Wessex Archaeology

Land at Northney Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire

Report on Archaeological Watching Brief

Ref: 62441.03 October 2006

LAND AT NORTHNEY ROAD
HAYLING ISLAND, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Summary

In July 2006 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the replacement of a water main at Northney Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire. The water main crossed agricultural fields that lay to the north of the Hayling Island Roman Temple Site and was centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 472500 103500.

The Watching Brief revealed:

- a Romano-British cremation burial
- an amorphous Roman layer
- a Romano-British ditch
- a number of pre-modern ditches

The cremation burial was of an adult, probably between 25 and 45 years old, and was associated with one piece of Roman coarseware pottery and a small iron fragment, perhaps part of a nail. The Romano-British ditch was a continuation of a ditch recorded during the evaluation previously undertaken on the Site and probably represents a field boundary. An amorphous Roman layer was observed in the pipe trench within a cut feature seen to be up to 30m in linear length.

Two modern ditches and several modern land drains were also revealed.

The natural ground consisted of silty clay that contained a moderate amount of flint.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Steven Weaver of CgMs Consulting who commissioned the project on behalf of Southern Water. Thanks are also due to Stephen Appleby of Hampshire County Council. The help of Steve and Paul Taylor of Holleran during the course of the groundworks is also gratefully acknowledged.

Fieldwork and monitoring was undertaken by Dave Godden, Andy Baines, Steve Legg and Kev Ritchie. Liz James prepared the illustrations. The environmental samples were processed by Daniel Tarrant. The bulk sample was assessed by Dr Chris J. Stevens. The molluscs were assessed by Dr Michael J. Allen with Sarah F. Wyles, and radiocarbon potential by Dr Michael J. Allen . David Godden compiled this report and Damian De Rosa managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

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HAYLING ISLAND, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new replacement rising main renewal to be undertaken on land at Northney Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire, centred at National Grid Reference 472400 103400 (**Figure 1**) (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 The archaeological and historical potential of the development area was identified through the preparation by CgMs Consulting of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2006) following which, trial trench evaluation was conducted along the line of the initially proposed easement of c.850m (Wessex Archaeology (WA 2006). However, the pipeline route was shortened to c.575m and no longer included the area of two fields adjacent to housing situated along Avenue Road and Queensway to the southwest of the scheme and which had been part of the trial trench evaluation.

1.1.3 The trial trench evaluation recorded a low density of archaeological features along the proposed route that dated from the Middle Bronze Age to Romano-British period. On the basis of the results of the watching brief and through consultation with Stephen Appleby, Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council and Richard Massey, Inspector of Ancient Monuments of English Heritage (South East Region), an archaeological watching brief to monitor groundwork operations for the new pipe trench was agreed as an appropriate mitigation response to ensure the identification and recording of archaeological features prior to their removal.

1.1.4 A Specification for the watching brief was prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2006). A Project Design (WA 2006) setting out the manner in which the watching brief would be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology was submitted to and approved by Hampshire County Council prior to the commencement of the watching brief programme.

1.1.5 The Watching Brief was carried out between the 2nd August and 1st September 2006.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location, Description and Topography

2.1.1 The Site comprised a *c.*10m wide easement, approximately 575m in linear extent situated within agricultural land. The south west to north east aligned pipeline crosses the northern part of Towncil Field that is situated immediately to the south of Homestead Track and connects to the Northney Water Pumping Station (**Figure 1**).

2.1.2 The Site was situated within agricultural fields divided by hedge and ditched boundaries that lay on level ground at a height of approximately 3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)

2.1.3 The underlying geology of the Site has been identified as River terrace and Aeolian drift deposits (brickearth) locally contaminated with gravel (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1994 & 1998, Sheets 316 and 331).

2.2 Archaeological and historical Background

2.2.1 The Site has been the subject of a previous archaeological assessment (CgMs 2006), Specification (CgMs 2006), Evaluation (WA 2006) and Project Design (WA 2006). A summary of the archaeological and historical background presented in these documents is given below.

2.2.2 The Site was shown to contain two known recorded sites, these being a linear cropmark of uncertain date (HER 38215) and the possible remains of Roman buildings and inhumation burials (HER 37319), both likely to be associated with the Hayling Island Romano-Celtic Temple that is situated c.160m to the south and southeast of the Site.

2.2.3 Archaeological investigation has shown the origins of the Hayling Island Temple to date from the Iron Age with continued use into the Roman period. By AD 60-70 a large stone temple had been constructed in its place. Recorded evidence indicates that the Site was in an area that was a focus for settlement and associated activity in the Roman period.

2.2.4 Rural Saxon settlement has been recorded at the temple site, and the names of later Saxon and Early Medieval hamlets on the Island suggest settlement in this period.

2.2.5 Settlement of the hamlets became more focused in the medieval period, with the formation of an arable field that formed part of the open field system for the surrounding villages.

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 Trial trench evaluation of the originally proposed pipeline route, undertaken by Wessex Archaeology, identified a low level of highly discrete and truncated archaeological features dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Roman period (WA 2006). Trenches 1 and 2 located in fields to the south west of the revised pipeline route, produced evidence of a Bronze Age/Iron Age pit (Trench 1) and a northwest to southeast aligned undated ditch (Trench 2) that is thought likely to represent the linear cropmark (HER 38215) observed leading from the temple site to the south.

2.3.2 Of the trenches excavated within the line of the revised pipeline route, archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 4 and 7. In Trench 4, these comprised a ditch, gully and posthole. Excavation of two of these features produced burnt material thought to indicate evidence of pyre activity dating to the Middle Iron Age. In Trench 7 a fairly substantial ditch of Iron Age/Roman date was also recorded.

2.3.3 No evidence of Roman buildings or burials were shown to be present in the trench targeted on the area identified by the HER (HER 37319). Whilst the

evaluation indicated the presence of archaeological remains within the pipeline easement, a precise understanding regarding their form and function could not be established and none could be clearly related to the Hayling Island Temple site to the south.

3 AIMS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

3.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains.

3.1.2 To further identify, where possible, archaeological features/deposits revealed during the course of the trial trench evaluation.

3.1.3 Any archaeological remains encountered were to be investigated and recorded.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All work undertaken was carried out in accordance with the standards set out in the agreed Specification (CgMs 2006), Project Design (WA 2006) and in conjunction with the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Revised 1999)

4.2 Health and Safety

4.2.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A Health and Safety Risk Assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

4.3 Fieldwork

4.3.1 Prior to the excavation of the pipe trench an easement measuring *c.*575m in linear length by *c.*10m wide was stripped of topsoil to a depth of *c.*0.20-0.25m. A buffer of *c.* 0.25m depth of topsoil and subsoil was maintained above the known archaeological horizon established in the evaluation.

4.3.2 A pipe trench measuring 0.6m wide by up to 1.4m deep was excavated, under archaeological supervision, by a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a 0.6m wide bucket. The pipe trench was located c.1m from the southern edge of the easement.

4.3.3 Small additional areas *c.*1.50m in depth were dug at the north-east and south-west end of the pipe trench to locate and join with the existing water main

4.3.4 All features or suspected features were investigated by hand.

4.3.5 A 5m wide boxed area, within the line of the easement was reduced by machine around the cremation burial **16** until the outline of the burial cut

could be seen. After recording the feature the remaining contents of the burial cut were 100% sampled.

4.3.6 The recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets. A series of digital photographs were taken.

4.3.7 The features were located with hand held GPS readings that were transferred onto the drawings.

4.3.8 The excavated spoil was inspected for finds.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Soils and Geology

5.1.1 The natural sequence was as follows:

- Ploughsoil of pale grey clayey silt. This had an average depth of 0.30m.
- Subsoil. Mid orangey brown clayey silt including occasional flint. This had an average depth of 0.30m.
- Natural. Mid orangey brown brickearth including occasional flint.

5.2 Archaeological Remains

Middle Iron Age (400 – 100BC)

5.2.1 Although no features from this period were found pottery probably of this date was recovered from Romano-British Ditch **5** (**Figures 2 and 3**).

Roman features (AD43 – 410)

5.2.2 Ditch **5** contained three small sherds of Iron Age pottery. This ditch had already been found and recorded in the Evaluation as ditch **704** and had been dated to the Iron Age/Roman period. It was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was probably a field boundary (**Figures 2 and 3**).

5.2.3 A cremation burial **16** (**Figures 2 and 4**) was found towards the northern end of the Site. It was found at a depth of 0.7 metres below the present field surface. The cremation remains **15** lay within a north to south aligned oval cut that measured approximately 0.9m x 0.55m x 0.40m. A small sherd of Romano-British oxidised coarseware was found associated with the cremation. (Further details of the cremation are presented in the finds section below under 6.1.4 - 6.1.5 and under section 7 in the environmental assessment of the sampled cremation remains).

5.2.4 The cremation burial was cut in to an amorphous Roman layer **14**. This layer was approximately 1.2 metres deep and observed to be 30 metres long as revealed in the edges of the pipe trench. It was darker in colour than the surrounding natural geology and contained a number of sherds of Romano-British pottery comprising coarse greywares and oxidised wares, the latter deriving from a small bowl with horizontal reeded rim, of later 1st or early 2nd century AD date. Although the layers full size was not revealed, its northern extent lay *c*.2m to the south of ditch **10** (**Figure 2**).

Pre-modern features (before AD 1800)

5.2.5 Flat bottomed cut **3** was dated to the pre-modern period as it was sealed by the subsoil **2**. It had shallow-sloping concave sides and the grey sandy fill was darker with increasing charcoal inclusions towards the base. It may have been a shallow pit or a shallow south-east to north-west aligned ditch (**Figures 2 and 3**).

5.2.6 Ditches **8** and **10** (**Figures 2 and 3**)were aligned east to west and produced no dating evidence, but are most probably pre-modern in date as they were both sealed by the subsoil. Ditch **8** had moderate sloping sides with a step on its south-west side. Ditch **8** cut Ditch **10** and was probably a recut of it. Ditch **10** had moderate sloping sides with a V-shaped form. Both ditches are most probably field boundaries. The proximity of these features to Roman layer **14** may suggest that the ditches could also belong to this period.

Modern features (after AD 1800)

5.2.7 North to south aligned Ditch **12** was tentatively dated to the modern period because its cut had an unusually regular outline that suggested that it may have been cut by a machine. The sides were flat and moderately-sloping and the base was flat. No dating material was recovered from it (**Figures 2 and 3**).

5.2.8 North to south aligned ditch **17** had moderately sloping concave sides and base. It contained occasional shells and modern glass (**Figure 2**).

5.2.9 Several modern field drains were seen but not recorded.

6 THE FINDS

6.1.1 Finds were recovered from four contexts during the watching brief, and included human remains recovered from a cremation burial of Romano-British date. Other finds range in date from later prehistoric to post-medieval.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Glass	Human Bone	Iron	Pottery	Stone
07						3/8	
14	5/10					9/67	
16		2/7		408g	1/1	1/1	
18			1/6				1/9
TOTAL	**5/10**	**2/7**	**1/6**	**408g**	**1/1**	**13/76**	**1/9**

6.1.2 The earliest material recovered comprises three small sherds of pottery from context **7** in ditch **5**, and is of a well sorted, flint-tempered fabric; one sherd is burnished externally. These sherds are undiagnostic, but can be tentatively dated as Middle Iron Age on fabric grounds.

6.1.3 The human remains recovered comprise 408g of cremated bone, representing the remains of an adult, probably between 25 and 45 years of age. The bone is in good condition, with good survival of trabecular bone, and hence a high proportion of identifiable fragments; a range of body parts

is represented. Oxidation varies, resulting in a colour range from blue/grey to white; this is typical of cremated bone from Romano-British contexts.

6.1.4 One small sherd of pottery associated with the cremated bone is a Romano-British oxidised coarseware. Other associated finds comprised a small fragment of iron, from an unidentified object, and two pieces of burnt, unworked flint.

6.1.5 Nine sherds of pottery from context **14** are also Romano-British, comprising coarse greywares and oxidised wares, the latter deriving from a small bowl with horizontal reeded rim, of later 1st or early 2nd century AD date.

6.1.6 Other finds comprise some unidentified animal bone from context **14**, and a fragment of post-medieval glass and a fragment of unworked shale from context **18** in ditch **17**.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction.

7.1.1 A single bulk sample was taken from a Romano-British cremation burial (**15**) and was processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.

7.2 Assessment Results

Charred plant remains

7.2.1 There were relatively few charred remains, but four glume bases of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and one which was unidentifiable were recovered. There were also single seeds of bristle club rush (*Schoenoplectrus lacustris*), oat (*Avena* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), and a single unidentified seed of Scrophulariaceae (*Verbascum* type).

7.2.2 Glume bases of spelt are most commonly associated with Late Bronze Age to Romano-British settlement sites (Greig 1991), representing the processing of crops taken from stores for consumption. The findings of cereal remains are unusual within a cremation deposit, though numbers of charred grain were found in Iron Age cremation-related features at Westhampnett (Hinton 19977a), but fewer in the Romano-British ones (Hinton 1997b). While they may represent their use as tinder given the low quantities of pyre material, see under charcoal below, this would seem unlikely. It is more probable that the remains relate to the proximity of the cremation to nearby Romano-British settlement, probably becoming incorporated into the deposit during its burial as suggested by Pat Hinton at Westhampnett . While examination of other Late Iron Age salt working sites on Hayling Island and Chichester harbour did not examine samples for charred remains (Bradley and Hooper 1973; Bradley 1992) others in the region (e.g. Efford, Lymington) have revealed little evidence for the processing and consumption of crops (Wessex Archaeology 2004). The evidence from this Site would appear to indicate that spelt was being processed and consumed in the area if not also grown on the island itself. The seeds are likely to be from weed species, which in the case of bristle club rush would indicate that fields extended onto wet, occasionally flooded soils, probably adjacent to reed-swamp.

7.2.3 Given the small size of the remains and the presence of rooting it is also possible that they may be residual from earlier Late Bronze/Iron Age activity in the area, or indeed may be intrusive from later Romano-British activity.

Charcoal

7.2.4 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. Most of the 8-10 fragments of wood charcoal could be seen to be clearly ring-porous and so are most probably of oak. The sample on the whole contained very little charcoal and it is likely that the cremated bones were carefully separated from most of the pyre material prior to burial.

Land and fresh/brackish water molluscs

7.2.5 During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred remains, snails were noted and recorded (**Table 2**), in the flots. The main represented species are identified below following the nomenclature according to Kerney (1999).

7.2.6 The sample contained a large quantity of planobid shells, most probably of *Anisus leucostoma/vortex* type. There were also several shells of *Bithynia/Lymnaea* type, most probably of *Bithynia* sp. The presence of fresh water snails is of some interest. They were not recorded within previous excavations in Langstone Harbour (Allen and Gardiner 2000), and if contemporary with the Romano-British cremation burial may indicate an area subject to freshwater flooding.

7.2.7 Other land snails included *Carychium* sp., *Trichia hispida*, and *Vallonia* sp. The latter species being the better represented of the three, which could be commensurate with a long grassland floodplain.

Table 2. Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

				Flot							Residue
Feature type/no	Context	Sample	size litres	flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds uncharred	Weed seeds charred	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm
Cremation burial											
15	16	1	8	60 [20]	-	B	-	C	4/2ml	moll-f (A**) moll-t (A)	-

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon suggestions

NOTE: [1]flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. [2]Unburnt seed is in lower case to distinguish it from charred remains

7.3 Palaeo-environmental summary

7.3.1 The lack of pyre material indicates that the cremation was separated from the pyre prior to burial which is not uncommon in the Langstone Harbour environs (Allen and Gardiner 2000). The presence of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) indicates settlement activities in the vicinity of the cremation, in particular the processing and consumption of spelt wheat, and this is of note as this cremation burial is away from those concentrated round the temple site. The presence of snails (especially Planorbids) provide the potential to glimpse the nature of the Romano-British land-use and landscape, information not previously obtained for this period on Hayling Island.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The watching brief was able to demonstrate modest levels of archaeological features, some of which had already been recorded during the evaluation.

8.1.2 A number of linear features were recorded of which only one, Ditch **5**, produced any dating evidence in the form of Middle Iron Age pottery. Ditch **5** corresponds to the feature previously recorded as ditch **704** in the evaluation, which has been dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British period. The Iron Age material may indicate further activity of this period within the vicinity of the Site, although none of the features recorded could be definitely dated to this period.

8.1.3 Of particular note is the presence of the Romano-British cremation burial, which lies further to the north within the field than previously recorded Romano-British burials. The archaeological background to the Site recorded that evidence of Romano-British inhumation burials were reported to have been found with artefactual remains associated with Roman activity to the east of the Site. Whilst the cremation can at this stage only be seen in isolation, its presence may indicate the possibility of further burials in this area.

8.1.4 The amorphous layer **14** produced a number of sherds of Romano-British pottery and would appear to lie within a large cut feature extending to some 30m in length. The full extent of this feature could not be determined and it is unclear as to whether it was of a natural or man made origin.

8.1.5 No features that can be securely associated with the Roman Temple to the south of the Site were revealed.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1.1 It is recommended that the human remains from the Romano-British cremation burial are subject to assessment and full analysis by Jackie McKinley of Wessex Archaeology.

9.1.2 The results of the analysis should be submitted as a note to the *Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society.*

10 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

10.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive is deposited with the Hampshire Museum Service.

10.2 Archive Storage

10.2.1 The project archive consists of:

- An A4 ringbinder containing the paper records and drawings
- A small box of finds
- A collection of digital photographs

It is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the project code 62441.

10.2.2 The project archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in Environmental Standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990).

10.3 Copyright

10.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, 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.

10.4 Security Copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

11 REFERENCES

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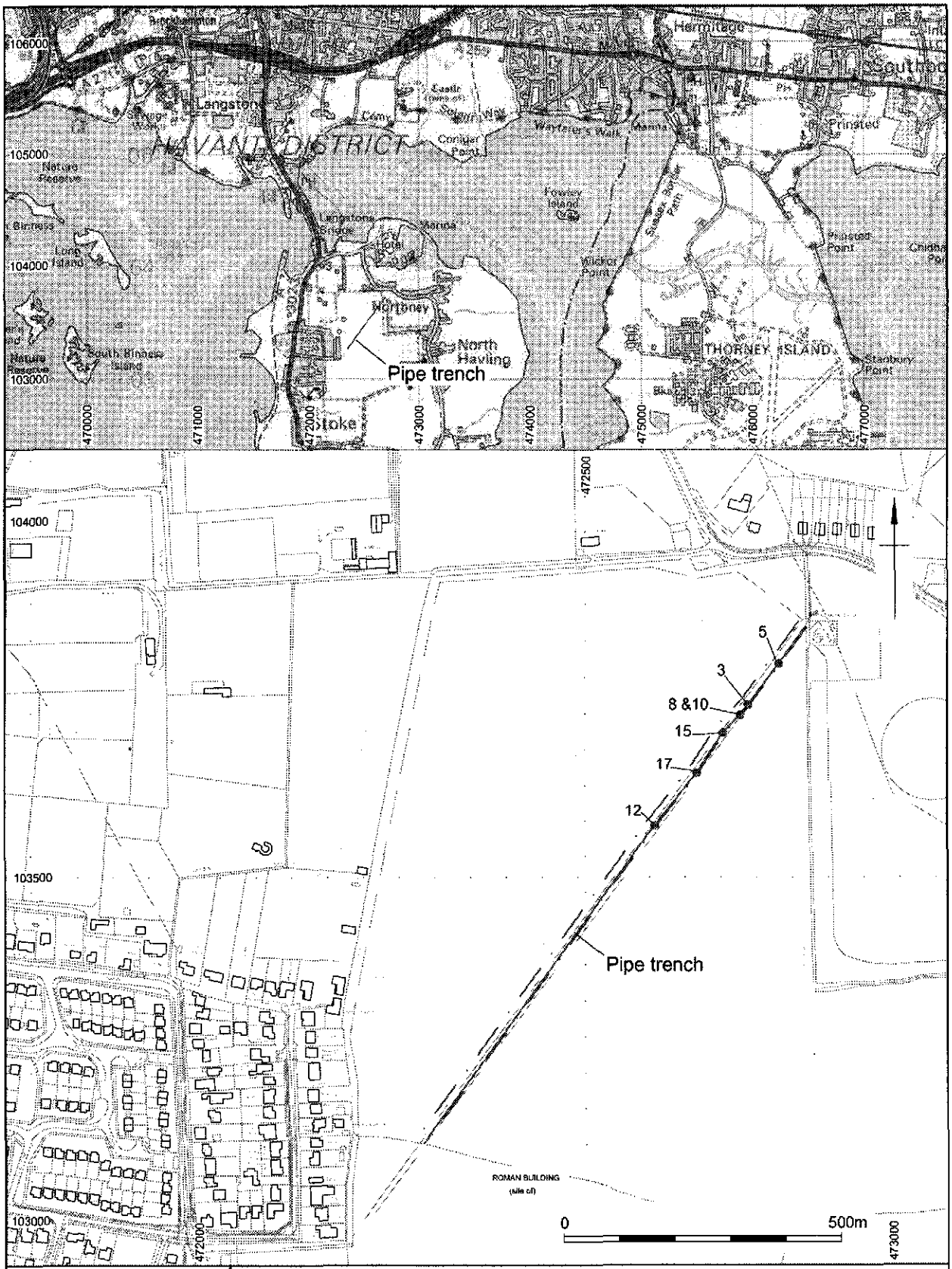
12 LIST OF FEATURES

Note: All depths measured from ground level after the ploughsoil had been stripped. Heights above Ordnance Datum are indicated on the Figure drawings.

Cut	Fill/ Layer	Description
3	4	Pre-modern cut. Possibly a shallow pit or a shallow SE-NW aligned ditch. 2.2m wide (as cut by pipe trench) and 0.40m deep with shallow-sloping concave sides and a flat base. The mid grey sandy silt fill was darker with charcoal inclusions towards the base.
5	6, 7	Roman ditch. Alignment not discernable. 1.4m wide (as cut by pipe trench) and 1.2m deep. Irregular V-shape in section with moderate-sloping sides and a narrow concave base. The upper fill, 7, of mid brownish orange silty clay contained occasional pottery and burnt flint. Probably the same as ditch 704 in the evaluation.
8	9	Roman? field boundary ditch. Aligned E-W. 3m wide (as cut by pipe trench) and 1.2m deep with a shallow-sloping V-shaped section that had a slight step in the SW side. The fill contained occasional shells and very occasional charcoal. Probable recut of ditch 10 which it cuts.
10	11	Roman? field boundary ditch. Aligned E-W. 1.8m wide (as cut by pipe trench) and 0.8m deep. It had a V-shaped section with moderate-sloping sides and a narrow, concave base. The fill contained very occasional burnt flint. Cut by ditch 8.
12	13	Modern? ditch. Aligned N-S. 1.4m wide (as cut by pipe trench) and 0.65m deep. Straight moderate-sloping sides and a flat base. The fill contained occasional shells. Probably cut from directly under the ploughsoil.
-	14	Roman layer. Mid greyish orange silty clay, darker than the surrounding natural. Amorphous, clear edges cannot be seen. Approximately 30m long and 1.2m deep. Extends from 2m SW of ditch 10 to approximately 32m further SW. Contained occasional pottery and burnt flint. Cremation burial was cut into this layer.
15	16	Roman cremation burial. Contained in a N-S aligned oval shallow-sloping concave cut that was ca. 0.90m long and 0.55m wide. A depth of 0.15m could be traced cut into layer 14 although it was almost certainly cut from a higher level. The top of this visible cut was at a depth of 0.4m. The cremation remains themselves were of a mid grey silt with darker patches that included a moderate amount of charcoal and calcined bone fragments. The largest bone fragment was 6cm long. A piece of pottery and a small piece of iron were also recovered.
17	18	Modern ditch. Aligned N-S. 1.7m wide (as cut by pipe trench) and 0.65m deep with moderate-sloping concave sides and a concave base. The fill contained shells and modern glass.



Pipe trench

Easement

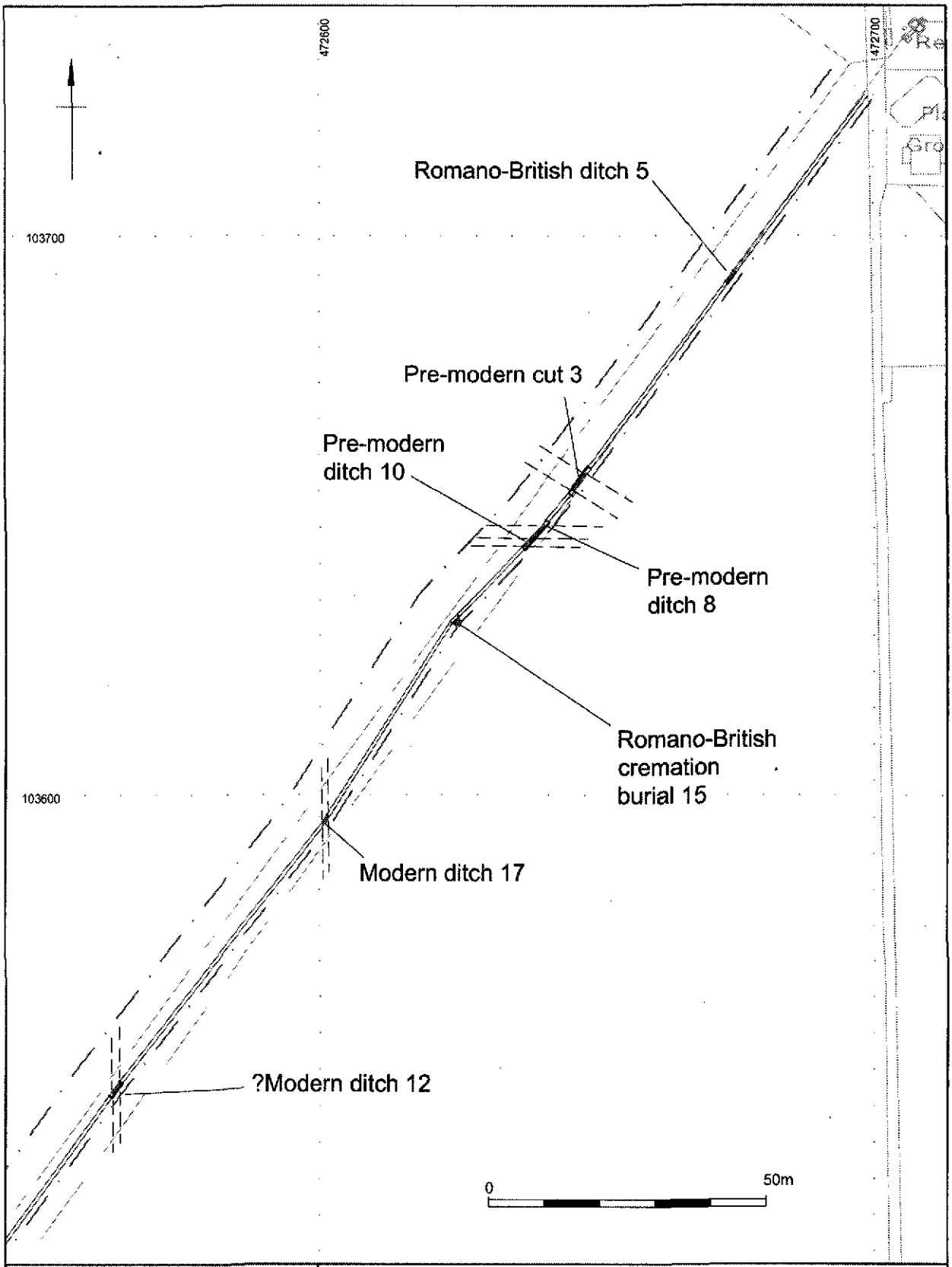
Archaeological feature

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	27/10/06	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50 000 & 1:5000	Illustrator:	LJC/SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\62440\Drawing Office\Report Figures\WB\06_10_16\62441sitebase.dwg		

Site location plan

Figure 1



Detail location of pipe trench and easement showing archaeological features

Figure 2

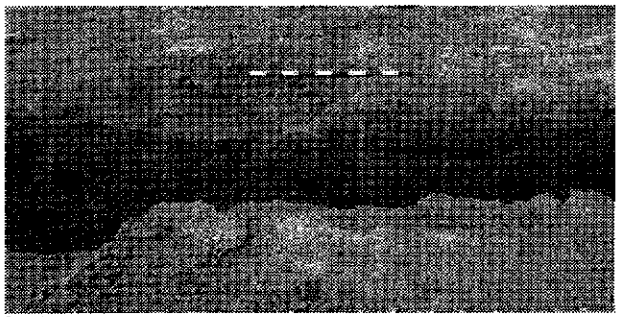
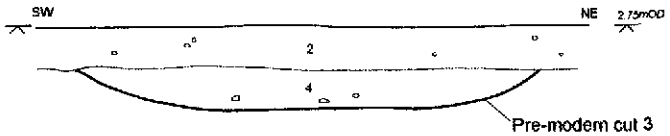
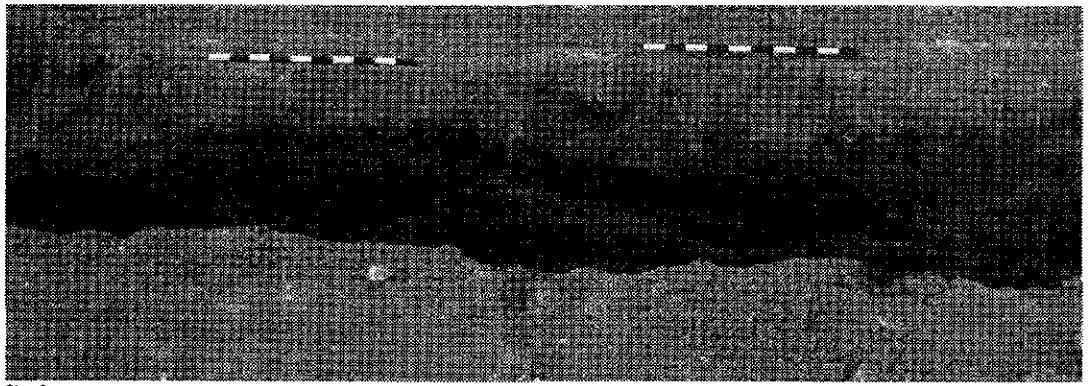


Plate 1





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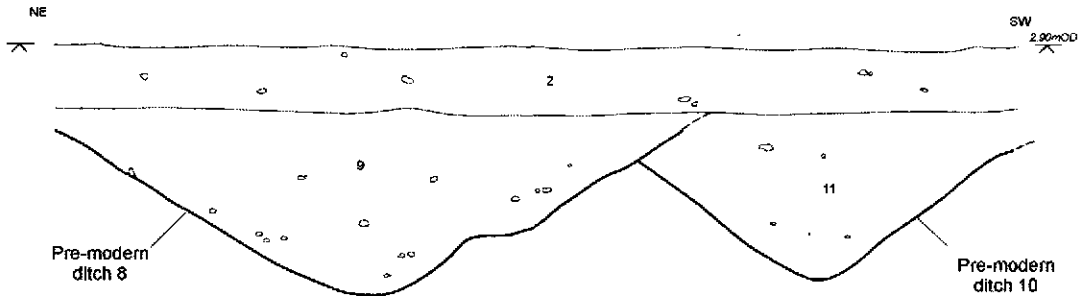


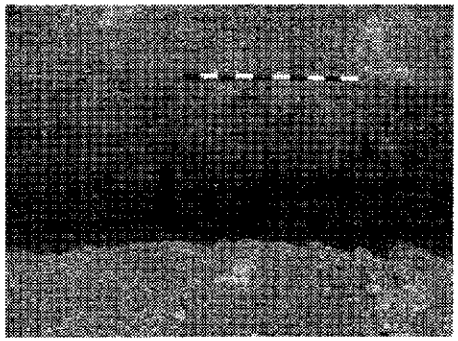
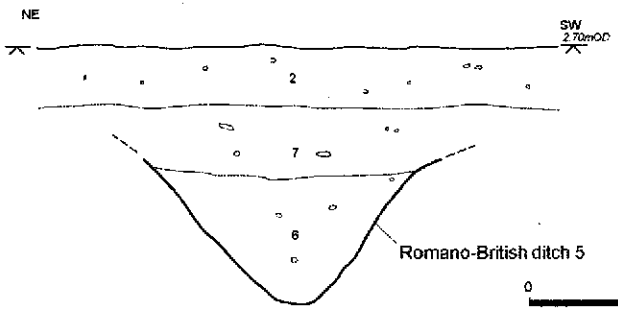
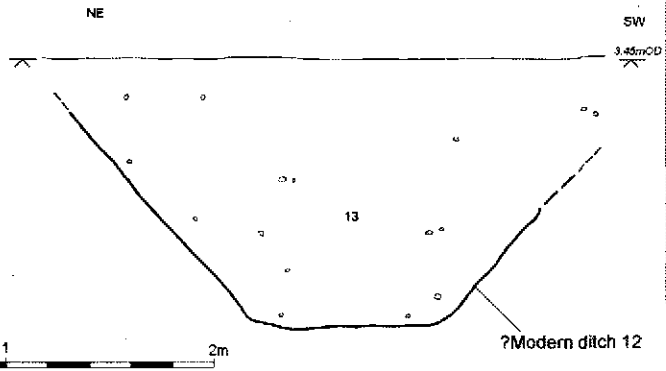


Plate 2





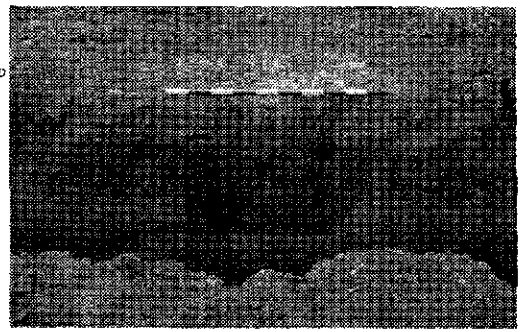


Plate 4

Wessex Archaeology

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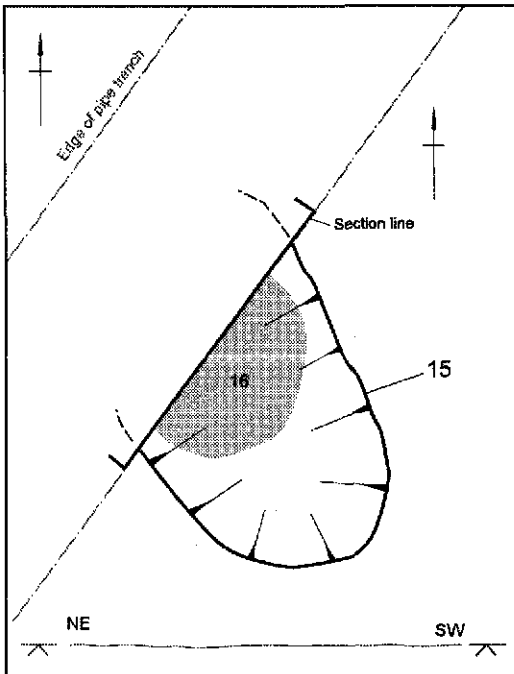
Sections through archaeological features

Figure 3



Romano-British
cremation burial 15

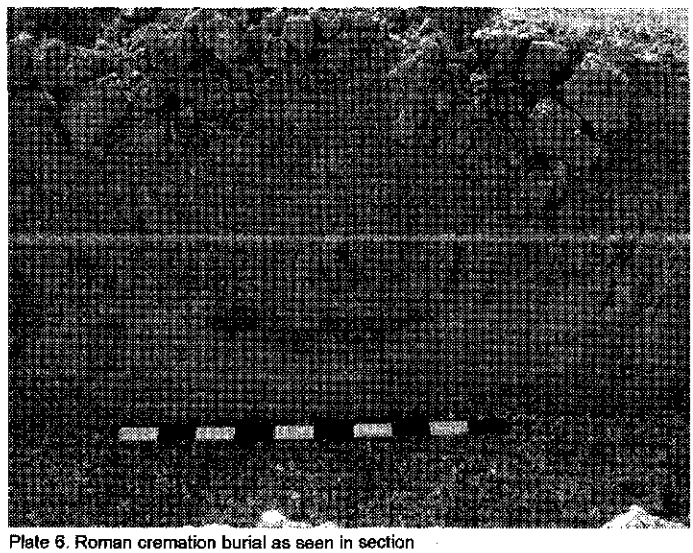
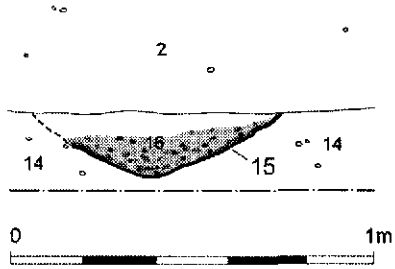


Plate 6. Roman cremation burial as seen in section



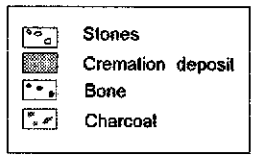


Plate 7. The Burial with its surroundings

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Wessex Archaeology

The Romano-British cremation burial

Figure 4

WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.
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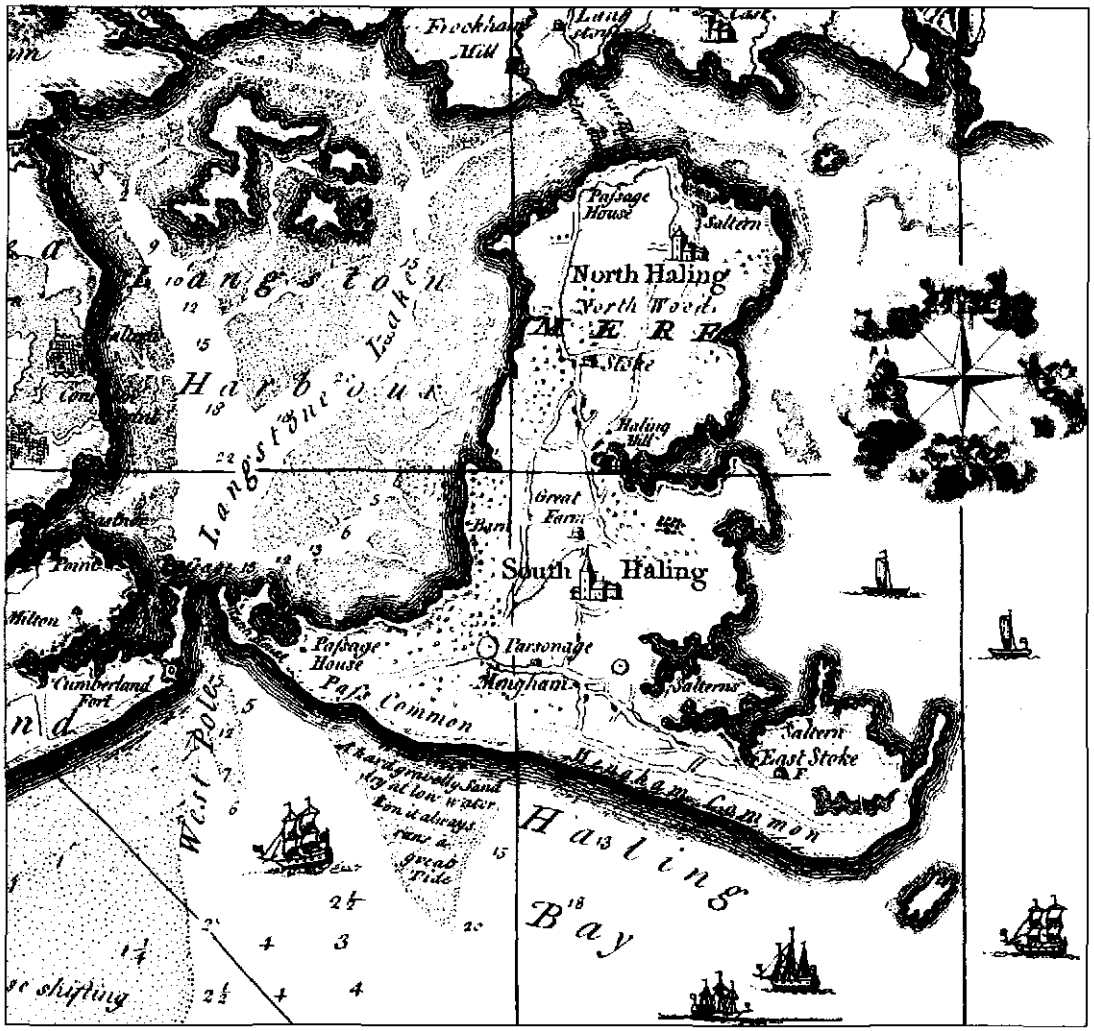
Wessex Archaeology

Land at Northney Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 62440.03

June 2006

LAND AT NORTHNEY ROAD, HAYLING ISLAND, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared on behalf of
CgMs Consulting,
Burlington House,
Lypiatt Road,
Cheltenham,
GL50 2SY

by
Wessex Archaeology,
Portway House,
Old Sarum Park,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire
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Report reference: 62440.03

June 2006

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Southern Water to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the proposed easement of a new replacement rising main to be undertaken on Land at Northney Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 472400 103400.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trial trenches within the footprint of the proposed easement in accordance with a Project Design (WA 2006). Trenches 2 and 3 were specifically targeted to examine the projected location of known linear cropmarks and possible Roman buildings and burials. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 2nd May and 5th May 2006.

Four of the trial trenches produced a small number of archaeological features and deposits, including a pit, posthole, linear features and pottery, dating from the Middle Bronze Age to Romano-British. Of the targeted trenches; in Trench 2 a linear feature was identified, which could relate to previously seen cropmarks. Both targeted trenches failed to identify Roman buildings and burials. In Trenches 3, 5 and 6 no archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

The evaluation revealed no archaeology directly related to the Iron Age-Roman Hayling Island Temple, that is located *c.*160m to the southeast of the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the evaluation project on behalf of their client, Southern Water.

The advice and comments of Richard Massey of English Heritage were gratefully received, who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. Thanks are also due to Lance Harris of Holleran MouchelParkman, Steven Weaver of CgMs Consulting and to the farmer and land owner, Mr Wilson.

The evaluation was directed in the field by Vaughan Birbeck, Senior Project Officer, with assistance from Elina Brook and Naomi Hall. This report was prepared by Vaughan Birbeck and Gareth Chaffey. The report illustrations were prepared by Liz James. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham. The palaeo-environmental samples were processed by Hayley F. Clark. The bulk and waterlogged samples were assessed by Dr Chris J. Stevens. Damian De Rosa managed the project for Wessex Archaeology.

Land at Northney Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Southern Water (The Client) , to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the proposed easement of a new replacement rising main to be undertaken on land at Northney Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 472400 103400 (**Figure 1**) (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

1.1.2 The Archaeological Evaluation allowed an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site (in line with *Planning Policy Guidance 16: archaeology and planning (November 1990)*). The result of which would allow the Local Planning Authority to make decisions on the Planning Application in respect of archaeology and to determine the need for and scope of any mitigation.

1.1.3 The archaeological and historical potential of the development area was identified through the preparation by CgMs Consulting of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2006) and a Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (CgMs 2006). The requirements of the evaluation were addressed in a Project Design (WA 2006) which proposed the excavation of 7 trial trenches along the proposed easement corridor.

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was carried out between 2nd May and 5th May 2006.

1.2 Site Location and Topography

1.2.1 The development area comprises a 10m wide working corridor, approximately 850m in linear extent that is situated within agricultural land. From west to east the route runs to the south of Avenue Road and then turns northward following the rear boundary of housing fronting onto the east side of Queensway. The route continues north following the field boundary until it reaches a point just south of Homestead Track where it then runs eastward and connects to the Northney WPS (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site is situated within agricultural fields divided by hedge and ditched boundaries that lie on level ground at a height of approximately 3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3 Geological Background

1.3.1 The underlying geology within the Site has been identified as River terrace and Aeolian drift deposits (brickearth) composed of fine sandy silt, locally

contaminated with gravel (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1994 & 1998, Sheet 316 & 331).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 The Site has been the subject of a previous archaeological assessment (CgMs 2006), Specification (CgMs 2006) and Project Design (WA 2006). A summary of the archaeological and historical background presented in these documents is given below;

1.4.2 The proposed route corridor contains only one known site, this being a linear cropmark (HER 38215) of uncertain date that is seen from aerial photographs to extend on a northwest alignment from the site of the Hayling Island Romano-Celtic Temple that is situated c.160m to the southeast of the site.

1.4.3 Archaeological investigation has shown the origins of the Hayling Island Temple to date to from the Iron Age, continued in use into the Roman period, and by AD 60-70 a large stone temple had been constructed in its place. Recorded evidence indicates that the easement corridor occupies an area that was a significant focus for settlement and associated activity of the Roman period.

1.4.4 Rural Saxon settlement has been recorded at the temple site, and the names of later Saxon and Early Medieval hamlets on the Island suggest settlement from this period. Recorded evidence indicates that the easement corridor occupies an area that was a significant focus for settlement and associated activity of this period.

1.4.5 Settlement of the hamlets became more focused in the medieval period, with a formation of an arable field that formed part of the open field system for the surrounding villages. The archaeological potential of the easement corridor is therefore considered to comprise a possibility of artefactual material and occupation evidence dating from the Iron Age through to the Saxon/Early Medieval periods.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Archaeological Evaluation

2.1.1 The aim of the Archaeological Evaluation was to establish, within the constraints of the sampling strategy, the presence or absence, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site. In particular the aim of the evaluation was to clarify the impact upon the archaeological resource and seek to aid in the establishment of a design solution, which takes into account both the quality of the archaeology and the engineering requirements of the proposal.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following methodology was proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation. All work undertaken was carried out in accordance with the standards set out in the agreed Project Design (WA 2006) in conjunction with the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Revised 1999)

3.2 Health and Safety

3.2.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. An Health and safety Risk assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

3.3 Fieldwork

3.3.1 The evaluation was carried out over 4 days from the 2nd May to 5th May 2006.

3.3.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trial trenches each 25m by 1.8m, approximating to a 4% sample of the site area, within the 850m long and *c*10m wide easement corridor.

3.3.3 Trenches 2 and 3 were specifically targeted to examine the projected location of known linear cropmarks (HER 38215) and possible Roman buildings and burials (HER 37319).

3.3.4 A contingency provision for excavating a further 2 trenches in the south western area of the site, to be based on the results of Trenches 2 and 3, was made in order to clarify any points of detail. This provision was subsequently not used.

3.3.5 The overburden was removed from each trench by use of a tracked 360° excavator employing a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist. Overburden, comprising top and subsoil (when encountered) was removed in spits to the top of natural or archaeological deposits, whichever was first encountered. The topsoil and subsoil were piled separately to facilitate consolidation of the trench footprint after backfilling.

3.3.6 All features of an archaeological nature were excavated by hand, with the aim of recovering sufficient information to determine date, nature and deposit quality without compromising the archaeological value of the deposits.

3.3.7 Recording of each trench was carried out using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* sheets supported by a photographic record. A total of forty digital images were taken of ground work operations during the evaluation.

3.3.8 Provision was made for bulk and monolith sampling from appropriate archaeological and alluvial deposits for artefactual, economic and environmental data. The topsoil, subsoil and alluvial layers were scanned for artefacts.

3.3.9 All trenches were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey national grid using Leica GPS 1200 SmartNet Rover, and all archaeological features were related to Ordnance Survey datum.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section describes the archaeological sequence on the Site by period and feature type. Contexts representing the deposition, re-deposition or re-working of material, signifying use/disuse are enclosed in round parentheses i.e. **(00)**. Those representing the actions of construction, reconstruction or truncation are enclosed in square brackets i.e. **[00]**. Trench summaries are provided in **Appendix 1.**

4.2 Soil Profile

4.2.1 The natural River terrace and Aeolian drift deposits (brickearth) composed of fine sandy silt, locally contaminated with gravel was encountered between 2.61m and 4.88m (aOD).

4.2.2 Across the Site the topsoil was a mid to light brown silt clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions and the subsoil was a mid to dark reddish brown silt clay with common chalk and moderate flint inclusions. In each of the trenches the upper *c*.0.05m of natural was removed by machine under constant archaeological supervision. This was to ensure a clear view of any potential features cutting the underlying geology.

4.2.3 The overall profiles of the trial trenches and all recorded archaeological deposits are summarised in **Appendix 1**, with full details in the archive.

4.3 Archaeological Features

Trench 1 **(Figure 2)**

4.3.1 In Trench 1 the topsoil **(100)** reached a maximum depth of 0.24m and the subsoil **(101)** extended to a depth of 0.52m. One archaeological feature was identified cutting the natural, **[104]** a small sub-rounded/oval pit containing a single fill episode **(105)**. Only partially exposed within the trench, the excavated segment showed steep concave sides, and probably represents a prehistoric pit, dug for the deliberate deposition/discard of flint waste and fired clay. The pit contained abundant large flint nodules – (some of which may have been worked), burnt flint, fired clay and pottery dating from the Middle to Late Bronze Age/Middle to Late Iron Age.

Trench 2 (**Figure 2**)

4.3.2 In Trench 2 the topsoil **(201)** reached a maximum depth of 0.30m and the subsoil **(202)** extended to a depth of 0.45m. One feature of potential archaeological origin was recorded. **[204]** represents a probable ditch containing a single fill episode **(205)**. Aligned N-S, the feature had very irregular sides and base, with poorly defined edges. Although this targeted trench failed to identify any Roman building or burials (HER 37319), the undated linear feature could relate to a previously seen cropmark (HER 38215). A single fragment of animal bone and a one fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the surface of the fill.

Trench 3

4.3.3 In Trench 3 the topsoil **(301)** reached a maximum depth of 0.28m and the subsoil **(302)** extended to a depth of 0.44m. No archaeological features were revealed within the trench, which had been targeted in order to try and identify Roman building or burials (HER 37319) and/or a previously seen cropmark (HER 38215).

Trench 4 (**Figure 2**)

4.3.4 In Trench 4 the topsoil **(401)** reached to a maximum depth of 0.25m and the subsoil **(402)** extended to a depth of 0.47m. Three archaeological features were identified cutting the natural. A small NW-SE aligned, slightly curvilinear gully **[404]**, containing a single fill episode, **(405)** which contained burnt material, but no datable evidence. A similar E-W aligned gully **[406]**, also containing a single fill episode **(407)**, contained burnt material, possibly relating to pyre activity, and pottery of Middle Iron Age date. A small and diffuse posthole **[408]**, possibly related to the gullies, with a single fill episode **(409)**. No datable evidence was recovered.

Trench 5

4.3.5 In Trench 5 the topsoil **(501)** reached to a maximum depth of 0.30m and the subsoil **(502)** extended to a depth of 0.59m. No archaeological features were encountered.

Trench 6

4.3.6 In Trench 6 the topsoil **(601)** reached to a maximum depth of 0.32m and the subsoil **(602)** extended to a depth of 0.46m. Remnants of a modern hedgeline were noted in the south of the trench, and an irregular, diffuse feature of modern date was also seen. This feature was not recorded.

Trench 7 (**Figure 2**)

4.3.7 In Trench 7 the topsoil **(701)** reached to a maximum depth of 0.26m and the subsoil **(702)** extended to a depth of 0.48m. One archaeological feature was identified cutting the natural. A N-S aligned linear feature **[704]**, most likely a drainage ditch or field boundary. This fairly substantial feature contained two fill episodes, **(705)** and **(706)**. Pottery found within the upper fill **(706)** was of an Iron Age/Romano British date. Two parallel modern land drains **[707]** were recorded running along the length of the trench. An area of modern disturbance was revealed at the south-western end of the trench, associated with a burst in the easement pipe (Pers comm.).

Contingency Trenches

4.3.8 Based on the results of Trenches 2 and 3, a contingency provision for the excavation of a further two trenches in the south-western area of the Site was not deemed as necessary.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from the evaluation, from four of the seven trenches excavated (Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 7). The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to Romano-British. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and this information is presented in **Table 1.**

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Pottery constitutes the only closely datable material from the site, although this is hampered by the lengthy currency of the fabric types represented. Of the 34 sherds recovered, 29 are in flint-tempered fabrics, which were in use from the Middle Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age and into the early Roman period in the region.

5.2.2 A small group of 12 sherds from curvilinear gully **[406]** come from a single vessel which is clearly identifiable as a Middle Iron Age saucepan pot with tooled decoration below the rim. A further six sherds in similar well sorted and well finished flint-tempered fabrics (two from pit **[104]** and four from ditch **[704]**) are broadly dated as Middle to Late Iron Age; very similar fabrics were recorded on settlement sites of this date at Westhampnett, near Chichester (Allen and Fitzpatrick forthcoming).

5.2.3 The remaining four sherds from pit **[104]**, however, are slightly coarser and not so well finished; these are more characteristic of Middle to Late Bronze Age wares, while seven very small body sherds from ditch **[704]** are too small to assign to period and are merely dated broadly as 'later prehistoric'.

5.2.4 Two small, very abraded sherds from ditch **[704]** are in a fine, silty fabric with sparse organic inclusions, probably of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.

5.2.5 Finally, the three remaining sherds from ditch **[704]** (secondary fill **(706)**) are Romano-British Black Burnished ware (BB1) from south Dorset.

5.3 Fired Clay

5.3.1 Most of the fired clay recovered comprises small, abraded and featureless fragments which could be of structural origin – most came from pit **[104]**. Three small fragments from gully 406, however, are in an organic-tempered fabric and, although undiagnostic, can be identified as briquetage, i.e. ceramics associated with salt-working. This material, and other evidence for salt-working, is well documented around Langstone Harbour and Chichester

Harbour in the Iron Age and Romano-British period (Bradley 1992; Allen and Gardiner 2000, 214-5).

5.4 Worked Flint

5.4.1 The material consists of multi-platform flake cores, primary, secondary and tertiary flake debitage, and broken bladelets. Raw materials and conditions are mixed, with some pieces having a very thin worn 'sandy' cortex and tend to be very fresh, while others have a thicker, chalkier cortex and are more worn. The bladelets (although decorticated) are in the latter group. The pieces are not especially chronologically distinctive, but are unlikely to derive from a single period assemblage. A range of Mesolithic to Bronze Age is possible.

5.5 Burnt Flint

5.5.1 The most commonly occurring material type on the site was burnt, unworked flint. Most came from ditch **[704]**, with another small group from pit 104. Burnt flint is intrinsically undatable, although often associated with prehistoric activity; it is of uncertain origin, although could result from cooking activities or (given the other evidence from the area) salt-working.

5.6 Other Finds

5.6.1 Other finds comprise a small amount of animal bone, very eroded and unidentifiable to species; a small piece of ceramic building material, possible Romano-British; and a fragment of oyster shell.

Table 1: *All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)*

CBM = ceramic building material

Context	Description	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Flint	Pottery	Shell
105	pit 104		32/464		64/191	7/182	6/35	
205	ditch 104	1/1		1/15				
405	gully 404					1/1		
407	gully 406		2/1		4/8	2/1	12/55	
409	posthole 408		5/1					
705	ditch 704	3/12	10/238		4/6	3/75	10/12	
706	ditch 704		15/236			1/6	6/43	1/1
TOTALS		**4/13**	**64/940**	**1/15**	**72/205**	**14/265**	**34/145**	**1/1**

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction and Aims

6.1.1 In Trench 4, bulk samples were taken from two probable Middle to Late Iron Age fills **(405)** and **(407)** within gullies **[404]** and **[406]** to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. Such information can contribute to the archaeological significance of sampled features, thus providing an indication of the significance of the archaeological site as a whole. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals

6.2 Assessment Results; methods and data

Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

6.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 2**). Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.2.2 The flots were generally small with high numbers of roots, modern seeds and chaff of free-threshing wheat indicating stratigraphic movement, reworking and the possibility of the presence of later intrusive elements.

Charred plant remains

6.2.3 The samples had very few charred remains. Both had single fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell, while that from gully **[404]** also had a few poorly preserved grains, one of which could be tentatively identified as barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl*). Cereal finds are usually associated with domestic activities and characteristic of settlement. The low density of finds may then indicate that settlement is short-lived, or low levels of occupation perhaps associated with areas peripheral to settlement.

Charcoal

6.2.4 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. Small amounts of twig wood charcoal were noted in both flots. Larger fragments of charcoal (>2mm) were generally sparse and much of the material was degraded and highly fragmented as might be expected given the degree of roots. The samples were not indicative of waste from industrial activities such as salt-working, although even if present not all features may produce such evidence.

Table 2. Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

				Flot							Residue	
Feature type/no	Context	Sample	size litres	flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds uncharred charred	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other		Charcoal >5.6mm	analysis
Probable Middle Iron Age												
404 gully	405	1	15	40 [30]	C	-	b	C(h)	C	-	-	
Middle Iron Age												
406 gully	407	2	20	60 [60]	-	-	b	C(h)	C	-	-	

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon suggestions

NOTE: [1]flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. [2]Unburnt seed is in lower case to distinguish it from charred remains

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

7.1.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that the scheme contains modest levels of archaeological features and deposits, with four of the trenches containing archaeology and three trenches containing no archaeology.

7.1.2 In the four trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 4, and 7) in which archaeological features and deposits were recorded, evidence of activity dating from the Bronze Age to Roman was revealed. In Trench 1 a single pit which produced Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery was recorded. In Trench 4 two features with associated burnt material were revealed, which could indicate evidence of pyre activity dating to the Middle Iron Age. In Trench 7 a fairly substantial linear feature dated to the Iron Age-Roman was recorded.

7.1.3 The targeted trenches (Trenches 2 and 3) failed to identify any Roman building or burials (HER 37319). However in Trench 2 an undated linear feature was revealed, which could relate to a previously seen cropmark (HER 38215).

7.1.4 The evaluation was unable to demonstrate any archaeological features or deposits, which could be directly related to the Hayling Island Temple, situated c.160m to the southeast of the Site.

7.1.5 A contingency provision for excavating a further two trenches, based on the results of Trenches 2 and 3, was not deemed necessary.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 In keeping with discussions held on site with Richard Massey of English Heritage it is concluded that the evidence from the seven evaluation trenches suggest that the proposed easement corridor is unlikely to impact upon features or deposits of major archaeological significance.

7.2.2 The evaluation has demonstrated a low density of archaeological features and deposits along the line of the proposed easement corridor, although the evidence of possible pyre activity dating to the Middle Iron Age in Trench 4 could potentially be of archaeological significance.

7.2.3 In view of the overall limited potential of the Site and consequential minimal potential impact of the proposed development, it is proposed that mitigation should be limited to the archaeological monitoring of the site by means of a watching brief. This is to ensure that any potential features or deposits of archaeological significance not seen as a result of the evaluation can be appropriately recorded.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive is deposited with Hampshire County Council Museum Service.

8.2 Archive Storage

8.2.1 The retained artefacts are currently stored and held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology. All material is packaged according to overall standards required for the acceptance of archaeological archives.

8.2.2 The complete site archive, which will include records, plans, photos, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues, will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *Environmental Standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

8.3 Copyright

8.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, 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.

8.4 Security Copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

9 REFERENCES

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10 APPENDIX 1 – TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1	Length	Width
	24.20m	1.8m
Context No	Description	Depth
101	**Topsoil**. Mid brown, silty clay, moderately compact, common med-large sub-angular flint stones (<0.11m).	0 - 0.24m
102	**Subsoil**. Mid reddish brown, silty clay, moderately compact, occasional sub-angular flint stones (<0.05m).	0.24 – 0.52m
103	**Natural**. Reddish brown silty clay brickearth, compact, occasional small sub-rounded flint stones.	0.52m +
104	Cut of Bronze Age/Iron Age pit. Sub rounded, 0.99m x 086m x 0.34m.	0.52m – 0.86m
105	Fill of pit. Deliberate backfill, light brown silty clay. Contains worked flint, burnt flint, fired clay and pottery.	0.52m – 0.86m

Trench 2	Length	Width
	25m	1.8m
Context No	Description	Depth
201	**Topsoil**. Mid to light greyish brown silty clay loam. Common flint inclusions.	0 - 0.30m
202	**Subsoil**. Pale yellowish brown silty clay with sparse chalk and small flint inclusions.	0.30 – 0.45m
203	**Natural**. Mid reddish brown silty clay brickearth, sparse flint inclusions.	0.45m +
204	Cut of probable ditch, N-S aligned. Irregular sides and base. Poorly defined edges.	0.45 – 0.75m
205	Fill of probable ditch. Pale greyish brown silty clay, 1x animal bone frag, 1x CBM frag.	0.52m – 0.86m

Trench 3	Length	Width
	25m	1.8m
Context No	Description	Depth
301	**Topsoil**. Mid to light greyish brown silty clay loam. Very friable with sparse small flint inclusions.	0 - 0.28m
302	**Subsoil**. Pale yellowish brown silty clay. Rare flint inclusions.	0.28 – 0.44m
303	**Natural**. Mid reddish brown silty clay brickearth.	0.44m +

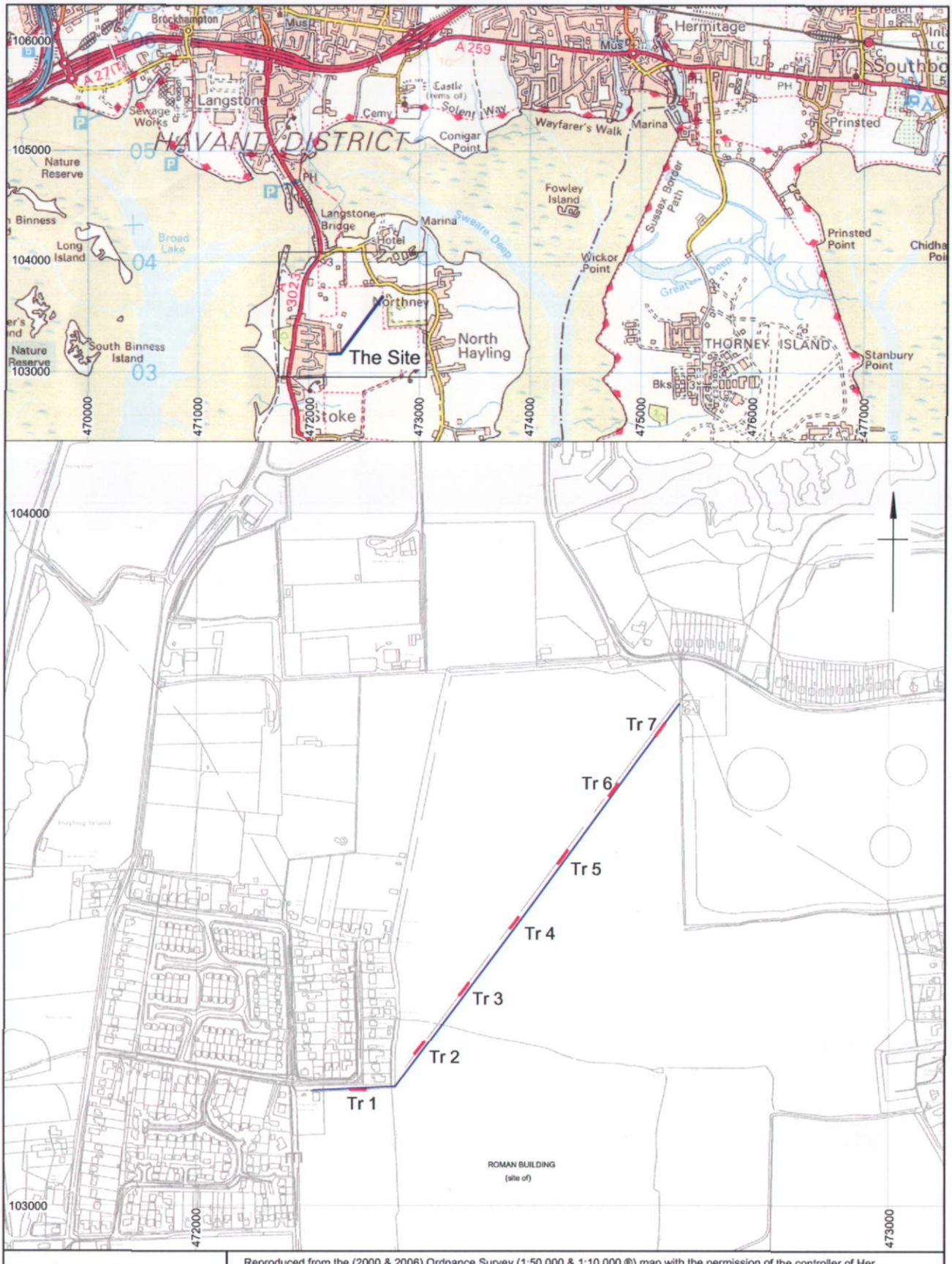
Trench 4	Length	Width
	20.30m	1.8m
Context No	Description	Depth
401	**Topsoil**. Dark greyish brown silty clay. 5% sub-angular flint <0.1-0.4m. Homogenous.	0 - 0.25m
402	**Subsoil**. Mid reddish brown silty clay, Sub-angular flint <0.1-0.2m. Occasional chalk flecks. Homogenous deposit.	0.25 – 0.47m
403	**Natural**. Mid reddish brown silty clay brickearth, sparse flint inclusions.	0.47m +
404	Cut of gully. NW-SE aligned Pyre activity?	0.47 – 0.58.m

405	Secondary fill of gully **[404]**. Pale yellow brown clay. Burnt flint, fired clay, struck flint, charcoal.	0.47 – 0.58m
406	Cut of gully. E-W aligned. Middle Iron Age Pyre activity.	0.47 – 0.56m
407	Secondary fill of gully **[406]**. Pale grey brown clay. Burnt flint, pottery, cremated bone, fired clay, struck flint	0.47 – 0.56m
408	Cut o f posthole. Small and diffuse. No dating.	0.47 – 0.61m
409	Secondary fill of posthole **[408]**. Mid grey clay, no dating evidence.	0.47 – 0.61m

Trench 5	Length	Width
	25m	1.8m
Context No	**Description**	**Depth**
501	**Topsoil**. Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sub – angular flint. Homogenous.	0 - 0.30m
502	**Subsoil**. Mid reddish brown silty clay. Sub-angular flint, occasional chalk flecking.	0.30 – 0.59m
503	**Natural**. Mid reddish brown silty clay brickearth.	0.59m +

Trench 6	Length	Width
	23.80m	1.8m
Context No	**Description**	**Depth**
601	**Topsoil**. Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sub-angular flint. Homogenous.	0 - 0.32m
602	**Subsoil**. Mid reddish brown silty clay. Sub-angular flint, homogenous. High clay component.	0.32 – 0.46m
603	**Natural**. Mid reddish brown silty clay brickearth.	0.46m +
604	Irregular, diffuse modern feature. Not recorded.	
605	Fill of modern feature. Not recorded.	

Trench 7	Length	Width
	24.50m	1.8m
Context No	**Description**	**Depth**
701	**Topsoil**. Dark grey brown silty clay.	0 - 0.28m
702	**Subsoil**. Mid reddish brown silty clay, 2% flint inclusions, homogenous deposit.	0.28 – 0.48m
703	**Natural**. Mid reddish brown silt clay brickearth.	0.48m +
704	Cut of ditch. Drainage. N-S aligned. 1m x 1.08m x 0.68m. ?IA/RB date.	0.48 – 1.16m
705	Secondary fill of ditch **[704]**. Compact, mid grey brown silty clay. Worked flint, burnt flint, pottery, fired clay, animal bone.	0.48 – 0.82m
706	Secondary fill of ditch **[704]**. Derived from surrounding ground surface. Mid grey brown silty clay. Worked flint, burnt flint, pottery.	0.48 – 0.83m
707	Modern land drain.	
708	Fill of land drain.	
709	Modern disturbance.	



Proposed replacement main

Evaluation trench

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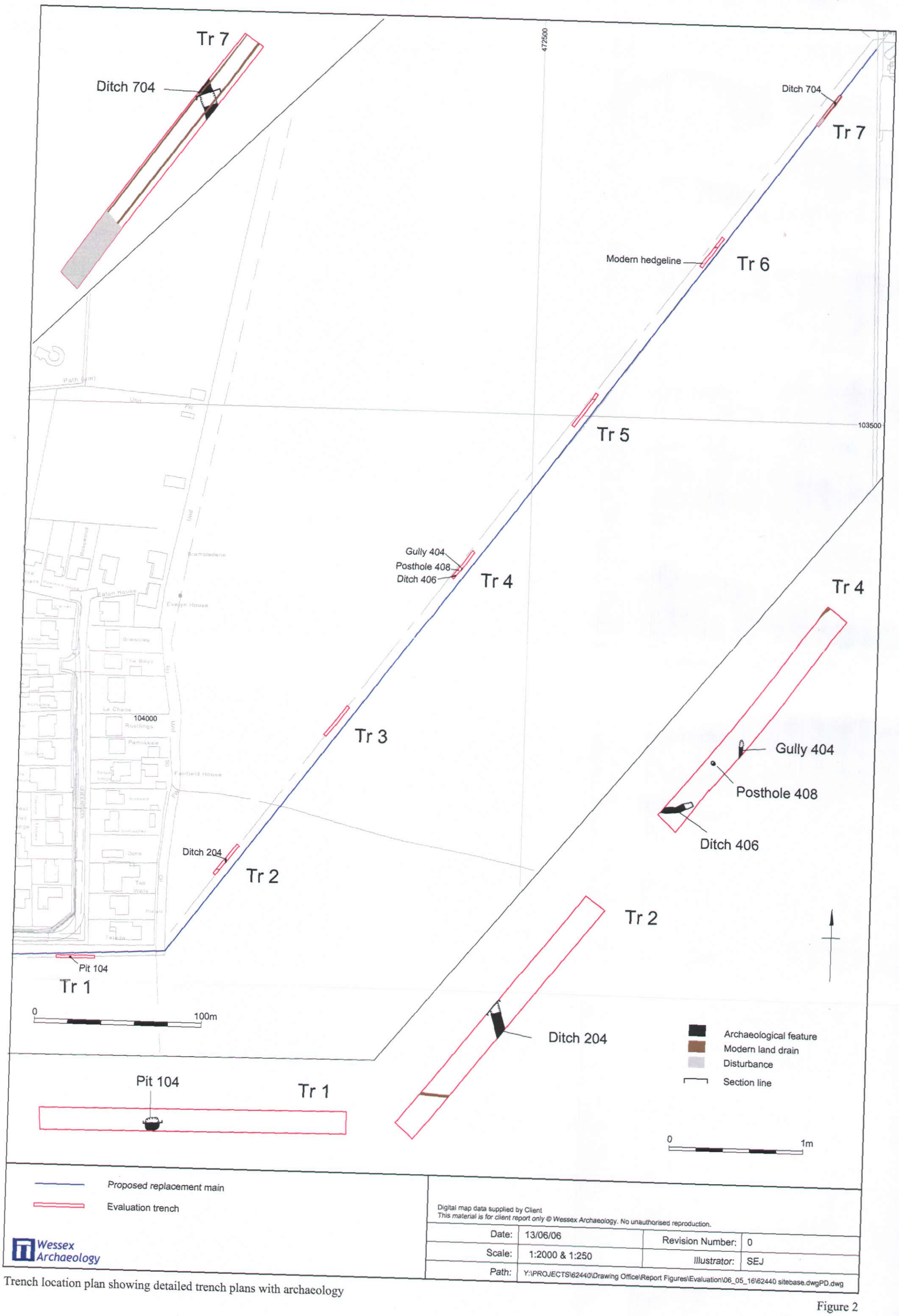
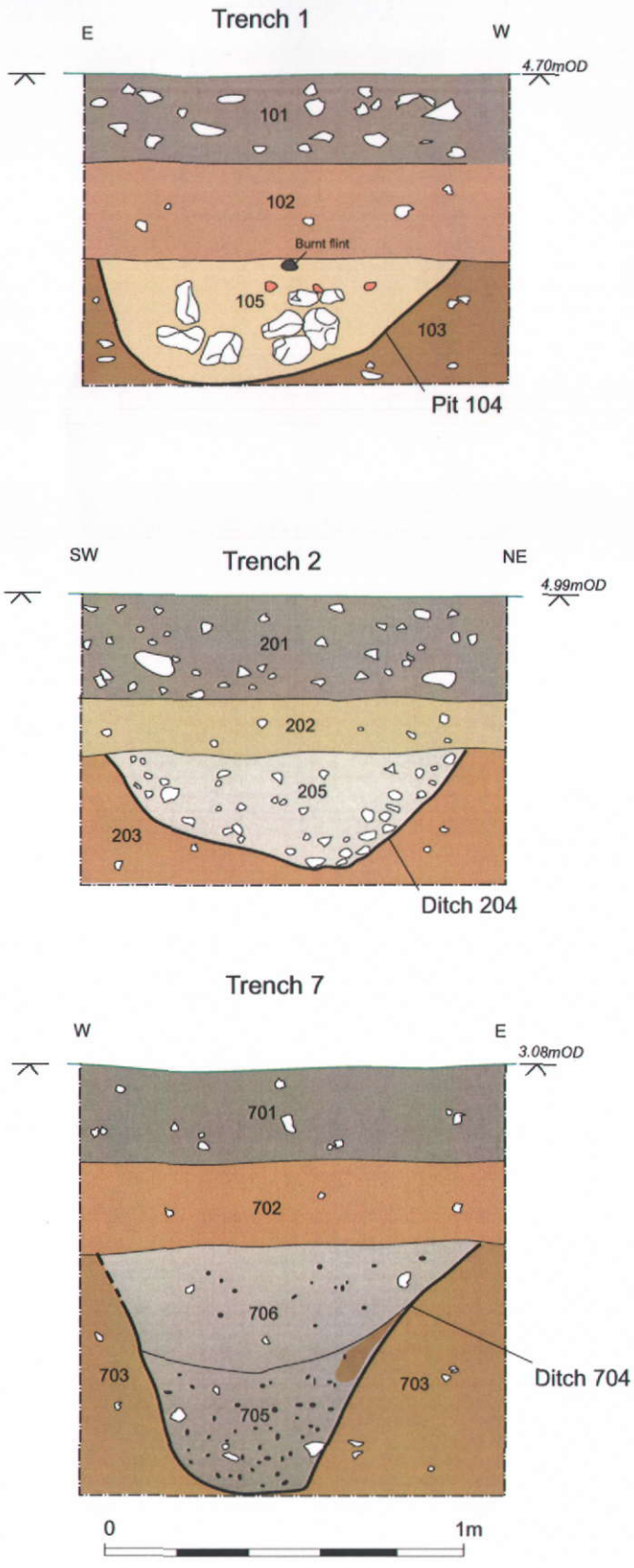
Site and trial trench location plan

Figure 1



Trench location plan showing detailed trench plans with archaeology

Figure 2



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Trenches 1, 2 and 7; selected sections with extrapolated topsoil/subsoil layers

Figure 3

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