the settlement is believed to have shifted north in the 18th century, closer to the Southampton to Portsmouth road and later railway (28530).

2.3.5 Medieval ridge and furrow are visible on aerial photographs as earthworks (MWC7737).

2.3.6 Holmesland House is believed to be the site of a medieval house which was first mentioned in documents from AD 1320. The house and landscaped park are shown on maps from 1870 (35355).

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

2.3.7 Two post-medieval toll gates are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps (58907, 59062). Further evidence of the expanding road network comes from a post-medieval bridge over the River Hamble (MWC 1610), and a bridge crossing the railway and station, which has a trough and drinking fountain with a carved inscription (MWC 1641).

2.3.8 Sites which may be post-medieval quarries are visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks in the fields north of the railway, to the north of Area 3 (59055, 59056).

2.3.9 A post-medieval well was recorded by the Network Archaeology watching brief (see above) approximately 380 m north of Area 3 (57415).

2.3.10 A late post-medieval charcoal producing site was partially excavated during pipeline works in the 1970s in the vicinity of Area 4; finds included pottery and clay tobacco pipes (55949).

Modern (AD 1800–present)

2.3.11 Two World War II pillboxes flank Mill Hill Road at Ambergate (22405, 22406).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were 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 Research objectives

Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Hey and Hind 2014), the main objective was to further investigate

the activity identified in evaluation Areas 3 and 4 by targeted excavation in Areas A to C. Specific research objectives for the excavation areas were defined as:

- determine the extent and character of the undated features previously identified;
- determine the extent and character of the Middle Bronze Age activity in Area C;
- determine the extent and character of the Iron Age activity in Area B; and
- to analyse those results in conjunction with local research frameworks.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) 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 summarized below.

4.1.2 The mitigation phase of the project comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of three areas (Fig. 1).

Area A

4.1.3 Positioned to the north of Botley in evaluation Area 3a, centred on NGR 451097, 113905, this measured 0.48 ha and was placed to further investigate the undated features exposed in trench 76 during the evaluation (Fig. 2).

Area B

4.1.4 This sub-rectangular shaped area was located to the east of Botley in evaluation Area 4, centred on NGR 451871, 113106; it measured 0.09 ha and targeted prehistoric features uncovered during the evaluation in trench 109 (Fig. 3).

Area C

4.1.5 This area was also situated in evaluation Area 4, centred on NGR 451926, 113028, and measured 0.045 ha (Fig. 3). It was established to further investigate the area in which the Middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn was found, and determine if further such remains were present (including the potential for human remains).

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (Fig. 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.

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

4.2.3 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. 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

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

4.2.5 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 <50 mm.

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

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). 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), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and CIfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Senior Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor 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 Senior Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

5.1.1 Archaeological features were recorded in all three areas. In Area A, a series of 1st century AD features were revealed including two ditched enclosures, a hollow and three pits. A post-medieval ditch crossed the site and a further five pits and seven postholes were of uncertain date. In Area B, two waterholes were dated to the 1st century AD; there was also a post-medieval ditch. Two parallel ditches and two pits were of uncertain date. In Area C, a poorly defined feature containing a Middle Bronze Age Globular Urn was excavated, as well as two post-medieval ditches.

5.1.2 A full breakdown of all contexts is included in Appendix 1.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

5.1.3 All hand written 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 Topsoil in Area A comprised a dark brown silty clay loam, up to 0.36 m thick, and was a slightly lighter shade of brown, up to 0.3 m thick, in Areas B and C. No subsoil was observed in Area A but in Areas B and C a 0.1 m thick mid-dark grey brown silty clay subsoil with yellow mottles was recorded that had a diffuse boundary with the topsoil.

5.2.2 The natural substrate in Area A was a dark yellow silty clay; in Areas B and C this was loamier and contained gravelly patches.

5.3 Middle Bronze Age

Area C

5.3.1 Pit 13103 was situated 0.5 m to the north-west of pit 11303 (Fig. 3), which was excavated during the evaluation and found to contain a Middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn and a significant quantity of fuel ash (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). Pit 13103 contained a Middle Bronze Age Globular Urn (Object Number (ON) 100) that had probably been inserted whole, but which was now highly fragmented (Fig. 4). Although it is recorded as a pit, the outline of the feature was not clear and the fill around the urn was hard to differentiate from the underlying natural substrate.

5.4 Late Iron Age–early Romano-British

Area A

5.4.1 A pair of interjoined enclosures were formed by ditch groups 13078 and 13079 (Fig. 2). Whilst ditch 13078 had sloping sides with a concave profile (Fig. 5), ditch 13079 had a distinctive V-shaped profile (Fig. 6). No finds were recovered from two of the three interventions into ditch 13078, whilst the third (13062) contained four sherds of Romano-British greyware and a single sherd of Late Iron Age–early Romano-British sandy ware. Where the ditches met, ditch 13079 was recorded as cutting ditch 13078. One hundred sherds of pottery were recovered from 13079. Of these, ninety-six were sand and flint tempered or sandy wares with a Late Iron Age or Romano-British date, whilst four were early Romano-British greywares. It suggests that the two ditches/enclosures were of a broadly contemporary 1st century AD date.

5.4.2 Within the internal area of enclosure 13078, pit 13036 was situated 2 m to the south-west of pit 13021. It had a diameter of about 1.5 m and a depth of 0.45 m (Fig. 7). It had four fills (13037, 13038, 13039 and 13040) with its primary fill 13037 being rich in charcoal with four pieces of burnt flint. Its uppermost fill, 13040, contained a further three pieces of burnt flint and 14 sherds of pottery, of which 13 were a Late Iron Age–early Romano-British sandy ware and one sherd was a Roman greyware. Six pits exhibited charcoal rich fills in Area A (13002, 13007, 13021, 13026, 13036, 13055) but pit 13036 was the only one that produced any dating evidence. It is currently unclear if the pits share the same chronology (see section 5.7 below).

5.4.3 Hollow 13081 measured 2.54 m by 1.28 m and was 0.13 m deep (Fig. 8). It was slightly irregular in outline and had an undulating base. It had a single fill which was rich in

charcoal, but it was unclear if this was an intentionally cut feature, or a natural hollow or tree throw that had been filled with a dump of burnt material. Six sherds of sand and flint-tempered Late Iron Age–early Romano-British pottery were recovered.

5.4.4 Pits 13028 and 13030 were situated 0.5 m apart. Pit 13028 measured 0.52 m by 0.81 m and was 0.17 m deep (Fig. 9). It had two fills which included two sherds of Romano-British greyware and two fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) of uncertain date. Pit 13030 measured 0.7 m by 0.48 m and was 0.09 m deep. Its single fill contained two fragments of possibly Romano-British CBM and a single burnt flint.

Area B

5.4.5 Waterhole 13127 (Fig. 3), measuring 1.7 m by 2.16 m, was originally excavated as pit 10907 during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) at which time it was found to have seven fills and reach a depth of 1.3 m. Two sherds of Late Iron Age–early Romano-British pottery were recovered during the evaluation. During the mitigation stage, the feature was augered; this confirmed its depth and a further two sherds of Late Iron Age–early Romano-British sandy ware pottery were recovered.

5.4.6 Waterhole 13129 was originally excavated as pit 10903 during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). Its full dimensions were 2.26 m by 2.42 m and 1.14 m deep (Fig. 10). It contained three clay rich fills and 14 sherds of Late Iron Age–early Romano-British sandy ware and a single sherd of Late Iron Age–early Romano-British grog-tempered ware.

5.5 Post-medieval

Area A

5.5.1 Ditch group 13080 ran north-east to south-west across the entirety of Area A (Fig. 2). It was clear in plan that it cut ditch group 13078 and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery was observed but not retained by the excavator.

Area B

5.5.2 Ditch 13122 ran NNE to SSW (Fig. 3), was 1.26 m wide and 0.8 m deep. It had two fills and contained a large fragment of a 19th century glass bottle, a fragment of post-medieval peg tile and a sherd of post-medieval creamware pottery.

Area C

5.5.3 A pair of ditches were located in Area C. Ditch 13133 ran roughly NNE to SSW and was up to 1.9 m wide and 0.55 m deep. Ditch 13134 joined ditch 13133 at a right angle and the two were probably contemporary. The only finds were recovered from ditch 13134 and consisted of a fragment of post-medieval tile and an oyster shell.

5.6 Modern

Area A

5.6.1 A pair of small postholes 13041 and 13043 were situated about 0.2 m apart (Fig. 2). Modern tile and ceramic pipe fragments were observed in 13041 and the two features were most likely to be modern.

5.7 Uncertain date

Area A

5.7.1 Pit 13002 had a 0.74 m diameter and was 0.05 m deep. It had two charcoal rich fills (13003 and 13013) which contained fragments of burnt clay and four burnt flints.

5.7.2 Pit 13007 was about 0.6 m in diameter and 0.12 m deep. Its single fill was rich in charcoal but was not sampled. It contained no finds, but the pit cut ditch group 13078.

5.7.3 Pit 13021 was about 1.7 m in diameter and 0.41 m deep (Fig. 11). It had two fills. Its primary fill 13022 contained abundant charcoal with 11 pieces of burnt flint, whilst its secondary fill 13023 contained a fragment of poorly wedged CBM of uncertain date and a tiny flake of green glass.

5.7.4 Pit 13026 was 0.85 m in diameter and 0.12 m deep (Fig. 12). It had a single charcoal rich fill that contained fragments of burnt clay and seven burnt flints.

5.7.5 Pit 13055 measured 0.58 m by 0.68 m and was 0.07 m deep (Fig. 13). It had a single charcoal rich fill which contained fragments of burnt clay and a single burnt flint.

5.7.6 Posthole 13024 was oval in shape, measuring 0.22 m by 0.36 m, and was 0.22 m deep. It contained no finds and was situated 2.5 m west of ditch 13079.

5.7.7 Posthole 13049 had a 0.35 m diameter and was 0.08 m deep. It had a single fill and produced no finds and was situated 2.5 m east of ditch 13079.

5.7.8 Posthole 13012 had a diameter of 0.35 m and was 0.04 m deep. Its single fill contained no finds.

5.7.9 In the south of Area A, four postholes (13014, 13019, 13045, 13047) were spread out over a distance of 11 m. Two, 13014 and 13019, were only 1.65 m apart and may have been associated. None of the postholes produced any finds.

Area B

5.7.10 Two ditches (13120 and 13125) in Area B ran on a roughly NNW to SSE orientation. Situated about 26 m apart, ditch 13120 was 0.9 m wide and 0.3 m deep and ditch 13125 was 0.84 m wide and 0.4 m deep. Neither ditch contained any finds, but they are less substantial than post-medieval ditch 13122 that was also located in Area B. It is possible that they are associated with the two Late Iron Age–early Romano-British waterholes that are situated between them and may form part of an agricultural enclosure.

5.7.11 Pit 13116 was 0.38 m by 0.44 m and was 0.13 m deep (Fig. 14). It had a single charcoal rich fill which also contained five burnt flints.

5.7.12 Pit 13118 was 0.77 m in diameter and 0.08 m deep (Fig. 15). It had a single charcoal rich fill which also contained eight burnt flints.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 3.5 kg of finds was recovered during the mitigation. The finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type within each context (Table 1). The finds indicate that the

activity is concentrated in the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods, around the late 1st century AD, with Bronze Age and later, post-medieval activity also noted.

Table 1 Summary of finds by material type

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Burnt flint	57	618
Ceramic Building Material	13	669
Fired clay	1	44
Glass	2	496
Pottery	310	1694
Shell	1	10
Total	**384**	**3531**

Pottery

6.1.2 The pottery (Table 1) was recovered from 16 deposits. The group was recorded according to accepted guidelines (Barclay *et. al* 2016, section 2.4.6) to form a basic record, with the data added into a digital database which will form part of the permanent archive. Sherds were recorded according to fabric, based on the dominant inclusions (Table 2). The assemblage has been quantified by sherd count and weight (in grammes). Variables such as rim morphology and percentage, decoration and evidence for use (residues, sooting etc) were recorded. The assemblage was derived from ditches (54%) and pits (43%), with smaller amounts derived from uncategorized (2.5%) and waterhole (0.5%) features.

Table 2 Pottery by period and fabric

Fabric by period	Sherd count	Weight (g)
Bronze Age	*96*	*673*
Flint-tempered	96	673
Late Iron Age/early Romano-British	*213*	*1016*
Grog-tempered ware	1	5
Oxidized sandy ware	5	21
Sand and flint-tempered	71	365
Sandy ware	125	566
Greyware	11	59
Post-medieval	*1*	*5*
Cream ware	1	5
Total	**310**	**1694**

6.1.3 The earliest material derives from a single vessel (ON 100), recovered from pit 13103. The vessel is in a coarse, poorly-sorted flint-tempered fabric. The rim is flat-topped and slightly out-turned, and the body has multiple (at least three) applied lugs. The vessel was deposited inverted and probably in a complete or semi-complete state, although it is now fragmentary with the base and lower body completely missing. It is likely to be a Globular Urn of Middle Bronze Age date and well paralleled in the area, with examples known from Winnall, Winchester (Chadwick Hawkes 1969), Twyford Down (Woodward 2000, fig. 23, no. 5) and Lovedean, Waterlooville (Nichol 2016). Vessels deposited inverted have been known to cover cremated human remains, although in this instance no evidence relating to cremation (fuel ash, human remains etc) was recovered.

6.1.4 The majority of sherds date to the transitional period between the Late Iron Age and early Romano-British periods in the 1st century AD. Two sand and flint-tempered fabrics (one

with common, coarse flint inclusions and one finer fabric with spare flint), sandy wares and grog-tempered fabrics are all recorded in this group, along with small amounts of Romanized fabrics and forms (greyware everted rim jars). The fabric range and forms are similar to those recovered at Twyford Down, to the north (Seager Smith and Woodward 2000). Approximately half of this group was recovered from ditch 13079 (118 sherds, 549 g), with rims from seven vessels recovered: three bead-rim jars, three jars with upright, squared rims, and a bead-rim bowl.

6.1.5 Small quantities of Romano-British sherds (seven greyware sherds) were recovered from ditch 13078 and pits 13028 and 13036.

6.1.6 A single sherd of post-medieval pottery, a creamware body-sherd of mid to late 18th century date, was recovered from ditch 13122.

Glass

6.1.7 One flake of probable vessel glass (pit 13021) cannot be closely dated. A bottle base (ditch 13122) is of late 18th or 19th century date (Hume 1969, 69).

Ceramic building material

6.1.8 Flat brick or tile fragments (four) of probable Romano-British date were recovered from pits 13028 and 13030. A fragment of peg-tile, probably of post-medieval date, came from ditch 13122. The remainder of the group is probably of medieval or post-medieval date, comprising brick or tile fragments, or items too small to be attributed to form.

Fired clay

6.1.9 A single, amorphous, fragment of fired clay was recovered from ditch 13079. It retains no features to aid in the identification of form, function or date, although it was recovered alongside later Iron Age and early Romano-British pottery.

Burnt flint

6.1.10 A small group of burnt flint (Table 1) was recovered from 12 deposits. With the exception of six pieces from ditch 13079, all were recovered from pits, but no single deposit produced meaningful quantities. Burnt flint has many uses, including as temper in pottery production and heating water, and is generally accepted to indicate prehistoric activity. Where burnt flint occurred with pottery, a 1st century AD date is noted (ditch 13079 and pit 13036). No worked flint was recovered.

Shell

6.1.11 A single left valve of an oyster shell came from ditch 13134.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Twelve bulk sediment samples were taken from pits of uncertain and Bronze Age chronology and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and significance of the environmental remains preserved at the site and their potential to address the project

aims. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 2 and 40 litres, with an average volume of approximately 18 litres. Some of the samples were pre-soaked in a solution of water and hydrogen peroxide to help break up the clayey sediment. 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 of the residues (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and the finer fraction of the residues (>2 mm) were sorted with a lens of x3 magnification for artefactual and environmental remains and then discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned and sorted using Leica MS5 stereomicroscope at magnifications of up to x40.

7.2.3 Different potential indicators of bioturbation were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds alongside the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), or earthworm eggs and insects. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains was recorded.

7.2.4 Plant remains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (e.g. Cappers *et al.* 2006). The volume of charcoal (≥2 mm) from the flots and fine residues fractions was recorded, and preliminary classifications were undertaken through examination of the transverse section. This approach enables the identification of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and non-oak species. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild taxa and Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals and other cultivated crops (using traditional names).

7.2.5 Remains were recorded semi-quantitively on an abundance scale: C = <5 ('Trace'), B = 5–10 ('Rare'), A = 10–30 ('Occasional'), A* = 30–100 ('Common'), A** = 100–500 ('Abundant'), A*** = >500 ('Very abundant'/Exceptional').

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The results are presented in Appendix 2, Table 5.

7.3.2 The flots from were of variable volumes. Potential indicators of bioturbation indicate the possibility of contamination from later intrusive material (e.g. abundant modern roots, modern seeds, modern insects, and earthworm eggs).

7.3.3 Environmental evidence comprises charred plant remains and wood charcoal. Highly fragmented coal was noted in most samples, with some samples also containing small fragments of clinker/cinder.

7.3.4 Pits 13002, 13021, 13026, 13036, and 13055 from Area A, and pits 13116 and 13118 from Area B were all very similar in composition, containing large quantities of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal. The charcoal was moderately to well-preserved, and some fragments were mineral stained. Pit 13036 contains several fills, with a mixture of both oak and non-oak species.

7.3.5 Pit 13103 in Area C yielded smaller flots containing a small quantity of wood charcoal of oak and non-oak species in moderate condition with some mineral staining noted. Charred plant remains were limited to several small and poorly preserved fragments of indeterminate tubers/rhizomes.

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 A significant large assemblage of wood charcoal has been retrieved from the site.

7.4.2 Pits 13002, 13021, 13026, 13036, and 13055 in Area A, and pits 13116 and 13118 in Area B were all approximately 1–2 m in diameter, circular or subcircular shallow features with straight or concave sides and flat bases. They could potentially reflect a phase of contemporary activity. These pits contained abundant, well-preserved charcoal, which was identified to be predominantly oak. Oak has traditionally been highly valued as a fuel, either in the form of wood or as a charcoal, for use in industrial/craft-processes due to its excellent burning properties (Gale and Cutler 2000). Consequently, these features could contain fuel debris connected to industrial/craft-processes; they may be the truncated remains of charcoal production pits. The production of charcoal for processes such as metalworking is thought to have taken place in Britain as early as the Bronze Age, however, the methods used to produce charcoal in the prehistoric and Romano-British periods are poorly understood (Smith 2002). Most charcoal production pits date to the medieval period, although these tend to be considerably larger than the examples examined here (e.g. Challinor 2011; López-Dóriga and Treasure 2021).

7.4.3 The samples from pit 13103, in association with the deliberately placed Bronze Age vessel, were fairly scarce in charcoal and charred plant remains, with no evidence for deliberately charred material; nor was there any evidence for domestic settlement activity associated with this feature.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Stratigraphic potential

8.1.1 The excavated archaeological features in Areas A and B principally relate to agricultural boundaries or enclosures belonging to the 1st century AD. Waterholes in Area B support the notion that the area was used for pastoral purposes and no evidence for settlement was identified in either of the areas. A number of pits in Areas A and B may also belong to the 1st century AD, although the chronological longevity needs to be confirmed through scientific dating.

8.1.2 Area C produced a Middle Bronze Age urn, and as with the example recovered during the evaluation stage it did not contain any human remains. It is possible that the deposition of these vessels was associated with place making or commemoration.

8.1.3 The stratigraphy has been examined to a level sufficient to achieve the aims of the project, and further work has little potential to yield additional information. It is recommended that parallels are sought for similar vessel burials to contextualize this particular form of depositional practice.

8.2 Finds potential

8.2.1 The pottery provides the primary dating for the site, and indicates phases of activity in the Bronze Age and in the 1st century AD. This accords with material recovered during previous phases of work at the site (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). The mixed finds point to further Romano-British (CBM) and post-medieval (glass, CBM) occupation. These finds groups are small and add little to the overall picture of the site.

8.3 Environmental potential

Charred plant remains

8.3.1 The samples from Areas A and B contain no plant remains, and the samples from Area C, in association with the Bronze Age vessel, contain too few plant remains to warrant further analysis.

Charcoal

8.3.2 There is potential for further analysis of charcoal from the numerous pits identified in Areas A and B. It is recommended that charcoal analysis focuses on the three best-preserved examples: pits 13021, 13036 and 13055.

8.3.3 Detailed analysis would provide further information on these features, including fuel selection practices and the local environmental context of the site, as well as potentially clarifying whether they represent charcoal production pits. With radiocarbon dating and reference to other sites, this information would contribute to the development of a type-series for these features, confirming whether they reflect a coherent feature-type which can be identified in other contemporary sites. This approach has been undertaken elsewhere (Deforce *et al.* 2021). Current understanding of charcoal production methods before the later medieval period is very limited, and there is a requirement to improve recognition of these features in the archaeological record (Smith 2002). It would therefore be of interest to identify if these features are prehistoric, Romano-British, or earlier medieval in date.

8.4 Summary of potential

8.4.1 The results of the excavation have determined the extent of Middle Bronze Age activity in Area C, 1st century AD activity in Areas A and B and a number of features of uncertain date in Areas A and B. They have allowed us to establish further lines of analysis that will permit their characterization.

8.4.2 The Middle Bronze Age is seen as a period when the residential mobility of earlier periods (Barrett 1994, 136–46) is replaced by one of ordered fields and permanent settlement (e.g. Brück 1999; Ellison 1981). Such a picture is typically based upon the early evidence recovered from the chalk uplands but has been supported by more recent studies of field distributions in the lower lying river valleys and coastal regions (Yates 2007). Recorded Middle Bronze Age activity around Botley is, however, quite sparse, with some pits discovered to the south-west around Fareham on the Fareham Major Development Area (Wessex Archaeology 2013) and at the corner of Portchester Road and Shearwater Avenue (AOC Archaeology 2006), and a small possible cremation cemetery to the south at Peters Road, Locks Heath (Cotswold Archaeology 2009). It suggests that the more fluid pattern of landscape exploitation exhibited in previous periods may have continued to be practiced in this region.

8.4.3 The deposition of two inverted Middle Bronze Age urns without associated human remains is of considerable interest. Anecdotally, the deposition of individual urns, which appear to mimic the cremation practice but do not contain any human remains, is a recurring if infrequent practice in the region. Little research has been done into any aspects of the practice, however. These urns may represent acts of place making, boundary marking, commemoration or cenotaph deposits. Further parallels should be sought to attempt an understanding of the nature of such acts of deposition, to ascertain the locations where they are deposited, the material associations, urn types and associated features.

8.4.4 The two enclosures excavated in Area A have been dated to the 1st century AD and therefore fall within the transitional Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period. The two undated ditches in Area B (13120 and 13125) may form another enclosure and may also date to this period. This would make them contemporary with the waterholes (13127 and 13129) that are situated between them. No firm evidence for settlement was recovered by the excavations and it seems that these enclosures were related to stock management. Another enclosure excavated at Uplands Farm, 640 m to the north-west of Area A, saw use throughout the Romano-British period. This has also been interpreted as having a role in stock management (Valdez-Tullett forthcoming), although the finds from this site seem to indicate a certain proximity to an unlocated settlement.

8.4.5 The Roman road linking the fortified settlement at *Clausentum* (Bitterne) to *Noviomagus Reginorum* (Chichester), would have run through this area and although its exact route is unknown, it is thought to have crossed the River Hamble at Curbridge, just to the south of Botley. Near to this posited crossing point, the traces of a possible villa were revealed in 1889 with a tile kiln also located nearby (Scott 1993, 83).

8.4.6 The *Rural Settlement of Roman Britain* database (Allen *et al* 2015) records few sites around this location and although of a decidedly pastoral nature, the archaeological features revealed here are significant in helping to expand our knowledge of Romano-British activity in south-east Hampshire.

8.4.7 A number of features of uncertain date were also revealed by the mitigation excavations. Of note were the pits with charcoal rich fills. Although 1st century AD pottery was recovered from pit 13036, pit 13007 clearly cut the fills of 1st century AD ditch 13078. It is currently unclear whether the pits share a common date and represent a single activity or exhibit a range of chronologies and functions. Detailed analysis of the charcoal and radiocarbon dating of a selection of the pits has the potential to determine their character, date and environmental context.

8.4.8 The conclusions are of sufficient interest to merit wider dissemination through publication, particularly with regard to the contextualisation of Middle Bronze Age depositional practice.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 Updated project aims

9.1.1 The revised aims of the project are to refine the provisional interpretations and phasing presented in this assessment, to place the place the results of the excavation in their local and regional context and to disseminate them through publication.

9.2 Stratigraphic evidence – recommendations for analysis

9.2.1 The features from the mitigation have been assessed but will require re-contextualizing based upon the results of other strands of analysis, particularly the results of the charcoal analysis and radiocarbon dating results. It is also recommended that a review of grey literature reports and published sources is undertaken to enable the results to be placed in their local and regional context. This is particularly relevant for the deposition of urns during the Middle Bronze Age that appear to mimic the cremation rite but lack the presence of human remains.

9.3 Finds evidence – recommendations for analysis

9.3.1 The pottery from this stage of fieldwork has been recorded to an accepted standard (Barclay *et. al* 2016) but it forms a part of wider excavation programme (Wessex Archaeology 2017, Wessex Archaeology 2020b). Consequently, publication should consider the whole assemblage, with germane parallels and comparisons with local assemblages as appropriate.

9.4 Environmental evidence – recommendations for analysis

Charcoal

9.4.1 The selection of samples proposed for charcoal analysis are indicated with a 'C' in the analysis recommendations column in Appendix 2, Table 5. Identification will focus on fragments in the ≥4 mm fractions, with scanning of the 2–4 mm fractions to identify wood from small shrubs and twiggy material (Asouti and Austin 2005). The transverse, tangential longitudinal, and radial longitudinal sections will be examined at up to x400 magnification using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Identifications will be assisted by the descriptions of Gale and Cutler (2000), Hather (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), together with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology. Other features will be recorded following Marguerie and Hunot (2007), including growth-ring curvature and the presence/absence of bark, pith, tyloses and reaction wood alongside others (e.g. insect/fungal degradation, fungal hyphae, vitrification, radial cracking, woodworking marks). Up to 100 fragments per sample/context will be identified, although this figure may be averaged out across different samples (e.g., 50 fragments from three associated samples/contexts). Nomenclature will follow Stace (1997).

9.5 Radiocarbon dating recommendations

9.5.1 A total of three samples from three of the possible charcoal production pits will be submitted for radiocarbon dating to support the charcoal analysis and to refine site phasing.

Table 3 Samples recommended for radiocarbon dating

Area	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Material
A	Pit	13021	13022	233414 _4001	Charcoal: to be selected
A	Pit	13036	13037	233414 _4004	Charcoal: to be selected
A	Pit	13055	13056	233414 _4007	Charcoal: to be selected

9.5.2 This assessment should be updated following the receipt of the radiocarbon dating results.

9.6 Proposals for publication

9.6.1 It is proposed that, following the limited programme of analysis recommended above, the results will be presented in a short illustrated article, which will be submitted for publication in the regional journal, *Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*.

archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

10.3.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 2 thick document boxes
- 1 slim document box
- 8 small Hampshire finds box
- 1 large Hampshire finds box
- 1 medium Stewart plastic box

Digital archive

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

10.4 Selection strategy

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

10.4.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy: available on request) and follows 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.

10.4.3 Detailed selection proposals for the complete project archive (combining evaluation and excavation), comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the site-specific Selection Strategy (Appendix 3). No amendments to the original selection strategy were made on site; the original list has been updated by eliminating those material types not encountered on site and by the incorporation of selection proposals by WA internal finds specialists. Material types and quantities given are for the whole project (all stages of evaluation and mitigation under accession number A2020.22, WA project codes 233410–3).

10.4.4 The proposals are summarized below.

Finds

10.4.5 The pottery and ceramic building material should be retained for further analysis. The other finds groups do not need to be retained following analysis.

Palaeoenvironmental material

10.4.6 The material retrieved from environmental samples merits retention with the site archive for future access since they have potential beyond the scope of the current project (e.g., radiocarbon dating, charcoal analysis).

10.4.7 All of the assessed samples from the mitigation stage have the potential for further charcoal analysis and should be retained in the site archive.

Documentary records

10.4.8 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

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

10.5 Security copy

10.5.1 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-standardized 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.

10.6 OASIS

10.6.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (http://oasis.ac.uk) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 4). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Senior Archaeologist 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.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 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*.

11.1.2 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.

11.2 Third party data copyright

11.2.1 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 Context appendix

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
13000	**Layer**	**Topsoil**	**n/a**
Dark brown silty clay loam with sparse manganese flecks and iron panning, rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravel (3–5%, <10–50 mm)			
13001	**Layer**	**Natural**	**n/a**
Dark yellow with grey hue silty clay with moderate iron staining and sparse manganese flecks (3–7%, <2–10 mm)			
13002	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13003**
Sub-circular pit aligned N/A with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.74 m. Width: 0.73 m. Depth: 0.05 m.			
13003	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13002**
Dark black brown silty clay loam with abundant charcoal (40–45%, <2–10 mm), rare flint, sub-rounded gravel (<1%, <10–30 mm)			
13004	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13005, 13006**
Curvilinear ditch aligned N-S with irregular sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 1.08 m. Width: 0.95 m. Depth: 0.34 m.			
13005	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13004**
Orangish blueish grey silty clay with charcoal, manganese flecking, infrequent inclusions of stones (0.02 m)			
13006	**Fill**	**Redeposited natural**	**13004**
Blue greyish orange silty clay with manganese flecking, rare charcoal			
13007	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13008**
Circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.12 m.			
13008	**Fill**	**Primary fill**	**13007**
Light to dark brown with occasional pockets of orange and red silty, sandy clay with charcoal, stones (0.02 m)			
13009	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13010, 13011**
Linear ditch aligned N-S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.04 m. Width: 1.02 m. Depth: 0.26 m.			
13010	**Fill**	**Primary fill**	**13009**
Orangey brown silty clay			
13011	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13009**
Dark brown/orange clayey loam with infrequent stones less than 50 mm			
13012	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**13013**
Sub-circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.37 m. Width: 0.33 m. Depth: 0.04 m.			
13013	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13012**
Dark black brown silty clay loam with abundant charcoal (40%, <2–10 mm), sparse manganese flecks (3%, <2–6 mm)			
13014	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**13015, 13016**
Possible irregular posthole aligned N-S with moderate, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 0.78 m. Width: 0.51 m. Depth: 0.40 m.			
13015	**Fill**	**Primary fill**	**13014**
Grey yellow silty clay with sparse manganese flecks (3–7%, <2–6 mm), very rare charcoal flecks (<1%, <2–6 mm)			
13016	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13014**
Mid dark grey brown silty clay with sparse charcoal (7%, <2–10 mm), sparse manganese flecks (3–7%, <2–6 mm), sparse sub-rounded flint gravel (3%, <10–30 mm)			
13017	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13018**
Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.82 m. Depth: 0.14 m.			
13018	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13017**
Mid brown grey mottled mid orangish brown firm slightly gravelly silty clay with gravel that is sparse, sub-angular to rounded, fine to coarse flint ≤60 mm			

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
13019	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**13020**
Possible oval posthole aligned SE-NW with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.42 m. Width: 0.32 m. Depth: 0.23 m.			
13020	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13019**
Mid dark grey brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks (<1%, <2–10 mm), sparse manganese flecks (3–7%, <2–6 mm), rare flint, gravel (1%, <10–30 mm)			
13021	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13022, 13023**
Sub-circular pit aligned WNW-ESE with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.70 m. Depth: 0.31 m.			
13022	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13021**
Very dark brownish grey to black soft, slightly gravelly, silty clay with gravel that is rare, sub-angular to rounded, fine to coarse chert/flint ≤40 mm			
13023	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**13021**
Mid brownish grey mottled mid orangish brown firm slightly gravelly silty clay with gravel that is moderate sub-angular to rounded, fine to coarse chert/flint ≤62 mm			
13024	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**13025**
Oval posthole aligned NE-SW with irregular, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.36 m. Width: 0.22 m. Depth: 0.22 m.			
13025	**Fill**	**Tertiary fill**	**13024**
Dark brownish grey soft slightly gravelly, silty clay with gravel that is rare, sub-rounded to rounded, fine to medium chert/flint ≤20 mm			
13026	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13027**
Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 0.89 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.12 m.			
13027	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13026**
Dark blackish brown silty clay loam with abundant charcoal (40%, <2–15 mm), sparse manganese flecks (2%, <26 mm)			
13028	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13029, 13032**
Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: 0.81 m. Width: 0.52 m. Depth: 0.17 m.			
13029	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13028**
Dark grey brown silty clay with sparse charcoal (7%, <2–10 mm), rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravel (3%, <10–30mm)			
13030	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13031**
Sub-circular pit aligned SW-NE with shallow, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 0.70 m. Width: 0.48 m. Depth: 0.09 m.			
13031	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13030**
Dark red brown silty clay with sparse charcoal (3%, <2–10 mm)			
13032	**Fill**	**Primary fill**	**13028**
Dark grey yellow silty clay with sparse manganese flecks (3–7%, <2–6 mm)			
13033	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13034, 13035**
Linear ditch aligned N-S with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.20 m. Width: 1.62 m. Depth: 0.57 m.			
13034	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13033**
Orangish blueish grey silty clay with charcoal, manganese flecking, iron staining, flint (0.02–0.10 m.)			
13035	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13033**
Blueish greyish mid-to-dark brown silty loamy clay with charcoal, manganese flecking, flint (0.02 m),			
13036	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13037, 13038, 13039, 13040**
Sub-circular pit aligned E-W with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.54 m. Width: 1.44 m. Depth: 0.45 m.			
13037	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13036**
Very dark grey to black silty clay with extremely rare sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse chert/flint ≤40 mm			
13038	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13036**
Mid brownish yellow mottled light grey firm, slightly gravelly clay with gravel that is rare, sub-rounded to rounded, fine to coarse chert/flint ≤60 mm			

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
13039	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13036**
Light grey mottled light brownish grey soft, slightly gravelly, silty clay with gravel that is sparse, sub-rounded to rounded, fine to coarse chert/flint			
13040	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13036**
Mid grey brown mottled mid orangish brown soft, slightly gravelly, silty clay with gravel that is sparse, sub-rounded to rounded, fine to coarse chert/flint ≤60 mm			
13041	**Cut**	**posthole**	**13042**
Possible sub-circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.36 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.07 m.			
13042	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**13041**
Dark brown mottled with dark yellow and red silty clay with sparse charcoal (3%, <2–6 mm), sparse manganese flecks (3%, <2–6 mm)			
13043	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**13044**
Sub-circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.41 m. Width: 0.24 m. Depth: 0.05 m.			
13044	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13043**
Dark brown silty clay loam with sparse charcoal flecks (3–7%, <2–10 mm), rare manganese flecks (1–3%, <2–6 mm), rare sub-rounded flint gravel (10–30 mm)			
13045	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**13046**
Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.39 m. Width: 0.36 m. Depth: 0.21 m.			
13046	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13045**
Mid grey brown silty clay loam with rare sub-rounded flint gravel (3%, <5–30 mm), rare manganese flecks (3–7%, <2–6 mm)			
13047	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**13048**
Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a V-shaped base. Length: 0.35 m. Width: 0.32 m. Depth: 0.15 m.			
13048	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13047**
Mid grey brown silty clay loam with rare sub-rounded flint gravel (3%, <10–30 mm), rare manganese flecks (3%, <2–6 mm)			
13049	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**13050**
Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: 0.38 m. Width: 0.35 m. Depth: 0.08 m.			
13050	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13049**
Red brown clay with rare charcoal (1–3%, <2–6 mm)			
13051	**Cut**	**Hollow**	**13052**
Irregular hollow aligned SW-NE with shallow, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 2.54 m. Width: 1.28 m. Depth: 0.13 m.			
13052	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13051**
Mid-to-dark brown with red and orange flecking, loamy silt with infrequent occlusions of flints (0.02 m.), charcoal, manganese flecking and iron staining			
13053	**Cut**	**Hollow**	**13054**
Irregular pit aligned SW-NE with shallow, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 1.09 m. Width: 0.63 m. Depth: 0.14 m.			
13054	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13053**
Fill of pit 13053.			
13055	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13056**
Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.68 m. Width: 0.58 m. Depth: 0.07 m.			
13056	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**13055**
Mid dark black brown silty clay loam with common charcoal flecks (30%, <2–6 mm), sparse manganese flecks (3–7%, <2–6 mm)			
13057	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13058, 13059, 13060, 13061**
Linear ditch aligned E-W with steep, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 1.53 m. Depth: 0.92 m.			
13058	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13057**

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
Grey blue silty clay with small stones less than 50 mm			
13059	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13057**
Orange brown with grey mottling silty clay with small to large stones less than 130 mm			
13060	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13057**
Dark orange brown clay loam with small to large stones less than 120 mm			
13061	**Fill**	**Primary fill**	**13057**
Orange mottled with grey silty clay with small stones less than 40 mm			
13062	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13063**
Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.86 m. Depth: 0.32 m.			
13063	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13062**
Mid bluish grey mottled light brown and mid orange very soft, slightly gravelly, silty clay with gravel that is sparse, sub-angular to rounded, fine to coarse chert/flint ≤60 mm			
13064	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13065**
Ditch. Not excavated. Width: 0.88 m.			
13065	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13064**
Fill of ditch 13064. Not excavated.			
13066	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13067, 13068, 13069**
Linear ditch aligned WSW-ENE with steep, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Depth: 0.84 m.			
13067	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13066**
Light blue grey clay with manganese flecks			
13068	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13066**
Blue grey with dark orange mottled silty clay with iron staining and manganese. Very rare charcoal flecks (5–20 mm)			
13069	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13066**
Dark brown silty clay loam with sparse charcoal and manganese (3–7%, <210 mm)			
13070	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13071**
Linear ditch aligned at intervention SW-NE but linear curves to W with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.56 m. Width: >0.66 m. Depth: 0.28 m.			
13071	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13070**
Mid orange brown silty clay			
13072	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13073, 13074, 13075, 13076, 13077**
Ditch aligned E-W: Length: >1.84 m. Width: >1.05 m. Depth: 0.48 m.			
13073	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13072**
Dark grey brown silty clay loam			
13074	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13072**
Light blueish grey silty clay			
13075	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13072**
Mid reddish orange mottled with mid blueish grey silty clay with sparse iron staining			
13076	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13072**
Mid blueish grey, sparsely mottled with mid reddish orange silty clay, with sparse charcoal flecks throughout, moderate iron staining			
13077	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13072**
Mid greyish brown highly silty clay			
13078	**Group**	**Ditch**	**n/a**
Shallow ditch located towards SW corner of Area A. Runs roughly NNE-SSW out of the edge of site then turns roughly NW-SE where it is cut by ditches 13079 and 13080, which are respectively Iron Age/Romano-British and post-medieval. This ditch appears to get narrower and shallower as it goes uphill towards the SE. This ditch appears to form part of an enclosure/agricultural landscape and given the nature of its fills may also have been for drainage. Group components: 13004, 13062, 13070			
13079	**Group**	**Ditch**	**n/a**

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
Roughly U-Shaped enclosure ditch within Area A. Cuts ditch 13078. Gets narrower and shallower as it heads north across site. Group components: 13017, 13033, 13057, 13066, 13072			
13080	**Group**	**Ditch**	**n/a**
Shallow ditch located towards western edge of Area A. Runs roughly NE-SW. Gets wider towards NE although this area of site was heavily disturbed. Probably a field boundary. Group components: 13009, 13064			
13081	**Group**	**Pit**	**n/a**
Irregular shallow hollow aligned SW-NE, 2.8 m long by 1.7 m wide. Contained a single fill with occasional charcoal. Group components: 13051 and 13053			
13100	**Layer**	**Topsoil**	**n/a**
Mid dark brown silty clay loam with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravel (3–7%, <10–50 mm), sparse manganese and very rare charcoal flecks			
13101	**Layer**	**Subsoil**	**n/a**
Mid dark grey brown with yellow mottled silty clay with common sub-rounded and sub-angular flint, gravel (30%, <10–50 mm), iron panning and manganese flecks			
13102	**Layer**	**Natural**	**n/a**
Bright yellow with blue hue, with grey yellow gravelly patches, silty clay loam with moderate/common sub-rounded and sub-angular flint, gravel (15–30%, <10–50 mm)			
13103	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13104, 13105**
Incomplete pit aligned N-S with moderate, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Width: 0.68 m. Depth: 0.13 m.			
13104	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**13103**
Mid light grey brown silty clay with sparse sub-rounded flint gravel-pebbles (3–7%, <10–30 mm),			
13105	**Fill**	**Cremation related deposit**	**13103**
Mid dark grey silt with none visible from surface			
13106	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13107**
Linear ditch aligned SE-NW with irregular, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 1.20 m. Depth: 0.48 m.			
13107	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13106**
Reddish greyish light brown silty loamy clay with charcoal, manganese, flints (0.02 m.)			
13108	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13109**
Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >5.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.08 m.			
13109	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13108**
Mid blueish grey sandy silt with rare (≤1%) coarse gravel and stone fragments, sub-rounded and sub-angular, unsorted			
13110	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13111**
Linear ditch aligned N-S with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >5.00 m. Width: 0.84 m. Depth: 0.23 m.			
13111	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13110**
Mid greyish brown sandy silt with sparse stone fragments up to 80 mm, subrounded, unsorted. Moderate iron/manganese flecking up to 20 mm. Poorly sorted			
13112	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13113, 13114, 13115**
Curvilinear ditch aligned NE-SW with steep, stepped sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth: 0.55 m.			
13113	**Fill**	**Primary fill**	**13112**
Grey with orange mottling silty clay with flint up to 50 mm			
13114	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13112**
Orange brown silty clay with flints up to 70 mm.			
13115	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13112**
Dark brown slightly orange clay loam with frequent flint up to 140 mm.			
13116	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13117**
Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.44 m. Width: 0.38 m. Depth: 0.13 m.			

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
13117	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**13116**
Black silty clay with abundant charcoal (80–90%)			
13118	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13119**
Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 0.77 m. Width: 0.76 m. Depth: 0.08 m.			
13119	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**13118**
Black brown silty clay loam with very common charcoal (50–60%)			
13120	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13121**
Linear ditch aligned N-S with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >5.00 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.30 m.			
13121	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13120**
Light brownish grey with orange hues sandy clay with sparse flint fragments up to 50 mm, sub-angular and sub-rounded, unsorted. Moderate iron panning and rare lumps of manganese up to 80 mm, unsorted			
13122	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13123, 13124**
Linear ditch aligned N-S with steep, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 1.26 m. Depth: 0.80 m.			
13123	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**13122**
Dark bluish grey mottled mid orange soft, slightly gravelly, silty, sandy clay with gravel that is sparse, angular to rounded, fine to coarse flint ≤60 mm. Sand is fine to coarse			
13124	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**13122**
Mid orange brown mottled mid orange firm, slightly gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay with sand that is fine to coarse. Gravel is sparse, angular to rounded, fine to coarse flint ≤60 mm and very rare sub-rounded to angular, fine to coarse chalk ≤60 mm			
13125	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**13126**
Linear ditch aligned N-S with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >0.98 m. Width: 0.84 m. Depth: 0.40 m.			
13126	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13125**
Yellowish blueish dark grey silty sandy clay with manganese, charcoal			
13127	**Cut**	**Water hole**	**13128**
Water hole. Depth: 1.30 m.			
13128	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13127**
Mid to light grey brown mottled orange brown, slightly sandy, slightly gravelly, silty clay with sand that is fine to coarse. Gravel is rare sub-rounded to rounded fine to medium flint ≤20 mm			
13129	**Cut**	**Pit**	**13130, 13131, 13132**
Circular pit aligned N-S with steep, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: 2.42 m. Width: 2.26 m. Depth: 1.14 m.			
13130	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**13129**
Yellowish blueish grey silty sandy clay with manganese, charcoal, flints (0.02–0.04 m.)			
13131	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13129**
Reddish brownish grey sandy clay with manganese, charcoal, flints (0.02–0.04 m.)			
13132	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**13129**
Reddish blueish grey sandy clay with manganese, charcoal, flints (0.02–0.04 m.)			
13133	**Group**	**Ditch**	**n/a**
Shallow N-S aligned ditch. Dimensions at widest point: ditch is generally around 0.90 m. wide, widest point probably a result of disturbance by land drains. Probably a drainage ditch forming part of a field system. Group components: 13110, 13112			
13134	**Group**	**Ditch**	**n/a**
Shallow E-W aligned ditch. Contained no dating but truncated by probable Iron Age/Romano-British ditch 13133, so must be this date or earlier.			

Appendix 2 Environmental Evidence

Table 5 Assessment of environmental evidence: charcoal and charred plant remains.

Area	Feature type	Feature	Context	Sample code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Charred plant remains	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis potential	Analysis recommendations
A	Pit	13002	13003	233414_4000	9.5	140	60%, I, E	-	80	Mostly *Quercus* sp. Good condition.	-	C, C14	-
A	Pit	13021	13022	233414_4001	40	1000	<5%, C	-	650	Dominated by *Quercus* sp. Good condition.	Coal, fragmented (B)	C, C14	C, C14
A	Pit	13021	13023	233414_4002	40	270	70%, E	-	60	Dominated by *Quercus* sp. with some non-*Quercus* species. Good condition.	Coal, fragmented (A)	C, C14	-
A	Pit	13026	13027	233414_4003	19	500	0.2	-	200	Dominated by *Quercus* sp. Good condition.	-	C, C14	-
A	Pit	13036	13037	233414_4004	19	550	0.2	-	350	Dominated by *Quercus* sp. Good condition.	-	C, C14	C, C14
A	Pit	13036	13039	233414_4005	19	100	70%, E	-	30	A mixture of *Quercus* sp. and non-*Quercus* sp. Moderate condition. Some mineral staining.	Coal, fragmented (A)	C, C14	-

Area	Feature type	Feature	Context	Sample code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Charred plant remains	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis potential	Analysis recommendations
A	Pit	13036	13040	233414_4006	19	110	0.8	-	25	A mixture of *Quercus* sp. and non-*Quercus* sp. Moderate condition.	-	C, C14	-
A	Pit	13055	13056	233414_4007	10	220	0.6	-	130	Dominated by *Quercus* sp. Moderate condition.	Coal, fragmented (B)	C, C14	C, C14
C	Pit	13103	13104	233414_4008	15	45	70%, C, E	C - Indet tubers/rhizomes. Poor condition.	15	Mostly *Quercus* sp. with some non-*Quercus* sp. Moderate condition.	Coal, fragmented (A*), Clinker/cinder, fragmented (C)	C, C14	-
B	Pit	13116	13117	233414_4009	10	850	<5%	-	550	Dominated by *Quercus* sp. Good condition.	-	C, C14	-
B	Pit	13118	13119	233414_4010	9.5	75	0.4	-	40	Dominated by *Quercus* sp. Good to moderate condition.	Coal, fragmented (A), Clinker/cinder, fragmented (C)	C, C14	-
C	Pit	13103	13105	233414_4011	2	13	0.1	C - Indet tubers/rhizomes. Poor condition.	2	*Quercus* sp. and non-*Quercus* sp. Moderate condition. Some mineral staining.	Coal, fragmented (B)	C, C14	-

Scale of abundance: C = <5, B = 5–10, A = 10–30, A* = 30–100, A** = 100–500, A*** = >500; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), E = earthworm eggs, I = insects, C = charcoal, C14 = radiocarbon dating.

Appendix 3 Selection Strategy

233410–4

Botley Bypass, Botley, Hampshire

version 2, July 2022

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management		
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Lorraine Mepham	
Organisation	Wessex Archaeology (WA)	
Stakeholders		**Date Contacted**
Collecting Institution(s)	Hampshire Cultural Trust (HCT; Curatorial Liaison Manager, Ross Turle) Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	April 2020
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Lead: TBC Assurance: Damian De Rosa	N/A
Landowner / Developer	Hampshire County Council; contact through consultants (Atkins Ltd)	N/A
Other (external)	Hampshire County Council (HCC) Senior Archaeologist	
Other (internal)	WA Finds Manager (Rachael Seager Smith) WA Environmental Officer (Sander Aerts) WA Geomatics & BIM Manager (Tori Wilkinson) WA internal finds & environmental specialists (see WSI)	N/A; briefed as part of standard project process
Resources		
Resources required	WA Finds and Environmental specialists; WA archives team	
Context		

This overarching selection strategy document is based on the CIfA Archives Selection Toolkit (2019) and relates to all archaeological project work being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology as defined in the WSIs (geophysical work, evaluation, mitigation). It has been updated from the previous version prepared in January 2022 as part of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the mitigation.

Relevant standards, policies and guidelines consulted include:

General

- *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993)
- *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF, revised edition 2011, section 4)
- *Depositing Archaeological Archives* (Hampshire Cultural Trust, 2019)

Relevant research agendas

- Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas (Hey and Hind 2014)

Finds

- *Standard Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation & research of archaeological materials* (CIFA, 2014)
- *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery, Medieval Pottery Research Group 2016)

Environmental

- *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory, Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011)
- *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015)
- *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains* (English Heritage 2008)

Research objectives of the project

Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Hey and Hind 2014), the research objectives of the excavation were to further investigate the activity in Areas 3 and 4 by:

- determining the extent and character of the undated features in Areas 3 and 4;
- determining the extent and character of the Middle Bronze Age activity in Area 4;
- determining the extent and character of the Iron Age activity in Area 4, and

REVIEW POINTS

Consultation with all Stakeholders regarding project-specific selection decisions will be undertaken at a maximum of two project review points:

1. Data gathering: on site, if any unforeseen discovery necessitates an amendment to the proposed collection strategy, or if adjustments are made to any sampling strategy. No amendments made on site.
2. End of data gathering (assessment stage)
3. Archive compilation

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; WA Geomatics & BIM Manager; HCC Senior Archaeologist; ADS

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

This document is designed to link to the project Data Management Plan (DMP), which can be supplied on request.

To promote long-term future reuse deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open source and accessible in nature following national guidance from ADS 2013, CIfA 2014c and the requirements of the digital repository.

Any sensitive data to be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with GDPR. If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligation.

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Most records will be completed digitally on site (with the exception of registers). All will be selected for deposition.	3
Reports	To include WSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports. Final versions only will be selected for deposition.	2, 3
Specialist reports	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with only minimal editing (reformatting, etc), and will be selected only if the original differs significantly from the incorporated version.	2, 3
Photographic media (site recording)	Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; pre-excavation images may not be selected where duplicated by post-excavation shots; working shots will be very rigorously selected to include only good quality images with potential for reuse and those integral to understanding features, their inter-relationships and location on site; site condition and reinstatement photos will not be selected.	2, 3
Photographic media (objects)	Images of individual or groups of objects, to include those of significance selected for publication and reporting. Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; all others will be selected.	3
Survey data	Site survey data will be used to generate CAD/GIS files for use in post-excavation activities. Shapefiles of both the original tidied survey data, and the final phased drawings will be selected.	2, 3

Geophysical data	RAW data and Interpretation Geo-tiffs	2, 3
Databases and spreadsheets	Context, finds and environmental data in linked databases. Final versions will be selected. Any specialist data submitted separately will also be selected.	2, 3
Administrative records	Includes invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, email correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3

De-Selected Digital Data

De-selected data will be stored on WA secured servers on offsite storage locations. The WA IT department has a backup strategy and policies that involves daily, weekly and monthly and annual backups of data as stated in the DMP. This strategy is non-migratory, and original files will be held at WA under their unique project identifier, as long as they remain useful and usable in their final version format. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by WA unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; HCT; HCC Senior Archaeologist

Selection

A security copy of all paper/drawn records is a requirement of CIfA guidelines. This will be prepared on completion of the project, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. If the security copy is not required for deposition by Stakeholders, it will be retained on backed-up servers belonging to Wessex Archaeology.

Note that some information may be redacted to comply with GDPR legislation (personal data).

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Selected records only will be completed in hard copy on site (registers, some graphics). All will be selected for deposition.	3
Reports	Hard copies of all reports (SSWSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports). All will be selected for deposition, with the exception of earlier versions of reports which have been	2, 3

	clearly superseded.	
Specialist reports & data	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with no significant editing. Supporting data is more likely to be included in the digital archive, but if supplied in hard copy and not incorporated elsewhere, this will be selected.	2, 3
Photographic media	X-radiographic plates: all will be selected.	3
Secondary sources	Hard copies of secondary sources will not be selected.	3
Working notes	Rough working notes, annotated plans, preliminary versions of matrices etc, will not be selected.	3
Administrative records	Invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, hard copy correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any hard copy correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3

De-Selected Documents

De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the WA Archives team with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal WA library copies of reports.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type	Artefacts (bulk and registered finds)	Section 3.	3.1

Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA internal specialists; external specialists; Hampshire Cultural Trust; Hampshire County Council Senior Archaeologist; landowner

Selection

No amendments to the original selection strategy were made on site; the original list has been updated by eliminating those material types not encountered on site and by the incorporation of selection proposals by WA internal finds specialists. Material types and quantities given are for the whole project (all stages of evaluation & mitigation under accession number A2020.22, WA project codes 233410–3).

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points

Animal bone (1 frag)	Negligible quantity (1 tiny burnt fragment extracted from soil sample). No archaeological significance, no further research potential. Do not retain.	2, 3
Burnt (unworked) flint (8969 g)	Reasonable quantity, but intrinsically undatable, and over half retrieved from one undated pit. No further research potential. Already discarded.	N/A
Ceramic building material (154 frags)	Relatively small assemblage, mostly RB but fragmentary and repetitive; small proportion of diagnostic pieces, nothing of intrinsic interest. Limited archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	2, 3
Fired clay (36 frags)	Small quantity, consisting entirely of undiagnostic and undated pieces. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	2, 3
Glass (3 frags)	Negligible quantity, either post-medieval/modern of undated. No archaeological significance, no further research potential. Retain none.	2, 3
Metalwork (11 objects)	Small quantity, largely iron nails and other undiagnostic and undated pieces; nothing of intrinsic interest, vulnerable to continued deterioration. One Roman coin in poor condition. Limited archaeological significance. Retain coin only (NB X-rays act as basic record for metalwork).	2, 3
Marine shell (2 frags)	Negligible quantity, no archaeological significance, no further research potential. Retain none.	2, 3
Pottery (2277 sherds)	Assemblage of significant size, mainly LIA/Romano-British; useful addition to regional ceramic dataset with further research potential beyond immediate remit of current project. Retain all.	2, 3
Worked Flint (2 pieces)	Negligible quantity, neither piece retouched. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	2, 3

De-Selected Material

Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or disposed of. All will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
05/07/22	1	Update following assessment	WA internal finds specialists

3 – Materials

Material type	Palaeoenvironmental material	Section 3.	3.2

Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Environmental Officer; WA internal specialists; HCT; HCC Senior Archaeologist

Selection

All contexts suitable for environmental sampling have been considered for sampling. All environmental sampling has been undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015a) and as stated in the relevant WSIs.

Env Material Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Unprocessed samples	Unprocessed samples have not been retained	N/A
Unsorted residues	Residues from samples not proposed for further analysis have already been discarded.	N/A
Assessed flots with no extracted materials	Assessed flots with no extracted materials are considered to be devoid of any significant environmental evidence and will be de-selected.	2, 3
Assessed or analysed flots with extracted materials	All analysed samples will be selected; assessed flots with extracted materials with no further research potential (to be established on a sample by sample case) may be de-selected.	2, 3
Charred & waterlogged plant remains	All extracted plant remains will be selected	3
Mollusca	All extracted mollusca will be selected	3
All other analysed material (eg insects, pollen)	All material will be selected	3

De-Selected Material

De-selected material from samples will be disposed of after processing and post-excavation recording. All processed material will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

05/07/22	1	Update following assessment	WA internal environmental specialists

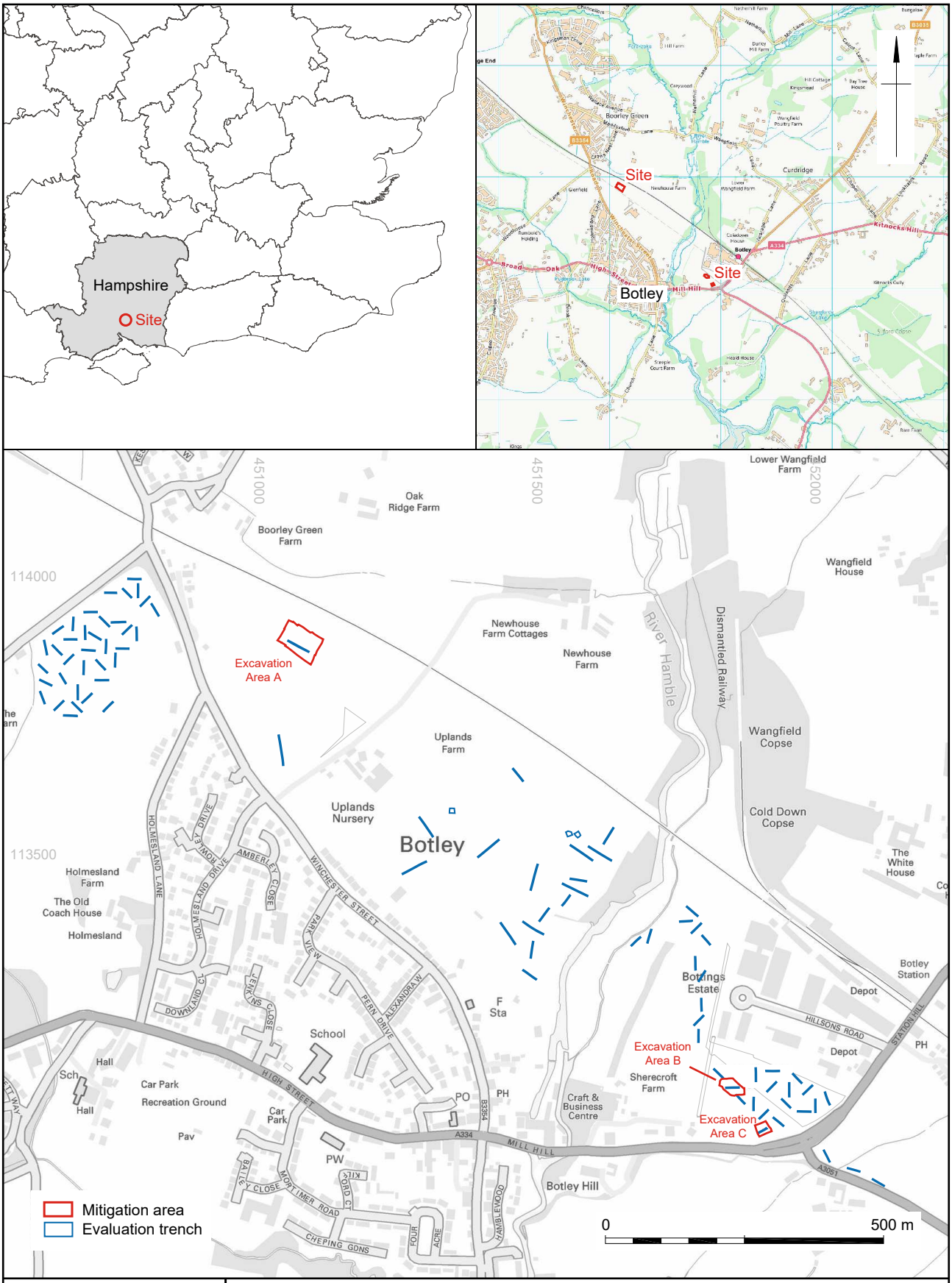
Appendix 4 OASIS record

Summary for wessexar1-507380

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-507380
Project Name	Botley Bypass, Botley, Hampshire.
Sitename	Botley Bypass Area A, Botley Bypass Area B, Botley Bypass Area C
Activity type	Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	233414
Planning Id	CS/17/81226, 17/02023/HCS
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	07-Feb-2022 - 11-Mar-2022
Location	Botley Bypass Area A NGR : SU 51097 13905 LL : 50.9223479592271, -1.27440869609543 12 Fig : 451097,113905 Botley Bypass Area B NGR : SU 51871 13106 LL : 50.9150947394121, -1.26351125550534 12 Fig : 451871,113106 Botley Bypass Area C NGR : SU 51926 13028 LL : 50.9143884573539, -1.26274003259146 12 Fig : 451926,113028
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Hampshire District : Eastleigh Parish : Botley District : Winchester Parish : Curdridge
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Atkins Ltd, on behalf of Hampshire County Council, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of three areas totalling 0.615 hectares, located along the line of a bypass to the north and east of Botley, Hampshire. The mitigation follows an archaeological evaluation that revealed three areas of further interest. Excavation area A is centred on NGR 451097, 113905; B on NGR 451871, 113106; and C on NGR 451926, 113028. The excavation was undertaken between 07/02/2022 and 11/03/2022.

Project Results	Archaeological features were recorded in all three areas. In area A, a series of 1st century AD features were revealed including two ditched enclosures, a hollow and three pits. A post-medieval ditch crossed the site and a further five pits and seven postholes were of uncertain date. In area B, two waterholes were dated to the 1st century AD, along with a post-medieval ditch. Two parallel ditches and two pits were of uncertain date. In area C, a poorly defined feature containing a Middle Bronze Age Globular urn was excavated with two post-medieval ditches. The majority of the pottery assemblage was of 1st century AD date and of a type transitional between the Late Iron Age and early Romano-British period. The environmental samples were dominated by charcoal recovered from the pits and it is possible that some of these were used for charcoal production though further analysis is required. No plant remains indicative of nearby settlement were identified. The results of the excavation have revealed an unusual form of Middle Bronze Age depositional practice and 1st century AD enclosures associated with stock management.
Keywords	Ditched Enclosure - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditched Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - MIDDLE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Waterhole - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Waterhole - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pot - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - MIDDLE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	
HER	Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Andrew, Valdez-Tullett
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - A2020.22

Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Hampshire County Council Arts & Museums Service ;



Coordinate system: OSGB36 National Grid

Utility routes have been digitised from plans obtained from the asset owners and geophysical survey and data provided by the client.

Date:	11/07/2022	Revision number:	0
Scale:	1:10,000 at A4	Created by:	EW/ND
Path:	X:\Projects\233414\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2022_06_10		

Site location plan

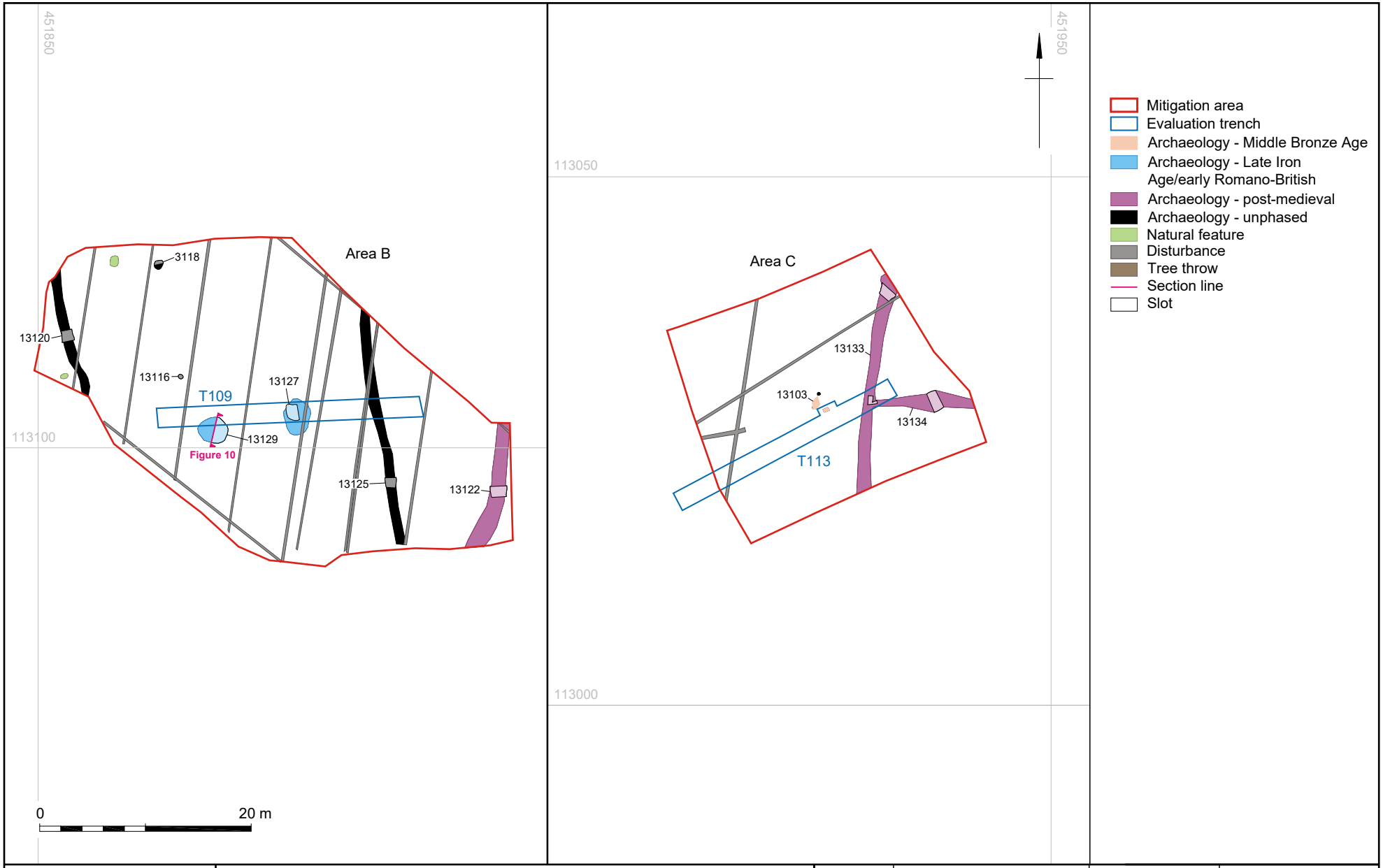
Figure 1

Coordinate system: OSGB36 National Grid

Date:	11/07/2022	Revision number:	0
Scale:	1:500 at A4	Created by:	ND
Path:	X:\Projects\233414\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2022_06_10		

Detail plan of Area A

Figure 2



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Scale:	1:500 at A4	Created by:	ND
Path:	X:\Projects\233414\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2022_06_10		

Coordinate system: OSGB36 National Grid

Detail plan of Areas B and C

Figure 3

Figure 4: Pit 13103 with Middle Bronze Age Globular Urn (ON 100) under excavation, shot from the south. Scale 0.2 m

Figure 5: North-west facing section of ditch 13062 (ditch group 13078). Scale 0.5 m

Date:	10/06/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	X:\Projects\233414\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2022_06_10		

Figure 6: North-west facing section of ditch 13057 (ditch group 13079). Scale 1 m

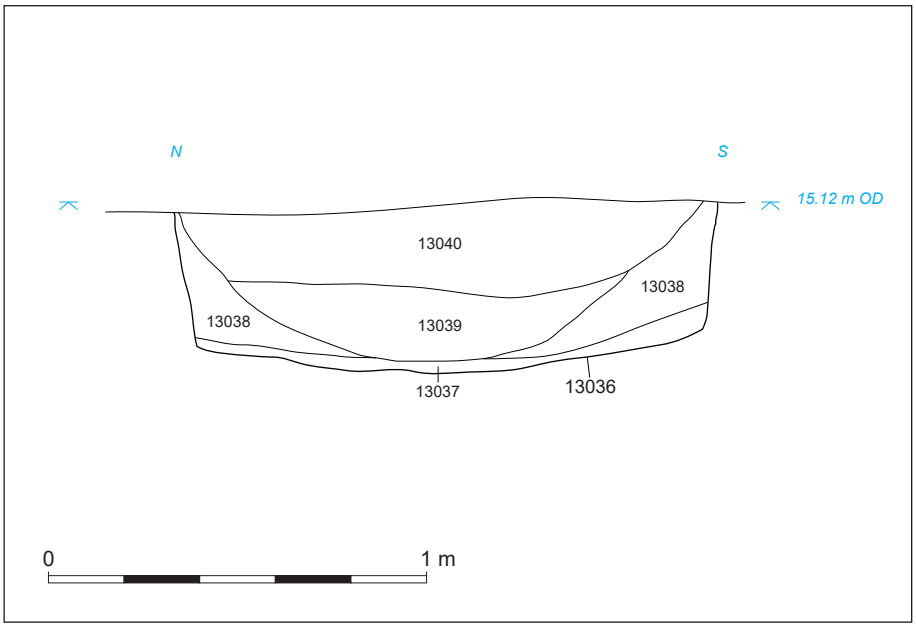

Figure 7: West facing section of pit 13036

Date:	10/06/2022	Revision Number:	0
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Figure 8: South-east facing section of hollow 13081. Scale 1 m

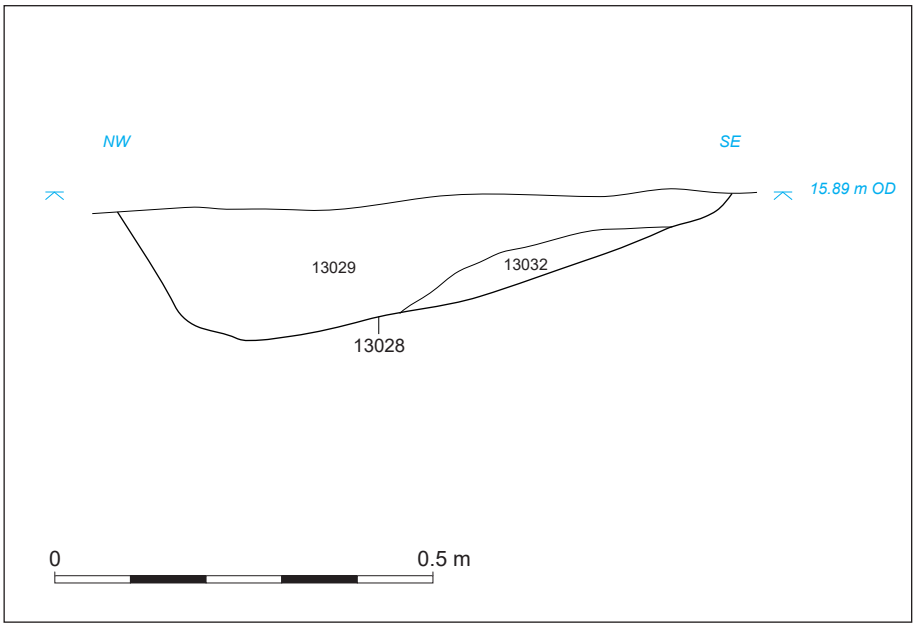

Figure 9: South-west facing section of pit 13028

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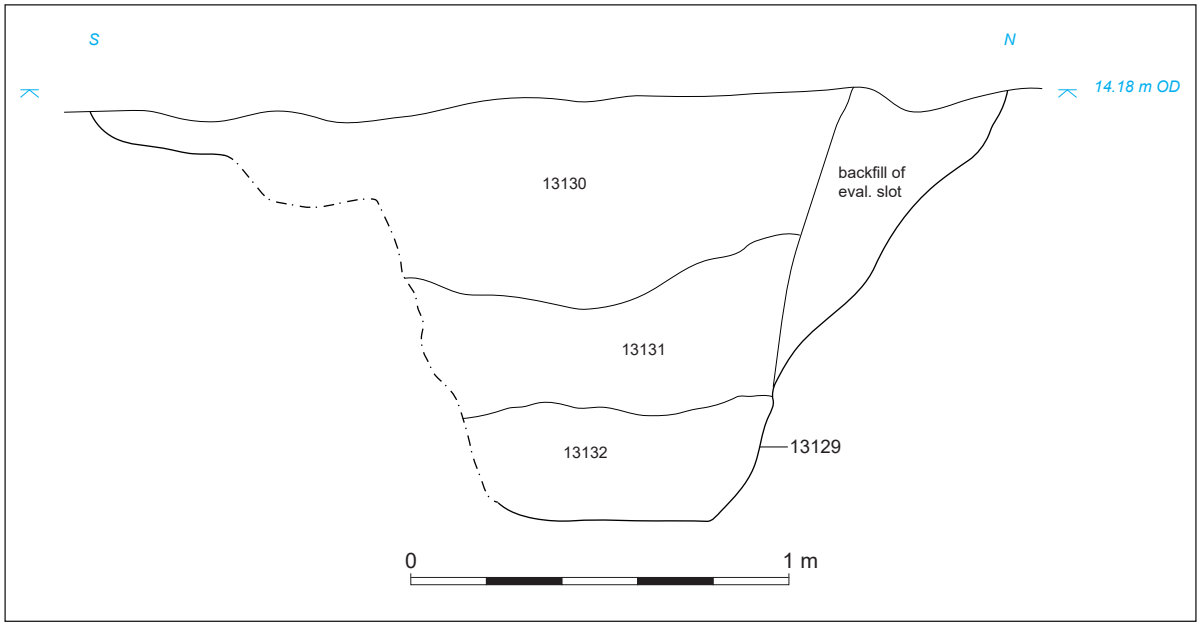

Figure 10: East facing section of waterhole 13129

Figure 11: South-west facing section of pit 13021. Scale 1 m

Date:	10/06/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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Figure 12: South-west facing section of pit 13026. Scale 0.5 m

Figure 13: South-east facing section of pit 13055. Scale 0.5 m

Date:	10/06/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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Figure 14: West facing section of pit 13116. Scale 0.2 m

Figure 15: North-west facing section of pit 13118. Scale 0.5 m

Date:	10/06/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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