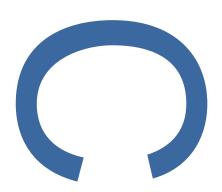
LAND AT CHESTNUT AVENUE, STONEHAM, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE TWO



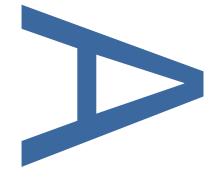
LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: EASTLEIGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS: 0/15/76023

**PCA REPORT NO: R13519** 

SITE CODE: CASH17

**DECEMBER 2017** 



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

# LAND AT CHESTNUT AVENUE, STONEHAM, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE TWO

Issue 1: Issued for Approval

Site Code: CASH17

Central NGR: SU 44013 18139

Local Planning Authority: Eastleigh Borough Council

Planning Reference: 0/15/76023

Commissioning Client: The Environmental Dimension Partnership

Written/Researched by: Dominic McAtominey BA(Hons), PCA

Project Manager: Thomas Hayes (ACIfA) BA(Hons) MRes, PCA

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Winchester)

**5 Red Deer Court** 

Elm Road Winchester

Hampshire SO22 5LX

Tel: 01962 849 549

E-mail: thayes@pre-construct.com Web: <u>www.pre-construct.com</u>

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#### **DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

Site Name: Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire

Type of project: Archaeological Evaluation

**Report: R13519** 

**Quality Control** 

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5063
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	D.McAtominey		18/12/2017
Graphics Prepared by:	C.Faiers		18/12/2017
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown		18/12/2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	T Hayes	ТЈН	18/12/2017

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Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Locations

Figure 3: Representative Sections

Figure 4: Trench 91 Plan and Section

Figure 5: Trenches 94, 100 and 104 Plans and Sections

#### 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire, ahead of building work. This report provides the results of an evaluation which comprised of 30, 30m X 1.8m trenches opened between 20<sup>th</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> November 2017. The evaluation was completed in keeping with the Written Scheme of Investigation and Method Statement.

The evaluation revealed a low level of undated archaeological resources represented by a deep linear feature thought to be a drainage or boundary ditch as well as a single posthole. One Late Iron Age pit was discovered in trench 104 in the south west corner of the site

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

#### 2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire. The wider development site is comprised of two areas which have been the subject of two separate archaeological evaluations; Phase 1 Evaluation Area and Phase 2 Evaluation Area (**Figure 1**). The Phase 1 Evaluation area has been reported on separately, with the Phase 2 Evaluation Area the subject of this report.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation 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 a condition (18) of planning permission for the proposed development (EBC planning ref: 0/15/76023).
- 2.1.3 The archaeological background to the wider development site was set out in an Archaeology and Heritage Assessment (EDP 2014). This highlighted that although the wider site does not contain any nationally designated heritage assets, part of the south-eastern corner of the larger site is included within an Area of Archaeological Potential, relating to the former medieval village of North Stoneham, however this does not include any of the Phase 2 Evaluation Area. Further potential for possible Roman activity was also identified, relating to a projected Roman road crossing the wider 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 the wider 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 wider site, beginning with a geophysical survey. The results of the geophysical survey conducted on the site were summarised as follows (GSB 2017):

'No anomalies of archaeological interest were detected. A number of uncertain trends of unlikely archaeological origin were noted. Plough marks can be seen in Field 2. Several pipes were identified across the survey area, including a large gas pipe.'

2.1.5 A total of 30, 30m X 1.8m trenches were proposed and arranged over the Phase 2 Evaluation Area. Trench 111 was moved from the intended position owing to the presence of ecological newt fencing. Trench 100 was extended to the north east to investigate a

- possible linear feature. Not all of the proposed phase 2 development area was targeted with evaluation trenches owing to the use of these areas as playing fields.
- 2.1.6 This document was prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).

#### 2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.2.1 The site **(Figure 1)** 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 Phase 2 Evaluation Area, the subject of this evaluation, is approximately 6.1 hectares in area and is located towards the north-western boundary of the Site. It is bordered to the north by Chestnut Avenue and to the south-west by woodland.
- 2.2.3 The Phase 2 Evaluation Area is relatively low-lying, falling from approximately 35m above the Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the western boundary to approximately 25m along the eastern boundary.
- 2.2.4 The underlying geology of the Phase 2 Evaluation Area is mapped as Wittering Formation Sand Silt and Clay, in the northern half of the area and London Clay Formation Clay, Silt and Sand in the Southern part of the area. Two superficial geological deposits are also mapped within the area; River Terrace Deposits Sand and Gravel, located across the middle of the area, and Alluvium Silt, located along the Southern boundary of the area (BGS 2017).

#### 2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the wider 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 A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) Winchester on the Phase One Evaluation Area to the south east of this phase, between June and August 2017. This evaluation demonstrated archaeological resources from the Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval periods (PCA 2017a). The following is the summary of the Phase One Evaluation:

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire, ahead of building work. This report provides the results of an evaluation which comprised of 80, 50m X 2m trenches opened

between 26th June - 22nd August 2017. The evaluation was completed in keeping with the Written Scheme of Investigation and Method Statement.

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.

Pre-historic 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, they are thought to 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.

2.3.3 The archaeological investigation of the Phase 1 Evaluation area also highlighted that archaeological remains were predominantly being identified in areas of the natural geology that were mainly comprised of gravels. In particular the later prehistoric settlement activity was only located on gravels and not on the areas of clay. It is likely that this represents selective use of the landscape, with past human activity being focused on the free draining natural gravels rather than the less favourable clay soils.

#### 3 AIM

#### 3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the Phase 2 Evaluation Area and beyond reasonable doubt, identify their location, nature, date and preservation, assess their significance and assess the likely impact of the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 This report on the evaluation aims to provide a context for any archaeological resource that was identified and provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of that resource, in respect of the proposed housing development, can be determined in consultation with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

#### 4 RESULTS

#### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the evaluation results based upon the Site archive which comprises a Site diary, trench recording sheets, context sheet, site drawings and digital photographs.
- 4.1.2 A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Trench Index in **Appendix 1** and a selection of photographs of the trenches and trench sections in **Appendix 2**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the Site code **CASH17** and will in due course be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust on behalf of Hampshire County Council.

#### 4.2 Methodology

- 4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (EDP, 2017) and Method Statement (PCA, 2017b), which was approved on behalf of the Local Planning Authority in advance of the commencement of works.
- 4.2.2 A total of 30, 30m X 1.8m trenches were proposed and arranged randomly over the site, taking care to avoid the gas pipe that runs north-west to south-east across the site. A total of 30 trenches were excavated and trench 111 was moved owing to the presence of ecological newt fencing. (Figure 2). Trench 100 was extended north east to investigate a linear feature.

#### 4.3 Summary of Deposition Sequence

- 4.3.1 The deposit sequence revealed by the trenches was consistent across the Site. The evaluation revealed a natural geology of clay, sand and gravel seen at depths between 0.25m and 0.54m Below Ground Level (BGL) (Figure 3, Plates 1 5).
- 4.3.2 There was considerable modern disturbance on the western side of the Phase 2 Evaluation Area, as seen in trenches 82-89.

#### 4.4 Archaeological Features

- 4.4.1 Archaeological features were identified in four trenches; 91, 94, 100 and 104.
- 4.4.2 Trench 91 contained a single undated post hole [9103] which measured 0.24m in diameter with a depth of 0.49m and had near vertical sides (Figure 4 and Plate 9). [9103] contained a single silty clay fill, which did not contain any finds.
- 4.4.3 Trenches 94 and 100 both revealed the same linear feature (**Figure 5**). In trench 94 the linear feature [9404] measured 2.36m in width with a depth of 0.73m, steep straight sides and a flat base (**Plate 6**). It may also have been recut in this trench. [9404] contained five fills but no finds material. In trench 100, what was believed to be the same ditch [10003] was found to be 1.45m in width with a depth of 0.60m, with steep irregular sides and a flat base (**Plate 7**). [10003] contained two fills but no finds material was recovered. As can be

seen in **Plate 6**, this feature appears to have been cut through the subsoil and, as such, is likely to be modern in date.

4.4.4 Trench 104 revealed large oval pit [10403] measuring 1.80m wide, 1.40m long and 1.25m deep. [10403] had a steep concave to vertical south west side, while the north east side was more gradual and concave (Figure 5, Plate 8). [10403] contained four fills the uppermost of which, (10404), produced a small amount of pottery thought to date to the Late Iron Age.

#### 4.5 Conclusion

- 4.5.1 The evaluation has demonstrated a low level of undated archaeological activity across the Site and a low level of prehistoric activity in the south west corner. A total of two undated features were identified. The linear feature identified in trenches 94 and 100 is thought to represent a modern boundary or drainage ditch whilst the isolated posthole in trench 91 is of uncertain purpose. These features are not thought to be significant archaeological resources.
- 4.5.2 The Iron Age pit in trench 104 represents a phase of late prehistoric activity on the site but there was no further evidence for prehistoric activity of any kind in any other trenches. Compared to features identified in Phase 1 Evaluation Area, this small later prehistoric pit appeared to be more irregular but contained similar material. Owing to the lack of other features of this date in the Phase 2 Evaluation Area, it is not possible to make comments regarding the consistency of archaeological features across the wider site, however it can be suggested that this single pit represents lower density sporadic later prehistoric activity spreading away from the activity identified in the Phase 1 Evaluation Area.
- 4.5.3 The lack of significant archaeological resources identified within the Phase 2 Evaluation Area reflects the predominantly clay geology of this section of the wider site. The most intensive settlement remains within the Phase 1 Evaluation Area were focused on areas of gravel natural, rather than areas with a more clayey subsoil. This suggest that prehistoric settlement and related activity was focused on the more free-draining land within the locality, rather than the less favourable clay soils such as those encountered in the Phase 2 Evaluation Area. This is likely to be true across the wider site and surrounding areas.

#### 5 ARCHIVE PRERARATION AND DEPOSITION

#### 5.1 The Site Archive

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA 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.

#### 5.2 Copyright

- 5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire 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.
- 5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Hampshire County Council Archaeology and Historic Building Record).
- 5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

#### 6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to Rob Skinner of The Environmental Dimension Partnership for commissioning the Evaluation on behalf of Highwood Group. Thanks is due to Ready Power for their assistance on site.

The evaluation was supervised by Dominic McAtominey, assisted by Katherine Marshall, Gareth Howland, Bartlomiej Grden and Rhiannon Campbell.

This report was prepared by Dominic McAtominey with Illustrations prepared by Charlotte Faiers. The project was managed for PCA by Thomas Hayes.

#### 7 REFERENCES

EDP, 2014, Land off Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh: Archaeology and Heritage Assessment, unpublished report

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

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

PCA 2017 b, Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire: Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation – Phase 2

## **Appendix 1: Trench Index**

Trench No.	Context	Туре	Description/ Depth (m) BGL	Finds?
82	8201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	
82	8202	Natural	0.29m +	
000	8301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.40m	
83	8302	Natural	0.40m+	
	8401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.32m	
84	8402	Subsoil	0.32m - 0.50m	
	8403	Natural	0.50m +	
	8501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.31m	
85	8502	Subsoil	0.31 - 0.48m	
	8503	Natural	0.48m +	
0.6	8601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.35m	
86	8602	Natural	0.35m +	
	8701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.31m	
87	8702	Subsoil	0.31 - 0.44m	
	8703	Natural	0.44m +	
	8801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.32m	
88	8802	Subsoil	0.32 - 0.5m	
	8803	Natural	0.5m +	
00	8901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.45m	
89	8902	Natural	0.45m +	
	9001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.28m	
00	9002	Natural	0.28m +	
90	9003	Cut	Cut of Ditch	
	9004	Fill	Fill of [9003]	Glass (modern)
	9101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.28m	
01	9102	Natural	0.28m +	
91	9103	Cut	Cut of Posthole	
	9104	Fill	Fill of [9103]	
	9201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.26m	
92	9202	Subsoil	0.26 - 0.40m	
	9203	Natural	0.40m +	
0.3	9301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	
93	9302	Subsoil	0.25 - 0.44m	

	9303	Natural	0.44m +	
	9401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.26m	
	9402	Subsoil	0.26m - 0.40m	
	9403	Natural	0.40m +	
	9404	Cut	Cut of Ditch	
0.4	9405	Fill	Fill of [9404]	
94	9406	Fill	Fill of [9404]	
	9407	Fill	Fill of [9404]	
	9408	Fill	Fill of [9404]	
	9409	Fill	Fill of [9404]	
	9410	Cut	Recut of Ditch	
	9501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.27m	
95	9502	Subsoil	0.27m - 0.54m	
	9503	Natural	0.54m +	
	9601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.37m	
96	9602	Natural	0.37m +	
	9701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	
97	9702	Subsoil	0.25 - 0.44m	
	9703	Natural	0.44m +	
	9801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.31m	
	9802	Subsoil	0.31m - 0.47m	
	9803	Natural	0.47m +	
98	9804	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	9805	Fill	Fill of [9804]	
	9806	Cut	Cut of Pit	
	9807	Fill	Fill of [9806]	
20	9901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.26m	
99	9902	Natural	0.26m +	
	10001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.37m	
100	10002	Natural	0.37m +	
	10003	Cut	Cut of Ditch, continuation of [9404]	
	10004	Fill	Fill of [10003]	
	10005	Fill	Fill of [10003]	
401	10101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.36m	
101	10102	Natural	0.36m +	
	10201	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.28m	
102	10202	Natural	0.28m +	

	10301	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.31m	
103	10302	Subsoil	0.31 - 0.40m	
	10303	Natural	0.40m	
	10304	Cut	Natural Feature	
	10305	Fill	Fill of [10304]	
	10306	Cut	Natural Feature	
	10307	Fill	Fill of [10306]	
	10401	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	
	10402	Natural	0.29m +	
	10403	Cut	Cut of Pit	
104	10404	Fill	Fill of [10404]	Pottery - Late Iron Age
	10405	Fill	Fill of [10404]	
	10406	Fill	Fill of [10404]	
405	10501	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.30m	
105	10502	Natural	0.30m +	
100	10601	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	
106	10602	Natural	0.29m +	
407	10701	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.29m	
107	10702	Natural	0.29m +	
100	10801	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.25m	
108	10802	Natural	0.25m	
100	10901	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.38m	
109	10902	Natural	0.38m +	
110	11001	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.21m	
	11002	Subsoil	0.21 - 0.33m	
	11003	Natural	0.33m +	
	11101	Topsoil	0.00 - 0.23m	
111	11102	Subsoil	0.23 - 0.41m	
	11103	Natural	0.41m +	

### **Appendix 2: Photographs**



Plate 1. Representative Section Trench 84



Plate 2. Representative Section Trench 92



Plate 3. Representative Section Trench 111



Plate 4. Overview of Trench 98, Looking East



Plate 5. Overview Trench 95, Looking South West



Plate 6. Section of Ditch Slot [9404], Looking South



Plate 7. Section of Ditch Slot [10003], Looking South



Plate 8. Section of Pit [10403], Looking South East



Plate 9 View to the North-West of posthole [9103]

#### **Appendix 3: Artefact Summary Assessment**

**Artefact Summary Assessment: CASH17** 

Katherine Marshall - 18th December 2017

#### Introduction

This summary assessment provides an overview of the artefact assemblage recovered from an archaeological evaluation at Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Hampshire (Site code: CASH17). The archaeological investigation produced a small assemblage of pottery and glass. The artefacts were found in two features [9003], [10403].

#### The Pottery Assemblage

The pottery assemblage recovered from CASH17 appears to derive from the same broad time period; the Late Iron Age.

Pottery (12 sherds) was recovered from context (10404). All sherds are a similar handmade, flint tempered fabric; however, it is not possible to identify a vessel type due to the nature and size of the individual sherds from the assemblage. Furthermore, although this pottery can be broadly dated to the Iron Age, it is difficult to narrow down a more specific date.

#### **Glass**

A single shard of clear glass was uncovered form context (9004) and is modern in date.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date Range
9004	Glass	1	9	Modern
10404	Pottery	12	37	Iron Age

Table 1 Artefact quantification and descriptions

#### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

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

Although the pottery represents good dating evidence, the nature of the assemblage does not lend itself to further investigation at this time. Furthermore, it is not recommended that publication photographs or illustrations are necessary.

#### **Appendix 4: OASIS Record**

#### 8 OASIS ID: preconst1-304566

**Project details** 

Project name Land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire: An

Archaeological Evaluation, Phase Two

Short description of

the project

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire, ahead of building work. This report provides the results of an evaluation which comprised of 30, 30m X 1.8m trenches opened between 20th - 27th November 2017. The evaluation was completed in keeping with the Written Scheme of Investigation and Method Statement. The evaluation revealed a low level of undated archaeological resources represented by a deep linear feature though to be a drainage or boundary ditch as well as a single posthole. One Late Iron Age pit was discovered in trench 104 in the south west corner of the

site

Project dates Start: 20-11-2017 End: 27-11-2017

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference

codes

CASH17 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type POST HOLE Uncertain

Significant Finds POT Late Iron Age

Methods & "Sample Trenches"

.

techniques

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process

After full determination (eg. As a condition)

**Project location** 

Country England

Site location HAMPSHIRE EASTLEIGH EASTLEIGH Land At Chestnut Avenue

Postcode SO50 9HQ Study area 6.1 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 443496 118211 50.903605351882 -1.369208520941 50 54 12 N

001 22 09 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

Thomas Hayes

director/manager

Project supervisor Dominic McAtominey

Type of

sponsor/funding

body

Developer

Name of sponsor/funding

body

Highwood Group

**Project archives** 

Physical Archive

recipient

Hampshire Cultural Trust

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Glass"

Digital Archive recipient

Hampshire Cultural Trust

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media available

"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive

recipient

Hampshire Cultural Trust

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Paper Media available

"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General

Notes","Report"

Project bibliography 1

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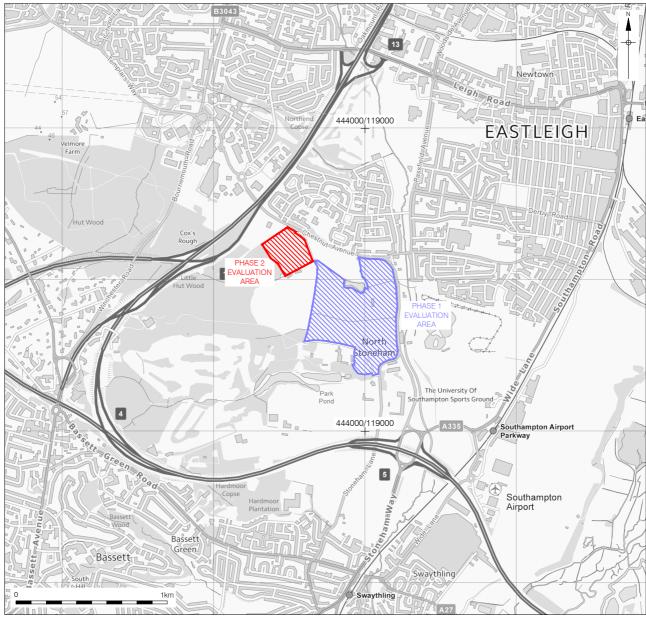
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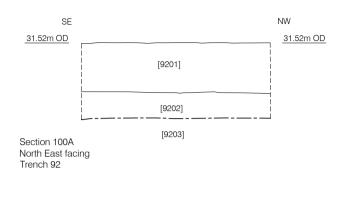


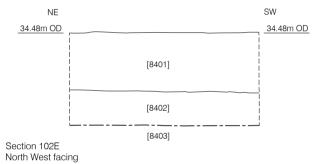


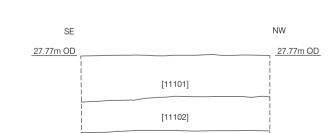
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Section 107G North East facing Trench 111

Trench 84



[11103]

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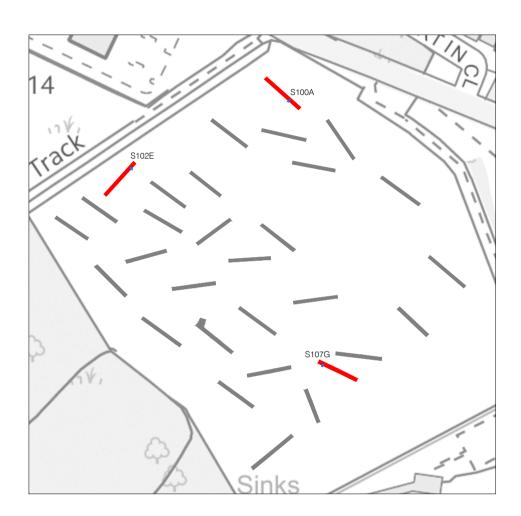
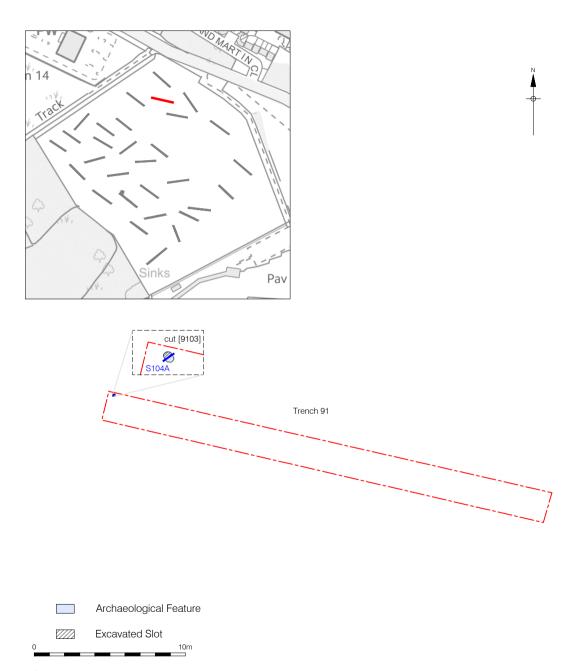


Figure 3
Representative Sections
1:20 at A4



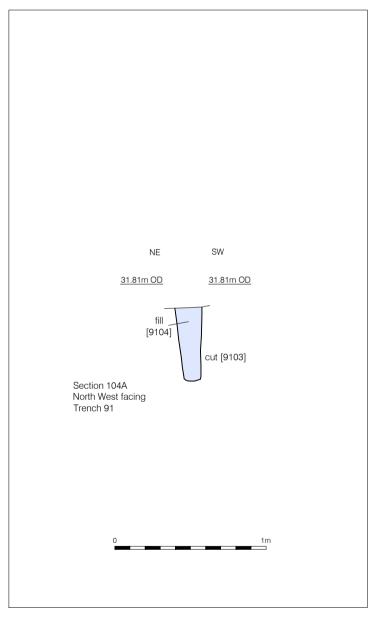
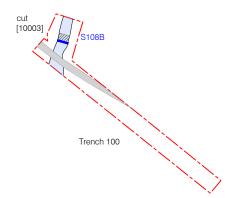


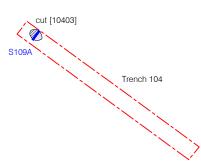
Figure 4
Trench 91 Plan and Section
1:250 and 1:25 at A4











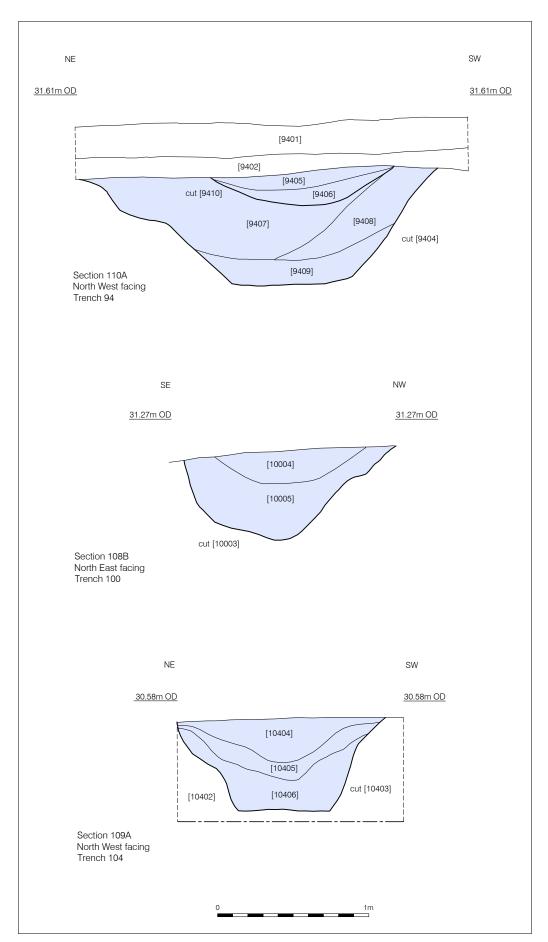


Figure 5 Trenches 94, 100 and 104 Plans and Sections 1:500 and 1:25 at A3

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#### **PCA CAMBRIDGE**

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

e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

#### **PCA DURHAM**

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK **TURSDALE DURHAM DH6 5PG** t: 0191 377 1111

e: durham@pre-construct.com

#### **PCA LONDON**

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

e: london@pre-construct.com

#### **PCA NEWARK**

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD WINKBURN, NEWARK **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG** t: 01636 370410

e: newark@pre-construct.com

#### **PCA NORWICH**

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD **HONINGHAM NORWICH NR9 5AP** 

T: 01223 845522

**PCA WARWICK** 

## e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

UNIT 9. THE MILL. MILL LANE LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN t: 01926 485490

e: warwick@pre-construct.com

#### **PCA WINCHESTER**

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

e: winchester@pre-construct.com

