

**LAND AT CHESTNUT AVENUE,
STONEHAM, EASTLEIGH,
HAMPSHIRE**

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

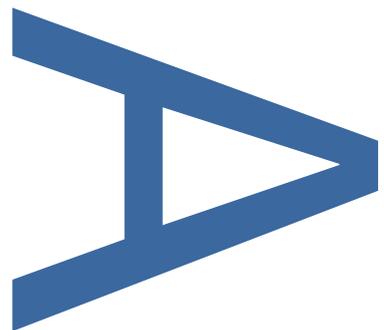
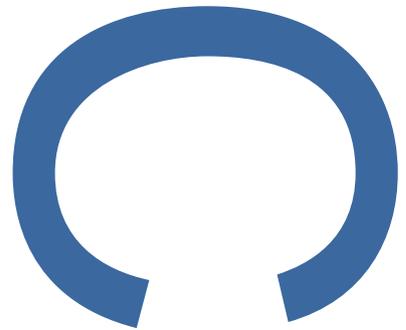
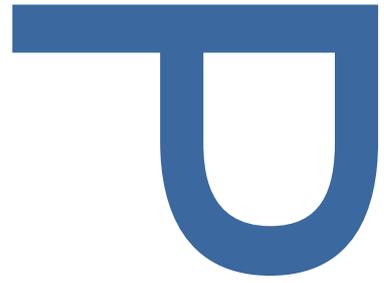
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
EASTLEIGH BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
0/15/76023**

PCA REPORT NO: R13069

SITE CODE: CASH17

OCTOBER 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**LAND AT CHESTNUT AVENUE, STONEHAM, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE: AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE REPORT**

Issue 1: Issued for Approval

Site Code: CASH17

Central NGR: SU 44013 18139

Local Planning Authority: Eastleigh Borough Council

Planning Reference: 0/15/76023

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October 2017

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name: Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh

Type of project: Strip, Map and Sample

Report: R13069

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K5063	
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology was appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership to undertake an archaeological “Strip, Map and Sample” on land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Hampshire, ahead of a proposed development. The archaeological investigation was carried out between 9th August and the 14th August 2017. A total area of 654m² was stripped, following a proposed spine road location and targeting archaeological resources that were identified during a previous archaeological evaluation. The investigation was completed in keeping with a Written Scheme of Investigation and Method Statement.

The excavation revealed a total of 18 prehistoric features representing a later prehistoric roundhouse, fence line and associated discrete features.

A large sub-circular late medieval/ early post medieval pit, similar in size and shape to those in the evaluation was seen along with two post medieval ditches and nine pits thought to be associated with a post medieval boundary or fence line. The post medieval features are not thought to represent any significant archaeological features.

The results of the archaeological investigation, and earlier archaeological evaluation, demonstrate that the Site has the potential to contain archaeological features of a later prehistoric date. Much like similar archaeological features identified during the archaeological evaluation, these features are more likely to be concentrated on the higher ground with a natural geology of gravel.

Although the Site contains late medieval/ early post medieval archaeology which could be associated with the Deserted Medieval Village of Stoneham, no evidence of significant archaeological remains were identified during the course of the archaeological investigations. These features are more likely to represent agricultural activity in the wider medieval landscape.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) to undertake an archaeological investigation on land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire (**Figure 1 & 2**).

2.1.2 The archaeological Strip, Map and Sample was required, in keeping with NPPF Section 12 and Local Plan Policy, by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC) to provide information with regards to understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed development and determining the subsequent treatment of archaeological resources within it. The requirement follows consultation by EDP with the LPA's archaeological advisor David Hopkins, County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council. The requirement for archaeological works forms condition (18) of planning permission for the proposed development (EBC planning ref: 0/15/76023).

2.1.3 The archaeological background to the site was set out in an Archaeology and Heritage Assessment (EDP 2014). This highlighted that although the site does not contain any nationally designated heritage assets, part of the south-eastern corner of the site is included within an Area of Archaeological Potential, relating to the former medieval village of North Stoneham. Further potential for possible Roman activity was also identified, relating to projected Roman road crossing the site, however no physical evidence is present to confirm its position or alignment. Post-medieval activity associated with the expansion of North Stoneham Park was also expected on site. Potential for archaeological resources from other periods was considered to be low.

2.1.4 The *'Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluative Archaeological Works'* (EDP 2017) set out a requirement for a staged approach to archaeological evaluation of the site. A Method Statement was prepared by PCA (PCA 2017a), setting out a strategy of archaeological "Strip, Map and Sample" in respect of Condition 11 of outline planning permission. Work was carried out between 9th August – 14th August 2017.

2.1.5 The excavation area, a total area of 654m², targeted prehistoric and medieval archaeological resources, which were identified during the previous archaeological evaluation (PCA 2107b), that overlapped with the location of the development's proposed spine road.

2.1.6 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The site lies 2.5km to the south of Eastleigh and falls within the Eastleigh Borough Council district and within the settlement of North Stoneham. The city of Southampton is located approximately 6km to the south of the site.

- 2.2.2 The site, an irregular area of 60 hectares, is bound to the west by playing fields, to the north by Chestnut Avenue, to the east by Stoneham Lane and to the south by ponds. The site comprises a group of eight separate fields and is predominantly farmland used for grazing.
- 2.2.3 The site is relatively low-lying, falling from approximately 25m above the Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the western boundary to approximately 10m aOD along the eastern boundary with Stoneham Lane.
- 2.2.4 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as 'London Formation – Clay Silt and Sand'. Two superficial geological deposits are also mapped within the site; 'River Terrace Deposits – Sand and Gravel', located along the western and eastern edges of the Site, and 'Head Deposits – Gravel', located throughout the middle of the site (BGS 2017).

2.3 Archaeology and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site was set out in an Archaeology and Heritage Assessment (EDP 2014) and is not repeated here. However, the archaeological and historical background is summarised as follows:

'The assessment confirms that the site does not contain any designated heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, or battlefields where there would be a presumption in favour of either physical retention preservation in situ, and against development.

Within the wider study area there are no world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, Grade I listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, or registered battlefields. However, there is one Grade II listed building and 14 Grade II listed buildings. The assessment confirms that the vast majority of the listed buildings will not be affected by the proposed development. The assessment also confirms that the land within the application site makes only a limited contribution to the settings of the Grade II* listed Church of St Nicolas and the Grade II listed walled garden, although it is still recommended that the evolving masterplan responds positively to these. With regard to undesignated heritage assets, consultation with the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and other sources, has established that there is a low latent background potential for finds from the Palaeolithic period due to the presence of Pleistocene gravels underneath parts the site. This represents a potential for redeposited finds within the gravels rather than in-situ deposits, and even then there is a low chance of them being identified. The assessment also establishes a potential for Roman activity in association with the postulated line of a Roman road mapped crossing the site, although there is no physical evidence to confirm its presence or alignment. The surrounding evidence, coupled with the Hampshire Integrated Historic Landscape Assessment, suggests that any activity present at the site is likely to represent agricultural exploitation, rather than settlement.*

Part of the south-eastern corner of the site is mapped by Hampshire County Council as an Area of Archaeological Potential. This covers an area thought to be occupied by the former medieval village of North Stoneham. The site of the former North Stoneham manor may also have been located in this area. These remains, if present, are likely to be of moderate importance.

The post-medieval period saw the expansion of North Stoneham Park to include the area of the application site. There is considered to be the potential for associated, below ground archaeological

features, such as boundary ditches and driveways, and significance of greater interest are the known remains to be encountered of Winchester Lodge and the main carriage in the far north west and centre of the site, although these are considered to be of low importance.

Given the archaeological potential on the site, a robust archaeological response has been formulated which comprises, in the first instance, of a geophysical survey of the Area of Archaeological Potential to establish whether there are any remains of the medieval village or former manor house. This will be undertaken prior to determination.

For the remaining areas, in view of the limited potential for significant archaeological remains to be preserved within the site, and the flexibility of the illustrative masterplan, it is considered that a staged approach, consisting initially of geophysical survey, could be undertaken as a condition of any successful outline application, followed by further targeted trenching, changes in design or implementation of other mitigation measures if needed ahead of or during construction.'

2.3.2 Between the 26th of June and the 22nd of August an archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out by PCA (PCA2017b). This comprised the excavation of 80 50m x 2m trenches. The following is a summary of the results of the evaluation:

'The evaluation has demonstrated that areas of the site contain archaeological remains dating to four separate time periods, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval. Fields 1, 4, 7 and 8 contained no significant archaeological resources.

Prehistoric features were identified, and are thought to represent two separate phases of prehistoric activity on the site, early and late Iron Age.

Two Roman pits were identified during the evaluation towards the southern end of the site. Medieval features were identified during the evaluation towards the southern end of the site, it is possible that they represent evidence of the former medieval village of North Stoneham. Finally, post medieval features were identified and investigated, but were not thought to represent a significant archaeological resource.'

3 AIM

3.1 Archaeological Investigation – Strip, Map & Sample

3.1.1 The aim of the investigation will be to:

(1) investigate and record the archaeological features that that were uncovered, taking account of the date, nature, extent, bio-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of the features and any other features that are revealed.

(2) to prepare an archive of the results of the work leading to the preparation of post-excavation assessment report and, as necessary, a further programme of analysis and appropriate dissemination.

3.1.2 This document, a report on the results of the investigation, 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 sections present a summary of the results of the excavation based on the site archive, which comprises a site diary, trench recording sheets, context sheets, site drawings, digital photographs and a small finds assemblage. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Trench Index in **Appendix 1**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code CASH17 and in due course will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The fieldwork was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (EDP, 2017), which was approved on behalf of the Local Planning Authority in advance of the commencement of works.

4.2.2 The fieldwork comprised of the mechanical excavation of an 654m² area, between the 9th and 14th August 2017.

4.3 Deposition Sequence

4.3.1 The mitigation area was primarily located on a gravel natural; with small pockets of clay on the higher ground towards the north-west extent of the area. However, on the lower ground towards the south-east extent of the area it was primarily a clay natural.

4.4 Archaeological Features

4.4.1 A total of 18 prehistoric features were uncovered during the course of the excavation and can be broadly split into two groups of features; features relating to a probable late prehistoric roundhouse (Group [8122]) and discrete features that have no obvious relationships.

4.4.2 The possible roundhouse ([8122]) was located in the west of the trench and comprised a group of seven postholes, which formed an arc ([8106], [8108], [8110], [8112], [8127], [8129], [8174]) (**Figure 3 and Plates 1 & 2**). No postholes could be seen in the south west area of the structure. Two further postholes could be seen within the centre of the structure ([8114], [8125]). The postholes were all similar in shape (sub-circular, flat or concave bottom with steep sides) and size (with only 0.08m between the smallest and largest; 0.32m and 0.40m respectively). There was greater variation in the depth of the postholes, with the depths ranging from 0.04m to 0.20m. Posthole [8106] contained Pottery dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age.

4.4.3 A total of eight additional prehistoric features were identified during the excavation (**Figure 4**). Postholes [8116], [8118], [8120] and [8134] were similar in size and shape, not only to each other (between 0.40 and 0.48m in diameter and between 0.17 and 0.23 in depth) but also to the postholes associated with the roundhouse, Group [8122]. These postholes

appeared to be arranged in a straight line. It is likely that [8136] is also associated with these postholes.

- 4.4.4 Pit [8153] measured 0.68m in diameter and 0.15m in depth (**Figure 6**). This feature could be seen to truncate an early post-medieval ditch [8146]. There was a single fill which contained later prehistoric pottery. It is thought that this pottery was residual, likely being displaced by the construction of the ditches. Therefore, the pottery is not thought to be representative of the date
- 4.4.5 Pit [8104], was sub-circular with a flat base and steep sides. It measured 0.94m in diameter and 0.64m in depth and contained later prehistoric pottery. The final prehistoric feature, pit [8131] had steep sides, a flat base, containing two fills (**Figure 5 and Plate 3**). It measured 0.69m in diameter and 0.41m in depth and contained later prehistoric pottery and daub.
- 4.4.6 A large sub-circular, shallow, late medieval/ early post medieval pit [8123] was identified in the centre of the trench, measuring 1.82m in diameter and 0.18m in depth and contained early post-medieval peg tile (**Figure 5 and Plate 4**). The pit was similar in shape and depth to those found during the archaeological evaluation in trench 33, which was directly to the north of the excavation area.
- 4.4.7 Nine post medieval pits ([8155], [8159], [8161], [8163], [8465], [8167], [8169], [8171]) were identified in the south east of the trench (**Plate 5**). They are all similar in size, approximately 0.65m in diameter and approximately 0.21m in depth, three contained evidence of early post medieval peg tile.
- 4.4.8 Two early post medieval ditches were also identified (Group [8138]; [8143], [8141], [8139] and Group [8146]; [8147], [8149], [8151],) (**Figure 6 and Plate 6**). They ran parallel to each other and were previously identified in the trench 32 of the evaluation. They measured 0.94m across and 0.29m in depth. Each ditch ([8138] and [8146]) contained a single fill, which had occasional flecks of charcoal and contained peg tile. Ditch [8146] was truncated by Pit [8153].

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 A total of 18 prehistoric features were identified during the mitigation stage of works. The group of post holes, [8122], forming an arc, are thought to be the remains of a later prehistoric roundhouse. Pottery from one the postholes dated to either the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age (**Appendix 3**). The line of postholes identified to the north of the roundhouse, which appeared to share characteristics with the postholes that formed [8122]. It is possible that these features were contemporary, with the line of postholes representing a fence line or similar linear structure. These prehistoric features were primarily located on the higher ground with a gravel natural, as was seen in the previous evaluation.

5.1.2 A large sub-circular late medieval/early post-medieval pit, similar in size and shape to those in the evaluation, was identified. Although this did not contain a large assemblage of artefacts and can be considered to be of low significance, it is likely that this represents sporadic activity related to the wider hinterland of the former medieval village of Stoneham.

5.1.3 The two post-medieval linear features and group of nine pits are likely to represent the remains of post-medieval field boundaries, in the form of boundary ditches and possible fence line. These are not thought to represent a significant archaeological resource.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The results of the archaeological investigation and earlier archaeological evaluation demonstrate that the site has the potential to contain archaeological features of a later prehistoric date. Much like similar archaeological features identified during the archaeological evaluation, these features are more likely to be concentrated on the higher ground with a natural geology of gravel.

5.2.2 Although the site contains late medieval/ early post medieval archaeology which could be associated with the Deserted Medieval Village of Stoneham, no evidence of significant archaeological remains (of a settlement or funerary nature) were identified during the course of the archaeological investigations. These features are more likely to represent limited sporadic activity in the wider medieval landscape.

5.2.3 The 11 post-medieval features were identified in the archaeological investigation and are thought to be associated with post-medieval field boundaries. Although similar features were identified during the earlier evaluation, the post-medieval features are not thought to represent significant archaeological resources.

5.3 Updated Project Design

5.3.1 The original aim of the archaeological “Strip, map and sample” investigation was to record and characterise any archaeological features identified during the excavation of the

proposed road line. A small number of later prehistoric archaeological features were identified.

5.3.2 Given the limited extent of the remains that were recorded and the limited quantities of finds, there is little scope for further analysis. However, the archaeological features identified show evidence of some form of prehistoric activity and settlement, which may help identify similar sites in the surrounding area. As such, this is of value to the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

5.3.3 A copy of this report, once approved by the County Archaeologist, will be submitted to the Hampshire Historic Environment Record. However, subject to the results of any future archaeological investigations on site, it may be considered appropriate to consider the results of this investigation in any future research or publication.

6 ARCHIVE PRERARATION AND 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 Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust on behalf of Hampshire County Council.

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 County Council Archaeology and Historic Building Record).

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 is grateful to Rob Skinner of The Environmental Dimension Partnership for commissioning the Evaluation on behalf of Highwood Group. PCA is also grateful to David Hopkins, Hampshire County Council County Archaeologist, for monitoring the investigations.

The evaluation was supervised by Katherine Marshall, assisted by Gareth Hatt, Rhiannon Campbell, and Verity Landrock.

This report was prepared by Katherine Marshall with Illustrations prepared by Tilia Cammegh. The project was managed for PCA by Thomas Hayes.

8 REFERENCES

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EDP, 2017, Land off Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh: Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluative Archaeological Works, unpublished report

GSB Prospection Ltd, 2017, Geophysical Survey Report G16105: North Stoneham Park, Phase 1, Eastleigh, Hampshire, unpublished report

Historic England 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment

PCA 2017a, Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire: Method Statement for an Archaeological Investigation – Strip, Map and Sample.

PCA 2017b, Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Appendix 1: Trench Index

Trench No.	Context	Type	Description/ Depth (m) BGL	Finds?
81	8101	Topsoil		
	8102	Subsoil		
	8103	Natural		
	8104	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	
	8105	Fill	Fill of Pit [8104]	Pottery
	8106	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8107	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8106]	Pottery
	8108	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8109	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8108]	
	8110	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8111	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8110]	
	8112	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8113	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8112]	
	8114	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8115	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8114]	
	8116	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8117	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8116]	
	8118	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8119	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8118]	
	8120	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8121	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8120]	
	8122	Group	Possible Roundhouse	
	8123	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8124	Fill	Fill of Pit [8123]	CBM
	8125	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8126	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8125]	
	8127	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8128	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8127]	
	8129	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8130	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8129]	
	8131	Cut	cut of Pit	
8132	Fill	Bottom Fill of Pit [8131]	Daub	
8133	Fill	Top Fill of Pit [8131]	Pottery, Burnt Flint	
8134	Cut	Cut of Posthole		
8135	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8135]	Pottery	
8136	Cut	Cut of Posthole		
8137	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8136]		
8138	Group	North- South Ditch		
8139	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot in [8138]		

	8140	Fill	Fill of Ditch [8139]	
	8141	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot in [8138]	
	8142	Fill	Fill of Ditch [8141]	
	8143	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot in [8138]	
	8144	Fill	Fill of Ditch [8143]	
	8145	VOID		
	8146	Group	North- South Ditch	
	8147	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot in [8146]	
	8148	Fill	Fill of Ditch [8147]	
	8149	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot in [8146]	
	8150	Fill	Fill of Ditch [8149]	Pottery
	8151	Cut	Cut of Ditch Slot in [8146]	
	8152	Fill	Fill of Ditch [8152]	CBM
	8153	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	
	8154	Fill	Fill of Pit [8153]	Pottery
	8155	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8156	Fill	Fill of Pit [8155]	Burnt Daub
	8157	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8158	Fill	Fill of Pit [8157]	
	8159	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8160	Fill	Fill of Pit [8159]	
	8161	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8162	Fill	Fill of Pit [8161]	
	8163	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8164	Fill	Fill of Pit [8162]	
	8165	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8166	Fill	Fill of Pit [8163]	CBM
	8167	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8168	Fill	Fill of Pit [8165]	
	8169	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8170	Fill	Fill of Pit [8169]	
	8171	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	8172	Fill	Fill of Pit [8171]	
	8173	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	8174	Fill	Fill of Posthole [8173]	

Appendix 2: Photographs (Plates 1 – 6)



Plate 1 – Site Overview, looking south east.



Plate 2 – West facing Section of Posthole [8125], looking West



Plate 3 – West Facing Section of Pit [8131], Looking East



Plate 4 – East Facing Section of Pit [8123], looking West



Plate 5 – South-West Facing Section of Pit [8169], Looking North-East



Plate 6 – South Facing Section of Ditch Slot [8149], looking North

Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment

Berni Sudds

The two phases of investigation on site yielded a small assemblage of pottery, amounting to 78 sherds, weighing 428g. The majority is of later prehistoric date, although a few sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were also recovered. A catalogue of the pottery by context with provisional dating is presented in Table 1. The condition of the pottery is greatly variable ranging from small, abraded, fragmentary assemblages or individual sherds to multiple fresh sherds from the same vessel.

Fabrics

Pre-historic

FL1: Rare to sparse fine to medium flint. Micaceous brickearthy matrix.

FL2: Moderate fine to medium flint.

FL3: Common to abundant fine to medium flint.

FL4: Common fine to medium sand and moderate fine to medium flint.

Q1: Fine micaceous sandy ware. Brickearthy matrix with rare organics.

Q2: Fine sandy ware. Abundant fine sand, moderate mica and sparse glauconite.

Q3: Fine sandy ware. Common fine sand with sparse organics, micaceous.

Q4: Fine sandy ware. Common fine to medium sand with sparse organics.

Q5: Fine sandy ware. Common fine to coarse sand with sparse organics.

Q6: Fine sandy ware with organics. Common fine sand, moderate organics and organic voids, rare calcareous inclusions.

G1: Grog-tempered. Moderate fine to medium grog and quartz sand.

Medieval and post-medieval

MISC CW: Sandy greyware. Common medium quartz and rare flint.

MISC GL: Unsourced glazed ware. Fine sandy pink body with moderate red iron ore.

SAIN: Saintonge ware

CHPO BW: Chinese blue and white porcelain.

In southern Hampshire many of the prehistoric pottery fabrics, and particularly those containing flint temper, have a long currency, stretching from the Late Bronze Age through to the Roman period (Rawlings et al 2003, 13). As a consequence, many of the featureless body sherds can only be broadly dated. Where more diagnostic elements are present, however, and through association, some degree of provisional dating is possible. The prehistoric assemblage has been divided into three broad fabric groupings based on primary inclusion, namely flint, sand and grog. These were further subdivided into 11 fabrics based upon the size and frequency of temper and/or on the incidence of other minor inclusions.

The sand tempered wares include the rim of a large jar with thumbed decoration to the top from deposit (2306). Similar vessels from Danebury, Bossington and Little Somborne are dated to the Early Iron Age (Cunliffe 1984 JB1.1 498, JB1.2 p.262-3; Every and Mephram 2009, 52; Harding 2010, 16), although the form could also be Late Bronze Age. A further sand tempered body sherd with a thumb-impressed carination or shoulder from deposit (3305) may be similarly dated, as may be the sparse flint tempered shouldered jar from the same context with a thumbed shoulder, although local parallels should be sought (Elsdon 1989, Fig.3). A broader Iron Age date range is ascribed to the thickened or low pedestal based vessel from (3507), tempered with sand and sparse glauconite, although again identifying a local parallel should assist in refining this range.

Two 'red finished' (hematite-coated) fineware bowls were also recovered. The example from (2905) is represented by a single body sherd with a dark grey core and buff margins, over which the red coating is very bright. The sherd has incised paired lines forming chevrons above the carination. The vessel from (8008) is fragmentary but has a slightly flaring rim and a carinated body. The latter is highly burnished, fully reduced dark grey and as the red finish has worn, has a patchy dark grey to dull red appearance. Both vessels have the same micaceous brickearthy fabric with rare organics, consistent with examples recovered from both Danebury and Bossington (Cunliffe 1984, 245; Every and Mephram 2009, 52). It is argued these distinctive vessels were made from the brickearth clays that outcrop to the north of Salisbury, in the Nadder and Avon valleys (ibid). They are dated to early Iron Age.

With exception of shouldered jar from (3305), the non-diagnostic flint tempered wares have been given a broad date range, although through association, much may also date to the Iron Age. The grog-tempered vessel from fill (8154) is also difficult to date. The sherds derive from a large vessel but are otherwise featureless. The use of grog-temper is rare in the Bronze-Age, and more common during the Iron Age, particularly as the period progresses (Rawlings 2003, 13-14), although the absence of wheelthrown 'Romanised' wares might suggest the vessel is unlikely to post-date the late Iron Age.

Recommendations

Given the small size and generally poor condition of the pottery the primary significance of the assemblage is in dating the deposits from which it was recovered. Having said this a short publication report should be produced on the prehistoric pottery accompanied by 4 illustrations. The provisional identification and dating provided will also require verification by a prehistoric specialist familiar with the region. No further work is recommended for the medieval and post-medieval material.

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Context	Fabric	Form/ description	Sherd count	Weight	Date
305	MISC CW	Unsourced greyware	1	2g	1000 - 1400
510	CHPO BW	Plate, Chinese landscape.	1	15g	18 th century
2306	FL1	Body sherds, oxidised orange throughout. Abraded.	7	10g	Early Iron Age?
	FL1	Body sherds, brownish grey throughout.	4	6g	
	Q4	Rim sherd, simple slightly flaring, thumb decorated to top? Dark grey throughout.	1	10g	
2408	FL1	Body sherd, oxidised. Abraded.	1	5g	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
2905	Q1	'Red-finished' scratch decorated bowl. Chevrons above carination. Dark grey core, buff margins and orange-red surfaces.	1	3g	Early Iron Age
	Fired clay	X1 oxidised; x1 reduced.	2	3g	
3305	FL1	Shouldered jar, simple rim, slightly flaring, row of thumb-decoration to shoulder. Mid-grey core, buff surfaces. Surfaces blackened in places from heating?	1	28g	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
	FL1	Small body sherd, brownish grey throughout.	1	1g	
	FL4	Body sherd, oxidised mottled orange-buff.	1	8g	
	Q3	Body sherds, grey core, buff to grey surfaces. Abraded.	2	11g	
	Q5	Thumb-decorated carination/shoulder. Greyish-brown core, orange margins and inner surface, brownish-grey outer surface.	1	14g	
3307	SAIN	Saintonge ware	1	1g	1250 - 1600
		Unsourced glazed ware, simple rim. Green glaze and incised horizontal lines below rim.	1	3g	
3507	Q2	Flat base (slightly concave), thickened/ low pedestal	2	46g	Iron Age

	Q6	Body sherds, reduced grey inner margin and surface, oxidised buff-orange outer margin and surface. Abraded outer surface.	5	9g	
4305	FL2	Body sherds, brown body, oxidised margin and surface. Hard.	2	56g	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
8008	Q1	Burnished 'red finished' bowl rim and body sherds. Simple rim, slightly flaring. Dark grey core and dark grey to dull red surfaces.	5	17g	Early Iron Age
8105	FL1	Oxidised body sherd	1	3g	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
	FL3	High-fired/ overfired, hackly feel, externally buff, internally grey	4	8g	
8107	Q3	Body sherd, dark grey core, buff margins, grey surfaces. Abraded.	1	3g	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
8133	FL1	Small oxidised sherds, . X1 rim, simple	4	3g	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
	FL1	Body sherd, reduced core, oxidised outer margin and grey/brown surfaces. Wiped/scored.	1	6g	
8135	FL1	Brown-buff to orange (oxidised outer surface), abraded.	1	1g	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
8150	FL1	Crumb	1	Less than 1g	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
8154	G1	Body sherds from a large vessel, oxidised throughout. Orange to orange-buff surface	24	155g	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age

Table 1: Catalogue of the pottery by context.

Appendix 4: Building Material Assessment

ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING MATERIAL, CHESTNUT AVENUE, STONEHAM, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE CASH17

Compiled by Dr Kevin Hayward September 2017

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

One small plastic crate of ceramic building material and stone were retained at excavation from CASH17.

This small sized assemblage (108 examples 2649g) was assessed in order to:

- Identify the form and fabric of ceramic building material in order to determine whether it was Roman, medieval or post medieval in date.
- Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from.
- Provide a list of spot dates
- Database buildingmatCASH14.mdb accompanies this document.
- Made recommendations for further study.

METHODOLOGY

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

As there was no ceramic building material or stone fabric reference collection for this area housed at PCA the fabric was prefixed by *CASH* and a number thus *CASH1*.

Where the stone fabric matched with the Museum of London series, it was designated the appropriate MoL 4digit code.

DAUB 3102 58 examples 105g

Examples of highly fragmentary daub, some of it burnt are present from the fill [4307] of a burnt pit, but also pit fills [8008] [8132] and post hole fill [8156]. The burnt daub (probably better classified as burnt clay) has a charcoal like interior as at [4307] and [8008] and possibly relates to oven clay burning. Only the daub from the fill of a pit [8131] has wattle impressions and may have once formed part of a timber lined wattle and daub structure.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 48 examples 2520g

Roofing Material

MEDIEVAL 15 examples 436g

CASH1 sandy bits of fine sandy variously interdispersed occasional silty white wisps and red iron oxide

CASH4 light beige yellow grog inclusions orange and red iron oxide gritty sand busy fabric and red pink core

It is likely that some if not the entire poorly-made highly abraded roofing peg tile in silty and mottled clay fabrics CASH1; CASH4 are medieval in origin. They are found intermixed with post medieval peg tile from [3307] [8124], although only medieval peg tile was recovered from the fill of a tree throw [8166].

POST MEDIEVAL 32 examples 2081g

Brick *CASH10* 18 examples 1690g Deep red orange sandy fabric with burnt white flint 25mm across.

The brick itself which comes from a series of linear features [1205], [1405], [1705], [8005], [8152] this is poorly made 48-52mm [crinkly) with sunken margins or sides. Bricks fulfilling these criteria are usually taken as being early post medieval.

Peg tile 14 examples 391g

CASH 2 Very fine sandy red tile fabric

CASH 3 Coarse sandy red tile fabric

Peg tile with fine moulding sand from [606] [3307] [3405] [8124] some of which is from linear's and pits was probably used to roof the buildings built by the brick in fabric *CASH10*.

STONE – Petrology 2 examples 19g

Just one rock type was identified from the assessment its source, function and distribution are summarised in Figure 1. In all probability the North Wales roofing slate from the fill [3307] of a large pit and small pit [3405] are at least 18th – 19th century in date.

Figure 1 Table summarising the character, source, quantity and probable function of the stone from
CASH14

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at CASH14
3115	Very hard dark grey very fissile slate	North Wales Slate –Cambrian – Ordovician	Flecks of roofing slate from [3307] [3405]

DISTRIBUTION

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
0 Trench 27	CASH1	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1450-1800	No mortar
305	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
606	CASH2	Later post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1205	CASH10	Early post medieval brick	10	1450	1800	1450	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1405	CASH10	Early post medieval brick	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1705	CASH10	Early post medieval brick	4	1450	1800	1450	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
3307	3115; CASH 1; CASH3; CASH4	North Wales Slate; Medieval and post medieval peg tile	10	50	1950	50	1950	1600-1900	No mortar
3405	CASH2; 3115	Post medieval peg tile and north Wales Slate	2	50	1950	50	1950	1700-1900	No mortar
4307	3102	Burnt clay	30	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
8005	CASH10	Post medieval brick	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
8008	3102	Burnt fired clay	20	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
8124	CASH 1, CASH 2, CASH 3	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	7	1300	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
8132	3102	Daub	5	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
8152	CASH10; CASH3	Early post medieval peg tile and brick	2	1450	1800	1480	1800	1480-1800	No mortar
8156	3102	Burnt daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
8166	CASH1; CASH4	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	8	1200	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar

SUMMARY

A building material review of the site at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire shows it to be dominated by locally produced early post medieval red brick (1450-1800) and peg tile mainly from the fill of a series of linears.

Evidence for medieval occupation in and around the area is shown by poorly made yellow silty and mottled peg tile with a single tree throw fill [8166] yielding just medieval peg tile.

No Roman material has been encountered, whilst the burnt fire clay and daub including examples from the fill of a burnt pit [4307] may well be prehistoric or Saxon in date.

Appendix 5: OASIS Record

OASIS ID: preconst1-299120

Project details

Project name	Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire: An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology was appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership to undertake an archaeological
Project dates	Start: 09-08-2017 End: 14-08-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CASH17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	POSTHOLE Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Iron Age
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE EASTLEIGH EASTLEIGH Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham
Postcode	SO50 9HQ
Study area	654 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 44013 18139 50.96044700957 -1.373232549711 50 57 37 N 001 22 23 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	The Environmental Dimension Partnership
Project design originator	The Environmental Dimension Partnership
Project director/manager	Thomas Hayes
Project supervisor	Katherine Marshall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Highwood Group

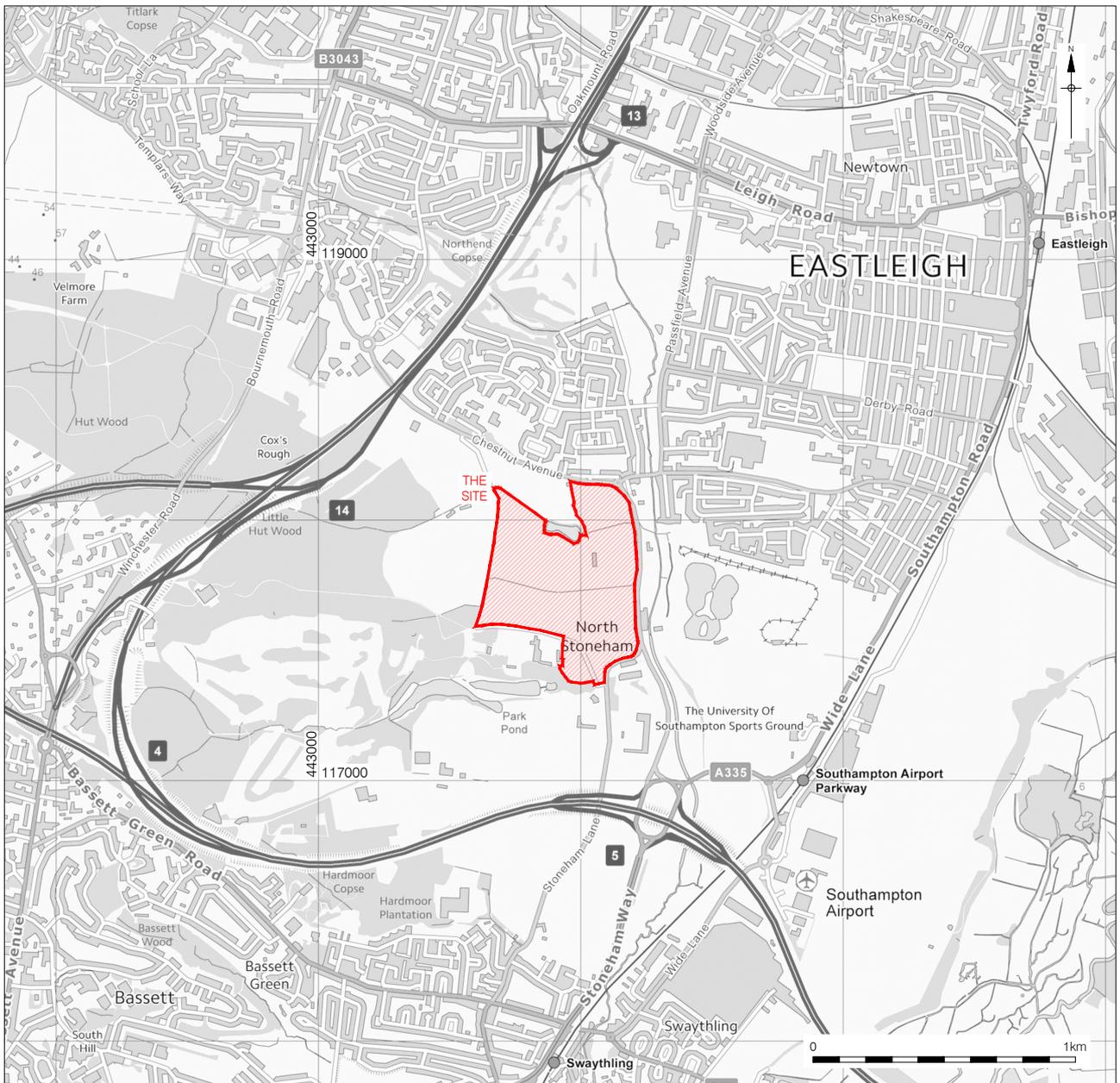
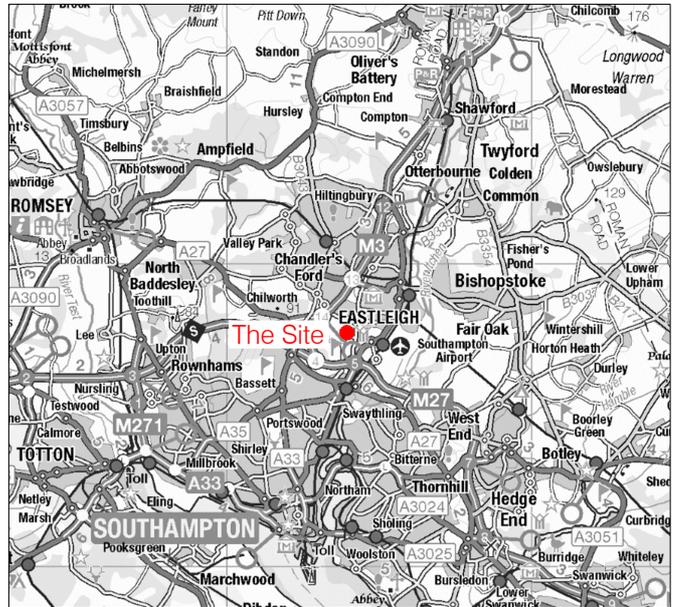
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", 'Research', 'General Notes', "Report"

Project bibliography 1

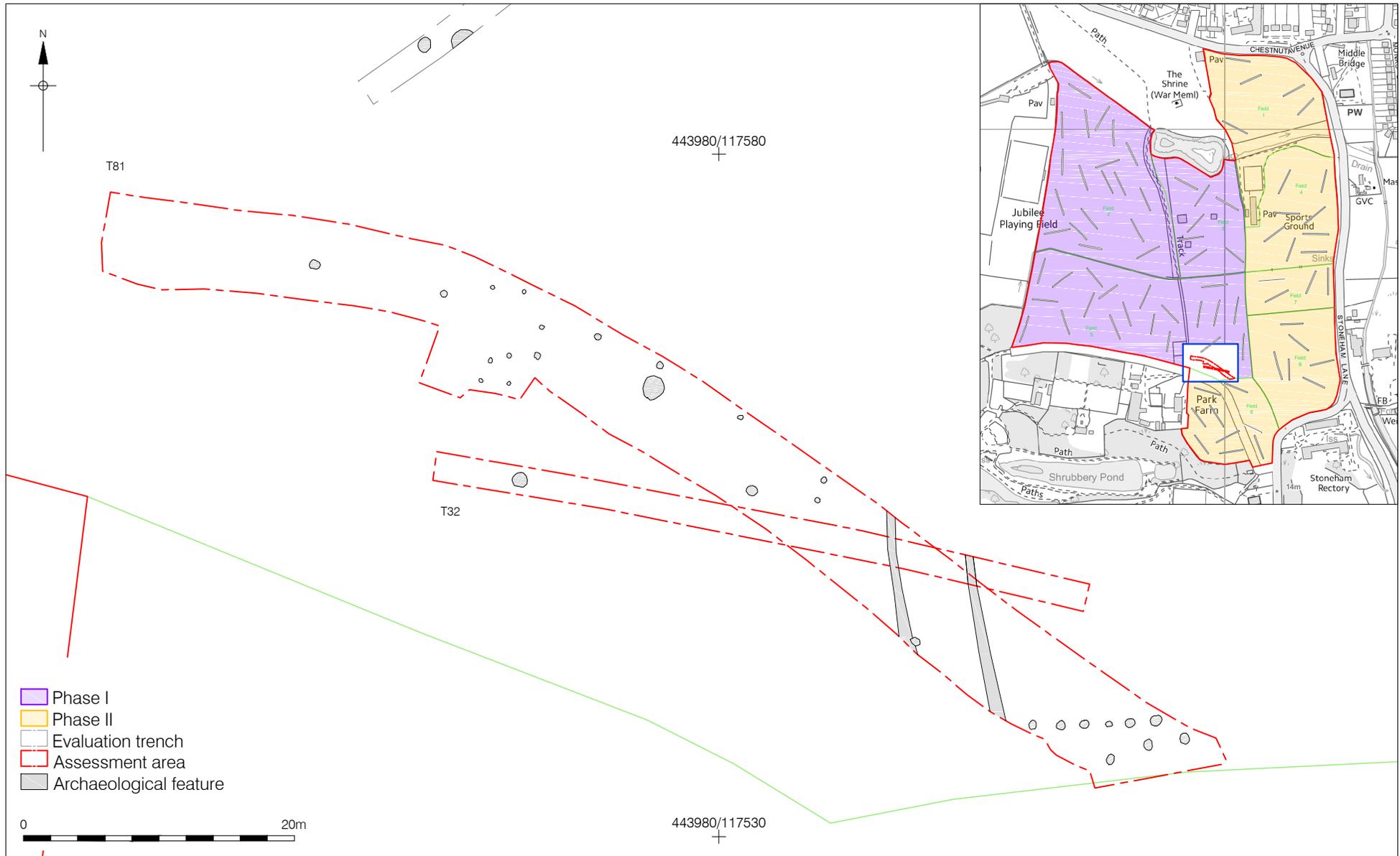
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire: An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Marshall, K
Other bibliographic details	R13069
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Winchester
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Description	A4 ringbound client report - 6 plates

Entered by	Kathrine Marshall (kmarshall@pre-consturct.com)
Entered on	23 October 2017



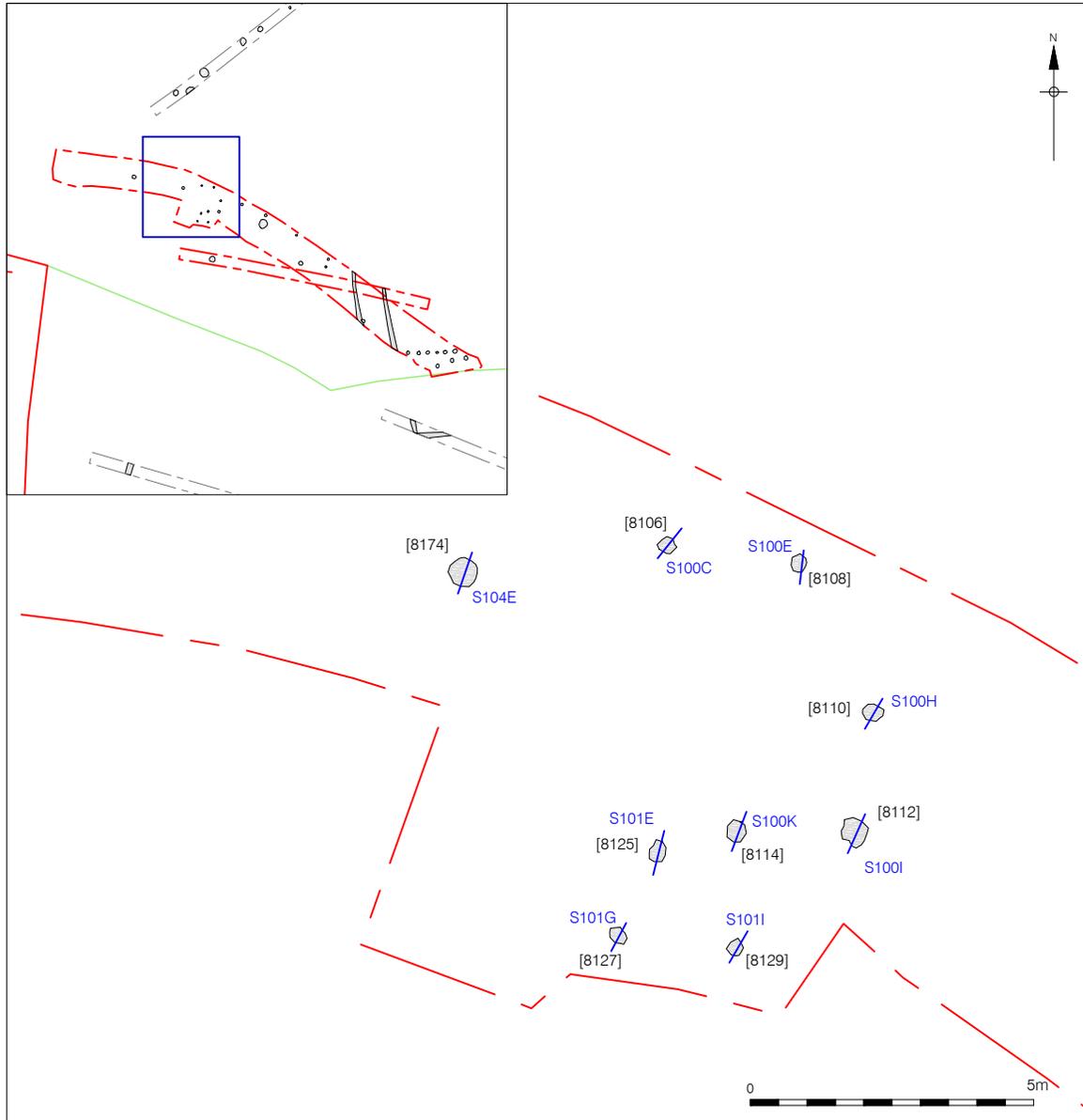
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 & 1:250,000 &
 1:25,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4



■ Archaeological feature

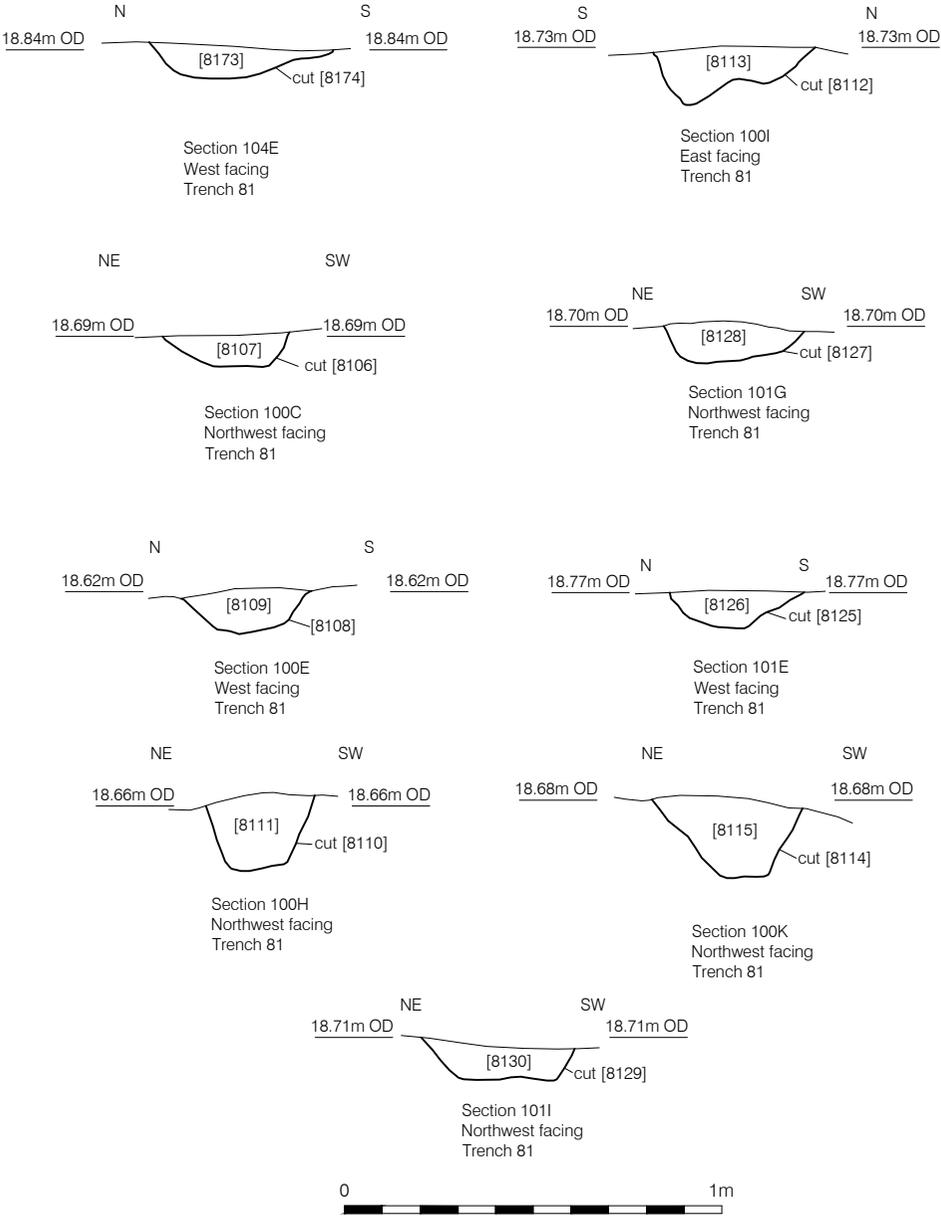
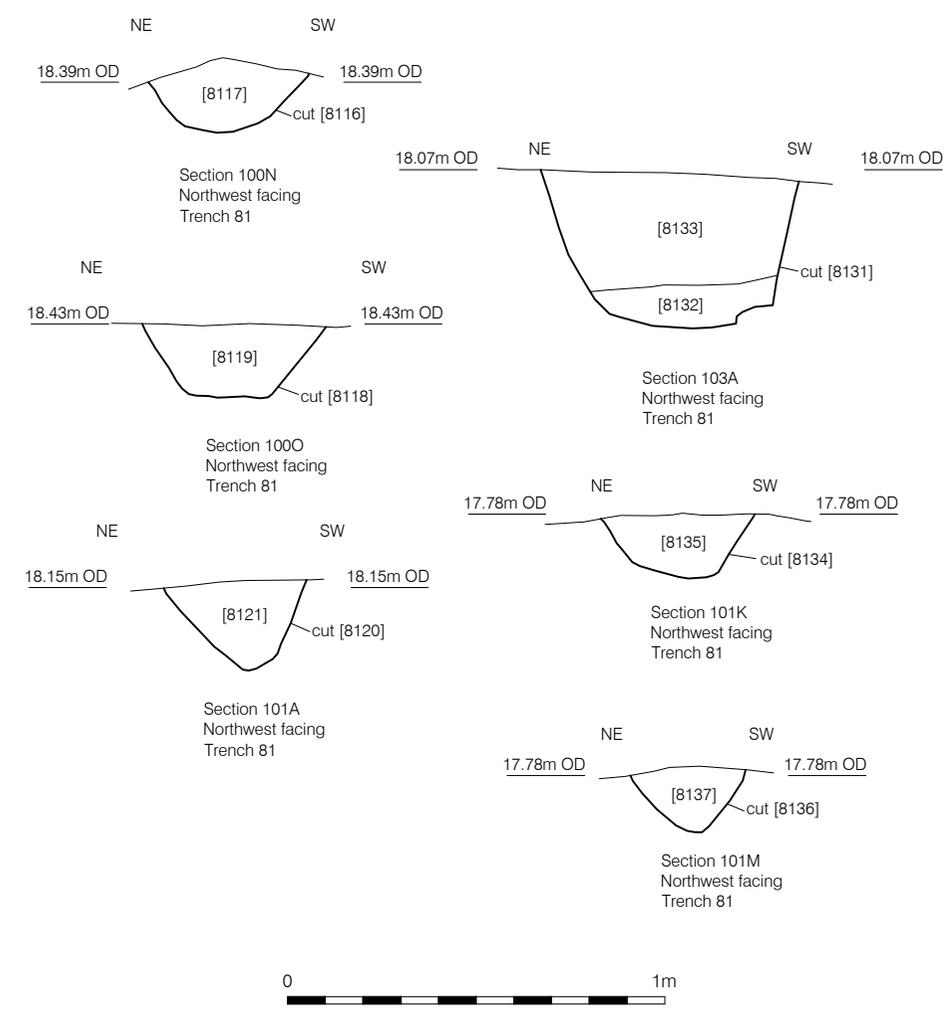
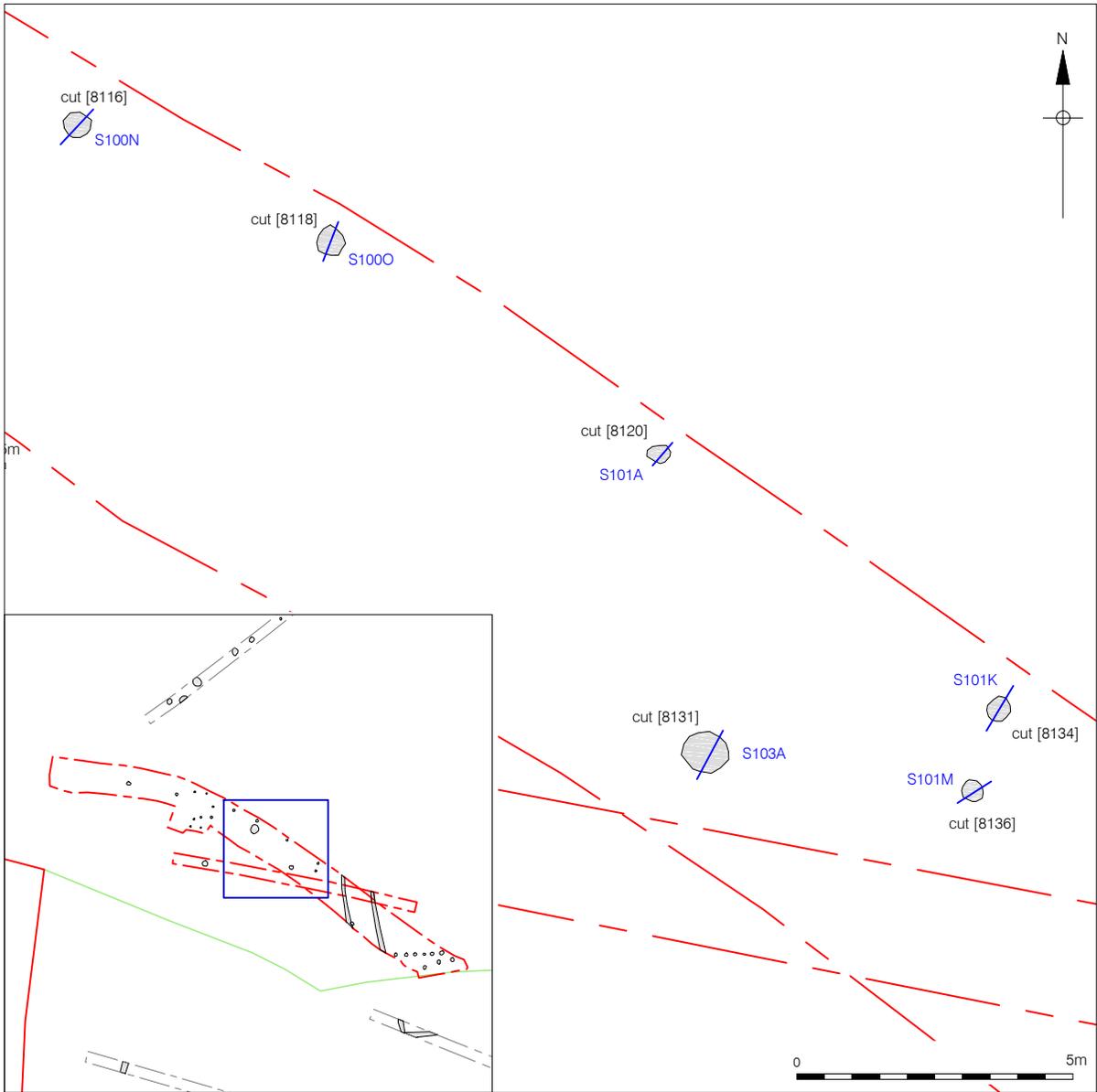


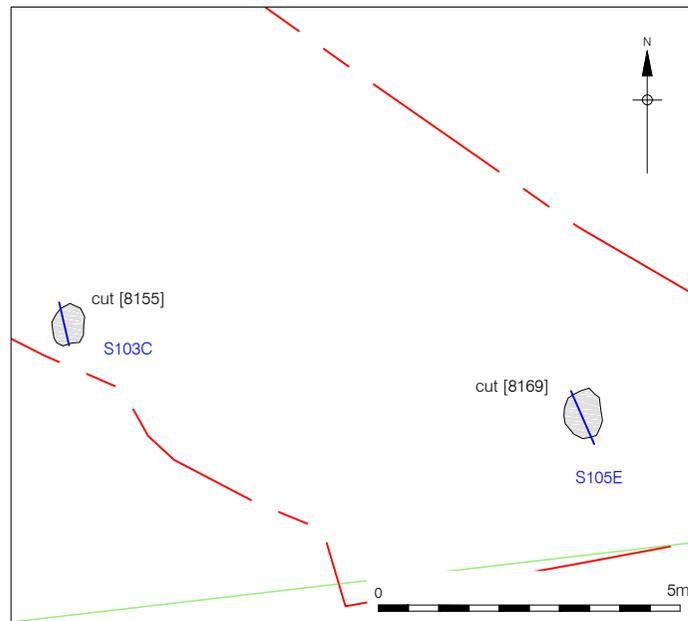
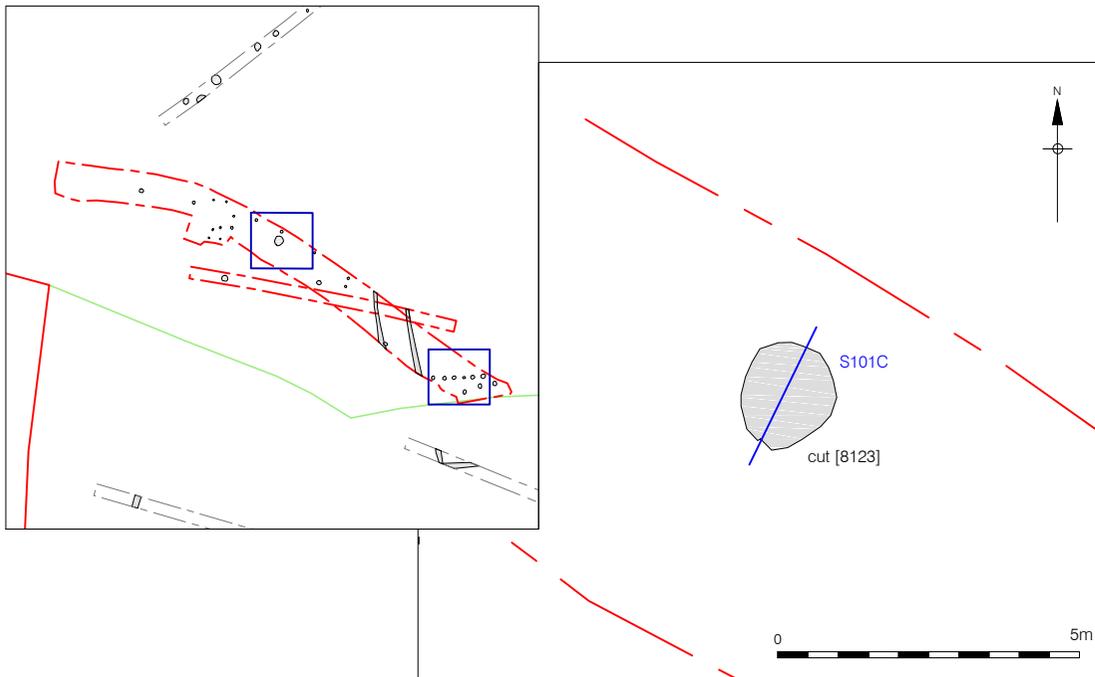
Figure 3
Round house: plan and sections
Plan at 1:125, sections at 1:20 at A4



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■ Archaeological feature

Figure 4
 Discreet features: plan and sections
 Plan at 1:125, sections at 1:20 at A4



■ Archaeological feature

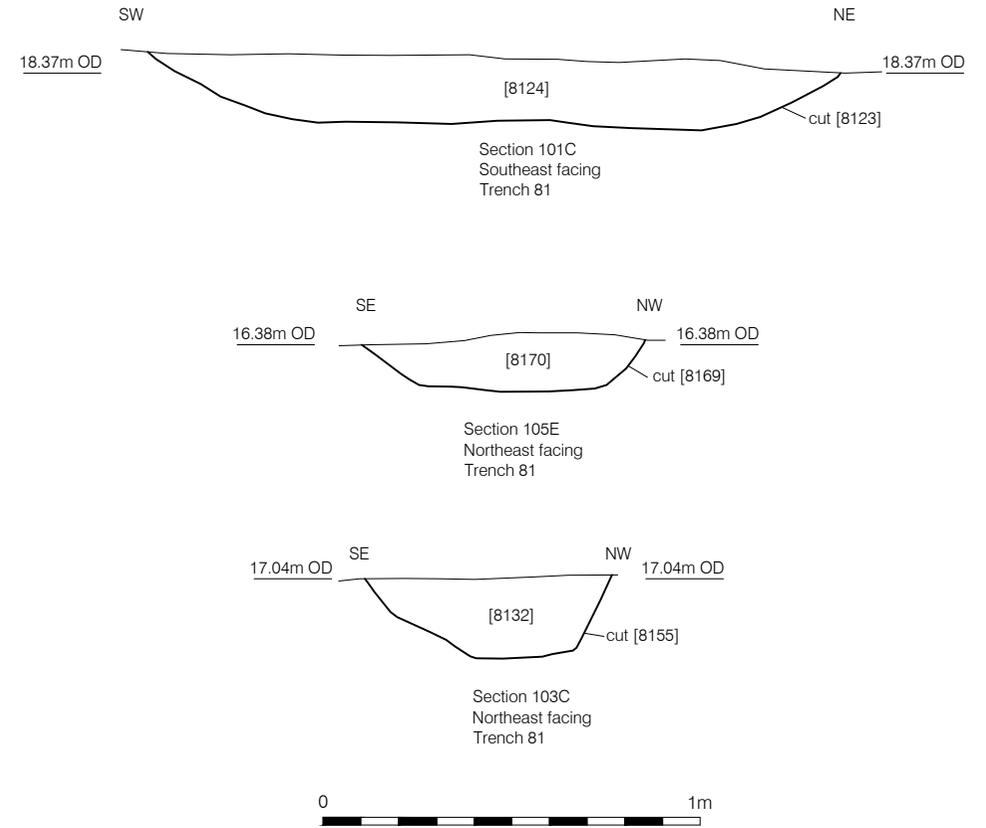
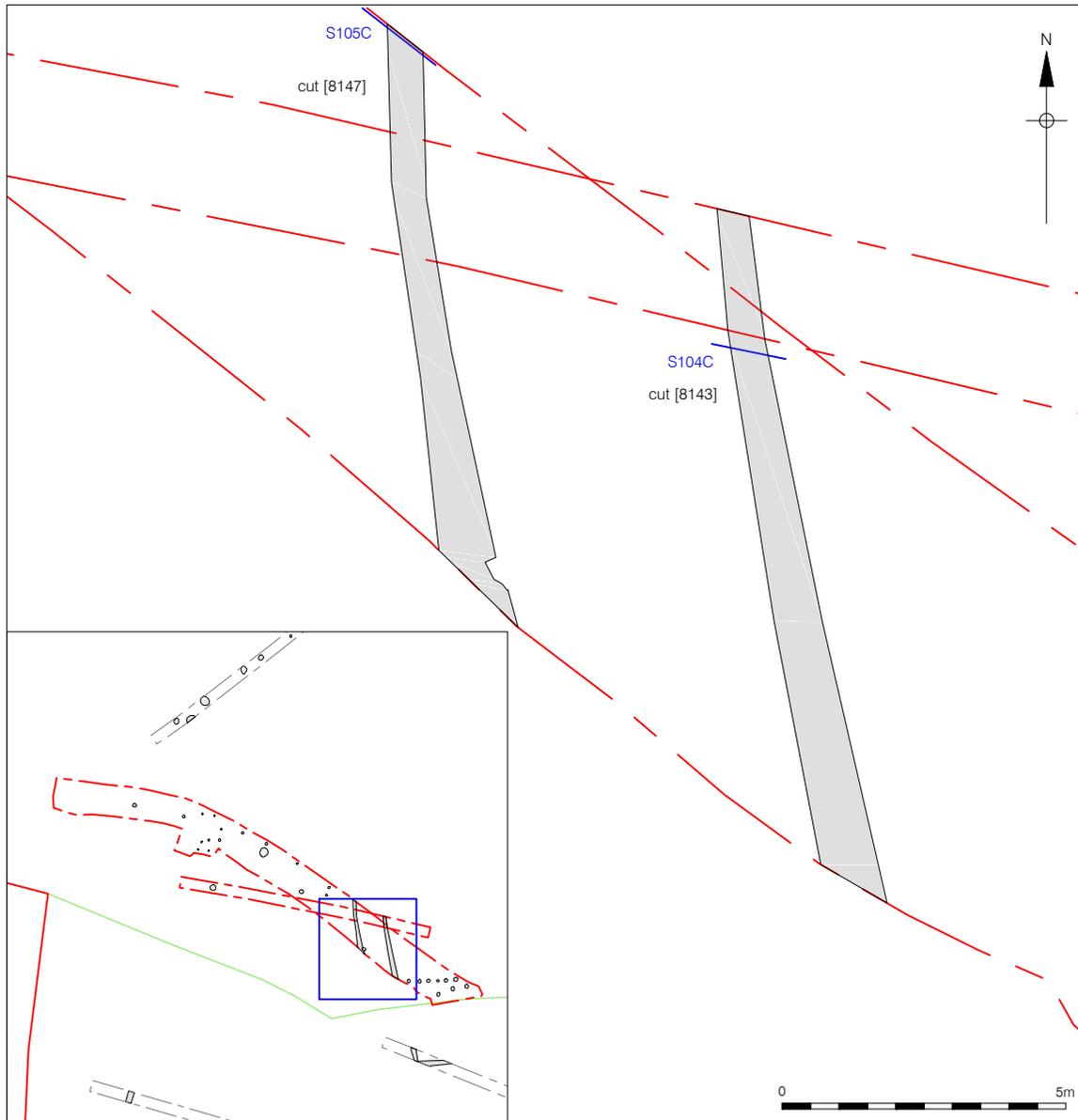


Figure 5
Features [8123], [8169], [8155]: plan and sections
Plan at 1:125, sections at 1:20 at A4



■ Archaeological feature

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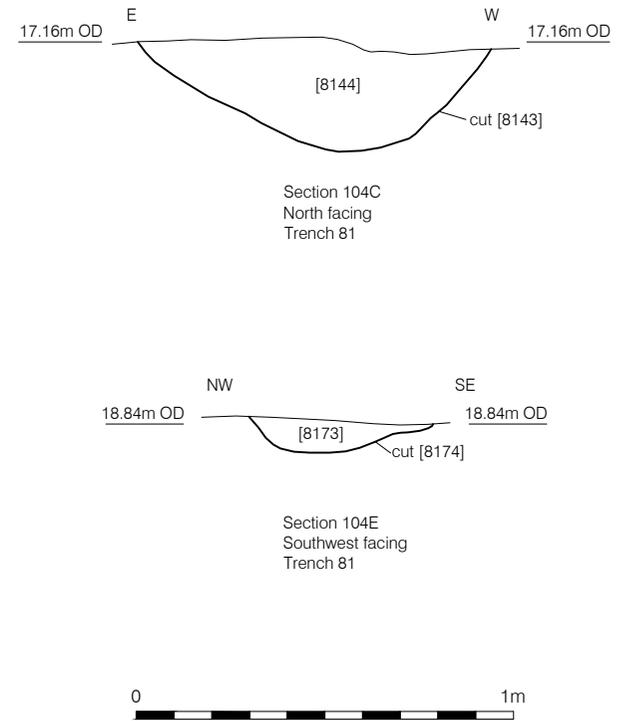


Figure 6
Ditches [8147] and [8143]: plan and sections
Plan at 1:125, sections at 1:20 at A4

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