



Hammerley Farm, Phase II Evaluation Horton Heath, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: F/15/77500
Accession Code: A2016.72
Ref: 114062.03
December 2018



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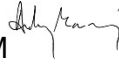
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Foreman Homes Limited to carry out the second phase of archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Hammerley Farm, Horton Heath, Hampshire, SO50 7LL, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 449296, 117456.

The Site has planning approval for the construction of a residential development with associated car parking, access, open space and landscaping (Eastleigh Borough Council Ref: F/15/77500). Due to the largely unknown archaeological potential of the Site, consultation with Eastleigh Borough Council and Neil Adam, the Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC), recommended that an archaeological trial trench evaluation should be conducted on the Site, prior to development, to determine if additional archaeological mitigation is required.

An initial archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the adjacent Phase I development area in 2017. No significant archaeological features were identified, although, a small number of post-medieval/modern field boundaries were uncovered.

In November 2018, a second phase of evaluation comprising five archaeological trial trenches was undertaken across the remaining northern part of the development area. The evaluation again revealed no archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds, although an undated shallow gully was noted, which appears to be related to modern field boundaries shown on maps from the 19th century.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Jane Carrington (Foreman Homes Limited) for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, and Carl Kelsey (Foreman Homes Site Manager) and Alex Treagus (HWM Group) for their help and assistance during the Project.

Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, who monitored the project on behalf of Eastleigh Borough Council.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski, Anna Smaldone, Elena Calabria, Natalia Hunt and Dave Murdie. The report was written by Piotr Orczewski, with illustrations prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning



Hammerley Farm Phase II Evaluation, Horton Heath, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Foreman Homes Group ('the Client'), to carry out the second phase of archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Hammerley Farm, Horton Heath, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 449296, 117456 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 A planning application was submitted in October 2015 for permission to construct residential dwellings with associated car parking, access, open space and landscaping (Eastleigh Borough Council Ref: F/15/77500). The application was supported by a Heritage Statement and subsequent updated Desk-based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). The application was approved in August 2017.
- 1.1.3 The approved application contained two archaeological conditions:

Condition 20

Prior to the commencement of development, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and mitigate the impact of the development upon these heritage assets.

Condition 21

Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.

Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available.

- 1.1.4 An initial archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the Phase I development immediately to the south in 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2017), when a total of twelve trenches were excavated. No significant archaeological features were identified, although several post-medieval/modern field boundaries were uncovered.
- 1.1.5 This report details the results of the second and final stage of evaluation and follows on from a Desk Based Assessment (DBA: Wessex Archaeology 2016) and the previous archaeological Phase I evaluation located within the southern area of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2017).



- 1.1.6 The second Phase of evaluation was located in the north-east corner of the site and comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 5 trial trenches, (approximately 30 m by 1.8 m), equating to a less than 3% sample of the proposed development area. The works were undertaken between the 26th and 28th November 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation and to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will inform the LPA, regarding the scope and nature of any subsequent archaeological mitigation which may be required, if appropriate.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site is located on the north-western edge of the village of Horton Heath and around 4 km to the south-east of Eastleigh. The Site is bounded to the south by residential development along Chapel Drove, to the west and north by farmland and to the east by further residential development. The Phase II area comprised an agricultural field and farm courtyard and buildings, covering an area of around 1 ha.
- 1.3.2 The Site is relatively flat and lies at an elevation of around 31 m above Ordnance Datum (m aOD). The underlying geology is mapped as the sand, silt and clay of the Wittering Formation with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background of the area is presented below and is detailed in the Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016) and a search of the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR), the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the National Record for the Historic Environment (available online via PastScape).
- 2.1.2 A number of Mesolithic finds are known in the wider area including two scatters of Mesolithic flint some 940 m to the north-east of the Site near Durley Copse (HAHBR 31020, 31021) and a perforated stone 'macehead' found in area of Horton Heath (HAHBR 37067).
- 2.1.3 Little confirmed Romano-British activity is known in the immediate area, however, at East Horton Farm, approximately 1.5 km to the north-east of the Site, archaeological investigations revealed a series of ditches and postholes, which together with the large quantity of pottery recovered, suggest the presence of an early Roman-British settlement site (Wessex Archaeology 1990, 1994 and 2001).
- 2.1.4 Knowle Hill some 600 m to the north-east of the Site is first documented in the 10th century (HAHBR 39161) and the village of Bishopstoke to the north-west may also be a focus of Saxon settlement as it is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being held by the Bishop of Winchester from a period prior to AD1066.
- 2.1.5 Some post-medieval settlement of the area is known with Saxon Court (NHLE 1111947) and Ramblers Cottage (NHLE 1281402), which lie near the south-eastern edge of the Site, along with Foxholes farmhouse to the south-west (HAHBR 41872) all dating from the 17th century.



- 2.1.6 In general, there appears to have been relatively little modern archaeological investigation of the area suggesting that the full nature and distribution of the archaeological resource is largely unknown.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (WA 2018) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To locate, identify, investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;
- To confirm, where possible, 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; and
- To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.

4 METHODS.

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (WA 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The WSI (WA 2018 **Figure 1**) originally proposed eight trenches within the Phase II area. However, issues relating to a works compound and one of the existing farmyard buildings were identified and after consultation with Neil Adam, the Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC), it was agreed that three trenches could be omitted from the evaluation (Trenches 17, 18 and 19) and would be used as a contingency in the event that additional trenching was required. In addition, Trench 14 was moved few meters to the east due to an existing spoil heap. Trenches 20 and 21 were also adjusted slightly to avoid an overhead low-voltage cable.
- 4.2.2 All trenches were set out using GNSS (Figure 1). The trench locations will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and Ordnance Datum (OD) (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15.
- 4.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist.



Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. The base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand.

- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned (both by eye and use of a metal-detector) for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 4.2.5 On completion of the works the trenches were backfilled with the excavated up cast and the ground left flat or slightly raised to allow for the ground to settle.

Recording

- 4.2.6 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.
- 4.2.7 The evaluation trenches (Trenches 14-21) were recorded using sequential unique context numbers which followed on from the Phase I evaluation (Trenches 1-13) and were prefixed by the relevant trench number – thus Trench 15 numbers commenced from 1501 and Trench 20 from 2001 etc.
- 4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 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 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist at HCC, monitored the field work on behalf of the LPA.



5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.2 The following result section should be read in conjunction with the trench descriptions in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The overlying material was uniform across Trenches 14, 15 and 16 with 0.28 – 0.40 m of topsoil and turf sealing the natural geology which was recorded as light yellowish brown (orangey) sandy silt clay and was quite variable across the trenches with patches of pure clay and more sandy clay. (**Plates 1 – 10**).
- 5.2.2 In Trench 20, a 0.48 m thick layer of modern made ground was recorded overlying the natural clay, which bore evidence of wet environment and water saturation in form of dark blueish grey patches.
- 5.2.3 In Trench 21, the made ground consisting of layers of gravel and soil was 0.78 m thick and the blue clay was more prominent than in Trench 20.

5.3 Results

- 5.3.1 Trench 14 running along western edge of site did not reveal any archaeological or modern features.
- 5.3.2 Located in the north west part of site, Trench 15 revealed a ditch or gully 1503 (**Plates 1 and 2**) on a north east to south west alignment. The feature was 0.48 m wide and 0.20 m deep. No dating evidence was present in its blueish grey fill.
- 5.3.3 This feature appears to extend to the south of Trench 15, and it continued within Trench 16. In Trench 16, the ditch or gully 1604 (**Plates 5 and 6**) measured 0.68 m in width and 0.18 m in depth and again was undated.
- 5.3.4 Located in south east of site, Trench 20 revealed two water pipes running off a manhole located few meters to the east.
- 5.3.5 Trench 21 in the north east of site was blank.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No finds other than modern construction building material (CBM) were recovered during the course of the evaluation. This material was noted on site and discarded.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.



8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The Phase II evaluation at Hammerley Farm, Horton Heath did not identify any evidence of significant archaeological features, deposits or finds. The only identified feature was a shallow ditch/gully (**1504/1604**) which was undated. The nature and type of feature is consistent with the previous results from the Phase I evaluation, where similar linear features were noted in Trenches 2, 9 and 10, although all the features within this area contained modern material.
- 8.1.2 All the linear features, both within Phase I and II, share a north-east/south-west orientation, which closely matches part of the field boundaries noted on the Tithe map of 1840 (noted on **Figure 1**) and later early edition Ordnance Survey maps (Wessex Archaeology 2016). Although the position of the mapped field boundary and the ditch/gully uncovered with the Phase II area does not precisely match, it would still be likely that the ditch/gully uncovered is associated with the post-medieval/modern field system rather than relating to much earlier activity.
- 8.1.3 Together with the results of the first phase of evaluation, the two evaluation areas have produced no evidence for significant archaeological remains.

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 **A2016.72**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **Accession Code A2016.72** and **Site Code - 114062**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and 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 artefacts or ecofacts 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>) 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.



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- Wessex Archaeology 2017 Hammerley Farm, Horton Heath, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report, Unpublished client report ref 114061.01
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ONLINE RESOURCES

Geology of Britain viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
accessed 25th September 2017



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

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

Trench 14	30.40 m x 1.80 m		NGR 449416 117541	30.2 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
1401	Topsoil		Topsoil: greyish brown, sandy silt loam	0.0–0.28
1402	Natural		Natural: clay, yellowish brown with discoloured light grey clayish patches	0.28+

Trench 15	30.10 m x 1.90 m		NGR 449421 117543	34.3 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
1501	Topsoil		Topsoil: greyish brown sandy silt loam, very rich in rooting	0.00–0.33
1502	Natural		Natural: yellowish brown clay with a few light grey clayish patches	0.33+
1503	Cut	1504	N/S oriented gully on far E end of the trench	0.33-0.55
1504	Fill	1503	Secondary fill, light grey clay soil	

Trench 16	25.50 m x 1.90 m		NGR 449419 117522	30.6 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
1601	Topsoil		Topsoil: greyish brown, sandy silt loam	0.00–0.40
1602	Natural		Natural: clay, yellowish brown with discoloured light grey clayish patches	0.40+
1603	Fill	1604	Fill of ditch	0.30-0.47
1604	Cut	1603	Cut of ditch	0.30-0.47

Trench 20	16.70 m x 1.80 m		NGR 449417 117489	32.6 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
2001	Topsoil		Made for the first 10 cm of tarmac and the rest 0.38 cm made of stabilization gravel	0.00–0.48
2002	Natural		Natural: yellow clay	0.44+

Trench 21	27.50 m x 1.80 m		NGR 449481 117523	31.7 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
2101	Made ground		Made ground consisting of layers of gravel and soil.	0.00–0.78
2102	Natural		Natural: clay yellowish brown, plastic and greyish blue deeply affected by water saturation.	0.78+



Appendix 2 Oasis summary OASIS ID: wessexar1-336152

Project details

Project name	Hammerley Farm, Phase II Evaluation, Horton Heath, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Foreman Homes Limited to carry out the second phase of archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Hammerley Farm, Horton Heath, Hampshire, SO50 7LL, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 449296, 117456. The second phase of evaluation comprising five archaeological trial trenches was undertaken across the remaining northern part of the development area. The evaluation again revealed no archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds, although an undated shallow gully was noted, which appears to be related to modern field boundaries shown on maps from the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 26-11-2018 End: 28-11-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	114062 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	114060 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	114061 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE EASTLEIGH FAIR OAK AND HORTON HEATH Hammerley Farm, Horton Heath
Postcode	SO50 7DJ
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 49296 17456 50.953877011112 -1.298098197786 50 57 13 N 001 17 53 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30m Max: 31m

Project creators

Name of	Wessex Archaeology
---------	--------------------



Organisation	
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Foreman Homes Ltd

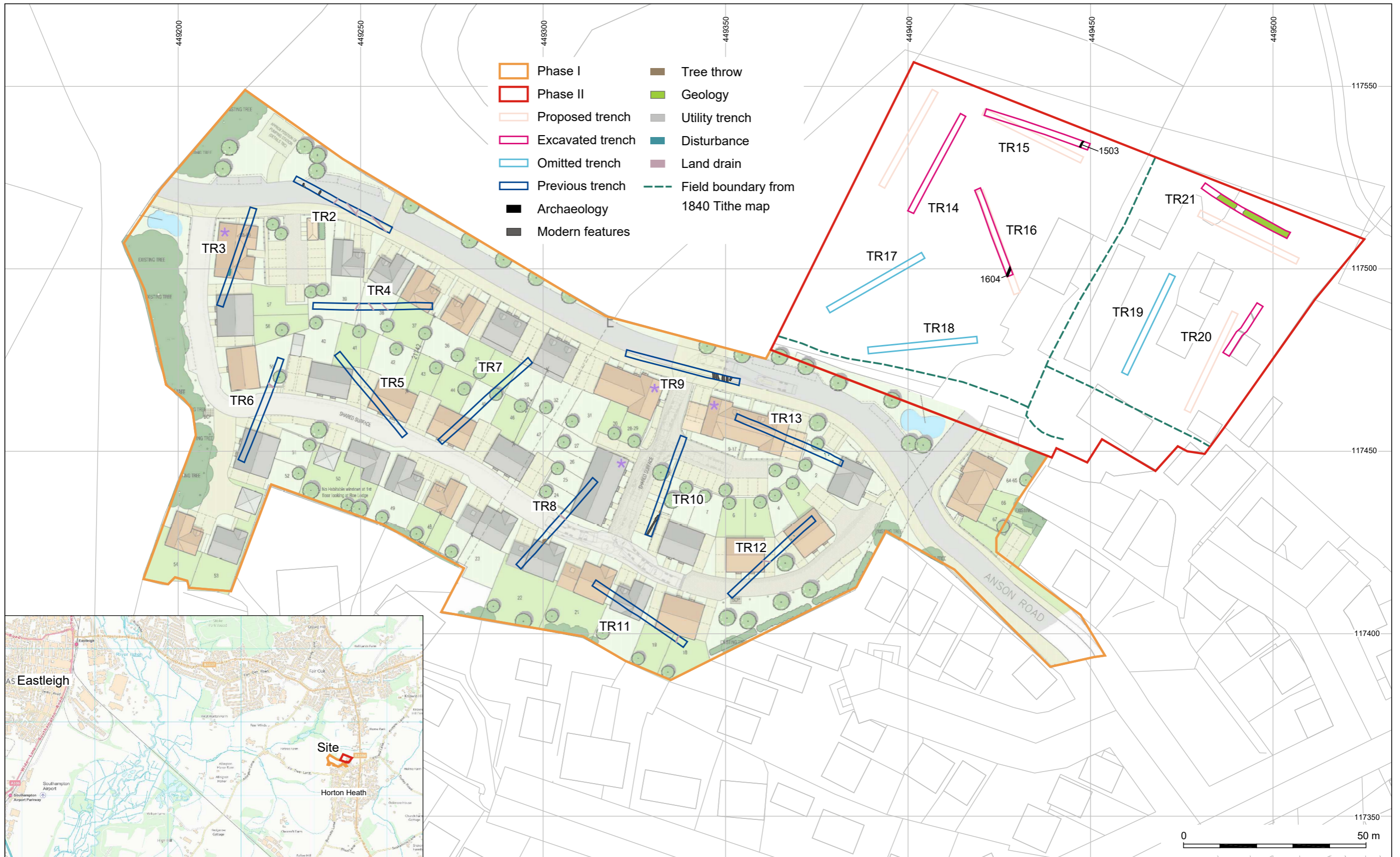
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Entered by	Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
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	Development plan provided by the client. Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		Date: 07/12/2018	Revision Number: 0
			Scale: 1:50,000; 1:1000 @ A3	Illustrator: ND/KJF
			Path: X:\PROJECTS\114062\GO\Rep figs\Eval\2018_12_03\114062_eval_Fig01.dwg	

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1

North-east facing section of gully 1503

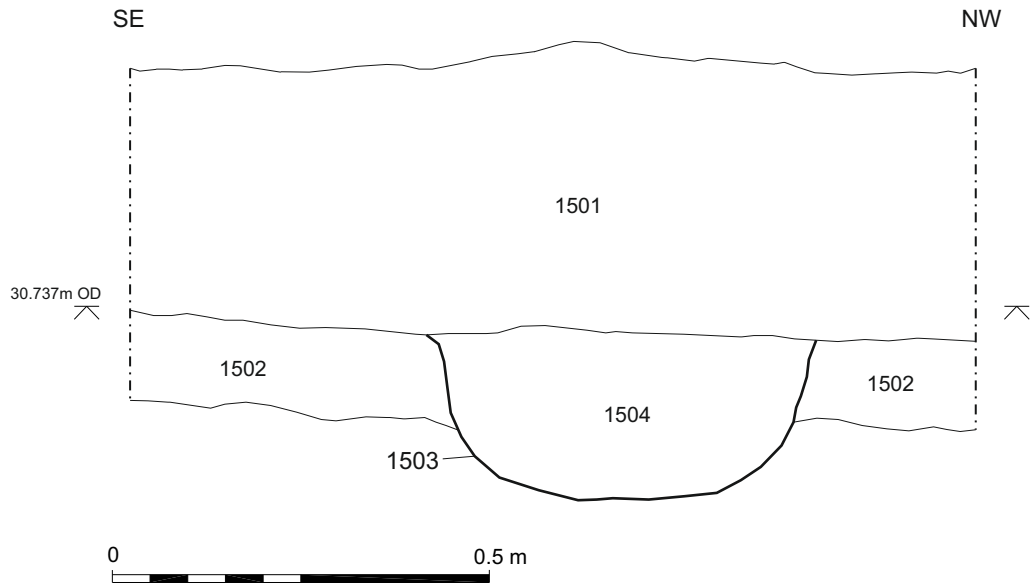


Plate 1: North-east facing section of gully 1503


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Plate 2: Trench 15 from the south-east with visible gully 1503



Plate 3: Trench 14 from the south-west



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Plate 4: South-east facing representative section of Trench 14



Plate 5: Trench 16 from the south-east with visible gully 1604

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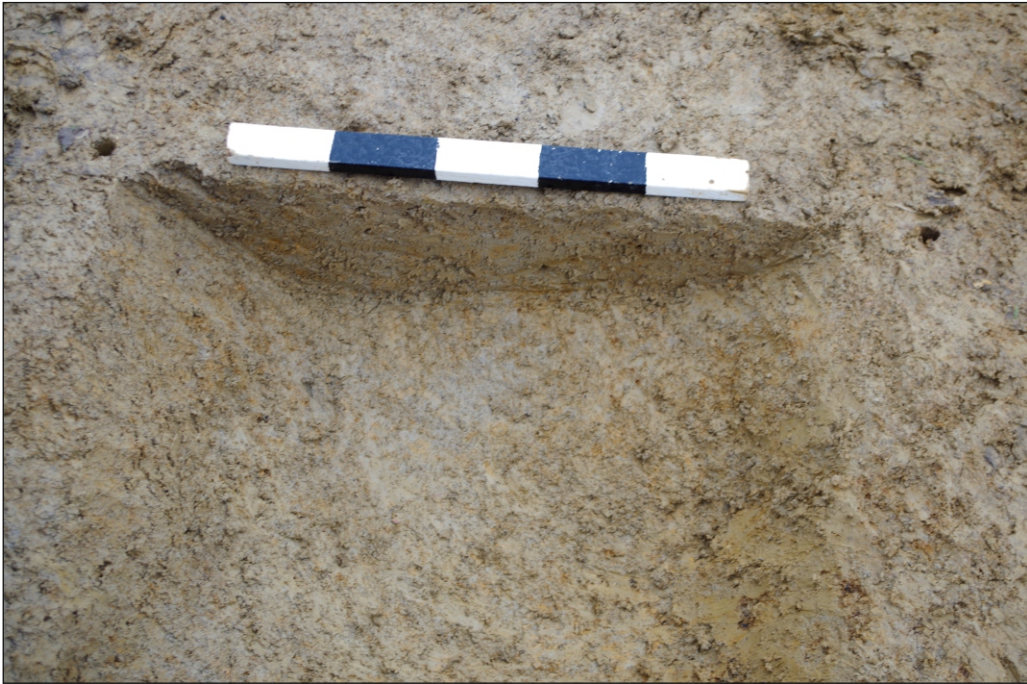



Plate 6: North facing section of gully 1604



Plate 7: Trench 21 from the north-west

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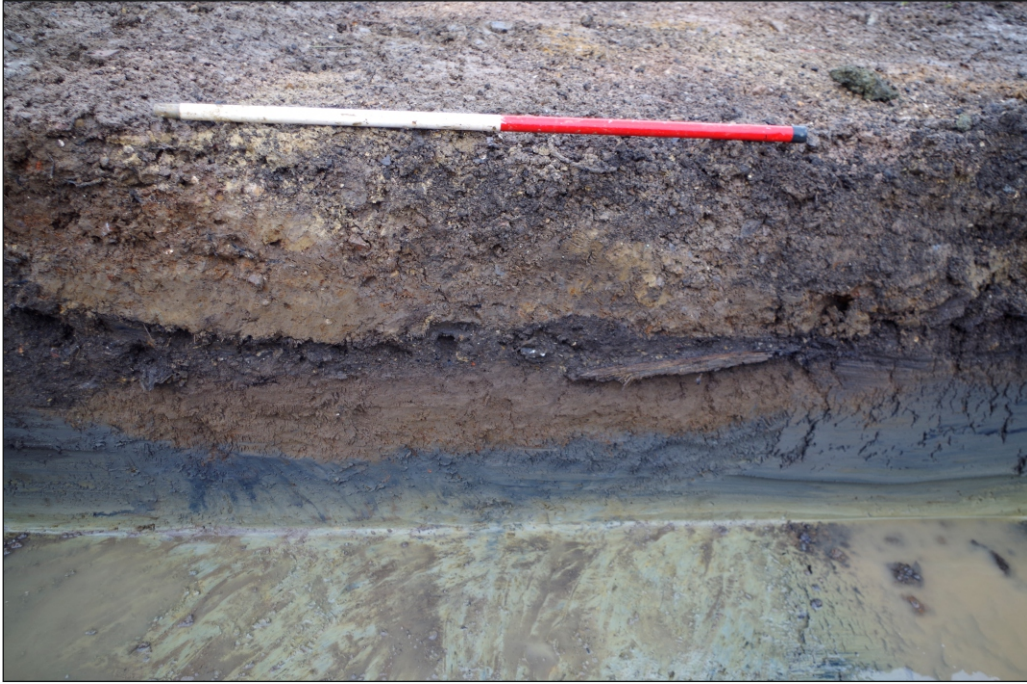



Plate 8: South-west facing representative section of Trench 21



Plate 9: Trench 20 from the south-west

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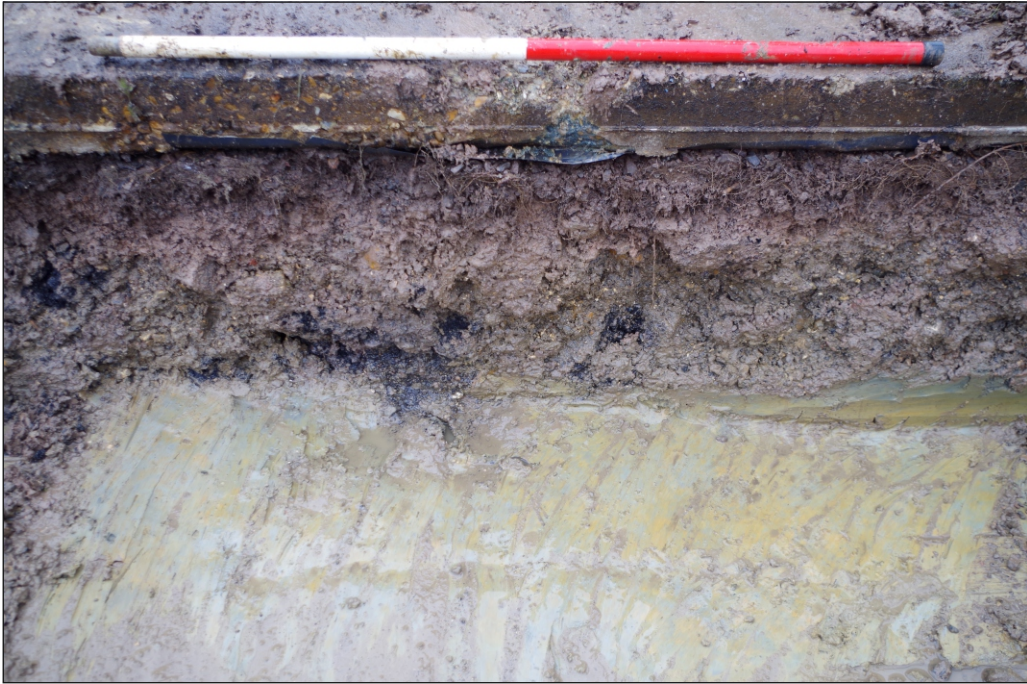



Plate 10: North-west facing representative section of Trench 20

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