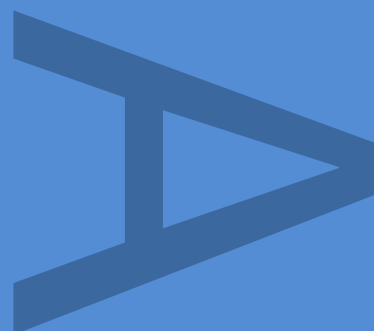


**LAND AT SCHOOL LANE,
BROUGHTON, HAMPSHIRE**

**REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP,
MAP AND SAMPLE**

REPORT NO: R12685

OCTOBER 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**LAND AT SCHOOL LANE, BROUGHTON, HAMPSHIRE
REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE**

Issue 1: Issued for Approval

Local Planning Authority: Test Valley Borough Council

Planning Reference: 15/01615/FULLS

Central NGR: 430480 133190

PCA Site Code: SLBH16

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

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October 2016

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION
Land at School Lane, Broughton, Hampshire

Report On an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

Report Ref R12685

Quality Control

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| Project Manager Sign-off: | P McCulloch | <i>P McCulloch</i> | 26/10/2016 |

| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
|--------------|------|---------|----------|
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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological investigation on Land at School Lane, Broughton, Hampshire (430487 133189). The investigation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) between the 30th of May and 3rd of June, prior to the start of any development work on site.

The archaeological excavation followed, and was informed by, a series of archaeological evaluation trenches excavated in May 2016. Evaluation Trench 8 uncovered an urned cremation burial and evaluation trench 13 uncovered a discreet group of seven pits. These two features, and the area surrounding them, were the target for the archaeological strip, map and sample investigation.

The investigation comprised two 30m by 30m excavation areas, Area 1 centred on the urned cremation and Area 2 centred on the group of pits. The features identified during the evaluation were uncovered and investigated. The urned cremation was revealed to have been heavily damaged by ploughing, but was consistent in pattern and design with the collared urns of the early Bronze-Age. The group of seven pits were found to be isolated, with no obvious association to any other feature. Fragments of animal bone/horn were found in two of the pits and are likely to be prehistoric in date. Two further discreet features were identified in Area 1, a pit and a possible posthole, the pit containing a range of pottery dating from the middle Bronze-Age.

The site can be characterised by sporadic later prehistoric activity, however there was no sign of settlement activity or more widespread funerary activity. Apart from the cremation urn, no other significant archaeological resource was identified on Site. The results of the excavation are relatively limited in extent and do not present significant diversity. As such, they offer limited possibilities for further analysis or research and do not warrant full publication.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological investigation on land at School Lane, Broughton, Hampshire (NGR 430487 133189), hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1 & 2**). The Site is the subject of a housing development proposal comprising the erection of 32 dwellings, access, parking, public open space and associated works. This document provides a report on the results of the archaeological works which consisted of a 'strip, map and sample', investigation of an area of archaeological potential identified by prior evaluation trenching.

2.1.2 This archaeological investigation followed an initial evaluation of the Site carried out by PCA between the 16th and 19th of May 2016. A summary of the results of the evaluation is provided in section 2.3, below.

2.1.3 The investigation was required, in keeping with NPPF Section 12 and Local Plan Policy, by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) to offset the impact of the proposed development on archaeological resources identified in evaluation trenches 8 and 13 and any other resources subsequently identified by the investigation. The requirement has been secured by conditions (11 & 12) of planning permission for the development granted by TVBC (Planning reference 15/01615/FULLS) and follows the advice of the LPA's archaeological advisor Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council. The Conditions state:

11. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets identified by the geophysical survey and the trial trench evaluation to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations in accordance with the Test Valley Borough Local Plan policy ENV11. These details are required prior to commencement to record any archaeological features that may be present on the site.

12. Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, a report shall be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post- excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement. This report shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available in accordance with policy ENV11 of the Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2006.

2.1.4 The archaeological works reported on in this document address conditions 11 and 12, condition 11 having been in part addressed by a trial trench evaluation conducted in May 2016 (PCA 2016).

2.1.5 This report has been prepared in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2016), standards and guidance for archaeological excavation of Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The Site, a sub-rectangular parcel of approximately 2.73 ha, is located on the north-western extent of the village of Broughton, some 5.2 km south-west of Stockbridge. It is bounded to the north by School Lane, to the south-west by Salisbury Road, to the south by allotments and to the north-east by High Street and residential properties.

2.2.2 The Site falls gently from the north-west from c. 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to c. 48m aOD in the south-east.

2.2.3 The underlying bedrock geology across the majority of the Site is mapped as the Seaford Chalk Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site was set out in detail in a Desk-based Assessment (WA 2015), prepared in respect of the proposed development of the Site, and is not repeated here. However, the Site lies in an area of known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots of late prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date.

2.3.2 An archaeological evaluation of the site was conducted in May 2016, and the results informed mitigation strategy applied to the Site. The evaluation comprised 19 trenches, each 30m X 2m. All 19 trenches were opened, revealing a soil profile of c. 0.4m depth overlying natural chalk. Archaeological features were found in two trenches and were cut into the natural chalk.

2.3.3 In trench 8, an urned cremation burial was uncovered; the burial, which appeared to have been truncated horizontally, perhaps a result of ploughing, comprised a vessel with a visible diameter of c. 0.35m. Soil within the vessel was a dark loam; no cremated bone was visible. The burial was left in situ.

2.3.4 In trench 13, two c. 0.5m diameter pits were uncovered adjacent to the east side of the trench; the trench was widened, revealing a further five pits. Four of these were half sectioned, the similar fills consisting of brown silty loam and chalk fragments, and were found to be c. 0.40m deep. No datable finds were recovered from the pits.

2.3.5 Trenches 17 and 18 revealed sections of a modern field boundary or drainage ditch running north-south. Several trenches revealed plough scars cut into the underlying chalk.

3 AIMS

3.1 Archaeological Investigation

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation was to excavate archaeological resources identified by prior evaluation within the defined areas, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains and in mitigation of the proposed development.

3.1.2 This document reports on the results of the investigation and aims to provide an assessment of the results, of the investigation and recommendations, as appropriate, for further analysis and publication, in keeping with the methods, archiving and reporting requirements set out this document and the requirements of planning permission for the proposed development.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following summary of results based on the site archive and provides a description of archaeological features and deposits that were recorded in the investigation. Owing to the lack of direct stratigraphic relationships between archaeological features and the relatively small number of archaeological resources with dateable evidence it has not been possible to differentiate features into separate phases.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Prior to the investigation a unique site code was allocated by PCA: SLBH16. This has been used on all site records and other components of the archive of the investigation. The archive is held at the Winchester office of PCA.

4.2.2 The investigation 'strip, map and sample' of two 30m X 30m areas targeting archaeological resources identified in evaluation trenches 8 and 13 (**Figure 2**). The area was set out using a GPS device to ensure its predetermined location was achieved accurately. The area was then mechanically stripped using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a wide toothless blade bucket. All mechanical excavations were supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions on the site. Mechanical excavation was halted at the top of the underlying natural chalk, into which all archaeological features had been cut. Spoil was stored beside the investigation area.

4.3 Results

4.3.1 Area 1 (the western most area) targeted the location of the urned cremation burial that was located in Trench 8 of the evaluation (**Figure 2&3 and Plate 1**). Upon investigation of the in situ urn, it could be seen that it had suffered a significant amount of horizontal truncation, possibly a result of ploughing. This vessel had a surviving depth of 0.09m and diameter of 0.35m (**Figure 4 and Plate 3&4**). The urn was inverted, which has allowed for the survival of the rim with a twisted cord impressed pattern to be seen. The vessel type is that of a collared urn and is likely to date to the early Bronze-Age. The remains of the urn were located within pit [804] with a packing fill (805) surrounding the vessel. Fill (805) contained a large quantity of flint, possibly providing a more stable base for the urn to sit in. Owing to the substantial truncation to the vessel it did not remain intact following removal from the ground. The cremated remains from within the vessel, containing charcoal and burnt bone, was recovered separately and is currently being analysed. It is likely to only represent a small percentage of the original cremated deposit.

4.3.2 Two further discreet features were identified in Area 1; pit [2001] and isolated posthole/small pit [2003] (**Figure 3&4 and Plate 5**). Although both features were well defined, dating evidence was only recovered from pit [2001], providing a middle Bronze-Age date.

4.3.3 Area 2 (the eastern most area) targeted the group of seven pits ([1305], [1307], [1309] [1311], [1313], [1315] and [1317]) that were identified in Trench 13 of the evaluation (**Figure 2&4 and Plate 2**). The excavation of the area surrounding the pits revealed no further archaeological resources. A half section was excavated through each of the pits that were not investigated during the evaluation. Only a limited number of artefacts were recovered; pits [1307] and [1315] contained fragments of horn or bone was found on the base of the pits. In the case of pit [1315], the fragment of horn was intact and appeared to be placed to on the base of the pit (**Plate 7**). A small sherd of later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fill of pit [1313]. Each of the pits were of a relatively consistent shape and size, with an average diameter of 0.35m and an average depth of 0.14m (**Figure 5 and Plate 6**).

4.4 **Artefacts**

4.4.1 Only two main artefact types were recovered from School Lane, Broughton; pottery and animal bone. A summary of the pottery assemblage is included in Appendix 2. The pottery recovered, which could be dated, has a date range from the early Bronze-Age to middle Bronze-Age. Although the natural geology of the site would normally provide good condition for the preservation for animal bones, the animal remains were of a poor level of preservation. This may reflect either a period of exposure or older date for the specimen.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The primary objective of the archaeological investigation was to further investigate the archaeological features that were identified in the archaeological evaluation and to see if any further features would be revealed. Beyond the features previously observed only a limited number of subsequent archaeological features were identified.

5.1.2 The remains of the inverted cremation urn, SF1, (a collared urn) is likely to date to the early Bronze-Age. The rim can be seen to be decorated with a twisted cord impression in a chevron design, appearing to be limited to the surviving collar and not the wall of the vessel (however, owing to the damage the rest of the vessel any other pattern may not have survived). A very similar collared urn was excavated at the nearby site of Stockbridge Down (approximately 7.5km to the north-east of the Site) in the 1930's (Stone and Gray Hill 1940). The Stockbridge Down collared urn, found in a pit adjacent to a round barrow, shared a very similar design pattern around the collar as well as also being found inverted.

5.1.3 The group of seven, possibly associated, discreet pits within Area 2 are poorly dated but are likely to be remains of some form of prehistoric activity. Whether this activity is indicative of settlement, economy or ritual it is difficult to suggest, owing to the lack of artefactual remains or any other associated archaeological features. The small sherd of later prehistoric pottery found within the fill of pit [1313] may not provide accurate dating, as it may be the result of bioturbation, rather than deposition.

5.1.4 The two additional discreet features identified in Area 1, [2001] and [2003], appear to be isolated and do not appear to obviously relate to each other or any other archaeological feature. However, the relatively substantial amount of pottery from pit [2001] can date the feature to the middle Bronze-Age. This continues characterise the site with a spread of sporadic later-prehistoric activity.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The archaeological investigation of Land off School Lane, Broughton, successfully satisfied the aims and objectives as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and in section 3 of this document. The archaeological resources that were identified during the evaluation were fully investigated. The cremation urn, in Area 1, revealed to be the remains of an inverted collared urn (dated to the early Bronze-Age) that had been extensively damaged by ploughing. The group of seven pits in Area 2 did not reveal any reliable dating and appeared to be isolated from any other features. They are likely to be indicative of other prehistoric activity. Only two additional features were identified, both in Area 1, a pit (dated to the middle Bronze-Age) and an undated posthole. Apart from the cremation urn, no other significant archaeological resource was identified on Site, with the resources present indicative of sporadic later prehistoric activity.

5.2.2 The results of the excavation are relatively limited in extent and do not present significant diversity. As such, they offer limited possibilities for further analysis or research and do not warrant full publication. It is recommended the results, as set out in this report and including pottery illustration of the cremation urn and any sample analysis, are incorporated into the Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record maintained by Hampshire County Council and are provided in summary form to the relevant period journal.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is grateful to CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. PCA is also grateful for the advice of Neil Adam, Hampshire County Archaeological Advisor.

The author would like to thank Paul McCulloch for project management, Ryan Wolfe and Gareth Hatt for their hard work in the field, Maisie Marshall for site survey and Charlotte Faiers for producing the graphics used in this report.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Seagar Thomas, M. 2008. From potsherds, to people: Sussex prehistoric pottery. Sussex Archaeological Collections 146. p. 19-51

Stone, J. F. S and Gray-Hill, N. 1940. *A Round Barrow on Stockbridge Down, Hampshire*. Antiquary Journal. Vol XX. p. 39-51.

Appendix 1: Context Index

| Site Code | Context No. | Area/Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Sample No. | Special finds No. | Comments |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|------|---------------------|------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SLBH 16 | 804 | Area 1 | | 11 e | cut | cut of cremation pit | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 805 | Area 1 | | 11 e | fill | fill of [804] | 1 | SF1 | fill around cremation vessel |
| SLBH 16 | 1310 | Area 2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | fill | fill of [1311] | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 1311 | Area 2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | cut | cut of pit/ph | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 1312 | Area 2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | fill | fill of [1313] | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 1313 | Area 2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | cut | cut of shallow pit/ph | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 1314 | Area 2 | 10.1 | 10.3 | fill | fill of [1315] | | | Animal bone/horn recovered from fill |
| SLBH 16 | 1315 | Area 2 | 10.1 | 10.3 | cut | cut of pit | | | Animal bone/horn recovered from base |
| SLBH 16 | 1316 | Area 2 | 10.1 | 10.3 | fill | fill of [1317] | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 1317 | Area 2 | 10.1 | 10.3 | cut | cut of shallow pit/ph | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 2000 | Area 1 | 11 b | 11 a | fill | fill of [2001] | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 2001 | Area 1 | 11 b | 11 a | cut | cut of pit | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 2002 | Area 1 | 11 d | 11 c | fill | fill of [2003] | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 2003 | Area 1 | 11 d | 11 c | cut | cut of ph | | | |
| SLBH 16 | 2004 | Area 1 | | 11 e | fill | fill of [804] | 2 | | fill in cremation vessel |

Appendix 2: Artefact Summary Assessment

Artefact Summary Assessment: SLBH16

Introduction

This summary assessment provides an overview of the artefact assemblage recovered from an archaeological investigation at Land at School Lane, Broughton, Hampshire (Site code: SLBH16). The archaeological investigation produced a small assemblage of pottery and animal bone. The artefacts were found from five contexts, represented by four pits and one urned cremation burial.

The Pottery Assemblage

The pottery assemblage recovered from SLBH16 appear to derive from the Early Bronze-Age to the Middle Bronze-Age.

The remains of the *in situ* cremation urn (Small Find 1 from context (805)) was found to be heavily damaged, probably as a result of extensive ploughing. The urn had been inverted, preserving a section of the vessel's rim, which, however, did not remain intact after removal. A twisted cord impressed design is present around the deep rim. The material, form and design is consistent with a Collared Urn of the Early Bronze-Age (Seager Thomas 2008). Further identification of vessel form is not possible owing to the nature and size of the degraded sample (Gibson & Woods 1997). However, an example of a collared urn with an almost identical decoration was found at the nearby site of Stockbridge Down in the 1930's, which is likely to have been similar in form to the example found at School Lane, Broughton (Stone & Gray Hill 1940).

Ten sherds of pottery were recovered from context (2000), the fill of pit [2001]. The pottery sherds all represented body sherds with a medium to coarse flint tempered fabric. This small assemblage appears consistent with Deverel-Rimbury type pottery of the Middle Bronze-Age (Seager Thomas 2008).

One small, degraded sherd of pottery was found from context (1312), the fill of [1313]. It appears to date to the later prehistoric period, however a more specific date cannot be suggested owing to the poor quality of preservation. This small sherd may not provide accurate dating for the feature and may represent bioturbation.

Animal Bone

Highly degraded specimens of animal bone were recovered from contexts (1306) and (1314), fill of two of the group of seven pits. They both represent parts of a large mammal.

| Context | Material | Quantity | Weight (g) | Type | Other Comments | Date Range |
|---------|-------------|----------|------------|------------------|---|-------------------|
| 805 | Pottery | 88 | 274 | Collared Urn | Very fine grog temper. Twisted cord impression. Some very small fragments. Cremation urn SF1. | Early Bronze-Age |
| | | 14 | 523 | Collared Urn | Twisted cord decoration of rim of cremation urn SF1. | Early Bronze-Age |
| 1306 | Animal Bone | 2 | 92 | Large Mammal | Possible fragment of highly deteriorated cattle scapula | N/A |
| 1312 | Pottery | 1 | 2 | Late prehistoric | Small rim sherd of fine flinted temper. Not highly identifiable. | Late-prehistoric |
| 1314 | Animal Bone | 43 | 110 | Large Mammal | 1 x Horn core. Several fragments of long bone. | N/A |
| 2000 | Pottery | 10 | 82 | Deverel-Rimbury | Medium to Coarse Flint tempered | Middle Bronze-Age |

Table 1 Artefact quantification and descriptions

Conclusions and Recommendations

All pottery from the archaeological evaluation can be broadly described as being from between the Early Bronze-Age to Middle Bronze-Age, suggesting that evidence for activity can be limited to this period. All datable artefacts were recovered from secure contexts and can provide *terminus post quem* for all features.

Although the pottery represents good dating evidence, the nature of the assemblage does not lend itself to further investigation at this time. It is recommended that illustration of the decoration of the cremation urn is included in any future publication.

Bibliography

Gibson, A., 2002. *Prehistoric Pottery in Britain & Ireland*, Stroud: Tempus.

Gibson, A. & Woods, A., 1997. *Prehistoric Pottery for the Archaeologist*, London: Leicester University Press.

Seager Thomas, M., 2008. From potsherds, to people: Sussex prehistoric pottery. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 146, pp.19–51.

Stone, J.F.S. & Gray Hill, N., 1940. A Round Barrow on Stockbridge Down, Hampshire. *Antiquaries Journal*, 20(1), pp.39–51.

Appendix 3: OASIS Record

OASIS ID: preconst1-266621

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Land at School Lane, Broughton, Hampshire |
| Short description of the project | This report details the results of an archaeological investigation on Land at School Lane, Broughton, Hampshire (430487 133189). The investigation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) between the 30th of May and 3rd of June, prior to the start of any development work on site. The archaeological excavation followed, and was informed by, a series of archaeological evaluation trenches excavated in May 2016. Evaluation Trench 8 uncovered an urned cremation burial and evaluation trench 13 uncovered a discreet group of seven pits. These two features, and the area surrounding them, were the target for the archaeological strip, map and sample investigation. The investigation comprised two 30m by 30m excavation areas, Area 1 centred on the urned cremation and Area 2 centred on the group of pits. The features identified during the evaluation were uncovered and investigated. The urned cremation was revealed to have been heavily damaged by ploughing, but was consistent in pattern and design with the collared urns of the early Bronze-Age. The group of seven pits were found to be isolated, with no obvious association to any other feature. Fragments of animal bone/horn were found in two of the pits and are likely to be prehistoric in date. Two further discreet features were identified in Area 1, a pit and a possible posthole, the pit containing a range of pottery dating from the middle Bronze-Age. |
| Project dates | Start: 30-05-2016 End: 03-06-2016 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | SLBH16 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland |
| Monument type | CINERARY URN Early Bronze Age |
| Monument type | PIT Late Prehistoric |
| Monument type | PIT Middle Bronze Age |
| Significant Finds | CINERARY URN Early Bronze Age |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Middle Bronze Age |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE Uncertain |
| Investigation type | "Open-area excavation" |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY BROUGHTON Land at School Lane, Broughton, Hampshire |

Postcode SO20 8BZ
Study area 2.75 Hectares
Site coordinates SU 30476 33216 51.096909522988 -1.564730960664 51 05 48 N 001 33
53 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 43.7m Max: 45m

Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA West
Project brief originator CgMs Consulting
Project design originator Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor Thomas Hayes
Type of sponsor/funding body Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID SLBH16
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Human Bones"
Digital Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID SLBH16
Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Human Bones"
Digital Media available "Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID SLBH16
Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Human Bones"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land at School Lane, Broughton, Hampshire: An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hayes, T.

Date 2016
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Winchester
Entered by Thomas Hayes (thayes@pre-construct.com)
Entered on 25 October 2016

Appendix 4: Site Photographs



Plate 1 View of Area 1 to the south-east



Plate 2 View of Area 2 to the south-west



Plate 3 Pre-excavation shot of urned cremation [804]



Plate 4 North facing shot of cremation urn SF1



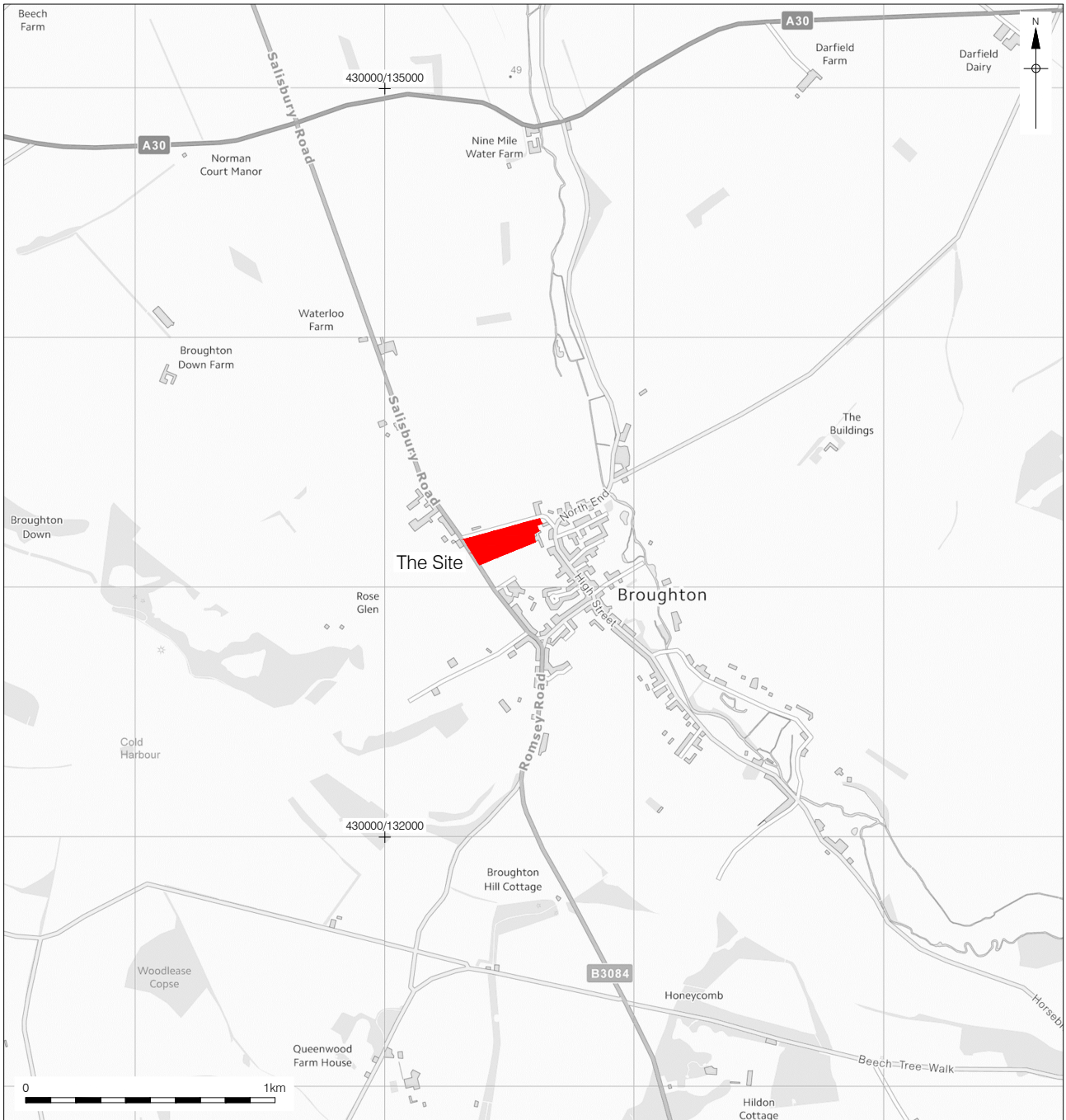
Plate 5 View of Posthole [2003] (foreground) and Pit [2001] (background)



Plate 6 East facing mid-excavation shot of pits [1305], [1307], [1309], [1311], [1313], [1315] and [1317]



Plate 7 Plan shot of Pit [1315] containing section of horn/antler



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 25/10/16 CF

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 1:500,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



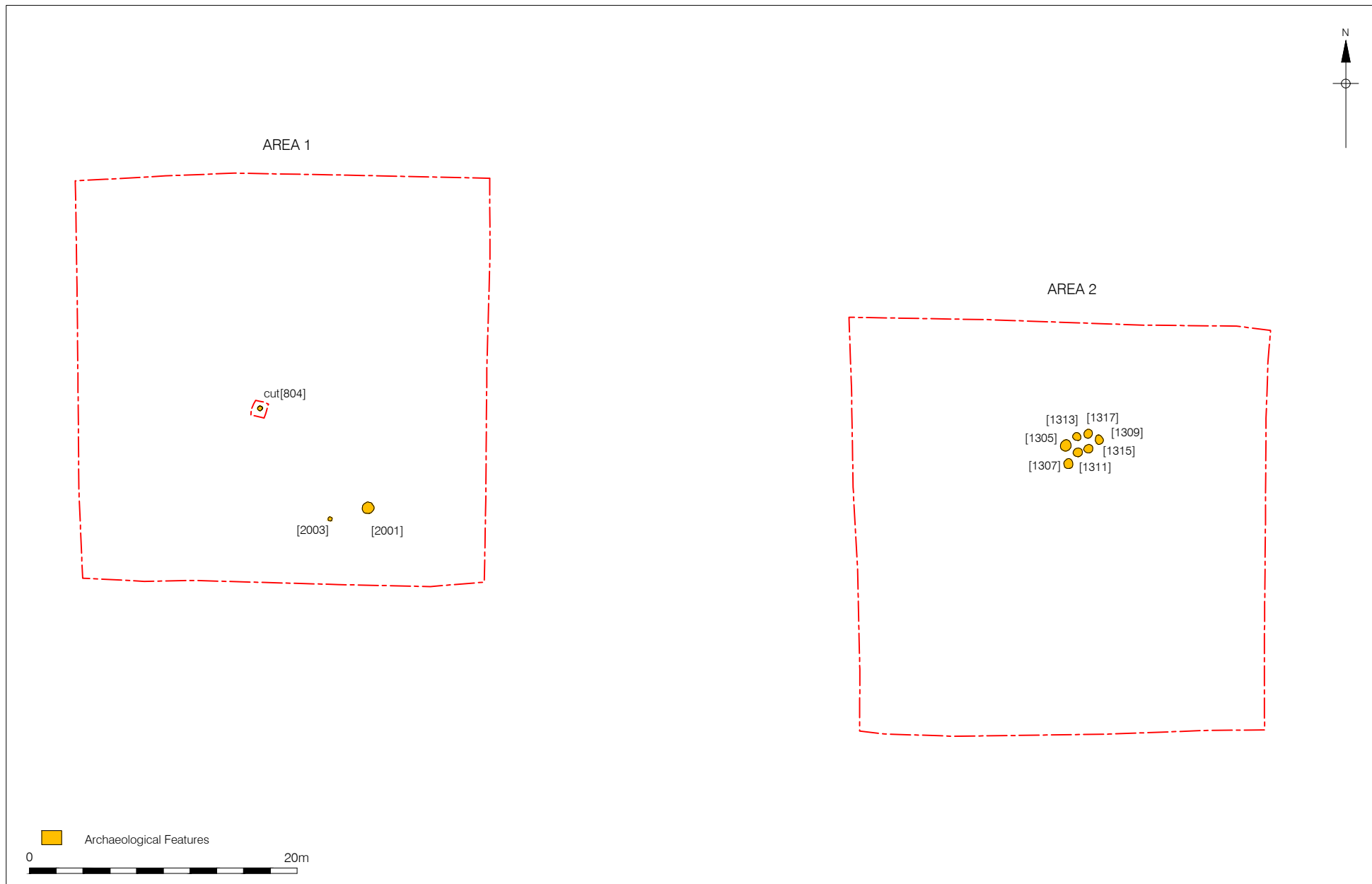
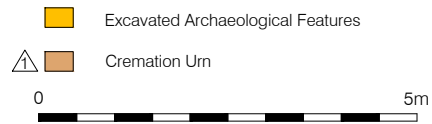
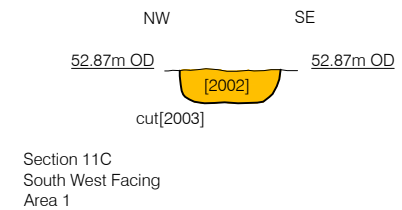
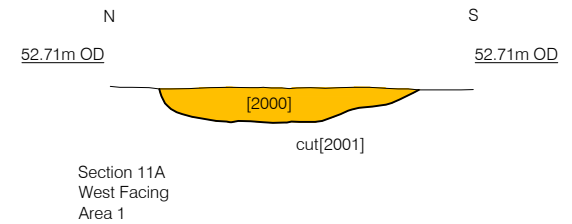
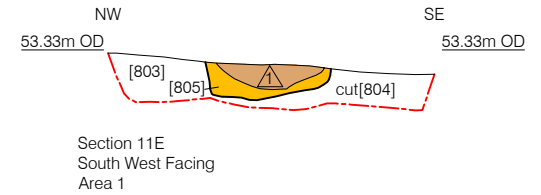
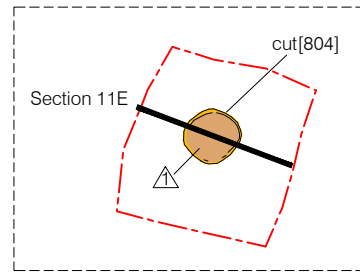
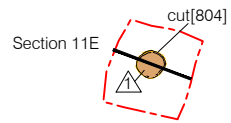
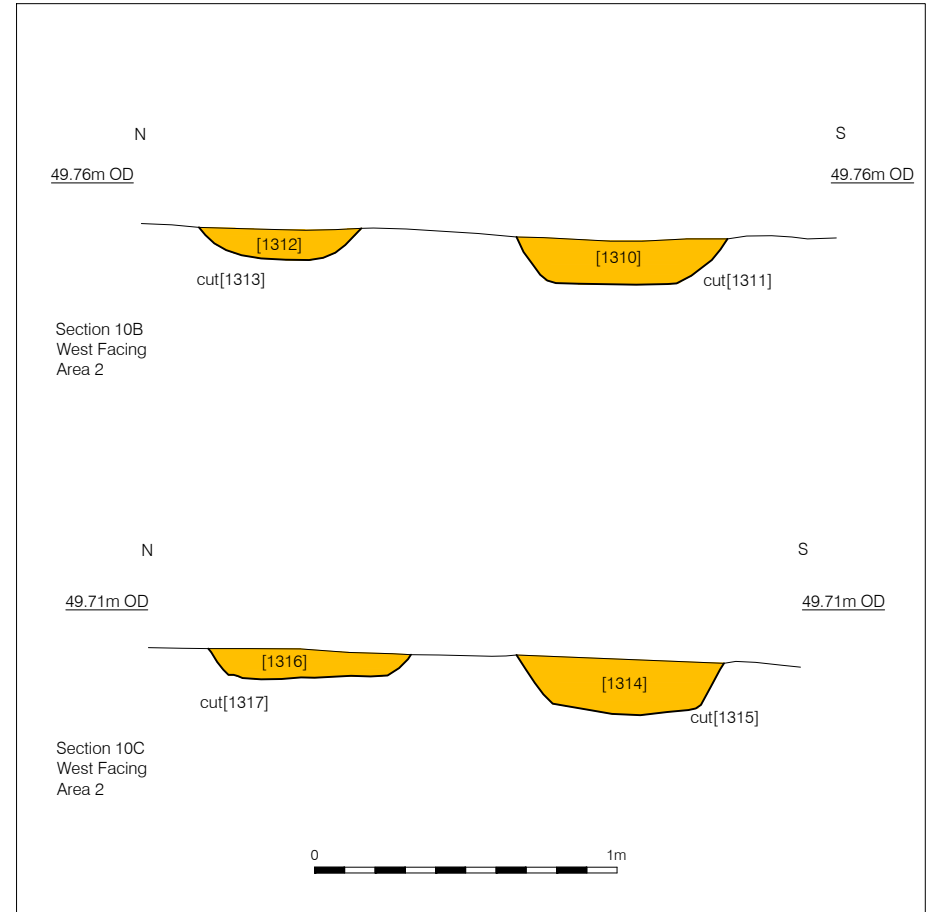
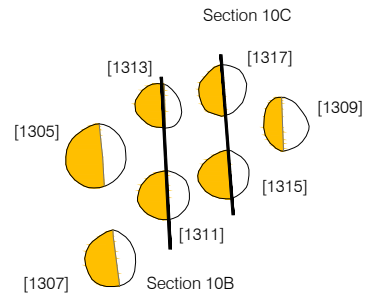


Figure 3
 Plan of Areas 1 and 2
 1:400 at A4



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Figure 4
Plan of Area 1 and Sections 11A, 11C and 11E
1:100, 1:25 and inset plan of cremation urn at 1:50 at A4



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Figure 5
Plans of features in Area 2 and Sections
1:100 and 1:25 at A4

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