



making sense of heritage

Fleming Park Eastleigh, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Eastleigh Borough Council Planning Application: F/15/76308
Ref: 104362.03
August 2015



**Fleming Park
Eastleigh, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Quality Assurance

Project Code	104362	Accession Code	-	Client Ref.	-
Planning Application Ref.	Eastleigh Borough Council Ref: F/15/76308	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	444258 118930		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	MK	GSC		03/08/15
File: X:\PROJECTS\104362_Reports\104362_FlemingPark_20150803v1.doc					
	I	MK	GSC		06/08/15
File: X:\PROJECTS\104362_Reports\104362_FlemingPark_20150803v2.doc					
	E	MK	ADC		07/08/15
File: X:\PROJECTS\104362_Reports\104362_FlemingPark_20150803v2.doc					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Eastleigh Borough Council to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Fleming Park, Eastleigh, Hampshire (NGR) 444258, 118930. The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 28th to the 31st July 2015.

The Site has been proposed for the replacement of leisure centre facilities and reconfiguration of the car park followed by the demolition of the current Fleming Park leisure centre. A formal planning application (Eastleigh Borough Council Planning Ref: F/15/76308) had been submitted and an archaeological condition (Condition 12) was placed on the approved notice.

The archaeological evaluation revealed a total of four features, located across the Site. Three of these features, located to the north of the Site, were undated and could be possible remnants of natural rooting. A linear feature was located at the southern end of the Site and was modern in date. The majority of the Site contained no archaeological features or deposits, although there was evidence of bioturbation features across the Site and that the south-eastern corner was raised during the construction of the artificial tennis courts.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Eastleigh Borough Council, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Dan Sabiston in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Fleming Park Leisure Centre for their help and co-operation, and Neil Adam of Hampshire County Council who monitored this project on behalf of the local authority.

The archaeological evaluation was directed in the field by Matt Kendall, and assisted by Andy Sole and Bill Moffat. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall and the graphics were prepared by Karen Nichols. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey, who also edited this report.



Fleming Park Eastleigh, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Eastleigh Borough Council (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Fleming Park, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 9NL (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the Site'. The Site is situated on National Grid Reference (NGR) 444258 118930.

1.1.2 The Site has been proposed for the erection of replacement leisure centre facilities and the reconfiguration of the car park followed by the demolition of the existing leisure centre. A formal planning application (Eastleigh Borough Council Planning Ref. F/15/76308) has been submitted and was accompanied by a Heritage Statement (WA 2014). An archaeological condition (Condition 12) was placed on the approved notice:

"Prior to commencement of development a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that should sets out a programme of investigative works within the site. This work should begin with a geophysical survey of the site followed by the excavation of trial trenches that would target potential archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey as well as establishing the actual route of the Roman road.

Trenching should aim to establish the extent, character and state of preservation of any archaeological activity within the site as well as establishing the method of construction of the Roman road and identifying and dating any phases of relaying or repair. The WSI should also establish a strategy to mitigate potential impacts the development may have on any of the archaeological features that have been identified. It should also set out how the results of the archaeological investigations will be presented and what provision will be made for their public dissemination.

Reason: To ensure the development is archaeologically sustainable and accords with objectives of the NPPF."

1.1.3 Following this condition, a geophysical survey was undertaken by WA (WA 2015a) which revealed a number of potential archaeological features. On the basis of these results, a trial trench evaluation was required by HCC.

1.1.4 The fieldwork strategy and methodology was documented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2015b) and was submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist at HCC prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.5 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 28th and the 31st July 2015.



1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in Hampshire and is situated within the western edge of Eastleigh and just to the south of Chandler's Ford (**Figure 1**). The Site consists of a roughly triangular area of land, with the existing leisure centre within the northern part of the Site, and surrounded by sports pitches, car parking and landscaping. Monk's Brook passes through the western and southern part of the Site before joining the River Itchen some 3km to the south. The area of proposed development is roughly 1.9ha in size and irregular in shape.
- 1.2.2 The Site is bounded to the east by Passfield Avenue, to the south by Nightingale Avenue, to the west by Magpie Lane and the former golf course, and to the north by Korwestheim Way. Excluded from the Site boundary considered here are the bowls club grounds just to the north of the Site, the paddling pool and playground at the eastern edge of the park, and the former golf course/informal park which lies to the west.
- 1.2.3 The topography is generally level at an elevation of approximately 14m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology across the majority of the Site is mapped as the London Clay Formation with superficial sand and gravel terrace deposits recorded over the majority of the Site (British Geological Survey 1987). The exception is along the line of Monk's Brook where superficial deposits of alluvium are noted.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Heritage Statement was prepared by WA to accompany the planning application for the proposed development and covered a 1km study area (WA 2014), the results of which are briefly summarised below.

2.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.2.1 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site and no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas lie within the 1km study area of the Heritage Statement. Seven Grade II Listed Buildings are located within the study area. Three lie just to the north of the Site; the former Home Farmhouse, barn and granary. The granary is dated to 1737 and the farmhouse and barn to the 19th century. Some 300m to the south of the Site four houses and cottages dating between the 17 – 19th centuries are parts of the small settlement of Middle.

2.3 The Site

- 2.3.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic findspots have been recorded within Eastleigh's wider environs, and may be indicative of exploitation of the river valley landscape during the early prehistoric period. Ten Palaeolithic handaxes were recovered from Fryern Hill, Chandler's Ford and a lower Palaeolithic axe was found at Hut Woods some 1.4km to the west of the Site (WA 1993, 91, 156). Mesolithic flints were recovered during a watching brief at North Stoneham Rectory to the south of the Site (Currie 1997, 16) while flint tools have been recorded at Knowle Hill, 2km to the north, and Stoke Common, 2.5km to the north-east (Wymer and Bonsall 1977). Though occurring residually, a Mesolithic bladelet core was discovered during the archaeological works to the east of Passfield Avenue (WA 2013).
- 2.3.2 The remains of an Iron Age field system and associated droveway with an arc of postholes, interpreted as a stock enclosure was located during archaeological



investigations undertaken at the former Prysmian Factory on Leigh Road, which lies on the opposite side of Passfield Avenue to the Site (WA 2013). A Romano-British road is recorded through the 1km study area of the Site, aligned roughly north to south; it passes directly through the Site, connecting Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) to the north with Bitterne (*Clausentum*) to the south. The only other recorded Romano-British find is a single Roman coin from 600m to the north-east of the Site.

- 2.3.3 A village named 'East Lea' is recorded from AD 952, this place name indicates a clearing in woodland. A ditch recorded during excavations at the former Prysmian Factory and cable works was dated to this period (WA 2013). North Stoneham Park is thought to have been a deer park forming part of a Saxon ecclesiastical estate, later passing into the possessions of Hyde Abbey.
- 2.3.4 After the dissolution of the monasteries, North Stoneham Park was acquired by Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton and then sold to the Fleming family at the end of the 16th century. Evidence from the 19th century maps indicates that the Site was largely rural in character with a series of large open fields and small areas of woodland. The arrival of the London and South Western Railway Company in the 1840s and the construction of Bishopstoke Junction, now Eastleigh Station, led to profound changes in the area. The relocation in the 1880s of the L.S.W.R carriage and wagon works however helped lead to the rapid expansion of the town. During the 20th century Eastleigh expanded westwards towards the Site with the housing estates to the south-west of the Site being constructed in the 1940s and 1950s.
- 2.3.5 Fleming Park was built in 1928-30, in response to a demand for sports facilities, using 27 acres derived from the Fleming estate. By 1936 it was a highly regarded facility and was used for both county champion estates and the railway international sports.

2.4 Geophysical survey

- 2.4.1 A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over the Site (WA 2015a) and demonstrated the presence of some anomalies of potential archaeological interest, trends of unknown origin and ferrous and bipolar responses from three modern services and modern disturbance. The anomalies identified as being of possible archaeological interest included pit-type features to the north of the survey area. Additionally a linear feature was identified as a current trackway and is not characterised as of archaeological interest.
- 2.4.2 A large proportion of the surveyed area was characterised as ferrous, and probably relates to heavily landscaped areas and the construction of the services, drainage and fencing.
- 2.4.3 No irrefutable anomalies relating to the Roman road were identified within the dataset.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The overall aim of this programme of archaeological evaluation was to provide further information regarding the potential location and nature of archaeological remains within the Site. If remains were present, the evaluation was to seek to establish sufficient details such that informed decisions could be made regarding the need and scope of any further mitigation that may be required before or during the development of the Site.



3.1.2 With due regard to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:

- *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;*
- *Target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains;*
- *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 deposit uncovered*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, and*
- *To prepare a report on the results of the evaluation.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015b). In format and content it conforms to current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).

3.2.2 All trenches were laid out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below and in general accordance with the pattern shown in **Figure 1**. The investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by trained WA staff experienced in the use of such equipment prior to machining, and minor adjustments to the layout of trenches was required to take account of buried services.

3.2.3 Trench excavation was carried out using a nine tonne, rubber tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, measuring 1.90m wide, and was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at the side of the trench and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from both the topsoil and subsoil.

3.2.4 Areas of investigation completed to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion. No other reinstatement was undertaken.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.



- 3.3.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.
- 3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Works comprised the machine excavation of seven trenches measuring 30m in length, and their subsequent archaeological recording and backfilling. **Trenches 2, 3, and 6** were slightly relocated to avoid a path, football pitches, and underground services. **Trench 7** was also moved and was also shortened by 6m due to space constraints.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 All trenches were situated on grass playing fields which are associated with Fleming Park and Fleming Leisure Centre. The underlying natural geology across all of the trenches was a mid-greyish brown to mid orange brown terrace gravel, with patches of light greyish brown clay (**Plates 1 and 2**). The natural geology was overlain by well-established topsoils and subsoils which were recorded as measuring 0.14m and 0.19m in depth respectively (**Plate 3**). Excavation of **Trenches 6 and 7** revealed that these had been built up during the construction of the artificial tennis courts and had approximately 0.42m of made ground, most likely derived from construction materials and redeposited natural gravels (**Plate 4**).

- 4.2.2 Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.3 Summary of evaluation results

- 4.3.1 The seven evaluation trenches were positioned over the proposed development area and covered approximately 2% of the area that was going to be impacted by the development (1.9ha) (**Figure 1**). The trenches were also targeted on geophysical anomalies that were identified by the earlier geophysical survey (WA 2015a).
- 4.3.2 **Trench 1** was positioned over a ring-shaped weak anomaly, 4000, classed as a *trend*, and a number of pit-like anomalies, classed as *Possible Archaeology* or *Ferrous*. Anomaly 4000 was not encountered and could have been a feature within the subsoil. Two possible features were identified within **Trench 1**; **104** and **106** (**Plates 5 and 6**). Both features were undated and could possibly be the result of rooting activity or undulations in the natural terrace gravels which have then naturally silted up.
- 4.3.3 Excavation of **Trench 5** identified an undated pit-like feature, **505** (**Plate 7**) which could be a result of natural rooting. **Trench 7** revealed a linear ditch, **706**, which ran on a north to south alignment. Artefacts recovered from feature indicated a modern date, most likely an old field boundary that existed before Fleming Park was created. Due to this, the feature was not excavated.



4.3.4 **Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 6** revealed no archaeological features or deposits. However, a number of natural features were identified in a number of the trenches, and after investigation were determined to be derived from bioturbation processes (tree-throw holes, rooting, etc.).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered in very small quantities from three contexts, in **Trenches 2, 3 and 7** respectively. Quantities of finds by material type and by context are given in **Table 1**.

5.1.2 The finds range in date from medieval to post-medieval. Medieval finds comprise two fragments of roof tile from subsoil context **202**. All other finds are post-medieval/modern (brick fragments from subsoil contexts **202** and **302**; modern refined whiteware pottery from feature fill **707**), or undated (iron nail from **707**).

5.1.3 These finds have not been retained.

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

Context	CBM	Pottery	Iron
202	3/107		
302	1/117		
707		7/25	1/13
Total	4/224	7/25	1/13

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 No material suitable for environmental sampling was present within the monitored areas and accordingly no samples were taken.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed a low concentration of archaeological features in the areas evaluated. Due to the depth of the soils above the natural geology, and given the past use of the land as fields and a park, there seemed to be little truncation of the features and potential for survival was deemed to be good.

7.1.2 The three pit-like features encountered were all undated and are most likely the result of root action. Tithe maps from 1846 to 1933 show that there was an area of woodland in this area and could explain these features. The ditch encountered in the south of the Site is most likely a field boundary and is modern in date. Again, evidence from the tithe maps of 1846 and 1933 show that there were a number of field boundaries present on the Site and later disappeared when Fleming Park was fully established in the late 1930s.

7.1.3 There seems to be little truncation of the natural geology and the features that were encountered. The only landscaping that was observed on the Site was in the south-eastern corner of the Site around the artificial tennis courts. Since this area was built up to

a level surface, it can be surmised that there is potential for archaeological remains to be present.

7.2 Archaeological Potential

7.2.1 The lack of features that can be confidentially be identified as being archaeological in origin, as well as the small amounts of artefacts recovered from the topsoils and subsoils, suggests that there has been little human occupation on the Site in the past. Compared with the results from the excavations at the former Prysmian Factory on Leigh Road in 2013, it suggests that people living in the area in earlier periods settled on the higher ground away from Monk's Brook (the Site is 1 – 1.50m lower) to avoid any potential flooding and occupy more fertile areas.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the finds and archive be deposited with Hampshire County Museum Service (HCMS) on completion of the project. The archive is currently being held at WA's Salisbury office under the site code **104362**.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete project 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 HCMS, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).

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

- *1 file of paper records and A4 graphics*

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993); which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995).

8.4 Security Copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practise, (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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10 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 1		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 14.48 – 14.72m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 444211.52 N 119077.36 and E 444241.11 N 119074.52			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m). Topped with short grass.	0 – 0.12m
102	Layer	Subsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m).	0.12 – 0.38m
103	Layer	Natural – Mid greyish brown terrace gravels with light greyish brown clay patches.	0.38m+
104	Cut	Sub-circular feature, possibly a posthole or natural rooting. Measures 0.40m in diameter by 0.44m and 0.08m deep. Has shallow irregular sides and a concave base.	0.08m deep
105	Fill	Secondary fill of 104 . Mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.03m). Derived from natural depositional processes.	0.08m thick
106	Cut	Irregular shaped possible pit partially within the trench. Measures 0.56m in diameter by 0.86m and 0.20m deep. Has moderate concave sides and a flat base.	0.20m deep
107	Fill	Secondary fill of 106 . Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m). Derived from natural depositional processes.	0.20m thick

TRENCH 2		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 14.55 – 14.68m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 444233.94 N 119056.92 and E 444253.12 N 119034.72			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.05m). Topped with short grass.	0 – 0.12m
202	Layer	Subsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.03m).	0 – 0.36m
203	Layer	Natural – Mid greysih brown terrace gravels with light greyish brown clay patches.	0.36m+

TRENCH 3		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 14.34 – 14.56m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 444211.55 N 119047.02 and E 444239.63 N 119038.90			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	Layer	Topsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m). Topped with short grass.	0 – 0.19m
302	Layer	Subsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.05m).	0.19 – 0.43m
303	Layer	Natural – Mid greyish brown terrace gravels with light greyish brown clay patches.	0.43m+



TRENCH 4			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 14.31 – 14.45m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 444244.06 N 119024.29 and E 444247.13 N 118994.40				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
401	Layer	Topsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m). Topped with short grass.		0 – 0.12m
402	Layer	Subsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m).		0.12 – 0.35m
403	Layer	Natural – Mid greyish brown terrace gravels with light greyish brown clay patches. Patches of orange brown gravel starting to become more frequent.		0.35m+

TRENCH 5			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 13.82 – 14.12m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 444240.16 N 118982.66 and E 444253.29 N 118955.61				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
501	Layer	Turf – Mid brownish grey silty clay containing well established root system and no coarse components.		0 – 0.08m
502	Layer	Topsoil – Light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m).		0.08 – 0.22m
503	Layer	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.05m).		0.22 – 0.34m
504	Layer	Natural – Mid orange brown terrace gravels with light greyish brown clay patches.		0.34m+
505	Cut	Sub-circular possible pit measuring 0.78m in diameter by 0.77m and 0.18m deep. Has moderate straight sides and a concave base.		0.18m deep
506	Fill	Secondary fill of 505. Mid grey silty clay containing occasional to frequent sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.06m). Derived from natural depositional processes.		0.18m thick

TRENCH 6			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.72m	Ground level: 13.72 – 14.00m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 444247.61 N 118942.34 and E 44273.57 N 118952.97				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
601	Layer	Topsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.03m). Topped with short grass.		0 – 0.11m
602	Layer	Subsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.05m).		0.11 – 0.28m
603	Layer	Made ground – Compact mid greyish brown silty clay containing rounded flints (<0.04m). Starts about midway down the trench, becoming progressively thicker towards the north-eastern end of the trench. Likely use for levelling during the construction of the tennis courts.		0.28 – 0.47m
604	Layer	Made ground - Dirty gravels; Seen along the length of the trench, but becomes more soily towards the south-western end. Most likely for levelling during the construction of the tennis courts.		0.47 – 0.66m
605	Layer	Natural – Mid orange brown terrace gravels with light greyish brown clay patches.		0.66m+



TRENCH 7		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 23.30m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.75m	Ground level: 13.93 – 13.96m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 444277.27 N 118930.43 and E 444300.17 N 118930.16			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	Layer	Topsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m). Topped with short grass.	0 – 0.12m
702	Layer	Subsoil – Mid to light greyish brown silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m).	0.12 – 0.29m
703	Layer	Made ground – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing fairly common sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions. Possibly redeposited natural gravels. Contains modern plastic pipesm CBM, concrete fragments, willow pattern ceramics.	0.29 – 0.53m
704	Layer	Made ground – Fairly dense layer of dirty clay, with plenty of modern contamination and probably part of ground levelling during the constuction of various parts of the leisure centre.	0.53 – 0.75m
705	Layer	Natural – Mid orange brown terrace gravels with light greyish brown clay patches. Slightly dirty from 704 above.	0.75m+
706	Cut	Modern linear – unexcavated. Measures 1.90m in length by 1.56m.	-
707	Fill	Upper fill of 706. Mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional manganese inclusions and sparse sub-rounded flints. Willow pattern ceramics and modern nail recovered from the surface.	-



11 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-219901

Project details

Project name	Fleming Park, Eastleigh, Hampshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Eastleigh Borough Council to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Fleming Park, Eastleigh, Hampshire (NGR) 444258, 118930. The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 28th to the 31st July 2015. The Site has been proposed for the replacement of leisure centre facilities and reconfiguration of the car park followed by the demolition of the current Fleming Park leisure centre. A formal planning application (Eastleigh Borough Council Planning Ref: F/15/76308) had been submitted and an archaeological condition (Condition 12) was placed on the approved notice. The archaeological evaluation revealed a total of four features, located across the Site. Three of these features, located to the north of the Site, were undated and could be possible remnants of natural rooting. A linear feature was located at the southern end of the Site and was modern in date. The majority of the Site contained no archaeological features or deposits, although there was evidence of bioturbation features across the Site and that the south-eastern corner was raised during the construction of the artificial tennis courts. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.</p>
Project dates	Start: 28-07-2015 End: 31-07-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	104362 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	F/15/76308 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	NAIL Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches"",""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Amenity area (e.g. public open space)
Prompt	Planning condition



Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location HAMPSHIRE EASTLEIGH EASTLEIGH Fleming Park, Eastleigh, Hampshire
Postcode S050 9NL
Study area 1.90 Hectares
Site coordinates SU 44217 19017 50.9683270499 -1.37022092547 50 58 05 N 001 22 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 13.00m Max: 15.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator Eastleigh Borough Council
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor Matt Kendall
Type of sponsor/funding body District Council
Name of sponsor/funding body Eastleigh Borough Council

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
Digital Archive ID 104362
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
Paper Archive ID 104362

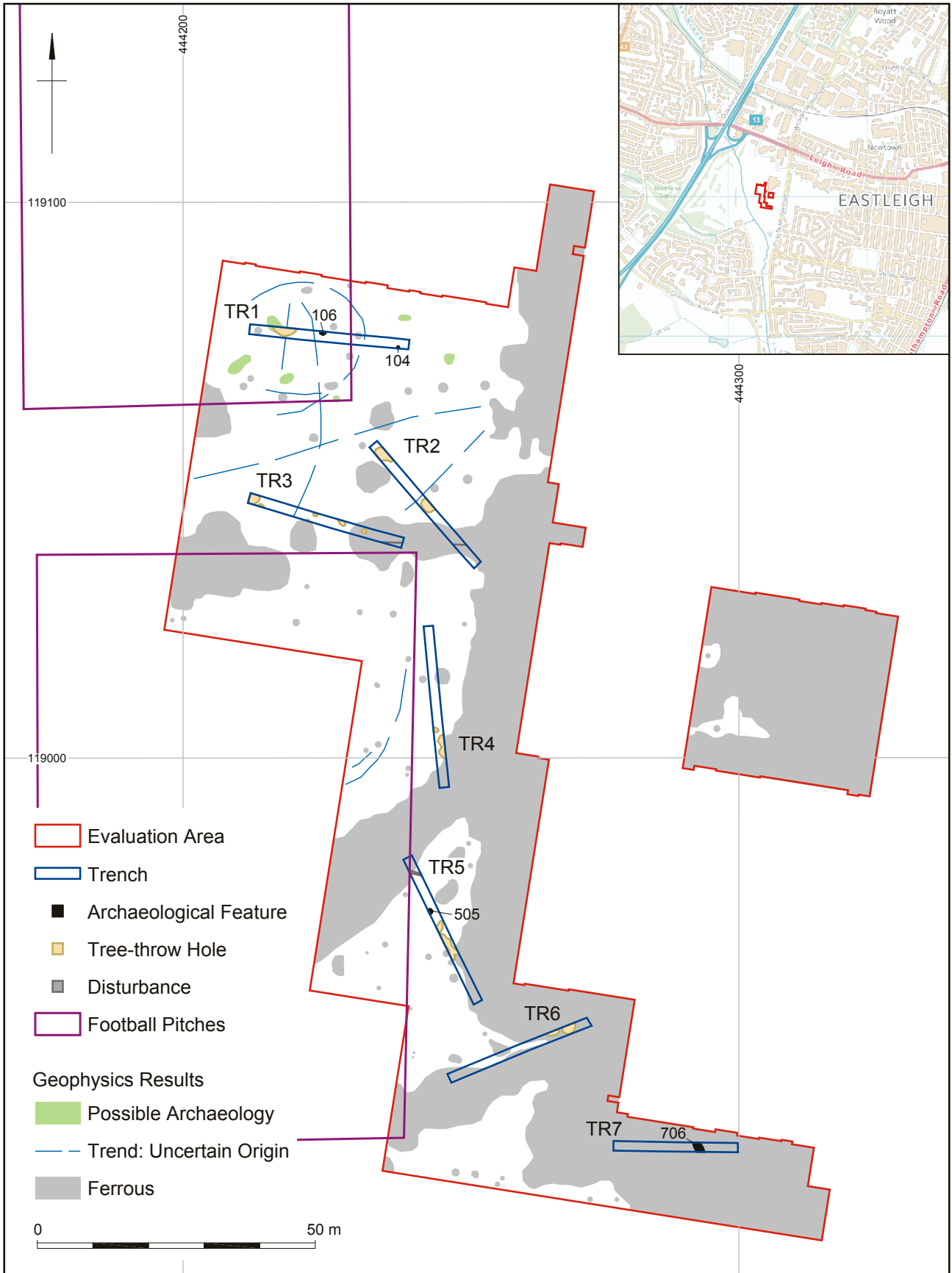


Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Microfilm", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Plan"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Fleming Park, Eastleigh, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Kendall, M
Other bibliographic details 104362
Date 2015
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB
Description A4 illustrated client report.

Entered by Matt Kendall (m.kendall@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 7 August 2015



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Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 2 viewed from the north-west (1x1m, 1x2m)



Plate 2: Trench 7 viewed from the west (1x1m, 1x2m)


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Plate 3: West facing representative section of Trench 4 (1x1m)



Plate 4: South-east facing representative section of Trench 6 (1x1m)


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Plate 5: East facing section of feature 104 (1x0.2m)



Plate 6: East facing section of feature 106 (1x0.5m).



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Plate 7: North-east facing section of feature 505 (1x0.5m).

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