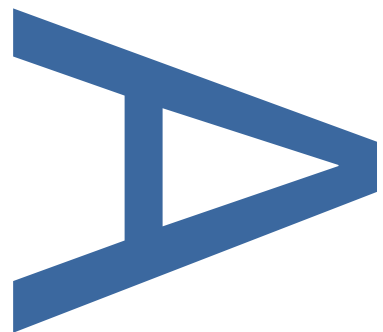
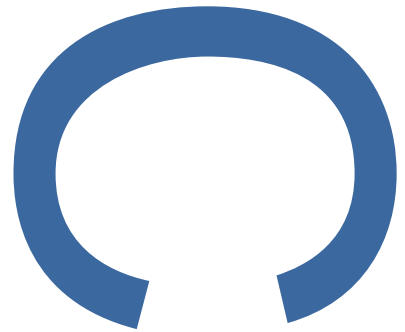


**LAND EAST OF EVERTON ROAD,
HORDLE,
HAMPSHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**



PCA REPORT NO: R14984

JUNE 2022

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**LAND EAST OF EVERTON ROAD, HORDLE, HAMPSHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

Issue 1: Issued for Approval

Local Planning Authority: New Forest District Council

Planning Reference: 21/11731

Central NGR: SZ 27087 95566

Site Code: HERH21

Commissioned by: Terence O'Rourke Ltd on Behalf of Bargate Homes

Written by: Gareth Howland, PCA Winchester

Project Manager: Charlotte Matthews, PCA Winchester

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Winchester)
5 Red Deer Court
Elm Road
Winchester
Hampshire SO22 5LX

Tel: 01962 857 335
E-mail: cmatthews@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Terence O'Rourke Ltd on behalf of Bargate Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land East of Everton Road, Hordle, Hampshire. The evaluation forms part of a staged process of determining the archaeological implications of a proposed housing development, comprising of 110 dwellings and green space on the site, following the advice of the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.1.2 This document provides the results of the archaeological evaluation, which comprised the excavation of 23 trial trenches, each 30m x 2m, across the site. The evaluation was carried out from 11th April to 6th May 2022 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that had been approved by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation uncovered only undated former boundary or drainage ditches. These features are of limited archaeological value. The evaluation demonstrated that the Site has very low potential for archaeological deposits or features.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Terence O'Rourke Ltd on behalf of Bargate Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land East of Everton Road, Hordle, Hampshire (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the Site' (centred at NGR SZ 27087 95566). The Site is the subject of planning application for a proposed housing development, comprising of 110 dwellings and green space.

2.1.2 The Site is allocated as Strategic Site 9 (SS9) in the adopted *New Forest Local Plan 2016-2036 Part 1: Planning Strategy* (July 2020) under policy SS 9 Land East of Everton Road, Hordle for development of at least 100 homes and natural recreational green spaces.

2.1.3 The archaeological evaluation forms part of a staged approach to understanding the archaeological implications of the development. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) and followed the advice of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The evaluation was intended to inform subsequent decisions concerning the future treatment of any archaeological remains found to survive within the Site.

2.1.4 This document provides the results of the archaeological evaluation, which comprised the excavation of 23 trial trenches, each 30m x 2m. This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2020a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The Site (NGR SZ 27087 95566) is located to the east of Everton Road and south of Silver Street, Hordle, Hampshire, in the New Forest National Park. The Site comprises a series of interconnected fields of pasture and paddocks with a total size of 6.67Ha. The proposed development area abuts the rear gardens of residential properties along the northern part of Everton Road and at Cottagers Lane to the south-east (**Figures 1 and 2**). The New Forest National Park extends to the north from Silver Street and the eastern part of the Site lies within the South West Hampshire/South East Dorset Green Belt.

2.2.2 The topography of the Site consists of a large plateau which slightly slopes down towards the south.

2.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Headon and Osborne Beds – Clay, Silt, and Sand. Superficial geological deposits are also mapped as overlying the bedrock geology, consisting of River Terrace deposits – Sand and Gravel. The average Ordnance Datum (OD) level across the Site is c.35m OD.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the Site was detailed in an archaeological desk-based assessment for the Site (Terence O'Rourke 2021) and is summarised below:

'Prehistoric

The wider Palaeolithic period (800,000–10 000 BC) saw alternating warm and cold phases and intermittent perhaps seasonal occupation. The HER contains information for two finds from this period from within the 1km study area- a Palaeolithic handaxe found to the south-west of the PDA (Proposed Development Area) and a small assemblage of Palaeolithic finds from the village proper to the east of Stopples Lane. Evidence from this period has also been recovered in the past along the coastal stretch south of Hordle near Hordle Manor and Hordle Cliff including Palaeolithic flint implements and handaxes (WA, 2010). No finds however have been discovered within or near the proposed site boundaries.

The Mesolithic hunter-gather communities of the postglacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a predictable source of food and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. The area of the PDA in this period was already located at some distance from the coast on the relatively higher and well drained river terrace deposits that attracted early communities. About fifty Mesolithic flints were found over a period of time in the field opposite Hordle Church to the south of the PDA but this is the only evidence in the study area from this period.

During the Neolithic (4000-2000 BC) the hunter gathering gave way to farming and settled communities, and forest clearance occurred for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. Evidence from within the study area from this period include a Neolithic polished stone axe found in the bank at Golden Hill to the west of the PDA. An open single ditch enclosure is also visible on aerial photographs on the edge of the study area to the east and has been interpreted as a Neolithic long barrow due to its size and shape.

There are no events in the HER dated to the Bronze Age (2000-600 BC), a time characterised by technological change, when copper and then bronze eventually replaced flint and stone as the main material for everyday tools. Evidence in the wider landscape is concentrated along the coast to the south of the study area at Barton-on-Sea, Downton and Milford-on-Sea. The only record in the dataset attributed to the Iron Age (600 BC-43 AD) consists of an isolated findspot of an uninscribed AV ¼ stater with triple horse found to the west of the PDA and now housed in the British Museum. The stater is thought to be of late Iron Age date.

An undated prehistoric feature is also visible on aerial photographs near Danes Stream at the western edge of the study area. It consists of a small circular enclosure with a single bank with a break in its north-eastern edge. The function and origin of this feature however

remains uncertain.

Roman

The HER holds information for a single findspot from the Roman period (43 AD- 410 AD), a copper as of Maximus II (307 – 314 AD) found in 1948 during gardening works to the west of Golden Hill. Records from the wider landscape are also restricted to findspots suggesting a low level of activity in the area during the Roman period.

Anglo-Saxon

There are no records in the HER that are attributed to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Medieval

An estate at Hordle is first recorded by name in Saxon charter of King Edward dated AD903. The Domesday survey recorded two separate holdings, one to the south of the parish on the coast (Herdel) and one inland to the north (Ernemude). There was a total of 15 households, and in addition to agriculture, the salt industry was well established on the coast, six salthouses being recorded as part of Hordle manor.

A church was first recorded in 1104 in the cartulary of Christchurch Priory, built at the very south edge of the parish at Hordle Cliffs, just outside the newly afforested area. It was demolished in 1830 as the population focus shifted north, though the graveyard survives next to Hordle Manor Farm around 2 miles to the south of the site. The HER also records the related deserted settlement area and field systems.

There are no buildings with recorded extant medieval fabric in the study area. Finds of medieval date in the study area are a number of sherds of pottery attributed to the 13th century and a 14th century boar spear, both found near Ashley Lane to the north of the Site.

Post-medieval

The historic pattern of settlement across the study area is depicted on county maps from the mid-18th century onwards, which show a sparse and dispersed pattern of individual holdings and small areas of common edge encroachment around the large, linked areas of Downton and Arnewood Commons and at road junctions. A 1797 map shows additional detail of the site area identifiable as part of an area of enclosed fields on the east side of the very large Downton Common. A number of long straight routes cross the common that connect at the north with the main east west route based on the Roman road and named as Silver Street. There are several enclosed holdings shown within the common, and small groups on the common edge, identifiable as the alignment of Cottagers Lane and Woodcock Lane to the south of the site. Other groups of buildings within very small fields are shown further south at the present location of Kings Farm and on the south edge of the common. The land to the south towards the coast is depicted as enclosed patterns of small fields and hamlets and individual farms.

Given the historic pattern of development the listed buildings in the study area are few and scattered, now appearing within the surrounding more recent development of the 20th

century. They are examples of the early cottages along the roads and former common edge, of 18th and early 19th century date, constructed of the local vernacular of cob and thatched roofs, and generally small.

Downton and Arnwood Commons were enclosed under the 1811 enclosure act for Sway Quarr, Sway Romsey and Arnewood, which covered 1,200 acres of commons and waste. The later 19th century development of the area confirmed a shift of the focus of settlement to the north around the former common and at the cross roads on the main east-west route at Darby Lane and Silver Street.

The OS (Ordnance Survey) 6" map published in 1867-70 (not illustrated here) shows the amended and simplified post-enclosure road layout, and new field patterns based on these, of large regular fields that contrast with the small enclosures along the lanes that marked the former common edge. Several areas of woods and unenclosed commons remain either side of the stream, to the south at an area named as The Rough and a small area on the realigned Everton Road just before the junction, at the holding shown on the map at the beginning of the century set within the common at the source of the stream. The groups of cottages are grouped at the junctions and the former common edge, with only some of the larger houses named, at Downton Lodge, Percy Villa and the Vicarage, constructed on a square plan off the new road that links to Ashley Lane, shown as a straight route in contrast to the older route of Darby Lane /Silver Street which is shown with irregular areas of roadside commons that continue to appear on maps to the 1970s. The church and school group appear as a focal point to the very dispersed pattern, and the only other public buildings are a Post Office standing alone on Everton Road and a pub on Darby Lane.

The railway which crosses the north edge of the study area opened in 1888 as a more direct route for the L&SWR (London and South Western Railway) London to Bournemouth line, with a new station at Sway. The increased accessibility is visible in the altered types of new building and a number of larger houses.

Modern

The pattern of inter-war development (1932 map, not illustrated here) saw the expansion of housing along the main roads, creating two main centres; in the north at the crossroads and along Ashley Lane and the lanes at Golden Hill and in the south along the roads approaching the group at the school and the church, with more sporadic additions in between. The central area to the west of Everton Road remained dominated by the woods and the surviving areas of the unenclosed Downton Common.

The HER (Historic Environment Record) includes several records of the WWII use including a pillbox just off Silver Street, and to the south-west of the study area a complex of buildings identified as a small military camp and gun emplacement and possible barrage balloon base identified on aerial photographs. The village war memorial is within the small surviving area of common on Everton Road dominated by a large oak.

The post-war expansion of the housing areas at Hordle by the end of the 1950s shows the continuing pattern of linear development along the roads, with the land to the south of Darby Lane as a focus for development of nurseries, and large areas of glasshouses extending south towards Cottagers Lane into the 1970s, including the eastern part of the site area around The Ferns. The later phases of new housing development included large new estates such as Pinewood estate though the settlement form based on the old pre-enclosure routes and the two main areas of 19th century development remained, still separated by the woodland and former common remaining to the west of Everton Road.

Historic landscape characterisation

The HLC (Historic Landscape Characterisation) data shows the study area dominated by the extent of the 20th century built up area. The pre-1810 settlement areas were so small and dispersed that they are not identified separately, though some small areas of wood pasture of the former common are identified, along with the woodland plantations and the parliamentary type of enclosure fields across the former common enclosed in 1811. To land to the north and west of the study area is shown as the patterns of small fields with wavy boundaries characteristic of pre-19th century piecemeal enclosure. The categorisation of the land on the former common edge, including the site, as scattered settlement with paddocks, reflects the historically dispersed patterns of small enclosures and the later uses, particularly for large scale nurseries.'

2.3.2 A geophysical survey of the Site was also undertaken (SUMO 2021) and is summarised below:

'The survey off Everton Road, Hordle, has not identified any anomalies of definite archaeological interest. A small number of linear responses of uncertain origin have been detected, though they are thought most likely to have an agricultural explanation. Areas of possible ridge and furrow and modern plough effects are visible in the data, along with several potential underground services and areas of ferrous disturbance.'

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, taking account of any associated biological and palaeo-environmental remains
- Identify their location, nature, date and state of preservation
- Assess their significance
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on them.
- Produce a report on the results of the evaluation that will provide information aimed at informing decisions concerning the future treatment of any archaeological remains that are found.

3.1.2 This report on the results of the evaluation aims to provide a context for any archaeological remains that have been identified and provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of those remains can be determined in consultation with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2022), which was approved by the archaeological advisor to the LPA in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork.

3.2.2 The evaluation comprised of the planned excavation of 25 trenches, measuring 30m x 2m. The trenches were intended to provide a reasonable sample of the archaeological potential of the Site (**Figure 2**).

3.2.3 The trenches were excavated from 11th April to 6th May 2022. All trenches were excavated, apart from trenches 13 and 17. These two trenches were not excavated due to access constraints (stallion in the field) and ground conditions (rising water).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the results of the evaluation, based upon the Site archive, which comprises a Site diary, trench recording sheets, drawings, digital photographs, retrieved artefacts and environmental samples. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Trench Index in **Appendix 1** and photographs of the trenches in **Appendix 2**. A copy of the OASIS report is provided in **Appendix 3**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code **HERH21** and will in due course be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.2 Summary of Deposition Sequence

4.2.1 The deposit sequence was fairly consistent across the Site. Natural geological deposits were observed in all trenches comprising light orange-brown clay in the north of the Site (Trenches 1 to 12 and 16) (**Plate 1**); a band of grey clayey silt and gravel in the middle of the Site (Trenches 14, 15 and 18) (**Plate 2**); and light orange-brown clay with superficial gravels in the south of the Site (trenches 19-25). Natural geological deposits were observed between 0.25m and 0.65m below ground level (BGL). Overlying the natural geological deposits was a subsoil comprising a mid-brownish grey silty clay between 0.07m and 0.26m thick. Overlying the subsoil was the topsoil comprising a greyish brown, silty clay between 0.16m and 0.42m thick (**Figure 5, Plates 3 and 4**).

4.2.2 All archaeological features cut into the underlying natural deposits.

4.3 Trenches without Features

4.3.1 No archaeological features, finds or deposits were identified in trenches 5 to 9, 12, 14 to 16, 18 to 22 and 24.

4.4 Undated Features

4.4.1 A total of 7 ditches were uncovered, seen across 8 trenches.

4.4.2 In the north of the Site two ditches [404] and [406] were observed orientated northwest-southeast, and parallel to each other, across Trenches 2, 3 and 4 (**Figure 3**). Ditch [404] had a concave profile, measuring 0.67m wide and 0.11m deep (**Figure 5; Plate 5**). Ditch [406] had gentle sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.45m+ wide and 0.27m deep (**Figure 5; Plate 6**). Root disturbance was observed on the southwestern side of the ditch. Both ditches contained similar fills (405) and (407), comprising a dark brownish grey clay. No finds or dateable material was recovered from these features.

4.4.3 South of these in Trench 1 ditch [104] was observed, orientated northeast-southwest (**Figure 3**). It had a regular concave profile, measuring 0.96m wide and 0.23m deep (**Figure 5; Plate 7**). It contained a single fill (105), comprising a dark brownish grey clay. No finds or dateable material was recovered from this feature.

- 4.4.4 To the southwest in Trench 11 was ditch [1104], which was orientated northeast-southwest (**Figure 3**). It had a moderate sloping northwest side and a gentler sloping southeast side (**Figure 5; Plate 8**). It had a flat base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (1106) comprised a dark brownish grey silty clay, measuring 0.32m thick, visible across the width of the ditch. The upper fill (1105) comprised a mid-greyish brown silty clay, measuring 0.14m thick and was visible on the southeast side of the ditch. No finds or dateable material was recovered from this feature.
- 4.4.5 To the north in Trench 10 ditch [1004] was observed orientated northwest-southeast (**Figure 3**). It had steep sloping sides, with a slight step on the southwest side and a concave base (**Figure 5; Plate 9**). It was 1.63m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained two fills. The lower fill (1006) comprised a dark greyish brown clay measuring 0.2m thick and 1.27m wide. The upper fill (1005) comprised a mid-brownish grey clay mottled orange, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.26m thick. It was visible on the northwest side of the ditch. No finds or dateable material was recovered from this feature.
- 4.4.6 In the southern part of the Site in Trench 25, ditch [2503] was orientated northeast-southwest across the width of the trench (**Figure 4**). It measured 1.15m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a shallow concave profile and contained one fill (2504), a dark greyish brown clay with occasional river gravel inclusions (**Figure 5; Plate 10**). No finds or dateable material was recovered from this feature.
- 4.4.7 South of this in Trench 23, ditch [2304] was oriented northwest-southeast across the width of the trench (**Figure 4**). It measured 1.28m wide and 0.17m deep. It had a shallow concave profile and contained one fill (2305), a dark greyish brown clay with occasional river gravel inclusions (**Figure 5; Plate 11**). No finds or dateable material was recovered from this feature.

4.5 Discussion

- 4.5.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and has met the stated aims. No significant or datable archaeological features were recorded.
- 4.5.2 All seven of the ditches uncovered during the evaluation are undated. They may all relate to the same phase of activity within the Site, such as an earlier boundary or drainage system. They are orientated either northwest-southeast northeast-southwest or northwest-southeast suggesting a grid pattern

4.6 Conclusion

- 4.6.1 It is concluded that the evaluation has demonstrated that there is very low archaeological potential within the Site, since only undated former boundary or drainage ditches were uncovered.

5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with '*Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*' (UKIC 1990) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*' (CIfA 2020b). On completion of the project, PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

5.2 Copyright

5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire Cultural Trust, 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-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes Hampshire Historic Environment Record).

5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

6.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to Terence O'Rourke Ltd on behalf of Bargate Homes for commissioning the evaluation and to Hilde van der Heul, Archaeological Officer at the New Forest National Park Authority, for her advice.

6.1.2 The project was managed by Charlotte Matthews. The evaluation was supervised by Gareth Howland with assistance on site from Alice Jewell. This report was prepared by Gareth Howland with graphics prepared by Mark Roughley.

7 REFERENCES

ClfA 2020a *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH INDEX

Context Number	Trench	Description	Type	Date	Interpretation
101	Tr 1	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
102	Tr 1	Compact brownish grey clay	Layer		Subsoil
103	Tr 1	Compact yellowish orange clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
[104]	Tr 1	Rounded, sloped, equal steepness on both edges. U-shaped. Max depth 0.23m, width 1.00m. North East facing. Shallow ditch.	Cut	Undated	Undated ditch with no finds in ditch slot fill
(105)	Tr 1	Compact, dark brownish grey clay. No inclusions. Width 1m, max thickness 0.23m	Fill	Undated	No finds in fill. Rounded ditch linear
201	Tr 2	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
202	Tr 2	Compact dark brownish grey clay	Layer		Subsoil
203	Tr 2	Compact orangey yellow clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
301	Tr 3	moderately compact, mid greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
302	Tr 3	compact mid brownish grey silty clay	Layer		Subsoil
303	Tr 3	compact dark yellowish orange clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
401	Tr 4	loose, mid greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
402	Tr 4	moderately compact, dark brownish grey, clay	Layer		Subsoil
403	Tr 4	compact, light brownish yellow clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
[404]	Tr 4	Concave, Sloped rounded width 0.85m, max depth 0.11m. South East facing section.	Cut	Undated	Shallow linear running parallel to [406].
(405)	Tr 4	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown clay. Width 0.85m, max thickness 0.11m	Fill	Undated	Single fill of shallow linear running parallel to [406].
[406]	Tr 4	Concave, shallow slope on NE side, truncated by bioturbation on SW side.	Cut	Undated	Single fill linear with biological interference along South West edge
(407)	Tr 4	Moderately compact, dark brownish grey clay. width 0.45m - max thickness 0.27m	Fill	Undated	Single fill of shallow linear [406]. Runs parallel to [404]
501	Tr 5	Moderately compact mid greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
502	Tr 5	Moderately compact, mid brownish grey, silty clay	Layer		Subsoil
503	Tr 5	Compact, mid yellowish orange clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit

Context Number	Trench	Description	Type	Date	Interpretation
601	Tr 6	Moderately compact mid greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
602	Tr 6	Moderately compact, dark brownish grey, silty clay	Layer		Subsoil
603	Tr 6	Compact, mid yellowish-brown clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
701	Tr 7	Moderately compact mid greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
702	Tr 7	Moderately compact, mid brownish grey, silty clay	Layer		Subsoil
703	Tr 7	Compact, light yellowish orange clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
801	Tr 8	Moderately compact dark greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
802	Tr 8	Moderately compact, mid brownish grey, silty clay	Layer		Subsoil
803	Tr 8	Compact, light orangey yellow clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
901	Tr 9	Moderately compact mid greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
902	Tr 9	Moderately compact, dark brownish grey, clay	Layer		Subsoil
903	Tr 9	Compact, mid orangey yellow clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
1001	Tr 10	Moderately compact light greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
1002	Tr 10	Moderately compact, mid brownish grey, clay	Layer		Subsoil
1003	Tr 10	Compact, mid orangey yellow clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
[1004]	Tr10	Concave, rounded shape in plan with steep NE side and shallow with steep break of slope to the SW. Flat base on SW side. Width of 1.63m and max depth of 0.4m.	Cut	Undated	Runs in line with linears in Tr 4, so maybe a continuation of that feature. Two fills suggests original and more recent backfill
(1005)	Tr10	Compact mid brownish grey with some orangey yellow natural clay. Infrequent small flint and gravel.	Fill	Undated	Backfill of ditch. Ditch runs linear to features in Tr 4.
(1006)	Tr10	Compact dark greyish brown clay. Width 1.1m, max thickness 0.2m.	Fill	Undated	Older fill of [1004]. No dating materials
1101	Tr 11	Friable light brownish grey, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
1102	Tr 11	Moderately compact, mid brownish black, clay	Layer		Subsoil
1103	Tr 11	Compact, mid orangey brown clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit

Context Number	Trench	Description	Type	Date	Interpretation
1104	Tr 11	SW-NE linear, moderate sloping side on Nw, gentle on SE, flat base	Cut	Undated	Cut of ditch
1105	Tr 11	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Fill	Undated	Infill?
1106	Tr 11	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Undated	Backfill?
1201	Tr 12	Moderately compact mid greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
1202	Tr 12	Compact, mid brownish grey, clay	Layer		Subsoil
1203	Tr 12	Compact, mid orangey brown clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
1401	Tr 14	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Layer		Topsoil
1402	Tr 14	Dark yellowish brown, clayey silt	Layer		Subsoil
1403	Tr 14	Grey clayey silt, with freq. gravel	Layer		Natural geological deposit
1501	Tr 15	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Layer		Topsoil
1502	Tr 15	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Layer		Subsoil
1503	Tr 15	Grey clayey silt, with freq. gravel	Layer		Natural geological deposit
1601	Tr 16	Moderately compact greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
1602	Tr 16	Loose, dark brownish grey, clay + occ. gravel	Layer		Subsoil
1603	Tr 16	Compact, mid orangey yellow clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
1801	Tr 18	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Layer		Topsoil
1802	Tr 18	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt	Layer		Subsoil
1803	Tr 18	Yellow/grey clayey silt, with freq. gravel	Layer		Natural geological deposit
1901	Tr 19	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
1902	Tr 19	Loose, dark greyish brown, clay + occ. Gravel	Layer		Subsoil
1903	Tr 19	Compact mid orangey yellow clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
2001	Tr 20	Loose mid brownish grey clayey silt	Layer		Topsoil
2002	Tr 20	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown, clay + occ. Gravel	Layer		Subsoil
2003	Tr 20	Dark yellowish orange, clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit

Context Number	Trench	Description	Type	Date	Interpretation
2101	Tr 21	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
2102	Tr 21	Moderately compact, mid reddish-brown clay	Layer		Subsoil
2103	Tr 21	Compact mid yellowish orange clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
2201	Tr 22	Friable, light greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
2202	Tr 22	Moderately compact, mid brownish grey clay	Layer		Subsoil
2203	Tr 22	Compact mid yellowish-brown clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
2301	Tr 23	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown, clay	Layer		Topsoil
2302	Tr 23	Moderately compact, mid brownish grey clay	Layer		Subsoil
2303	Tr 23	Compact dark orangey brown clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
[2304]	Tr23	Concave shape in plan. uneven sloped sides and rounded base. Width of 1.28m and max depth 0.17m. Southeast facing section.	Cut	Undated	Shallow ditch linear.
(2305)	Tr23	Moderately compact dark greyish brown clay with gravel. Regular small to medium flint inclusions. Width 1.28m, max thickness 0.17m	Fill	Undated	Single fill, no dating material
2401	Tr 24	Moderately compact, light brownish grey, silty clay	Layer		Topsoil
2402	Tr 24	Moderately compact, mid yellowish grey silty clay	Layer		Subsoil
2403	Tr 24	Compact mid yellowish brown, clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
2501	Tr 25	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown, clay + occ. Gravel	Layer		Topsoil
2502	Tr 25	Compact, dark reddish brown, clay	Layer		Natural geological deposit
[2503]	Tr25	Concave shape in plan. Regular sloped sides with steeper slope on West side of section. Rounded base. Max depth 0.22m, width 1.15m. North facing section	Cut	Undated	Ditch with single fill
(2504)	Tr25	Compact dark greyish brown clay with some gravel, but not as much gravel as the surrounding natural. Small to medium flint fragments. max thickness 0.22m, width 1.15m.	Fill	Undated	Single fill of linear [2503]. No dating material found.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1. Trench 8, looking southeast with a 1m scale.



Plate 2. Trench 19, looking west with a 1m scale.



Plate 3. Northeast facing representative section of trench 10, looking southwest with a 1m scale.



Plate 4. North facing representative section of trench 15, looking south with a 1m scale.



Plate 5. Ditch [404] in trench 4, looking northwest with a 1m scale.



Plate 6. Southeast facing section of ditch [406] in trench 4, looking northwest with a 1m scale.



Plate 7. Ditch [104] in trench 1, looking southwest with a 1m scale.



Plate 8. Ditch [1104] in trench 11, looking northeast with a 1m scale.



Plate 9. Northwest facing section of ditch [1004] in trench 10, looking southeast with a 1m scale.



Plate 10. West facing section of ditch [2503] in trench 25, looking east with a 1m scale.

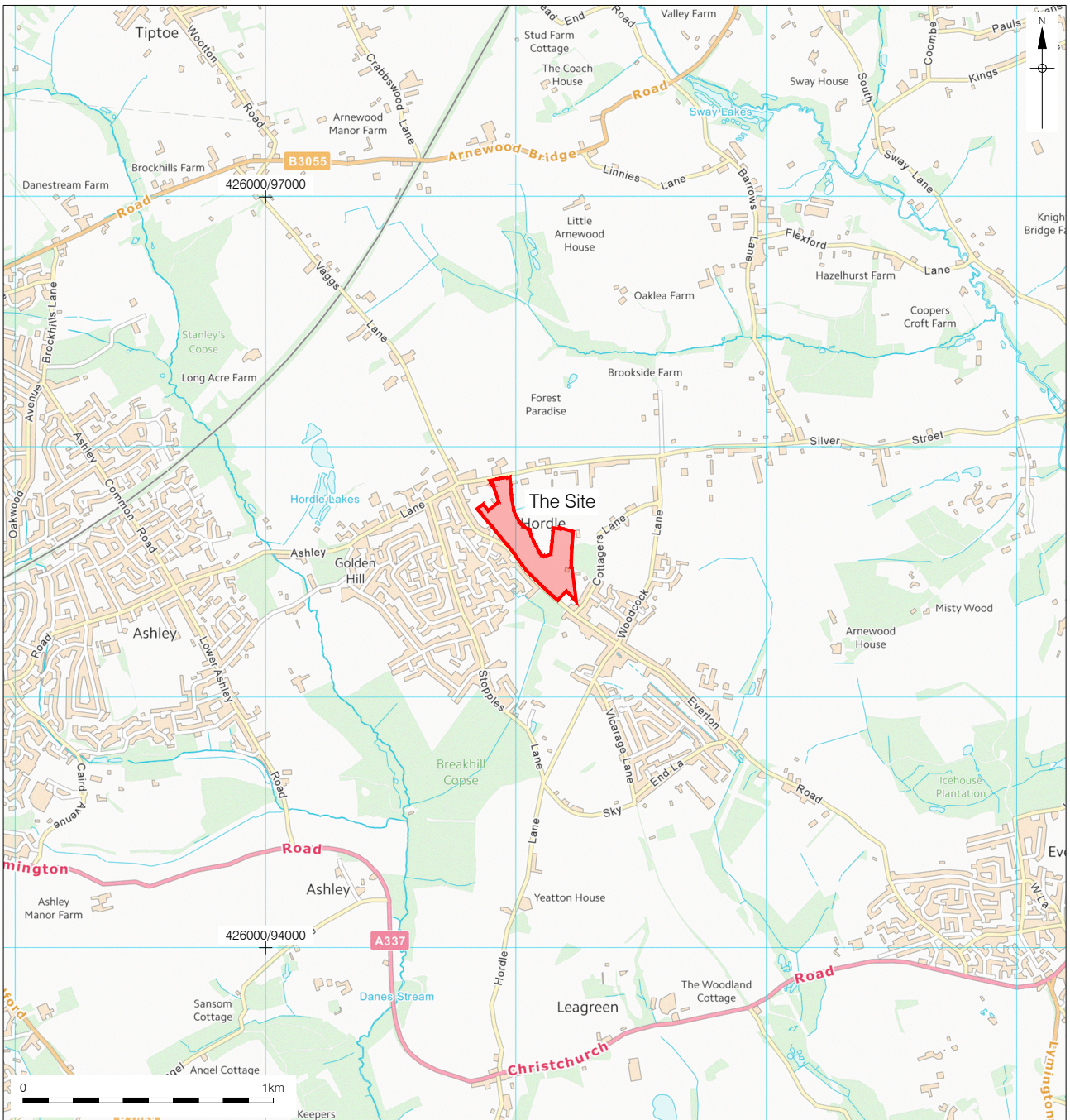
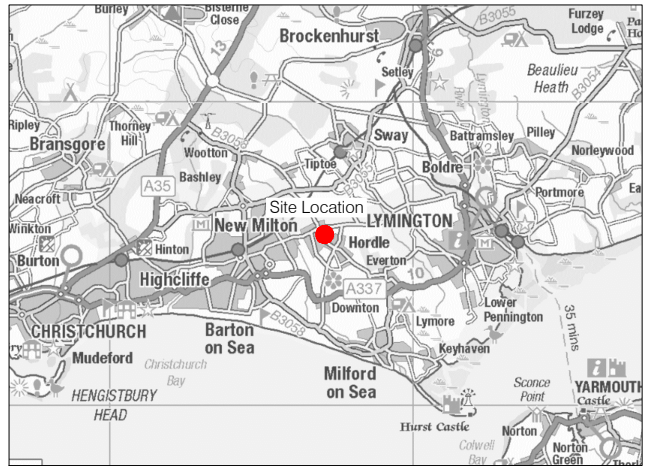


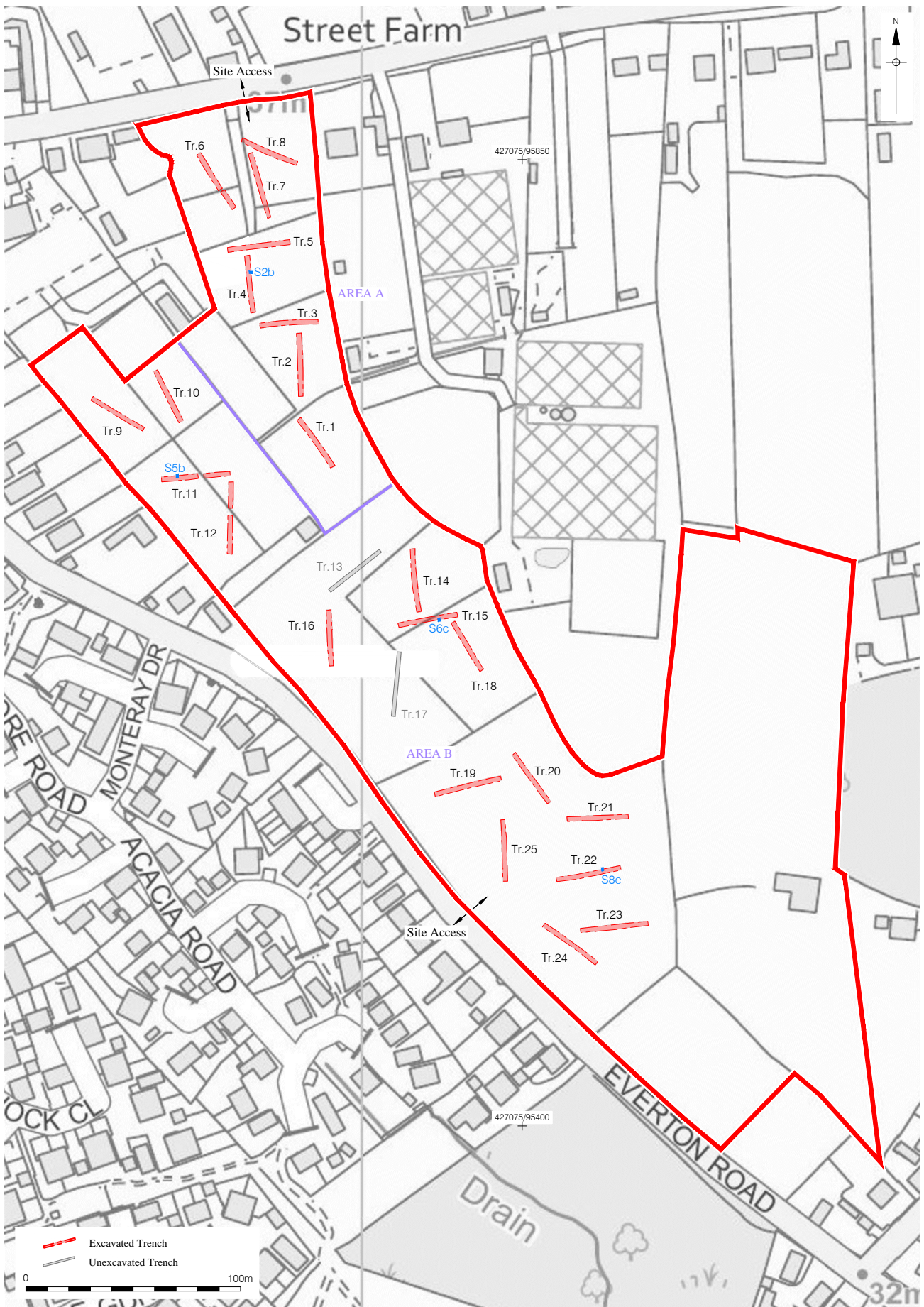
Plate 11. Ditch [2304] in trench 23, looking northwest with a 1m scale.

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

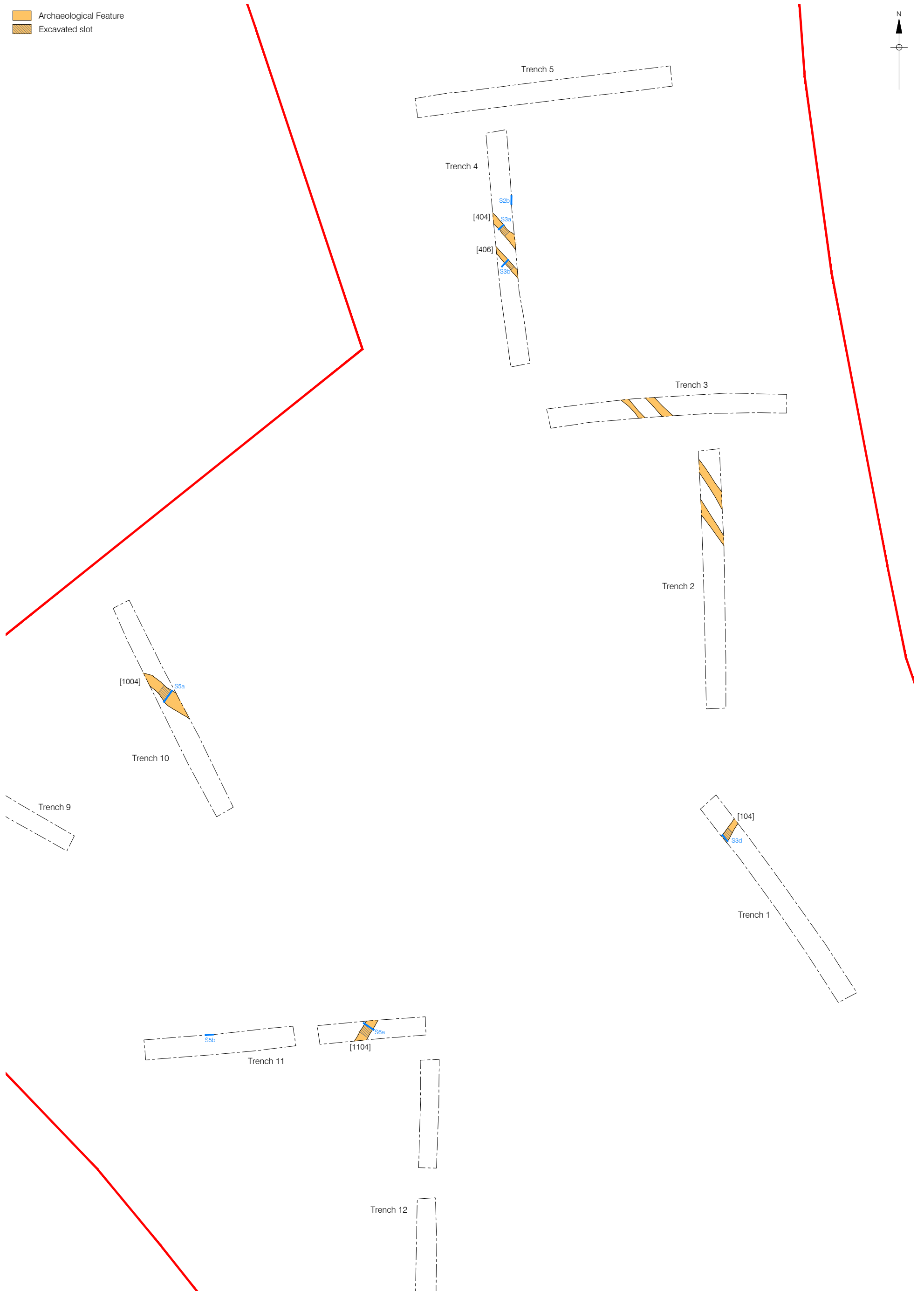
Summary for preconst1-507090

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-507090
Project Name	Evaluation at Land East of Everton Road, Hordle, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Sitename	
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	Land East of Everton Road, Hordle
Planning Id	21/11731
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	11-Apr-2022 - 06-May-2022
Location	Land East of Everton Road, Hordle, Hampshire NGR : SZ 27087 95566 LL : 50.7590606672495, -1.61734007524946 12 Fig : 427087,95566
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Hampshire District : New Forest Parish : Hordle
Project Methodology	The archaeological evaluation formed part of a staged approach to understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed development, following the advice of the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of 23 trial trenches, each 30m X 2m . The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation from 11th April to 6th May 2022
Project Results	The evaluation demonstrated that there is very low archaeological potential within the Site, since only undated former boundary or drainage ditches were uncovered.
Keywords	Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	G, Howland
HER Identifiers	
Archives	





- Archaeological Feature
- Excavated slot

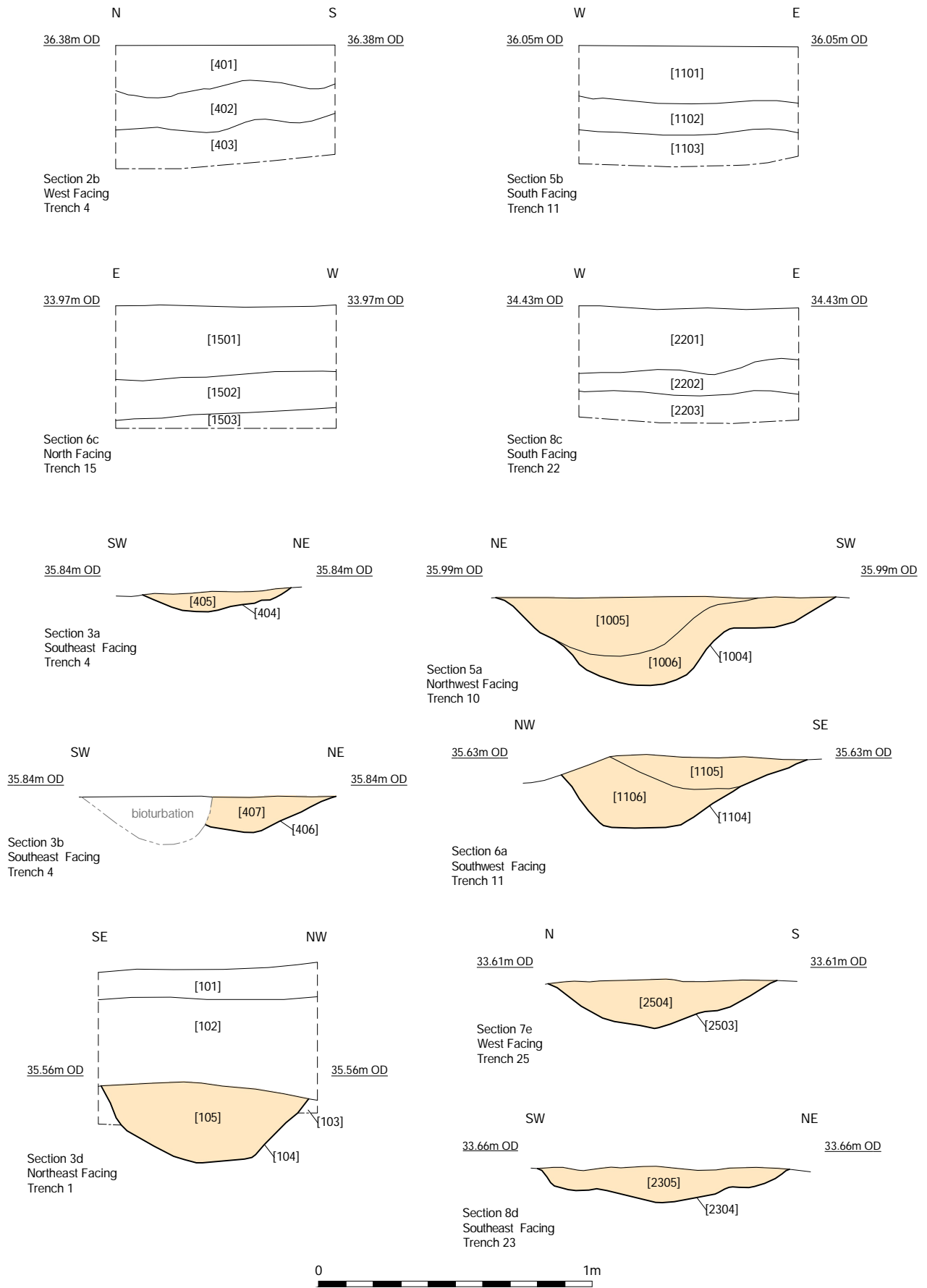


- Archaeological Feature
- Excavated slot



0 20m

Figure 4
Plan of Trenches 21-25
1:400 at A4



PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522

e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

THE ROPE WORKS, BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111

e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925

e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370 410

e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01603 863 108

e: norwich@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485 490

e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549

e: winchester@pre-construct.com

