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# Airfield Hangers East, Phase 1C, Daedalus Airfield Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Refs: P/13/1115/FP & P/14/0679/FP  
Ref: 89353.04  
September 2014



**Airfield Hangers East, Phase 1C, Daedalus Airfield  
Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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# Airfield Hangers East, Phase 1C, Daedalus Airfield Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Front cover: View of the Site from the north-east

Back cover: Private Helicopter



# Airfield Hangers East, Phase 1C, Daedalus Airfield Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching within the Hangers East area at Daedalus Airfield, Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire (NGR 456889 102140) following preliminary planning application for the re-development of the site. The evaluation was initially undertaken between 10<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> March 2014 when 14 of the 17 proposed trenches were excavated, three trenches were unexcavated (**Trenches 36–38**) due to the presence of heavy modern disturbance and hazardous material.

Following a subsequent submission of an alternative design, which required an additional area immediately to the south, and after consultation with Hampshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer, on 19th August 2014 an additional four trenches (**Trenches 133–136**) were excavated in order to evaluate the new area to the south of the Hangers East area.

The southern part of the proposed development area, in particular, showed evidence of significant modern disturbance and because of the surface presence of hazardous asbestos three trenches (**Trenches 36–38**) due to be located within the south-east of this area could not be excavated. **Trenches 39, 40, 44, 45** and the additional **Trenches 133–136** all showed significant evidence for heavy modern disturbance associated with the demolition of buildings and the subsequent build-up of made ground deposits. This disturbance truncated the surface of the underlying natural geology and it is highly likely that this would have significantly impacted, and possibly removed, any potential archaeological features and deposits surviving in this locality.

In the majority of the excavated trenches, no evidence of archaeological remains or finds were identified, although three archaeological features were identified and investigated within **Trench 30** (a pit of possible 19th-20th century date), **Trench 31** (a small undated pit) and **Trench 41** (a shallow undated field boundary ditch containing burnt flint and animal bone which may suggest a possible later prehistoric date for this feature although this cannot be confirmed).

The presence of possible late prehistoric features, albeit of low density, is similar to the results of excavation at the CEMAST site, which lies to the south of Hangers East and contained some evidence of prehistoric field systems, possible Late Bronze Age settlement activity and scattered medieval pits. The evidence from this evaluation suggests that the focus of the archaeological activity identified to the south appears to extend into the Hangers East/Phase 1C site, although the overall density of activity within this site is far lower than that to the south. However, it is clear that within the southern part of the Hangers East/Phase 1C site, substantial modern disturbance is likely to have significantly impacted and possibly removed any surviving archaeological remains.



# **Airfield Hangers East, Phase 1C, Daedalus Airfield Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Hampshire County Council and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Hannah Fluck (Senior Archaeological Officer, Hampshire County Council), for all her help and advice during the course of the project.

The original evaluation was undertaken by Tom Blencowe and Peter Capps. The additional phase of evaluation was undertaken by Matt Kendall assisted by Piotr Orczweski, Ray Kennedy, Tom Blencowe and Tom Burt. This report was written and compiled by Mike Dinwiddy and Gail Wakeham, with the finds assessment by Lorraine Mepham and illustrations by Rob Goller. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.



# Airfield Hangers East, Phase 1C, Daedalus Airfield Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching within the Hangers East area at Daedalus Airfield, Lee-on-Solent, PO13 9PF, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 456889 102140.
- 1.1.2 The Daedalus Airfield has been identified as the Solent Enterprise Zone, designated as a key area for business and economic growth. Outline planning consent (P/11/0436/OA) was approved for development of up to 50,000m<sup>2</sup> of new buildings, including this development.
- 1.1.3 In December 2013 a planning application (P/13/1115/FP) was made for the Phase 1C Hanger East development, with an alternative application (P14/0679/FP) which was submitted in July 2014 for a slightly revised design, extending slightly further to the south of the original application.
- 1.1.4 Both applications cover an approximate 2.4ha area, located at the eastern edge of the Airfield. The proposed development comprises redevelopment of the existing hangers and surrounding area for the construction of an industrial unit with ancillary office and staff accommodation, with associated access and parking.
- 1.1.5 The Site lies approximately 300m to the north of the new CEMAST building, which has been the subject of recent archaeological investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2013). The results of this investigation, and earlier studies, indicated that the Hanger East area was likely to have some potential to contain significant archaeological remains.
- 1.1.6 Although the planning applications are yet to be determined, Hampshire County Council undertook initial consultation with the Hampshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer (Hannah Fluck and David Hopkins), who advise the Local Planning Authority. They have indicated that based on the previous work at the CEMAST development, that a programme of archaeological evaluation (17x 30m trenches and an additional 4x 30m trenches investigating approximately 5% by area of the proposed development area) should be undertaken to inform any future archaeological mitigation.
- 1.1.1 The full detailed methodology of the evaluation was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2014), which was submitted to, and approved by, the Hampshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer, before the commencement of the works. The trench layout of the additional four trenches was also agreed with the Hampshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer before work was carried out.





- 1.1.2 Fourteen of the originally proposed seventeen evaluation trenches were excavated and recorded between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> March 2014. The four additional trenches were excavated and recorded on the 19th August 2014.

## 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Daedalus Airfield is situated within the town of Lee-on-Solent, some 5km to the south of Fareham and 4km to the west of Gosport. The Site comprises approximately 2.2ha of land situated within the eastern part of the airfield.
- 1.2.2 The Site is currently mixed grass and hardstanding areas with hangers, connected by tarmac access roads. The Site is located at a height of approximately 8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Part of the Site (south-western area) is occupied by an access road and sunken storage area (in the area of Trenches **44** and **45**).
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the area is brickearth over river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey). 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.
- 1.2.4 The underlying gravel deposits lie at a depth of over 1.25m below the present ground surface and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Previous investigations

- 2.1.1 The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building Record (HAHBR) have been consulted and a number of sites are noted close to the proposed development Site.
- 2.1.2 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent mitigation was carried out on the CEMAST development site which lies approximately 300m to the south (**Figure 1**). This identified a number of Late Bronze Age pits, whilst several undated ditches may represent part of a former prehistoric field system. A number of pits and postholes containing medieval pottery and worked stone were also found (Wessex Archaeology 2013).
- 2.1.3 It appears highly likely that these features represented a low level of activity related to a known prehistoric midden and hearth site (see Wessex Archaeology 2014, **HAHBR 19656/19712 Figure 1**) and a possible medieval settlement at Cherque Farm (**HAHBR 39280**) and associated chapel (**HAHBR 38748**), respectively, all found nearby on the opposite side of the Broom Way Road.

### 2.2 Palaeolithic to Bronze Age

- 2.2.1 The terrace gravels which underlie the Site have been identified as having Palaeolithic potential. A Lower Palaeolithic handaxe has been found in the vicinity of Shoot Lane, some 600m to the south-east of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 1993, 152-3). Further handaxes and other Lower Palaeolithic tools have been found on the beach at Lee-on-Solent after being eroded from the gravels exposed at the cliff face (*ibid.*) (**HAHBR 19684, 19698, 19711, 37821**).
- 2.2.2 Both Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material has been located within the area of Cherque Farm, and is thought to potentially represent small scale occupation (Wymer and Bonsall 1977, 105; Kemp and Rogers 1984, 27-33) (**HAHBR 19654, 19709, 38722**).



- 2.2.3 Neolithic material (**HAHBR 19700, 30998, 31004**) recovered during fieldwalking prior to gravel extraction works, is thought to indicate the presence of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age settlement activity in the locality, and with the identification of further Later Bronze Age material, is believed to be indicative of further and continued settlement in the area (Kemp and Rogers 1984, 27-33). A possible ring-ditch has been identified from aerial photographs (**HAHBR 35299**).
- 2.2.4 Further find spots of Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age material (**HAHBR 19655, 19699, 19704, 19707, 19710, 37820**) have been found in the wider area.
- 2.2.5 As noted above, a reported late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age midden and hearth site (**HAHBR 19656/19712**) has also been identified within a gravel pit on the opposite side of the Broom Way. In addition, recent archaeological evaluation fieldwork in 2014 at the MCA Coastal Safety Training Hub and Coastguard Rescue Station (Wessex Archaeology 2014b) and Hangers West area (Wessex Archaeology 2014c) recovered small quantities of abraded Late Bronze Age pottery within the top of the subsoil, although no evidence for any associated features was found at either site.
- 2.2.6 The results indicate that the wider environs of the Site were settled during the Bronze Age, suggesting that this area was at least partially cleared of woodland and utilised for agriculture.

### 2.3 Iron Age and Romano-British

- 2.3.1 At present there is limited evidence pertaining to the Iron Age within the general Gosport and Fareham coastal area, and with the exception of the Porchester Roman Fort and associated road, there is little to suggest that the coastal area was intensely settled in the Roman period either. However, the presence of two possible Roman kiln sites recorded on the HAHBR, would suggest at least some industrial activity.
- 2.3.2 It should be noted that one of these kiln sites is noted immediately adjacent to the proposed Site (**HAHBR 19714/19659**), with a second kiln site (**HAHBR 31010**) within Chark Common, approximately 600m to the east.

### 2.4 Saxon and medieval

- 2.4.1 There are known Saxon settlements at Rowner (**HAHBR 39282**) and Grange to the east of Lee-on-Solent, however there are no known sites or findspots of Saxon date in the immediate vicinity of the Daedalus site.
- 2.4.2 From at least the medieval period, this area of Hampshire has been dominated by dispersed settlement, mainly small farmsteads and hamlets. Evidence of this nature of settlement in the vicinity of the Site includes a possible moated site and 13<sup>th</sup> century church near to the medieval settlement of Rowner to the east. The presence of the Grange Farm Abbey in Rowner implies that this area was still underused at this time (Hampshire County Council 2012, 7). It is possible that the farmstead called *Milvill* shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps within the area of the airstrips was also of medieval origin (Forum Heritage Services 2007, 2).
- 2.4.3 A possible medieval settlement (**HAHBR 39280**) and associated chapel (**HAHBR 38748**), is located at Cherque Farm to the south of the Site.



## 2.5 Post-medieval, 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern

- 2.5.1 The area occupied by the Site is characterised as ‘coastal plain’ within Area 9f of the *Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment* (Hampshire County Council 2012).
- 2.5.2 The 19th century landscape around Gosport and Rowner comprised of very small open and common fields, which were intensively farmed, and which served the developing settlement of Gosport. While Rowner became a completely open landscape by 1850, areas to the south were subject to formal enclosure by 1800. This field pattern and character is now completely lost due to the development of Daedalus and Lee-on-Solent.
- 2.5.3 Late 19th century maps depict the area of the Site as predominantly rural and characterised by large open fields and Chark Common to the north-east. The Site remains undeveloped until the establishment of the modern airfield and seaplane base.
- 2.5.4 Although evidence of unofficial use by aircraft seems to have been occurring as early as 1915, it was in 1917 that the site was established as a temporary naval seaplane training school; a satellite centre to the Royal Naval Air Service base at Calshot. The temporary base occupied 30 acres of requisitioned land and incorporated the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings of Westcliffe House and Wykeham Hall and included a series of temporary wood and canvas hangars.
- 2.5.5 From November 1917 when the base became permanent, more substantial structures including hangars and slipways were constructed. In April 1918 the RAF took over the administration of Daedalus (No. 209 Training Station).
- 2.5.6 Three Admiralty ‘type J’ seaplane sheds and associated winch house in the southern part of the airfield are Grade II Listed Buildings (**LB 1406446**) and were amongst the earliest structures erected on the airfield.
- 2.5.7 A major rebuilding was undertaken after 1931 when the base became Coastal Area HQ with a number of new buildings including new headquarters, Airman’s Institute, Officer’s Mess and accommodation blocks were constructed. The hanger currently on the Site, is one of 13 WWII hangers constructed c.1939 on the eastern edge of the airfield. This hanger is a Fromson Massillon type, used for storing aircraft with small wingspans.
- 2.5.8 By 1939, Lee-on-Solent was a very important naval flying site with several operational squadrons. When the Fleet Air Arm was transferred to the Admiralty in May 1939 the Lee-on-Solent site was renamed, as was traditional, in the form of one of His Majesty’s Ships and became HMS Daedalus. The site was attacked twice during WWII because of its strategic importance and was involved both in the evacuation of Dunkirk and the D-Day landings.
- 2.5.9 Post-WWII the site contracted, as much of its training role was moved to other stations. As a military base HMS Daedalus closed in 1996 and ownership was transferred to civilian agencies.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Project aim and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the IfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (IfA 2008), the generic aim of the project can be defined as:



- To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;
- The evaluation, where possible, would confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;
- To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;
- To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered
- To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.

### 3.1 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.1.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014) and is summarised below:
- 3.1.2 The initial phase of evaluation undertaken in March 2014 comprised the excavation of 14 trenches; twelve measuring 30m by 1.8m, one measuring 15m by 1.8m and one measuring 7m x 1.8m. The location of these trenches is shown on **Figure 1**. The final positioning of four trenches was adjusted slightly from that proposed in the WSI due to existing services, and two others were shortened. Three trenches in the south-east of the Site were not excavated due to the presence of hazardous material (asbestos).
- 3.1.3 Following consultation with Hampshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer, a second phase of evaluation was undertaken on the 19th August 2014. This consisted of the excavation of four additional trenches immediately south of the previous evaluated area to evaluate an extension to the Hangers East area due to a re-design of the preliminary proposals.
- 3.1.4 The evaluation trenches were accurately located using GPS survey equipment and excavation of the evaluation trenches were carried out by mechanical excavator in discrete 0.20m spits to the top of significant archaeological features/deposits or the *in situ* natural geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.1.5 Topsoil and subsoil/overburden deposits were stored separately and scanned for artefacts and stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.
- 3.1.6 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, as was possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.
- 3.1.7 Any archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections; these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.



- 3.1.8 A digital photographic record was compiled showing the trenches and their location within the general context of the Site. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.1.9 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.1.10 A unique site code **89353** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

## 3.2 Health and safety

- 3.2.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.2.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. 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.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The general soil sequence encountered consisted of approximately 0.10–0.28m of modern topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil, which in turn overlay the natural brickearth geology (**Plate 1**). Details of contexts are given in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).
- 4.1.2 The location of all trenches is shown in **Figure 1**. Three trenches contained archaeological features, twelve contained substantial evidence of modern disturbance and demolition debris, four were blank (i.e. neither archaeological features nor substantial modern disturbance) and the three trenches were unable to be excavated due to the presence of hazardous material.

### 4.2 19th-20th century feature

- 4.2.1 Pit **3004** in **Trench 30** was a shallow circular pit, 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep (**Plate 4**). A fragment of clay pipe was recovered from its single fill, and whilst not diagnostic may suggest a 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date for the feature.

### 4.3 Undated feature

- 4.3.1 **Trench 41 (Plate 3)** contained a shallow boundary ditch (**4104**), north-south orientated, 0.90m wide and 0.2m deep. The ditch contained a single fill from which an unworked burnt flint flake and a fragment of pig femur were recovered.
- 4.3.2 A shallow pit (**3104**) 0.9m wide and 0.14m deep with irregular sides and an irregular base was excavated in **Trench 31** to the north of the site. The single fill of this feature had charcoal flecking, but no other archaeological components were recovered.

### 4.4 Modern disturbance

- 4.4.1 Eight trenches (**Trenches 39–46**) within the south-west of the Site revealed deposits of heavy demolition material and modern disturbance containing concrete brick and tile, consistent with the demolition of buildings and subsequent spread of the debris (**Plate 2**).



There was also frequent evidence of modern disturbance and services cut into the top of the natural geology. **Trench 40** contained the remains of an upstanding wall on a north–south alignment. These trenches are located immediately adjacent to existing hangers and other structures and the presence of modern material and shallow disturbance is likely to be related to the demolition of associated airfield structures.

- 4.4.2 The additional four trenches located to the south of the original evaluation area (**Trenches 133–136**), all contained deep deposits of made ground and no archaeological features. The underlying natural gravels were only encountered in short sections of **Trench 133** and **Trench 136**, elsewhere it had been deeply truncated by modern disturbance associated with the demolition of buildings. This would have significantly impacted, and possibly removed, any potential archaeological features and deposits in this locality.

#### 4.5 Blank trenches

- 4.5.1 Within the north-east of the Site, four trenches (**Trenches 32–35**) contained no archaeological features or significant modern disturbance. Natural geology was encountered at a depth of around 0.50m below ground, and in **Trenches 30** and **31** modern agricultural field drains were cut into the natural geology and surveyed.

#### 4.6 Unexcavated trenches

- 4.6.1 In the south-east of the Site, there was surface evidence of heavy modern disturbance and building rubble which contained a significant amount of asbestos. Accordingly in line with Health and Safety practises, and following instruction from the on-Site principal contractor, three trenches (**Trenches 36, 37 and 38**) were not excavated due to the presence of hazardous material.

### 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

#### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 An extremely small assemblage of finds were recovered. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: All finds by context**

Context	Feature	Burnt flint	Clay pipe	Pig bone
3005	Pit 3004		1	
4105	Ditch 4104	1		1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

#### 5.2 Burnt

- 5.2.1 One small sub-angular piece of burn flint was recovered from fill **4104** (ditch **4105**). Burnt flint is intrinsically undatable but is often associated with prehistoric activity.

#### 5.3 Animal bone

- 5.3.1 A single femur was identified as pig (*suid*) which was recovered from fill **4104** (ditch **4105**).

#### 5.4 Clay pipe

- 5.4.1 A single piece of clay pipe stem was recovered from fill **3004** (pit **3005**), while not diagnostic it may suggest a 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date for the feature.



## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the fieldwork.

## 7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The evaluation has identified a very low density of archaeological features within the proposed development area. Although one small pit is likely to be of 19th-20th century date, the remaining features (a pit and boundary ditch) were undated. The undated boundary ditch (**Trench 41**) contained burnt flint and animal bone, which may suggest a possible later prehistoric date for this feature but this cannot be confirmed.
- 7.1.2 However, many of the trenches within the southern part of the Site and most significantly those trenches located closest to the given position of a known possible Roman kiln site, show a significant level of modern disturbance which would have significantly impacted upon any potentially surviving archaeological features in this locality.
- 7.1.3 The evidence from this evaluation, therefore, appears to indicate that the archaeological activity previously identified to the south of the Site within the recently developed CEMAST site does appear to extend into the Phase 1C Site. The boundary ditch (**4104**), although undated, is therefore likely to be associated with elements of the late prehistoric field system found within the CEMAST site. However, despite the substantial modern disturbance identified within at least the southern part of the Phase 1C area, the relatively low density of finds may strongly suggest that the overall density of activity within the Phase 1C Site is far lower than that seen further to the south.
- 7.1.4 Further archaeological mitigation may be required during the initial construction and ground works, although this will depend on the determination of the planning application by the Local Planning Authority, advised by Hampshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer.

## 8 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 8.1 Archive

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the fieldwork be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service under the accession code **89353**. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project.
- 8.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records and graphics, 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).

### 8.1 Copy right

- 8.1.1 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 to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.



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- 8.2.1 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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## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Depth (m) – from below ground surface.

Archaeological features in bold

<b>TRENCH 30</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 30.5x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.45m	<b>Ground level:</b> 8.57m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
3001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.15
3002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Pale brown with orange hue, silty clay with rare sub rounded flints	0.15-0.23
3003	<i>Natural</i>	Orange clay with patches of pale sandy clay, occasional sub rounded flint	0.23+
<b>3004</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Cut of sub rounded pit filled with 3005, moderate concave sides and a concave base.</b>	<b>0.12 deep</b>
<b>3005</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Fill of 3004, grey brownish silty clay loam, occasional small flints, archaeological component of pipe.</b>	<b>0.12 deep</b>

<b>TRENCH 31</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 29mx2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.60m	<b>Ground level:</b> 8.98m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
3101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.3
3102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Pale brown orange, silty clay with rare sub rounded flints	0.3-0.5
3103	<i>Natural</i>	Orange clay with patches of pale sandy clay, occasional sub rounded flint, patches of manganese	0.5+
<b>3104</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Cut of pit filled with 3105, irregular sides and base.</b>	<b>0.14 deep</b>
<b>3105</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Fill of 3104, grey brownish silty clay load, frequent charcoal flecks</b>	<b>0.14 deep</b>

<b>TRENCH 32</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 30.5x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.45m	<b>Ground level:</b> 8.57m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
3001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.15
3002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Pale brown with orange hue, silty clay with rare sub rounded flints	0.15-0.23
3003	<i>Natural</i>	Orange clay with patches of pale sandy clay, occasional sub rounded flint	0.23+

<b>TRENCH 33</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 29.4x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.45m	<b>Ground level:</b> 9.06m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
3301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty sandy loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.15
3302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Pale brown with orange hue, silty clay with rare sub rounded flints	0.15-0.6
3303	<i>Natural</i>	Orange clay with patches of pale sandy clay, occasional sub rounded flint	0.06+

<b>TRENCH 34</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 23.3x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.6m	<b>Ground level:</b> 8.7m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
3401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.3
3402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Pale brown with orange hue, silty clay with rare sub rounded flints	0.3-0.5
3403	<i>Natural</i>	Orange clay with patches of pale sandy clay, occasional flints	0.5+



<b>TRENCH 35</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 27.4x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.4m	<b>Ground level:</b> 7.9m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
3501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.18
3502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Pale brown with orange hue, silty clay with rare sub rounded flints	0.18-0.3
3503	<i>Natural</i>	Orange clay with patches of pale sandy clay, occasional sub rounded flint, manganese staining	0.3+

<b>TRENCH 36</b>			
		unexcavated	

<b>TRENCH 37</b>			
		unexcavated	

<b>TRENCH 38</b>			
		unexcavated	

<b>TRENCH 39</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 28.8x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.3m	<b>Ground level:</b> 7.83m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
3901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.3
3902	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground, a high concentration of construction demolition rubble debris, wire strengthened glass, concrete, also cut by modern services.	0.3+

<b>TRENCH 40</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 29.19x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.3m	<b>Ground level:</b> 7.4m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.2
4002	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground, a high concentration of construction demolition rubble debris, wire strengthened glass, concrete, also many iron objects, hanger, brackets, nails wire etc	0.2+

<b>TRENCH 41</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 28.8x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.5	<b>Ground level:</b> 7.42m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.17
4102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Pale brown with orange hue, silty clay with rare sub rounded flints	0.17-0.35
4103	<i>Natural</i>	Orange clay with patches of pale sandy clay, occasional sub rounded flint, much demolition material	0.35+
4104	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Cut of N-S linear filled with 4105, moderate concave sides and a flat base. 0.9 Wide.</b>	<b>0.2 deep</b>
4105	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Fill of 4103, mid brown silty clay, occasional small flints, archaeological component of bone and burnt flint.</b>	<b>0.2 deep</b>

<b>TRENCH 42</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 23mx2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.54m	<b>Ground level:</b> 7.79m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
3001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.24



3002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Pale brown with orange hue, silty clay with rare sub rounded flints	0.24-0.54
3003	<i>Natural</i>	Orange clay with patches of pale sandy clay, occasional sub rounded flint	0.24+

<b>TRENCH 43</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 29.5x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.62m	<b>Ground level:</b> 7.23m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub rounded flints, very frequent demolition material	0.00-0.10
4302	<i>Layer</i>	Entirely made of demolition material/made ground	0.10-0.38
4303	<i>Layer</i>	Greyish very dark layer, brown silty sand, rare small stones. A result of levelling	0.38-0.56
4304	<i>Layer</i>	Light orange sandy gravel.	0.56-0.62

<b>TRENCH 44</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 15.8x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 1+	<b>Ground level:</b> 6.79m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4401	<i>Layer</i>	Entirely demolition layer/made ground	0-1.0+

<b>TRENCH 45</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 8.5x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 1+	<b>Ground level:</b> 5.9m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4501	<i>Layer</i>	Demolition layer/made ground	0-1.0+

<b>TRENCH 46</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 28.7x2.2m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.65	<b>Ground level:</b> 6.0m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Greyish mid to dark brown silty loam, rare sub angular flint	0-0.1
4602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow to light brown silty sandy clay, frequent sub rounded flint	0.1-0.21
4603	<i>Subsoil</i>	Greyish mid brown silty sandy clay, sub rounded flints	0.21-0.5
4604	<i>Layer</i>	Demolition material/made ground	0.5-0.6
4605	<i>Natural</i>	Yellow grey silts and gravel,	0.6-0.65

<b>TRENCH 133</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 18m x1.5m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 1.15m	<b>Ground level:</b> 6.93m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
13301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Turfed. Pale greyish brown silty loam with sparse sub-rounded flints	0.00-0.16
13302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Pale yellowish brown silty clay with common sub rounded flints	0.16-0.85
13303	<i>Natural</i>	Well compacted flint gravels	0.85+

<b>TRENCH 134</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 8mx1.5m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 1.10m	<b>Ground level:</b> 6.43m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
13401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Turfed. Pale greyish brown silty loam with rare sub rounded flints	0.00-0.18
13402	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground. Modern demolition debris – tarmac, brick and concrete rubble, metal , glass etc.	0.18 +



<b>TRENCH 135</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 13m x1.5m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 1.00m	<b>Ground level:</b> 6.86m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
13501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Turfed. Pale greyish brown silty loam with rare sub rounded flints. Unexploded ordnance found in topsoil.	0.00-0.15
13502	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground. Mid brown silty clay containing high quantity of modern demolition debris – tarmac, brick and concrete rubble, metal, timber, plastics, glass etc.	0.15+

<b>TRENCH 136</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 12.5mx1.5m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 1.0m	<b>Ground level:</b> 6.33m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
13601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Turfed. Pale greyish brown silty loam.	0.00-0.13
13602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay.	0.13-0.28
13603	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground. Mid brown silty clay containing high quantity of modern demolition debris – tarmac, brick and concrete rubble, metal, timber, glass etc.	0.28-0.88
13604	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground. Mid-dark brown silty clay containing further modern demolition debris.	0.88+
13605	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of modern disturbance	-
13606	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of 13605.	-



## Appendix 2: Oasis Summary

OASIS ID: wessexar1-177020

### Project details

Project name	Daedalus, Hangers East, Phase 1C
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching within a parcel of land at the Hangers East area at Daedalus Airfield, Lee-on-Solent. The evaluation was intended to consist of 17 trenches however, due to the presence of heavy modern disturbance and demolition material containing hazardous material, only 14 trenches were opened. In the majority of the excavated trenches, no evidence of archaeological remains or finds were identified, although three archaeological features were identified and investigated within Trench 30 (a pit containing post-medieval artefacts), Trench 31 (small undated pit) and Trench 41 (a shallow undated field boundary ditch containing burnt flint and animal bone). The presence of post-medieval and potentially late prehistoric features, albeit of low density, is similar to the results of excavation at the CEMAST site, which lies to the south of the site and contained some evidence of prehistoric field systems, possible Late Bronze Age settlement activity and scattered medieval pits. This evidence from this evaluation suggests that the focus of the archaeological activity identified to the south appears to extend into the Phase 1C area, although the overall density of activity within the Phase 1C site is far lower than that to the south.
Project dates	Start: 10-03-2014 End: 13-03-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	89353 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	DITCH None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE FAREHAM FAREHAM Daedalus
Postcode	PO13 9PF
Study area	2.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 569 020 50.8141870199 -1.19224635915 50 48 51 N 001 11 32 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.50m Max: 8.00m

### Project creators

Name of	Wessex Archaeology
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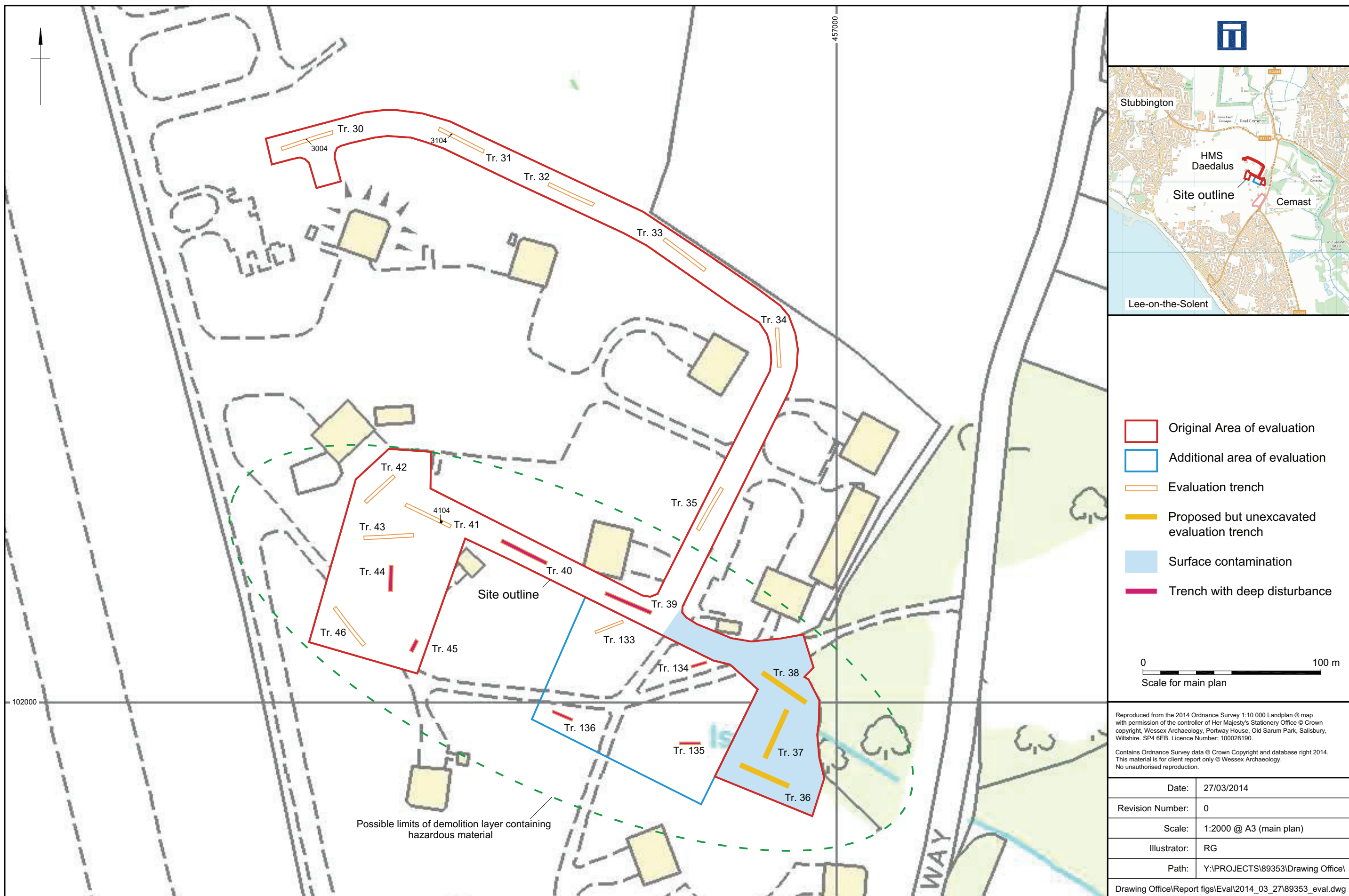
Organisation	
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Mike Dinwiddy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hampshire County Council

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museums Service
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museums Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museums Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Airfield Hangers East, Phase 1C, Daedalus Airfield, Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dinwiddy, M
Other bibliographic details	89353.03
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard soft back A4 illustrated evaluation report c. 19 pages
Entered by	Andy Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	11 April 2014



Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: South facing section Trench 32



Plate 2: North facing view of Trench 44 illustrating demolition debris


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Plate 3: East facing photograph of Trench 41 showing linear 4104



Plate 4: South facing section through pit 3004

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