



making sense of heritage

CEMAST, HMS Daedalus Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire

Post-Excavation Assessment Report



Planning Ref: P/13/0201/FP
Ref: 89351.02
November 2013



**CEMAST, HMS Daedalus
Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire**

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Leadbitter: Southern Construction & Housing to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and record during the initial groundworks associated with the construction of the Fareham College's Centre of Excellence for Engineering, Manufacturing and Advanced Skills Technology (CEMAST) building. The site is situated on land at the south-east corner of the HMS Daedalus airfield at Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire.

The fieldwork revealed a limited number of archaeological features. Human activity dating from the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods was recorded, whilst several features remain undated.

Pits of a late prehistoric date were noted, whilst several undated linear features may represent a prehistoric field system. A number of pits and postholes contained medieval pottery and worked stone.

The observed evidence of human activity provides some limited knowledge to that already known about the immediate landscape. However, there is prehistoric and medieval activity which is of local significance. The additional evidence recorded at the CEMAST site will enhance and complement the information on the nearby Bronze Age midden and hearth site as well as the documented medieval settlement and associated chapel.

The paucity of evidence however, makes accurate dating of many of the features and therefore the Site's phasing difficult. It would appear that such a scant yield of finds reflects a genuine lack of use of the landscape. The limited archaeological information yielded from the excavations has no potential for further analysis and therefore no requirement for publication.



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The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning. The excavation was undertaken by Naomi Brennan, Neil Fitzpatrick, Dave Murdie, Ed Grenier, Steve Thompson and Piotr Orczewski. This report was written by Piotr Orczewski and edited by Gareth Chaffey. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham, and the environmental evidence was assessed by Sarah Wyles. Illustrations were by S.E James.

CEMAST, HMS Daedalus, Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Leadbitter: Southern Construction & Housing (the Client) to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and record during the initial groundworks associated with the construction of the Fareham College's Centre of Excellence for Engineering, Manufacturing and Advanced Skills Technology (CEMAST) building (**Figure 1**). The site is situated on land at the south-east corner of the HMS Daedalus airfield at Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire, (NGR 456897 101735), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.
- 1.1.2 A planning application was submitted in March 2013 (Fareham Borough Council Planning Application P/13/0201/FP) for the construction of a purpose-built engineering training facility for Fareham College, comprising a single storey building c. 4000 m² in area and up to 11,000 m² of associated hard and soft landscaping including car-parking (total of c. 1.59 ha in size).
- 1.1.3 After consultation with the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist (Hannah Fluck, the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority) and the Client, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken within the proposed development area. The evaluation identified that archaeological remains existed within the Site and that there was the potential for further remains to be present (WA 2013a). Although the majority of the features were either modern in date or undated, a number of the undated features were thought to be potentially late prehistoric in origin.
- 1.1.4 In June 2013, the planning application was approved, with the following archaeological planning condition (Condition 13, P/13/0201/FP):
- *No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a specification that has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The programme of work should comprise of an archaeological Strip, Map and Record.*
 - *REASON: In order to ensure that the Site, which has had limited archaeological investigation, is adequately investigated prior to development in accordance with the guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and in accordance Policy CS12 Fareham Borough Core Strategy.*
- 1.1.5 In July 2013 Wessex Archaeology prepared a Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2013b). It detailed the archaeological work to be undertaken on the Site during the initial phase of construction. It was approved by Hampshire County Council and the Local Planning Authority.



1.1.6 The fieldwork was undertaken between 5th to 28th August 2013.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site comprises a c. 1.59 ha block of land located on a grassed area within the south-eastern corner of the HMS Daedalus airfield. The Site lies adjacent to the boundary of the airfield with access onto the adjacent B3385 (Broom Way).

1.2.2 The Site is located at a height of approximately 8 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the area is brickearth over river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (Geological Survey on-line). The underlying gravel deposits are mapped as belonging to Terrace 2 of the Eastern Solent, dating from MIS 7, c. 200 kya (Briant et al 2009, 25-32) and have been identified as potentially containing Palaeolithic archaeological remains.

1.2.3 The soil sequence was characterised by a dark greyish brown sandy silt loam (c. 0.20 m thick) sealing a mid-brown sandy silt loam subsoil (c. 0.15 m thick) overlying the natural geology identified as predominantly mid orangey silty clay with common gravel patches.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site and surrounding area is presented in detail within the Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation (WA 2013b), and as such, will not be repeated here.

2.1.2 In summary very little formal archaeological work or investigation has taken place, prior to the recent evaluation in early 2013, within HMS Daedalus and the immediate environs of the airfield. There are, however, scatters of prehistoric finds suggesting continued activity and possible occupation.

Evaluation

2.1.3 The evaluation, which was carried out in early April 2013 (Wessex Archaeology 2013a), comprised an approximate 5% sample of the c. 1.59 ha area; consisting of 12 trenches, each approximately 30 m by 1.8 m. The trenches were spread evenly across the proposed development area including the main building, car-parking and soft landscaping areas (**Figure 1**).

2.1.4 The evaluation identified a number of small archaeological features, at an average depth of approximately 0.40 m below the present ground surface, across the proposed development area. Although some of these features were clearly modern in original, the remaining features could not be securely dated, although a background presence of burnt flint and a few very fragmentary and badly abraded pottery sherds suggested a possible later prehistoric date for this activity which may therefore have been related to the prehistoric midden and hearth site (AHBR 19656/19712) found nearby on the opposite side of the Broom Way road. Majority of features were relatively shallow in depth, being between 0.09 m to 0.20 m in depth.

2.1.5 The evaluation identified the top of the gravel terrace deposits (potentially containing Palaeolithic archaeology) at a depth of between 1.75 m to 1.80 m below the present ground surface.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General aims and objectives of excavation

- 3.1.1 The principal aim of the excavation was to establish, as far as reasonably possible, the presence/absence, extent, character and date of any archaeological deposits and remains within the proposed CEMAST construction site and to preserve them by record, prior to their destruction.
- 3.1.2 In addition, the following research objective was identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2013b):
- *To investigate and determine, if possible, the relationship of the later prehistoric activity within the Site and the known nearby midden site.*
- 3.1.3 The methodology for all mitigation works on the Site was set out within the WSI (WA 2013b). All excavation and post-excavation procedures were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Excavation* (as amended 2008).
- 3.1.4 Following the evaluation of the entire site of 1.59 ha (Wessex Archaeology 2013a), it was agreed that the mitigation phase would focus on the footprint of the proposed purpose-built training facility, and therefore the area which would be directly impacted upon during construction (**Figure 2**). The area comprised a 0.73 ha, roughly rectangular in shape, was located in the centre of the Site. Surrounding areas, to be developed as soft landscaping and car-parking, would not be impacted upon.
- 3.1.5 A planning application was submitted in March 2013 (Fareham Borough Council Planning Application P/13/0201/FP) for the construction of a purpose-built engineering training facility for Fareham College, comprising a single storey building c. 4000 m² in area and up to 11,000 m² of associated hard and soft landscaping including car-parking (total of c. 1.59 ha in size).
- 3.1.6 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, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 Overburden (i.e. topsoil and subsoil), was removed under constant archaeological supervision using a mechanical tracked excavator with a toothless bucket. The machining was discontinued at the level of archaeological deposits and features or the natural geology, whichever was encountered sooner. The Site was further cleaned by hand, as appropriate, to enable an accurate Site plan to be produced. Investigation of the archaeological features and deposits undertaken as specified in the WSI (2013b) sufficient to satisfy the principal aims of the excavation.
- 3.2.2 A roughly rectangular shaped area measuring approximately covering an area of approximately 0.73 ha was excavated during the mitigation phase (**Figure 1 and 2**). It is possible that there had been considerable truncation of the Site, most likely as a result of the years of heavy ploughing. It is also believed that ground in parts of the Site may have been built up and/or reduced as a consequence of runways construction. The smaller features observed were for the most part very shallow as a result of the truncation.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. Where appropriate, significant artefacts were 3D recorded and detailed plans were made of any special or placed deposits. A full written, drawn and photographic archive was maintained. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, where appropriate. The extent of the excavation areas, together with all archaeological features were accurately recorded using a Leica Viva GPS. This gave accurate (up to 30 mm), 3D Ordnance Survey coordinates and spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.3.2 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. All site plans were drawn at a minimum scale of 1:100, detail plans at 1:20, and sections were drawn at 1:10. A full photographic record was maintained using digital format. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.
- 3.3.3 Digital images were taken (including a scale), as appropriate. A number of general site photographs and working shots were also taken to give an overview of the site and the progress of the excavation. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.

3.4 Specialist strategies

Artefact

- 3.4.1 All artefacts were recovered, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (IfA 2001; SMA 1993 and 1995). Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context from both excavated features and the surfaces of unexcavated features.

Environmental

- 3.4.2 Bulk environmental soil samples, normally up to 40 litres, for plant macro-fossils, charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the results of the archaeological excavation and is integrated with key specialist material. The detailed assessment of the artefactual assemblage is presented in **Section 5** (below) and the environmental assemblage in **Section 6** of this report. More detailed descriptions of the archaeological features and deposits can be found in the paper and digital archive.

4.2 Archaeological features

- 4.2.1 A number of archaeological features were recorded during the excavation. These included small linear features forming a pattern suggesting prehistoric land management system and discrete features with small concentrations of postholes.
- 4.2.2 A total of 141 contexts were recorded during the excavation, comprising 65 cuts and 76 fills/deposits (including natural deposits). The cuts comprised postholes (30), gullies (15),

pits (11), ditches (8) and a natural feature (1). The archaeological features consisted of 41 discrete features and 13 linear features (**Figure 2**).

- 4.2.3 The small size of the finds assemblage, with items dating between the late prehistoric and post-medieval periods, makes many of the features hard to date securely. It is possible that the linear features represent part of a wider prehistoric field system, due to the presence of burnt flint across the Site. The discrete features, although distributed across the Site, were concentrated in the central area.

4.3 Prehistoric

- 4.3.1 Pit **2115** was located in the centre of the Site (**Plate 1**). The relatively large, circular feature measured 1.13 m in diameter and 0.67 m in depth and contained fragments of prehistoric pottery, possibly Late Bronze Age. At least two separate phases of deposition were recorded. A group of sherds of prehistoric date were also recovered from shallow pit **2135**, located 13.70 m to the south-west of **2115**. Measuring 0.60 m in diameter and 0.17 m in depth, the feature also contained charcoal flecking.

4.4 Romano-British

- 4.4.1 Pottery of a Romano-British date was recovered from natural feature **2215**, likely to represent a natural hollow or void in the ground which had slowly silted. Three separate machine-excavated sondages were excavated through the feature, which was located in the north-eastern corner of the Site. It was initially thought that the feature could represent a series of intercutting pits, although this was proved not to be the case.

4.5 Medieval

- 4.5.1 The majority of the discrete features recorded in the central area of the excavation can be attributed to a phase of activity in the medieval period. Several sherds were recovered from both pits and postholes. Others in the extreme locality of the datable archaeological features that did not contain material are likely to be contemporary.
- 4.5.2 Several pits of varying size and shape were recorded. Pit **2113** (measuring 0.62 m in diameter and 0.45 m in depth), contained a number of sherds of medieval pottery, including fragments from a saucer of a pedestal lamp. Pit **2107** (1.18 m diameter, 0.45 m depth) also contained several sherds of medieval pottery (**Plate 2**). The feature contained an abundant layer of oyster shell within its upper fills and is likely to represent a deliberate backfill or dumping episode.
- 4.5.3 A substantial pit **2143** (**Plate 3**) was located towards the southern extents of the discrete features in the centre of the Site. The pit (2.10 m diameter, 1.05 m depth), possibly represented a storage pit of some kind, and physically cut a smaller feature **2141** on its south-western side. Nine body sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the feature's lower fills. Other pits dated to the medieval period include **2202** and **2226**.
- 4.5.4 Several postholes were recorded to the north of the pits and may relate to structural evidence, although this is not clear. Posthole **2151** contained several fragments of pottery as well as six fragments of an imported quernstone from a source in the Rhineland. Other features included **2153**, **2157**, **2195**, **2205**, **2207** and **2233**.

4.6 Post-medieval

- 4.6.1 A series of linear features were recorded across the Site, and may relate to a wider field system. Ditches **2301**, **2302** and **2307** appear to be contemporary with a modern feature located on the north-western edge of the Site, and are commonly north-south, east-west

aligned. Although no dating was recovered, they are likely to be post-medieval or modern in date.

4.7 Features of uncertain date

- 4.7.1 Several linear features were noted across the Site. All appeared to follow the same alignment and as such are likely to be associated. None finds were recovered from any of the linears, although it is likely that they represent a wider prehistoric field system. Features **2303**, **2305** and **2306** were located towards the northern half of the Site and were roughly south-east north-west aligned. Linears **2305** and **2306** possibly formed a simple driveway or trackway, positioned c. 5 m apart. Linear **2300** was located in the south-eastern corner of the Site and represents a return of the enclosure. The linears were also recorded during the evaluation phase and were also recorded as undated.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section considers the finds from the strip, map and record fieldwork (project code 89351), but also makes cross reference to finds from the previous evaluation (89350), previously reported on (Wessex Archaeology 2013). The whole assemblage is considered together when assessing its potential for further analysis and publication.

- 5.1.2 The whole assemblage from both stages of work is small, but includes material from several chronological periods from prehistoric to post-medieval. Finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Appendix A1.1** (evaluation finds totals by material type only).

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The small pottery assemblage (79 sherds) includes material of late prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. Condition ranges from fair to poor. Most sherds are small and, for the prehistoric material at least, abrasion levels are relatively high. Calcareous inclusions (shell and ?chalk) have leached out, leaving voids, and in some cases rendering the sherds particularly friable.

Prehistoric

- 5.2.2 There are 34 prehistoric sherds (two from the evaluation, 32 from the strip, map and record). All but one are in coarse, flint-tempered fabrics featuring inclusions of ill-sorted sizes. There is one diagnostic piece – an upright rim from pit **2115** (fill **2119**), possibly from a shouldered jar. This form, and the fabric type, serves to date these flint-tempered sherds to the Late Bronze Age. While some of the sherds are clearly residual (occurring with later material), or are too small and abraded to be taken as firm dating evidence (e.g. two tiny sherds from evaluation gully **205**), a group of 25 sherds from pit **2135** (fill **2136**) provide a probable date for this feature which also contained worked flint), and the same may be true for a small group of five sherds, including the rim sherd, from pit **2115** (fills **2118**, **2119**).
- 5.2.3 The final sherd, also a body sherd, is quite distinct from the rest, and is in a fabric tempered with very finely crushed and well sorted flint (<0.5 mm), and with very smooth surfaces, the exterior possibly burnished. While this could be a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age fineware, the surface finish is more characteristic of the regional Middle Iron Age 'saucepan pot' tradition.

Romano-British

- 5.2.4 Only four sherds were identified as Romano-British. These comprise two coarse greywares (one from the evaluation), and two coarse grog-tempered wares. The second greyware, together with one grog-tempered ware, came from natural feature **2215** (fill **2216**), and include a bead rim jar which is possibly a Rowlands Castle product (although the presence of two Romano-British kilns very close to the Site [AHBR 19714 and 31010] may also be noted). The second grog-tempered sherd was residual in early medieval pit **2143**.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 5.2.5 The majority of the assemblage (63 sherds) is of medieval date. All fabrics are coarse, and include shelly, flint-tempered, sandy-/flint-tempered and sandy wares. Diagnostic pieces are limited to two small rim sherds, one from the saucer of a pedestal lamp in a coarse shelly ware (pit **2113**), and one unattributable to vessel form (gully **2207**); and nine body sherds, probably all from the same vessel, with rouletted decoration (pit **2143**).
- 5.2.6 These coarseware fabrics are broadly paralleled in Anglo-Norman contexts in Southampton (Brown 2002, 9-11), apart from the shelly wares. These are generally absent from early medieval assemblage in Hampshire, but were encountered at Carisbrooke Castle, where the vessel forms represented included pedestal lamps, and where a source on the island was suggested (Mephram 2000, 105-8). A date range of 11th to 13th century can be suggested for this small assemblage.
- 5.2.7 Most context groups of early medieval pottery were small; the largest group came from pit **2143** (23 sherds), while other features yielded no more than nine sherds (pits **2107**, **2113**, **2202**, **2226**; postholes **2151**, **2153**, **2157**, **2195**, **2205**, gully **2207**).

5.3 Ceramic building material

- 5.3.1 Two pieces of CBM from the evaluation phase are both post-medieval, and comprise a fragment of brick, and part of a tin glazed wall tile (late 17th or 18th century).
- 5.3.2 Two tiny fragments of fired clay from the evaluation phase are undiagnostic, and of unknown date and origin.

5.4 Worked and burnt flint

- 5.4.1 The worked flint recovered consists entirely of waste flakes. In the absence of diagnostic tools, or other chronologically distinctive traits, these pieces can be dated only broadly, as Neolithic/Bronze Age. Most pieces came from a single pit **2135**, which also contained Late Bronze Age pottery.
- 5.4.2 Burnt flint was recovered in large quantities. This material type is intrinsically undatable, although often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance its distribution coincided only marginally with that of the worked flint, some pieces came from early medieval features, but the majority were from otherwise undated contexts.

5.5 Stone

- 5.5.1 A group of six small fragments of abraded lava stone from early medieval posthole **2152** derive from an imported quernstone, from a source in the Rhineland.
- 5.5.2 From early medieval pit **2107** (fill **2120**) came 12 stone fragments, of which only two show any signs of working. These are two conjoining, and very abraded, fragments from a Purbeck marble mortar; this is of interest as it is sub-rectangular rather than the more

usual circular shape. Other stone fragments from the feature comprise shelly limestone, possibly used for building material, and burnt fragments of a fine-grained limestone.

5.6 Animal bone and marine shell

5.6.1 Animal bone was recovered from a single early medieval pit **2107** (fill **2120**). The bones, all of which are from fill **2120**, are in good condition, they include several cattle long bones most of which are complete and the mandibles from a minimum of two separate adult animals (mandibular wear stage G, after Halstead 1985). The post-cranial bones are all from the left forequarter, they include the scapula, radius and ulna from an immature animal

5.6.2 Marine shell was recovered only during the strip, map and record, comprising one large group from fill **2108** of early medieval pit **2107**, and a small group from pit **2202**. All are oyster, and these include both right and left valves (i.e. both preparation and consumption waste).

5.7 Other finds

5.7.1 Other finds comprise a single piece of vessel glass (late 17th/18th century green bottle glass); two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem (broadly post-medieval); and an iron nail (probably post-medieval), most of which were recovered during the evaluation.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of four bulk samples were taken from pits **2202**, **2135**, and **2226** and posthole **2233** and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix A1.2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flots were generally large with low to high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

6.2.3 Small quantities of charred cereal remains were recorded in the samples from the three pits. The majority of these grain fragments were indeterminate but a few were identifiable as being those of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*).

6.2.4 The moderate quantity of weed seeds observed from pit **2202** included seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), brassica (*Brassica* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). These species are typical of those found in grassland, field margins and arable environments. The other charred remains noted in the assemblage from pit **2135** included a large number of

hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, a hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) stone and a few seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.).

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix A1.2**. Large quantities of wood charcoal fragments greater than 4 mm were recovered from posthole **2233** in particular, and pits **2135** and **2226**. The charcoal included round wood and mature wood pieces.

6.3.2 Radiocarbon dating

6.3.3 No material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered during the course of the excavation.

7 FURTHER POTENTIAL

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The fieldwork on the Site has revealed a limited amount of evidence for human activity over several periods, from the late prehistoric to post-medieval period. The largely undated nature of the archaeological remains makes full interpretation of the Site problematic and difficult.

7.1.2 The principal objective of the mitigation work was to record all significant archaeological deposits/features through manual excavation and utilisation of appropriate artefact and ecofact sampling strategies, thus enabling an interpretation and understanding of the social structure and exploitation of the landscape.

7.1.3 The general aims of the excavation were set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2013b). This principally concerned the confirmation and identification of the precise date, extent and nature (whether domestic or agricultural) of the later prehistoric activity within the Site and its potential relationship with the known nearby midden site.

7.2 Statement of potential

Stratigraphic

7.2.1 Only two pits contained pottery of a late prehistoric date, although a large field system which was noted across the entirety of the Site. Despite being of an unknown date, they are likely to be prehistoric. A background presence of burnt flint was noted across the Site, as well as a few badly degraded pottery sherds which suggest a prehistoric date for this activity. Similar levels of activity were recorded during the evaluation phase (Wessex Archaeology 2013a).

7.2.2 Several discrete features contained medieval material and hint at a relatively prolonged period of utilisation and use of the landscape. A number of pits and postholes were recorded and may suggest a level of occupation of the Site. It is possible that such evidence represents contemporary activity with the possible medieval settlement or farmstead at Cherque Farm (AHBR 39280) and associated chapel (AHBR 38748) approximately 300m to the south of the Site. Known through documentary evidence, the settlement was first documented in AD 1256 as Cherk (<http://historicenvironment.hants.gov.uk/ahbdetails.aspx>).

Finds

- 7.2.3 This is a small assemblage of finds, of limited potential. The small group of prehistoric finds supports the scattering of findspots of this period in the general area, and the pottery suggests occupation. The occurrence of early medieval (probably 11th or 12th century) pottery and other associated finds again suggests occupation at this date, which may be connected to the possible medieval settlement at Cherque Farm, 300m to the south of the Site (AHBR 39280).

Environmental

Charred plant remains

- 7.2.4 There is very little potential for the analysis of the charred plant assemblages to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment and local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques due to the paucity of remains recovered. No further work is proposed on these samples but the assessment results should be written up.

Wood charcoal

- 7.2.5 The analysis of the wood charcoal is of limited potential. No further work is proposed on these samples.

7.3 Conclusion

- 7.3.1 A limited number of archaeological features were recorded during the excavations, although human activity dating from the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods was recorded. The excavations, despite the limited evidence recovered, have added to the growing knowledge of the archaeology in the local environment.
- 7.3.2 The low level of prehistoric utilisation on the Site, represented by two pits, may be associated with previously recorded activity found nearby, or suggest a prolonged phases of activity during the Bronze Age. The pits contained interesting assemblages of Late Bronze Age pottery, one including the decorated rim sherd of a shouldered jar, whilst the other contained a large quantity of hazelnut shells. The findings are of particular interest when considering the proximity of the Site to a known Early Bronze Age midden and hearth site (AHBR 19656/19712), which has been recorded on the opposite side of the Broom Way road. Such additional information may be of regional significance and add to the growing knowledge of this part of Hampshire during the prehistoric periods.
- 7.3.3 Several other features recorded remain undated, but could relate to further prehistoric activity. A background noise of burnt flint, generally regarded as an indication of occupation and presence during the prehistoric periods, was found across the Site. A low level of abraded pottery sherds also adds weight to the argument.
- 7.3.4 The next significant phase of activity was during the medieval period. Represented by a number of discrete features, including pits and postholes, were noted in the central area of the Site. The arrangement of the features, particularly the postholes, may indicate a level of human occupation on the Site. The number of postholes may suggest a degree of settlement, although no discernable structural elements could be seen. Some of the pits were relatively large, and although their functions remain unclear, may have been contemporary with the potential occupation.
- 7.3.5 Activity on the Site during the medieval period may be contemporaneous with a possible settlement only 300m to the south of the Site. Evidence found at Cherque Farm (AHBR 39280) and an associated chapel (AHBR 38748), when combined with that recovered

from this excavation would be of local significance and enlarge the area of known medieval activity and utilisation of the landscape in the wider area. Little evidence of archaeological features suggesting post-medieval activity was seen on the Site, but for modern intrusions and disturbance.

- 7.3.6 The excavation revealed no evidence of Palaeolithic archaeology.
- 7.3.7 Overall the potential of the evidence recovered from the archaeological investigations of this part of Hampshire is of local significance only. However, due to the limited evidence recovered, it is thought that the results will not significantly add to the wider, regional picture of settlement in this part of Hampshire. Certainly, it would appear that the scant yield of finds reflects a genuine lack of use of the landscape.
- 7.3.8 It is not thought that further analysis has potential to define the phased development of the Site, and as such there is no requirement for publication.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *3 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type;*
- *1 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics.*

8.3 Conservation

- 8.3.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field, and no finds have subsequently been identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment.

8.4 Selection and retention

- 8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), which allow for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories that are not considered to warrant any future analysis.

- 8.4.2 In this instance, unworked stone and burnt, unworked flint have been discarded. It is recommended that the remainder of the assemblage is retained for long-term curation.

- 8.4.3 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

8.5 Copyright

- 8.5.1 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 recipient 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 with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

8.6 Security Copy

- 8.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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- Wessex Archaeology, 2013b, CEMAST, Daedalus, Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire: *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation (Strip, Map and Record)*, Report Ref 89351.01, July 2013.
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On-line resources

Database of Roman Purbeck limestone industry: <http://www.tinkerbell.ukfsn.org/pur-preface.html>



APPENDIX 1: SPECIALIST TABLES

Table A1.1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

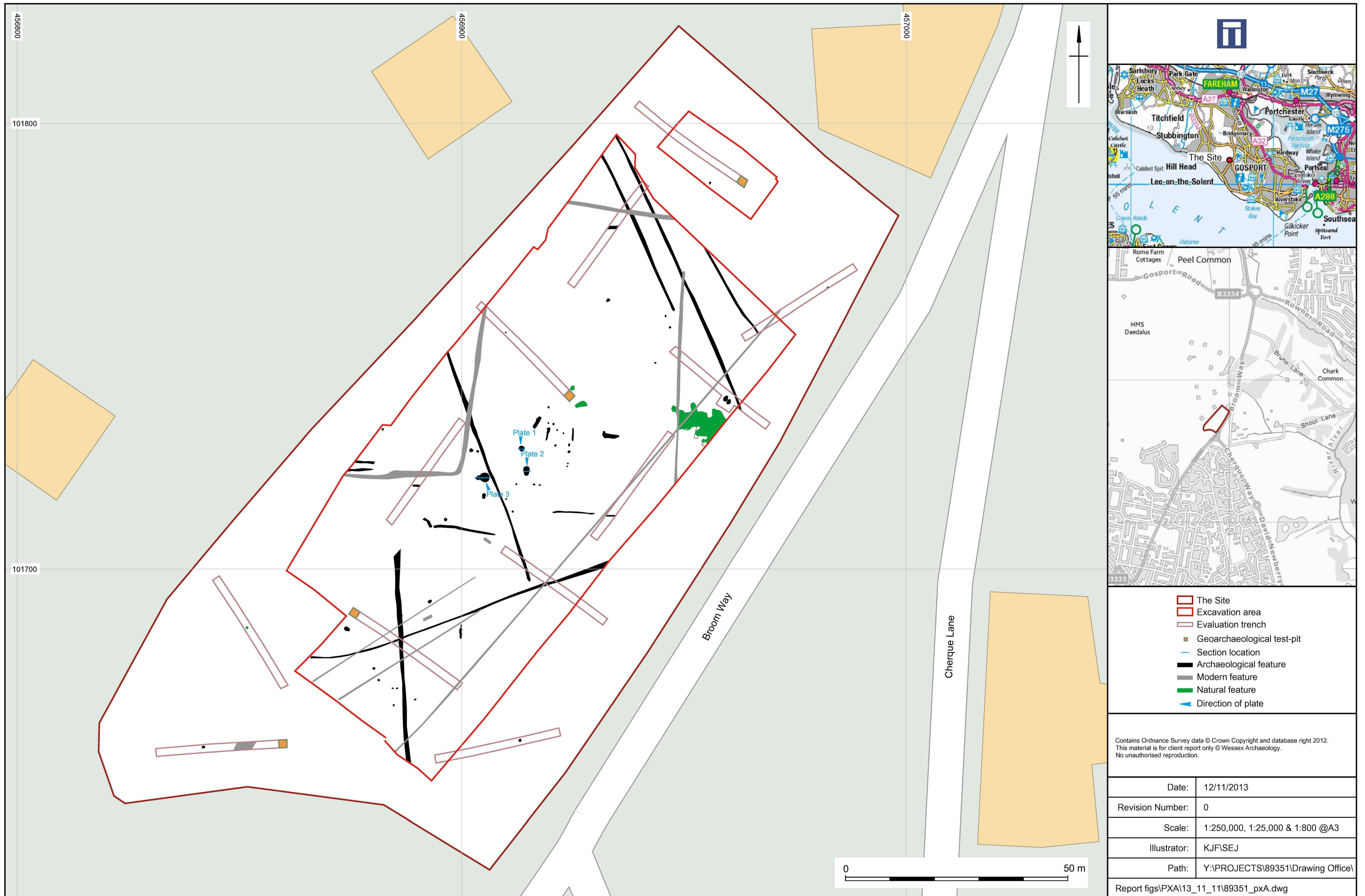
Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Worked Flint	Pottery	Shell	Stone	Other Finds
EVALUATION							
All contexts	-	20/245	-	4/9	-	-	2 fired clay; 1 glass; 1 iron; 1 clay pipe; 2 CBM
STRIP, MAP AND RECORD							
2107				4/63			
2108					288/4330		
2114				4/55			
2118		3/20		4/24			
2119				1/19			
2120	68/863			2/18		12/10,400	
2136			39/261	25/131			
2144			1/18	23/168			
2152				2/20		6/103	
2154				1/4			
2158				1/3			
2165				2/10			
2167		1/5					
2169		1/16					
2177		7/61					
2179		2/40	1/27				
2181		2/17	1/3				
2196				1/3			
2201		4/41		8/30	8/44		
2206		1/14		1/3			
2208				8/17			
2213			1/2				
2216				2/32			
2219							1 clay pipe
2225				9/34			
2232				2/7			
TOTAL	68/863	21/214	43/311	104/650	296/4374	18/10,503	



Table A1.2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
<i>Prehistoric pit</i>												
2202	2201	1	40	350	60	C	-	B	Indet. grain frags, <i>Brassica</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Tripleurospermum</i> . includes round wood	10/25 ml;	-	-
2226	2225	3	20	350	45	C	-	-	Indet. grain frags, includes round wood	80/45 ml	-	-
<i>Medieval pits</i>												
2135	2136	2	30	200	35	C	-	A*	Hulled wheat grain frags, <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags (A*), <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Crataegus</i> stone, includes mature wood	40/40 ml	-	-
<i>?Medieval posthole</i>												
2233	2231	4	3	500	8	-	-	-	Includes mature wood	125/150 ml	-	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;



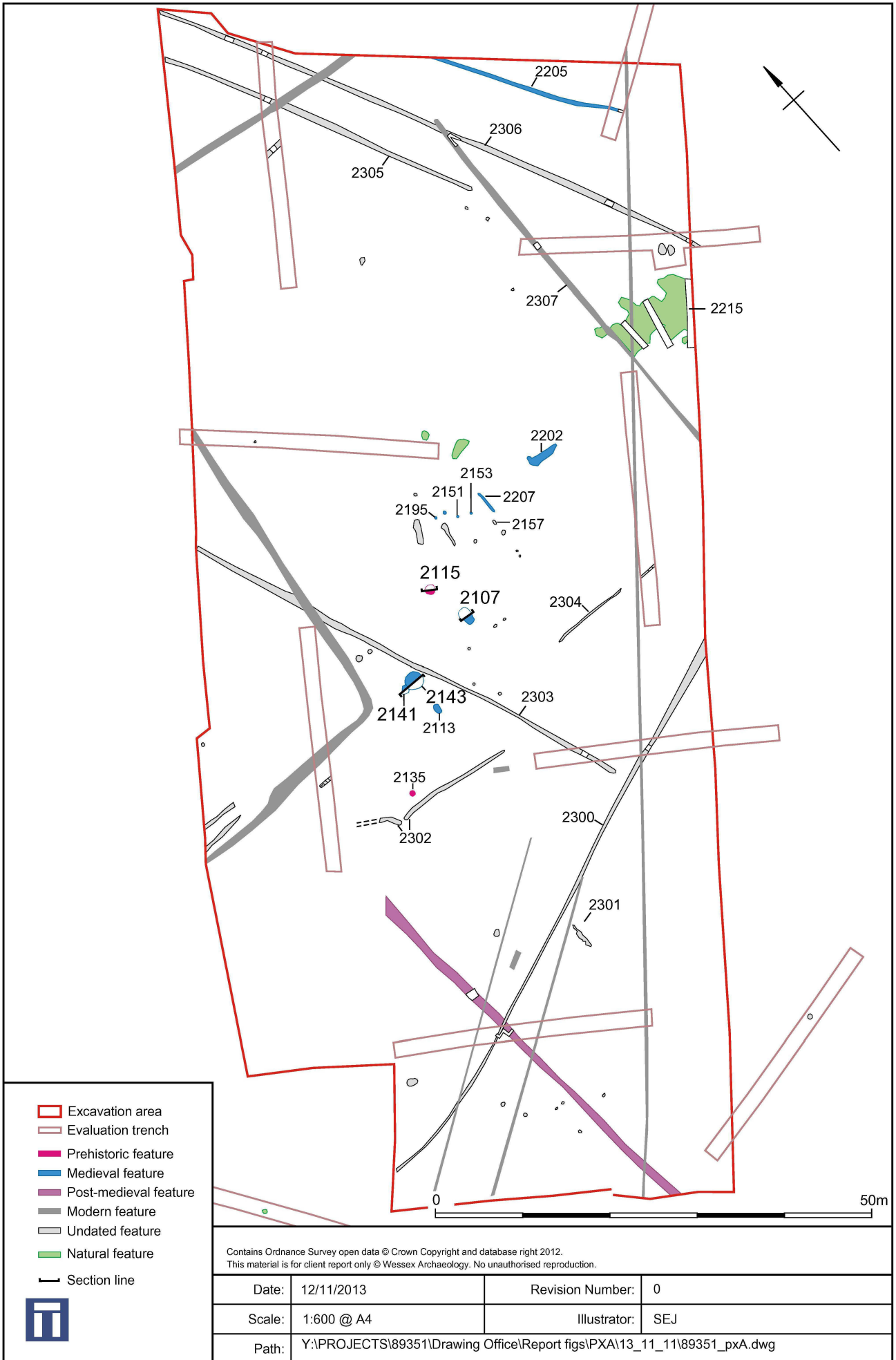
Site location plan

Figure 1

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Revision Number:	0
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Phased plan

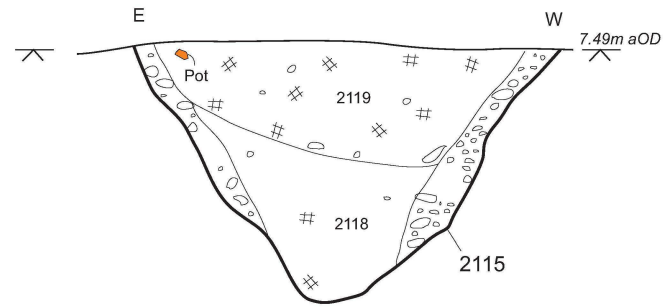
Figure 2



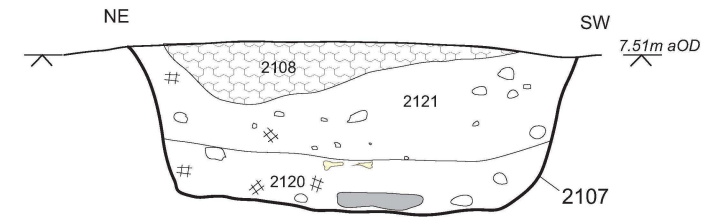
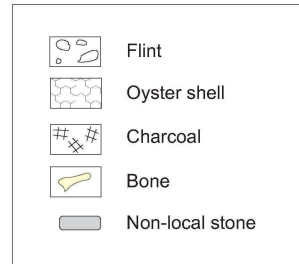
Plate 1: Pit 2115, north facing section



Plate 2: Pit 2107, north-west facing section



Pit 2115, north facing section



Pit 2107, north-west facing section

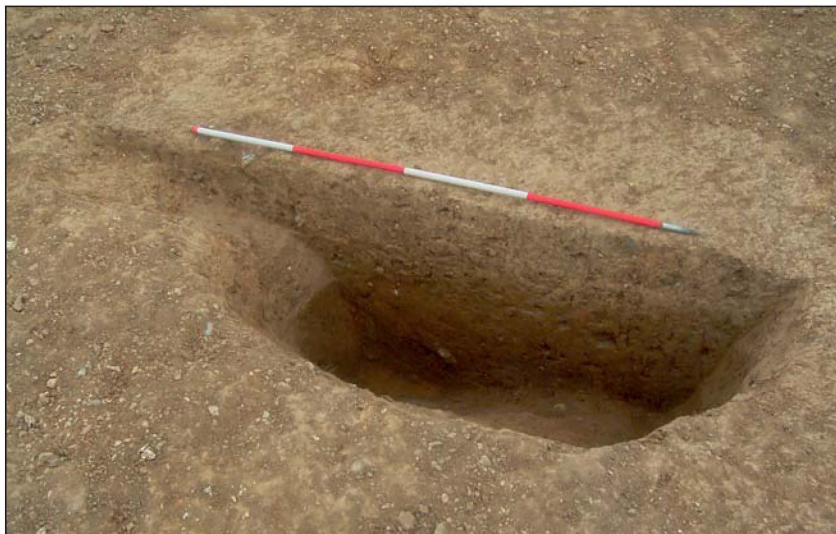
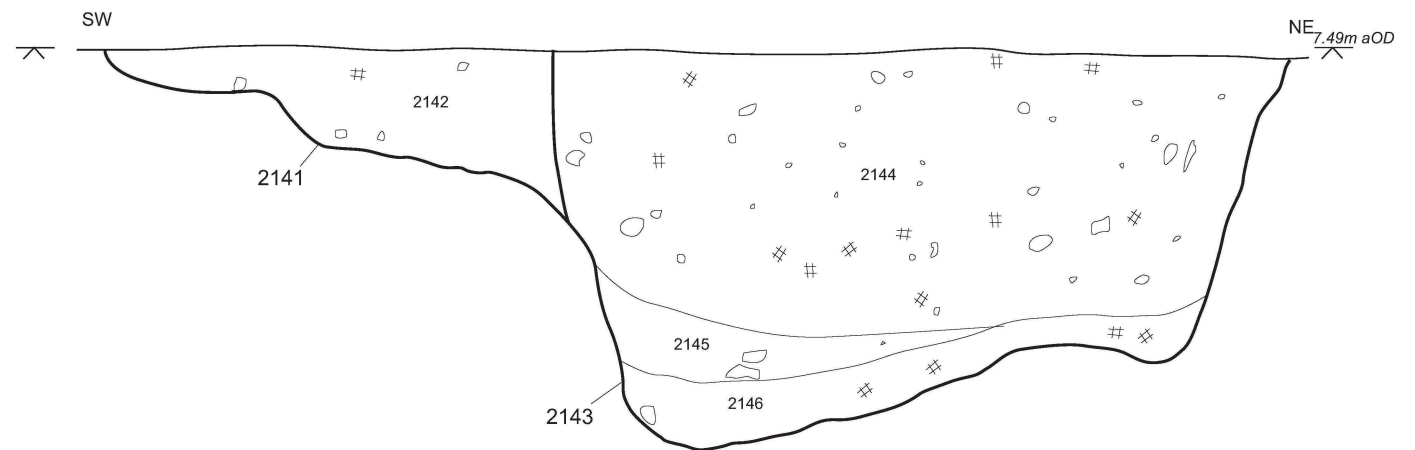


Plate 3: Pit 2143, oblique section



Pit 2143, south-east facing section



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