

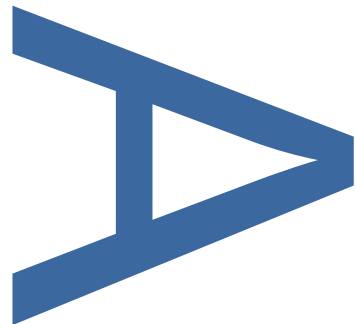
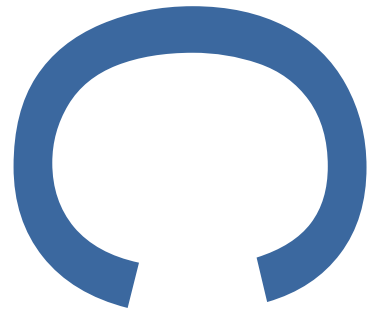
**AREA 5A, LAND AT CHESTNUT  
AVENUE, NORTH STONEHAM  
PARK, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
REPORT**

**SITE CODE: HCAS20**

**PCA REPORT NO: R14264**

**OCTOBER 2020**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**AREA 5A, LAND AT CHESTNUT AVENUE, NORTH STONEHAM PARK,  
EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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**Local Planning Authority:** Eastleigh Borough Council

**Planning Reference:** F/19/87086

**Central NGR:** SU 43457 17701

**Site Code:** HCAS 20

**Commissioning Client:** Bargate Homes Ltd

**Written/Researched by:** Gareth Howland

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**October 2020**

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**Site Name: Area 5A, Land at Chestnut Avenue, North Stoneham Park,  
Eastleigh, Hampshire**

**Type of project: Evaluation**

**Report: R14264**

### Quality Control

<b>Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code</b>		<b>K6762</b>
<b>Text Prepared by:</b>	G Howland	14/10/2020
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<b>Project Manager:</b>	P McCulloch	02/12/2020

<b>Revision No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Checked</b>	<b>Approved</b>

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## 1 ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Bargate Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Chestnut Avenue, North Stoneham Park, Eastleigh, Hampshire, specifically, consented development Area 5A. The Site is the subject of a proposed residential development, part of the wider North Stoneham park development. The evaluation comprised the excavation of thirty-two trenches measuring 30m x 2m intended to provide a reasonable sample of the Site. All proposed trenches were opened and investigated between the 24<sup>th</sup> of August and 10<sup>th</sup> of September 2020.

The evaluation has formed part of a staged approach to understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed development, following the advice of the County Archaeological Officer, and was carried out in accordance with a detailed method statement. The evaluation follows previous archaeological work on other phases of the wider North Stoneham Park development conducted in accordance with the over-arching document 'Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluative Archaeological Works' prepared by the Environmental Design Partnership.

The evaluation revealed a low number of widely dispersed and mainly linear features of probably late Iron Age and Romano-British date. The linear features may describe enclosures, but their varied alignment does not describe a discernible pattern or regularity. Although the character of the activity is uncertain, the range of features and finds would suggest that the activity is rural and peripheral to settlement. The features are consistent with widespread activity of the periods in the wider landscape of the Itchen Valley and northern extent of the Hampshire basin north of Southampton and as such can be considered as locally significant and comparable across site type and material assemblage with other sites such as Dairy Lane, Nursling and Zionshill Farm, Chandlers Ford.

The significance of the archaeological remains appears to be relatively low and of local value, being neither unusual nor exceptionally well-preserved or finds-rich. As such, there appears to be no value in securing their preservation other than by record. If required, this might take the form of a carefully targeted stage of mitigation works that should be agreed with the County Archaeologist in order to meet the requirement of the Local Planning Authority.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Project Background**

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Bargate Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Chestnut Avenue, North Stoneham Park, Eastleigh, Hampshire, hereafter 'the Site', specifically, consented development Area 5A (**Figure 1 & 2**). The Site is the subject of a proposed residential development.

2.1.2 The evaluation has formed part of a staged approach to understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed development, following the advice of the County Archaeological Officer (CAO), and was carried out in accordance with a detailed method statement (PCA 2020a). The evaluation follows previous archaeological work on other phases of the wider North Stoneham Park development conducted in accordance with the over-arching document '*Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluative Archaeological Works*' (EDP 2017). Previous work included a Geophysical Survey (GSB 2017), archaeological evaluations (PCA 2017a, PCA 2017c, PCA 2020b) and programmes of archaeological mitigation (PCA 2017b & PCA 2019).

2.1.3 This document provides the results of the evaluation of phase 5A, which comprised 32no 30m X 2m trial trenches. This document has been 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 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 Phase 5a, the subject of this evaluation, is an area of approximately 4.5 hectares and is located towards the western boundary of the overall development area. At the time of the evaluation it was bordered to the east by playing fields and all other sides by woodland.

2.2.3 The Site is relatively elevated, falling from approximately 35.5m above the Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the western boundary to approximately 31.5m aOD along the eastern boundary, with views to the east toward the floor of the River Itchen valley.

2.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand. Superficial geological deposits are also mapped as overlying the bedrock geology in the eastern portion of the Site; River Terrace Deposits 3 – Sand and Gravel.

### **2.3 Archaeological 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.

## **3 AIM**

### **3.1 Archaeological Evaluation**

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation, as set out in the overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (EDP 2017), was to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt
- Identify their location, nature, date and preservation
- Assess their significance
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development

## **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, drawings and digital photographs. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Trench Index in **Appendix 1** and photographs of the trenches in **Appendix 2**. Specialist finds reports are provided in **Appendices 3-5** and the OASIS report in **Appendix 6**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code **HCAS 20** and will in due course be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

### **4.2 Methodology**

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the method statement (PCA 2020a), which was approved by the Local Planning Authority in advance of the commencement of works and on the advice of their archaeological advisor David Hopkins, County Archaeological Officer, Hampshire County Council.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of thirty-two trenches measuring 30m x 2m (**Figures 2-5**). The array of trenches was intended to provide a reasonable sample of the Site in order to establish its archaeological potential. All proposed trenches were opened and investigated between the 24<sup>th</sup> of August and 10<sup>th</sup> of September 2020.

### **4.3 Summary of Deposition Sequence**

4.3.1 Natural geology was observed in all trenches and varied across the Site (**Plates 1-2**). Within trenches 1, 3, 5-7, 11-14 and 32 an orange/grey clay was observed. Within trenches 10, 19 and 20 a mix of orange/grey clay and gravel was observed. Within trenches 2, 4, 8, 9, 15-18 and 21-31 a mix of orange/ grey clayey sand and gravel was observed.

4.3.2 Overlying the natural geology was a subsoil, observed in all trenches and occurring between depths of 0.06-0.48m below ground level (BGL), comprising a greyish brown clayey silt. Overlying this was topsoil, observed in all trenches and up to 0.35m deep, comprising dark greyish brown clayey silt. This general sequence was recorded in representative sections (**Figure 6, Plates 3-4**).

### **4.4 Archaeological features**

4.4.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed in 18 trenches, nos. 1, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19-21, 24-30 and 32.

#### **Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British features**



- 4.4.2 Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (LIA/ER) features were identified across three trenches, with a total of five features uncovered. Three were found in trench 13, linear features [1304] and [1308] and pit [1306] (**Figures 5 & 7**). Feature [1304] was located towards the eastern end of the trench (**Plate 6**), aligned north south. It measured 0.63m wide and 0.26m deep, with steep sides and a concave profile. It contained a single fill (1305) comprising a light brownish grey clayey silt. Sherds of LIA/ER pottery were recovered from the feature. Feature [1308] was located towards the western end of the trench, also aligned north south and terminating in the south, it measured 0.46m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and concave profile. It contained a single fill (1309) comprising a light brownish grey clayey silt. A single sherd of LIA/ER pottery was recovered from the feature. Uncovered to the east of linear [1308] was Pit [1306] it had a diameter of 0.9m and a depth of 0.2m, steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (1307) comprising a light brownish grey clayey silt (**Plate 7**). No finds were recovered from this feature, but the fill is characteristic of the other LIA/ER features in the vicinity of the feature.
- 4.4.3 Linear feature [204] was located in trench 2 (**Figures 3 & 7, Plate 5**). Aligned north south, it measured 2.4m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained two fills, the upper fill (205) comprised a dark brownish grey sandy silt, containing Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM) and sherds of LIA/ER pot. The lower fill (206) comprised dark brownish grey sandy silt and contained no finds.
- 4.4.4 Linear feature [3104] was located towards the north end of trench 31 (**Figures 4 & 7**). Aligned east-west, it measured 1.53m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep straight sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, the upper fill (3105) comprising a dark-greyish brown silty clay and containing sherds of LIA/ER pottery and fragments of Romano-British CBM. The lower fill (3106), a mid-orangish brown clayey sand, contained no finds.

#### **Romano-British features**

- 4.4.5 Five Romano-British features were uncovered in trenches 4, 5, 10, 16 and 18. Linear feature [406] was located towards the eastern end of trench 4 (**Figures 3 & 8, Plate 8**). Measuring 1.6m wide and 0.56m deep, it had a moderately steep V-shaped profile. It contained two fills, the upper fill (404) comprised a light grey sandy clay and contained no finds. The lower fill (405) comprised a dark grey silty clay and fragments of Romano-British CBM were recovered from this fill.

- 4.4.6 Feature [504], located in the southern end of trench 5, was aligned south east to north west. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.10m deep and had a wide shallow profile with a flat base. It contained a single fill (505), comprising mid-orangish grey clayey silt; sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the fill (**Figures 5 & 8, Plate 9**). To the south of [504] was north-east to south-west linear feature [506]. It measured 1.98m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill, (507), a mid-orangish grey, clayey sand (**Figures 5 & 8**). No finds were recovered from the fill. The relationship between [504] and [506] was unclear and their fills were similar; they may represent a single feature.
- 4.4.7 Linear feature [1008] was uncovered towards the south end of trench 10 (**Figures 3 & 8, Plate 10**). Aligned east-west, it measured 2.7m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained four fills; the uppermost fill (1004) comprised a mid-greyish brown, sandy clay and contained no finds. Below this was fill (1007) comprising a dark greyish brown, sandy clay with sherds of Romano-British pottery and CBM. Below this were fills (1005) and (1006). Fill (1005) was found on the southern side of the feature and comprised a light grey sandy clay, which contained one find, the upper part of a rotary quern (**Appendix 4**). Fill (1006) lay on the northern side of the feature and comprised mid-grey sandy clay and contained sherds of Romano-British pottery.
- 4.4.8 Trench 16 contained a single linear feature [1604] (**Figures 3 & 8**), aligned east-west. It measured 2.16m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained two fills. The upper fill (1605) comprised a light orangish brown sandy silt and contained sherds of Romano-British pottery and a fragment of burnt flint. The lower fill (1606) comprised a light brownish grey sandy silt and contained no finds.
- 4.4.9 Linear [1806] was located towards the north end of trench 18 (**Figures 4 & 8, Plate 11**), and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 1.34m wide and 0.31m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (1807) comprising a mid-brownish grey clayey silt. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill.

#### **Post-medieval features**

- 4.4.10 Three features are dated to the post-medieval period. These were uncovered across trenches 23 and 31. Linear features [2304] and [2306] were both located towards the eastern extent of trench 23 (**Figures 3 & 9**). Both were straight and regular linear features in plan. [2304] was aligned north west to south east and was truncated by [2306] which was aligned west to east. Both features had a similar profile, both were very shallow measuring between 0.09-0.11m in depth and both had a flat base measuring between 0.39-0.41m wide. Both were filled by loose, mid-brownish grey sandy silt and gravel. No cultural material was recovered from either feature. The regular form of both features may suggest they were land drains.

4.4.11 Linear feature [3107] was uncovered towards the southern extent of trench 31 (**Figures 3 & 9**). [3107] was E-W orientated linear, shallow with straight sides and a flat base. It measured 1.17m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained one fill (3108) a friable dark greyish brown, clayey silt. Fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fill.

#### **Undated features**

4.4.12 Thirteen other features were uncovered during the evaluation, none of which were dated. These features were uncovered across trenches 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 18 and 22.

4.4.13 Linear ditch [305] was uncovered towards the northern end of trench 3 (**Figure 3 & 9**). Aligned north west to south east, it measured 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a moderately sloping concave profile. It contained one fill (304), a firm mid orange brown sandy clay and a single piece of burnt flint was recovered from this fill.

4.4.14 Trench 8 (**Figure 3**) contained two linear features, [805] and [809], and three discrete features [807], [811] and [813]. Feature [805] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was aligned east-west. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. It contained one fill, (804) a friable, dark orange brown, sandy clay, which contained no finds. Feature [809] was located towards the middle of the trench and was aligned east-west. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep, with a concave profile. It contained one fill (808) a friable mid orange brown, sandy clay.

4.4.15 Feature [807] was uncovered towards the southern extent of the trench. Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Measuring 1m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It contained one fill (806) a firm mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered. Feature [811] was uncovered towards the northern extent of the trench. Sub-circular in plan, it had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.55m in diameter and was 0.29m deep. Its fill (810), a friable light orange brown sandy clay, contained no finds.

4.4.16 Feature [813] was uncovered at the northern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.7m in diameter and was 0.21m deep. It contained one fill (812) a loose dark grey brown, sandy silt. No finds were recovered from the fill.

4.4.17 Trench 9 contained one linear feature [904], uncovered in the western extent of the trench (**Figures 3 & 9**). Aligned north west to south east, it had gentle concave but slightly irregular profile. It measured 1m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained two fills, the upper (905) a soft mid yellowish-brown clayey silt, 0.17m thick and the lower fill (906) a soft light brownish grey silt, 0.05m thick. No finds were recovered from either fill.

4.4.18 Linear [1010] was uncovered towards the northern extent of trench 10 (**Figure 3**). Aligned east-west, it measured 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep. It had an irregular concave profile and contained one fill, (1009), a loose mottled orange/grey brown sandy clay. No finds were recovered from the feature.

- 4.4.19 Trench 12 contained three linear features [1205], [1207] and [1209] (**Figures 5 & 9**). Feature [1205] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was aligned north east to south west. It had a shallow concave profile and measured 0.33m wide and 0.09m deep. It contained one fill (1204), a firm light grey sandy clay but with no finds. Feature [1207] was located towards the middle of the trench. It was aligned east west and had a shallow concave profile. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained one fill (1206), a loose mid orange brown sandy clay but with no finds. Feature [1209] was located towards the middle of the trench, aligned east west. It had a shallow concave profile, measuring 0.31m wide and 0.11m deep. It contained one fill, (1208) comprising a firm mottled grey/orange sandy clay, but no finds.
- 4.4.20 Linear [1804] was located towards the southern extent of trench 18 (**Figures 4 & 9**). Aligned north west to south east, it measured 1.05m wide and 0.19m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained one fill (1805) comprising a friable light brownish grey sandy silt, but no finds.
- 4.4.21 Discrete feature [2204] was located towards the northern extent of trench 22 (**Figure 3**). Sub-circular in plan with straight sides and a flat base, it measured 2.1m long, 1m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained one fill (2205), a loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt, but no finds.

#### **4.5 Discussion**

- 4.5.1 The evidence of LIA/ERB activity is dispersed across three separate trenches, all on different sides of the Site. The greatest concentration of features was seen in trench 13, which contained three LIA/ERB features, including the only dated pit recorded in the evaluation.
- 4.5.2 The evidence of Romano-British activity uncovered during the evaluation is loosely grouped in the centre and west part of the Site and comprises entirely linear features. There is no obvious pattern or grouping in these features, as the profile and form of the features varies across the Site. Of note is the V-shaped linear feature [406] in trench 4 and the larger linear [1008] in trench 10, which contained a quern stone.
- 4.5.3 Taken together, the LIA/ERB and Romano-British features, appear to represent activity that is widely dispersed across the Site, but which is also without a clear point of focus. The linear features may describe enclosures, but their varied alignment does not describe a discernible pattern or regularity. Although the character of the activity is uncertain, the range of features and finds would suggest that the activity is rural and peripheral to settlement. The features are consistent with widespread activity of the periods in the wider landscape of the Itchen Valley and northern extent of the Hampshire basin north of Southampton and as such can be considered as locally significant and comparable across site type and material assemblage with other sites such as Dairy Lane, Nursling and Zionshill Farm, Chandlers Ford (Adam *et al*, 1997 & Rawlings *et al* 2003).

4.5.4 The post-medieval features uncovered towards the eastern side of the Site are typical of post-medieval field systems and are unremarkable.

4.5.5 The undated features vary in form, with no clear similarities to any dated features uncovered during the evaluation. The possible exception being the features in trench 12, which contained a similar pale fill to those in trench 13 (dated LIA/ERB), but the profiles of these features were not as well defined as those in trench 13.

#### **4.6 Conclusion**

4.6.1 The evaluation was carried out according to the approved method statement and appears to have met the aims that were set out. Archaeological remains of LIA/ERB and Romano-British date were found to survive at a minimum depth of between c. 0.40m and 0.80m below the existing ground surface and over a wide area of the Site, although in uniformly low concentration. The Site appears not have been significantly landscaped or re-modelled in the modern era, although the shallow nature of the archaeological features may suggest erosive agricultural practices may have impacted the Site over a long period. As such, the proposed development, which will involve widespread below-ground disturbance for roads, houses and landscaping, is likely to have a severe impact on the remaining archaeological potential.

4.6.2 The significance of the archaeological remains appears to be relatively low and of local value, being neither unusual nor exceptionally well-preserved or finds-rich. As such, there appears to be no value in securing their preservation other than by record. If required, this might take the form of a carefully targeted stage of mitigation works that should be agreed with the County Archaeologist in order to meet the requirement of the Local Planning Authority.

## **5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION**

### **5.1 The Site Archive**

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the 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 Hampshire Cultural Trust.

### **5.2 Copyright**

5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire Cultural Trust, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

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

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

## **6 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

PCA is grateful to Bargate Homes Ltd for commissioning the evaluation and to David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council for his advice.

The evaluation was supervised by Gareth Howland with assistance from Bartolomiej Grden, James Bannister and Tom Warburton. This report was prepared by Gareth Howland with graphics prepared by Diana Valk. The project was managed by Paul McCulloch.

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## Appendix 1: Trench Index

Trench No.	Section No.	Photo No.s	Context	Type	Description	Depth (m) BGL
Tr 1	11c	2305-2307	101	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.07
Tr 1	11c	2305-2307	102	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0.07-0.3
Tr 1	11c	2305-2307	103	layer	firm, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	0.3+
Tr 2	6e	2267-2269	201	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.08
Tr 2	6e	2267-2269	202	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0.08-0.3
Tr 2	6e	2267-2269	203	layer	loose, mid orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.3+
Tr 2	24a	2384-2386	204	cut	N-S linear, slightly irregular shape, gentle sloping concave sides, flat base	-
Tr 2	24a	2384-2386	205	fill	soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt	-
Tr 2	24a	2384-2386	206	fill	soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, freq. gravel	-
Tr 3	11d	2308-2310	301	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.1
Tr 3	11d	2308-2310	302	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0.1-0.39
Tr 3	11d	2308-2310	303	layer	firm, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	0.39+
Tr 3	26a	2387-2390	304	fill	firm, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	-
Tr 3	26a	2387-2390	305	cut	NW-SE linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base	-
Tr 4	8a	2273-2275	401	layer	loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0-0.12
Tr 4	8a	2273-2275	402	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey sand	0.12-0.37
Tr 4	8a	2273-2275	403	layer	friable, light orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.37+
Tr 4	14e	2358-2363	404	fill	firm, light grey brown, sandy clay	-
Tr 4	14e	2358-2363	405	fill	firm, dark grey, silty clay	-
Tr 4	14e	2358-2363	406	cut	NE-SW linear, concave near v shaped profile	-
Tr 5	11b	2302-2304+2328 - 2331+2341-2345	501	layer	loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0-0.09
Tr 5	11b	2302-2304+2328 - 2331+2341-2345	502	layer	friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0.09-0.32
Tr 5	11b	2302-2304+2328	503	layer	friable, mid orangish brown, clayey sand	0.32+

		- 2331+2341 -2345				
Tr 5	13c	2328-2331	504	cut	SE-NW linear, straight sides, flat base	-
Tr 5	13c	2328-2331	505	fill	friable, mid orangish brown, clayey silt	-
Tr 5	13d	2341-2345	506	cut	NE-SW linear, very shallow, flat base	-
Tr 5	13d	2341-2345	507	fill	friable, mid orangish grey, clay sand + gravel	-
Tr 6	8e	2285-2287	601	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.09
Tr 6	8e	2285-2287	602	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, silty clay	0.09-0.33
Tr 6	8e	2285-2287	603	layer	firm, orangish brown, sandy clay	0.33+
Tr 7	4d	2235-2237	701	layer	loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0-0.11
Tr 7	4d	2235-2237	702	layer	friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0.11-0.44
Tr 7	4d	2235-2237	703	layer	firm, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	0.44+
Tr 8	11e	2311-2313	801	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.08
Tr 8	11e	2311-2313	802	layer	loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0.08-0.35
Tr 8	11e	2311-2313	803	layer	loose mid orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.35+
Tr 8	22a	2369-2372	804	fill	friable, dark orangish brown, sandy clay	-
Tr 8	22a	2369-2372	805	cut	E-W linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base	-
Tr 8	22b	2373-2374	806	fill	firm, mid grey brown, silty clay	-
Tr 8	22b	2373-2374	807	cut	sub circular cut, moderate sloping sides, flat base	-
Tr 8	22c	2375-2377	808	fill	friable, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	-
Tr 8	22c	2375-2377	809	cut	E-W linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base	-
Tr 8	22d	2378-2381	810	fill	friable, light orangish brown, sandy clay	-
Tr 8	22d	2378-2381	811	cut	sub circular cut, steep sloping sides, flat base	-
Tr 8	22e	2382-2383	812	fill	loose, dark greyish brown, sandy silt	-
Tr 8	22e	2382-2383	813	cut	sub circular cut, moderate sloping sides, flat base	-
Tr 9	6f	2270-2272	901	layer	loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0-0.1
Tr 9	6f	2270-2272	902	layer	friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0.1-0.48
Tr 9	6f	2270-2272	903	layer	loose, mid orangish brown, gravel + sand	0.48+
Tr 9	20b	2364-2368	904	cut	NW-SE linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base	-

Tr 9	20b	2364-2368	905	fill	soft, mid yellowish brown, clayey silt	-
Tr 9	20b	2364-2368	906	fill	soft, light brownish grey, silt	-
Tr 10	7b	2259-2261	1001	layer	dark greyish brown, sandy silt	0-0.35
Tr 10	7b	2259-2261	1002	layer	mid greyish brown, sandy clay	0.35-0.41
Tr 10	7b	2259-2261	1003	layer	light orange sandy clay + gravel	0.41+
Tr 10	7c	2298-2301	1004	fill	firm, mid grey brown, sandy clay	-
Tr 10	7c	2298-2301	1005	fill	firm, light grey, sandy clay + gravel	-
Tr 10	7c	2298-2301	1006	fill	firm, mid grey. Sandy clay	-
Tr 10	7c	2298-2301	1007	fill	firm, dark grey brown, sandy clay	-
Tr 10	7c	2298-2301	1008	cut	E-W linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base	-
Tr 10	14a	2322-2324	1009	fill	loose, mottled mid orange brown/ light grey/ dark grey brown sandy clay	-
Tr 10	14a	2322-2324	1010	cut	E-W linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base	-
Tr 11	8b	2276-2278	1101	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.1
Tr 11	8b	2276-2278	1102	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, silty clay	0.1-0.34
Tr 11	8b	2276-2278	1103	layer	firm, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	0.34+
Tr 12	8f	2288-2289+2294	1201	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.08
Tr 12	8f	2288-2289+2294	1202	layer	friable mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0.08-0.3
Tr 12	8f	2288-2289+2294	1203	layer	firm, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	0.3+
Tr 12	14b	2338-2340	1204	fill	firm, light grey, sandy clay	-
Tr 12	14b	2338-2340	1205	cut	NE-SW linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base.	-
Tr 12	14c	2335-2337	1206	fill	loose, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	-
Tr 12	14c	2335-2337	1207	cut	E-W linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base	-
Tr 12	14d	2332-2334	1208	fill	firm, mottled light grey/orange, sandy clay	-
Tr 12	14d	2332-2334	1209	cut	E-W linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base	-
Tr 13	8d	2282-2284	1301	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.11
Tr 13	8d	2282-2284	1302	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, silty clay	0.11-0.31
Tr 13	8d	2282-2284	1303	layer	firm, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	0.31+
Tr 13	15a	2325-2327	1304	cut	N-S linear, steep concave sides, concave base	-
Tr 13	15a	2325-2327	1305	fill	compact, light brownish grey, clayey silt	-

Tr 13	15c	2352-2354	1306	cut	Circular cut, steep sides, flat base	-
Tr 13	15c	2352-2354	1307	fill	soft, light brownish grey, clayey silt	-
Tr 13	15b	2349-2351	1308	cut	N-S linear terminus, gradual sloping sides, concave base	-
Tr 13	15b	2349-2351	1309	fill	soft, light brownish grey, clayey silt	-
Tr 14	4c	2229-2230+2233	1401	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.11
Tr 14	4c	2229-2230+2233	1402	layer	friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay	0.11-0.36
Tr 14	4c	2229-2230+2233	1403	layer	friable, mid orangish brown, sandy clay	0.36+
Tr 15	5a	2231-2232+2234	1501	layer	dark greyish brown, sandy silt	0-0.35
Tr 15	5a	2231-2232+2234	1502	layer	dark orangish brown, silt + gravel	0.35-0.63
Tr 15	5a	2231-2232+2234	1503	layer	mid orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.63+
Tr 16	5b	2238-2240	1601	layer	dark greyish brown, sandy silt	0-0.1
Tr 16	5b	2238-2240	1602	layer	mid greyish brown, sandy clay	0.1-0.4
Tr 16	5b	2238-2240	1603	layer	light orange sand + gravel	0.4+
Tr 16	9a	2290-2293	1604	cut	E-W linear, steep sides, flat base	-
Tr 16	9a	2290-2293	1605	fill	soft, light orangish brown, sandy silt	-
Tr 16	9a	2290-2293	1606	fill	compact, light brownish grey, sandy silt	-
Tr 17	5c	2241-2243	1701	layer	dark greyish brown, sandy silt	0-0.15
Tr 17	5c	2241-2243	1702	layer	mid greyish brown, sandy clay	0.15-0.45
Tr 17	5c	2241-2243	1703	layer	light orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.45+
Tr 18	5d	2247-2249	1801	layer	dark greyish brown, sandy silt	0-0.23
Tr 18	5d	2247-2249	1802	layer	mid greyish brown, sandy clay	0.23-0.4
Tr 18	5d	2247-2249	1803	layer	light orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.4+
Tr 18	18a	2346-2348	1804	cut	NW-SE linear, moderately steep sides, concave base	-
Tr 18	18a	2346-2348	1805	fill	friable, light brownish grey, sandy silt	-
Tr 18	20a	2355-2357	1806	cut	NW-SE linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base	-
Tr 18	20a	2355-2357	1807	fill	firm, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	-
Tr 19	8c	2279-2281	1901	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.06
Tr 19	8c	2279-2281	1902	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, silty clay	0.06-0.26
Tr 19	8c	2279-2281	1903	layer	firm, mid orangish brown, sandy clay + gravel	0.26+

Tr 20	11a	2295-2297	2001	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.06
Tr 20	11a	2295-2297	2002	layer	friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay	0.06-0.32
Tr 20	11a	2295-2297	2003	layer	firm, mid orangish brown, sandy clay + gravel	0.32+
Tr 21	4b	2226-2228	2101	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.09
Tr 21	4b	2226-2228	2102	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, silty clay	0.09-0.35
Tr 21	4b	2226-2228	2103	layer	loose, mid orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.35+
Tr 22	6a	2244-2246	2201	layer	loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0-0.08
Tr 22	6a	2244-2246	2202	layer	friable, light greyish brown, clayey silt	0.08-0.31
Tr 22	6a	2244-2246	2203	layer	loose, mid orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.31+
Tr 22	6d	2262-2266	2204	cut	sub circular cut, straight sides, flat base	-
Tr 22	6d	2262-2266	2205	fill	loose, mid greyish brown, sandy silt + gravel	-
Tr 23	6c	2255-2257+2314-2317	2301	layer	loose, dark greyish brown, sandy silt	0-0.09
Tr 23	6c	2255-2257+2314-2317	2302	layer	friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0.09-0.33
Tr 23	6c	2255-2257+2314-2317	2303	layer	loose, mid orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.33+
Tr 23	13a	2314-2317	2304	cut	NW-SE linear, shallow, flat base	-
Tr 23	13a	2314-2317	2305	fill	loose, mid brownish grey, sandy silt + gravel	-
Tr 23	13b	2318-2321	2306	cut	W-E linear, shallow, flat base	-
Tr 23	13b	2318-2321	2307	fill	loose, mid greyish brown, sandy silt + gravel	-
Tr 24	7a	2252-2254+2258	2401	layer	dark greyish brown, sandy silt	0-0.25
Tr 24	7a	2252-2254+2258	2402	layer	mid grey brown, silt	0.25-0.48
Tr 24	7a	2252-2254+2258	2403	layer	light orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.48+
Tr 25	6b	2250-2252	2501	layer	loose, mid greyish brown, clayey silt	0-0.11
Tr 25	6b	2250-2252	2502	layer	friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay	0.11-0.38
Tr 25	6b	2250-2252	2503	layer	loose, mid orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.38+
Tr 26	2a	2208-2211	2601	layer	loose, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.12
Tr 26	2a	2208-2211	2602	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0.12-0.37
Tr 26	2a	2208-2211	2603	layer	firm, mid orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.37+

Tr 27	1f	2205-2207	2701	layer	loose, dark brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.15
Tr 27	1f	2205-2207	2702	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey sand	0.15-0.36
Tr 27	1f	2205-2207	2703	layer	loose, dark orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.36+
Tr 28	1e	2201-2204	2801	layer	loose, dark brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.16
Tr 28	1e	2201-2204	2802	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey sand	0.16-0.31
Tr 28	1e	2201-2204	2803	layer	loose, mid orangish brown, sand + gravel	0.31+
Tr 29	1d	2198-2200	2901	layer	loose, dark brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.15
Tr 29	1d	2198-2200	2902	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey sand	0.15-0.44
Tr 29	1d	2198-2200	2903	layer	loose, light yellowish brown, sand + gravel	0.44+
Tr 30	1c	2195-2197	3001	layer	loose, dark brownish grey, clayey silt	0-0.13
Tr 30	1c	2195-2197	3002	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey sand	0.13-0.31
Tr 30	1c	2195-2197	3003	layer	loose, light yellowish brown, sand + gravel	0.31+
Tr 31	1b	2191-2193+2212-2120	3101	layer	loose, dark greyish brown, clayey silt	0-0.12
Tr 31	1b	2191-2193+2212-2120	3102	layer	friable, mid greyish brown, sandy clay	0.12-0.41
Tr 31	1b	2191-2193+2212-2120	3103	layer	loose, mid orangish brown, clayey sand + gravel	0.41+
Tr 31	2b	2212-2220	3104	cut	E-W linear, moderately steep sides, flat base	-
Tr 31	2b	2212-2220	3105	fill	friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay	-
Tr 31	2b	2212-2220	3106	fill	firm, mid orangish brown, clayey sand	-
Tr 31	4a	2221-2225	3107	cut	W-E linear, shallow, flat base	-
Tr 31	4a	2221-2225	3108	fill	friable, dark brownish grey, clayey silt	-
Tr 32	1a	2188-2190	3201	layer	loose, dark brownish grey, sandy silt	0-0.11
Tr 32	1a	2188-2190	3202	layer	friable, mid brownish grey, clayey silt	0.11-0.31
Tr 32	1a	2188-2190	3203	layer	friable, mid orangish brown, clayey sand	0.31+

## Appendix 2: Photographs (Plates 1-11)



Plate 1. Trench 32, view to west.



Plate 2. Trench 17, view to east.





Plate 3. South facing section of Trench 32, view to north.



Plate 4. South facing section of Trench 17, view to north.





Plate 5. North facing section of linear [204], view to south.



Plate 6. North facing section of linear [1304], view to south.





Plate 7. West facing section of pit [1306], view to east.



Plate 8. Northeast facing section of linear [406], taken looking southwest.





Plate 9. Southeast facing section of linear [504], view to south east.



Plate 10. East facing section of linear feature [1008] showing quern stone (SF 1), view to west.





Plate 11. Northwest facing section of linear [1806], view to south east.

## **Appendix 3: The Later Prehistoric and Roman Pottery**

By Eniko Hudak

### **Introduction**

The Phase 5A archaeological evaluation at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Hampshire (HCAS20) produced a small assemblage of later prehistoric/early Roman and Roman pottery totalling 249 sherds weighing 1.726kg and representing 1.43 Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVEs). The pottery was fully quantified and recorded using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and EVEs into a relational database used by PCA specialists. The assemblage was recorded using a combination of fabric codes used at sites in the area, which characterize the fabrics by their main inclusions (see Rawlings *et al.* 2003: Appendix 1 for fabric descriptions), and fabric codes of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection where applicable (NRFRC, Tomber and Dore 1998). Forms were also recorded with reference to published pottery types from sites in the vicinity of the site (Rawlings *et al.* 2003, Adam *et al.* 1997).

### **Assemblage condition and composition**

The condition of the pottery assemblage is poor with most sherds showing a considerable degree of abrasion. This post-depositional damage could be due to both the soil conditions and redeposition. This is also supported by the low mean sherd weight of 6.93g, with individual sherd weights ranging from 1g to 190g. No complete vessels are present, and no signs of burning or any intentional post-firing modifications have been noted.

A very restricted range of fabrics are present in the assemblage (Table 1) including probably locally produced coarse wares most likely dating to the late Iron Age/early Roman (50BC to around AD100, LIA/ER) period, and some regional and Continental Roman imports.

Fabric code	Expansion	Sherd Count	Wt(g)	EVEs
DOR BB 1	(South East) Dorset Black-burnished ware 1	2	34	0.24
F102	Coarse flint and grog tempered ware	1	190	
G100	Grog tempered ware	2	21	
G101	Grog with flint tempered ware	195	804	1.07
G102	Fine grog and flint tempered ware	23	482	
LGF SA?	La Graufesaque Samian	8	67	
NFO CC?	New Forest (Metallic) Colour-coated ware	1	6	
Q100	Coarse sandy ware (white)	5	37	0.08
Q101	Fine sandy ware, reduced	10	31	0.04
Q103	Fine sand and grog tempered ware	2	54	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>249</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>1.43</b>

Table 1 – Composition of the pottery assemblage

The LIA/ER local coarse wares can be divided into three fabric groups: flint-tempered wares (F102), grog-tempered wares (G100, G101, G102), and sand-tempered wares (Q100, Q101, Q103). Although no known production centres are located in this area of Hampshire, these fabrics are well-known and characteristic of the region (Seager Smith in Rawlings *et al.* 2003, 14). They are broadly dated to the LIA/ER period as both the fabrics and forms are long-lived types and the Roman Conquest had little immediate impact on local pottery production (*ibid.* 15).

Only a single non-diagnostic sherd of flint-tempered ware was identified and sand-tempered wares account for just around 7% of the assemblage both by count and weight. Only two rim sherds of the latter are present in the assemblage in fabrics Q100 and Q101, both of round-bodied out-turned rim jars, which can be considered as “Romanized” forms and are probably of mid-1<sup>st</sup> century AD date.

Grog-tempered wares dominate the assemblage with 88.4% of sherd count and 75.7% of weight. Rim fragments of a minimum of five different vessels are present including a large bead-rim jar (Adam *et al.* 1997, Type 9), a large upright-necked jar (Rawlings *et al.* 2003, Fig. 5/11), and three upright/slightly everted rim jars (Adam *et al.* 1997, Types 15 and 16).

Roman pottery comprises two fragments of Dorset Black-burnished ware 1 (DOR BB 1), a rim of an everted-rim “cooking-pot” style jar and an acute lattice decorated body sherd, dated to after AD120. There are eight very heavily abraded sherds of Samian ware, possibly of South Gaulish origin (LFG SA? AD40-100). Diagnostic sherds include a bowl base and a small flange fragment, maybe of a Curle 11 type bowl. There is a single sherd of a colour-coated vessel, very hard fired with maroon coloured surface, that could be a product of the New Forest industry dated to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (NFO CC?). This could be the only fragment in the assemblage of late Roman date.

The scarcity of rim sherds and thus the low value of EVEs does not allow for a statistically valid functional analysis of the assemblage, however, apart from the Samian only a variety of jar types are represented which could be indicative of a rural setting.

### **Distribution**

The pottery was retrieved from nine individually numbered contexts from Trenches 2, 4, 5, 10, 13, 18, and 31, and two unstratified fragments were found in Trench 32. Individual context assemblages are all small (less than 30 sherds), except for context (1305) of Trench 13. This context produced 183 sherds weighing 0.634kg showing its highly fragmented nature, but still the largest individual context assemblage followed by Trench 10 contexts (1006) and (1007).

#### *Trench 2*

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Spotdate</b>
Tr2	205	5	51	LIA/ER?
TOTAL		5	51	

Table 2 – Distribution of the pottery in Trench 2 contexts

Only five heavily abraded sherds weighing 0.051kg were recovered from the backfill (205) of ditch [204]. Fabrics present oxidised grog-tempered wares in G100 and G102 and a single sand-tempered sherd Q101 broadly dating the feature to the LIA/ER period.

#### *Trench 4*

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Spotdate</b>
Tr4	405	1	52	LIA/ER?
TOTAL		1	52	

Table 3 – Distribution of the pottery in Trench 4 contexts

Only one fragment of pottery weighing 0.052kg was recovered from the lower fill (405) of ditch [504], a heavily abraded oxidised sand-tempered sherd (Q103) broadly dated to the LIA/ER period.

#### *Trench 5*

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Spotdate</b>
Tr5	505	5	51	AD120-200
TOTAL		5	51	

Table 4 – Distribution of the pottery in Trench 5 contexts

Five sherds weighing 0.051kg were found in fill (505) of ditch [504] comprising two abraded sand-tempered fragments (Q100, Q101), two small heavily abraded sherds of Samian, and the rim of a small DOR BB 1 everted-rim jar (24% of rim present). The latter dates the feature to after AD120 and all other sherds appear to be residual.

*Trench 10*

Trench	Context	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spotdate
Tr10	1006	28	292	AD120-200
Tr10	1007	13	481	AD40-100?
TOTAL		41	773	

Table 5 – Distribution of the pottery in Trench 10 contexts

A total of 41 fragments of pottery weighing 0.773kg were recovered from two fills (1006) and (1007) of ditch [1008], which is the largest trench assemblage on site. Fill (1006) comprises several grog-tempered jar fragments including the bead-rim and an upright/slightly everted rim forms, one of the “Romanised” jar forms in sand-tempered ware, the small Samian flange fragment, and a larger sherd of DOR BB 1 with acute lattice decoration. The latter gives a TPQ of AD120 to this fill. Fill (1007) yielded five sherds of Samian, most likely all from one vessel including the foot ring, the only flint-tempered sherd of the assemblage, and several larger grog-tempered fragments.

*Trench 13*

Trench	Context	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spotdate
Tr13	1305	183	634	LIA/ER?
Tr13	1309	1	2	LIA/ER?
TOTAL		184	636	

Table 6 – Distribution of the pottery in Trench 13 contexts

Trench 13 ditch sections (1305) of [1304] and (1309) of terminus [1308] produced the second largest amount of pottery from the site with a total of 184 sherds weighing 0.636kg. Fill (1309) yielded a single abraded sand-tempered sherd (Q103), while fill (1305) produced the rest of the trench assemblage. It comprises mainly of very heavily fragmented reduced grog-tempered vessels including the large upright-necked jar (34% of rim present, Rawlings *et al* 2003, Fig. 5/11), and two upright/slightly everted rim jars (Adam *et al.* 1997, Types 15 and 16) with multiple sherds refitting up to 49% of rim of one and 8% of rim of the other vessel. A very small number of sand-tempered wares are also present (6 sherds weighing 9g) including the other “Romanised” jar in Q101 (4% of rim). Both contexts can broadly be dated to the LIA/ER period.

*Trench 18*

Trench	Context	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spotdate
Tr18	1807	1	6	AD250-400?
TOTAL		1	6	

Table 7 – Distribution of the pottery in Trench 18 contexts



A single sherd was retrieved from fill (1807) of ditch [1806], which is the only colour-coated fragment in the assemblage. It is possibly a New Forest colour-coated ware sherd, and if so, it is the latest dated fragment on site and could also be intrusive.

#### Trench 31

Trench	Context	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spotdate
Tr31	3105	10	151	LIA/ER?
TOTAL		10	151	

Table 8 – Distribution of the pottery in Trench 31 contexts

A total of ten heavily abraded sherds of pottery weighing 0.151kg were found in the upper fill (3105) of ditch [3104], all of which are oxidised grog-tempered base and body sherds broadly dated to the LIA/ER period.

#### Trench 32

Trench	Context	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spotdate
Tr32	0	2	6	LIA/ER?
TOTAL		2	6	

Table 9 – Distribution of the pottery in Trench 32 contexts

Only two unstratified sherds of reduced sand-tempered ware were found in Trench 32, broadly dated to the LIA/ER period.

## Discussion and recommendations

The small size and abraded and dispersed nature of the pottery assemblage is of limited interpretive value beyond providing some broad dating to the features uncovered during this phase of archaeological evaluation. The greatest amounts of pottery were found in Trenches 10 and 13, which could suggest the focus of activity involving pottery deposition were concentrated in these areas. The assemblage is dominated by possibly locally produced coarse wares with very small numbers of regional and Continental imports. The bulk of the assemblage can be broadly dated to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods, while the presence of Dorset Black-burnished ware extends the date of activity well into the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Only one sherd may be dated to the late Roman period, but its provenance is not certain.

The overall composition of the assemblage compares very well to that of Dairy Lane, Nursling, c. 5km to the west of the site (Adam *et al.* 1997). The Dairy Lane assemblage is also characterized by a greater proportion of grog-tempered wares, which account for nearly 60% of sherd count and jar forms present at Stoneham is also highly comparable. The Dairy Lane assemblage, however, included a far greater variety of regional and Continental Roman imports, most likely through its navigable waterways and proximity to sites such as Bitterne Manor (Seager Smith in *ibid.* 40-41). It is a possibility that the site at Stoneham had access to these imports through the settlement at Dairy Lane.

It is interesting to note that in pottery assemblages from rural sites of late prehistoric/early Roman date to the north of Dairy Lane, Nursling and Stoneham grog-tempered wares are a minor component and flint-gritted or sandy wares are prevalent (Seager Smith in Adam *et al.* 1997, 40, Seager Smith in Rawlings *et al.* 2003, 14). The somewhat higher proportion of grog-tempered wares (19% of sherd count) at Zionshill Farm, Chandler's Ford, which is only c. 3km to the north of Stoneham, is thought to be due to its location at the border of two different tempering traditions (Seager Smith in Rawlings *et al.* 2003, 14).

All the pottery was recorded and analysed and requires no further work at this stage. Pottery of similar date from other past and any future phases of fieldwork on site should be all considered together both in context of the site and the wider area. It would be very interesting to examine the whole site assemblage in light of the different tempering tradition zones mentioned above.

### **Bibliography**

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## **Appendix 4: The Building Material and Quern Stone**

By Kevin Hayward

### **Introduction and Methods**

A review of a small quantity of ceramic building material, fired clay and stone (16 examples 9107g) recovered from an evaluation at the Land south of Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh, Hampshire (HCAS20) follows. This review of the ceramic building material, stone and fired clay was undertaken not only to determine the fabric but also to provide a list of spot dates.

The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). As there was no pre-existing Hampshire ceramic building material fabric reference collection, each new fabric will be assigned with a code *EAST* followed by 1 thus *EAST1* etc. The generic code for other stone fabrics *3120* will be allocated to the quern.

### **Ceramic Building Material** 11 examples 556g

#### *Roman*

The entire assemblage is Roman in date, fragmentary and highly dispersed, examples are present in Trench 2 from a phase 2 Roman backfill (205) of ditch [204], Phase 3 Roman lower fill (405) of ditch [406], Trench 4 and a Phase 2 upper silty fill of ditch [3104] in Trench 31.

Only Roman roofing tile (tegula) and fragmentary undiagnostic tile were recovered. They may relate to roofing although it is equally possible that they were once used as lacing courses or merely forming part of a flue for a corn drying kiln or related agricultural process. Standard Roman farmstead/activity is inferred. Two fabrics were identified

*EAST1* fine red sandy fabric with occasional red iron oxide – undiagnostic tile

*EAST 2* mottled fine fabric associated with a tegula from Phase 3 Roman lower fill (405) of ditch [406],

#### *Medieval & post-medieval*

No medieval ceramic building material was recorded.

### **Composite Earthy Organic building materials (Daub and fired clay)**

Material classified as composite earthy organic binding material, all of which at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham Lane is structural daub is extremely difficult to date by fabric, and only a tentative or wide date (AD1500BC-1000) has been given.

**Daub 4 examples 51g**

*3102 mottled daub abraded with slight trace of wattle impression.*

Small fragments of abraded structural daub were recovered from a phase 2 Roman backfill (205) of ditch [204] in Trench 2. These are more likely to date from Roman occupation on account of the associated Roman tile from this context.

**Stone Petrology and Function**

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at HCAS20
3120a	Large, angular, white “micro-fractured” old quartz up to 30mm across, pink feldspar (orthoclase) and some brown old red sandstone set within a very hard fine buff-grey matrix	Basal Quartz Conglomerate Devonian Forest of Dean	Roman 1 example 8.5kg estimated weight in fill (1005) SF1 of Phase 2 Roman E-W trending ditch [1008] from Trench 10

Part of a hand quern in Devonian, Quartz Conglomerate from the Forest of Dean from the fill (1005) of ditch [1008] from Trench 10, represents the sum total of stone from this site. At an estimated 300mm across, it is the upper part of small, but thick (70mm+) compact hand quern, with a large spindle hole 30mm wide.

The importance of this find cannot be underestimated, although Quartz conglomerate querns from the Forest of Dean were supplied over quite considerable distances in Roman rural farmsteads and villas including East Anglia (e.g. Hayward et al. in prep.), they rarely turn up this far south from source (Shaffrey 2006), especially with competing quern types widely prevalent in this region e.g. Lodsworth Greensand (Peacock 1987).

**Distribution**

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
205	WIN1; 3102	Roman tile and structural daub	7	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
405	WIN1; WIN2	Roman tile and tegula	7	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1005	3120	Quartz Conglomerate rotary quern	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
3105	EAST1	Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar

## Summary and Recommendations

Analysis of the building material assemblage from the evaluation from Land south of Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh, Hampshire HCAS20, show it to be entirely Roman in character.

Highly dispersed and fragmentary and found in ditch fills, only Roman tile in the ceramic building material assemblage has been found and may have merely been used to roof or form lacing courses of a small ancillary Roman building or line the flue for a corn drier. Low level Roman activity including tile and quern has been found nearby at Chestnut Lane (Hayward 2019a) and further afield (Hayward 2019b)

However, further Roman agricultural activity relating to the grinding of corn into coarse flour is shown by the near intact preservation of an upper hand quern made from Quartz Conglomerate from the Forest of Dean in a ditch fill from Trench 10. Considering that more local suitable quern materials were available e.g. Lodsworth Greensand (Peacock 1987), it is surprising to find material supplied as far as the Forest of Dean and may point to a larger more prosperous farmstead in the immediate vicinity. This is an important find and will require illustration/photography at a later stage.

Further work should be carried out.

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Peacock, D.P.S (1987). Iron Age and Roman Quern Production at Lodsworth, West Sussex. *The Antiquaries Journal* 67 (1) 61-85.

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## Appendix 5: The Post Roman Pottery

By Alex Beeby

### Introduction and Methodology

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery was classified using the post-medieval pottery fabric code series established by the Museum of London (MoLA 2014); these codes are applicable to most of south-east England. The sherds were laid out and viewed in context order, before being counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. Estimated (minimum) vessel number (NoV) follows the methodology outlined in Orton, Vince and Tyers, 1993, 171. The pottery was examined visually. This information was then added to an Access database.

A total of two fragments weighing 59 grams were recovered. A full catalogue of the pottery types recovered from the site is shown in Table 1 below.

### Condition

There is one fairly large sherd and one smaller piece. The material is unabraded.

### Results

A summary of the finds and dating is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1, the Post Roman pottery

Tr	Cxt	MoLA Cname	Full Name	Form	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
31	3108	PEAR TR	Pearlware with transfer printed decoration	Hollow	Bodysherd	Blue transfer print – floral design	19th	1	1	5
32	U/S	VERW	Verwood ware	Large bowl	Rim	Complex rim	17th	1	1	54
<b>Total</b>								<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>

### Provenance

A single item was recovered from fill (3108) within ditch [3107] in Trench 31, whilst an additional unstratified fragment came from Trench 32.

### Discussion

There are two fragments of pottery, including a small fragment from a hollow form in pearlware (PEAR TR) and a second piece from a large utilitarian bowl in Verwood ware (VERW). These are common post-medieval domestic types.

### Potential and Recommendations

Beyond providing dating, these pieces have no further potential. The pottery can be discarded.

## References

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.

<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed 13 October 2020.

Orton, C, Vince , A and Tyers P, 1993, *Pottery in Archaeology*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology

Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, B and Pearce, J, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

## Abbreviations

Cxt	Context
MoLA	Museum of London Archaeology
No.	Number
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
Tr	Trench
W(g)	Weight (grams)

## Appendix 6: OASIS Record

**OASIS ID: preconst1-405547**

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### Project details

Project name	LAND AT CHESTNUT AVENUE, NORTH STONEHAM PARK, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE - AREA 5A: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVAULATION
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Bargate Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Chestnut Avenue, North Stoneham Park, Eastleigh, Hampshire, specifically, consented development Area 5A. The site is the subject of a proposed residential development. The evaluation comprised the excavation of thirty-two trenches measuring 30m x 2m intended to provide a reasonable sample of the Site. All proposed trenches were opened and investigated between the 24th of August and 10th of September 2020. The evaluation has demonstrated that areas of the Site contain archaeological remains dating to three different time periods, Late Iron Age/Early Romano British, Romano British, and post-medieval. The majority of features dating to Late Iron Age/early Romano British and Romano-British periods, were uncovered in the southwestern half of the Site, and seem to be concentrated towards the centre of this area.
Project dates	Start: 24-08-2020 End: 10-09-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HCAS 20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	F/19/87086 - Planning Application No.
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	LINEAR Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman



Significant Finds POT Roman  
Significant Finds QUERN Roman

---

### Project location

Country England  
Site location HAMPSHIRE EASTLEIGH EASTLEIGH Land at Chestnut Avenue,  
Stoneham, area 5a.  
Postcode SO50 9RW  
Study area 4.5 Hectares  
Site coordinates SU 43457 17701 50.956550381573 -1.381202094694 50 57 23 N 001 22  
52 W Point

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA Winchester  
Project brief originator EDP  
Project design originator PCA West  
Project director/manager Paul McCulloch  
Project supervisor Gareth Howland  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Bargate Homes Ltd

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### Project archives

Physical Archive ID HCAS 20  
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"  
Digital Archive ID HCAS 20  
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive ID	HCAS 20
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

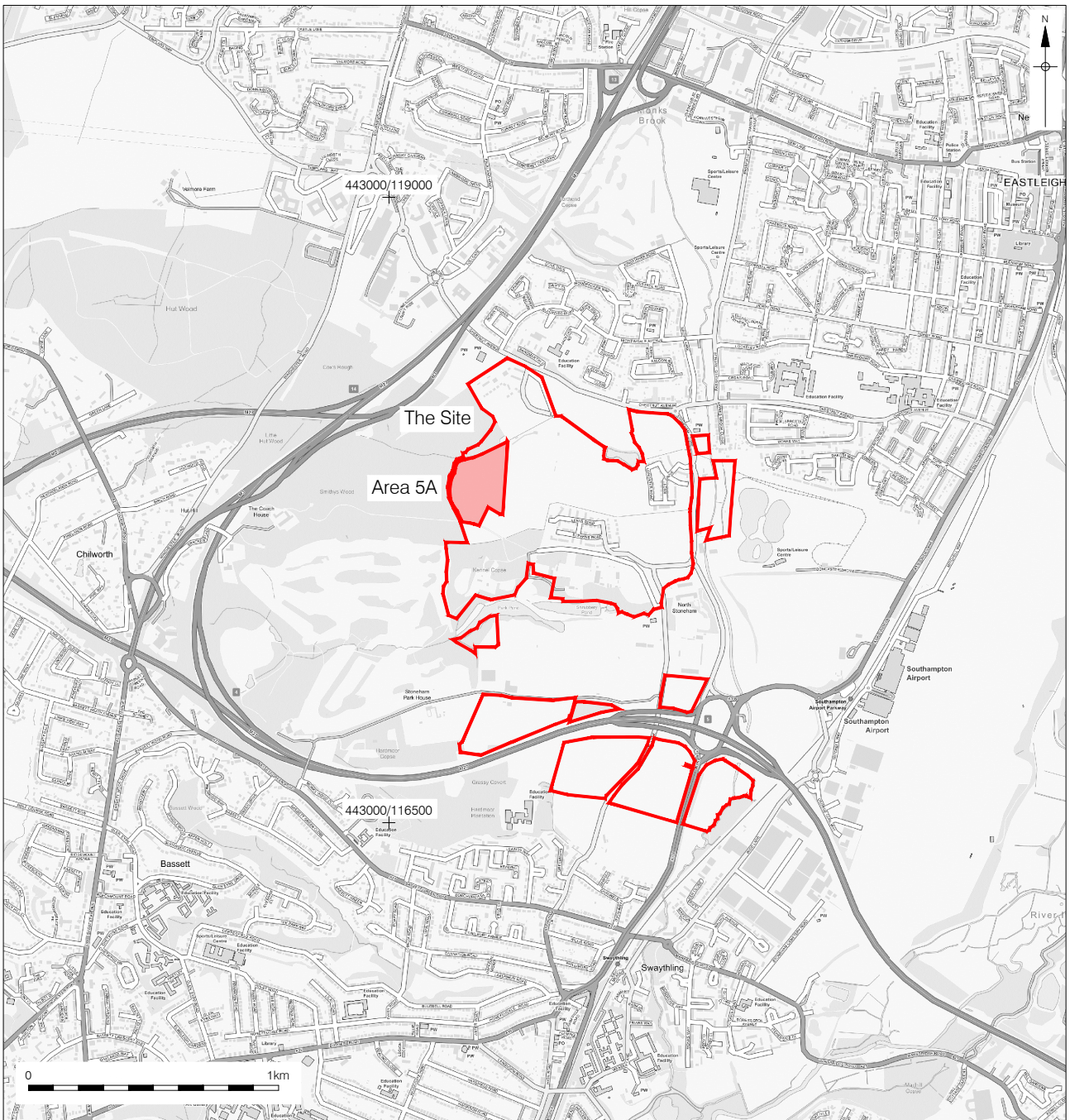
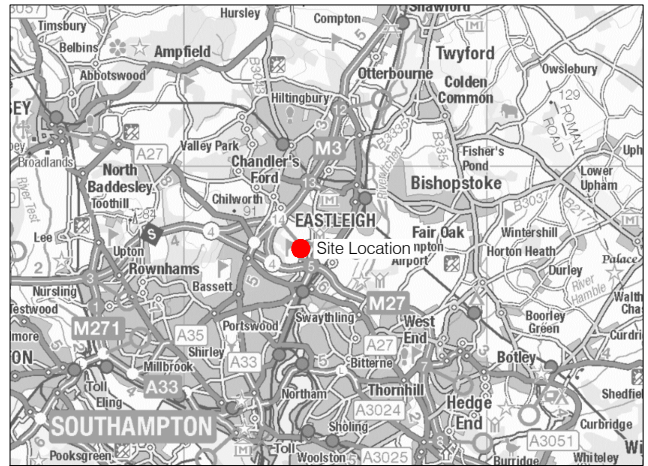
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## Project bibliography 1

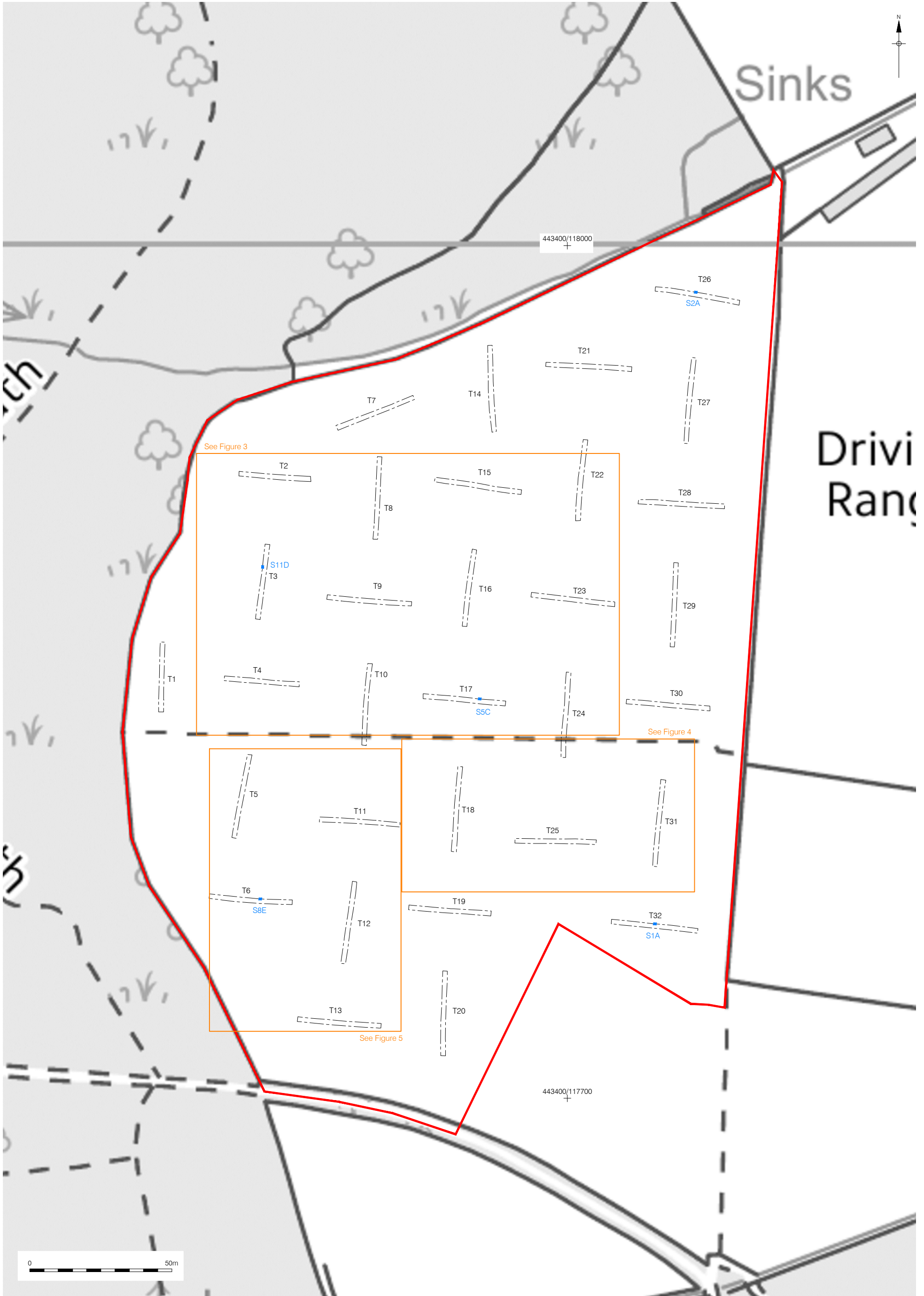
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Title	LAND AT CHESTNUT AVENUE, NORTH STONEHAM PARK, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE - AREA 5A: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Howland, G.
Other bibliographic details	R14264
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Description	A4 ringbound report, 9 figures, 11 plates

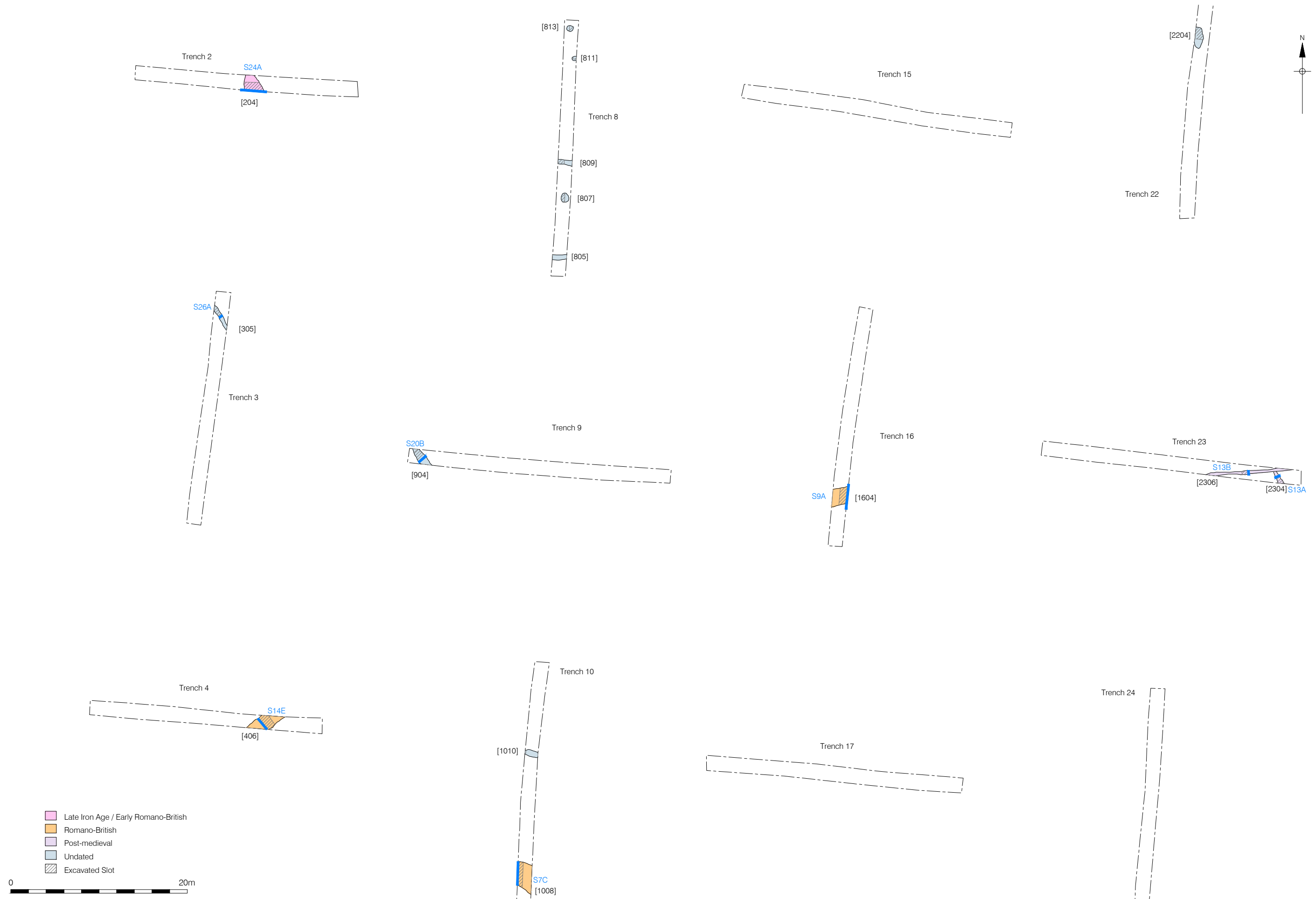
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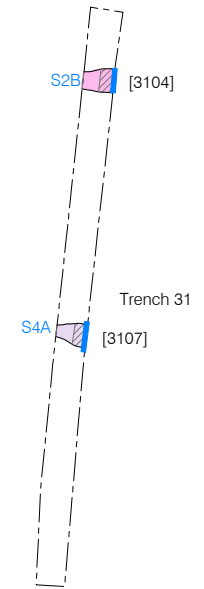
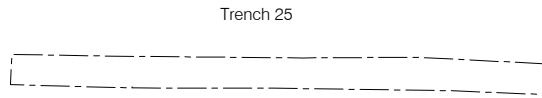
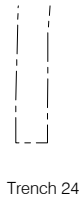
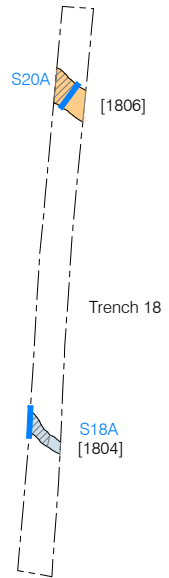
Entered by	Gareth Howland (ghowland@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	14 October 2020











- Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British
- Romano-British
- Post-medieval
- Undated
- Excavated Slot



Figure 4  
Plan of Trenches 18 and 31  
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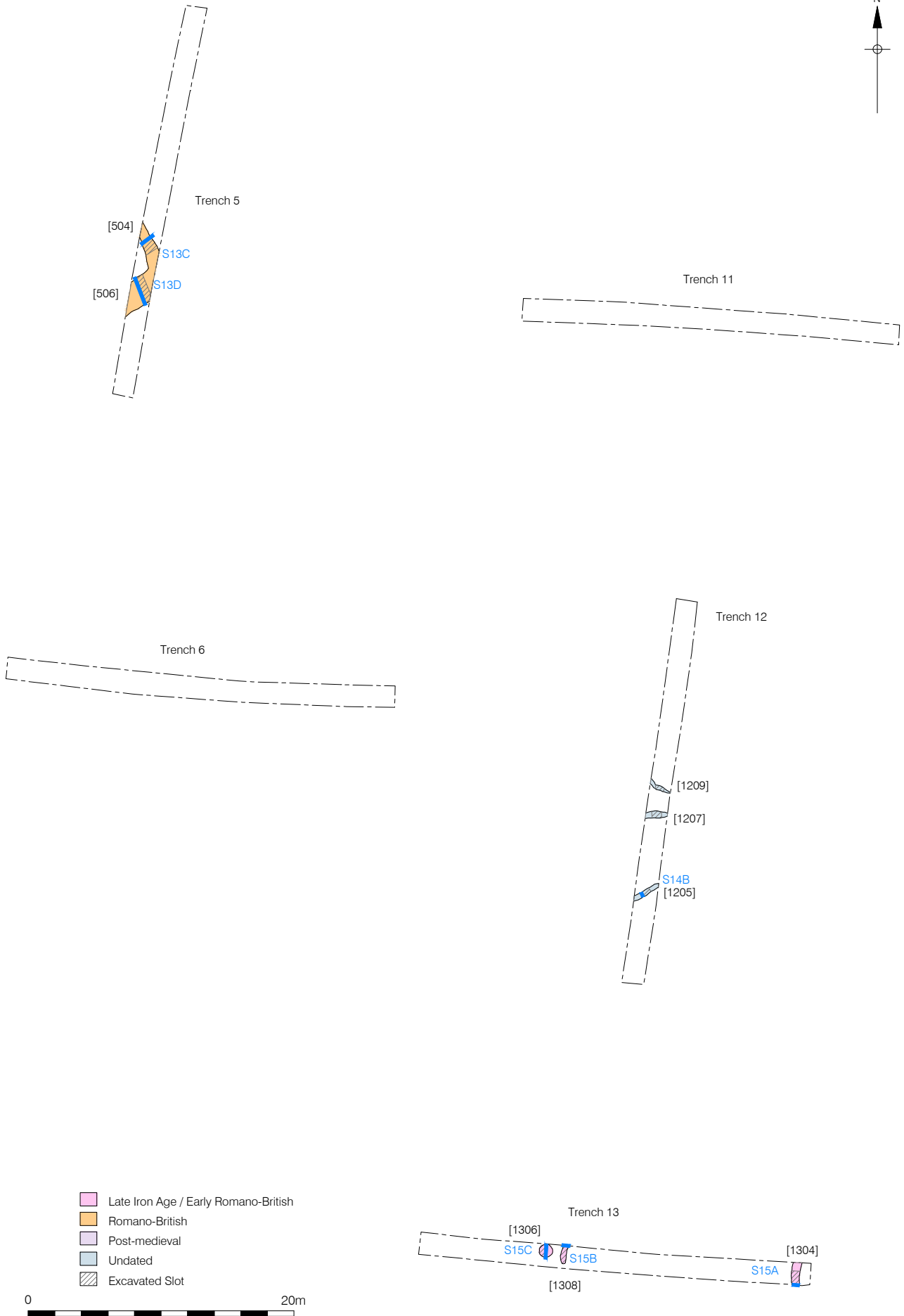
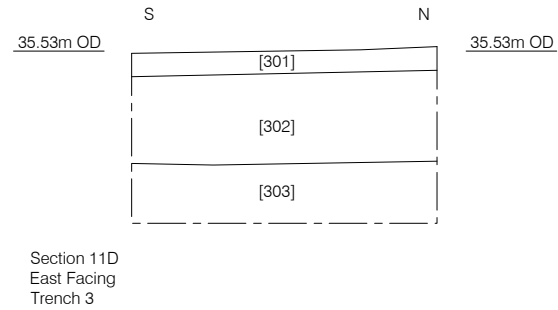
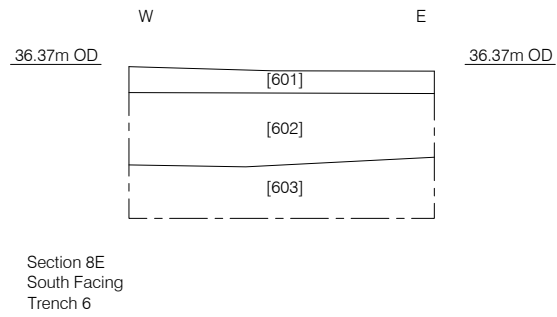
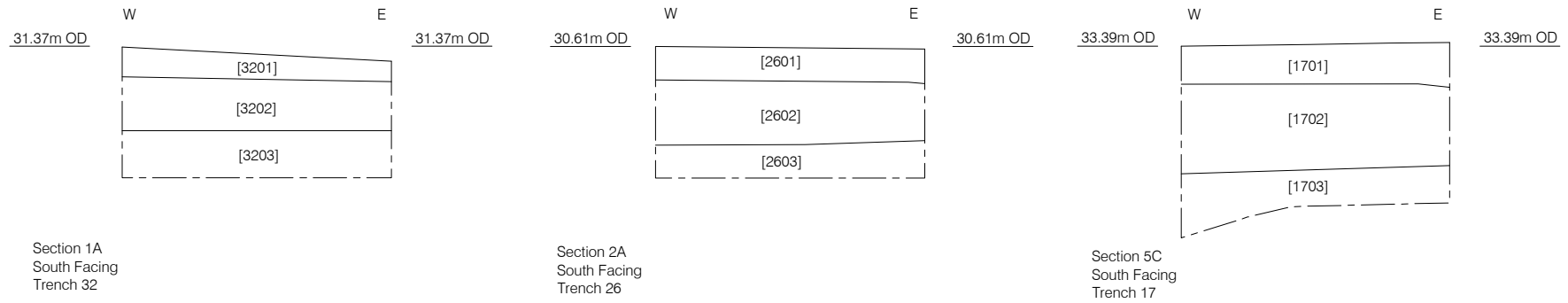
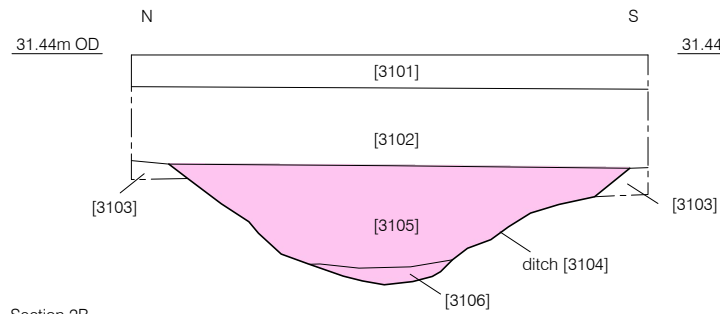


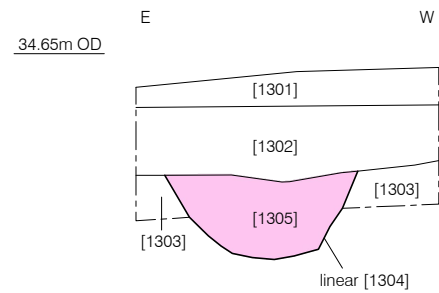
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Plan of Trenches 5, 12, and 13  
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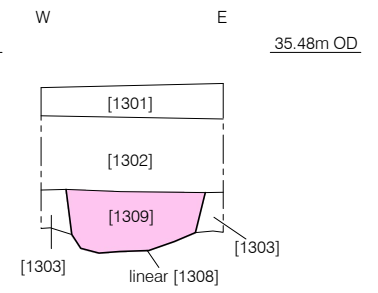




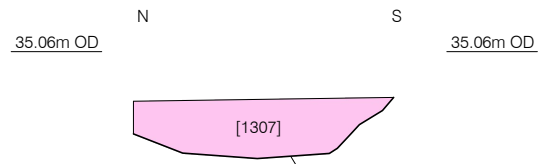
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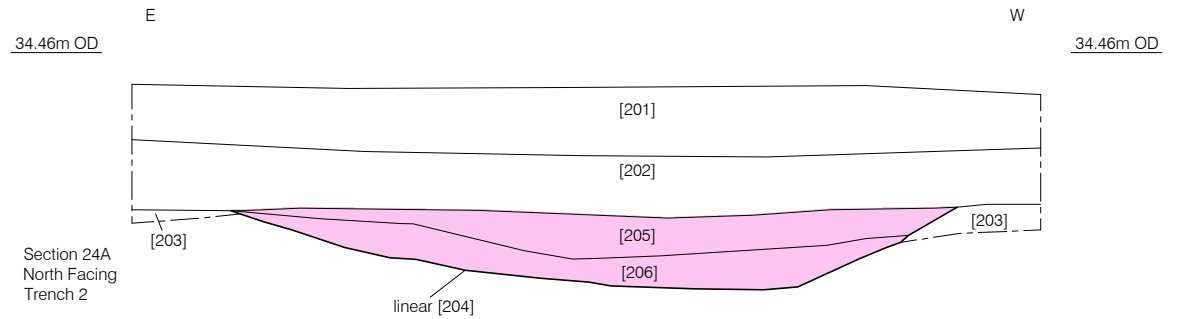
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Trench 13



Section 15B  
South Facing  
Trench 13



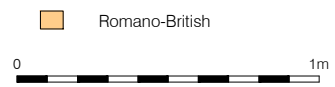
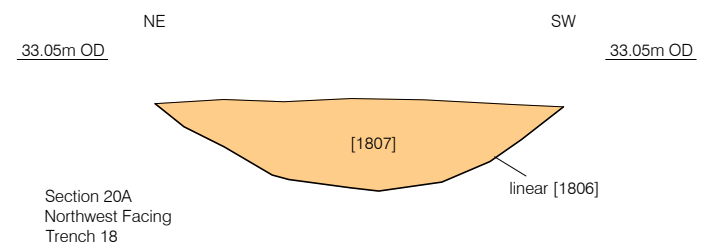
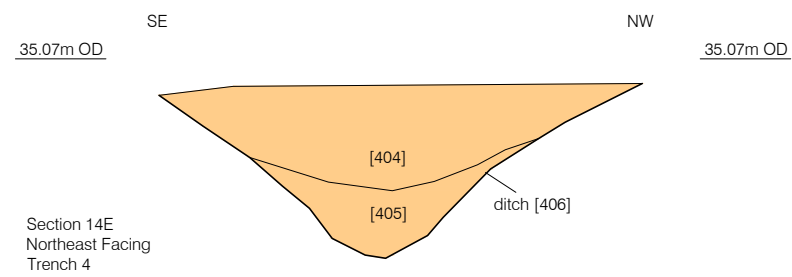
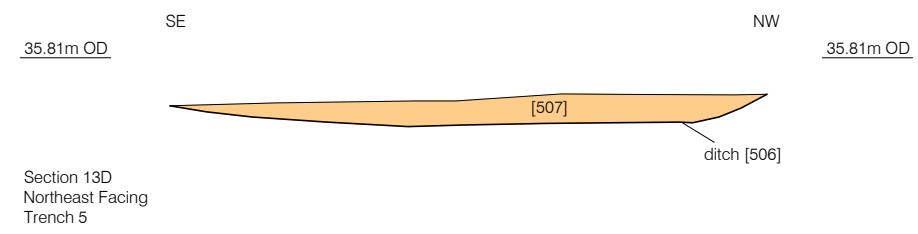
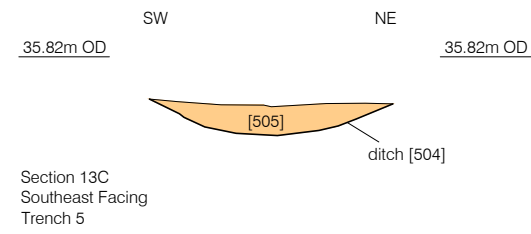
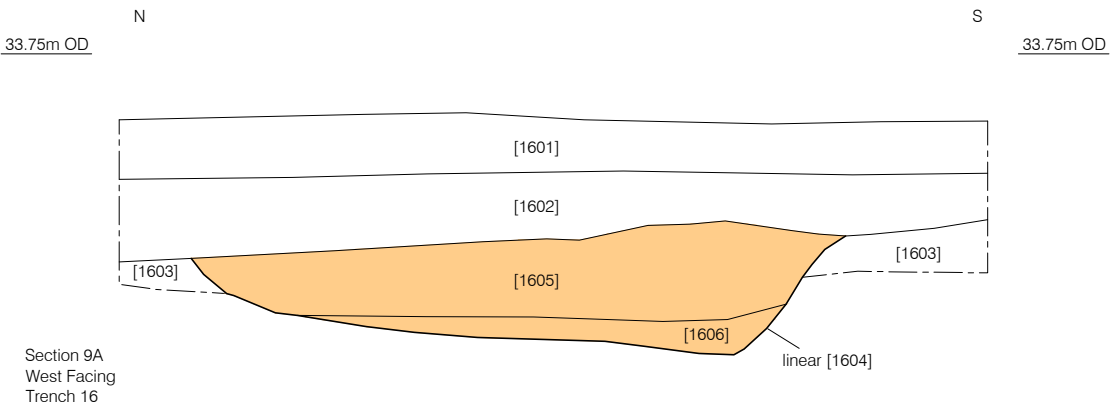
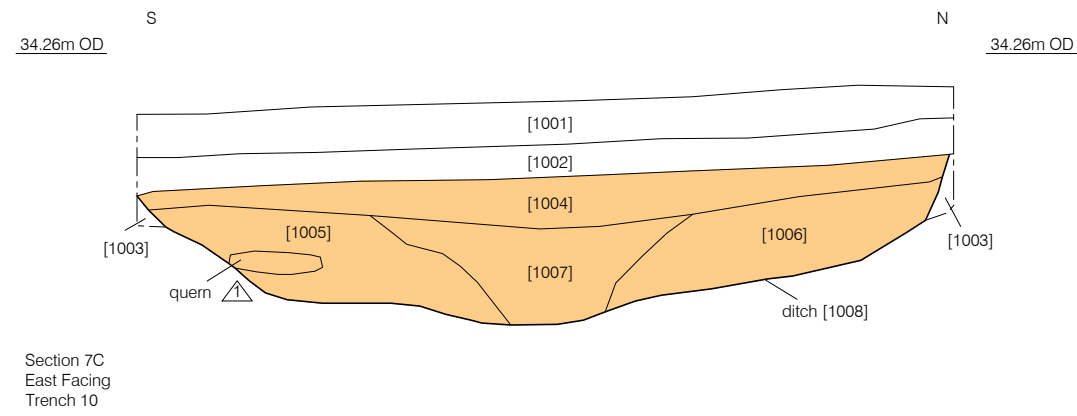
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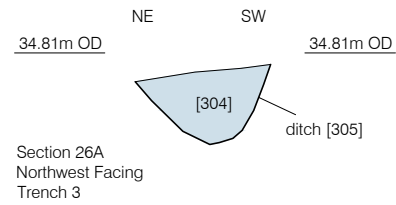
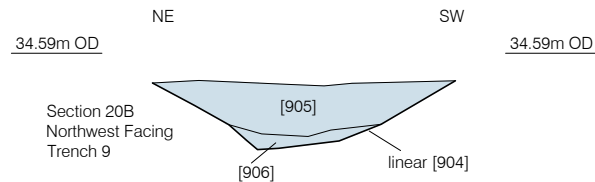
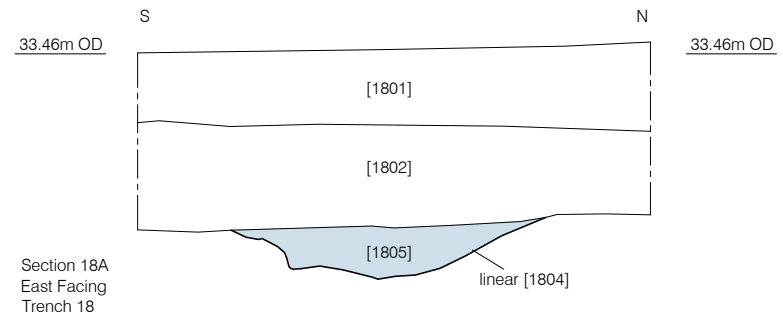
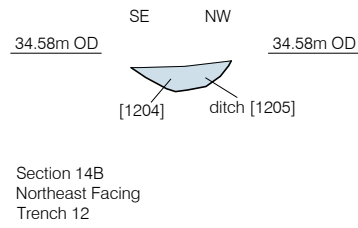
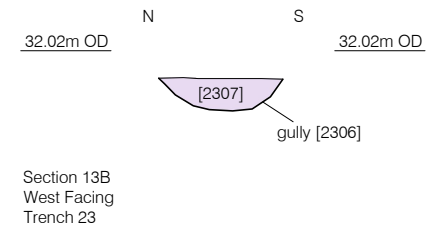
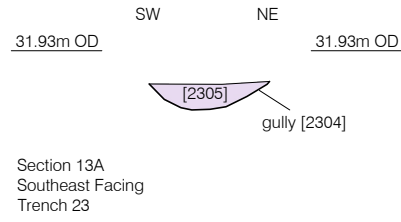
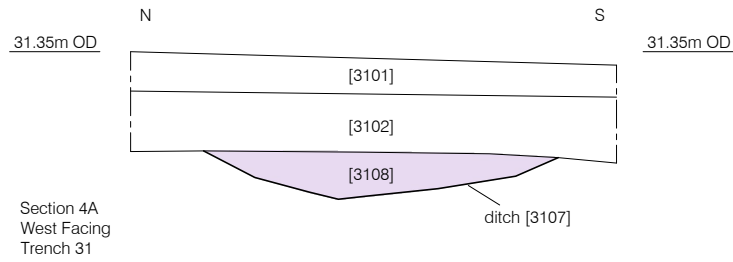


Section 24A  
North Facing  
Trench 2

 Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British







- Post-Medieval
- Undated



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