



Fordingbridge Club, Round Hill Fordingbridge, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 17/10426/FUL
Accession Code: A2017.106
Ref: 119030.03
January 2018



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2017, all rights reserved.

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Document Information

Document title	Fordingbridge Club, Round Hill, Fordingbridge, Hampshire
Document subtitle	Archaeological Evaluation Report
Document reference	119030.03
Client name	Northshore Companies Ltd
Address	7 Milburn Road Bournemouth Dorset BH4 9HJ
Site location	Fordingbridge
County	Hampshire
National grid reference (NGR)	414790 114260 (SU 14790 14260)
Planning authority	New Forest District Council
Planning reference	17/10426
Museum name	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Museum accession code	A2017.106
WA project name	Fordingbridge Club Evaluation
WA project code	119030
Dates of fieldwork	21/11/17–12/12/17
Fieldwork directed by	Benjamin Cullen and Rachel Williams
Project management by	Ruth Panes
Document compiled by	Rachel Williams
Contributions from	Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy (human remains). Damian De Rosa
Graphics by	Nancy Dixon

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 10/01/18	First draft	REW	KE/DDR
2 10/01/18	External Draft	REW	KE/DDR
3 24/01/18	Final	REW	Frank Green NFPA



Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project and planning background	1
1.2 Scope of the report.....	2
1.3 Location, topography and geology	2
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	3
2.1 Introduction.....	3
2.2 Archaeological and historical context	3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
3.1 General aims	5
3.2 General objectives.....	6
3.3 Site-specific objectives	6
4 METHODS.....	6
4.1 Introduction.....	6
4.2 Fieldwork methods	6
4.3 Monitoring.....	7
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	7
5.1 Introduction.....	7
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits.....	7
5.3 Post-medieval – Modern	8
6 FINDS.....	8
6.1 Introduction.....	8
6.2 Human remains	9
7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	9
7.1 Introduction.....	9
8 CONCLUSIONS	9
8.1 Summary	9
9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION	10
9.1 Museum.....	10
9.2 Preparation of the archive	10
9.3 Selection policy	10
9.4 Security copy.....	10
9.5 OASIS	10
10 COPYRIGHT	11
10.1 Archive and report copyright	11
10.2 Third party data copyright.....	11
REFERENCES	12
APPENDICES.....	14
Appendix 1 Trench summaries	14
Appendix 1 OASIS Form	16



List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location and location of excavated trenches

Figure 2 Excavated trenches and the 1858 plan of the burial ground

List of Plates

Cover: Working shot

Plate 1 South-east facing representative section of Trench 3

Plate 2 South-west facing trench shot, Trench 1, including Vault 106

Plate 3 North-west facing trench shot, Trench 1 with Vault 108

Plate 4 South-west facing trench shot Trench 2, including Vault 208 and cut 205

Plate 5 South-west facing section of Trench 2, detailing the human remains within the trench.



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Northshore Companies Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation comprising 3 no 2m by 2m trenches within the former Fordingbridge Club, Round Hill, Fordingbridge, Hampshire (NGR 414790 114260).

Planning permission (ref: 17/10426) with conditions has been granted for the redevelopment of the site including a condition in regard of archaeology.

A desk based assessment undertaken in support of the development highlighted that part of the site lay over a former Quaker cemetery and that there was high potential for *in situ* and disarticulated human remains to survive beneath a 1980's extension to the Club. Two trenches were targeted on Graves shown on an 1858 plan of the cemetery. Both these trenches contained disturbed brick vaults and disarticulated human remains. A third trench was located over the site of a medieval burghage plot. No archaeological remains were recorded in this trench and the natural was reached.

The deposits revealed by the evaluation were a reinforced concrete floor 0.3 – 0.4 m thick overlying made ground deposits of sands and gravels with brick inclusions (0.25 – 0.30 m thick). In the trenches overlying the burial ground these overlay a mixed deposit which intermingled with the disturbed burial vaults. Human remains and coffin furniture were recovered from this deposit and photographed for analysis before being reinterred. The depth of the deposit in which remains were recovered was 0.55 m below the current ground surface (29.24 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)) and whilst no articulated remains were noted there is still potential for these to survive. Natural deposits were recorded in two of the trenches as between 28.8 – 29.1 m aOD.

The evaluation was conducted over six days between 21st November and 13th December 2017.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Northshore Companies Limited, and in particular Duncan McCarthy, for commissioning the evaluation. Frank Green, New Forest National Park Authority Planning Archaeologist and monitor for New Forest District Council, is gratefully acknowledged for his advice. Wessex Archaeology also appreciates the cooperation of the Kevin Lloyd Plant operatives.

The fieldwork was directed by Benjamin Cullen and Rachel Williams. This report was written by Rachel Williams and edited by Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy and Ruth Panes, the latter of whom managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Fordingbridge Club, Round Hill, Fordingbridge, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Northshore Companies Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Fordingbridge Club located in Round Hill, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, SP6 1AQ, centred on NGR 414790 114260 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 In March 2017, a planning application (ref: 17/10426) was submitted to New Forest District Council (NFDC) to allow the demolition of the existing club and the redevelopment of the site, which would include both residential and commercial units and associated ancillary structures and utilities.
- 1.1.3 The planning application was granted permission 12 July 2017, subject to conditions. The following conditions relates to archaeology:

Condition 14: No development shall commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording with specific reference to the potential for human remains, proposals for their relocation in the event that they cannot be retained on the site, and the requirements of the Ministry of Justice*
- b) The programme for post investigation assessment*
- c) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- d) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

The development shall only take place in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation including the requirements set out under 1-6 of this condition. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment have been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation and requirements set out in 1-6 of this condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition have been secured.

Reason: The development is located in an area of archaeological significance where the recording of archaeological remains should be carried out prior to the development taking place in accordance with Policy DM1 of the Local Plan for the New Forest District outside the National Park.



Condition 19: No work on site (including site clearance) with the exception of the demolition of existing structures to floor level, shall take place until a detailed foundation design, drainage details and service provision, together with a method statement for their construction, have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development hereby approved shall only take place in accordance with the approved detailed foundation, drainage and service design schemes.

Reason: To ensure the preservation in situ wherever possible of archaeological features and burials that the site might contain in accordance with Policy DM1 of the Local Plan for the New Forest District outside the National Park.

- 1.1.4 The programme of archaeological work required to discharge the aforementioned conditions was discussed during a meeting attended by the client, the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) Archaeologist, and Wessex Archaeology on 03 November 2017.
- 1.1.5 During the meeting, it was agreed that a targeted trial trench evaluation should be carried out to provide an initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, with particular reference to the presence, condition and depth of any surviving human remains interred within the former Religious Society of Friends ('Quaker') burial ground with which the development site is known to partially coincide.
- 1.1.6 This evaluation is part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site, and follows a desk-based assessment (DBA) (Wessex Archaeology 2017a). In turn, the results of the evaluation will inform the requirement for, and scope of any subsequent archaeological mitigation required to discharge the planning condition.
- 1.1.7 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2017b) was submitted to, and approved by, the NFNPA Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the evaluation.
- 1.1.8 The evaluation comprised of the excavation, investigation and recording of three trial trenches, each measuring 2 m by 2 m.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 This report details the results of the evaluation, provides interpretations within the local and wider archaeological context and assesses the extent to which the project aims (see below) have been met. It presents information that may be used to identify the potential impact of the proposed development on the surviving archaeological resource, and will enable informed decisions to be made as to the requirement and nature of any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site is located within the historic core of the town of Fordingbridge, which lies in the New Forest District of Hampshire, close to the Dorset and Wiltshire borders and on the edge of the New Forest. It comprises a narrow sub-rectangular parcel of land of approximately 0.085 hectares (ha), which extends back from an active frontage on Round Hill, a narrow lane linking the High Street and Salisbury Street.
- 1.3.2 The site partially coincides with land which was in use as a burial ground attached to an adjacent Quaker Meeting House. The Meeting House still survives immediately to the south-east of the site, although it is no longer in religious use and is currently the premises of the Roundhill Pilates and Physiotherapy Centre. The site is surrounded to the north and west



by a public car park, and by a small car park associated with neighbouring commercial premises to the south.

- 1.3.3 The existing building, which occupies the majority of the site, is formed of a number of adjoining structures, resulting from several phases of alteration and extension. The building is currently vacant and in a poor state of repair. It was last in use as a private members club the 'Fordingbridge Club'.
- 1.3.4 The entrance to the building on Round Hill is a rendered single storey structure with a flat roof and is a mid-late 20th century date. This is set back from the road by a small area of hard surfaced parking space. Set behind the entrance is a two-storey brick-built element composed of two adjoining structures of 19th century date. The western and southern-most sections of the building are modern single storey brick-built extensions with flat and mono-pitched roofs.
- 1.3.5 The site is located on a slight incline, ranging in height from c.30 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the west, to approximately 28 m aOD to the east along Round Hill. There is a step down in ground level (of up to 0.8 m) from the existing car park surface to the western edge of the site, at the rear entrance to the former club building. Local topography falls gently to the east towards the valley of the River Avon.
- 1.3.6 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the site is mapped as Palaeogene Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain by Quaternary River Terrace Deposits 4, which are comprised of sand and gravel with lenses of silt, clay or peat (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological potential of the development site was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2017a) and summarised in the subsequent WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017b).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

History of the Meeting House

- 2.2.1 The Religious Society of Friends had been active in Fordingbridge since the 1660's. However, it was not until the passing of the Toleration Act in 1689 that nonconformist groups were legally permitted to worship freely, and the Fordingbridge congregation was granted a 'Meetinghouse Certificate' (Light and Ponting 2001).
- 2.2.2 By 1693, William Lumber, an awl blade maker by trade, purchased a house and plot of land in the town from the local merchant William Casbert. The building became established as the Meeting House for the community by 1694, although it also remained the home of William Lumber.
- 2.2.3 Light and Ponting (2001, 87) indicate that the house purchased by William Lumber was damaged in a fire of 1702, and was replaced by a purpose-built Meeting House, completed in 1705. However, Butler (1999) notes that the new building was erected in 1703 when the meeting was bequeathed money for the purpose. This building was replaced in 1835, when a new Meeting House, seating some 200 worshippers, was constructed (ibid.). This is the structure which survives today, just beyond the boundary of the site on Round Hill.

2.2.4 The Fordingbridge congregation, which included members of the influential Neave and Thompson families, may have always been relatively small (Light and Ponting 2001, 105). This eventually declined to the extent that the meeting was discontinued by 1905, and the site was relinquished (Butler 1999). The Meeting House was subsequently let as a private school (*ibid*; Light and Ponting 2001). The Meeting House was sold around 1947-1948, after which it became used as an auction house/sales room. The building is now in use as a Pilates and physiotherapy studio, and flats.

Friends' burial ground

2.2.5 The principal archaeological interest in the site relates to the Friends' burial ground, which underlies the extensions built onto the southern side of the Fordingbridge Club building during the 1980's. The burial ground is not thought to extend into the remainder of the site, although it appears to continue beyond the site boundary, into the garden to the rear of the former Meeting House.

2.2.6 The DBA established that at least 65 interments were made within the burial ground between the late 17th/early 18th and late 19th centuries, although the actual total is unknown, as is the proportion of the burials that are located within the site. The latest identified record of a burial taking place dates to 1894. It is unclear when the burial ground went out of use, although this presumably occurred by 1905, when the meeting was discontinued.

2.2.7 An 1858 plan of the burial ground depicts 41 burial plots, laid out in three parallel rows (**Fig. 2**). Some of the graves may have contained multiple occupants; particularly the brick-lined graves which were reportedly observed during subsequent development of the burial ground. The plan pre-dates the latter decades of the burial ground's usage, and therefore cannot record the full extent and locations of all of the individuals interred there. Furthermore, it is evident from the documentary sources that there was some degree of confusion during the use of the burial ground regarding the locations of some of the graves and the identities of their occupants. This suggests that some of the earlier graves may have been omitted from the plans. The positional accuracy of the burial plots indicated on the plan is also unknown. As such, it is possible that the plans are only broadly indicative of the locations of the graves.

2.2.8 An eyewitness account (referenced in Wessex Archaeology 2017a) provided by one of the ground workers who built one of the extensions above the former burial ground indicates that approximately 20 burials were present within the footprint of the lounge area extension permitted in 1987. It is uncertain if this figure relates solely to the number of brick-lined graves and/or burial plots (which may contain multiple occupants) that were observed at the time. Additional burials may have gone unrecognised by the eyewitness, and it is expected that others may be present within the site beneath the footprint of the extensions (kitchen, beer cellar and store areas) built in 1981 and 1984. The eyewitness account indicated that the burials and/or brick-lined graves were encountered at a relatively shallow depth. However, the actual depths of the interments are uncertain.

2.2.9 There appears to be no record of the burial ground having been cleared after it was closed. Although not conclusively known, it is suspected that the groundworks and foundations for the 1980's extensions may have resulted in limited impact to the burials and brick-lined graves within the site.

2.2.10 In addition to in-situ burials and brick lined-graves, disarticulated human remains may also be encountered within the site, along with *ex situ* plaques, memorials and items of coffin furniture.



Other archaeological remains

- 2.2.11 The site lies within one of the 'Areas of Archaeological Importance' that was defined in the Fordingbridge Extensive Urban Survey (Hopkins 2004) on the basis of the potential for the presence of buried remains that might provide 'moderate levels' of information relating to the development of the medieval town, and the industry, trades, and the domestic and commercial activities carried out there.
- 2.2.12 Archaeological remains derived from phases of activity prior to the first use of the burial ground could also be present within this area of the site. This location seems to coincide with the back plot of a medieval tenement or burgage plot. The types of remains that could be encountered in this area may include medieval and early post-medieval rubbish and cess pits, accumulations of garden soil and traces of ancillary structures. Any such remains are likely to have been impacted and partially removed by the subsequent excavations of multiple graves and the construction of the extensions to the Fordingbridge Club building in the 1980s.
- 2.2.13 The remainder of the site, beyond the footprint of the former burial ground, could also contain buried archaeological remains derived from the medieval and early post-medieval occupation of the town. The main body of the former Fordingbridge Club building seems to coincide approximately with the footprint of a separate medieval tenement or burgage plot to that upon which the Friends Meeting House and burial ground were later established.
- 2.2.14 The rear of the plot to the north of the Meeting House and burial ground may contain the same types of medieval and early post-medieval remains as those within the adjoining plot. It is possible that physical remains associated with the boundary between the two burgage plots may survive within the site. However, there may also be an elevated potential for structural remains to be present within the eastern part of the plot on the Round Hill frontage, where the main building, or buildings are likely to have been located. Mid-late 19th century maps show a building, or adjoining structures in this location. The date of these buildings is unknown, although it is possible that they were considerably older than the maps that depicted them, or that they were built on the footprint of earlier structures.
- 2.2.15 As the area of the site outside of the footprint of the former burial ground has been extensively built over, it may be expected that there has been significant disturbance of any buried archaeological remains once present in this area. However, this this may not have been sufficient to eradicate all archaeological potential in this area.
- 2.2.16 The paucity of evidence for activity in the local area during early (i.e. pre-medieval) periods could be due to the obscuring effect of subsequent development and the relatively limited nature of previous archaeological investigation. There are no specific indications that any buried remains derived from periods prior to the occupation of the town in the medieval period are likely to be present within the site, although the possibility cannot be entirely discounted. Despite this, the impact of subsequent phases of development may have considerably diminished the potential for the survival of any such remains.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017b) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), were to:



- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site the site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017b) were to:

- determine the presence, density, and depth of any in-situ burials and associated buried remains (e.g. brick-lined graves, disarticulated human remains, coffins, coffin furniture and grave markers) within the former Quaker burial ground; and
- examine any evidence for the development of the medieval and post-medieval town, and the industry, trades, and the domestic and commercial activities carried out there.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017b) as summarised below, and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (2014a).

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using scale maps of the building and hand tapes, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 Three 2 m by 2 m trial trenches, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.



- 4.2.3 As the site is known to partially coincide with a former burial ground, a Ministry of Justice licence (Licence no.17- 0313) was obtained in advance of the fieldwork. All works were carried out in compliance with its terms.
- 4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.5 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for finds. Those of a funerary nature were, in accordance with the WSI, reburied on site as near to their place of discovery as possible.
- 4.2.6 Trenches investigated to the satisfaction of the NFNPA Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the approximate order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.8 The survey of all archaeological features was carried out using a Leica Total Station Theodolite set up within a site grid tied in to the OS National Grid and heights above OD (Newlyn). The grid was established, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm, using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service to receive RTK corrections.
- 4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 The work was monitored by the NFNPA Archaeologist, on behalf of the NFDC, who agreed any variations to the WSI, where required to better address the project aims, in consultation with the client and WA.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Two of the three excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits (**Fig. 1**), relating to the former cemetery. These are discussed by period below; detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in **Appendix 1** and in the archive.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The overburden consisted of between 0.2 – 0.4 m of reinforced concrete, which overlay deposits of made ground up to 0.7 m thick. The natural was encountered in Trenches 2 and 3 where a compact mid orange-brown sand with abundant flint gravels was recorded at between 28.8 m and 29.1 m aOD (**Plate 1**).



5.3 Post-medieval – Modern

- 5.3.1 Parts of three brick-lined vaults/graves and a further grave cut were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. All showed evidence of disturbance.
- 5.3.2 The graves appear to have been made by cutting large north-east – south-west aligned pits, with straight vertical sides, in which brick walls laid as stretcher bond courses were constructed, these were supported by external buttresses. The bricks were all very similar, measuring 0.24 x 0.12 x 0.07 m with very shallow frogs. The surviving evidence for the roofs indicates brick vaulted construction. The void between the brick walls and construction cut was deliberately backfilled with a dark grey sand and gravel mix.
- 5.3.3 Construction cut 105 contained Vault 106, neither the full extent of the cut or the vault was fully exposed, the cut was at least 1.57 m long and from 0.85 m to over 1.06 m wide with the exposed depth of 0.3m. A maximum of three courses were seen, along with a buttress loosely bonded to the exterior of the south-eastern wall. The wall was only a single brick wide. The Vault was aligned north-east – south-west and was wider at the north-eastern end (**Plate 2**).
- 5.3.4 Vault 109 was noted on the south-east side of the trench, this vault was assigned a construction cut number (108), although one was not clearly visible. A maximum of five stretcher bond courses were exposed, as were two external buttresses. Vault 109 was aligned north-east–south-west and was between 0.40–0.60 m north-east of Vault 106 (**Plate 3**).
- 5.3.5 A third vault (208) still had evidence of the vaulted roof. 1.70 x 1.30 x 0.64 m of the vault was exposed (**Plates 4 and 5**). There were six courses of brick surviving to the base of the vault. The wall was one brick wide but not enough was exposed to say which style the bricks were laid in. A small quantity of disarticulated human remains and a coffin handle were recorded as having been placed on top of the vault (**Plate 5**).
- 5.3.6 A second feature, presumed to be either an earth-cut grave or the construction cut for another vault (205) was also recorded in Trench 2. This cut was along the same north-east–south-west alignment as the vaults described above and the deliberate backfill was similar to that seen within the construction cut for Vault 208 (**Plate 4**). It is probable that this is the construction cut for Vault 108, given their proximity (1.50 m). Small quantities of disarticulated human remains were recovered from within the fill (206).
- 5.3.7 The human remains recorded within Trench 1 were all contained within the redeposited soils beneath the made ground but overlying the remains of the vaults, this was recorded at between 0.55-0.90 m below the current ground surface (approx. 28.89 – 29.24 m aOD). In Trench 2 the human remains were recorded between 0.60 and 1.2 m below the current ground surface (approx. 28.59 – 29.19 m aOD). No *in situ* articulated human remains were encountered in either trench.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Observed finds, all consistent with the period in which the site was used as a burial ground, include frogged and unfrogged bricks and other demolition rubble, an iron coffin handle (**Plate 5**) and a small assemblage of redeposited human bone. None were removed from the site.

6.2 Human remains

Introduction

- 6.2.1 A small assemblage of human bone – found redeposited in contexts 107, 206 and 209 – was assessed. The remains are associated with a former late 17th/early 18th–19th-century Quaker Friends’ burial ground, which had been redeveloped in the late 20th century. None of the material was removed from the site.

Methods

- 6.2.2 Digital images were examined in order to assess the condition of the bone (McKinley 2004), to estimate the minimum number of individuals represented, and to assess the of age and sex of the represented individuals (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Gross pathological changes have also been noted.

Results

- 6.2.3 Ten bones and 11 fragments were recovered from mixed deposits associated with the previous redevelopment works on the site (107 and 206), and some appeared to be associated with a partially extant brick-lined grave/vault (208). The bone was generally in very good condition (grade 0–1, some 2–3), with both recent and old breaks suggesting disturbance and redeposition occurred long after the corpses had become skeletonised.
- 6.2.4 The remains represent a minimum of two gracile adult females, one approximately 25–35 years and one probably over 45 years. Dental pathology and advancing age are likely to have contributed to the extensive ante mortem tooth loss evident in the mandible, though it was not uncommon for pre-emptive full dental extraction in young adulthood during this period. The prominent callous on the distal ulna shaft indicates a healing/healed fracture, typically caused by a direct blow to the forearm or a fall on to the hand (Adams 1987, 158). Gross morphological changes to and abnormally extensive trabecular bone within one of the femur shafts is likely to have been the result of osteomyelitis, a chronic and serious infection of the medullary cavity (Roberts and Manchester 2010, 168–72; Ortner and Putschar 1985, 105–29). Untreated, such an infection – most commonly associated with the bacterium *Staphylococcus aureus* – can lead to life-threatening complications eg, endocarditis, toxic shock syndrome and sepsis (Tong *et al* 2015).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 There were no deposits deemed suitable for environmental sampling.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The evaluation successfully demonstrated that burials had been disturbed by the 1980’s extension, some burial vaults/graves are still reasonably extant, and disarticulated human remains and other funerary artefacts are (erratically) present in the deposits below the site.
- 8.1.2 The remains of the brick-lined vaults broadly correspond with the grave plots marked on the 1858 plan with Vault 108 most closely relating to the grave plot marked ‘Grave 6’.
- 8.1.3 As the plan was drafted some time before the cemetery went out of use, it is highly likely that more graves were constructed – as exemplified by the density of the graves recorded by the evaluation suggesting that new plots were created between the marked plots.



- 8.1.4 The ground makeup in the 1980's extension comprises a reinforced concrete slab, 0.4 m thick, which overlies dumps of sand blinding (0.25 – 0.30 m thick). Beneath the blinding at 0.55 – 0.60 m below the current ground surface (approx. 29.24 m aOD) is a mixed deposit which contains disarticulated human remains and coffin furniture, this layer was presumably created when the cemetery was disturbed by the 1980's extension.
- 8.1.5 The results of the evaluation demonstrate that it is highly probable that more disarticulated bone from disturbed graves are likely to be present across the rest of the site within the mixed deposit, as well as the remains of further brick vaults and graves below this. It is also a possibility that where not disturbed by later development in particular that undertaken in the 1980s that undisturbed/articulated human remains could still be present.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed, in principle, to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **A2017.106**.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- All archive elements are marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises one files of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record ([http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main record wessexar1-305781](http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main%20record%20wessexar1-305781)) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



REFERENCES

- Adams, J C 1987 *Outline of Fractures*. London
- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed date 02/ 01/ 2018)
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- Buikstra, J E and Ubelaker, D H (eds) 1994 *Standards for data collection from human skeletal remains. Proceedings of a seminar at the Field Museum of Natural History organised by Jonathan Haas*. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series 44. Fayetteville, Arkansas, USA, Arkansas Archaeological Survey
- ClfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- McKinley, J I 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: disarticulated and co-mingled remains, in M Brickley and J I McKinley (eds) *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, 13–16. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute for Field Archaeology [now Chartered]
- Ortner, D.J. and Putschar, W G J 1985 *Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains*, Washington, Smithsonian Institution Press
- Roberts, C and Manchester, K 2010, *The Archaeology of Disease* (3rd Edn). Stroud, Sutton
- Scheuer, L and Black, S 2000 *Developmental Juvenile Osteology*. London, Academic Press
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2017a *Fordingbridge Club, Roundhill, Fordingbridge, Hampshire. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report ref 117220.01
- Wessex Archaeology 2017b *Fordingbridge Club, Roundhill, Fordingbridge, Hampshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished client report ref 119030.01
-



Tong S Y C, Davis, J S, Eichenberger, E, Holland, T L and Fowler Jr, V G 2015 *Staphylococcus aureus* infections: epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and management. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 28(3), 603–61



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	2.1 m x 1.7 m		NGR 414771.822 114260.165	29.8 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
101	Made ground		Concrete, reinforced with 25 mm steel bars	0.00–0.30
102	Made ground		Dark brown sand. Very common flint gravels < 0.06 m. Compact. Distinct horizon with 103.	0.30–0.50
103	Made ground		Light yellow brown sand. Common flint < 0.10 m. Compact with a distinct horizon with 104.	0.43 – 0.50
104	Made ground		Mid orange brown sandy silt. Very common sub-rounded flints < 0.06 m. Compact with a distinct horizon with 107.	0.45 – 0.55
105	Cut		Construction cut for brick lined vault	0.50 +
106	Structure	105	NE – SW aligned brick walls forming a burial vault. 1.57+ m long and 0.8 -1.06+ m wide with the exposed depth of 0.3 m. A maximum of three courses were exposed. The brickwork was constructed in the stretcher style with a buttress being loosely bonded to the exterior of the south-eastern wall. The wall was only a single brick wide. The bricks used for the construction of the vault measured 0.24 x 0.12 x 0.07 m and had very shallow frogs.	0.50 +
107	Deliberate backfill		Very dark grey-brown sandy silt loam with abundant sub rounded flint gravel inclusions. Sparse fragments of C.B.M. Disturbed and redeposited cemetery soils.	0.55 +
108	Cut		Construction cut for brick lined vault	0.57 +
109	Structure	108	NE – SW aligned brick wall 1.57+ m long and 0.33+ m deep. A maximum of five courses, laid in the stretcher style were exposed, as were two external buttresses.	0.57+

Trench 2	2.2 m x 1.7 m		NGR 414774.975 114259.249	29.8 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
201	Made ground		Concrete, reinforced with 25 mm steel bars	0.00–0.45
202	Made ground		Dark grey-brown sand with common flint gravels 0.06 m. Compact with a distinct horizon with 203.	0.30 – 0.46
203	Made ground		Pale yellow sand with common sub rounded flint medium gravels 0.10 m. Very compact with a distinct horizon with 204.	0.46 – 0.60
204	Natural		Mid orange-brown sand with near complete flint gravels 0.10 m. Compact with distinct horizons with the features cut in to it.	0.60 +
205	Cut		NE – SW aligned cut 1.70+ m long, 0.40+ m wide and 0.54+ m deep with straight vertical sides. Grave cut.	0.60 +
206	Deliberate backfill	205	Very dark brown sandy silt loam with very common flint gravels 0.10 m. Contained disarticulated human remains and fragments of C.B.M. Disturbed and redeposited cemetery soils.	0.60 +
207	Cut		NE – SW aligned rectangular construction cut with concave then straight sides which slope moderately before becoming vertical. 1.70+ m long, 1.30+ m wide and 0.60+ m deep	0.60 – 1.02 +
208	Structure	207	NE -SW aligned burial vault with evidence of a shallow vaulted roof. 1.70 x 1.30 x 0.64 m of the vault was exposed. The bricks used in the construction of this Vault were dark red and measured 0.24 x 0.12 x 0.07 m.	0.60 – 1.02 +



209	Deliberate backfill		Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam with common sub rounded flint gravels 0.08 m. Contained disarticulated human remains, coffin furniture, C.B.M. and a Wotsits packet (not retained). Fill from the	0.60 – 1.02 +
210	Deliberate backfill	207	Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam with common sub rounded flint gravels 0.08 m.	0.60 – 1.02 +

Trench 3	2.2 m x 2.2 m		NGR 414779.684 114264.576	29.8 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
301	Made ground		Wooden dance floor	0.00–0.06
302	Made ground		Concrete, reinforced with 25 mm steel bars	0.06 – 0.26
303	Made ground		Dark grey-brown sand, near complete bricks 0.22 x 0.11 x 0.11 m. Compact with a distinct horizon with 304.	0.26 – 0.50
304	Made ground		Very dark grey brown sand, near complete flint gravels 0.10 m. Sparse C.B.M. and concrete. Compact with a distinct horizon with 305.	0.50 – 0.96
305	Natural		Mid orange-brown sand with near complete flint gravels 0.10 m. Compact.	0.96 +



Appendix 1 OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-305781

Project details

Project name	Fordingbridge Club, Round Hill, Fordingbridge, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Northshore Companies Ltd to conduct an evaluation comprising 3 no 2m by 2m trenches within the former Fordingbridge Club, Fordingbridge, Hampshire in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site. The site lies over a former late 17th to late 19th century Quaker cemetery with high potential for in situ and disarticulated human remains to survive beneath a 1980's extension to the Club. Two trenches were targeted on Graves shown on an 1858 cemetery plan. Both these trenches contained disturbed brick vaults and disarticulated human remains. A third trench, located over the site of a medieval burghage plot, had no archaeological remains. Made ground between 0.55 - 0.60 m thick overlay a mixed deposit overlying the burial vaults Disarticulated human remains and coffin furniture were recovered from this deposit and photographed for assessment following which they were re-interred on site. No articulated remains were noted, although there is still potential for these to survive.
Project dates	Start: 21-11-2017 End: 13-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	119030 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/10426 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	A2017.106 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	National Park
Monument type	GRAVE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COFFIN FITTING Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
---------	---------



Site location	HAMPSHIRE NEW FOREST FORDINGBRIDGE Fordingbridge Club, Round Hill, Fordingbridge, Hampshire
Postcode	SP6 1AQ
Study area	0.08 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SU 14790 14260 50.927053879026 -1.789534494699 50 55 37 N 001 47 22 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.8m Max: 29.1m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Ben Cullen
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Construction company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Northshore Companies Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Fordingbridge Club, Round Hill, Fordingbridge, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Williams, R.
Other bibliographic details	119030.03



Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA standard A4 format with text, figures and plates



Site location and location of excavated trenches

Figure 1



Excavated trenches and the 1858 plan of the burial ground

Figure 2



Plate 1: South-east facing representative section 301. Scale is 1 m



Plate 2: South-west facing trench shot, trench 1, including Vault 106. Scale is 1 m


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/01/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\119030\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_01_04\119030_Plates.cdr		



Plate 3: North-west facing trench shot, trench 1 with Vault 108. Scale is 1 m



Plate 4: South-west facing trench shot trench 2, including Vault 208 and cut 205. Scale is 1 m



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/01/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\119030\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_01_04\119030_Plates.cdr		



Plate 5: South-west facing section of Trench 2, detailing the human remains within the trench.
Scale is 1 m

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/01/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\119030\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_01_04\119030_Plates.cdr		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

