Wessex Archaeology

Land at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 71580.02

May 2009

Land at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
CgMs Consulting
CgMs Consulting
Morley House
26 Holborn Viaduct
London
EC1A 2AT

by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

WA reference: 71580.02

Date: May 2009

Land at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

CONTENTS

List of Figures

Land at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 463927 152732. The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten trenches within the proposed area for redevelopment. The fieldwork was undertaken between 20th and 27th April 2009.

It was proposed to evaluate a 4% sample of the *c.*1.2 hectares site in order to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological finds and features. The Site was considered, following a Desk-based Assessment, to have a moderate to high potential for Iron Age and Romano-British activity, with low potential for all other periods.

Nine trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m, were excavated as part of this evaluation. A further trench (**Trench 10**) had to be shortened in length to 10m x 1.8m due to public footpaths and ecological constraints.

No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. A total of three undated tree throws were found in three of the trenches. A further five trenches contained eight modern features including two modern dog burials. All of these features are in keeping with the modern usage of the Site as allotments and more recently as wasteground. No residual archaeological artefacts were retrieved from the topsoil or subsoil.

Land at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology wishes to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Basingstoke and Dean Borough Council, and particular thanks are due to Richard Meager. Thanks are also due to David Hopkins and Hannah Fluck, (Planning Archaeologists, Hampshire County Council).

The evaluation was undertaken by Jonathan Smith (Project Supervisor), assisted by Vasilis Tsamis and Piotr Broznya. This report was written by Jonathan Smith. Finds were assessed by Sue Nelson and the graphics prepared by Liz James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.

Land at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land proposed for development on former allotments at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire (hereafter "the Site"), centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) 463927 152732 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development extends across land which has not been previously developed, and it was therefore considered that any proposed development could impact upon underlying archaeological features and deposits. This work follows the completion of an archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Site (CgMs 2008), which identified the archaeological potential for the later Prehistoric and Roman periods within the Site.

1.1.3 CgMs Consulting recommended to the Client that an archaeological evaluation of the Site should be undertaken in line with government policy, as set out in PPG16, Basingstoke & Dean Borough Council's archaeological policies and Hampshire County Council's archaeological policies.

1.1.4 An archaeological specification (CgMs 2009) detailing the method by which an archaeological evaluation would be undertaken, was submitted to and approved by the Hampshire County Council Archaeological Officer (acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) prior to the commencement of any work.

1.2 Site location, description and topography

1.2.1 The Site covers an approximate area of 1.2 hectares, and lies immediately to the north of Basingstoke railway station on land comprised of an overgrown area of former allotments (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site is generally flat at *c.*100-105m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), with a downwards drop towards the southeastern corner. The drop which began steeply before leveling off towards the edge of south eastern corner was filled with a layer of colluvium visible in **Trenches 9** and **4**.

1.3 Geological Background

1.3.1 The British Geological Survey Sheet 284 (Basingstoke 1980) shows the underlying geology of the Site to comprise Upper Chalk. The map is annotated with the words 'Loamy Soil' to the north of South View.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) detailing the archaeological and historical background within a one kilometer radius (the study area) of the Site was prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2008) as part of the current development proposal. A summary of the DBA is presented below:

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Palaeolithic to Bronze Age

2.2.1 A single Lower Paleolithic hand axe and various find spots of flint tools and flakes dating to the Neolithic period were identified within the study area. A crouched inhumation burial with associated flint tools, dated to the Early-Late Bronze Age was recorded in a railway cutting east of the Reading Road Bridge c.520m east of the study area.

Iron Age

2.2.2 Excavations by the Basingstoke Willis Museum Archaeology Group at the Oakridge II Estate in 1967, c.800m northeast of the study area, revealed ditches, rubbish and storage pits dated to the Iron Age. Three burials, one cremation and two inhumations, were also identified at Oakridge. Observations in 1986 near the junction of Burgess Road and Vyne Road, c.400m northwest of the study area, revealed two pits c.0.45m deep cut into chalk, covered by 0.6m of earth and rubble, containing pottery vessels, faunal remains, flints and charcoal, interpreted as a cremation burial. Other Iron Age finds within the study area included two gold staters (one of Commius, another of Tasciovanus). A banjo enclosure dated to the Iron Age has been identified in the Oakridge area, c.720m northeast of the study area.

Roman

2.2.3 Several of the Iron Age sites mentioned above were reoccupied or continued in use during the Romano-British period. The site of an enclosure and bathhouse were identified at Oakridge in the mid 1960s, together with pottery and coins. The site of a Romano-British villa was identified c.1.08km to the south-west of the study area.

2.2.4 The skull and leg bones of a woman representing a truncated burial were identified within a railway cutting to the east of Reading Bridge Road along with several urns of Roman date.

2.2.5 Numerous individual findspots include a third century radiate coin and a blackware flagon from the garden at 5 Victoria Park Road, c.1km south of the study area. Four fragments of coarseware were identified at Church Road, c.680m southwest of the study site, and two potsherds were identified at Churchill Way West c.1km to the southwest of the study site. A Roman flanged pie dish dated to the Fourth Century AD together with other fragments including oyster shell, have been identified at Sherborne Road, c.840m northwest of the study area.

Saxon and Medieval

2.2.6 The settlement of Embasinga Stoc (meaning 'dependant settlement of Basing') is noted in 990 AD, and was thought to be concentrated c.640m south-west of the study site within the town centre. A church is noted at Basingstoke in 1061, probably subservient to the principal Minster church at Old Basing.

2.2.7 The remains of the Holy Ghost Chapel lies c.400m to the west of the Site. The remains of the chapel are thought to be thirteenth century in date, with additions in the early sixteenth century. The site of the Hospital of St John the Baptist, founded in 1230-1240, lay close to the chapel. By 1401 it was in decline, and was not suppressed at the Dissolution, suggesting it had failed prior to the 1530s. Thirteenth century building debris was identified at the junction of New Road and Victoria Street and medieval pottery has also been identified at Church Road south-west of the study area.

2.2.8 The Site during this period was most probably open agricultural land, which continued into the post-medieval period.

Post-medieval/Modern

2.2.9 Historical map regression, beginning with a 1788 Map of Basingstoke through to the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1896, shows the Site lying in open land to the northeast of the town centre.

2.2.10 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey of shows that the Site had been laid out by this time with allotment gardens, which are still indicated on the Ordnance survey of 1992. Sometime after 1992, as shown on the most recent Ordnance Survey, the allotments had gone out of use and the Site had reverted to overgrown open land.

3 AIMS

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Additionally, the evaluation aimed to gather sufficient evidence to establish the extent and scope of any investigations that may be required to mitigate the proposed development.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.1.2 The work was undertaken during 20th and 27th April 2009.

4.1.3 The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten trenches in predetermined locations (**Figure 1**). The location and alignment of these trenches were then adjusted in accordance with the requirements of Ecological consultant Gary Cole of EPR Ltd. Further adjustments were made to avoid any previously unknown services detected by a CAT scanner, which was carried out immediately prior to excavation.

4.1.4 All but one of the trenches were 30m x 1.8m in size. Due to the presence of active footpaths, as well as ecological constraints, **Trench 10** had to be shortened in length to 10m x 1.8m.

4.1.5 The trial trenches were machine excavated using a tracked 360° excavator employing a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision to the first archaeological horizon or geological deposits, whichever were encountered first.

4.1.6 Archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A comprehensive photographic record was maintained to show all aspects of the work in digital format with significant deposits recorded using black and white images.

4.1.7 All trenches were surveyed using a Leica GX1230 GPS and related to the Ordnance Survey national grid and Datum.

4.1.8 Following the completion of the work and with approval from the Hampshire County Council Archaeological Officer, the trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, the surface firmly compacted, leveled and reinstated.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section provides a descriptive summary of information derived from the evaluation test pits and contained in the archive of written, drawn and photographic records. The archive is held by Wessex Archaeology under project code **71580**.

5.1.2 The results of the evaluation trial trenches are summarised below. Tabulated trench summaries, giving brief soil descriptions, dimensions and finds information are provided in **Appendix 1**. A plan showing the location of the trenches is provided on **Figure 1**.

5.2 Soil profile

5.2.1 Across the Site the topsoil was a dark greyish brown silty clay with common root disturbance and occasional chalk and flint inclusions and the subsoil was a thin layer of reddish brown silty clay with sparse flint and chalk inclusions. In each of the trenches, the upper layers of loose weathered Upper Chalk were removed by machine under constant archaeological supervision. This was to ensure a clear view of any potential features cutting the underlying geology.

5.3 Evaluation trenches

5.3.1 **Trench 1** measured 30m x 1.8m on an east-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The topsoil **(1001)** reached a maximum depth of 0.35m and the subsoil **(1002)** extended to a depth of 0.38m. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

5.3.2 **Trench 2** measured 30m x 1.8m on a north-east south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m. The topsoil **(2001)** reached a depth of 0.35m and the subsoil **(2002)** extended to a depth of 0.42m. A modern dog burial was noticed within an area of modern disturbance at the south-western end of the trench within a rectangular pit with sharp and clear edges. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

5.3.3 **Trench 3** measured 30m x 1.8m on an east-north-east west-south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m. The topsoil **(3001)** reached a depth of 0.36m and the subsoil **(3002)** extended to a depth of 0.48m **(Figure 2: section)**. One possible feature was recorded. An undated, possible shallow shrub bole **[3004]** was located within the centre of the trench. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

5.3.4 **Trench 4** measured 30m x 1.8m on an east-north-east west-south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.83m. The topsoil **(4001)** reached a depth of 0.35m and the subsoil **(4002)** extended to a depth of 0.48m. A layer of colluvium lay beneath the subsoil and covered a single undated possible posthole feature **[4005]**, although this may be geological. Excavation of the posthole/geological feature was abandoned at a depth of 1.4m due to health and safety restrictions. The colluvium was encountered from a depth of 0.48m to 0.83m **(Figure 2: section)**. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

5.3.5 **Trench 5** measured 30m x 1.8m on an east-north-east west-south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.74m. The topsoil **(5001)** reached a depth of 0.34m and the subsoil **(5002)** extended to a depth of 0.62m. A single undated tree throw **[5004]** was recorded within the centre of the trench, and a modern dog burial was present within the subsoil. No artefacts were recovered.

5.3.6 **Trench 6** measured 30m x 1.8m on an east-north-east west-south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The topsoil **(6001)** reached a depth of 0.35m and no subsoil was observed **(Figure 2:**

section). Three potential archaeological features were identified cutting the natural Upper Chalk. Two pits, **[6003]** and **[6007]**, and a ditch **[6005],** were all thought to be modern. All three features contained modern finds such as willow pattern ceramic, glass, plastic and flowerpot, all of which are in keeping with the modern allotments.

5.3.7 **Trench 7** measured 30m x 1.8m on an east-north-east west-south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m. The topsoil **(7001)** reached a depth of 0.29m and no subsoil was observed. Two potential archaeological features were identified cutting the natural Upper Chalk. A pit **[7003]** and a ditch **[7005]** were thought to be modern, and contained modern pottery and glass.

5.3.8 **Trench 8** measured 30m x 1.8m on a north-west south-east alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The topsoil **(8001)** reached a depth of 0.36m and no subsoil was observed. Two potential archaeological features were noted. Ditches **[8003]** and **[8005]** were both thought to be modern in date, and contained modern finds such as clinker and flower pot.

5.3.9 **Trench 9** measured 30m x 1.8m on an east-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.82m. The topsoil **(9001)** reached a depth of 0.26m and the subsoil **(9002)** extended to a depth of 0.57m. A colluvium layer was encountered from a depth of 0.57m to 0.79m overlying the natural Upper Chalk. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

5.3.10 **Trench 10** measured 10m x 1.8m on a west-north-west east-south-east alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.33m. The topsoil **(10001)** reached a depth of 0.29m and the subsoil **(10002)** extended to a depth of 0.33m. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

6 FINDS

6.1.1 No artefacts of archaeological value were recovered. The modern finds retrieved to confirm a modern date for features were all discarded.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluation.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The evaluation trenches have demonstrated that there is no potential for archaeology on the Site. No securely dated archaeological features or artefacts were encountered and no residual finds were encountered in the topsoil, subsoil or colluvium. The only anthropogenic finds retrieved were of modern date.

8.1.2 The presence of undated tree throws in trenches three, four and nine would however suggest that archaeological remains could still potentially survive outside of the extent of the trenches.

8.1.3 The absence of subsoil along with the presence of modern ditches and pits in **Trenches 6**, **7** and **8** suggest that that this may have been partially landscaped during the Site's usage as allotments. This would be in keeping with the nature of the modern features which contained a mix of modern debris associated with allotments including a wooden fencepost, glass, plastic and ceramic flowerpots.

8.1.4 The two modern dog burials in **Trenches 2** and **5** are also unremarkable given the Site's current usage as an overgrown area of waste ground. Their locations may represent pet burials associated with the allotments.

8.1.5 The sharp dip across the south eastern area of site is of interest due to the presence of colluvium. Unconfirmed reports from a local inhabitant that prior to the excavation of the railway cutting in the 19th century to the south that a small stream crossed the Site could not be supported by the trench sections. It is highly possible though that this may have been a particularly boggy area and this may explain the lack of archaeological activity.

8.1.6 The small solution hole in **Trench 4** is interesting in that it was sealed by the colluvium, but given the sterility of its fills there can be little doubt about its interpretation as a geological feature.

9 RECOMMENDATION

9.1.1 It is recommended, based on the results of the evaluation, that no further archaeological work is required at the Site.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 Preparation and Deposition

10.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990).* On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with the County Museum Service or similar repository to be agreed with the Local Authority's Archaeological Advisor

10.2 Archive

10.2.1 The Evaluation project archive, consists of:

- One A4 file containing the paper records and drawings
- Digital data (site photographs, survey data, word and pdf files)

10.2.2 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the site code **71580**.

10.3 Copyright

10.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. 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 shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

10.4 Security Copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

11 REFERENCES

CgMs Consulting, 2008. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Land at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Ref: RM/KB/10435

CgMs Consulting, 2009. Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation.Land at South View, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Ref: RM/KB/10435

British Geological Survey, 1980, *Geological Survey of Great Britain* (*England and Wales*) *Sheet* 284, Basingstoke.

APPENDIX 1 - Table of Trench Descriptions

TRENCH 1	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 0.4m	Ground level 101.107m aOD
Context	Description	Depth
1001	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0.00-0.35m
1002	Subsoil – Very thin layer of reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.35-0.38m
1003	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions	> 0.38m

TRENCH 2	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 0.48m	Ground level 101.95m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2001	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0-0.0.35m
2002	Subsoil – Very thin layer of reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.33-0.42m
2003	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions	> 0.42m

TRENCH 3	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 0.70m	Ground level 100.677m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
3001	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0-0.36m
3002	Subsoil –layer of reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.36-0.48m
3003	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions	> 0.48m
3004	Cut of bush throw	0.48-0.0.54m
3005	Fill of bush throw **[3004]** medium greyish brown silty clay with 3-4cm chalk inclusions.	

TRENCH 4	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 1m	Ground level 100.701m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
4001	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0m-0.35m
4002	Subsoil –layer of reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions. Diffuse boundary with colluvium.	0.35m-0.48m
4003	Colluvium – Medium brown silty clay with moderate chalk and clay inclusions.	0.48-0.83m
4004	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions	> 0.83m

4005	Cut of solution hollow – Circular vertically sided feature not bottomed due to health and safety issues.	0.83- >1.40m
4006	Fill of solution hollow **[4005]**. Reddish brown silty clay. 1% chalk inclusions4-5mm 3% sub angular and rounded flint inclusions 20- 200mm poorly sorted. Completely sterile. No anthropogenic evidence.	

TRENCH 5	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 0.74m	Ground level 99.941m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
5001	Topsoil – Dark brown, silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Moderate sub rounded flint inclusions. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0-0.34m
5002	Subsoil –layer of reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions. Moderate flint inclusions <0.10m. Some bioturbation.	0.34-0.62m
5003	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions.	> 0.62m
5004	Cut of tree throw	0.62m – 0.90m
5005	Fill of tree throw **[5004]**	0.95-1.43m

TRENCH 6	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 0.5m	Ground level 100.465m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
6001	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0-0.35m
6002	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions.	> 0.35m
6003	Cut of modern pit.	
6004	Fill of modern pit **[6004]** lots of modern material.	
6005	Cut of modern ditch.	
6006	Fill of modern ditch **[6005]** lots of modern material.	
6007	Cut of modern pit.	
6008	Fill of modern pit **[6007]** lots of modern material.	

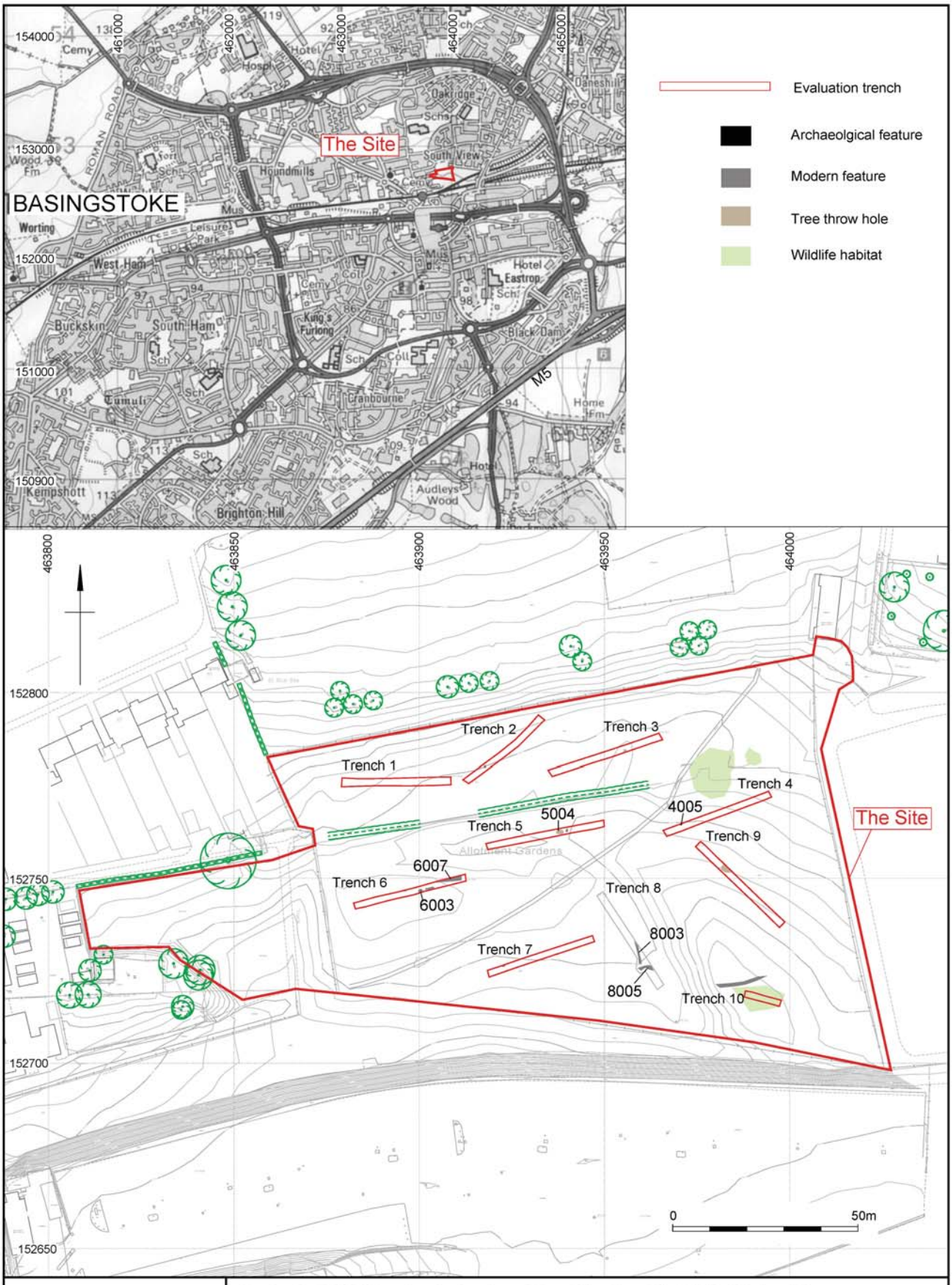
TRENCH 7	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 0.4m	Ground level 99.928m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
7001	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0-0.13m
7002	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions.	0.13-0.56m
7003	Cut of modern pit.	0.41m
7004	Fill of modern pit **[7003]** lots of modern material.	0.29 -0.95m

7005	Cut of modern gully.	0.50m
7006	Fill of modern gully **[6005]** lots of modern material.	0.41m – 0.50m

TRENCH 8	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 0.45m	Ground level 100.228m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
8001	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0-0.36m
8002	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions.	> 0.36m
8003	Cut of modern ditch.	
8004	Fill of modern ditch **[8003]** lots of modern material.	
8005	Cut of modern ditch.	
8006	Fill of modern ditch **[8005]** lots of modern material.	

TRENCH 9	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 0.82m	Ground level 99.648m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
9001	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0m-0.26m
9002	Subsoil –layer of reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions. Diffuse boundary with colluvium.	0.26m - 0.57m
9003	Colluvium – Medium brown silty clay with moderate chalk and clay inclusions.	0.57m - 0.79m
9004	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions.	0.79m - 0.82m

TRENCH 10	Dimensions: 10m x 1.8m x 0.4m	Ground level 98.219m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
10001	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam – typical topsoil. Loose compaction. Contained modern scraps of glass plastic etc.	0-0.29m
10002	Subsoil –layer of reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions. Diffuse boundary with colluvium.	0.29m-0.33m
10003	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions.	> - 0.33m



Date:	07/05/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50 000 & 1:1500 @ A4	Illustrator:	LJC/SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71580\Drawing Office\Report Figs\EvaluationI\09_05_06\71580sitebase.dwg		

Wessex Archaeology

Site and proposed trench location

Figure 1

Trench 3

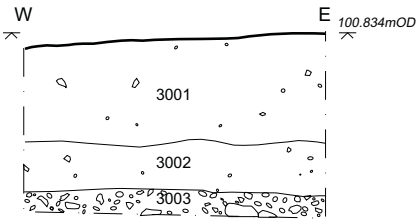


Plate 1: Trench 3 viewed from the east

Trench 4

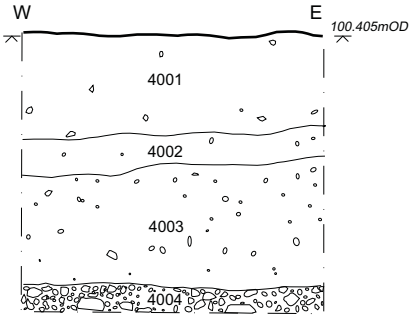


Plate 2: Trench 4 viewed from the east

Trench 6

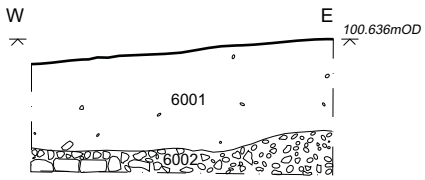


Plate 3: Trench 6 viewed from the west

Date:	07/05/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Sections 1:25 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71580\Drawing Office\Report Figs\EvaluationI\09_05_06\71580sitebase.dwg		

Wessex Archaeology

Representative sections and overview photographs of Trenches 3, 4 and 6

Figure 2

WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.
Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk
London Office: Unit 113, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY.
Tel: 020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk