

LAND AT BOORLEY GREEN,  
BOTLEY, HAMPSHIRE

POST-EXCAVATION  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

REPORT NO: R12743

JANUARY 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

# LAND AT BOORLEY GREEN, BOTLEY, HAMPSHIRE

## POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

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**Issue 1:** Issued for Approval

**Site Code:** BGBH15

**Central NGR:** 450669 115332

**Local Planning Authority:** Eastleigh Borough Council

**Planning Reference:** 0/12/71514

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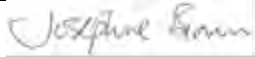

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Land at Boorley Green, Botley, Hampshire

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

Report Ref R12743

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**Figure 1: Site Location**

**Figure 2: Detailed Site Location**

**Figure 3: Plan of Features**

**Figure 4: Plans, Sections and Photographs of Cremations**

## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

Pre-Construct Archaeology was appointed by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at Boorley Green, Hampshire. An initial evaluation, 'Phase 1', in the north-western part of the Site was undertaken in January 2016 with the subsequent phases, 2 and 3, were undertaken in April 2016.

This report concerns the excavation of an area, identified by the first evaluation, containing urned cremation burials. The excavation area, following the criteria defined in the Written Scheme of Investigate for the Site, was approximately 15m by 12m overlaying evaluation trench 1. The excavation was carried out between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of March.

An urned cremation identified within Trench 1 of the evaluation, and a wider surrounding area, was exposed revealing five Middle to Late Bronze Age urned cremation burials. They were aligned in a single line with pottery analysis suggesting that they were placed in chronological order from north-east to south-west. Only one of the urns contained human bones, although all contained evidence of burning. No other archaeological features or finds were identified.

This small collection of cremations appeared to be isolated and unconnected to any other features, however this may be a result of the extensive truncation that has taken place on Site when creating the golf course.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Project Background**

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at Boorley Green, Hampshire, NGR 450669 115332, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1 & 2**). Three phases of evaluation were carried out in advance of the excavation; 'Phase 1' undertaken in January 2016 (PCA 2016a) and phases 2 and 3 were undertaken in April 2016 (PCA 2016c).
- 2.1.2 This report concerns the excavation of an area containing urned cremation burials identified by the first phase of evaluation. The excavation was conducted in accordance with the general '*Overarching Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation*' (WYG, 2015), covering the whole Site, and a specific Written Scheme of Investigation. (PCA 2016b).
- 2.1.3 The Site is the subject of a housing development proposal and covers an area of 71ha. The archaeological evaluation was required, in keeping with NPPF Section 12 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012) and Local Plan Policy (Hampshire County Council. 2012), by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC). The requirement follows consultation by CgMs with the LPA's archaeological advisor, David Hopkins, County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council. The requirement for archaeological works forms Condition (17) of planning permission for the proposed housing development (EBC planning ref: 0/12/71514).
- 2.1.4 This document provides a report on the 'strip, map and record' investigation of a group of cremation burials identified in Trench 1 during the Phase 1 evaluation. The investigation took place between 9th to 14th March 2016.
- 2.1.5 This document has been prepared in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014) and 'The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MORPHE Project Manager's Guide' (Historic England 2015).

### **2.2 Location, Topography and Geology**

- 2.2.1 The Site is located within the parish of Botley, which lies within the Borough of Eastleigh, Hampshire. The Site lies to the north of the hamlet of Boorley Green and the historic village of Botley. Immediately to the north of the Site is the rural parish of Durley. A hamlet of the same names is located 2km to the north-east. The mainline railway between Winchester and Fareham lies 550m to the south of the Site, and Junction 7 of the M27 motorway is situated 3km west-south-west.
- 2.2.2 The whole Site, an irregular area of 71 hectares, is bound to the west by the B3354 Winchester Road, which runs between Horton Heath and Boorley Green. To the immediate south of the Site lies Maddoxford Lane, residential properties along the northern frontage of Maddoxford Lane, and Maddoxford Farm. The northern and eastern boundaries of the

Site are demarcated by the meandering course of Ford Lake, a tributary of the River Hamble. Beyond Ford Lake to the north lies Chancellor's Lane. The majority of the Site is occupied by the golf course of Botley Park Hotel and Country Club, with associated buildings including Braxells Farm, located along the Site's western boundary. The southernmost section of the Site comprises a series of pasture fields associated with Maddoxford Farm.

2.2.3 The excavation area was located on the southern side of a hill, approximately 100m from both the top and bottom and 100m north east of the golf club and hotel complex. The excavation area was approximately 32m aOD.

## **2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site was detailed in a Desk-based Assessment (AS 2012) and subsequent documents and is not repeated here. This investigation came about following an archaeological evaluation carried out in January 2016 (PCA 2016a), which identified a single prehistoric urned cremation burial in Trench 1, together with some pottery sherds which, it was considered, may be displaced from the urn. The later phases of evaluation were undertaken after this investigation (PCA 2016c) and found no dateable archaeological resources.

### **3 AIMS**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

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

3.1.2 The methodology was set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2016b).

#### **3.2 Research Questions**

3.2.1 The following research questions were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and addressed by the excavation

A possible late prehistoric funerary landscape:

- What evidence is there for late prehistoric funerary practice within the Site and can that evidence be compared to similar evidence within the Site's landscape context?
- What is the date, nature and extent of the evidence?
- What is the funerary landscape context of the evidence?
- Is there evidence for contemporary use of the Site for other purposes, e.g. settlement?
- How does the evidence contribute to local and regional research frameworks?



## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section provides a summary of the results of the excavation and is based on the Site archive, which comprises written, drawn and photographic records and an assemblage of artefacts. The Site archive is held at the PCA Winchester office under Site code BGBH15, and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust (Walker 1990). A context index is provided in **Appendix 1**.

### 4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The area was mechanically excavated using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a wide, toothless blade bucket, under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist.

4.2.2 The requirement set out by the Hampshire County Archaeological Officer was to create a rectangle by stripping 5m in each direction from the known burial and to extend to a 5m clear zone around the revealed archaeological resources. In the event, this created a rectangle of approximately 15m by 12m on the same orientation as the original evaluation trench 1.

4.2.3 Spoil was separated between topsoil and subsoil and reinstated and rolled after the investigation was complete.

### 4.3 Results

4.3.1 The initial removal of overburden revealed three urned cremation burials: the urn previously identified in evaluation trench 1 and two additional urns, orientated in a line on a north-east alignment. Hand cleaning of the area between the burials revealed a further two urns. The urns were cut into the natural geology, a mid-greyish brown sandy silt (101).

4.3.2 All of the urns had been heavily truncated by either ploughing or during the construction of the golf course and appear to have moved in the ground. All but one of the urns appeared to be inverted (see **Appendix 2**). Urn 111 leaned almost 45° from the vertical. The urn itself was the best preserved of the five. A cut was visible, with a discernible back fill. Urn 112 had no discernible cut, with only the urn and its contents recorded. The urn was fragmented and incomplete. Urn 114 was a cracked, greyish urn with no discernible cut. Urn 115 had a very ashy fill close to the urn itself that faded out to the cut 0.15m from the urn on the eastern side. The urn itself was fragmented and incomplete. Urn 124 was discovered whilst investigating some surface pottery that was thought to have been pulled by ploughing from 112 or 114. It was deeper into the subsoil/natural than the others but still heavily truncated. It had a 0.07m wide fill of very ashy material on both sides. It had been disturbed, likely by ploughing, so that pottery had been pushed out towards the north-west. The urn was heavily fragmented and incomplete. Pottery analysis suggests that this burial urn was upright. See **Figure 4** for photographs, sections and plans of the urns.

4.3.3 The vessels were all circular or sub-circular and between 0.20m and 0.40m in diameter, with the urn from cremation burial 124 at approximately 40cm, 112 at 30cm, 113 at 23cm, 114 at 19cm and 111 at 18cm. However, these measurements were taken from the top of the vessels in plan, where there is clear evidence of truncation and, as such, are unlikely to be representative of their original form or size.

4.3.4 After the excavation of the vessels, the contents of each urn were removed in spits. Each spit was photographed before commencement and was retained separately for further analysis. The urn from cremation burial 111 appeared to contain another pottery vessel, (110), but no evidence of cremated bone. The urn from cremation burial 124 did contain a small amount of burnt human bone. The remaining urns did not contain any cremated human remains, but did contain a large quantity of burnt material.

4.3.5 Although all of the cremation urns were lifted intact, owing to the high level of truncation that they had suffered while in the ground, none remained intact following the investigation of their contents.

#### **4.4 Finds**

4.4.1 Finds consisted entirely of the five cremation urns and their contents. Pottery analysis and assessment report is attached in Appendix 2. A small quantity of pottery was recovered from the environmental samples; these appear to be consistent with the pottery urns. Charcoal and burnt flint were identified in the samples, but in insufficient volumes for analysis. There were also 4 small fragments of probable human bone recovered from (125) in cremation burial 124.

#### **4.5 Environmental Sampling**

4.5.1 A 100% sample of all of the cremation burial fills and the urn's contents. These were processed by ARCA at the University of Winchester and the report is reproduced in Appendix 3. No significant bio-archaeological remains were identified within the samples.

## **5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The following section discusses the results of the archaeological excavation; integrating evidence from excavation, the previous evaluations, analysis of artefacts and previous archaeological investigations, and considers the original research questions.

### **5.2 Discussion**

5.2.1 The following section is a discussion of the results, the pottery analysis and the findings of the environmental sampling. The specialist reports are included in this document as Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.

5.2.2 The excavation revealed a small area containing five Bronze Age urned cremation burials. They were placed on the side of a small hill that is prominent in the surrounding landscape and has views to the River Hamble and the surrounding countryside.

5.2.3 The small group of cremations appeared to be isolated and distinct from any other significant archaeological resource. Of a total of 136 trenches across 71 hectares only 3 contained dateable prehistoric evidence (Cotswold 2014, PCA 2016a, PCA 2016c). These consisted of the cremation urns in Trench 1 (targeted by this investigation), a sherd of later prehistoric pottery in Trench 2 and a single sherd of Early Bronze Age Collared/ Biconical pottery in Trench 7.

5.2.4 The five cremation burials were found to be in a line and on a south west to north east alignment. Although it is not unusual to have lines of cremation burials (Cotswold 2016, Molloy 2013) it is interesting to note that that the urns were placed in chronological order starting with burial 111 in the north east and ending with 112 in the south west (Appendix 2). In other excavations it can be seen that later burials are placed in between older ones (Cotswold 2016 and Molloy 2013). It has been suggested that lines of cremation burials may be following some form of linear boundary (Hey and Hind 2014), however no evidence of a boundary or other linear feature was identified during the course of this excavation (possibly owing to the extensive truncation present on Site). The reuse of the Site over a long period of time would indicate some form of demarcation within the Site, however no evidence of this was identified during the excavation.

5.2.5 The pottery recovered from inside urn (109) in burial 111 belonged to two separate vessels, which both showed evidence for having been burned. Both pots were represented by only a small number of sherds, and are unlikely to constitute the remains of whole vessels. The cremation urn (116) in burial 113 also demonstrated evidence of burning. These were located next to each other and indicate that these vessels had been placed inside a fire before they were interred, possibly reflecting the process of cremation.

5.2.6 Although all of the urns contained substantial quantities of burnt material, only one (cremation burial 124) contained any evidence of human bone; four small fragments of undiagnostic human remains. Although this may be a result of poor preservation, with small or fragile bone fragments not surviving, it may, alternatively, indicate that no human remains were included within the vessels at the time of their burial. However, it is not uncommon to find a lack of human bone within these features. At Simon's Ground in Dorset only 40% of the 297 urns excavated contained human bone (White 1982), with similar findings at the sites at Kimpton. (Hants.), Chandlers Ford (Hants.), Badminton Farm (Hants.) and Strawberry Fields, Locks Heath (Hants.), which all recorded a number of 'cremations' with no human bone (Dacre and Ellison 1981, Entwistle 2001, Molloy 2013 and McSloy and Ellis 2016).

### **5.3 Original Research Questions**

5.3.1 The excavation aimed to address the following research questions, as outlined in the WSI (PCA 2016b). Below, the research questions are addressed with regards to the extent to which they were answered during the archaeological investigation.

#### **What evidence is there for late prehistoric funerary practice within the site and can that evidence be compared to similar evidence within the Site's landscape context?**

5.3.2 The excavation at Boorley Green, Botley, Hampshire, revealed a multi-period small cremation cemetery consisting five urned cremation burials. The urns were placed in a line and dated from the Middle and Late Bronze Age. Other sites within Hampshire have uncovered cremation cemeteries in similar locations (Dacre and Ellison 1981, Entwistle 2001, Molloy 2013 and McSloy and Ellis 2016), however the very small number of cremations offer limited scope for direct comparison with another site.

#### **What is the date, nature and extent of the evidence?**

5.3.3 All features identified dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and were funerary in nature. The archaeological resources were limited in extent, possibly owing to the extensive truncation the Site has been subject to; either by ploughing or landscaping.

#### **What is the funerary landscape context of the evidence?**

5.3.4 The small collection of cremations appear to be isolated and are unrelated to any other archaeological feature. They do not seem to form a part of a wider prehistoric funerary landscape, although any other evidence may no longer be present, owing to the extensive truncation of the site.

**Is there evidence for contemporary use of the site for other purposes, e.g. settlement?**

- 5.3.5 No other significant archaeological resources were identified during the course of the excavation. It is possible that the Site was the location of further archaeological activity, with any evidence of this being destroyed during the creation of the golf course, however, this cannot be stated with any certainty.

**How does the evidence contribute to local and regional research frameworks?**

- 5.3.6 Owing to the limited extent of archaeological resources identified during the investigation, the evidence can only broadly contribute to local and research frameworks relating to Bronze Age funerary practice. These include questions from the *Solent Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Hey and Hind 2014) and the *Hampshire Archaeological Strategy* (Hampshire County Council 2012)

**5.4 Conclusion**

- 5.4.1 The archaeological investigation at Boorley Green, Botley, Hampshire was able address the aims and objectives set out within the WSI. The urned cremation identified within Trench 1 of the evaluation, and a wider surrounding area, was exposed revealing five Middle to Late Bronze Age urned cremation burials. They were aligned in a single line with pottery analysis suggesting that they were placed in chronological order from north-east to south-west. Only one of the urns contained human bones, although all contained evidence of burning. This small collection of cremations appeared to be isolated and unconnected to any other features, however this may be a result of the extensive truncation that has taken place on Site when creating the golf course.
- 5.4.2 The results of the excavation, while contributing to research framework objectives within the region generally, 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, are incorporated into the Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record maintained by Hampshire County Council and are provided in summary form to the relevant period or local studies journal.

## **6 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION**

### **6.1 The Site Archive**

6.1.1 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 2015). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of the evaluation with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

### **6.2 Copyright**

6.2.1 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 County Council, 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.

6.2.2 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 the Hampshire AHBR).

6.2.3 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.

## **7           ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Matthew Smith at CgMs for commissioning this excavation and David Hopkins, County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council, who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Authority.

Fieldwork was carried out by Ryan Wolfe and Stephanie Ralph and supervised by Jon Kaines. The project was managed by Paul McCulloch.

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## Appendix 1: Context Index

Context	Type	Description	Special Finds
101	Layer	Topsoil	
102	Layer	Subsoil	
103	Layer	Natural	
104	Cut	Cut of urned cremation burial (105)	
105	Urn	Cremation Urn	1
106	Fill	Fill around urn (105)	
107	Cut	Cut of urned cremation burial (109)	
108	Fill	Fill around urn (109)	
109	Urn	Cremation Urn	2
110	Fill	Carbonated remains of cremation pyre	
111	Group	Group number for urned cremation burial which includes [107] (108) (109) (110)	2
112	Group	Group number for urned cremation burial which includes [104] (105) (106)	1
113	Group	Group number for urned cremation burial which includes [115] (116) (117) (118)	3
114	Group	Group number for urned cremation burial which includes (119) [120]	4
115	Cut	Cut for urned cremation burial (117)	
116	Fill	Fill around urn (117)	
117	Urn	Cremation Urn	3
118	Fill	Cremation material in urn (117)	
119	Urn	Cremation Urn	4
120	Cut	Cut for urned cremation burial (119)	
121	Urn	Cremation Urn	5

122	Cut	Cut for urned cremation burial (121)	
123	Fill	Fill arounded urn (121)	
124	Group	Group number for urned cremation burial which includes (121) [122] (123) (125)	5
125	Fill	Carbonated remains of cremation pyre	

## Appendix 2: Pottery Assessment - Mike Seager Thomas

### Summary

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Boorley Green comprises 738 sherds weighing approximately 4.85 kilograms (Appendix). Three pottery traditions and three or four period groups are represented within it: Early Bronze Age Collared Urn, Biconical Urn or food vessel, Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury, and Late Bronze Age post Deverel-Rimbury. One vessel has both Deverel-Rimbury and post Deverel-Rimbury traits and should probably be dated to the very end of the Middle Bronze Age. Except as a dot on our distribution maps of the period, the Early Bronze Age pottery adds nothing to our knowledge of the period. The later assemblage adds importantly to our knowledge of Middle Bronze Age pottery typology and Middle and Late Bronze Age funerary traditions locally, and helps us refine the likely date of the Boorley Green site.

### Early Bronze Age

The Early Bronze Age is represented on site by a single sherd from Trench 7. It is in a grog-tempered fabric typical of pottery belonging to this period across the region. Its former role on site is unknown but the known associations of similar grog-tempered pottery within the region are, where interpretable, exclusively funerary, and this can be assumed to have been its role at Boorley Green. This view is supported by the identification of a Middle/ Late Bronze Age cremation cemetery approximately hundred metres from its findspot. *Middle Bronze Age/ Deverel-Rimbury*

The Deverel-Rimbury pottery assemblage comprises sherds from six or seven distinguishable pots, the northernmost four of line of five cinerary urns (109, 116, 119 and 121), fragments of two more from inside the northernmost of these (110a and 110b), and a single probable Deverel-Rimbury sherd from Trench 2.

Urns 109 and 116 consist of coarse flint-tempered straight to slightly convex sided jars, the former with an uncertain number of small bosses approximately 4cm below the rim. The sherds from these two urns include many rim sherds and few base sherds suggesting that both were inverted in the ground, while the exterior surfaces of 116 below the rim are very heavily oxidized suggesting that it had been burnt. The sherds from inside urn 109 come from a smaller, thin-bodied bossed jar, in a finer, but still coarse flint-tempered fabric (110a), and a fine flint-tempered pot of unknown form (110b). Importantly the sherds comprising these pots represent a small part only of each pot and all have been burned. Urns 109 and 116 and pot 110a are of generic (or pan-regional) Deverel-Rimbury type.

Urn 121 comprises a burnished, fine to medium flint-tempered 'globular' jar. A large number of base sherds and very few rim sherds suggest that this vessel was placed upright in the ground. Its rim was slightly out-turned. It appears to have had a cordon above the widest part of the vessel, in places decorated on, above and below with tool drawn, cross-hatched triangles, two and probably more lug handles, the holes through which were orientated vertically, and — a very unusual feature for the

Deverel-Rimbury tradition — a slightly pedestalled base. Urn 121, despite its unusual base, is of Wessex Deverel-Rimbury type.

Finally, urn 119 was located between Deverel-Rimbury urn 121 and post Deverel-Rimbury urn 105. Owing to its extreme fragmentation, it is not possible to reconstruct it exactly but it appears to have been straight-sided with a rounded, slightly out-turned rim. It has an applied cordon with a triangular section, the upper angle of which is fingertip impressed. Like urn 121 it is burnished but it is in a much coarser flint tempered fabric. A large number of rim sherds and no base sherds suggest that it was inverted in the ground. The form of urn 119 is Deverel-Rimbury, the concavity formed at the top of the vessel by the out-turning of its rim, recalling some Wessex types, but the combination of its fabric and finish and also the fingertip impressions on the top of the angle formed by the cordon is more characteristic of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Given this and its position between Deverel-Rimbury urn 121 and post Deverel-Rimbury urn 105, it is suggested that it belongs to the end of the former tradition.

#### **Late Bronze Age/ Post Deverel-Rimbury**

The Late Bronze Age post Deverel-Rimbury tradition is represented on site by urn 105, the southernmost of the line of cinerary urns, and three possible post Deverel-Rimbury sherds from Trench 4. Again owing to its fragmentation urn 105 is difficult to reconstruct with certainty but it most likely comprised a shouldered jar, of which sherds from a flared neck with a flat-topped, externally expanded rim survive. It is in a medium to coarse flint-tempered fabric. The survival of many rim sherds and no base sherds suggest that it too was inverted in the ground.

#### **Discussion**

The identification of a pedestalled base (urn 121) and of the fabric/ finish combination of urn 119 as Deverel-Rimbury are important because both of these features in isolation would very likely have been considered diagnostic of different pottery traditions and dates. Thus our knowledge of the minutiae of Wessex prehistoric pottery traditions is usefully augmented by a study of the Boorley Green assemblage.

The most important inferences that can be drawn from the assemblage relate to Bronze Age funerary rites as practiced on site. The principal observations relate to the lay out of the urns and the burning of pots 110a and 110b and urn 116. Urns were added to the line of cremations over time, first Deverel-Rimbury (urns 109, 116 and 121), then Deverel-Rimbury/ post Deverel-Rimbury (urn 119) and finally post Deverel-Rimbury (urn 105). This contrasts with, for example, the pattern identified in the recently analyzed assemblage from Badminton Farm, Fawley, where later cremations appear to have been slotted in-between earlier ones. Secondly, the observation that the sherds comprising pots 110a and 110b, recovered from inside unburnt urn 109, are both burnt and only very incompletely representative of the pots from which they derive is difficult to understand except as part of the funerary rite. How else could they have got there? Perhaps, therefore, they contained offerings burnt along with the deceased and were swept up with his or her cremated remains or relate to some kind of fragmentation ritual of

the sort now widely championed for the British Bronze Age. Lastly, the exterior oxidization of urn 116 may indicate the use of pottery 'seconds' for burial or, alternatively, the deliberate burning of the pot may itself be part of the burial ritual, both of which have been suggested for Deverel-Rimbury elsewhere (e.g. Simons Ground).

Also of interest are the assemblage's implications for the date of the site. Elsewhere the writer has explained the different proportions of Wessex and pan-regional type Deverel-Rimbury coarse wares on proximate Hampshire cemetery sites in terms of date, suggesting that sites with high proportions of Wessex types are early (e.g. Badminton Farm) and sites with low proportions (e.g. Twyford Down) late. This rationale applied to the Boorley Green assemblage would make Boorley Green a late one.

### **Further work**

The importance of the Boorley Green assemblage lies in its typology, its funerary context and dating. Further useful information relating to the site's pottery typology might be generated by graphically reconstructing the cinerary urns, the relationship of whose parts currently exists only in the mind of the specialist. Graphic reconstruction and more detailed description would also facilitate comparison with assemblages from other sites, which would enable us to place it in a clearer regional context. Important too is the urns' local context. For example, the specialist's inferences about urn orientation and the burning of urn 116 might be usefully informed by bringing together his analysis and the on site context record. Finally, the question of the precise date of the Deverel-Rimbury pottery within the Middle Bronze Age — and therefore of the Boorley Green assemblage — could be usefully addressed by a more detailed analysis of the proportions of Wessex and pan-regional Deverel-Rimbury pottery on other Wessex sites.

Table: Bronze Age (and other) pottery from Boorley Green, Trench 1/ Trench 1 extension, and Bronze Age pottery from the rest of the site: fabric, quantification, other diagnostics, pottery tradition, likely date with comments

Context	SF no	Fabric	No of sherds	Weight in grams	Other diagnostics	Pottery tradition	Likely date	Comments
105 (cremation 112)		MCF2	62	225	Flared neck with flat topped externally expanded rim	PDR	LBA	Several rim sherds, one base sherd — probably inverted
109 (cremation 111)	2	VCF	80	680	Straight–convex sided; rounded rim; small bosses c. 4cm below rim	DR	MBA	Small. Several rim sherds, no base sherds — probably inverted
110 (cremation 111)		MF	23	75	5 small bosses	DR	MBA	Pot 110a. Small, thin bodied. Burnt
		FF	17	65	None	DR	MBA	Pot 110b. Burnt
		Q	1	2	None	RB grey ware	RB	none
116 (cremation 113)	3	CF	92	1075	Probably convex sided, with slightly inturned rounded–flat topped rim	DR	MBA	Several rim sherds, 3 base sherds (labeled ‘top of pot’ — probably inverted. Body sherds heavily oxidized on the outside — possibly burnt
119 (cremation 114)	4	MCF1	138	715	Rounded, slightly out-turned rim; straight-sided with horizontal, obtuse triangular sectioned cordon, fingertip impressed on its upper surface; burnished	DR	M/LBA	Several rim sherds, no base sherds — probably inverted

Context	SF no	Fabric	No of sherds	Weight in grams	Other diagnostics	Pottery tradition	Likely date	Comments
121 (cremation 124)	5	FMF	321	2000	Out-turned rim; concave neck; cordon, vertical lugs; pedestal base; burnished with partial cross-hatched triangle decoration over, above and below cordon	DR	MBA	Many base sherds, few rim sherds — probably upright
2104		FMF	1	2	possible wide squared rim	DR or PDR	M/LBA	MBA date preferred
4105		FMF	3	2	None	?PDR	?LBA	Too small to date with confidence
7103		G	1	8	None	Collared/ Biconical Urn	EBA	None
<p>Key to abbreviations used (in order of appearance in Appx).            Pottery fabrics: MCF = medium to coarse flint temper; VCF = very coarse flint temper; MF = medium flint temper; FF = fine flint temper; Q = quartz sand; CF = coarse flint-temper; FMF = fine to medium flint temper; G = grog temper.            Pottery traditions: PDR = post Deverel-Rimbury (Late Bronze Age); DR = Deverel-Rimbury (Middle Bronze Age); RB = Romano-British. Dates: LBA = Late Bronze Age; MBA = Middle Bronze Age; RB = Romano-British; M/ LBA = Middle to Late Bronze Age; EBA = Early Bronze Age.</p>								



## **Appendix 3: Environmental Samples Assessment- David Ashby and Nick Watson (ARCA)**

### **Introduction**

This document reports on an assessment of five contexts excavated at the Boorley Green site at Botley (BGBH15) by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) in 2016.

All the samples were delivered to the ARCA laboratories at the University of Winchester by PCA staff. The samples were contained in sealed white plastic tubs each with a volume of approximately 10 litres. Environmental Sample Sheets were provided too.

The objective of the assessment was to recover, categorize, quantify and, if possible, date any artefact or ecofact that could aid in the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interpretation of the context. Furthermore, and based upon the assessment, recommendations are given regarding the potential of specific biological remains to provide more detailed and interesting evidence should any future analyses be decided upon.

### **Methodology**

The samples were processed in their entirety by flotation using meshes of 1mm and 250 µm for the residue and flots respectively. The flots were air dried at 40°C for 72 hours and then they were systematically examined under a low-power binocular microscope and quantitative observations made on the preserved biological remains. The residue fraction that was greater than 11.2mm was also systematically sorted to recover artefacts and preserved biological remains. The smaller 4mm and 2mm fractions were retained and stored.

The flots have been assessed using the following schema: 0-10 items is represented by + , 11-50 items ++, 51-100 items +++ and greater than 100 items ++++.

On occasion it is useful to describe relative sizes and this is done according to the Wentworth scale of sediment grain size:

Very fine sand size	0.065-0.125 mm
Fine sand	0.125-0.25mm
Medium sand	0.25-0.5mm
Coarse sand	0.5-1mm
Very coarse sand	1-2mm
Granule	2-4mm
Fine pebble	4-8mm
Medium pebble	8-16mm
Coarse pebble	16-32mm
Very coarse pebble	32-64mm
Cobble	>64mm

The results are tabulated in section 3 below. Where it is possible to draw inferences about the nature of the samples (with help from the information on the Environmental Sample Sheets) then these are made below each table as are any recommendations for further study. Exceptional results are in **Bold**.

#### Tabulated RESULTS for BGBH15

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
105 SE quod			pot	5.9	3 sherds, fine pebble size

Further analysis of pottery is recommended.

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Flot/ residue</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
106 Spit1	40		pot	8.1	6 sherds
106 Spit2	42		pot	3.5	3 sherds
106 Spit3	44		pot	12.7	5 sherds
		<i>flot</i>	Charcoal	++++	Unidentifiable grains
106 Spit4		<i>flot</i>	Charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains
106 NW quod	9		pot	17.5	6 sherds
106 SW quod	11		pot	9.7	4 sherds
106 NW quod	11		pot	10.6	4 sherds

Further analysis of pottery is recommended.

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Flot/ residue</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
108 NEquod	13		pot	8	4 sherds
108 NEquod	14		pot	5	3 sherds

Further analysis of pottery is recommended.

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Flot/residue</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
110 Spit1	24		pot	12.8	8 sherds
	24?		Burnt flint	6.5	4 flakes
	24?	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains
110 Spit3	34		pot	2.7g	1 sherd
	34	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains
110 Spit4	36		pot	5.2	3 sherds
	36	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of flint and pottery is recommended.

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Flot/ residue</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
116 NEquod	5		pot	16.6	4 sherds
	5	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	Identifiable pebble-sized fragment and unidentifiable grains
	5		Burnt flint	33.6	3 flakes
	5		charcoal	+	1 identifiable pebble-sized fragment
116 NWquod	6		Bunt flint	1.9	1 flake
	6		pot	7.6	2 sherds
	6	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	Identifiable granules and pebble-sized fragments
	6		charcoal	+	3 Identifiable fragments
116 SWquod	7		charcoal		1 identifiable fragment
	7		Burnt flint	6.1	2 flakes
	7	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	Identifiable granules
116 SEquod	8		pot	9.6	1 sherd
	8		charcoal	+	6 identifiable fragments
	8		Burnt flint	1	1 flake
116 SEquod	8	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++	Unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of charcoal, flint and pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
117 Spit3 Triangle113	30		pot	1.9	1 sherd
117 Spit5 Triangle113	33		pot	10.6	4 sherds
	33	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++++	+identifiable granules, majority unidentifiable grains
	33		Burnt flint	3.5	1 flake
117 Spit6 Triangle116	35		Pot	4	1 sherd
	35	<i>Flot marked as triangle 113?</i>	charcoal	++	Unidentifiable grains
117 Spit7 Triangle113	38		Pot	22	2 sherds
117 Triangle113	31		pot	11.2	4 sherds
	31		charcoal	+	Identifiable pebble-sized fragments

Further analysis of charcoal, flint and pottery is recommended.

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Flot/ residue</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
123 NWquod	2		pot	14.6	3 sherds
	2		charcoal	+	Identifiable fragment
	2		Burnt flint	5.2	3 flakes
	2	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+++	10 identifiable pebble-sized fragments, rest unidentifiable grains
123 NWquod	1		charcoal	++++	Unidentifiable grains
123 SWquod	3		pot	<b>111</b>	10-15 fine to medium pebble-sized sherds. 2 handles
	3		charcoal	+++	Unidentifiable grains
123 SEquod	4		Burnt flint	0.8	1 flake
	4	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++	Unidentifiable grains
123 NE	1		pot	16.8	6 fine to medium pebble-sized sherds
123	17		Burnt flint	3	1 flake
	17		pot	<b>140</b>	20-30 fine to medium pebble-sized sherds
123 flot on top of urn	17	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+++	4 indentifiable pebble-sized fragments, rest unidentifiable grains

Further analysis of charcoal, flint and pottery is recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
125 Spit1	18		burnt flint	12	5 granular to and fine pebble-sized flakes
	18	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+++	Unidentifiable grains
	18		charcoal	3	4 Indentifiable granules
125 Spit2	19		burnt Flint	17.2	1 medium pebble-sized sherd
	19		pot	19.8	4 fine pebble-sized sherd
	19	<i>Flot</i>	charcoal	++	Unidentifiable grains
125 Spit3	20		pot	11.6	6 fine pebble-sized sherds
	20		Burnt flint	4.6	2 flakes
	20	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	++++	Unidentifiable grains
125 Spit4	21		pot	32	10 fine pebble-sized sherds
	21		Burnt flint	15	5 fine pebble-sized flakes
	21		charcoal	<b>12.8</b>	10 identifiable fine pebble-sized fragments
125 Spit5	22		pot	<b>114</b>	20 to 30 fine to medium pebble-sized sherds, some incised decoration
	22		charcoal	5	8 indentifiable fine pebble-sized fragments
	22		bone	2.3	Identifiable fragment
125 Spit6	23		Human bone	3	4 identifiable granules
	23		pot	<b>22.3</b>	10 fine pebble-sized sherds with decoration



	23	<i>flot</i>	Human bone? charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grain
125 Spit7	26 or 24?	<i>flot</i>	charcoal	+	Identifiable charcoal
125 Spit8	26		pot	4.7	2 fine pebble-sized sherds

Further analysis of charcoal, flint, pottery and human bone is recommended.

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b><i>Flot/</i> residue</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
126 Spit1 Triangle114	39	<i>flot</i>	Charcoal	+++	Unidentifiable grains
126 Spit2 Triangle114	41	<i>Flot</i>	Charcoal	++	Unidentifiable grains
126 Spit3 Triangle114	43	<i>Flot</i>	Charcoal	++	Unidentifiable grains
126 Spit7 Triangle114	44 or 49		Burnt flint	10	6 fine pebble-sized flakes

Further analysis of pottery is recommended.

## Appendix 4: OASIS

**OASIS ID: preconst1-270846**

### Project details

Project name	Boorley Green, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Small Middle to Late Bronze Age urned cremation cemetery containing 5 cremation urns buried chronologically in a line from north west to south east.
Project dates	Start: 09-03-2016 End: 14-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BGBH15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE EASTLEIGH BOTLEY Boorley Green, Botley
Postcode	SO32 2BX
Study area	71 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 50686 15000 50.931670418206 -1.278650180346 50 55 54 N 001 16 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 31.84m Max: 32.58m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA West
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd

Project design originator CgMs Consulting Limited

Project director/manager Paul McCulloch

Project supervisor Jon Kaines

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust

Physical Archive ID BGBH15

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Human Bones"

Physical Archive notes 4 fragments of cremated bone.

Digital Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust

Digital Archive ID BGBH15

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Survey"

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust

Paper Archive ID BGBH15

Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Manuscript", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

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Entered by Jon Kaines (jkaines@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 9 December 2016



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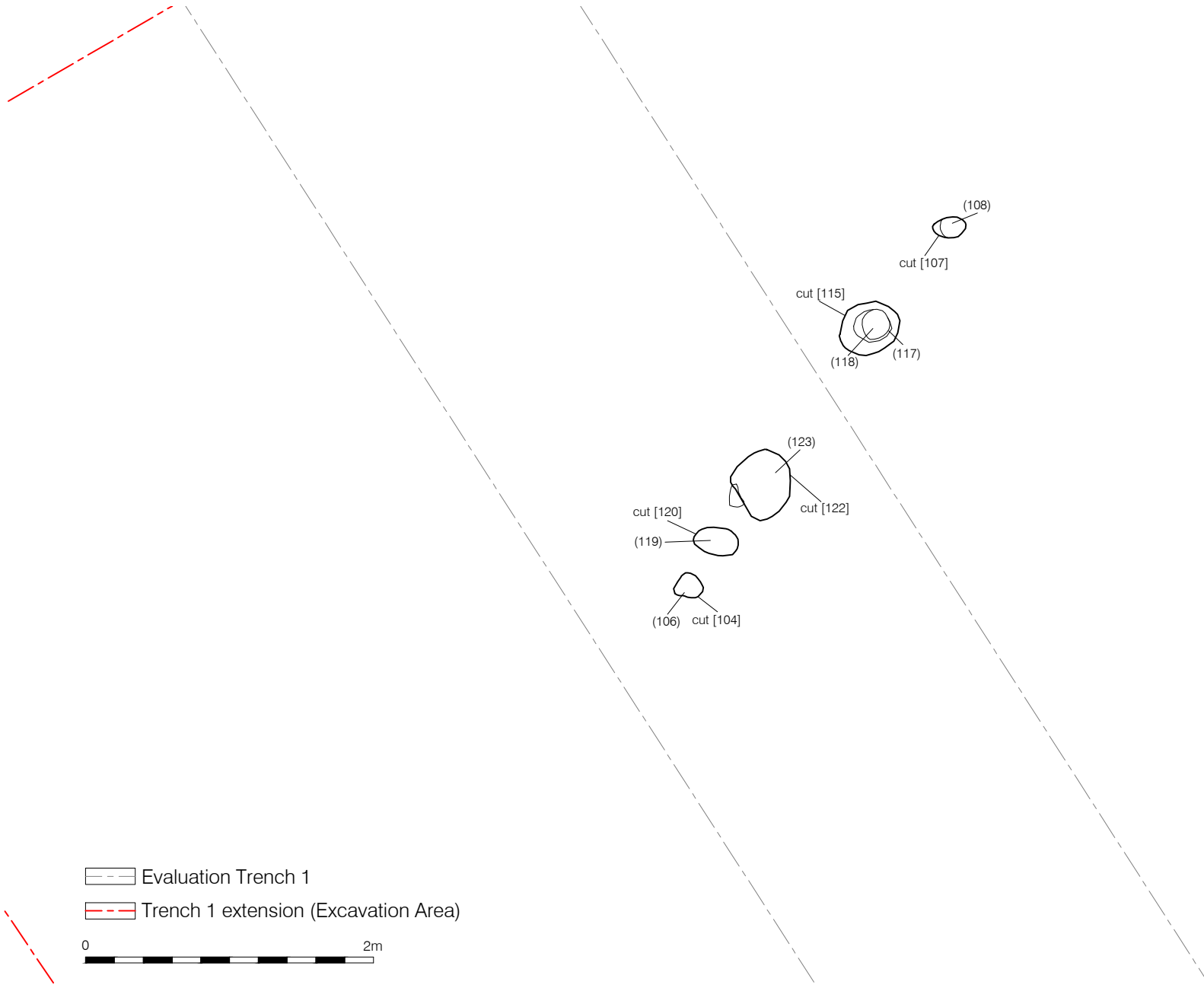
11/11/16 RM

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000 and 1:25,000 at A4



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 11/11/16 RM

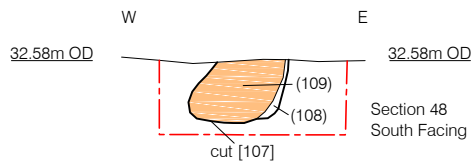
Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:1,000 at A4



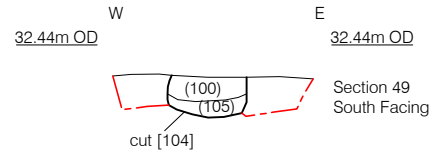
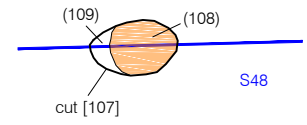
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- - - Trench 1 extension (Excavation Area)

0 2m

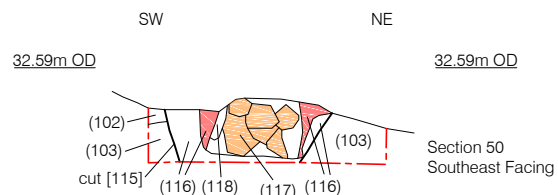
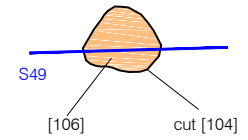
Figure 3  
Plan of Features  
1:40 at A4



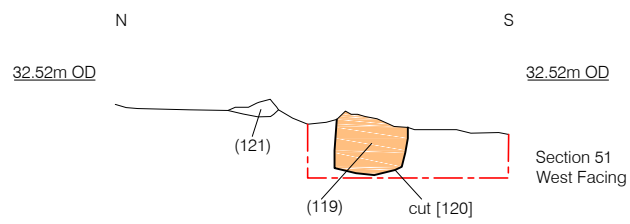
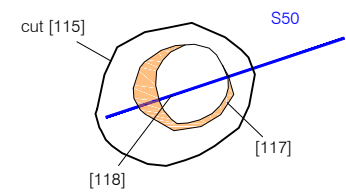
Cremation 111



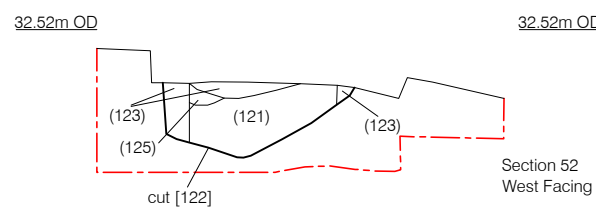
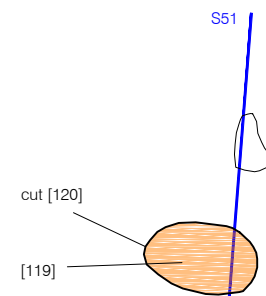
Cremation 112



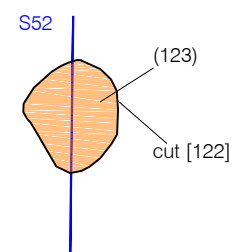
Cremation 113



Cremation 114



Cremation 124



- Cremation Urn
- Burnt Material

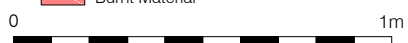


Figure 4  
Plans, Sections and Photographs of Cremations 111, 112, 113, 114 and 124  
1:20 at A3

# PCA

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## PCA SOUTH

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