

**TRICKLEDOWN ESTATE,
BROUGHTON,
HAMPSHIRE.**

NGR: SU 3103 3203 centred

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Trench 2 Looking Northwest

April 2021
Report No. 1418

Accession Number: HMCMS:A2021.12



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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General Shot with Trench 8 in Foreground, Looking West

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Quality Assurance

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CONTENTS

Summary

Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 RESULTS
- 6 CONCLUSION
- 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Stratigraphic Data

FIGURE LIST

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench Locations
- Figure 3: Trench 1, Plan and Section

SUMMARY

Between the 13th & 14th April 2021 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Trickledown Estate, Broughton, Hampshire (NGR: SU 3103 3203 centred). The project was commissioned by Aaron Smith of Fowler Architecture and Planning, on behalf of the landowner.

The works comprised the excavation of ten archaeological evaluation trenches within the proposed development area.

The evaluation has revealed two cut linear features within Trench 1. Ditch [104] yielded a single small crumb of probable Prehistoric pottery, however, this pottery was heavily abraded and it is unlikely that it is within its original context, therefore this feature is considered to be undated. However, ditch [104] was sealed by the subsoil, so it is likely to be of some antiquity. The second linear present at the southeastern end of Trench 1 was late Post-medieval/Modern in date.

With the exception of a small quantity of late Post-medieval/Modern CBM, no archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in any of the evaluation trenches.

The site is considered to have a low potential for further archaeological finds, features or deposits.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms, this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub-divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between the 13th & 14th April 2021 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Trickledown Estate, Broughton, Hampshire (NGR: SU 3103 3203 centred). The project was commissioned by Aaron Smith of Fowler Architecture and Planning, on behalf of the landowner.
- 1.2 The evaluation and excavation was conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2021) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation / Excavation* (2014).
- 1.3 The CifA code of conduct was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There is currently an application for the erection of a manager's dwelling with stabling and garaging, construction of stable, hay barn, and siting of horse walker, formation of yard and loading bay, siting of temporary mobile home for equestrian worker, installation of package sewage treatment plants, formation of private ways and re-surfacing of existing tracks, restoration of farmland with associated landscaping and biodiversity enhancements at Trickledown Estate (Application No. 20/00055/FULLS).
- 2.2 The site is within an area of agricultural land approximately 700m to the south of Broughton, with the B3084 to the north and west and Horsebridge Road to the northeast.
- 2.3 Just over 250m to the southwest of the proposed new track on the southwest side of the site, there are four bowl barrows known as the Broughton Hill Clumps Tumuli (SM 1014844, 1013977 & 1013976), which are thought to date from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age. Further tumuli are present to the northwest of the site along the Broughton Downs. To the south of the Clumps Tumuli is the line of a Roman road, which runs from Winchester to Old Sarum. It is thought that the road is close to the location of *Brige*, an intermediate station recorded as lying 11 miles from Winchester, the road at this location is scheduled (SM 1017274) and the site of the station is thought to lie approximately 700m to the east of the Roman road. This would place the station approximately 2km to the west of the development.
- 2.4 Approximately 120m to the northwest of the site is an area of extensive cropmarks which suggest Prehistoric and Roman activity, with further cropmarks most likely representing Prehistoric field systems and enclosures in the wider area.
- 2.5 The village of Broughton is mentioned in Domesday as belonging to the Crown and was previously held by Edward the Confessor, therefore the village is assumed to have Saxon origins. The church of St Mary The Virgin dates back to the 12th century.

- 2.6 The underlying geology of the site mainly consists of *Seaford Chalk Formation – Chalk*, with *Stockbridge Rock Member – Limestone* present in the northeast corner of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS online viewer).
- 2.7 The site therefore contained the potential for the presence of archaeological remains, predominately dating from the Prehistoric and Roman periods. This did not prejudice the works against evidence relating to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation and excavation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits, in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn, this would allow reasonable planning/mitigation decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterize the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;
 - iii) where possible, to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) to provide sufficient information to allow for an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site;
 - v) to inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The archaeological works consisted of ten evaluation trenches which were located across the development area as shown in Figure 2.
- 4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through use of a

13 ton 360 mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Spoil tips were visually scanned for finds.

- 4.3 Where potential archaeological features were present, these were subjected to appropriate levels of investigation. All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the approved WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the fieldwork is presented in Appendix 1. A summary of the results is given below.
- 5.2 The natural substrates consisted of chalk, at an average depth of 0.47m (49.28m AOD) below the Modern ground. For the majority of the trenches, the natural deposits were sealed by a layer of degraded natural, this was sealed by a mid tan brown/orange brown clay silt subsoil, upto 0.4m thick. This was in turn sealed by a grey brown clay silt topsoil, upto 0.3m thick.
- 5.3 Present at the northwestern end of Trench 1 was northeast-southwest aligned ditch [104]. The feature had a steep 'V' shaped profile, was 1.58m wide and was present for the width of the trench. Contained within the ditch were four distinct fills (105-108). No charcoal was present in any of the fills and the only find was a single small heavily abraded fragment of pottery in context (106). The pottery was most likely Prehistoric in date, but due to it's small size and worn appearance it was not possible to be certain of this. As the pottery was heavily abraded and very small it is probable that it was redeposited material. At the end of the works, the remainder of the feature was hand excavated to aid the recovery of additional artefacts, but no further material was present.
- 5.4 Present at the southeastern end of Trench 1 was a further linear feature, however, upon excavation the feature yielded late Post/medieval and Modern material, so the location of the linear was planned but no further excavation or recording was undertaken.
- 5.5 With the exception of a fragment of CBM in the subsoil of Trench 2 and topsoil of Trench 4, no archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in any of the remaining evaluation trenches.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has revealed two cut linear features within Trench 1. Ditch [104] yielded a single small crumb of probable Prehistoric pottery, however, this pottery was heavily abraded and it is unlikely that it was within it's original context, therefore this feature is currently undated. However, ditch [104] was sealed by the subsoil, so it is likely to be of some antiquity. The second linear present at the southeastern end of Trench 1 was late Post-medieval/Modern in date.

- 6.2 With the exception of a small quantity of late Post-medieval/Modern CBM, no archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in any of the evaluation trenches.
- 6.3 The site is considered to have a low potential for further archaeological finds, features or deposits.
- 6.4 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology but will be deposited in due course with Hampshire Museum Service under Accession Number HMCMS:A2021.12. A digital report/archive will also be submitted to OASIS/ADS. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

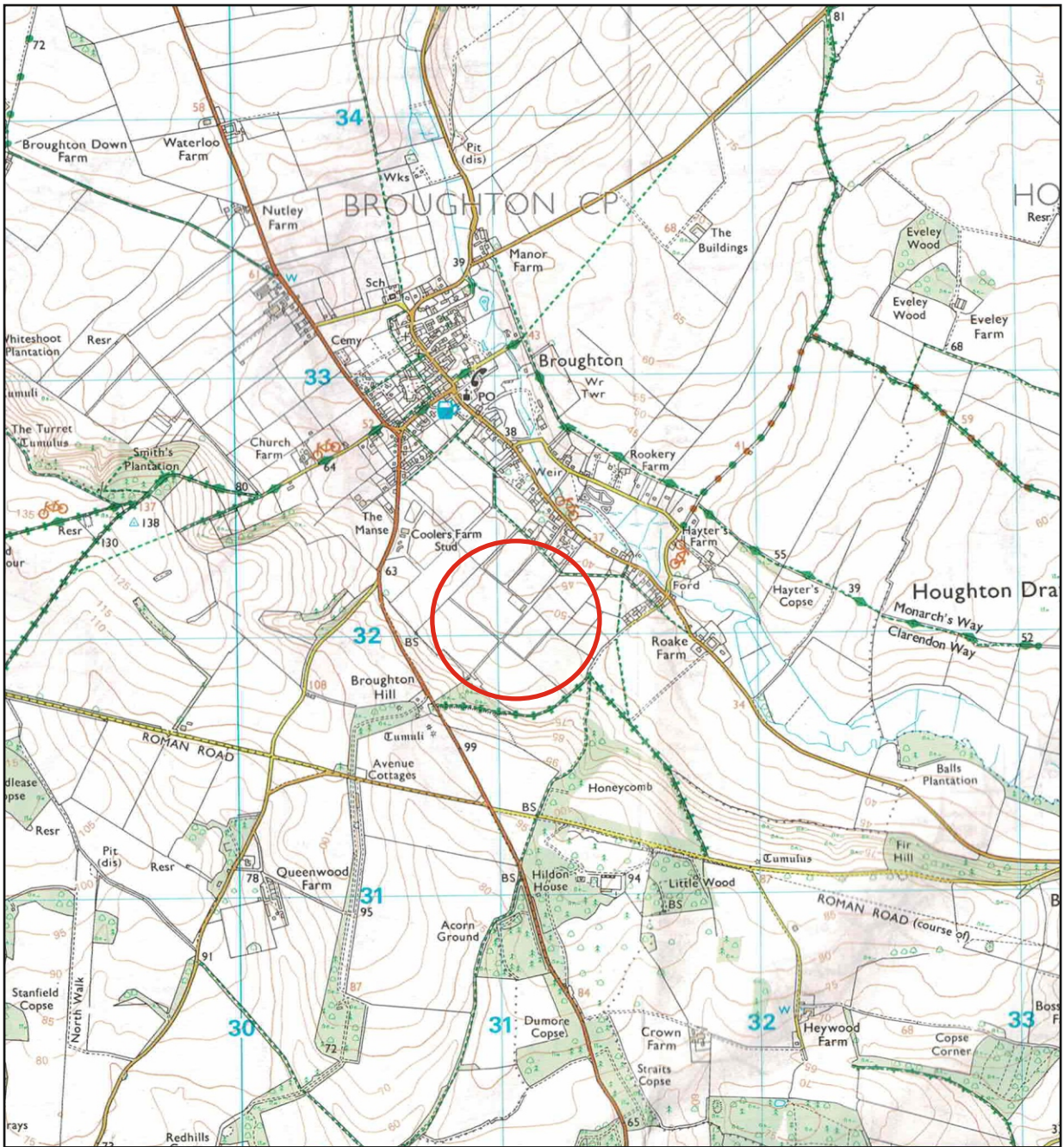
Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Thom Hayes of Hampshire County Council Specialist Environmental Services, Aaron Smith of FAAP and the landowner, for their help during the course of the project.

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 1: 10m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = chalk. Present at average 49.36m AOD.		
101	10+	1.6+	0.25	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt.	102	n/a
102	10+	1.6+	0.13	Subsoil: orange brown clay silt with flint inclusions.	103	101
103	10+	1.6+	0.07	Degraded natural: variable white/orange brown clay silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	natural	[104]
[104]	1.6+	1.58	1.05	Northeast-southwest aligned ditch cut, with a steep 'V' shaped profile. Contained (105), (106), (107) and (108).	natural	105-8
105	0.7+	0.75	0.35	Primary fill of [104]: loose chalk fill at the base of the ditch, possibly weathering. No charcoal or finds present.	[104], natural	106
106	0.7+	1.4	0.34	Secondary fill of [104]: light tan clay silt, with frequent chalk inclusions. No charcoal present but a tiny fragment of possible Prehistoric pottery was present, which was heavily abraded.	105	107
107	0.7+	1.17	0.06	Third fill of [104]: lens of light brown gritty silt, with frequent pea grit throughout and occasional chalk inclusions. No charcoal or finds present.	106	108
108	1.6+	1.58	0.18	Fourth fill of [104]: tan brown clay silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. No charcoal or finds present.	107	102
				Modern northeast-southwest aligned linear present at southeast end of the trench.		
				TRENCH 2: 10m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = chalk. Present at average 46.43m AOD.		
201	10+	1.6+	0.25	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt.	202	n/a
202	10+	1.6+	0.10	Subsoil: orange brown clay silt with flint inclusions. A single fragment of late Post-medieval/Modern CBM was noted but not retained.	203	201
203	10+	1.6+	0.1	Degraded natural: variable white/orange brown clay silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	natural	202
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 3: 10m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = Chalk and degraded beige chalk silt. Present at average 46.03m AOD.		
301	10+	1.6+	0.25	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt.	302	n/a
302	10+	1.6+	0.13	Subsoil: orange brown clay silt with flint inclusions.	303	301
303	10+	1.6+	0.1	Degraded natural: variable white/orange brown clay silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	natural	302
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 4: 20m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = Chalk and degraded beige chalk silt. Present at average 45.31m AOD.		
401	20+	1.6+	0.30	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt. A single fragment of late Post-medieval/Modern CBM was noted but not retained.	402	n/a
402	20+	1.6+	0.12	Subsoil: orange brown clay silt with flint inclusions.	403	401
403	20+	1.6+	0.1	Degraded natural: variable white/orange brown clay silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	natural	402
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 5: 10m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = chalk. Present at average 44.93m AOD. Location changed slightly due to in-situ drainage pipe.		
501	10+	1.6+	0.17	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt.	502	n/a
502	10+	1.6+	0.4	Subsoil: mid tan brown clay silt with flint inclusions.	503	501
503	10+	1.6+	Upto 0.1	Degraded natural: variable white/ brown clay silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	natural	502
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 6: 20m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = chalk. Present at average 48.99m AOD.		
601	20+	1.6+	0.25	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt.	602	n/a
602	20+	1.6+	0.15	Subsoil/degraded natural: light grey brown clay silt.	natural	601
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 7: 10m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = Chalk. Present at average 48.14m AOD.		
701	10+	1.6+	0.30	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt.	702	n/a
702	10+	1.6+	0.10	Subsoil/degraded natural: light grey brown clay silt.	natural	701
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 8: 10m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = Chalk. Present at average 50.62m AOD.		
801	10+	1.6+	0.30	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt.	802	n/a
802	10+	1.6+	0.11	Subsoil/degraded natural: light grey brown clay silt.	natural	801
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 9: 10m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = chalk. Present at average 55.52m AOD.		
901	10+	1.6+	0.1	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt.	902	n/a
902	10+	1.6+	0.2	Subsoil: mid tan brown clay silt with chalk inclusions.	903	901
903	10+	1.6+	Upto 0.1	Degraded natural: variable white/ brown clay silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	natural	902
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 10: 10m long by 1.6m wide. Natural = Chalk with flint nodules. Present at average 57.42m AOD.		
1001	10+	1.6+	0.2	Topsoil: Grey brown clay silt.	1002	n/a
1002	10+	1.6+	0.2	Subsoil: mid tan brown clay silt with chalk inclusions.	1003	1001
1003	10+	1.6+	0.1	Degraded natural: variable white/ brown clay silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	natural	1002
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		



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Site Code: TEB21

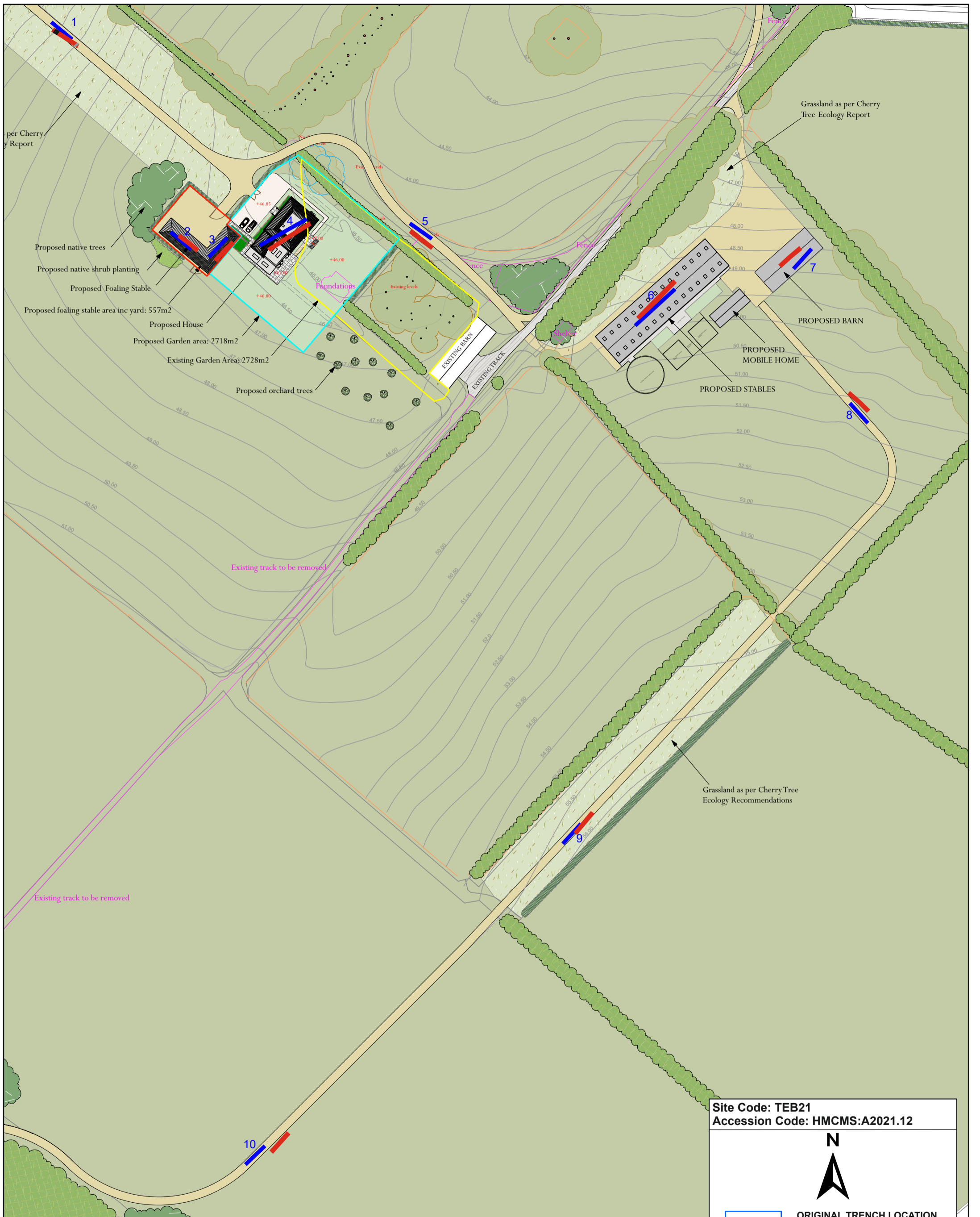
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○ Site Location



FIGURE 1: Site Location



Site Code: TEB21
 Accession Code: HMCMS:A2021.12

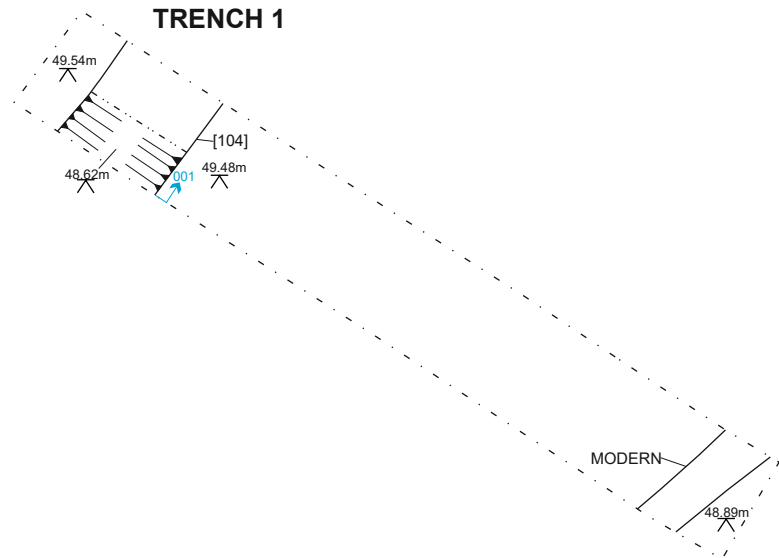
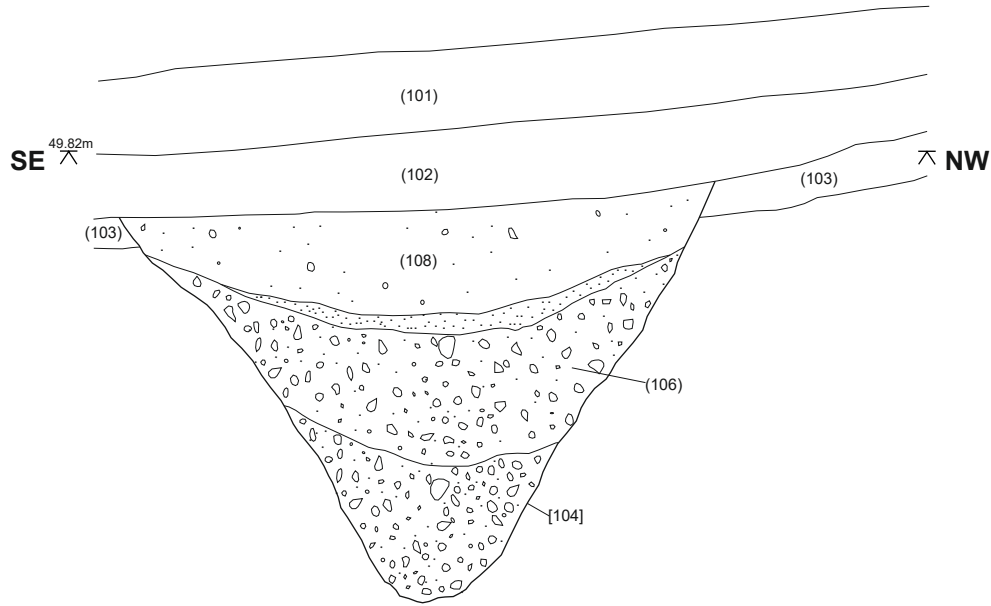


- ORIGINAL TRENCH LOCATION
- FINAL TRENCH LOCATIONS
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES
- MODERN FEATURES

0m 50m

FIGURE 2: Trench Locations

001: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [104]



Site Code: TEB21
Accession Code: HMCMS:A2021.12

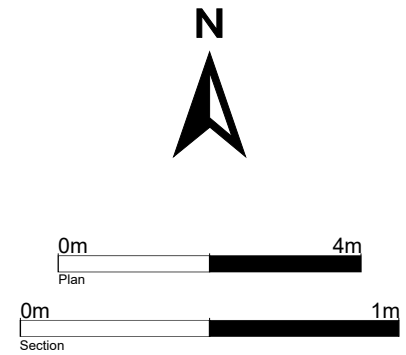


FIGURE 3: Trench 1 Plan and Section