

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land off Bridge Road
Bursledon, Hampshire**

**NGR: 449088 110167
(SU 49088 10167)**

**ASE Project No: 7096
Site Code: BRO15**

**ASE Report No: 2015066
OASIS id: archaeol6-205348**



By Greg Priestley-Bell

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March 2015

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bovis Homes Group PLC, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Bridge Road, Bursledon, Hampshire. Thirty-four trial trenches were excavated, approximately half of which were targeted on anomalies recorded during a preliminary geophysical survey.

Recorded features included a large probably post-medieval, but perhaps later medieval boundary/drainage ditch apparently demarking the western edge of a now dry NE-SW running tributary of the River Hamble. Other probably post-medieval features comprised small drainage ditches or channels. An undated localised area of possible sand extraction was identified in the north of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Bovis Homes Group PLC to carry out an archaeological evaluation prior to residential development of land off Bridge Road, Bursledon, Hampshire SO31 8AG (NGR 449088 110167; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is an irregular plot of land comprising 3 fields separated by hedgerows (c. 5 ha). The site is bounded to the west and south-west by residential properties fronting Dodwell Lane and Bridge Road respectively, to the south by Bridge Road and Blundell's Lane, to the south-east by a residential property called Maidenstone Heath, and to the north and north-east by Blundell's Lane and a wooded strip bordering the M27.

1.2.2 The site varies in altitude between 2.1m AOD at its south-eastern corner (adjacent to the River Hamble) and 35.2m at its north-western corner (Figure 1). The easternmost field is flat and wet, while the remainder of the site gradually climbs up to the north-west. A spring line is evident running along the narrow field forming the south-western part of the site, and has created a currently dry linear valley separated from the field and woodland to the north by a hedgerow. The watercourse then crosses the central field towards Maidenstone Heath as a reed-filled boggy gully.

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the natural geology of the site is primarily London Clay, with sands of the Wittering Formation underlying the western third of the site. Tidal Flat Deposits overlie the London Clay to the immediate east of the site, although none have been mapped west of Blundell's Lane. A recent geotechnical assessment of the southern and central areas of the site revealed a topsoil depth of 0.5m. A 0.8m deep peat deposit was observed in one window sample within the boggy area at the east of the site, and a 1m deep deposit of made ground (associated with a buried pipeline) in another (Parker Seal 2013), but everywhere else topsoil was recorded directly overlying natural clay and gravel deposits.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A Desk-Based Assessment was prepared for the site and concluded that it had a moderate potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric and medieval date (ASE 2013a).

1.3.2 A subsequent geophysical survey of the site identified possible archaeological features represented by discrete and linear positive anomalies (ASE 2013b).

1.3.3 Due to the site's potential, David Hopkins, Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council recommended the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in order to minimise the impact of the proposed works on any archaeological remains. Accordingly an archaeological planning condition was implemented:

Condition 10 - No development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding this assets is recorded for future generations.

- 1.3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE (2015) that outlined the scope and requirements of the initial evaluation and was submitted to HCC for approval in advance of the work. All work was carried out in accordance with this and the Standards and Guidance: Archaeological Evaluations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and other codes and relevant documents of the IfA (IfA 2001; IfA 2008).
- 1.3.5 It should be noted that further work and/or measures to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* or by record may be required should archaeological remains be found in the trial trench evaluation and that a separate WSI should be prepared and submitted for approval, detailing the proposed work.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological evaluation (ASE 2015) was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed works. Particular focus was placed on the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.
- 1.4.2 It is anticipated that the results of this evaluation will be sufficient to enable the HCC Archaeologist to make an informed decision on the requirement for any further archaeological mitigation work.
- 1.4.3 The evaluation also presents the opportunity to address a number of specific research questions relating to prehistoric and medieval sites in Hampshire, as presented in the *Solent-Thames Research Framework*.
- 1.4.4 The final aim of the evaluation is to make public the results of the work, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Dylan Hopkinson and Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologists), Vaz Tsamis (Senior Archaeological Surveyor), Lauren Figureg and Jake Wilson (Archaeologists) from the 2nd – 11th February 2015. The project was managed by Paul Mason (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section is based upon a Desk-Based Assessment (ASE 2013a) which covered a 750m radius centred on NGR: 449088 110167, the centre of the site. The following is information from the DBA.

- 2.1.1 The identified sites are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown plotted on Figure. 1.
- 2.1.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the site or study area. There are no Listed Buildings recorded within the site. A total of five listed buildings lie within the study area (numbers in bold relate to Figure.1):-
- Church of St Leonard (Grade II*) – 265m from the site (**12**);
 - Redcroft Farmhouse (Grade II) – 245m from the site (**26**);
 - Upcott (Grade II) (**27**) – 345m from the site;
 - Greywell (Grade II) – 430m from the site (**28**);
 - Thatched Cottage (Grade II) – 435m from the site (**29**).
- 2.1.3 Eastleigh Borough Council maintain a list of locally significant Historic Buildings that have no formal statutory protection. Only one, Bursledon Hall, 300m from the site (**48**) is recorded within the study area:
- 2.1.4 The site does not lie within a Conservation Area, although it borders the Bursledon Conservation Area at its south-eastern corner. The study area contains no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, as designated by English Heritage. However, two locally registered parks and gardens: Maidenstone Heath, bordering the south-eastern corner of the site (**31**) and Ploverfield, c.300m from the site (**38**) are recorded on the Hampshire Historic Parks and Gardens Register, designated by Hampshire County Council (with no formal statutory protection).

2.2 Overview of Archaeological Periods Represented

- 2.2.1 The timescale of the archaeological periods referred to in this report is shown below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural heritage assessment purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical events are used. All site numbers refer to Figure. 1.
- Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c. 750,000 BC - c. 10,000 BC)
 - Prehistoric: Mesolithic (c. 10,000 BC - c.5,000 BC)
 - Prehistoric: Neolithic (c. 5,000 BC - c.2,300 BC)
 - Prehistoric: Bronze Age (c. 2,300 BC - c. 600 BC)
 - Prehistoric: Iron Age (c. 600 BC - AD 43)
 - Romano-British (AD 43 - c. AD 410)
 - Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)
 - Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)
 - Post-medieval (AD 1540 to date)

2.3 Prehistoric

- 2.3.1 Palaeolithic material in the Hampshire Basin area of Hampshire has predominated on the river terrace gravels of the former Solent River and its tributaries, with other concentrations known from the clay-with flints deposits capping the chalk. The raised beaches which have produced important material from Sussex, notably Boxgrove, have been less fruitful in Hampshire.
- 2.3.2 Many Mesolithic sites in Sussex are represented by concentrations of flintwork rather than by settlement sites. These flint scatters are found in all parts of the county, forming clusters that may represent activity zones, with Early Mesolithic sites mainly located on the Wealden Greensand, while later material is found more widely across the county, including the coastal plain.
- 2.3.3 Flintwork concentrations and barrows indicate that settlement and farming during the Neolithic period was concentrated on the chalk downland, with other late Neolithic material found along the coast at places such as Langstone Harbour. Early Bronze Age settlement sites are still thought to be poorly represented, although ritual landscapes in the form of round barrow cemeteries are common on the downland. By the Middle Bronze Age, however, increased population and perhaps drier soils had encouraged settlement to spread from the Downs onto lower-lying land, although the Coastal Plain appears to have been sparsely settled, although richer in finds of metalwork (including hoards) and burials.
- 2.3.4 Most of the evidence for Iron Age activity in Hampshire is found on the downland. The most visible evidence relates to a series of defended enclosures, many of which originated in the Late Bronze Age. Field systems and settlement sites have been found on the coastal plain, such as at Warsash on the Hamble estuary and around Southampton.
- 2.3.5 Eleven prehistoric sites are recorded within the study area, including one (6) from within the site:
- Mesolithic pick found in 1898 (1);
 - Mesolithic flint cores, blades and flakes observed during topsoil removal for the construction of the M27 in 1972 (2);
 - Assemblage of worked flints and pottery, spanning the Early Mesolithic to Early Iron Age periods, found during a watching brief on pipeline works in 2001 (3);
 - Possible Early Bronze Age burnt mounds recorded in 1972 (4);
 - Early Bronze Age waste flakes found during topsoil stripping in 1993 (5);
 - Single sherd of Beaker pottery found in a possible gully during a watching brief on pipeline works in 2001 (6)
 - Possible Early Bronze Age burnt mound found during watching brief in 2001 (7);
 - Possible Early Iron Age bracelet found in 1940 (8);
 - Small pit containing Early Iron Age worked flints found in 1972 (9);
 - Abraded Early Iron Age potsherd found during topsoil stripping in 1972 (10);
 - Possible prehistoric ditch found during evaluation in 2003 (11).

2.4 Romano-British

2.4.1 During the Romano-British period, Hampshire formed part of the territory of the largely pro-Roman Atrebates. Most of the major sites of the period occupy the river valleys and coastal plains, with major centres at Winchester and Silchester and later forts at Portchester and Bitterne (Southampton). Settlement on the downland consisted mainly of small agricultural settlements set within field systems. Trading posts and salt-working are recorded from around the Hamble estuary.

2.4.2 No Romano-British sites have been recorded within the Study Area.

2.5 Anglo-Saxon

2.5.1 Hampshire was settled by Germanic people from the Jutland area of Denmark, penetrating via the Solent and river valleys such as the Meon. Early settlements are rare, with most evidence derived from cemeteries, although work at Chalton suggested that the earliest settlements were established on the chalk, later moving to the river valleys and spring-lines. A trading settlement was established at Hamwic, beneath modern Southampton. Although not recorded as a settlement before the late 11th century, the name Bursledon is of Anglo-Saxon origin, derived from 'hill associated with a man called Beorhtsige'.

2.5.2 No Anglo-Saxon sites have been recorded within the Study Area.

2.6 Medieval

2.6.1 Bursledon is not mentioned in Domesday, originating as the waste of the manor of Bishops Waltham. A small village grew up to the south of the site, around St Leonards Church, with a tradition of shipbuilding along the riverfront. The site itself appears to have been open farmland at this time, although it has been suggested that the former medieval settlement of Northburlesden may have existed in the vicinity.

2.6.2 Fourteen medieval sites are recorded within the Study Area:

- Church of St. Leonard, 13th century with later additions **(12)**;
- Chapel of 'Brixentona', probably a reference to the parish church **(13)**;
- Possible site of the medieval settlement of Northburlesden **(14)**;
- Bank and ditch boundary **(15)**;
- Unspecified earthworks **(16)**;
- Unspecified earthworks **(17)**;
- Earthwork representing the former churchyard boundary **(18)**;
- Earthwork along line of parish boundary **(19)**;
- Hollow-way leading to St. Leonard's Church **(20)**;
- Medieval shipyard, with references back to 1436 **(21)**;
- Shipbuilding site **(22)**;
- Field boundary shown on air photographs **(23)**;
- Shipbuilding site **(24)**;
- Ridge and furrow **(25)**.

2.7 Post-Medieval

2.7.1 Bursledon remained small in size until its development as a commute settlement in the 20th century. The site remained as undeveloped agricultural land throughout this period, lying adjacent to the old road to Winchester (now Blundell's Lane), which formerly crossed the Hamble via a ford until a bridge and the present Bridge Road was constructed from 1798.

2.7.2 Twenty-three post-medieval sites are recorded in the Study Area:

- Redcroft Farmhouse (26);
- Upcott (27);
- Greywell (28);
- Thatched Cottage (29);
- The Mausoleum, unlisted historic building (30);
- Maidenstone Heath, historic garden (31);
- Cattle shed at Brixedone Farm, unlisted historic building (32);
- Cattle shed at Brixedone Farm, unlisted historic building (33);
- Milking parlour and dairy range at Brixedone Farm, unlisted historic building (34);
- Agricultural building at Brixedone Farm, unlisted historic building (35);
- Animal shed at Brixedone Farm, unlisted historic building (36);
- Maidenstone Heath hard, fording point across the river (37);
- Ploverfield, historic garden (38);
- Bursledon Bridge (39);
- Shipbuilding slips (40);
- Timber and stone pier/jetty (41);
- Shipbuilding slips (42);
- Quarry (43);
- Second World War anti-aircraft gun emplacement (44);
- site of wharf (45);
- site of toll house (46);
- site of pheasantry (47);
- Bursledon Hall, locally listed building (48).

2.8 Maritime

2.8.1 The AHBR also records 22 maritime records within the Study Area. These all refer to shipwrecks of localised importance and have been discounted as of little relevance to the site. Most are located on the eastern side of the river, apart from two on the western side, listed below:

- Unidentified post-medieval shipwreck (49);
- Unidentified medieval shipwreck (50).

2.9 Previous Fieldwork

2.9.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2001 by Network Archaeology within the southern and central fields of the site during the construction of a jetline pipeline between Hamble and Botley. This involved a 15m wide easement stripped of topsoil, within which was excavated a 1-2m wide x 1.5m deep pipe trench. The southern field (Plot 11/1) produced a palaeochannel and a single Beaker pottery sherd from a residual deposit within a gully, together with some unstratified later

material including Roman tile. The central field (Plot 11/2) produced some unstratified prehistoric flints and post-medieval pottery, but no features.

2.10 Cartographic Evidence

2.10.1 No detailed early estate maps exist covering the area of the site, although it is shown on an 1894 copy of a lost parish map of Titchfield, dated to 1605-15. The site is shown falling within an area of fields, apparently with different styles denoting arable and pasture.

2.10.2 The first available detailed map of the site is the Hound Tithe map of 1838. The existing site layout is recognisable on the Tithe, with a few minor boundary changes (which are shown by dotted lines and may not have been physical features on the ground). Almost the entire site lay within Mantleheath Farm (now Maidenstone Heath), and was owned by Sarah Blundell (with the exception of plots 401b, 401d and 402b which she leased from the Dean and Chapter of Winchester) and occupied by Joseph Blundell. Plot 400, although under the same ownership and occupation, was listed under Brixden Farm. The field names and the landuse give a clear picture of the landscape. The plot numbers are listed below:

- 400 Row in Bushey Ledge Mead (Wood)
- 401a Part of Bushey Ledge Mead (Pasture)
- 401b Part of Bushey Ledge Mead (Pasture)
- 401c Part of Bushey Ledge Mead (Pasture)
- 401d Part of Bushey Ledge Mead (Pasture)
- 402a Part of Hilly Field (Arable)
- 402b Part of Hilly Field (Arable)
- 419 Homestead and garden
- 420 Sea Mead (Pasture)
- 422 Blacksmith's Shop

2.10.3 The OS 6-inch map of 1871 shows the site lying within a series of open fields with recognisable field boundaries. The southern field contained a line of trees, possibly indicating a former hedgerow. Saltings were marked immediately south-east of the site. By 1897, the small triangular woodland plot along the western side of the central field had appeared together with a small circular plantation to the east, followed by the rectangular woodland in the northern field by 1909. Subsequent mapping between 1942 and 1988 shows no change within the site, although the development of the adjacent residential estates are charted from 1942 onwards.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The work comprised the machine excavation, under archaeological supervision, of thirty-four trial trenches measuring 25m by 2m (Figure 2). The original layout consisted of thirty-six trial trenches but Trench 9 was omitted due to the presence of an active spring/watercourse, while Trench 33 was omitted due to the proximity of trees. Trench 7 was shortened and repositioned due to overhanging trees. Trenches 10, 16, 18, 19, 29, 30 and 31 were shortened and/or slightly repositioned due to various constraints comprising the presence of an active spring, an overhead power line, tree canopies and a large fallen tree. The layout of the trial trenches had previously been agreed with the Hampshire County Senior Archaeologist and significant changes due to on-site constraints were approved also approved.
- 3.2 The trenches were accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.3 All trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. The trenches were excavated using a 360⁰ slew mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Spoil was bunded around the edges of the trenches which were not fenced.
- 3.4 Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed and was kept separately. The excavation was carried out in spits of no more than 0.2m, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural' – whichever was uppermost. A metal detector was used to scan all excavated material. No significant metal detector finds were recovered.
- 3.5 Backfilling and compaction were undertaken by the machine on completion of the work. Spoil was spread evenly and compacted to ensure a surface flush, or nearly flush, with the ground surface, but there was no reinstatement to pre-existing condition.
- 3.6 All exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned by hand, planned and recorded. Cut features were sampled sufficiently to meet the aims of the evaluation.
- 3.7 As a minimum, discrete features (such as pits or post holes), where they fell entirely within a trench, were half sectioned.
- 3.8 All linear features were sectioned by means of a 1m wide slot across their full width or widest exposure within each trench.
- 3.9 All features were planned at a scale of 1:20 in relation to the trench outline, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Plans were drawn on plastic film. A digital photographic record was kept of the work. Comparative site levels were recorded for each feature or important context with reference to an OS bench mark.
- 3.10 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East.

- 3.11 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	151
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	10
Photographs	44 CS, 56 B+W, 145 digital
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trenches 2, 3, 8,15-19, 22-28, 30-32, 35 and 36

4.1.1 No significant archaeological features were identified in these trenches. Information concerning the thickness and height AOD of topsoil and subsoil deposits is tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [1/003] consisting of reddish brown sandy clay; subsoil [1/002] consisting of reddish brown silty sand; topsoil [1/001] consisting of mid brown sandy silt.

4.2.2 A pit [1/004], measuring 1.85 m wide and 1m long lay at the west end of the trench. The pit contained modern concrete and was not excavated.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T1	1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	18.75-19.00
T1	1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	18.55-18.75
T1	1/003	Deposit	Natural	2.13	0.29	Na	
T1	1/004	Cut	Modern pit	1	1.85	unexcavated	18.55

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

- 4.3.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [4/003] consisting of reddish brown sandy clay; subsoil [4/002] consisting of reddish brown silty sand; topsoil [4/001] consisting of mid brown sandy silt.
- 4.3.2 A depression [4/006], measuring 0.75m in diameter and 0.08m deep contained a fill [4/007] of mid orangey brown silty sand.
- 4.3.3 A probable land drain [4/008] measuring 2m+ long and 0.30m wide, contained a fill [4/009] of mid orangey brown silty sand that produced later 18th- to 19th-century land drain fragments.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T4	4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	17.11-17.31
T4	4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	16.91-17.11
T4	4/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T4	4/006	Cut	Depression	0.75 diam			16.91
T4	4/007	Fill	Of 4/006	2.44	0.67	0.08	16.83-16.91
T4	4/008	Cut	Land drain?	2+			16.91
T4	4/009	Fill	Of 4/008	2+	0.30	unexcavated	

Table 3: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 5 (Figure 5)

- 4.4.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [5/003] consisting of loose mid yellow sand; subsoil [5/002] consisting of orangey brown silty sand; topsoil [5/001] consisting of mid brown sandy silt.
- 4.4.2 A pit [5/004], measuring 1m long, 2.27m wide and 0.38m deep contained a primary fill [5/011] of light grey sand, and a secondary fill [5/012] of very dark grey sand.
- 4.4.3 A pit [5/005], measuring 0.91m in diameter and 0.10m deep contained a fill [5/010] of dark bluish grey sand.
- 4.4.4 A pit [5/006], measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.05m deep contained a fill [5/016] of black silty sand with charcoal.
- 4.4.5 A ditch [5/007], measuring 1+m long, 2.94m wide and 0.65m deep contained a primary fill [5/014] of very light grey silty sand, and a secondary fill [5/013] of dark greyish brown silty sand.
- 4.4.6 A ditch [5/008], measuring 1+m long, 1.38m wide and 0.38m deep contained a fill [5/015] of very light bluish grey silty sand.
- 4.4.7 A pit [5/009], measuring 1m+ long, 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep contained a primary fill [5/017] of dark grey silty sand, and a secondary fill [5/018] of light grey silty sand.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T5	5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	17.69-17.89
T5	5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	17.49-17.69
T5	5/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T5	5/004	Cut	Pit	1	2.37		17.49
T5	5/005	Cut	Pit	0.91 diam			17.49
T5	5/006	Cut	Pit	0.55 diam			17.49
T5	5/007	Cut	Ditch	1+	2.94		17.49
T5	5/008	Cut	Ditch	1+	1.38		17.49
T5	5/009	Cut	Pit?	1+	0.90		17.49
T5	5/010	Fill	Fill of 5/005	0.91 diam		0.10	17.39-17.49
T5	5/011	Fill	Primary fill of 5/004	1.	1.6	0.10	17.21-17.31
T5	5/012	Fill	Secondary fill of 5/004	1	2.7	0.18	17.31-17.49
T5	5/013	Fill	Secondary fill of 5/007	1+	2.94	0.65	16.84-17.49
T5	5/014	Fill	Primary fill of 5/007	1+	0.60	0.20	16.14-16.34
T5	5/015	Fill	Fill of 5/008	1+	1.38	0.38	17.11-17.49
T5	5/016	Fill	Of 5/006	0.55 diam		0.05	17.44-17.49
T5	5/017	Fill	Primary fill of 5/009	1+	0.60+	0.25	16.99-17.24
T5	5/018	Fill	Secondary fill of 5/009	1+	0.80+	0.20	17.24-17.44

Table 4: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.5 Trench 6 (Figure 6)

4.5.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [6/003] consisting of reddish brown sandy clay; subsoil [6/002] consisting of reddish brown silty sand; topsoil [6/001] consisting of mid brown sandy silt.

4.5.2 A ditch? [6/004], measuring 1.6+m long, 1.3m wide and 0.47m deep contained a fill [6/005] of mid orangey brown silty sand.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T6	6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	17.22-17.42
T6	6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	17.02-17.22
T6	6/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T6	6/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.3		17.02
T6	6/005	Fill	Of 6/004	1.8+	1.3	0.47	16.55-17.02

Table 5: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.6 Trench 7 (Figure 7)

4.6.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [7/003] consisting of mid yellow clay; subsoil [7/002] consisting of yellowish brown clayey silt; topsoil [7/001] consisting of mid brown clay silt.

4.6.2 A ditch [7/004], measuring 1.6+m long, 1.3m wide and 0.47m deep contained a fill [7/005] of mid orangey brown silty sand.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T7	7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	12.30-12.50
T7	7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	12.10-12.30
T7	7/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T7	7/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.3		12.10
T7	7/005	Fill	Of 7/004	1.8+	1.3	0.47	11.63-12.10

Table 6: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.7 Trench 10 (Figure 8)

- 4.7.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [10/003] consisting of mid yellow clay; subsoil [10/002] consisting of yellowish brown clayey silt; topsoil [10/001] consisting of mid brown clay silt.
- 4.7.2 A deposit [10/004] of very dark yellowish brown humic silt with occasional gravel lay above the natural [10/003] in the eastern half of the trench.
- 4.7.3 A ditch [10/005], measuring 1.6+m long, 1.1m wide and 0.16m deep contained a fill [10/006] of reddish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T10	10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	13.07-13.27
T10	10/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	12.87-13.07
T10	10/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T10	10/004	Deposit	Peaty deposit	10	1.8+	Unexcavated	12.87
T10	10/005	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.1		12.87
T10	10/006	Fill	Of 10/005	1.8+	1.1	0.16	12.71-12.87

Table 7: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.8 Trench 11 (Figure 9)

- 4.8.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [11/003] consisting of mid yellow clay; subsoil [11/002] consisting of yellowish brown clayey silt; topsoil [11/001] consisting of mid brown clay silt.
- 4.8.2 A ditch [11/004], measuring 1.8+m long and 2.8m wide contained a primary fill [11/005] of dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel, and a secondary fill [11/006] of pale orange brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T11	11/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	12.80-13.00
T11	11/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	12.60-12.80
T11	11/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T11	11/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	2.8		12.60
T11	11/005	Fill	Primary fill of 11/004	1.8+	2.8	0.40	11.78-12.18
T11	11/006	Fill	2 nd fill of 11/004	1.8+	1.2	0.42	12.18-12.60

Table 8: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

4.9 Trench 12 (Figure 10)

4.9.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [12/003] consisting of mid yellowish orange clay with occasional gravel; subsoil [12/002] consisting of yellowish brown clayey silt; topsoil [12/001] consisting of mid brown clay silt.

4.9.2 A ditch [12/004], measuring 1.8+m long and 3.2m wide contained a fill [12/005] of dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel. The feature was unexcavated as a full section of the ditch was recorded in Trench 20.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T12	12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	11.85-12.15
T12	12/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	11.55-11.85
T12	12/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T12	12/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	3.2	Unexcavated	11.55
T12	12/005	Fill	Of 12/004	1.8+	3.2		

Table 9: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.10 Trench 13 (Figure 11)

4.10.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [13/003] consisting of mid yellow clay; subsoil [13/002] consisting of light grey silty clay; topsoil [13/001] consisting of dark grey silty clay.

4.10.2 An undated ditch [13/004], measuring 1.6+m long, 1.3m wide and 0.47m deep contained a primary fill [13/005] of mid orangey brown silty sand, and a secondary fill [13/006] of orangey brown silty clay.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T13	13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	10.20-10.50
T13	13/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	9.90-10.20
T13	13/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T13	13/004	Cut	Ditch	10.3+	1.15		9.90
T13	13/005	Fill	Primary fill of 13/004	10.3+	1.15	0.26	9.64-9.90
T13	13/006	Fill	Secondary fill of 13/004	10.3+	0.40	0.26	9.64-9.90

Table 10: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.11 Trench 14 (Figure 12)

4.11.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [14/003] consisting of mid yellow clay; subsoil [14/002] consisting of dark brown silty clay; topsoil [14/001] consisting of dark brown silty clay.

4.11.2 A ditch [14/004], measuring 1.6+m long, 1.3m wide and 0.47m deep contained a fill [14/005] of mid orangey brown silty sand and a fragment of 18th- to 19th-century brick.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T14	14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	9.40-9.75
T14	14/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	9.30-9.40
T14	14/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T14	14/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1		9.30
T14	14/005	Fill	Fill of 14/004	1.8+	1	0.26	9.04-9.30

Table11: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

4.12 Trench 20 (Figure 13)

4.12.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [20/003] consisting of mid yellow clay; subsoil [20/002] consisting of dark brown silty clay; topsoil [20/001] consisting of mid brown silty clay.

4.12.2 A ditch [20/004], measuring 1.6+m long, 1.3m wide and 0.47m deep contained a primary fill [20/005] of mid orangey brown silty sand that contained a later 18th- to 19th- century U-shaped pottery drain , a secondary fill [20/006] of dark yellowish brown clay and a tertiary fill [20/007] of dark brownish grey silt.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T20	20/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	6.50-6.85
T20	20/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	6.40-6.50
T20	20/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T20	20/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	3.5	1	6.40
T20	20/005	Fill	Primary fill of 20/004	1.8+	3.5	0.96	5.44-6.40
T20	20/006	Fill	Secondary fill of 20/004	1.8+	1.7	0.45	5.82-6.27
T20	20/007	Fill	Tertiary fill of 20/004	1.8+	3.1	0.58	5.82-6.40

Table 12: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

4.13 Trench 21 (Figure 14)

4.13.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [21/003] consisting of mid yellow clay; subsoil [21/002] consisting of mid grey silty clay with frequent gravel; topsoil [21/001] consisting of mid brown silty clay.

4.13.2 A ditch [21/004], measuring 2+m long, 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep contained a fill [21/005] of mid greyish blue clay with occasional gravel.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T21	21/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	7.207-55
T21	21/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	7.45-7.55
T21	21/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T21	21/004	Cut	Ditch	2+	0.55		7.45
T21	21/005	Fill	Fill of 21/004	2+	0.55	0.20	7.25-7.45

Table 13: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.14 Trench 29 (Figure 15)

4.14.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [29/003] consisting of dark orangey brown gravel; subsoil [29/002] consisting of reddish brown silt; topsoil [29/001] consisting of very dark brown silty clay.

4.14.2 A possible ditch [29/004], measuring 2+m long, 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep contained a fill [29/005] of light yellow silty gravel.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T29	29/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	6.55-6.90
T29	29/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	6.45-6.55
T29	29/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T29	29/004	Cut	Ditch	2+	0.57		6.45
T29	29/005	Fill	Fill of 29/004	2+	0.57	0.17	6.28-6.45

Table 14: Trench 29 list of recorded contexts

4.15 Trench 34 (Figure 16)

4.15.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [34/003] consisting yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel; subsoil [34/002] consisting of mid grey silty clay with occasional gravel; topsoil [34/001] consisting of mid grey silty clay.

4.15.2 A possible post-hole [34/004], measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.11m deep contained a fill [34/005] of dark grey sandy gravel.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height mAOD (average)
T34	34/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	3.30
T34	34/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	2.95-3.30
T34	34/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	2.85-2.95
T34	34/004	Cut	Post-hole?	0.25 diam			2.85
T34	34/005	Fill	Fill of 34/004	0.25 diam		0.11	2.74-2.85

Table 15: Trench 34 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation (Table 16). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were all packed and stored according to IFA guidelines.

Context	CBM	Wt(g)	Flint	Wt(g)2	FCF	Wt(g)3
4/009	2	360				
12/002					2	64
14/004	1	20				
19/004	1	28				
20/005	3	1414				
23/001	1	8				
25/001	1	94				
28/002			1	8		
34/001			1	10		
Total	9	1924	2	18	2	64

Table 16: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Work at Bridge Road, Bursledon, produced only two pieces of struck flint weighing 19g. A broken flake manufactured from a fine grained dark flint was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 34, and a blade made from a light brown flint was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 28. No cortex was present. Both pieces display signs of weathering characteristic of successive re-deposition. The material can't be closely dated because the blade isn't a true blade, and only a broad prehistoric date can be proposed for this very small assemblage.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material was retrieved. The whole assemblage appears to be of the later post-medieval period.

5.3.2 Brick was recovered from just two deposits. Context [14/005] produced an amorphous 20g fragment in a well-formed and medium fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant fine to medium quartz with rare chalk/marl pellets to 0.25mm Context [25/001] also contained an amorphous fragment (92g). Although well-formed this piece is only low/medium fired and tempered with abundant fine quartz with a buff marbling from a high poorly mixed marl content, and ferruginous sandstone inclusions to 3mm. Both bricks fragments are best placed in an 18th- to 19th- century date range.

5.3.3 A single 8g fragment of peg tile was recovered from the site (context [23/001]). This is well formed and fired, with moderate medium quartz tempering and rare marl and iron oxide inclusions to 0.25mm. The piece is of the same date range as the bricks noted above.

- 5.3.4 The bulk of the ceramic building material actually relates to land drainage. Context [19/004] produced a 28g fragment from a land drain of pipe form with 11-13mm wall thickness. This was well formed and medium fired, the fabric being tempered with moderate to abundant fine/medium quartz. A 19th- century date is likely. Contexts [4/009] and [20/005] produced much larger fresher pieces of inverted 'U-shaped' land drains (2/350g and 4/1362g respectively). All are in the same fabric noted for the pipe in context [19/004] but wall thicknesses are a fairly constant 15mm. That from [20/005] has a full length of 302mm and was approximately 90mm wide by 110mm tall. A later 18th- to 19th- century date for these drains is probable.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary of Results

6.1.1 The majority of the straight linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey in Area 1 probably represented land drains. A further system of land drains was identified running broadly at right angles to those identified in the geophysical survey. The amorphous positive anomalies in Areas 2 and 3 did not appear to represent archaeological activity and were perhaps related to the variable geology encountered. Some elements of the linear SW-NE aligned positive anomalies in Area 2 broadly corresponded with a probably post-medieval field boundary ditch identified in Trenches 11, 12 and 20. Selected figures from the geophysics report are included as Appendix 3 at the rear of this report.

Trench 1

6.1.2 Pit [1/004] produced a significant quantity of modern concrete and was clearly modern in origin, perhaps associated with the construction of the nearby M27 motorway.

Trench 4

6.1.3 Depression [4/006] probably represented a tree throw; two very similar features (unexcavated) containing visible decayed rooting lay just to the east. Linear feature [4/008] was almost certainly a land drain from which a U-shaped pottery fragment was recovered.

Trench 5

6.1.4 Six cut features were recorded in this trench, comprising four pits? ([5/004], [5/005], [5/006] and [5/009]) and two ditches? ([5/007] and [5/008]). Trench 5 was the only trench on the site where the 'natural' consisted of loose sand, making the location a target area for extraction and these features are therefore tentatively presented as being utilised for small scale sand extraction.

6.1.5 The pits and/or ditches appeared similar to pre-mechanisation brickearth diggings. In the case of brickearth, extraction was usually carried out in strips up to about 1m wide with narrow baulks between the strips. This arrangement allowed overburden and spoil from the active excavation strip to be backfilled into the neighbouring open trench where material had previously been extracted. The baulks were intended to stop contaminated material from entering the active excavation. Given the mobility of the sand 'natural' in Trench 5, trampling and edge collapse might produce the section recorded during the evaluation.

6.1.6 It is assumed that if sand had already been extracted from between features [5/004], [5/007] and [5/009] then the entire area of Trench 5 had been thus reduced, leaving only the bases of the deepest diggings to be observed as features.

6.1.7 Pit [5/006] contained charcoal, presumed to be part of the general backfill of the extraction area.

6.1.8 None of the features produced any dating evidence and the origin of any such proposed sand-extraction activity therefore remains unclear and other interpretations of this feature group are of course possible.

Trench 6

- 6.1.9 Undated ditch? [6/004] perhaps represented a drainage feature, although it was not recorded in Trench 2 immediately to the west and is perhaps a discrete rather than linear feature.

Trench 7

- 6.1.10 Undated ditch [7/004] perhaps represented a drainage feature. The presence of a late post-medieval/modern land drain running along the ditch centre line suggested that the ditch perhaps dated from at least the earlier post-medieval period. Water can often be seen to collect along the sunken tops of old infilled ditches and land drains are commonly located in these areas. The location and alignment of this feature broadly corresponds with a field boundary shown on the 1838 Tithe Map (ASE 2013a) dividing pastures 401a and 401b.

Trench 10

- 6.1.11 The peaty deposit [10/004] was associated with the active spring/watercourse that runs through the vicinity. A recent geotechnical assessment (Parker Seal 2013) recorded a 0.8m deep peat deposit within the boggy area at the east of the site. The OS map of 1897 shows a spring and a well just to the east of the site boundary near this location. No dating evidence was retrieved and it is unknown if this material has any palaeo-environmental potential.
- 6.1.12 Undated shallow ditch? [10/005] perhaps represented a natural run-off channel aligned with the large post-medieval field ditch identified in Trenches 11, 12 and 20 as [11/004], [12/004] and [20/004].

Trench 11

- 6.1.13 Ditch [11/004] probably represented a post-medieval, or *perhaps* later medieval, field boundary ditch, also recorded as ditch [12/004] in Trench 12 and ditch [20/004] in Trench 20. Although no dating evidence was recovered from slot [11/004] through the ditch, a later 18th to 19th- century U-shaped ceramic field drain was recorded in slot [20/004], running along the line of the ditch at c. 1.1m below the ground surface. The depth of the land drain strongly suggested that the ditch was still partly open, or at least significantly sunken, when the drain was inserted.
- 6.1.14 When the line of ditch [11/004] is projected south-eastwards across the site towards slot [20/004], it appears to be the continuation of a NW-SE land boundary formed by the rear of properties fronting Bridge Close and Oakhill Close (see Figure 2). Where the projected ditch crosses the site boundary and enters the Maidenstone Heath property, its alignment *appears* to correspond with that of a NW-SE watercourse and the western edge of a pond, almost as far as Blundell Lane. This alignment, from Oakhill Close in the north-west corner of the site to Blundell Lane in the south-east perhaps defined the western edge of a (now dry) valley containing a tributary of the River Hamble.

Trench 12

- 6.1.15 Ditch [12/004] was part of the long-running ditch ([11/004]/[20/004]) discussed above under Trench 11.

Trench 13

6.1.16 Undated ditch [13/004] ran broadly parallel to ditch [11/004] *et al.* and perhaps represents a field boundary demarking a NW-SE plot. Long, narrow plots in the same orientation still survive in the north-west of the site, the ditch is therefore interpreted as probably post-medieval based on alignment.

Trench 14

6.1.17 Ditch [14/004] produced a fragment of 18th- to 19th-century brick and was probably a later post-medieval drainage ditch.

Trench 20

6.1.18 Ditch [20/004] was part of the long-running ditch ([11/004]/[12/004]) discussed above under Trench 11.

Trench 21

6.1.19 Undated ditch [21/004] was broadly on the same alignment as the postulated large post-medieval ditch [11/004] *et al.* and ditch [13/004] and perhaps represents a further element of the postulated NW-SE arrangement of long narrow plots.

Trench 29

6.1.20 Undated ditch [29/004] was very shallow and almost certainly represents a drainage ditch or land drain without a pottery pipe. The 1838 Tithe Map (ASE 2013a) records Area 3 as 'Sea Mead', probably salt-marsh pasture, so in consequence it is assumed that ditches in this area are associated with post-medieval drainage.

Trench 34

6.1.21 Undated possible post-hole [34/004] was an isolated, apparently truncated feature the function of which remains unclear.

6.2 Existing Impacts

6.2.1 The paucity or absence of archaeological remains in Area 3, and to a lesser extent Area 2, of the site was almost certainly due to the poor ground conditions inherent to the geology, which would have discouraged most early agricultural activity beyond the use of the area as pasture. The impermeability of the underlying clay produces waterlogging of the topsoil and subsoil during wet weather, exacerbated by the proximity of the River Hamble and associated high ground water levels.

6.3 Impact on archaeological remains

6.3.2 Arguably the only significant archaeological remains identified on the site comprised the features in Trench 5 perhaps associated with sand extraction, and the large boundary/drainage ditch recorded in Trenches 11, 12 and 20. All these features are within 0.5m of the existing ground surface and would certainly be significantly truncated or destroyed by development. Conclusive evidence for the date of many of the recorded features remains elusive.

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HER Summary

site Code	BRO15					
Identification Name and Address	Land off Bridge Road, Bursledon, Hampshire					
County, District &/or Borough	Eastleigh Borough					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 449088 110167					
Geology	Primarily London Clay, with sands of the Wittering Formation underlying the western third of the site. Tidal Flat Deposits overlie the London Clay to the immediate east of the site, although none have been mapped west of Blundell's Lane. A recent geotechnical assessment of the southern and central areas of the site revealed a topsoil depth of 0.5m. A 0.8m deep peat deposit was observed in one window sample within the boggy area at the east of the site.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7096					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 2- 11.2.2015					
Sponsor/Client	Bovis Homes Group PLC					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell					
Period Summary						
			PM	Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bovis Homes Group PLC, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Bridge Road, Bursledon, Hampshire. Thirty-four trial trenches were excavated, approximately half of which were targeted on anomalies recorded during a preliminary geophysical survey.</i></p> <p><i>Recorded features included a large probably post-medieval, but perhaps later medieval boundary/drainage ditch apparently demarking the western edge of a now dry NE-SW running tributary of the River Hamble. Other probably post-medieval features comprised small drainage ditches or channels. An undated localised area of possible sand extraction was identified in the north of the site.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-205348

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation on land off Bridge Road, Bursledon, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bovis Homes Group PLC, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Bridge Road, Bursledon, Hampshire. Thirty-four trial trenches were excavated, approximately half of which were targeted on anomalies recorded during a preliminary geophysical survey. Recorded features included a large probably post-medieval, but perhaps later medieval boundary/drainage ditch apparently demarking the western edge of a now dry NE-SW running tributary of the River Hamble. Other probably post-medieval features comprised small drainage ditches or channels. An undated localised area of possible sand extraction was identified in the north of the site.
Project dates	Start: 02-02-2015 End: 11-02-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRO15 - sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7096 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	SAND EXTRACTION Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
site location	HAMPSHIRE EASTLEIGH BURSLEDON Land off Bridge Road, Bursledon, Hampshire
Postcode	SO31 8AG
Study area	5.00 Hectares
site coordinates	SU 49088 10167 50.8883467714 -1.30204097019 50 53 18 N 001 18 07 W Point
Height OD /	Min: 3.80m Max: 18.00m

Depth

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Hampshire County Council

Project design originator ASE

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Dylan Hopkinson

Project supervisor Greg Priestley-Bell

Type of sponsor/funding body Bovis Homes Ltd

Name of sponsor/funding body Bovis Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient local museum

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

Digital Archive recipient local museum

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media available "Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient local museum

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section"

Entered by Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)

Entered on 5 March 2015

Appendix 1: Trenches 2, 3, 8, 15-19, 22-28, 30-32, 35 and 36, list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T2	2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	17.75-18.00
T2	2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	17.60-17.75
T2	2/003	Deposit	Natural			Na	

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T3	3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	17.75-18.00
T3	3/002	Deposit	Subsoil			0.15	17.60-17.75
T3	3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T8	8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	11.97-12.17
T8	8/002	Deposit	Subsoil			0.20	11.77-11.97
T8	8/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T15	15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	8.70-8.95
T15	15/002	Deposit	Subsoil			0.20	8.50-8.70
T15	15/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T16	16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	8.30-8.65
T16	16/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	8.20-8.30
T16	16/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T17	17/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	7.75-8.05
T17	17/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	7.55-7.75
T17	17/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T18	18/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	7.15-7.40
T18	18/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	7.00-7.15
T18	18/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T19	19/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.47-6.67
T19	19/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	6.32-6.47
T19	19/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T22	22/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	7.06-7.36
T22	22/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.86-7.06
T22	22/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T23	23/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	8.51-8.81
T23	23/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	8.31-8.51
T23	23/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T24	24/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	7.65-7.95
T24	24/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	7.45-7.65
T24	24/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T25	25/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	5.65-5.90
T25	25/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	5.55-5.65
T25	25/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T26	26/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	5.00-5.25
T26	26/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	4.90-5.00
T26	26/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T27	27/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	6.22-6.52
T27	27/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	6.12-6.22
T27	27/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T28	28/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	5.24-5.49
T28	28/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	5.14-5.24
T28	28/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T30	30/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	6.47-6.77
T30	30/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	6.35-6.47
T30	30/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T31	31/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	5.55-5.85
T31	31/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	5.40-5.55
T31	31/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T32	32/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	3.95-4.15
T32	32/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	3.85-3.95
T32	32/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T35	35/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	3.20-3.45
T35	35/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	2.95-3.20
T35	35/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T36	36/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	3.92-4.17
T36	36/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	3.77-3.92
T36	36/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	

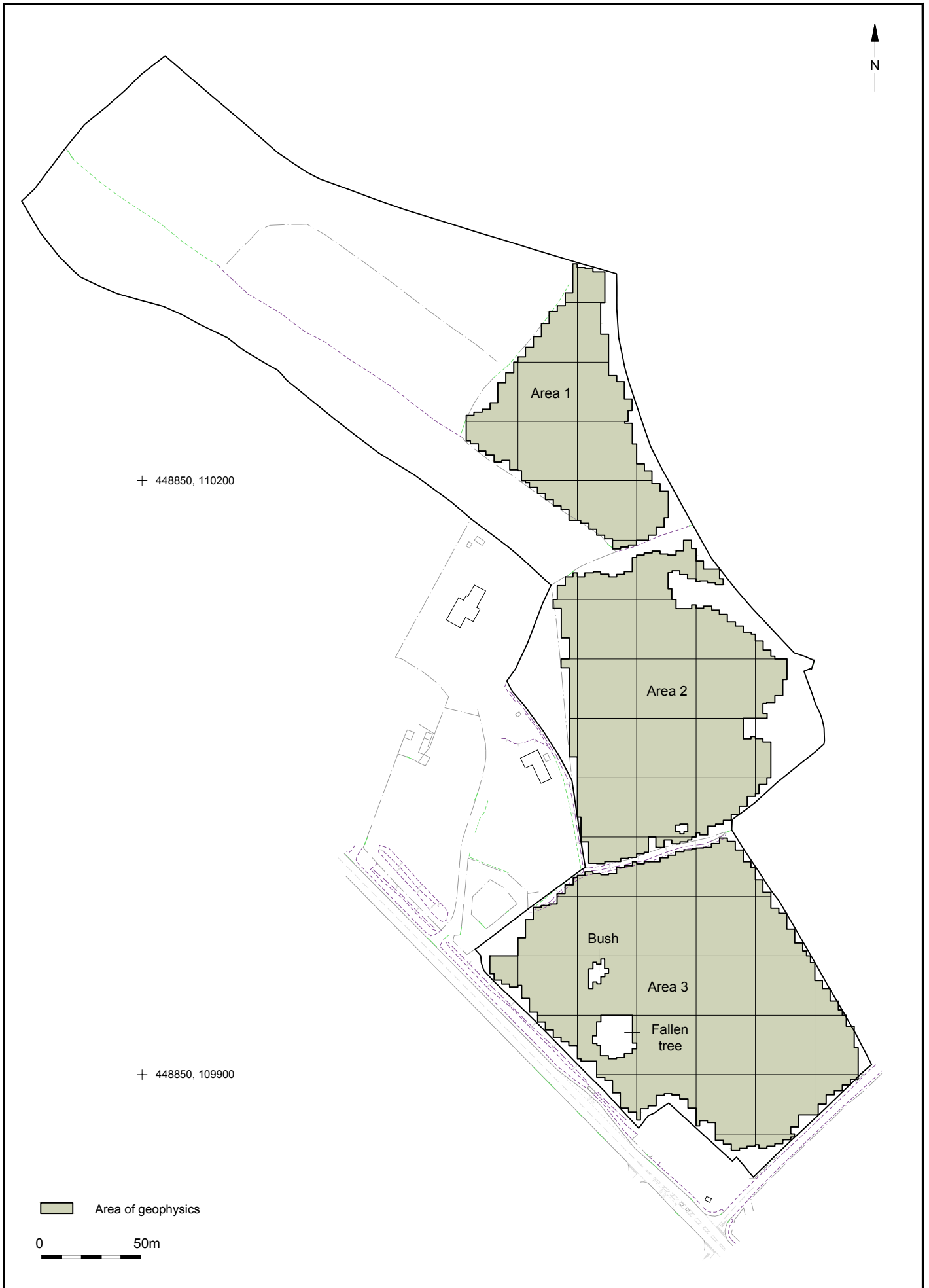
Appendix 2: HER Data: Summary Table of Archaeological sites (refer to Figure. 1)(Listed Building numbers are in *italics*)

No.	AHBR No.	NGR	Description	Period
1	25952	448500 110000	Mesolithic pick reportedly found at Bursledon in 1898.	Early Mesolithic
2	25975	448800 110620	Mesolithic flint cores, blades and flakes observed during topsoil removal for the construction of the M27, 1972.	Early Mesolithic
3	57408	449180 110439	Worked flints and pottery found during pipeline watching brief in 2001.	Early Mesolithic – Early Iron Age
4	25971	448700 110660	Two areas of densely packed burnt flints, possibly Bronze Age boiling mounds.	Early Bronze Age
5	25976	448800 110650	Scatter of waste flakes, together with burnt flint, observed during topsoil stripping.	Early Bronze Age
6	57407	449128 109933	Single sherd of undecorated domestic Beaker pottery recovered from a possible gully during a pipeline watching brief in 2001.	Early Bronze Age
7	57409	449376 110563	Concentration of burnt flint and some worked flint found during a pipeline watching brief in 2001, possibly a burnt mound.	Early Bronze Age
8	25956	448900 110500	'Bracelet' of unknown date found in garden in 1940.	Early Iron Age
9	25972	448700 110590	Worked flints found in a pit-like feature.	Early Iron Age
10	25979	448680 110690	Abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery observed during topsoil removal in 1972.	Iron Age
11	54318	448757 109807	Possible prehistoric ditch found during evaluation in 2003.	Prehistoric
12	5664	448860 109718	Church of St. Leonard. <i>Grade II* Listed Building</i>	Romano-British
13	25770	448880 109720	Charter of Henry I refers to a chapel of 'Brixentona' being leased to the monks of Hamble. May refer to St. Leonard's Church.	Medieval
14	38848	449348 110028	Possible site of the medieval settlement of Northburlesden.	Medieval
15	50106	448690 109840	Bank and ditch boundary observed during Historic Rural Settlement survey.	Medieval
16	50108	448720 109780	Unspecified earthworks observed during Historic Rural Settlement survey.	Medieval
17	50110	448770 109800	Unspecified earthworks observed during Historic Rural Settlement survey.	Medieval
18	50111	448830 109720	Earthwork representing the former churchyard boundary.	Medieval
19	50113	449150 109845	Earthwork along the line of the parish boundary.	Medieval

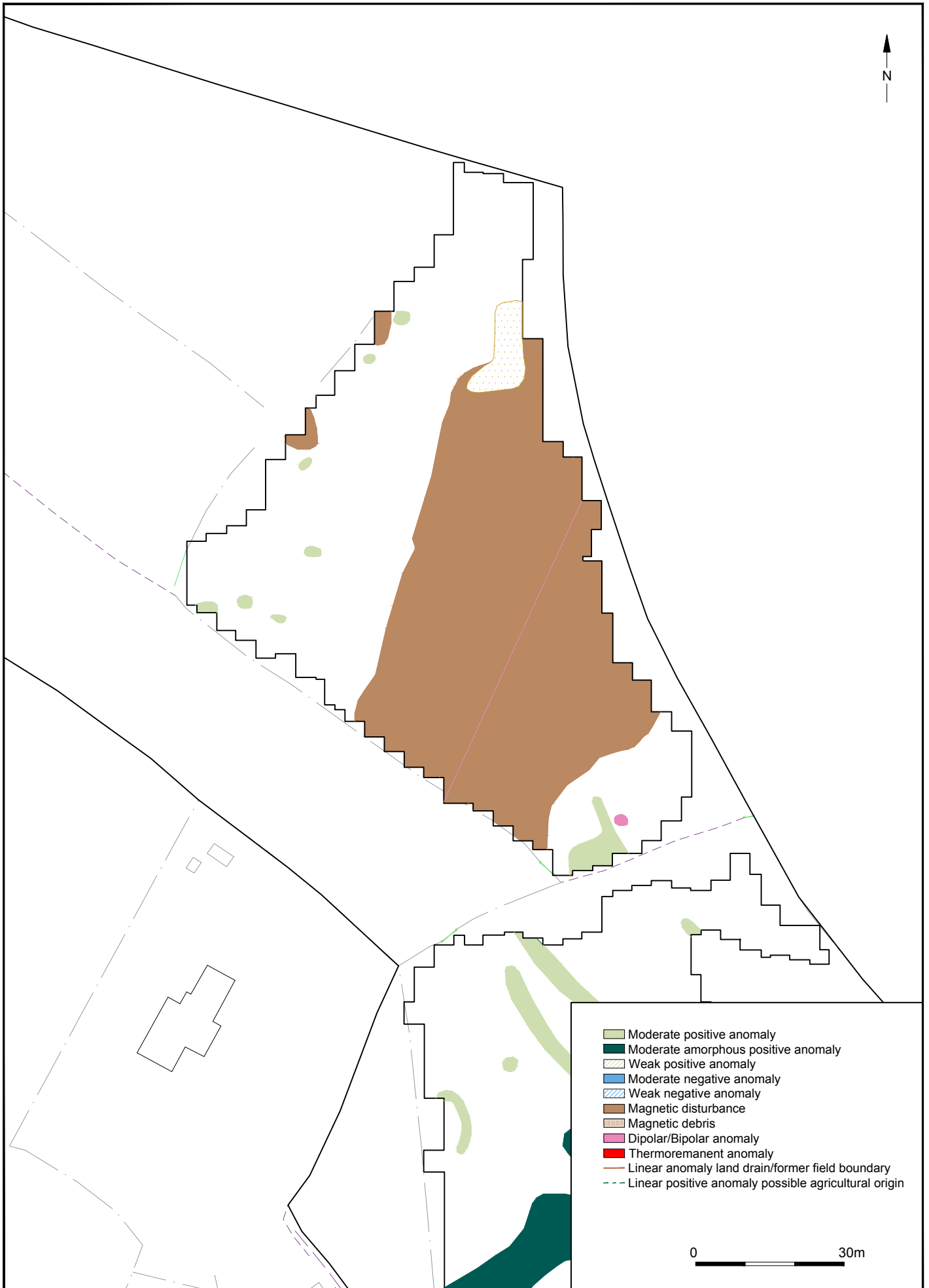
No.	AHBR No.	NGR	Description	Period
20	50116	448865 109700	Hollow-way leading to St. Leonard's Church	Medieval
21	55582	448970 109630	Shipbuilding site at Church Creek, with references to ships being built from at least 1436.	Medieval
22	56064	449020 109510	Shipbuilding site.	Medieval
23	64570	449201 110389	Field boundary.	Medieval
24	64688	449040 109508	Shipbuilding site.	Medieval
25	64706	448842 109526	Ridge and furrow.	Medieval
26	5679	448544 110319	Redcroft Farmhouse. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	
27	5685	448916 109570	Upcott. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
28	5686	448886 109493	Greywell. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
29	6241	449541 109603	Thatched Cottage. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
30	13739	448619 109733	The Mausoleum.	Post-Medieval
31	35454	449260 110030	Gardens extending over four acres surrounding the house at Maidenstone Heath formerly known as Blundell's Farm, dating back to the 16 th century.	Post-Medieval
32	42371	449570 110241	Cattle shed at Brixedone Farm.	Post-Medieval
33	42372	449573 110252	Cattle shed at Brixedone Farm.	Post-Medieval
34	42373	449583 110250	Milking parlour and dairy range at Brixedone Farm.	Post-Medieval
35	42374	449617 110268	Agricultural building at Brixedone Farm.	Post-Medieval
36	42375	449626 110269	Animal shed at Brixedone Farm.	Post-Medieval
37	51287	449355 109967	Maidenstone Heath Hard, a ford crossing the river.	Post-Medieval
38	52326	448485 109883	Ploverfields, post-1810 park.	Post-Medieval
39	54218	449249 109706	Bursledon Bridge.	Post-Medieval
40	56047	449650 110210	Shipbuilding slips marked on 1783 chart.	Post-Medieval
41	56048	449790 110250	Pier or jetty at Eastlands Boatyard, made of timber and stone.	Post-Medieval
42	56060	449225 109750	Two building slips 'for men-of-war' marked on 1783 chart.	Post-Medieval
43	64673	449577 110546	Quarry.	Post-Medieval
44	64674	449096 110350	Second World War gun emplacement.	Post-Medieval
45	65269	449307 109622	site of wharf.	Post-Medieval

No.	AHBR No.	NGR	Description	Period
46	65270	449285 109646	site of toll house.	Post-Medieval
47	65273	449383 110811	site of pheasantry.	Post-Medieval
48	-	449212 110589	Bursledon Hall.	Post-Medieval
49	55546	449290 109815	Ship wreck.	Post-Medieval
50	64692	449220 109767	Ship wreck.	Post-Medieval

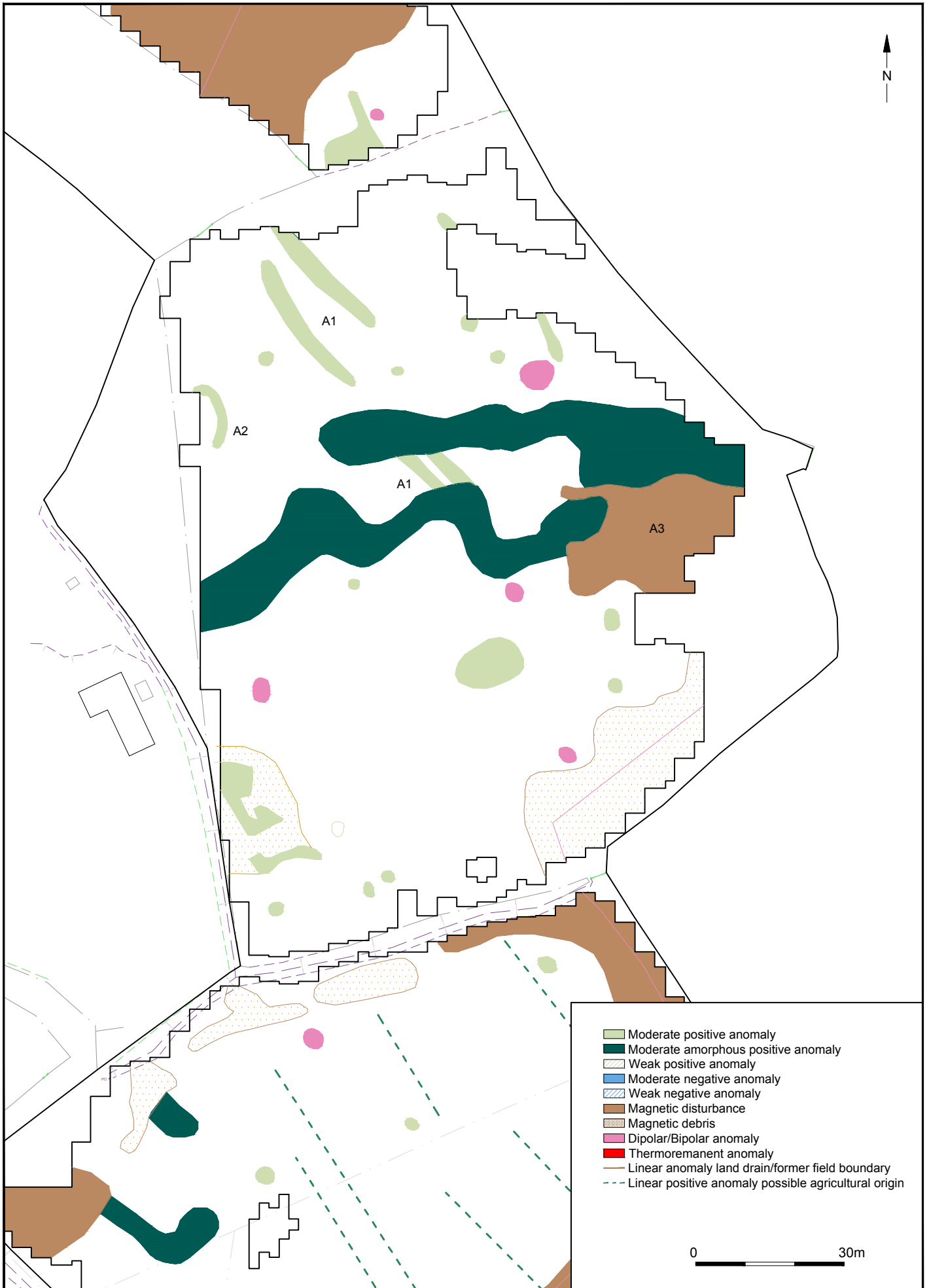
APPENDIX 3: Selected figures from the geophysics report



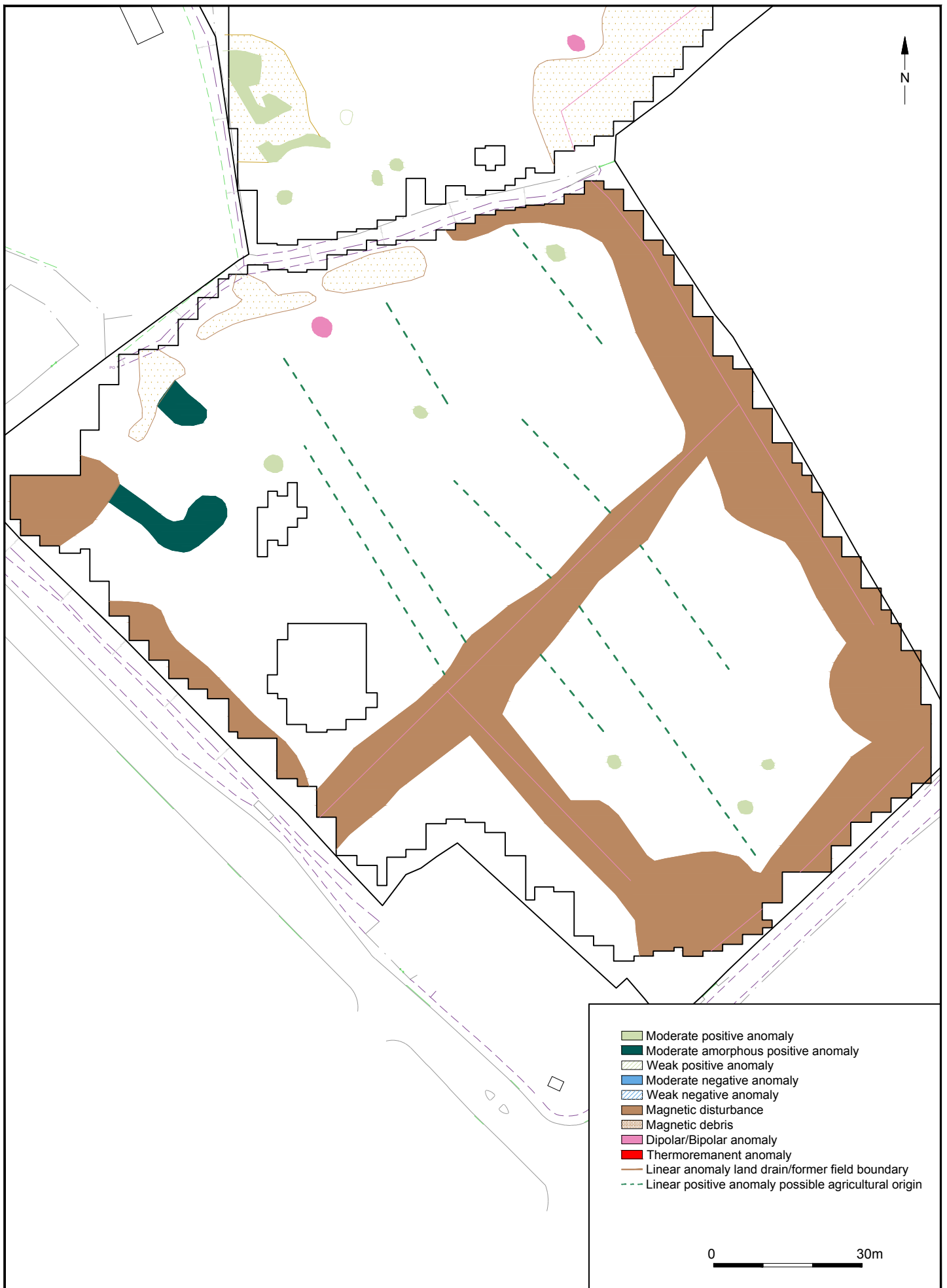
© Archaeology South-East		Bridge Road, Bursledon	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6326	Nov 2013	Location of geophysics area	
Report Ref: 2013288	Drawn by: JC		

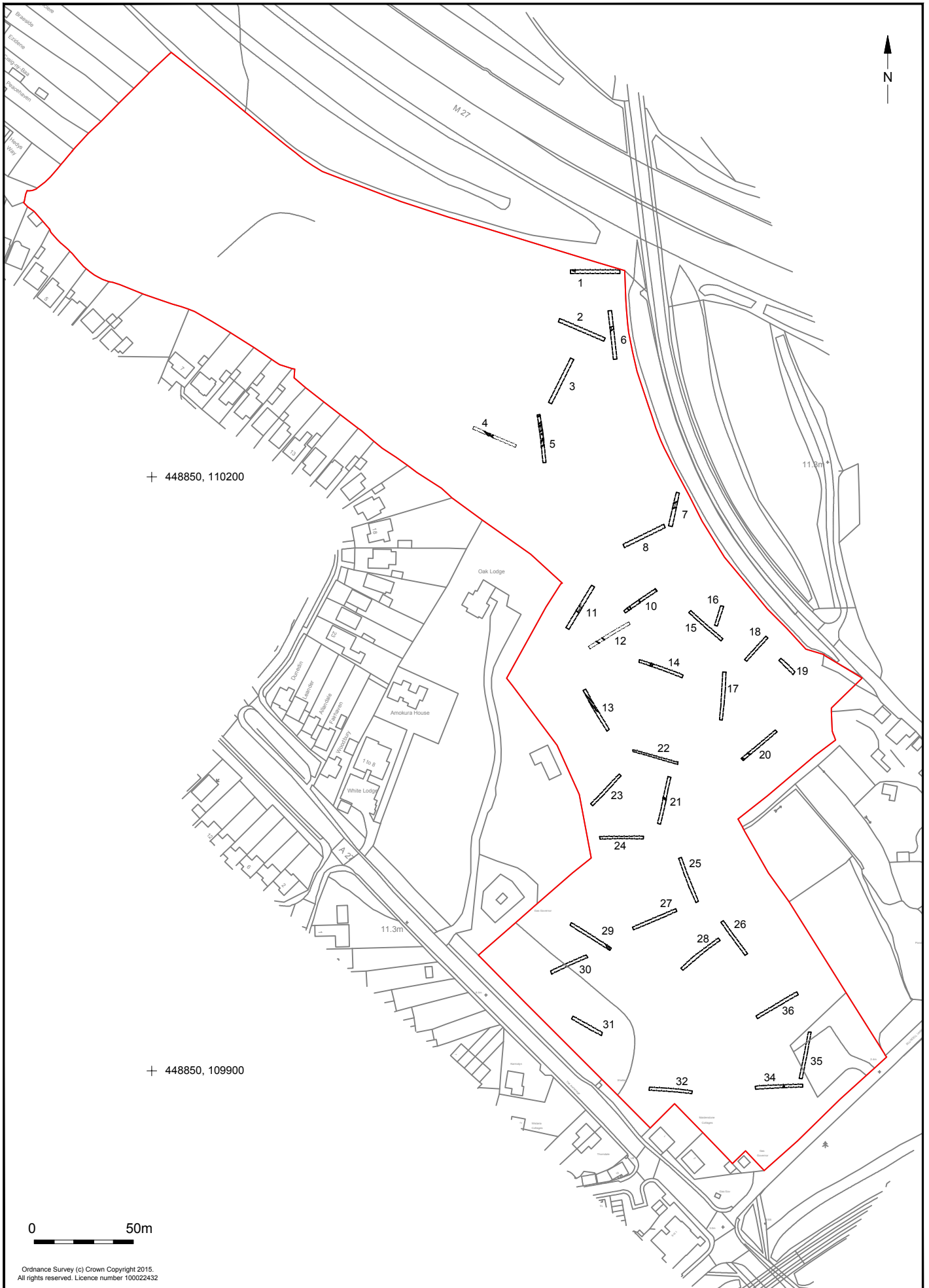


© Archaeology South-East		Bridge Road, Bursledon	Fig. 5
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Report Ref: 2013288	Drawn by: JLR		

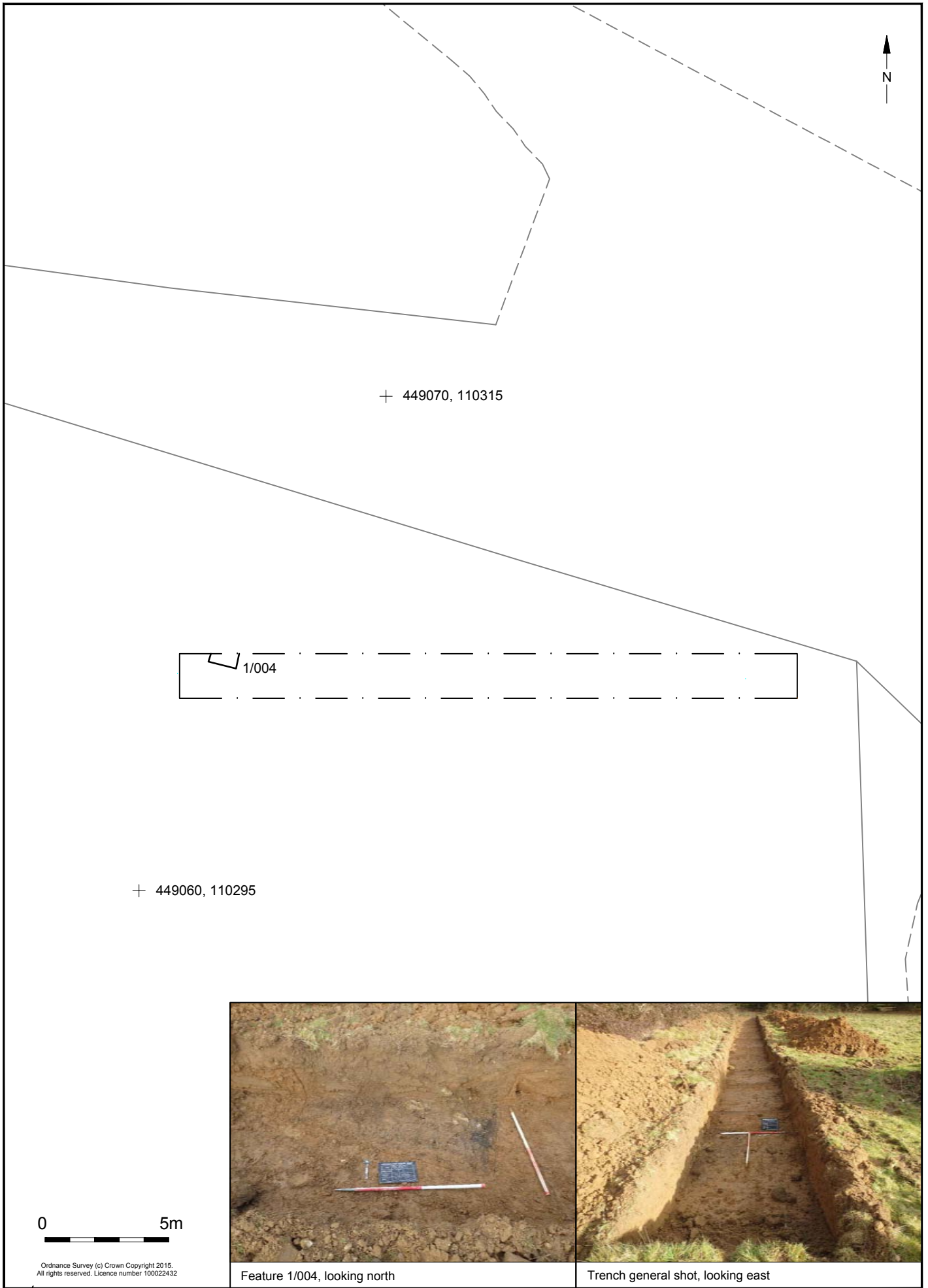


© Archaeology South-East		Bridge Road, Bursledon	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 6326	Nov 2013	Area 2 Interpretation	
Report Ref: 2013288	Drawn by: JLR		

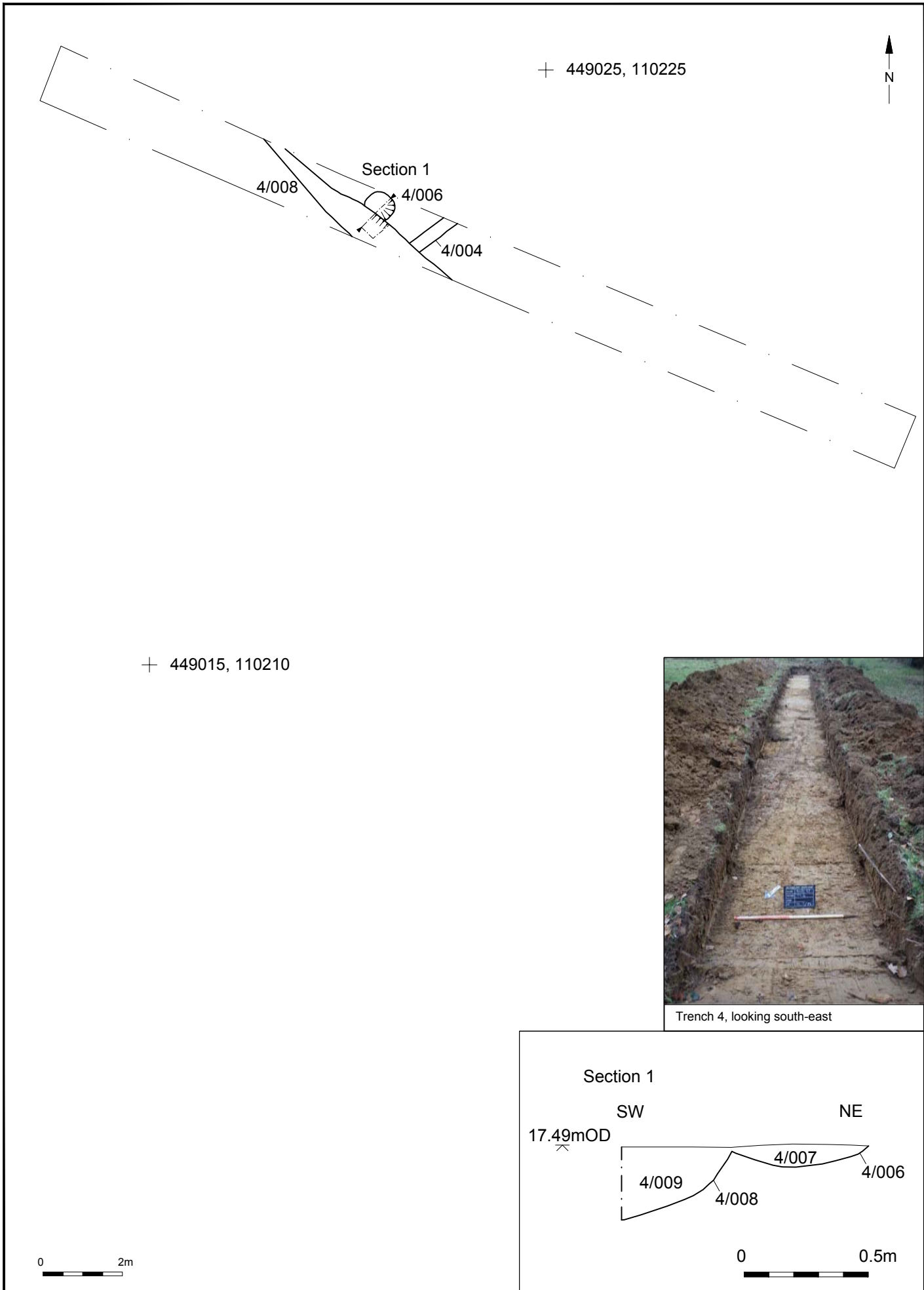




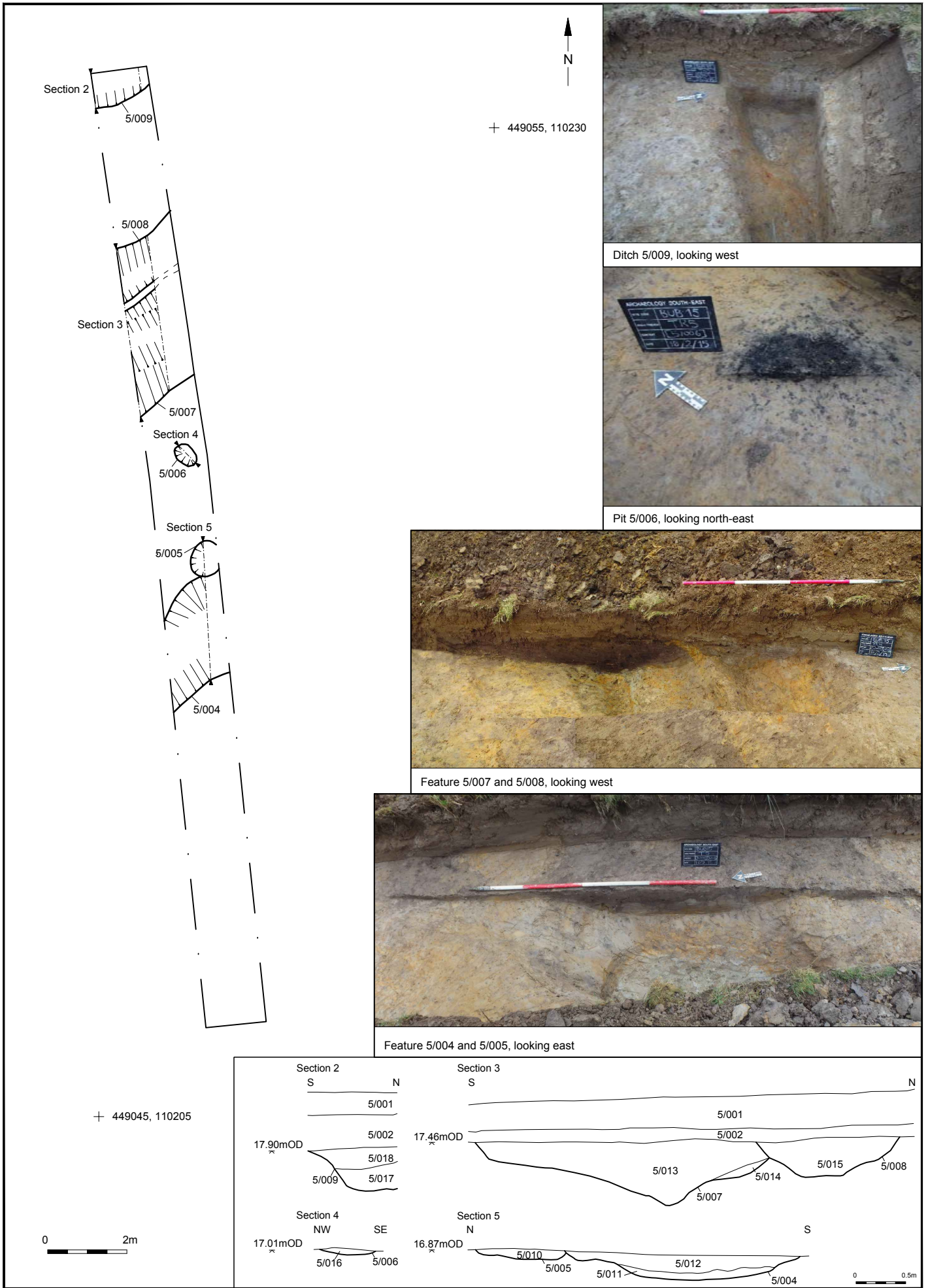
© Archaeology South-East		Bridge Road, Bursledon	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7096	March 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: JLR		



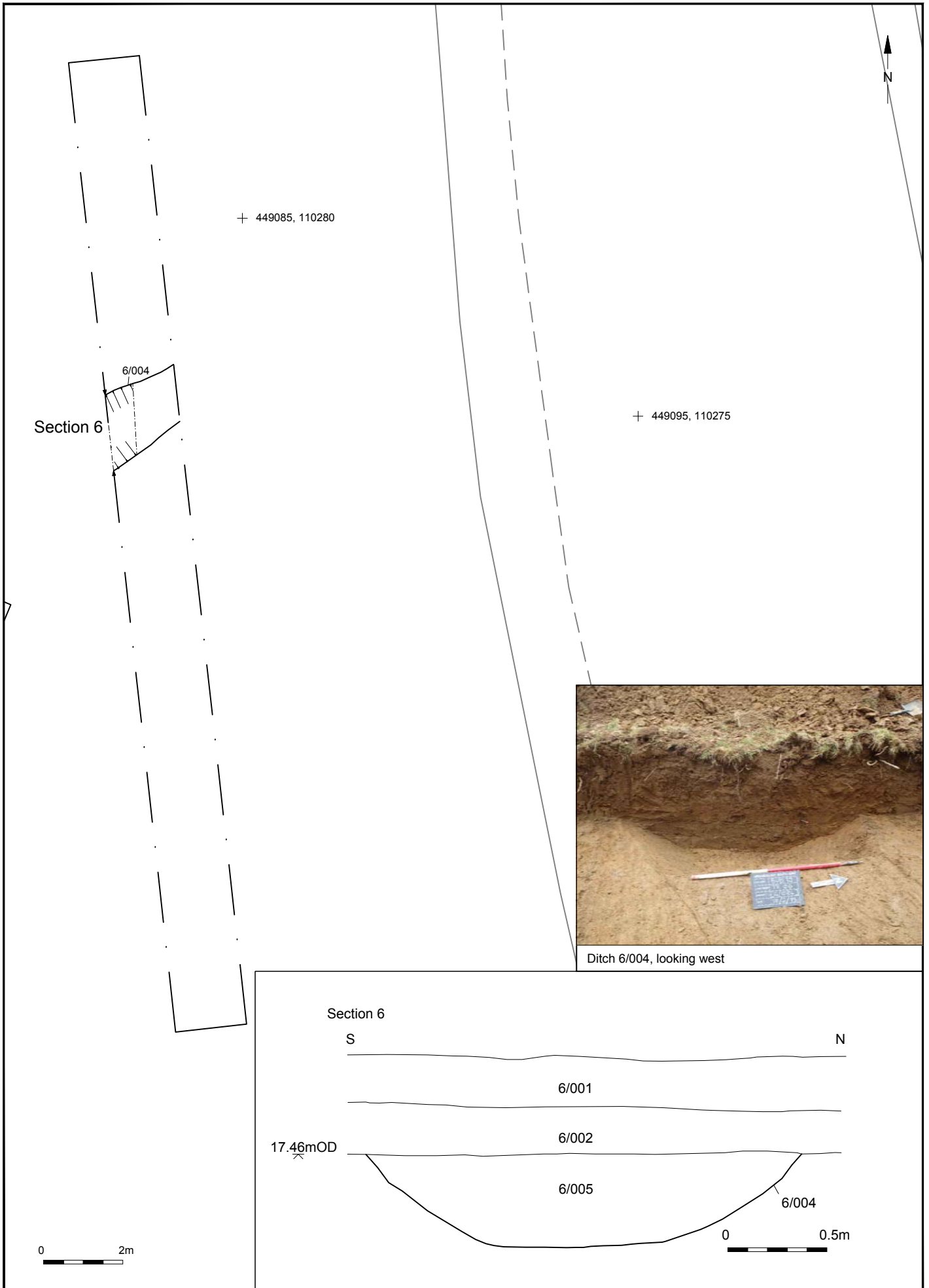
© Archaeology South-East		Bridge Road, Bursledon	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7096	March 2015	Trench 1: plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: NG		



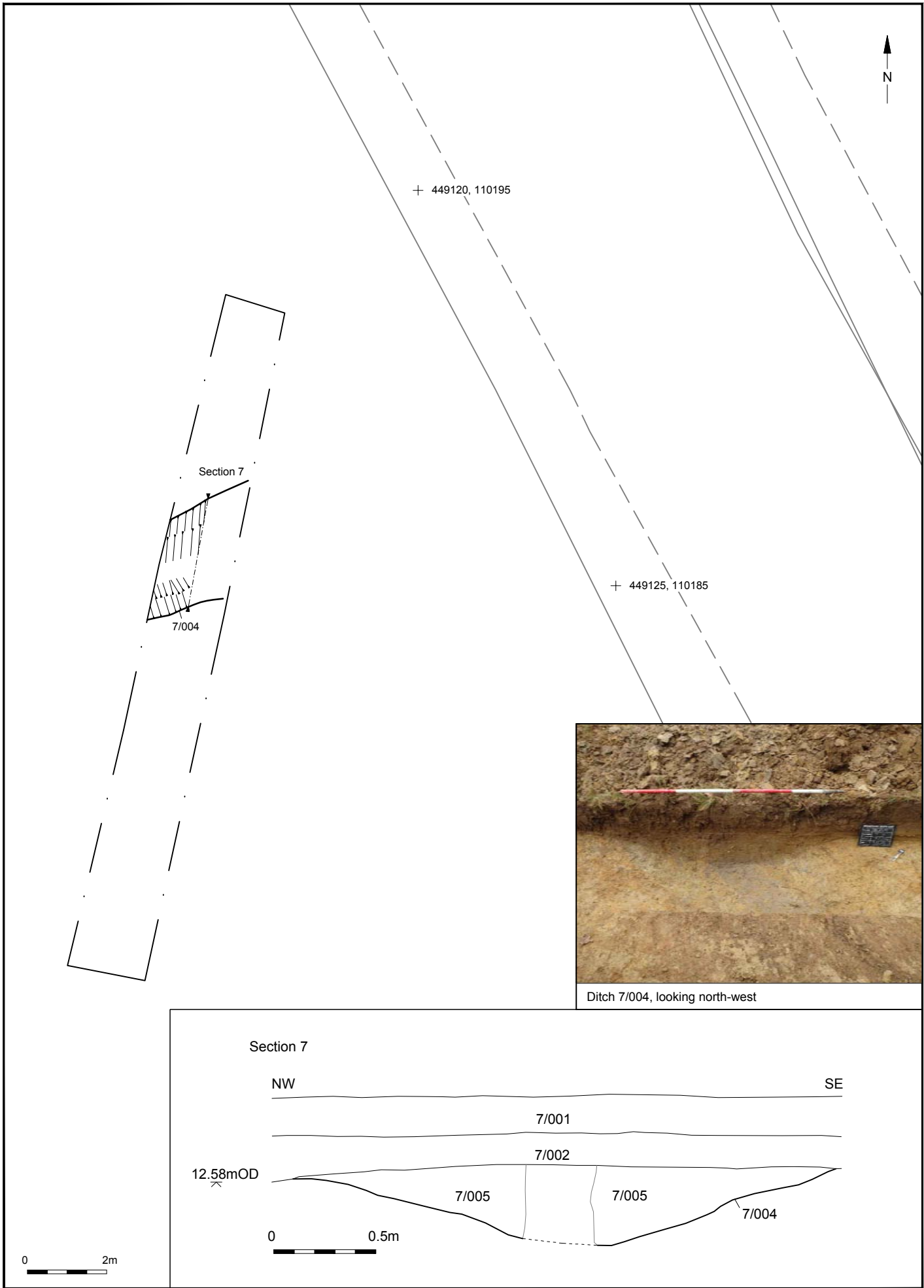
© Archaeology South-East		Bridge Road, Bursledon	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7096	March 2015	Trench 4: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: RHC		



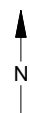
© Archaeology South-East		Bridge Road, Bursledon	Fig. 5
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Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: RHC		



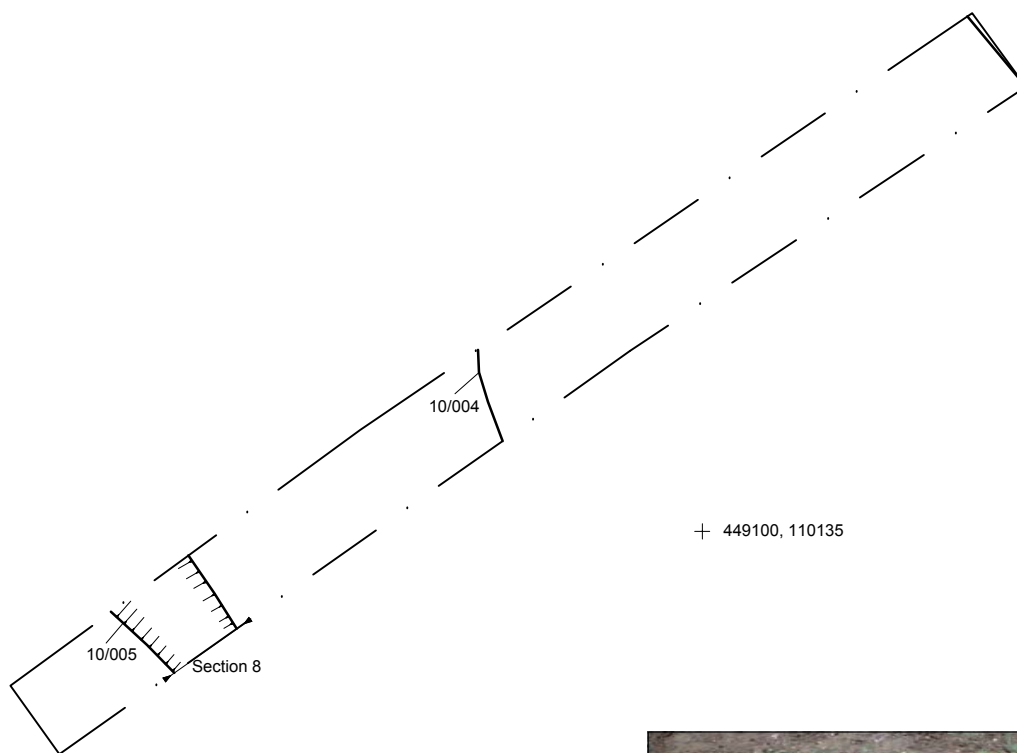
© Archaeology South-East		Bridge Road, Bursledon	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7096	March 2015	Trench 6: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: NG		



© Archaeology South-East		Bridge Road, Bursledon	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 7096	March 2015	Trench 7: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: NG		



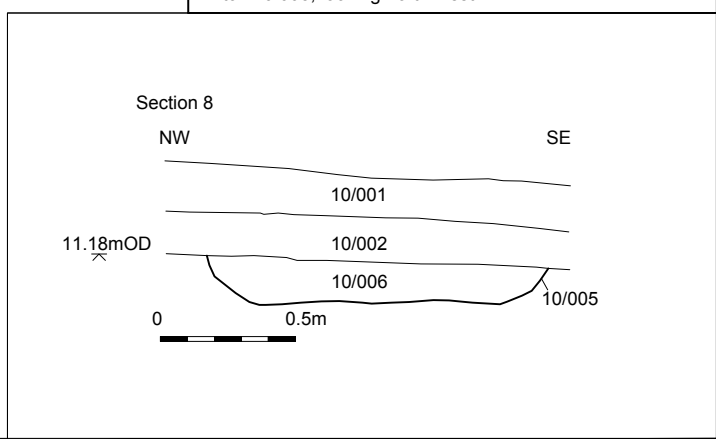
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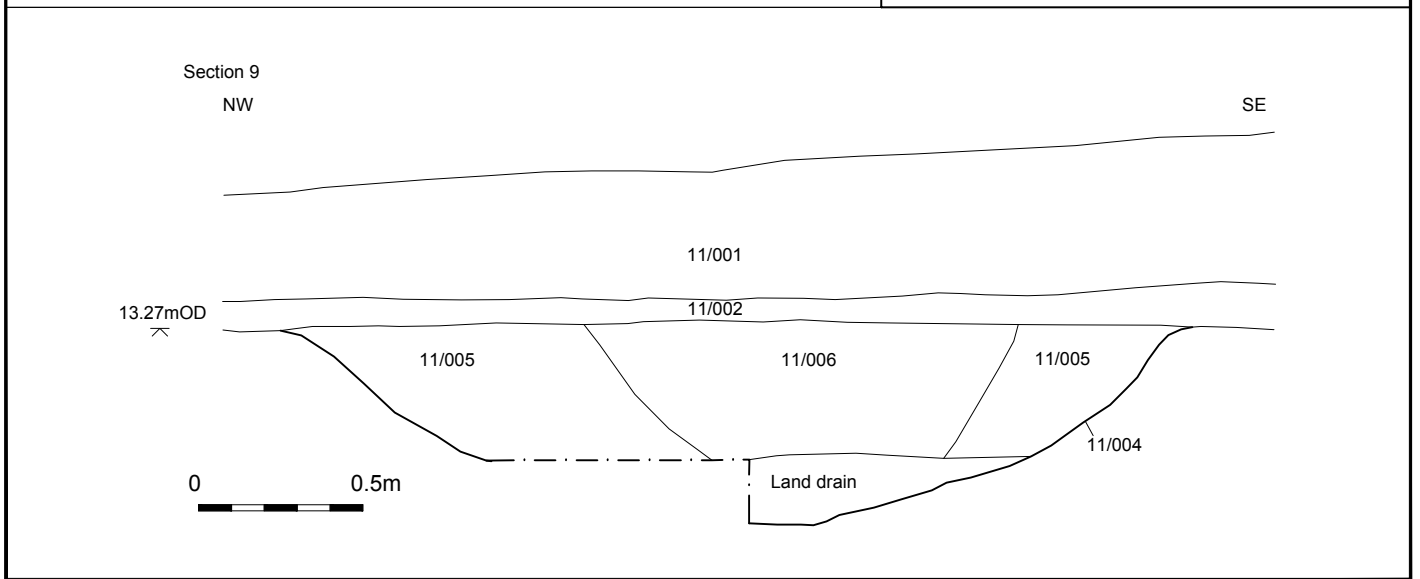
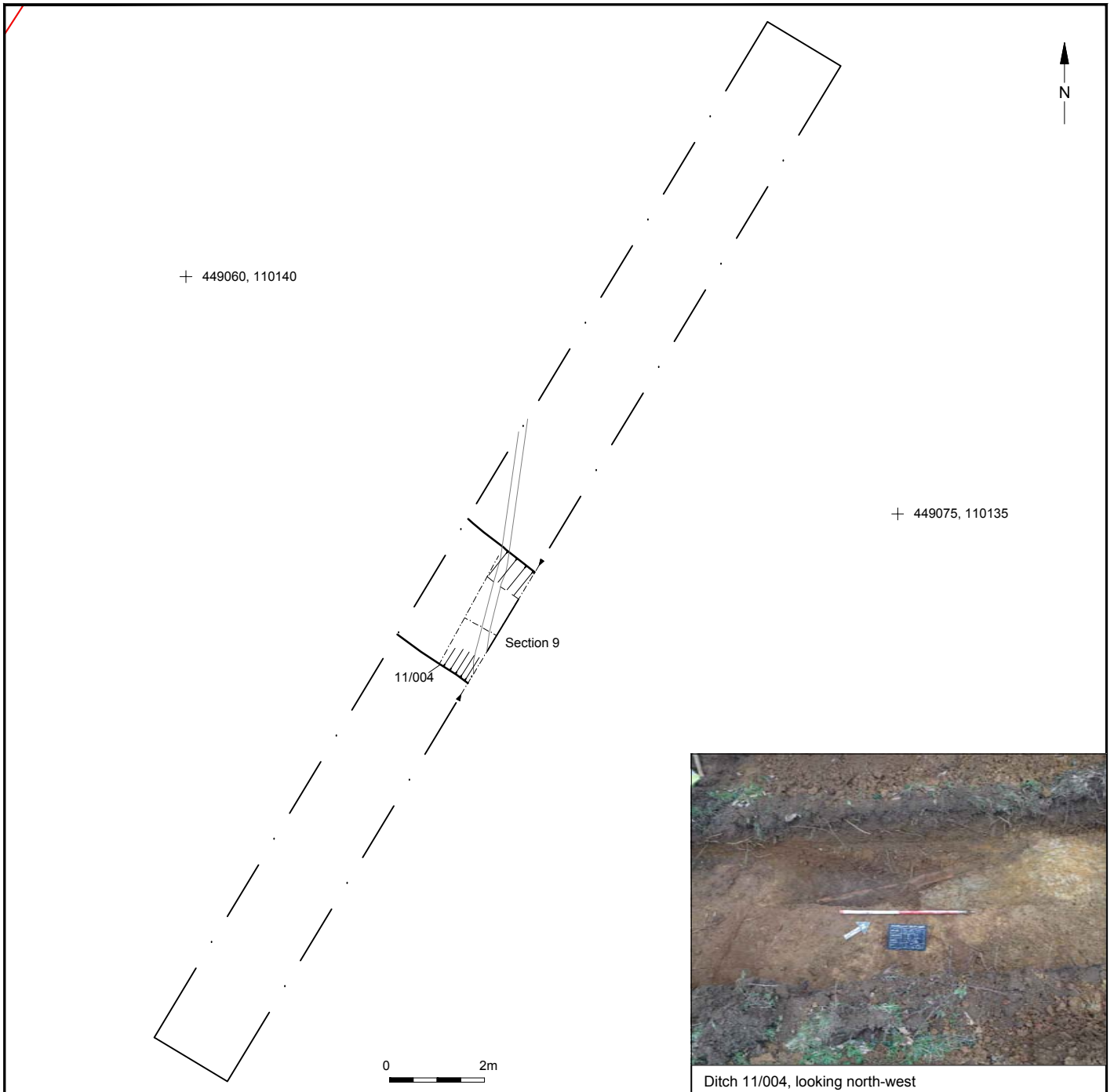
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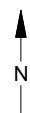
Ditch 10/005, looking north-west



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Project Ref: 7096	March 2015	Trench 10: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: NG		



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Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: NG		

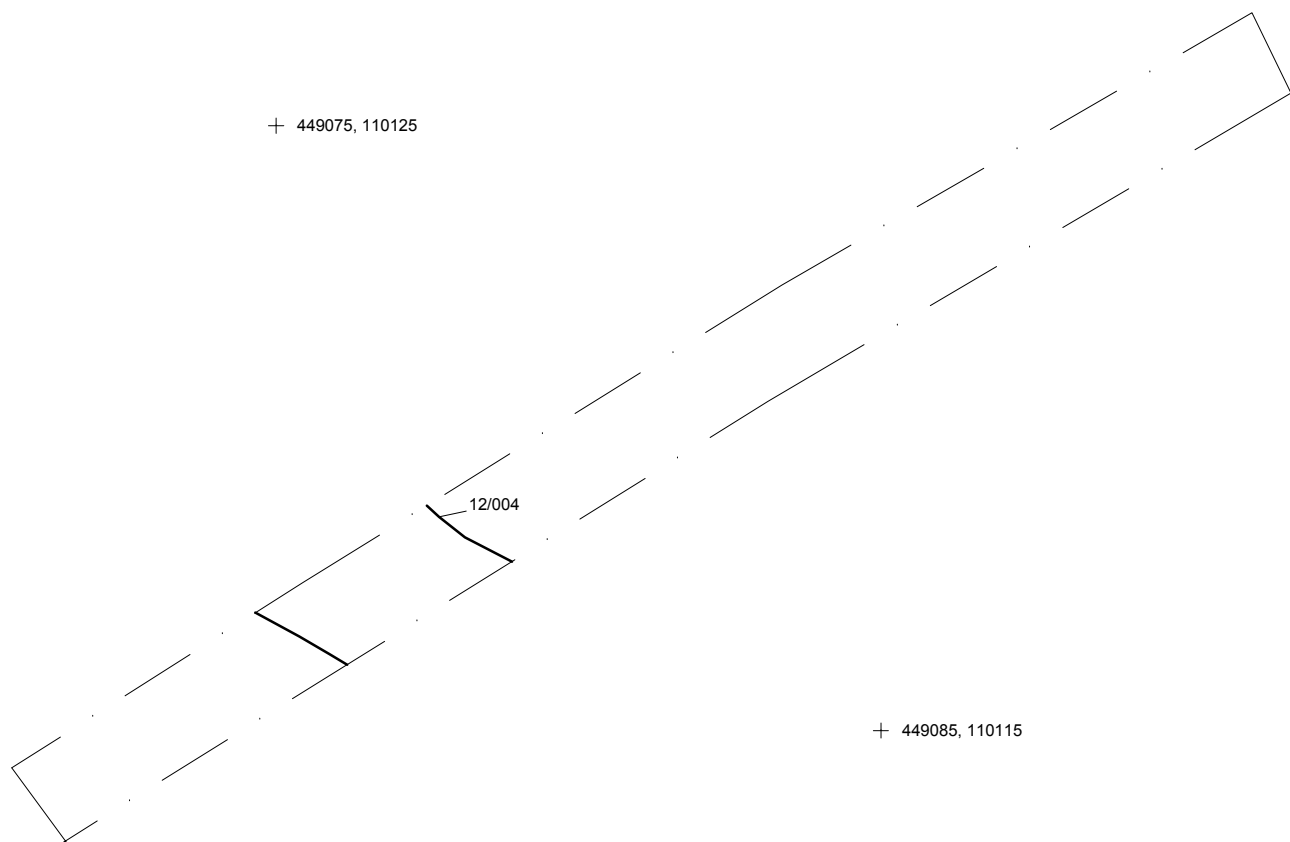


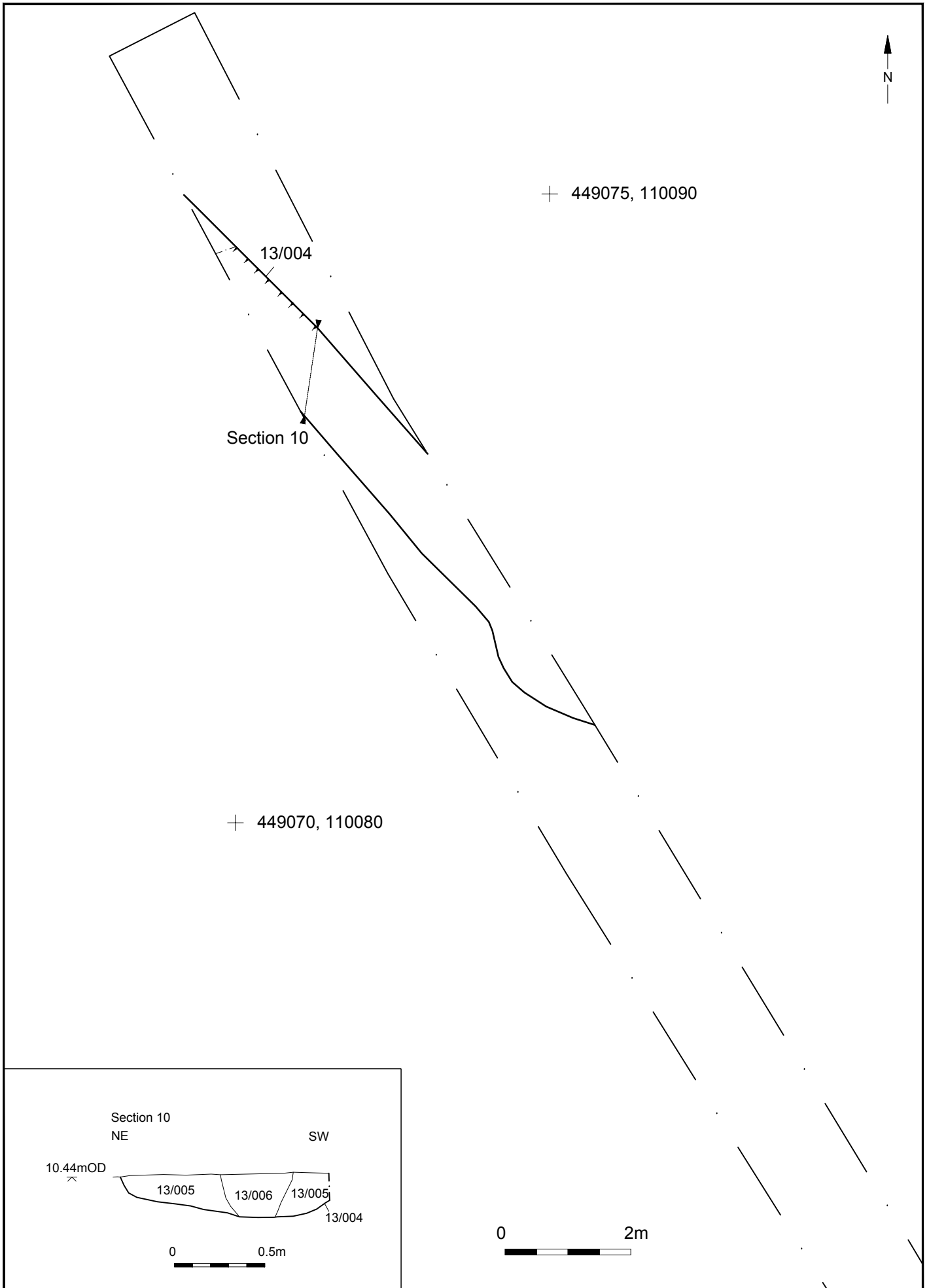
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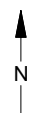
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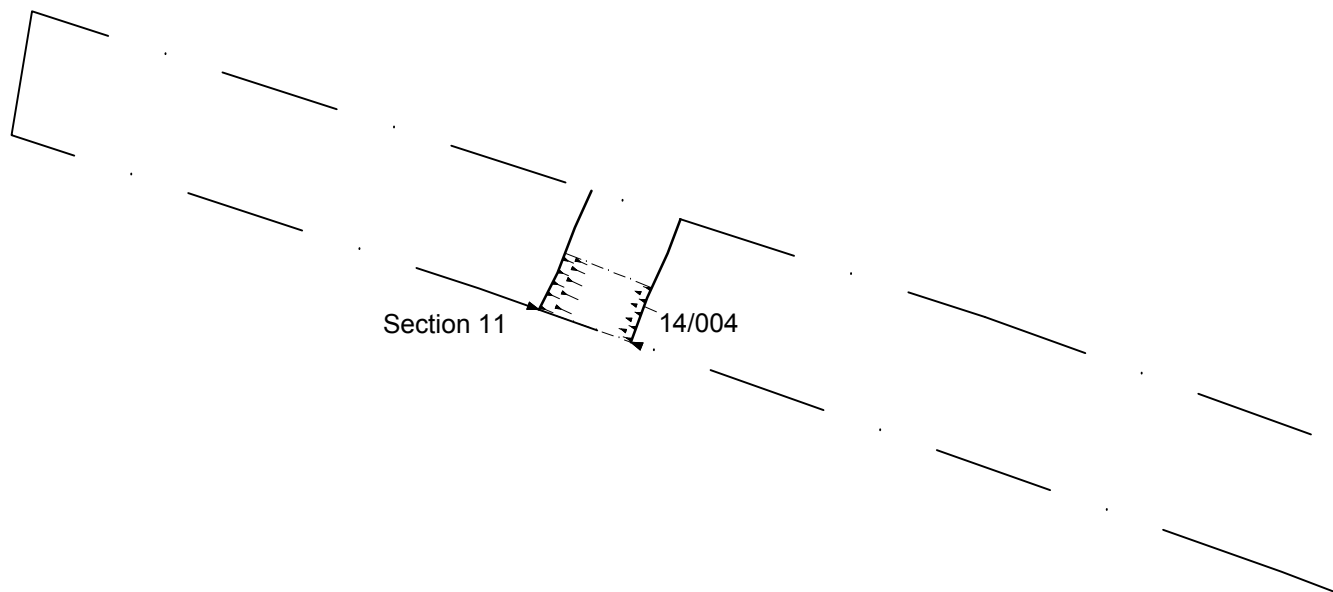




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Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: NG		

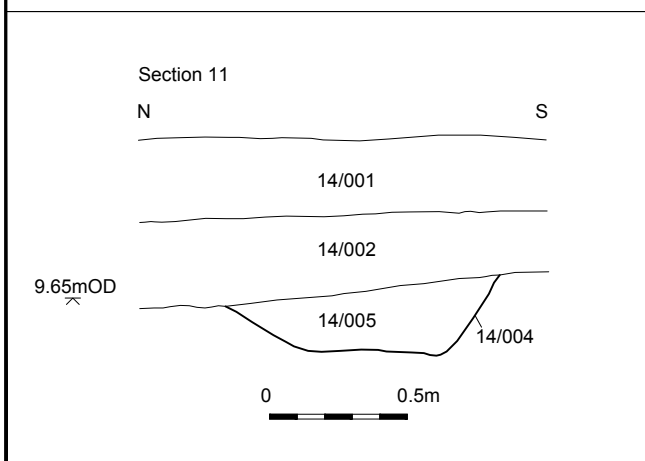


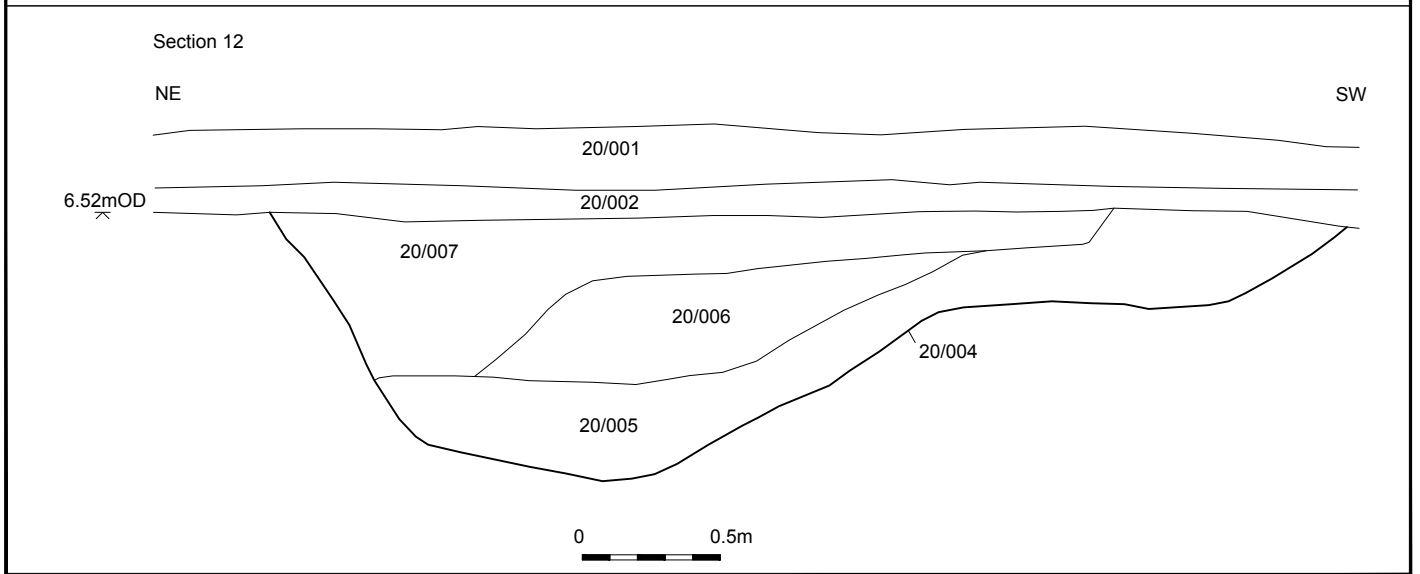
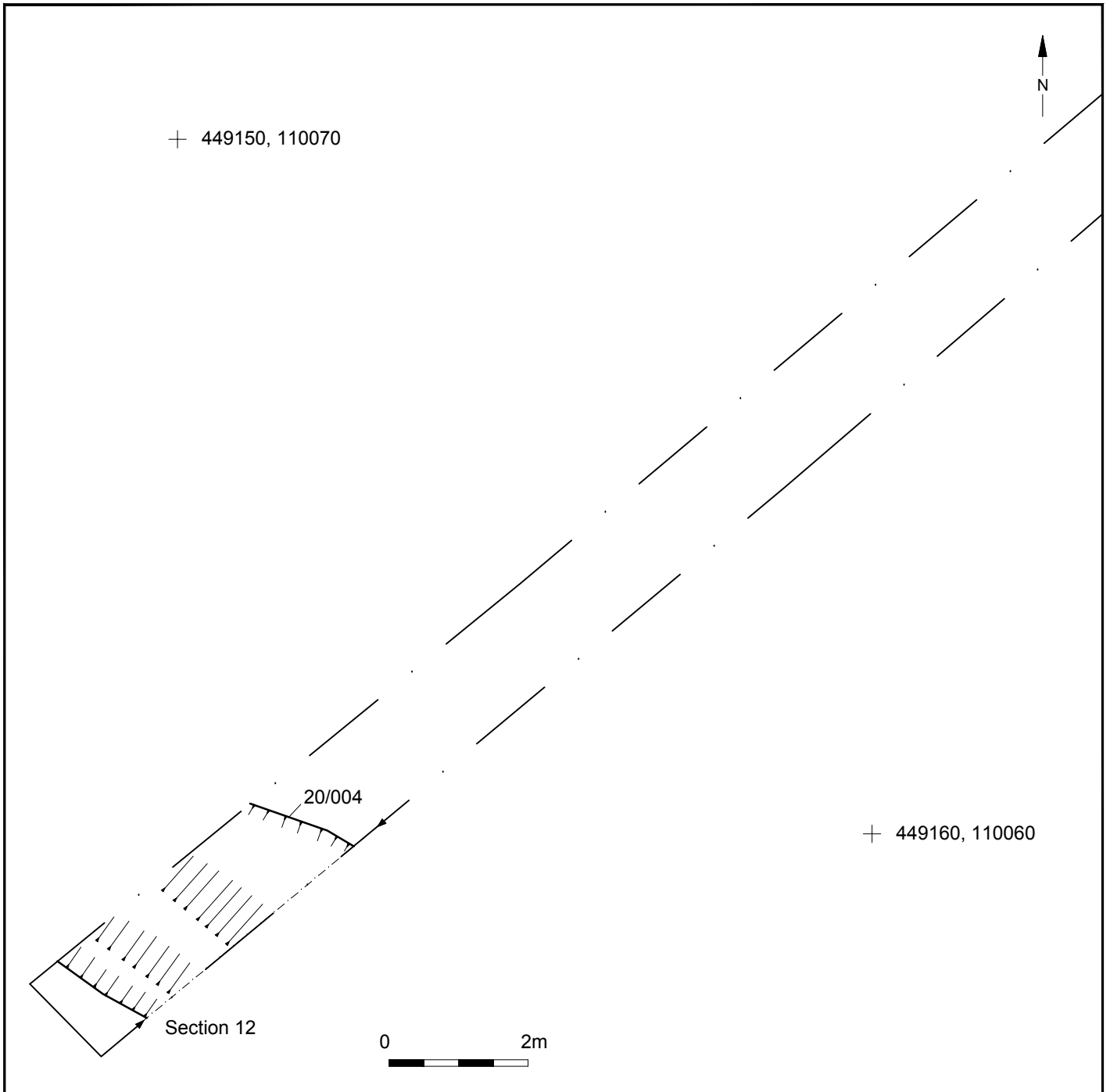
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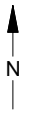
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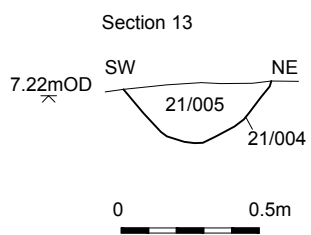
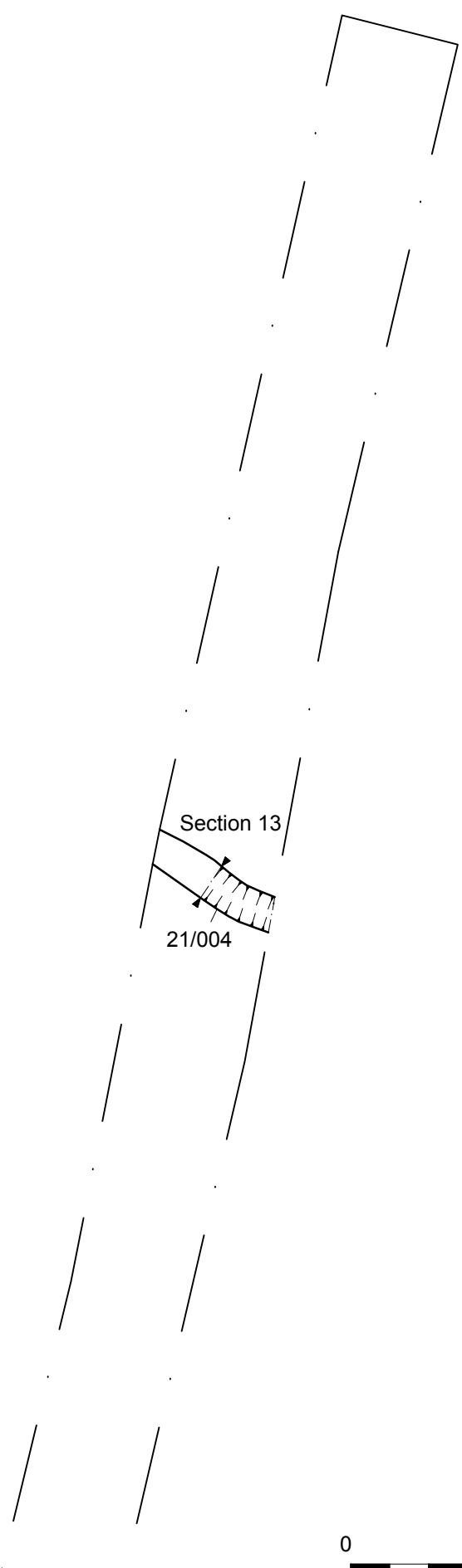


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Report Ref: 2015066	Drawn by: RHC		

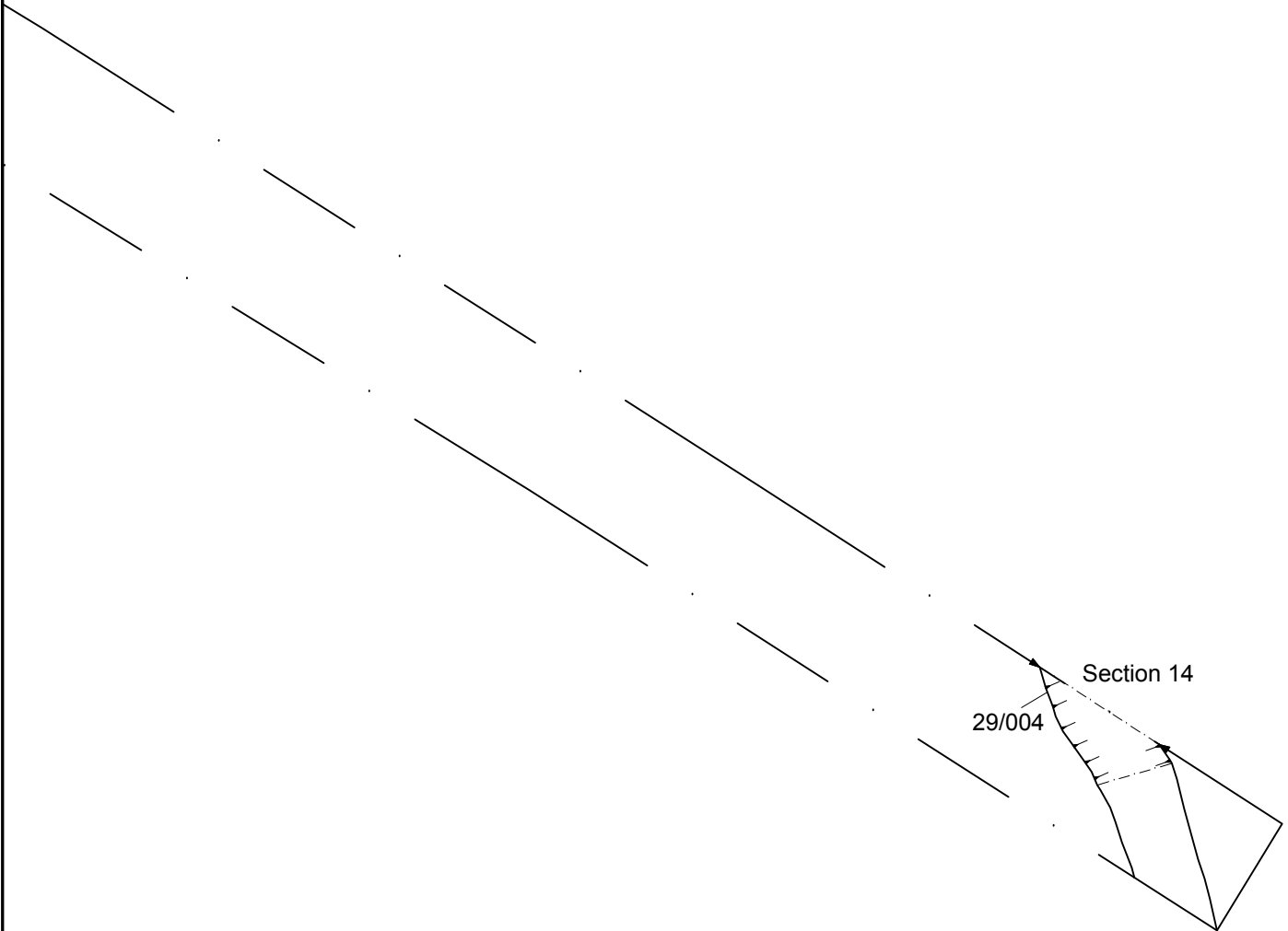


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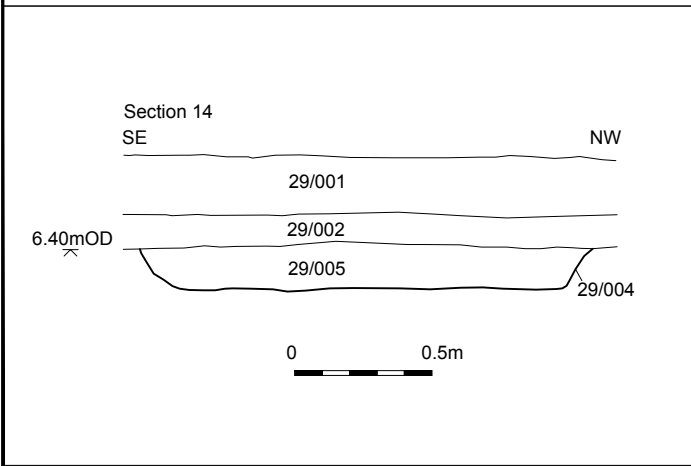


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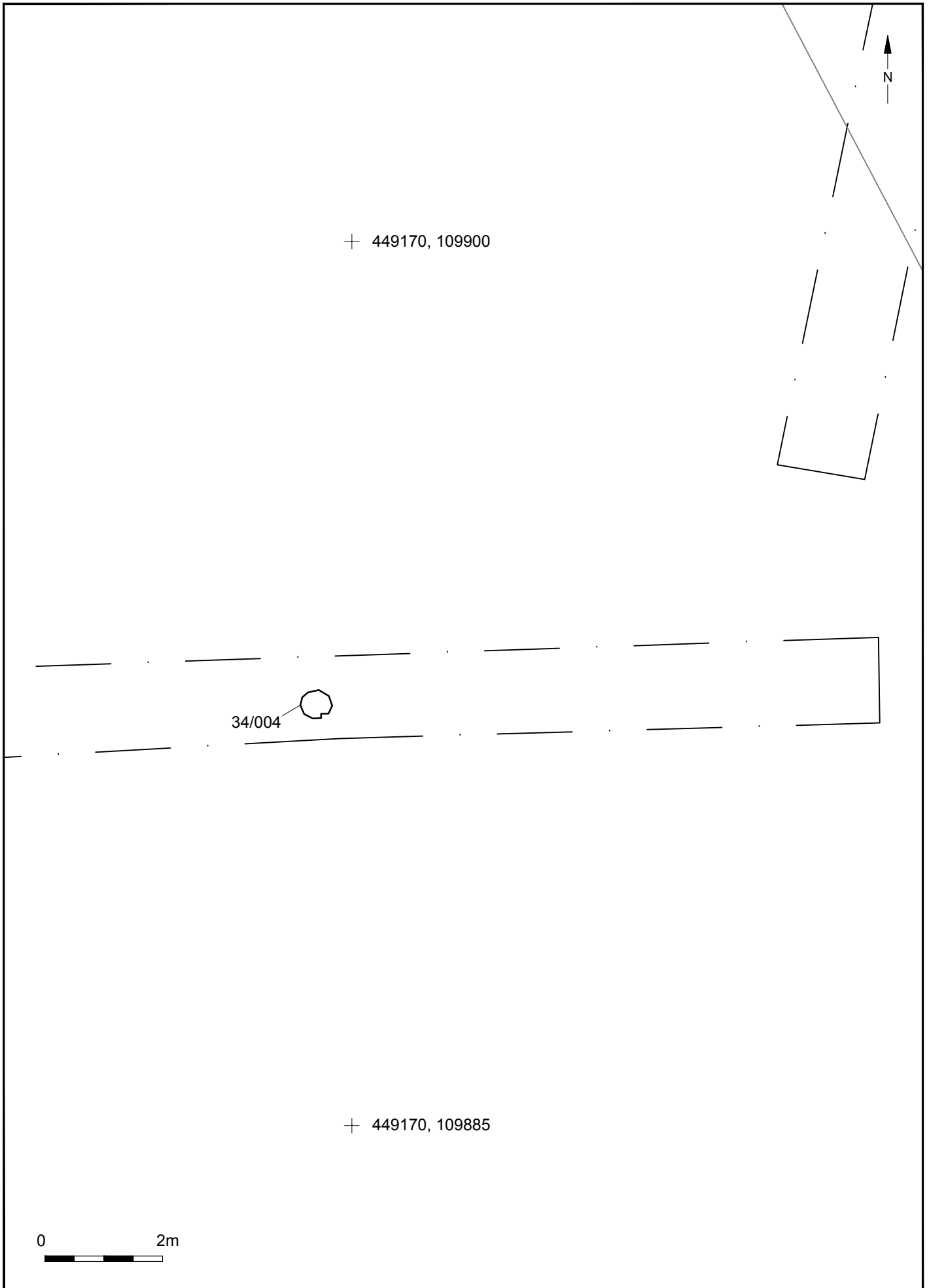


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Project Ref: 7096	March 2015	Trench 34: plan	
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