

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Hampshire Farm near Westbourne
Emsworth, Hampshire**

**NGR 575107 107643
SU 7510 0760**

**Havant Borough Council Planning References
10/74014/000 and APP/11/01089**

**Project No. 5003
Site Code: HFW09**

**ASE Report No. 2011279
OASIS ID: archaeol6-114550**

**By
Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

**With contributions from
Luke Barber and Karine le Hégarat**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Guy Kendall of GK Heritage Ltd. on behalf of his client, Linden Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hampshire Farm, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hampshire.

Twenty-two evaluation trenches, each 1.5m wide were mechanically excavated to a cumulative length of 760m. Most were targeted at anomalies found during a recent geophysical survey of the site. The majority of these signals were found to derive from episodes of recent burning or from naturally occurring variations in the character of the underlying geological deposits. However, two archaeological features were recorded, an undated post-hole, and a post-medieval ditch. A small quantity of flintwork and a thin scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the overburden.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Sample**
- 7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

TABLES

- Table 1 Quantification of site archive
- Table 2 Quantification of finds
- Table 3 The flint
- Table 4 Residue quantification
- Table 2 Flot quantification

FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site location
- Figure 2 Trench locations
- Figure 3 Trench 10: Plan, section and photograph
- Figure 4 Trench 14: Plan, section and photograph

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London (UCL) Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) was commissioned by Guy Kendall of GK Heritage Ltd. on behalf of his client, Linden Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hampshire Farm, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hampshire (NGR 575107 107643; Figure 1).

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The c. 6.2ha site lies to the north-west of the centre of the village of Westbourne, to the north of the town of Emsworth. It is bounded to the south by the B2147 Westbourne Road west by Redlands Lane, and to the north by properties fronting onto Long Copse Lane. An arable field lies to the east. The boundaries of the site are mostly hedges with mature trees, and the north-eastern portion of the site was itself enclosed by a hedge to form a separate paddock. The site is on a notable slope from north to south, giving a variation in height between c. 20mAOD and c. 10mAOD.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey the superficial geology of the site at the northern, higher end is a head deposit, and to the south it is shown as river terrace deposits. The underlying bedrock across the entire site is the London Clay Formation (BGS 2011).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Havant Borough Council for the erection of 280 residential units with associated access and parking at the site in October 2011 (planning ref. APP/11/01089), following the grant of outline planning permission in 2010 (planning ref. 10/74014/000). On the advice of Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist, Landscape Planning and Heritage, Hampshire County Council, acting as adviser on archaeological issues to Havant Borough Council, a condition was attached to the outline planning permission (No. 32), requiring that:

'No development hereby permitted shall commence until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with Hampshire County Council.'

Reason: To safeguard the potential archaeological interest of the site and having due regard to policies CS11, DM8 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy 2011 which forms part of the Local Development Framework and Planning Policy Statement 1 and Planning Policy Guidance 16.'

1.3.2 The current report provides the results of one element of the programme of archaeological work, namely the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenches, a methodology outlined in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared by GK Heritage Ltd (GK Heritage Ltd. 2011)

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The principle objectives of the archaeological work laid out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation (ibid.)* were to :

'Record the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development where construction would impact to a depth likely to affect any hitherto unknown archaeological horizons.

Specific objectives of the evaluation excavation are:

- 1. Excavate archaeological evaluation trenches as identified in this document (i.e. the Written Scheme of Investigation);*
- 2. Identify any structural elements and their state of preservation. The range of objects that were in use their status, presence of imports, etc.*
- 3. Identify any geo-archaeological deposits, if possible*
- 4. Identify the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits if revealed;*
- 5. Excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level to enable their extent and significance to be identified;*
- 6. Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features identified during site works;*
- 7. Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to identify the potential scope for detailed analysis in future mitigation;*
- 8. Report the results of the evaluation excavation and post-excavation analysis and place them within their local and regional context;*
- 9. Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository;*
- 10. Identify areas where significant archaeological potential remains and areas where the archaeological potential is considered to be non-significant. Identify any geo-archaeological deposits.'*

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report provides results of the archaeological work at the site carried out in November 2011 by a team comprising Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Cat Douglas and Liz Chambers (Archaeological Assistants) and Rob Cole (Archaeological Surveyor). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A full consideration of the archaeological and geo-archaeological potential of the site was given in an *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (DBA) produced in 2010 (WYG Environmental 2010). In summary, few archaeological finds have been made in the vicinity of the site, although a Middle Bronze Age funerary urn was found in Westbourne in 1949, and more recent archaeological work has revealed traces of Neolithic, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon activity in the area (*ibid.*).
- 2.2 The consulted cartographic sources suggest that the site has been used predominantly for agriculture for at least the last two centuries. The DBA suggests that this has probably been the case for the last millennium (*ibid.*)
- 2.3 Therefore, based on currently available evidence the potential for the discovery of significant buried archaeological remains on a period-by-period basis was given as (*ibid.*):

Later Prehistoric	<i>Medium</i>
Romano-British	<i>Low</i>
Medieval	<i>Low</i>
Post-Medieval	<i>Low</i>

- 2.4 However, a geo-archaeological watching brief carried at the site in 2009 during a geotechnical survey did show some potential for the survival of geo-archaeological deposits associated with the Brighton-Norton raised beach. It was possible to produce a detailed geological model for the Pleistocene deposits surviving at the site and in the general area (ASE 2010).
- 2.5 To allow a more considered view of the potential survival of archaeological deposits at the site, the DBA recommended the instigation of a geophysical survey to identify anomalies with a view to further investigation, should results warrant this (WYG Environmental 2010). Geophysical and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys were undertaken in March 2011 (GSB Prospection Ltd. 2011).
- 2.6 The GPR survey was successful in mapping the extent of the Brighton-Norton raised beach line as identified during the geoarchaeological watching brief (ASE *op. cit.*). The geophysical survey highlighted a number of anomalies across the site (GSB Prospection Ltd. 2011). A number of these signals were subsequently targeted in the trial trenching as outlined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (GK Heritage Ltd. *op. cit.* and Figure 2 this report)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A plan of twenty-two evaluation trenches, each 1.5m wide, to a cumulative length of 760m providing a sample of c.1.8% of the site was produced by GK Heritage Ltd. the trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies, but also to provide '*systematic coverage across the site ensuring that any surviving deposits, features (including geo-archaeological) and structures across the area are sampled*' (GK Heritage Ltd. 2001, 8). The trench plan did not vary greatly from the proposed layout and is shown on Figure 2.
- 3.2 The location of each of the trenches was scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. The archaeological evaluation trenches were then excavated by a 15 tonne 360° excavator fitted with a five-foot (1.54m) wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3 The mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of 'natural' geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East *pro forma* recording sheets. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.5 A full photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive which is currently held at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, and has been accepted by the Hampshire Museums Service. It will be deposited in due course under the accession number A2011.10. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	64
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	-
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	49 digital images
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	discarded

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trial trenching was undertaken during November 2011. Weather conditions proved favourable, with little rain and good, often diffuse light. Ecological considerations resulted in the necessity to slightly alter the pattern of the trenches, but the majority were excavated in the planned locations, and a c.1.8% sample was achieved.

4.2 Trench 1

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	220mm
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	180mm
1/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the separate paddock in the north-west corner of the site (as were Trenches 2, 3 and 4). It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 280mm (18.98mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 260mm (17.58mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.2.2 The overburden consisted of two distinct layers. The uppermost was context [1/001], a dark brown topsoil, which contained deposits of ash containing plastic and glass, apparently from recent bonfires. It overlay context [1/002], a mid-orangey brown layer of subsoil. This in turn overlay the 'natural' greyish orange and yellow gravel-rich clay, context [1/003].

4.2.3 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, suggesting the geophysical survey had detected the recent bonfires. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

4.3 Trench 2

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	280mm
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	110mm
2/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.3.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 50m and to a depth of 290mm (18.07mAOD) at the north-western end and to 360mm (17.36mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.3.2 The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected the remains of the bonfires. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.4 Trench 3

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	140mm
3/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.4.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 340mm (15.62mAOD) at the north-western end and to 370mm (14.81mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.4.2 Again, the two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 1, although there was noticeably less evidence of burning (as seen in the geophysics results). No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected the remains of the bonfires. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.5 Trench 4

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	130mm
4/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.5.1 The final trench excavated in the separate paddock was Trench 4. It was excavated a length of 30m and to a depth of 340mm (14.58mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 410mm (14.50mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.5.2 The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in adjacent Trench 3; again there was noticeably less evidence of burning than in the trenches further to the north (as seen in the geophysics results). No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected the remains of the bonfires. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.6 Trench 5

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	200mm
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	140mm
5/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.6.1 Trench 5 was located close to the western edge of the site (as were Trenches 6 and 7). It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 310mm (12.81mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 290mm (12.52mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.6.2 The two layers of overburden were similar in character to those found in the paddock trenches, although there was no evidence of bonfires. The 'natural' in this part of the site only contained small quantities of flint gravel, but also occasional deposits of

manganese oxide in the orangey clay matrix.

- 4.6.3 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, suggesting that the geophysical anomalies were the result of localised differences in the geology, such as naturally occurring patches of gravel or deposits of manganese oxide. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.7 Trench 6

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	120mm
6/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

- 4.7.1 Trench 6 was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 400mm (12.56m AOD) at the north-eastern end and to 360mm (12.27m AOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.7.2 The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 5. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected geological inconsistencies. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.8 Trench 7

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	280mm
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	150mm
7/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

- 4.8.1 Trench 7 was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 350mm (12.27m AOD) at the north-eastern end and to 340mm (12.33m AOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.8.2 The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 5. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected geological inconsistencies. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.9 Trench 8

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	360mm
8/002	Deposit	Subsoil	120mm
8/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

- 4.9.1 Trench 8 (and Trench 9) were excavated at the extreme southern end of the site. The position of Trench 8 was altered owing to ecological constraints. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 310mm (12.14m AOD) at the north-western end and to 390mm (11.76m AOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.9.2 The layers of overburden were similar in character to those found in Trenches 1 and 2, with plentiful evidence of recent bonfires. The subsoil was also somewhat intermittent. The 'natural' was similar to that encountered in Trenches 7, 8 and 9. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected the remains of the bonfires. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.10 Trench 9

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
9/002	Deposit	Subsoil	70mm
9/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.10.1 Trench 9 was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 270mm (11.73mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 390mm (11.56mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.10.2 The layers of overburden were similar in character to those found in adjacent Trench 8 with plentiful evidence of recent bonfires. The subsoil was again intermittent. The 'natural' was similar to that encountered in Trenches 7, 8 and 9. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected the remains of the bonfires. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.11 Trench 10 (Figure 3)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	310mm
10/002	Deposit	Subsoil	110mm
10/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
10/004	Cut	Post-Hole	80mm
10/005	Fill	Post-Hole	80mm

4.11.1 Trench 10 (along with Trench 11) was located close to the western edge of the site. The position of the trench was moved to the south-west to avoid an area of previous ecological works. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 290mm (12.17mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 380mm (11.92mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.11.2 The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 5. A single archaeological feature was encountered and recorded close to the north-eastern end of the trench. Cut [10/004] was a post-hole with a diameter of 400mm and a depth of 80mm. The single fill was context [10/005], a bluish grey silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden

4.12 Trench 11

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	320mm
11/002	Deposit	Subsoil	90mm
11/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.12.1 Trench 11 was excavated to a length of 30m to a depth of 390mm (12.23mAOD) at the north-western end and to 370mm (12.17mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar to those found in adjacent Trench 10.

4.12.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected geological inconsistencies. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden

4.13 Trench 12

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	350mm
12/002	Deposit	Subsoil	160mm
12/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.13.1 Trench 12 was originally located to investigate a geophysical anomaly close to the eastern boundary of the site. However, owing to ecological constraints this part of the site could not be investigated and the trench was moved to the west. It was excavated to a length of 30m and a depth of 420mm (13.39mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 420mm (13.38mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 10.

4.13.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden

4.14 Trench 13

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	350mm
13/002	Deposit	Subsoil	160mm
13/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.14.1 Trench 13 was located to the north of repositioned Trench 12. It was excavated to a length of 30m and a depth of 380mm (14.10mAOD) at the north-western end and to 450mm (13.57mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 10.

4.14.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected geological inconsistencies.

4.15 Trench 14 (Figure 4)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	330mm
14/002	Deposit	Subsoil	100mm
14/003	Cut	Ditch	320mm
14/004	Fill	Ditch	200mm
14/005	Fill	Ditch	140mm
14/006	Deposit	'Natural'	-

- 4.15.1 Trench 14 was targeted on a strong geophysical signal. It was excavated to a length of 30m and a depth of 400mm (15.21mAOD) at the north-western end and to 360mm (14.48mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 10.
- 4.15.2 An archaeological feature was encountered which closely corresponded to the location of the geophysical anomaly. This appeared to be a linear feature and has been provisionally interpreted as a ditch.
- 4.15.3 Ditch [14/003] ran from east to west across the trench. It was 1.68m wide and a maximum of 320mm in depth. There were two fills. The basal fill was context 14/005, a light brown silty clay. The upper fill was context [14/004], a dark brown silty clay, which appeared rich in organic material, which may be the result of a recut.
- 4.15.4 Limited dating evidence was recovered from an environmental sample taken from context [14/004]; a single small sherd of pottery of 11th- to 12th- century date (although the fragment was small and inconclusive) and a fragment of iron nail, as well as pieces of fire-cracked flint. However, a sample taken contained large quantities of uncharred modern plant and material.

4.16 Trench 15

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	380mm
15/002	Deposit	Subsoil	100mm
15/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

- 4.16.1 Trench 15 was also pinpointed on a strong geophysical anomaly. It was excavated to a length of 30m and a depth of 430mm (14.90mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 470mm (14.63mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar to those found in adjacent Trench 10.
- 4.16.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, although a pair of water pipes crossed the trench at the location of the geophysical anomaly. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden

4.17 Trench 16

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	470mm
16/002	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.17.1 Trench 16 was excavated to a length of 50m and a depth of 430mm (16.22mAOD) at the north-western end and to 470mm (16.07mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. There was no obvious sub-soil layer in the trench, with the topsoil laying directly over the 'natural', which had a higher concentration of flint gravels at the south-eastern end, perhaps reflecting its proximity to the geological change highlighted in the GPR survey.

4.17.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, although the water pipes previously encountered in Trench 15 also crossed the trench.

4.18 Trench 17

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
17/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
17/002	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.18.1 Trench 17 (and Trenches 19 and 20) were located across the geological division found during the GPR survey. It was excavated to a length of 50m and a depth of 340mm (17.39mAOD) at the north-western end and to 310mm (16.44mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again, there was no obvious sub-soil layer in the trench, with the topsoil laying directly over the 'natural', which showed a high concentration of flint gravel in the entire trench.

4.18.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected only geological inconsistencies. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.19 Trench 18

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
18/001	Deposit	Topsoil	340mm
18/002	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.19.1 Trench 18 was located to the north of Trench 17, and was moved to the east to avoid an area of ecological interest. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 340mm (19.01mAOD) at the north-western end and to 300mm (18.57mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again, there was no obvious sub-soil layer in the trench, with the topsoil laying directly over the 'natural', which showed a high concentration of flint gravel in the entire trench.

4.19.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected only geological inconsistencies.

4.20 Trench 19

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
19/001	Deposit	Topsoil	330mm
19/002	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.20.1 Trench 19 was excavated to a length of 50m and to a depth of 260mm (18.57mAOD) at the north-western end and to 320mm (17.62mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The topsoil and 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 17.

4.20.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected only geological inconsistencies. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden

4.21 Trench 20

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
20/001	Deposit	Topsoil	330mm
20/002	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.21.1 Trench 20 was moved to the north-west owing to ecological constraints. It was excavated to a length of 50m and to a depth of 210mm (20.25mAOD) at the north-western end and to 330mm (19.10mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The topsoil and 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 17.

4.21.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected only geological inconsistencies. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden

4.22 Trench 21

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
21/001	Deposit	Topsoil	350mm
21/002	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.22.1 The position and orientation of Trench 21 was altered owing to ecological constraints. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 210mm (20.56mAOD) at the northern end and to 330mm (19.38mAOD) at the southern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The topsoil and 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 17.

4.22.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected only geological inconsistencies. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.23 Trench 22

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
22/001	Deposit	Topsoil	350mm
22/002	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.23.1 Trench 22 excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 240mm (20.86mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 350mm (20.39mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The topsoil and 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 17.

4.23.2 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, again suggesting the geophysical survey had detected only geological inconsistencies. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

5.0 THE FINDS

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)
u/s T2	4	40						
u/s T3	1	46			4	86		
u/s T4			2	52	1	18		
u/s T5					2	44		
u/s T6	1	2			3	42		
u/s T7	2	4			1	12		
u/s T8	1	28						
u/s T9	5	12			3	46		
u/s T10							1	12
u/s T11	1	8	1	98				
u/s T12	3	6			1	12	3	22
u/s T14					2	130		
u/s T15	2	28	1	4	7	294		
u/s T17					1	34	2	4
u/s T19	1	28			1	40		
u/s T20					1	6		
u/s T21								
u/s T22	1	6						
14/004					5	70		
Total	22	208	4	154	32	834	6	38

Table 2 Quantification of finds

5.1 The post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.1.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery, largely from unstratified deposits in 12 different trenches. Stratified pottery was recovered from just one trench.
- 5.1.2 The earliest pottery consists of a single tiny (1g) oxidised bodysherd tempered with moderate flint grits to 1mm (context [T14/004] residue <1001>). The sherd is likely to be of 11th- to 12th- century date though a larger fragment would be needed to confirm this. Considering its size the sherd is far too small to be considered reliable dating. The other granules from this residue were only weathered pellets of burnt clay and offer no help with the dating.
- 5.1.3 A single High Medieval sherd of mid 13th- to mid 14th- century date was recovered from unstratified deposits in Trench 19. This consists of part of a slashed and stabbed strap handle from a skillet or pipkin in an oxidised brown orange fabric tempered with abundant fine/medium sand. The sherd is externally sooted but shows moderate signs of abrasion.
- 5.1.4 Early post-medieval pottery was only recovered from Trench 2 (unstratified). This produced two glazed red earthenware sherds of mid 16th- to mid 18th- century date, a

better made red earthenware of 18th- century date and a 2g fragment of Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware likely to date to between 1725 and 1785.) All of this pottery was extensively abraded suggesting it had been subjected to repeated reworking.

- 5.1.5 The majority of the pottery from the site is of late post-medieval date. The earliest of this consists of a later 18th- to 19th- century glazed red earthenware large bowl sherd from Trench 3 with a further sherd from a similar vessel coming from Trench 13. Creamware sherds, of later 18th- to early 19th- century date, were recovered from Trenches 6 and 7 and a single flow blue pearlware sherd, of similar general date, was recovered from Trench 12. The remaining sherds consist of wares likely to be of mid 19th- to early 20th- century date. A range of domestic material is present including plain white refined white earthenware (eg a plate fragment from Trench 7), transfer-printed wares (eg a plate with floral polychrome design from Trench 21) and a few sherds of English porcelain (eg Trenches 12 and 22).
- 5.1.6 All in all the pottery from the site appears to relate to periods of manuring from at least the 12th century onward though this activity was notably more prominent from the late 17th/early 18th century onward.

5.2 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 Six pieces of stone were recovered from the site, all from unstratified contexts. Trenches 10 and 12 produced one and three pieces of medieval West Country roofing slate respectively. This material was probably spread on the fields during manuring. Trench 17 produced the only other stone, two small pieces of Welsh roofing slate of probable 19th- century date.

5.1 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.1.1 Evaluation work produced four struck flints weighing 154g and 32 burnt unworked flints weighing 834g. With the exception of five burnt unworked flints which were recovered from ditch fill context [14/004], the remaining pieces were recovered unstratified.
- 5.1.2 The pieces of struck flints were manufactured from honey coloured to light grey flint with a thin abraded cortex. They are in a poor state of preservation, exhibiting moderate to extensive edge modification, probably caused by post-depositional disturbance. Two artefacts display only incipient traces of white surface discolouration.
- 5.1.3 The small assemblage consists entirely of pieces of flint debitage including three flakes and a flake fragment. Flake from context [U/S T11] was struck with a hard hammer. It displays signs of heavy battering, implying that the artefact might have originally been used for tool manufacturing. None of the struck flints are diagnostic of a particular period although flake from context [U/S T4] exhibits flake scar removals on the dorsal side, which could indicate a Mesolithic or Neolithic date.
- 5.1.4 Burnt unworked flints are often associated with prehistoric activities.

Context	Flake	Broken flake	Burnt unworked flint - No./Wt. (g)
U/S T3			4/86
U/S T4			1/18
U/S T5			2/44
U/S T6	1	1	3/42
U/S T7			1/12
U/S T9			3/46
U/S T11	1		
U/S T12			1/12
U/S T14			2/130
U/S T15	1		7/294
U/S T17			1/34
U/S T19			1/40
U/S T20			1/6
14/004			5/70
	3	1	32/834

Table 3: The flint

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE by Karine Le Hégarat

- 6.1 A single 40L bulk soil sample was taken during evaluation work at Emsworth Farm to recover environmental indicators such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca and to assist finds recovery. The sample was extracted from ditch fill context [14/004] which is currently undated. The sample was processed in a flotation tank and the residue and flot were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residue was passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 4). The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 5).
- 6.2 Sampling produced a large flot (150ml) which contained a relatively high proportion of uncharred vegetation consisting of modern roots, twigs and infrequent uncharred seeds such as (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*), bristly oxtongue (*Picris echioides*) and seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family. The sample also contained a high number of probable modern fungal sclerotia (spores) (15%) which are common in active soils.
- 6.3 Charred macrobotanical remains were relatively scarce consisting of infrequent charred weed seeds of blackberry/raspberry, knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) and seeds from the goosefoot family as well as charred indeterminate stem fragments. Charred wood fragments were present in the flot and residue. They included numerous twig fragments as well as pieces >8mm in size. These were moderately well preserved although several fragments were only partially charred. The residue contained a small amount of pottery, a single nail and a small quantity of burnt unworked flint.
- 6.4 The bulk environmental sample taken during the evaluation work confirmed the presence of a limited assemblage of charcoal and charred macroplant remains. The sample also confirmed the presence of modern uncharred macrobotanical remains, roots and fungal sclerotia that provide evidence for modern disturbances, potential contamination and movement within the deposit. Their presence lessens the value of remains within this sample for further dating work. The charcoal assemblage is also too limited to provide meaningful interpretations regarding fuel use or the vegetation environment and the macrobotanical remains have no potential to provide detailed information regarding the infilling of the linear features or the agriculture or past vegetation environment.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1001	14/00 4	Ditch	40	40	**	2	**	2	Pottery */4g - Nail */<2g - FCF */32g

Table 4: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
1001	14/00 4	16	15 0	15	50	5	* Chenopodiaceae, <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Picris echioides</i>	**	***	***	*	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., unid. seeds	++	*	indet. stem frags.	++

Table 2: Flot quantification (*=1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Only two archaeological features were recorded during the evaluation. The shallow post-hole found in Trench 10 remains undated. The ditch found in Trench 14 is probably post-medieval in date, given the dark soily nature of its fills and the uncharred plant remains recovered from the sample. The fire cracked flint recovered from the ditch is almost certainly residual as is the possible 11th to 12th- century dated tiny pottery fragment (and the date of this sherd is far from conclusive, see pot report).
- 7.2 It is clear that the vast majority of the anomalies traced during the geophysical survey of the site were either from recent episodes of burning detected in the overburden, or from variations in the 'natural', resulting from localised concentrations of flint gravels or manganese oxide.
- 7.3 The assemblage of finds recovered from the overburden was limited. The presence of flintwork hints at limited prehistoric activity at or in the vicinity of the site, perhaps the result of hunter/gatherers moving through the area periodically. There was no evidence of more permanent habitation at any period. The thin scatter of later pottery is indicative of the manuring of fields at various times, and is evidence of agricultural practises rather than of domestic occupation in the vicinity of the site.
- 7.4 In conclusion, based on currently available evidence, it appears unlikely that the development work at Hampshire Farm will lead to the destruction of any significant archaeological deposits in those areas evaluated.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Guy Kendall of GK Heritage Ltd. on behalf of his client, Linden Homes, for commissioning the work and Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist, Landscape Planning and Heritage, Hampshire County Council for her guidance throughout the project.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	HFW09					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Hampshire Farm, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hampshire					
County, District &/or Borough	Havant Borough, Hampshire					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 575107 107643					
Geology	London Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5003					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. ✓	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. Nov. 2011	Other		
Sponsor/Client	GK Heritage Ltd. on behalf of Linden Homes					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso. ?✓	Neo. ?✓	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Guy Kendall of GK Heritage Ltd. on behalf of his client, Linden Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hampshire Farm, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hampshire.</p> <p>Twenty-two evaluation trenches, each 1.5m wide were mechanically excavated to a cumulative length of 760m. Most were targeted at anomalies found during a recent geophysical survey of the site. The majority of these signals were found to derive from episodes of recent burning or from naturally occurring variations in the character of the underlying geological deposits. However, two archaeological features were recorded, an undated post-hole, and a post-medieval ditch. A small quantity of flintwork and a thin scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the overburden.</p>						

OASIS Form (ready for editing)

OASIS ID: archaeol6-114550

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Hampshire Farm, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Guy Kendall of GK Heritage Ltd. on behalf of his client, Linden Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hampshire Farm, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hampshire. Twenty-two evaluation trenches, each 1.5m wide were mechanically excavated to a cumulative length of 760m. Most were targeted at anomalies found during a recent geophysical survey of the site. The majority of these signals were found to derive from episodes of recent burning or from naturally occurring variations in the character of the underlying geological deposits. However, two archaeological features were recorded, an undated post-hole, and a post-medieval ditch. A small quantity of flintwork and a thin scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the overburden.
Project dates	Start: 14-11-2011 End: 18-11-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	5003 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	APP/11/01089 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HF09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric
Methods &	'Targeted Trenches'

techniques

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Planning condition

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

Project location

Country England

Site location HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Hampshire Farm, Westbourne, Emsworth

Postcode PO10 7SN

Study area 6.20 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 7510 0760 50.8624665074 -0.932772691093 50 51 44 N
000 55 57 W Line

Height OD / Depth Min: 10.00m Max: 20.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator GK Heritage

Project design originator GK Heritage

Project director/manager Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson

Project supervisor Simon Stevens

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Name of sponsor/funding body GK Heritage Ltd. on behalf of Linden Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire County Council Museums Service

Physical Archive ID A2011.20

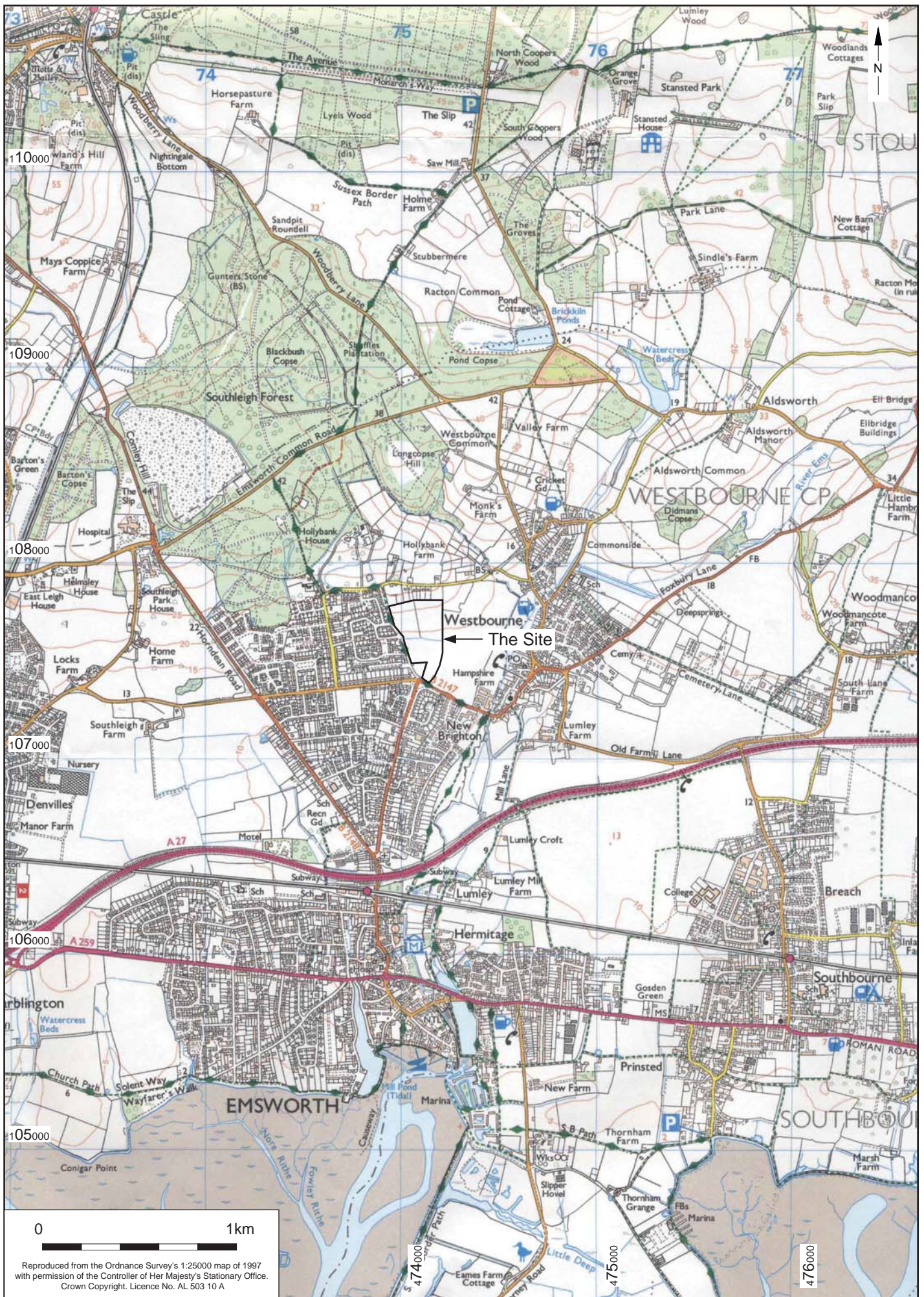
Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire County Council Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	A2011.20
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Survey', 'Text'
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Paper Archive ID	A2011.20
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Report', 'Unpublished Text'

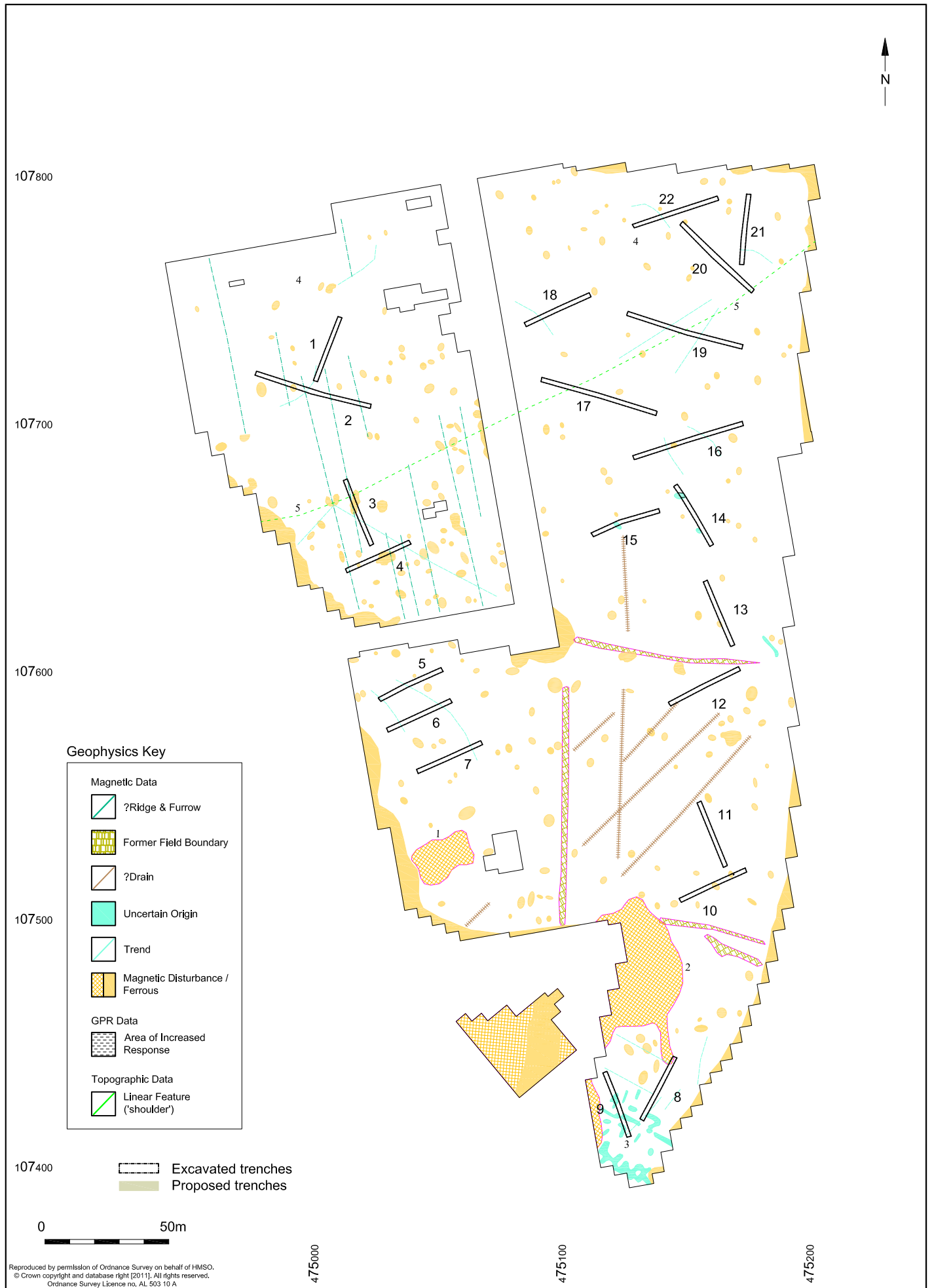
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Hampshire Farm, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2011279
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	ASE client report; A4-sized with cover logos.

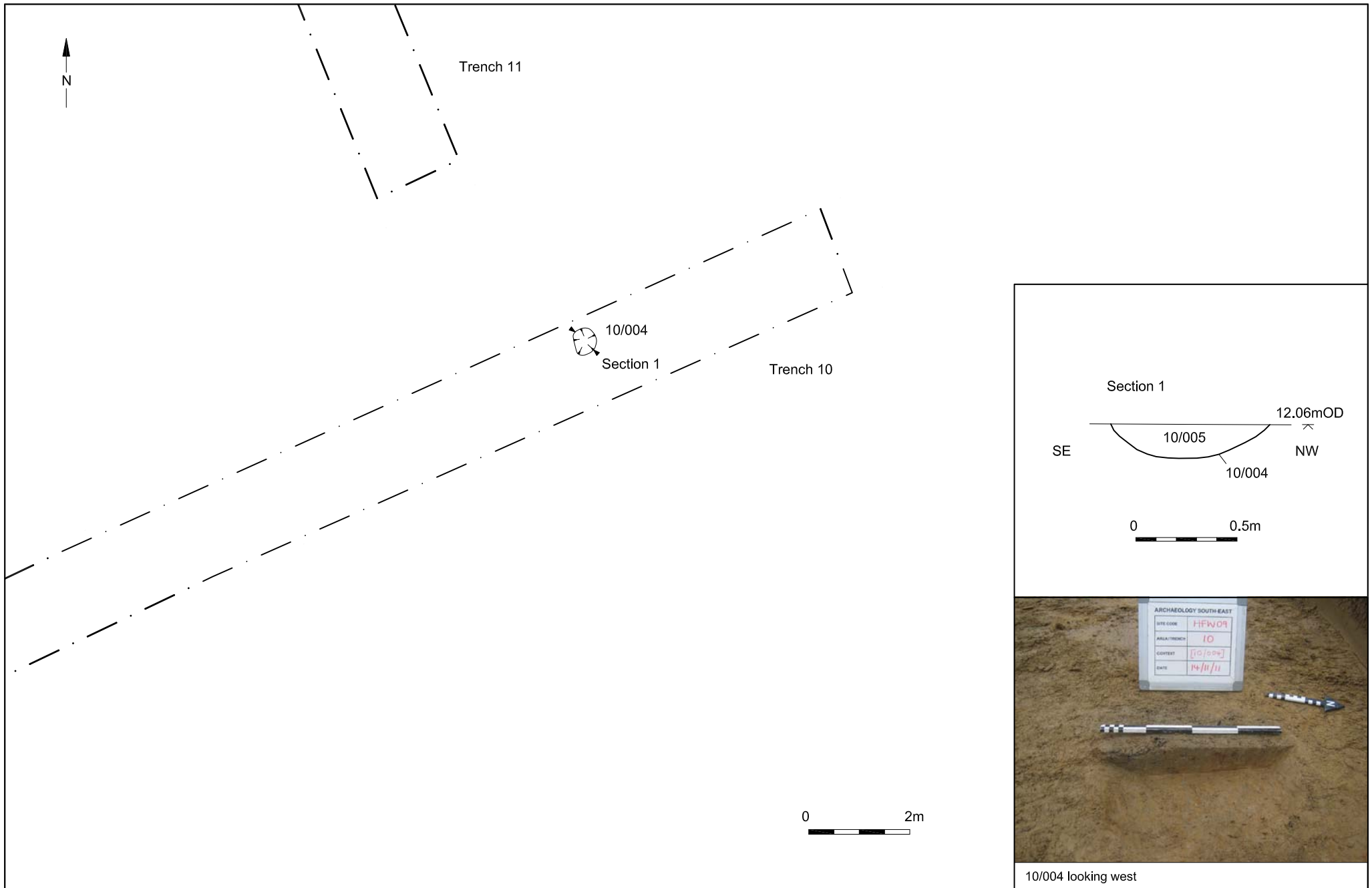
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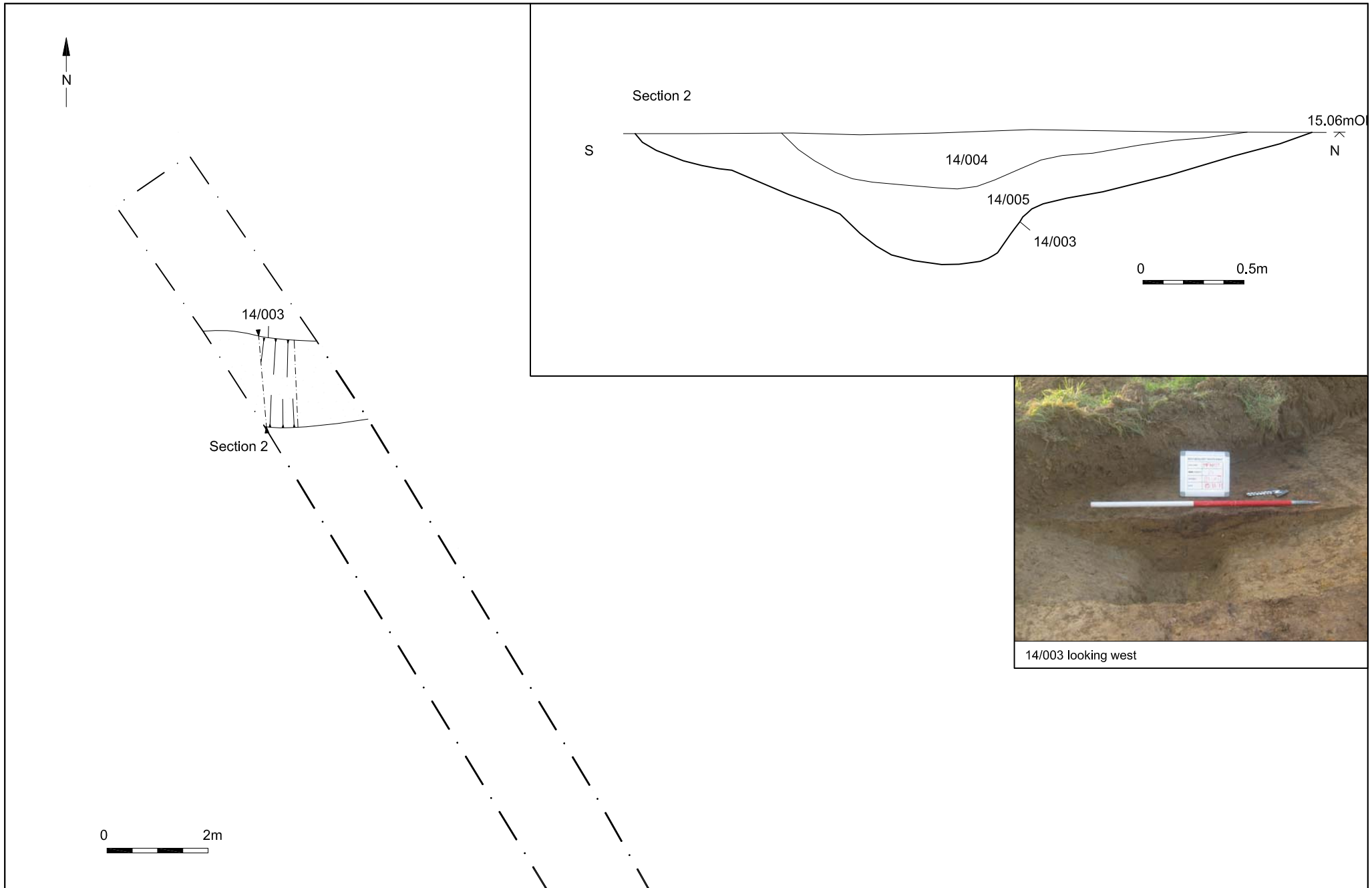
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Project Ref: 5003	Nov 2011	Site location		
Report Ref: 2011279	Drawn by: JLR			



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Project Ref: 5003	Nov 2011	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2011279	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Hampshire Farm, Emsworth	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5003	Nov 2011	Trench 10: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2011279	Drawn by: JLR		



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