

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
Langstone Harbour and Hayling Island
Hampshire**

**NGR 471679 103447
NGR SU 71679 03447**

**ASE Project No. 3861
ASE Report No: 2009120
Site Code: LHI 09**

Oasis No: archaeol6-63167

**Prepared by
Dylan Hopkinson MA**

September 2009

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief by Wardell Armstrong LLP on behalf of their clients Scottish and Southern Energy. The watching brief was on the three intervention sites of the Hayling Island 33kV replacement cable route, at Langstone Harbour; Southmoor and Northern Hayling Island in Hampshire. The work was carried out from 22nd April to 1st July 2009.

A total of 480m of open trenching was monitored on Hayling Island as well as a number of smaller trenches in Southmoor where work was conducted to locate and trace the route of existing electricity cables. The access and exit points for the directional drilling were also monitored, at all three sites this involved the excavation of 'send' and 'receive' pits which were generally 4m².

The sites were largely devoid of archaeological features with the exception Hayling Island where a single undated pit was identified. Two possible flint cores were also recovered from late post medieval contexts on Hayling Island and appear to be of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, and Bronze Age origins.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE; a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by Wardell Armstrong LLP to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the intrusive groundworks associated with the laying of an electricity cable route from Langstone to Hayling Island, Hampshire.
- 1.0.2 The electricity cable was to be lain through a combination of open trenching and directional drilling. The open trenching involved the excavation of a 480 metre long trench that was 1.40 metres deep and 1.20 metres wide. The access and exit points for the directional drilling required the excavation of 'send' and 'receive' pits which were c. 4m² and 1.20 to 1.40 metres deep.
- 1.0.3 The interventions took place on three main sites:
- A large section of open trenching and the excavation of a large receive pit for the directional drilling took place in two agricultural fields in the northwest of Hayling Island, directly west of, Havant Road, Hayling situated between NGR 471679 103447 and NGR 471877 103846, hereafter described as 'Hayling Island' (Figures 1 and 4).
 - A second site where directional drilling was co-ordinated from and where both 'send' and 'receive' pits were excavated was located to the rear of the Langstone Sailing Club. This was centred at NGR 471900, 104531, and is referred to in the text as 'Langstone' (Figures 1 and 2).
 - A third location where a number of interventions took place to identify services and where send and receive pits were excavated in the open agricultural land at Southmoor, Langstone. This was centred on NGR 471360, 105017. This is referred to as 'Southmoor' (Figures 1 and 3).
- 1.0.4 There was no monitoring of the directional drilling between Hayling Island and Langstone, Langstone and Southmoor, or of the short section of directional drilling across grassland at Southmoor as this was installed underground.
- 1.0.5 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 331) the underlying geology at the site is river terrace gravels and Aeolian deposits (Brickearth).
- 1.0.6 A Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief outlining the requirements of the watching brief, required as a planning condition, was prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP (Wardell 2009) and was submitted to and approved by Hannah Fluck, Hampshire County Council (HCC Planning Department).
- 1.0.7 The fieldwork was conducted by Dylan Hopkinson between 20th April to 1st July 2009 with assistance from Greg Priestley-Bell and project management by Darryl Palmer and Dan Swift (post-excavation).
- 1.0.8 This report seeks to detail the results of the archaeological watching brief in light of the watching brief specification document (*ibid*).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.0.1 The specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief (ibid) assessed the nature of the existing known archaeological remains and historic buildings within a distance of c. 500m from the cable route, drawing on the data from the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR). The main findings of this report are laid out below.

2.1 Earlier Prehistoric: Mesolithic - Bronze Age

- 2.1.1 A large body of work has been conducted on the now submerged prehistoric landscape of Langstone Harbour. This research indicates that the area was continuously utilised from at least Neolithic and Bronze Age times.
- 2.1.2 This exploitation of the area may well extend as far back as the Mesolithic, as has been identified in other parts of the Solent, however due to eustatic change between 7000-6000 BC the coastline has transgressed making it much harder to gain access to this potential resource.
- 2.1.3 In particular, significant Bronze Age activity has been recorded in the area surrounding Hayling Island, including preserved wooden structures c. 50m to the south of the cable route (HAHBR 23558). Further Bronze Age activity, in the form of hearths, has also been recorded in the immediate vicinity (HAHBR 54312, HAHBR 23553) and evidence of funerary activity has been identified c. 70m to the east (HAHBR 23527).

2.2 Iron Age (600BC – AD 43)

- 2.2.1 During the Iron Age the area became increasingly used for large scale salt production and finds of briquetage from this period have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the cable route (HAHBR 23546). In order to transport the salt to the mainland the causeway known as “The Wadeway” c. 340m to the east of the cable route may have been established around this time or even during the Bronze Age (HAHBR 23433). There is also significant evidence for other Iron Age activities on other parts of Hayling Island which may have benefited from the causeway link.

2.3 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.3.1 The area around Havant directly north of the study area was a significant area of Romano-British activity; here there was an important crossroads between the roads from Winchester to Chichester and from Hayling Island via the causeway northwards to the pottery production centre around Rowlands Castle.

- 2.3.2 Two Roman buildings are known from the area; a little over a kilometre to the south is an important Romano-British temple suggesting that the island was of great religious importance from the late prehistoric through to the Roman period.
- 2.3.3 The remains of a second Roman building were discovered some 30 metres to the east of the route, consisting of finds of tile and plaster in association with a room that had a stone floor (HAHBR 23599).
- 2.3.4 Evidence from two sites which lie 300 metres and 370 metres to the south of the route indicate that salt production continued from the Iron Age into the Roman period (HAHBR 23532, HAHBR 23535). There is further evidence of a continuity of activity during this transitional period from 120 metres to the east of the route (HAHBR 33663), where an assemblage of Atrebatian pottery was found. This is a local ceramic typology found from Hampshire to West Sussex.
- 2.3.5 A further four Romano-British sites identified in the Historic Environment Records relate to isolated findspots (HAHBR 23581, HAHBR 23587, HAHBR 23624, HAHBR 23581); the last of these includes coinage dating to Emperor Constantine's rule (AD 307-337) indicating activity throughout the Romano-British period.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon - Early Medieval

- 2.4.1 The causeway between Hayling Island and Langstone continued in use through this period undergoing many phases of rebuilding and material from this period has been identified in association with "The Wadeway" 290 metres east of the route (HAHBR 57115).
- 2.4.2 A potential area of medieval ridge and furrow plough marks have been recorded some 130 metres to the south of the cable route and is an uncommon feature in the area.
- 2.4.3 The specification also identifies a further three entries in the HAHBR relating to the medieval period, however no details are provided for these (HAHBR 31434, HAHBR 35300, HAHBR 38662). It is clear however that other activities from the medieval period have left archaeological remains and it is likely that salt production was a part of medieval industry on the island.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.0.1 The specifications document required that the excavation of all ground intrusions associated with the cable laying programme should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and inspected for archaeological features and artefacts.
- 3.0.2 Once any potential archaeological remains were identified digging work on the trench stopped while investigation by hand excavation and recording took place.
- 3.0.3 The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.0.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved specifications using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50 and a general site plan was kept at 1:250.
- 3.0.5 A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

Number of Contexts	42
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1 (1: 10)
Photographs	58 Digital

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Langstone Site (See Figure 2)

- 4.1.1 The main site of directional drilling operations was based in a compound directly southwest of the Langstone Sailing Club building. The operations involved the excavation of a trench to hold the footing for the drilling machine and two 'send' pits from which the drilling originated.
- 4.1.2 The footing measured 5.00 metres by 1.50 metres and was excavated to a depth of 1.00 metres. Send pit 1 measured 3.00 metres by 3.00 metres and was 1.60 metres deep. Send pit 2 measured 3.00 metres by 1.50 metres and was 1.60 metres deep.
- 4.1.3 All interventions at this site produced consistent results with the lowest deposit encountered being the naturally deposited fine dark bluish grey silt (14/002). This was encountered at a depth of 1.40 metres below present ground-level and seen to be at least 0.20 metres thick extending below the limit of excavation.
- 4.1.4 A levelling layer of modern made ground consisting predominantly of crushed building rubble (14/001) was observed to overlie the natural silt layer, this layer was c. 1.40 metres thick.
- 4.1.5 No archaeological features or artefacts were observed during the works on the Langstone site.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
14/001	Layer	Made Ground	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	1.40m
14/002	Layer	Natural	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+0.20m

Table 2: List of recorded contexts for the Langstone Site

4.2 Southmoor Site (See Figure 3)

- 4.2.1 Approximately 800 metres northwest of the drilling operations lay the Southmoor site where the directional drilling surfaced at two 'receive' pits (Figure 3; S1 and S2). The underground cable route was then to be connected to two existing routes of overhead electrical cables suspended from wooden pylons. In order to do this safely it was necessary to excavate a series of small trenches in the area directly below the pylons in order to identify the location and depth of the existing service trenches (Figure 3; service trench search areas 1 and 2). A further length of directional drilling was also to be conducted between the two pylons and required the excavation of a send pit and a receive pit (Figure 3; S3 and S4).
- 4.2.2 The observed stratigraphy at the Southmoor interventions can be divided into two groups. The first group are the interventions that lay to the west of

West Mill and the associated canalised water course and sluices. This group consisted of receive pits S1 and S2, send pit S1 and service trench search area 1, which were excavated to depths between 0.70 and 1.50 metres below ground level.

- 4.2.3 The second group of similar stratification is in the area to the north of West Mill and its waterways, and included service trench search area 2 and receive pit S3.
- 4.2.4 The stratigraphy of the first group was very simple; the lowest observed deposit was light bluish grey clayey silt which occurred between 0.80 metres and 1.00 metres below the ground surface and continued below the limit of excavation (13/003), this was interpreted as naturally occurring geologically deposited clay.
- 4.2.5 Overlying these natural clays was a deposit of small to medium sub rounded gravels in a mid greyish brown silt matrix, which was up to 0.80 metres thick (5/003) (13/002), this layer of gravel was interpreted as a naturally occurring deposit.
- 4.2.6 In general the natural gravels were directly overlain by thin topsoil however in the southernmost part of Southmoor at receive pits S1 and S2 a 0.10 metre thick deposit of mid orangey brown clayey silt containing occasional chalk flecks and gravels was observed (5/002), this was interpreted as a subsoil. The sequence was sealed by a 0.20 metre thick deposit of dark brown silty topsoil with common sub rounded gravel inclusions (5/001) (13/001).
- 4.2.7 No archaeological features or artefacts were recovered from these deposits which represent a naturally formed sequence typical of its proximity to the coastline.
- 4.2.8 The stratigraphy at the second group of features was slightly different. The lowest deposit encountered was pale yellowy orange silty clay containing common gravels (12/004); this was 0.25 metres deep and continued below the limit of excavation. This deposit was interpreted as a lower stratum of the naturally occurring geology.
- 4.2.9 Overlying this was a 0.60 metre thick deposit of mid orangey brown silty clay containing frequent sub angular gravels (12/003); this was also interpreted as a naturally occurring geological deposit.
- 4.2.10 Sealing this was a deposit of mid orangey brown clayey silts up to 0.20 metres deep containing common gravel inclusions (12/002) which was interpreted as subsoil.
- 4.2.11 Finally the sequence was completed by a deposit of grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravels and a high organic content interpreted as the topsoil (12/001).
- 4.2.12 No archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.10m
5/003	Layer	Natural	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+1.30m
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
12/003	Layer	Natural	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.60m
12/005	Layer	Natural	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+0.25m
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
13/002	Layer	Natural	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.80m
13/003	Layer	Natural	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+0.50m

Table 3: List of recorded contexts for the Southmoor site

4.3 Hayling Island site (See Figure 4)

- 4.3.1 The route of the cable traverses two fields in the north-western part of Hayling Island. The cable trench was excavated over a total distance of 480 metres; it was 1.20 metres wide and 1.40 metres deep.
- 4.3.2 At the northern end of the cable trench a receive pit measuring 4.00 metres by 4.00 metres was excavated to a depth of 1.20 metres.
- 4.3.3 Three exploratory pits were also excavated close to the receive pit location in order to identify any service trenches that should be avoided by the directional drilling. A c. 7 metre long section of hedge to the south was removed to provide access between the two fields that were crossed by the cable trench.
- 4.3.4 The recorded stratigraphy was fairly consistent throughout these interventions.
- 4.3.5 The lowest recorded layer was a deposit of pale orangey brown clayey silt containing occasional small gravels and flecks of chalk (1/004). In the north of the Hayling Island site this was recorded as a distinct layer at least 0.35 metres thick which was first seen at a depth of 1.05 metres below current ground level, however similar patches of paler silty clay were identified at a similar depth elsewhere during the main cable trench excavation. This deposit which extended beyond the limit of excavation was interpreted as naturally deposited alluvium.
- 4.3.6 Overlying the pale alluvium was a deposit of orangey brown clayey silt (1/003) (3/005) (6/003) (7/003) (8/003) (9/003) (10/003) (11/005). This was

on average 0.70 metres thick and contained occasional small gravels and iron pan flecks. This deposit was also interpreted as a naturally formed alluvium.

- 4.3.7 Approximately half way along the cable route a single feature (11/004) was recorded cutting into the surface of the alluvium (11/005). This was observed in section only but took the form of a pit cut 0.90 metres wide and 0.30 metres deep; the cut had an irregular “U” shaped profile and sharp break of slope at the top and a gradual transition at the bottom into a concave base (Figure 5).
- 4.3.8 This pit was filled with a single fill of very common rounded pebbles ranging between 30 and 60 millimetres in diameter (11/003); the pebbles were tightly packed within a loose matrix of mid greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were included in the fill so it is not possible to date the feature.
- 4.3.9 This pit feature and the majority of the alluvial deposits were sealed by a 0.20 metre thick layer of mid brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal and ceramic building material (CBM) flecks which was interpreted as the subsoil (1/002) (10/002) (11/002) (15/002).
- 4.3.10 In some areas along the cable route there was evident discontinuity between the alluvium and the overlying layers. This was particularly marked in the south of the trench route where there was, in places, a distinct lowering of the level of the alluvium. There was no defined truncation cut that had clearly recognisable edges but a phase of horizontal truncation was recorded (6/004) (7/004) (8/004) (9/004) which reduced the level of the alluvium from a background level of 0.35 metres below ground level to a level between 0.50 and 1.15 metres below ground level. As a result the alluvium was reduced by as much as 0.80 metres in places. This truncation is most likely to have been the result of brick-earth extraction as it is known that a local farmer took part in brick production during the winter months. The farmer lives at 207 Havant Road, adjacent to this observed truncation.
- 4.3.11 Stratigraphically sealing the truncation episodes is a layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt containing large amounts of gravels and modern brick rubble with late post medieval pottery, metal and glass refuse (6/002) (7/002) (8/002) (9/002). This deposit ranged from 0.20 metres to 1.00 metres in thickness and was interpreted as a backfill / levelling deposit to infill the areas of brick-earth quarrying. A clearly residual fragment of a multiple platform flake core potentially dating to the later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age was recovered from 6/002.
- 4.3.12 Two modern service trenches were also recorded cutting into the subsoil. The first a gas main which consisted of cut (2/004) and pipe laid on sand (2/003); and mid orangey brown clayey silt backfill (2/002). This backfill contained a possible single-platform flint flake core with a potential Bronze Age date, again however if this is the case it is clearly residually derived.
- 4.3.13 The second service cut was for a sewage pipe consisting of a cut (3/004); sewage pipe encased in concrete (3/003); and backfill of light orangey brown clayey silt (3/002).

- 4.3.14 A final deposit completed the sequence (1/001) (2/001) (3/001) (6/001) (7/001) (8/001) (9/001) (10/001) (11/001) (15/001), this was a mid brown clayey silt up to 0.20 metres thick, containing occasional inclusions of charcoal and CBM flecks which was interpreted as topsoil.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.15m
1/003	Layer	Alluvium	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.70m
1/004	Layer	Alluvium	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+0.35m
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.15m
2/002	Fill	Backfill	3.40m	Extent of trench	0.75m
2/003	Fill	Pipe on sand	Extent of trench	0.20m	0.25m
2/004	Cut	service cut	3.40m	Tr	0.80m
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
3/002	Fill	Backfill	3.60m	Extent of trench	0.70m
3/003	Fill	Pipe / concrete	1.70m	Extent of trench	0.50m
3/004	Cut	service cut	3.60m	Extent of trench	0.70m
3/005	Layer	Alluvium	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+0.90m
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.15m
6/002	Fill	Backfill	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
6/003	Layer	Alluvium	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+1.10m
6/004	Cut	Brick-earth extraction cut	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	-
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.10m
7/002	Fill	Backfill	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.50m
7/003	Layer	Alluvium	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+0.50m
7/004	Cut	Brick-earth extraction cut	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	-
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.10m
8/002	Fill	Backfill	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.70m
8/003	Layer	Alluvium	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+0.70m
8/004	Cut	Brick-earth extraction cut	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	-

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.15m
9/002	Fill	Backfill	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	1.00m
9/003	Layer	Alluvium	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	+0.45m
9/004	Cut	Brick-earth extraction cut	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	-
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
10/003	Layer	Alluvium	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	1.00m
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.10m
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.10m
11/003	Fill	Pit fill	0.90m	-	0.30m
11/004	Cut	Pit	0.90m	-	0.30m
11/005	Layer	Alluvium	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	1.10m
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.20m
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	Extent of trench	Extent of trench	0.30m

Table 4: List of recorded contexts for the Hayling Island site

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Flintwork by Chris Butler

- 5.5.1 Two pieces of worked flint were recovered during the fieldwork. The first from 2/002 is a possible single-platform flake core weighing 213gms with a slightly battered outer surface with little cortex remaining. It has a single platform with at least four removals from it on a single face, but there is no evidence for platform preparation. There is a small possibility that the removals may have been the result of water rolling, but they appear to be too regular for this, however this piece may have been water-rolled after it has been discarded.
- 5.5.2 The second piece (from 6/002) appears to be a multiple platform flake core weighing 181gms, with removals from at least three platforms. There is a suggestion of platform preparation, and the core has been reasonably well worked-out, with just a single small patch of cortex remaining.
- 5.5.3 Both pieces differ in appearance from the majority of flintwork recovered during the Langstone Harbour Archaeological Survey Project (Gardiner 2000), where most pieces were derived from water worn nodules and rounded pebbles. The Langstone Harbour Archaeological Survey Project identified flintwork from the Mesolithic period through to the Bronze Age, with the majority falling into the latter period. The two pieces recovered here are difficult to date with any certainty as they lack definite diagnostic traits; however it is possible that the core from 6/002 dates to the later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age, whilst the other is probably Bronze Age in date.
- 5.5.4 This assemblage is probably too small for any further meaningful analysis, unless further archaeological work at the site produces a larger assemblage into which this could be incorporated. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage at present, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future. The above information should be included in the report.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.0.1 The results of the archaeological watching brief indicate that there is very little surviving evidence of past activities on the various sites associated with the project.
- 6.0.2 There were no features or artefacts of archaeological significance on either the Langstone Sailing Club or Southmoor sites. At Southmoor the deposits represented a coastal gravel bed environment in low lying marshy ground, while at Langstone it appears that a large quantity of rubble was dumped onto the marginal coastal zone for land reclamation purposes.
- 6.0.3 On Hayling Island a single undated small pit containing pebbles was recorded. The stones were not fire-damaged and so could not have been used as pot boilers.
- 6.0.4 Further to this, the two possible Neolithic or Bronze Age flint cores are consistent with what we know about activity in the general Langstone Harbour area.
- 6.0.5 It is considered unlikely that further substantial archaeological features remain unidentified on the site.
- 6.0.6 The methodology of trial trench evaluation has proved successful in characterising the site and identifying areas of potential archaeological preservation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HER Summary Form						
Site Code	LHI 09					
Address	Langstone and Hayling Island					
County	Hampshire					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 503299 171043					
Geology	River terrace and Aeolian deposits (Brickearth)					
ASE Project Number	3861					
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. 22nd April to 1st July 2009	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Wardell Armstrong LLP.					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other (Undated) Modern		
<p>SUMMARY</p> <p>Archaeology South-East were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief by Wardell Armstrong LLP on behalf of their clients Scottish and Southern Energy. The evaluation was on the three intervention sites of the Hayling Island 33kV replacement cable route, at Southmoor; Langstone Harbour; and Northern Hayling Island in Hampshire. The work was carried out from 22nd April to 1st July 2009.</p> <p>A total of 480m of open trenching was monitored on Hayling Island as well as a number of smaller trenches in Southmoor where work was conducted to locate and trace the route of existing electricity cables. The access and exit points for the directional drilling were also monitored, at all three sites this involved the excavation of 'send' and 'receive' pits which were generally 4m2.</p> <p>The sites were largely devoid of archaeological features with the exception Hayling Island. Here a single undated pit was identified which appears to perhaps have been used in the production of salt; an industry known to have been active in the area from at least the Iron Age through to the medieval period.</p> <p>Two possible flakes of worked flint were also recovered from late post medieval contexts on the Island and appear to have later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, and Bronze Age origins.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-63167

Project details

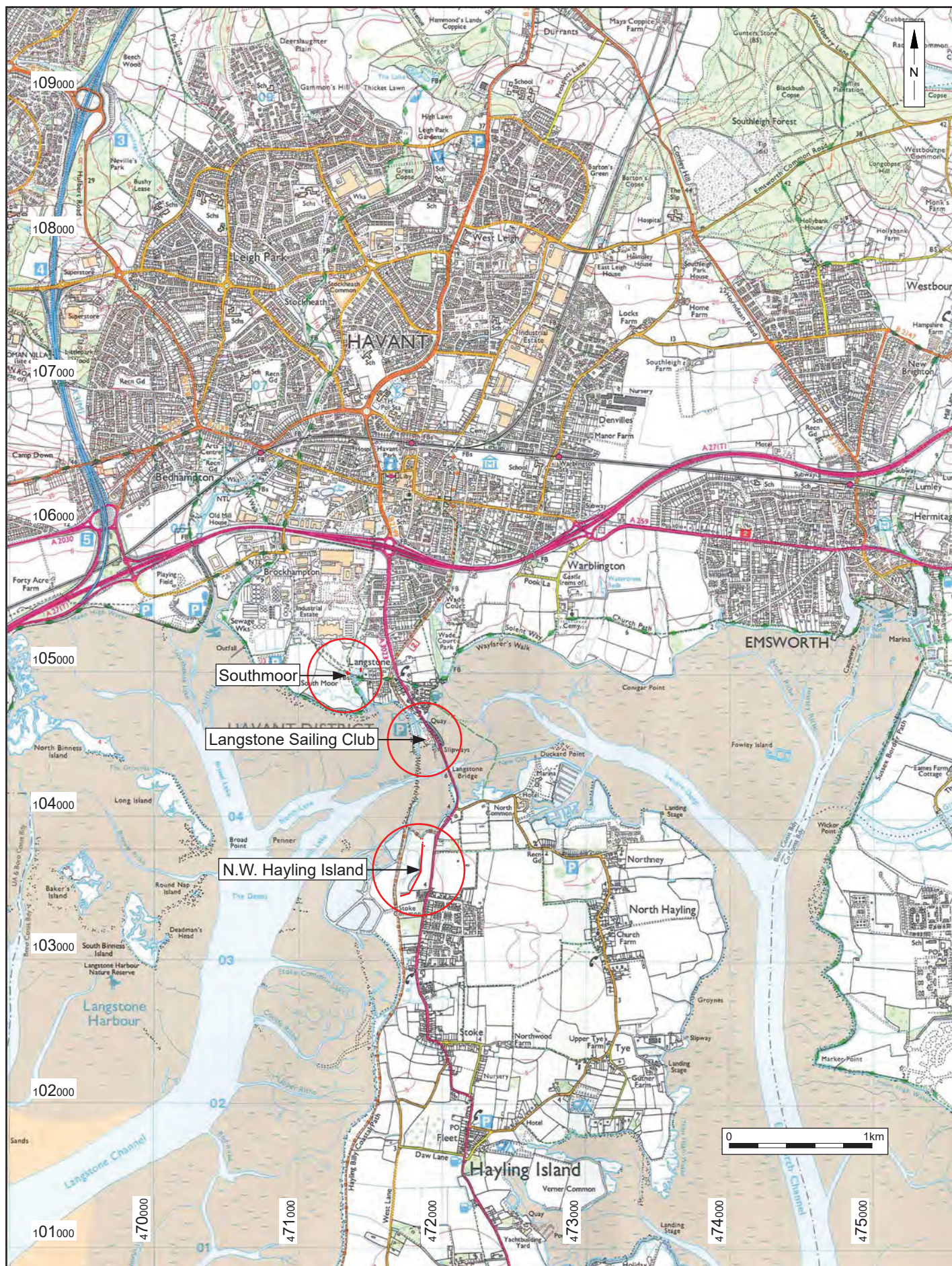
Project name	Langstone Harbour and Hayling Island 33kV Cable Route
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief by Wardell Armstrong LLP on behalf of their clients Scottish and Southern Energy. The evaluation was on the three intervention sites of the Hayling Island 33kV replacement cable route, at Southmoor; Langstone Harbour; and Northern Hayling Island in Hampshire. The work was carried out from 22nd April to 1st July 2009. A total of 480m of open trenching was monitored on Hayling Island as well as a number of smaller trenches in Southmoor where work was conducted to locate and trace the route of existing electricity cables. The access and exit points for the directional drilling were also monitored, at all three sites this involved the excavation of 'send' and 'receive' pits which were generally 4m2. The sites were largely devoid of archaeological features with the exception Hayling Island. Here a single undated pit was identified which appears to perhaps have been used in the production of salt; an industry known to have been active in the area from at least the Iron Age through to the medieval period. Two possible flakes of worked flint were also recovered from late post medieval contexts on the Island and appear to have later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, and Bronze Age origins.
Project dates	Start: 22-05-2009 End: 01-07-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LHI 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Coastland 3 - Above high water
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Uncertain

Significant Finds	CORE Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	CORE Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	'Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Pipelines/cables (e.g. gas, electric, telephone, TV cable, water, sewage, drainage etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAYLING ISLAND Langstone Sailing Club / Southmoor / NW Hayling Island
Postcode	PO9 1RD
Study area	836.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 71360 05017 50.8397140325 -0.986415327766 50 50 22 N 000 59 11 W Point
Site coordinates	SU 71900 04531 50.8352769714 -0.978841945902 50 50 07 N 000 58 43 W Point
Site coordinates	SU 71679 03447 50.8255569543 -0.982192179402 50 49 32 N 000 58 55 W Point
Site coordinates	SU 71877 03846 50.8291202384 -0.979302907824 50 49 44 N 000 58 45 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator	Wardell Armstrong LLP
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Environmental consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wardell Armstrong LLP
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	'other'
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Section','Unpublished Text'

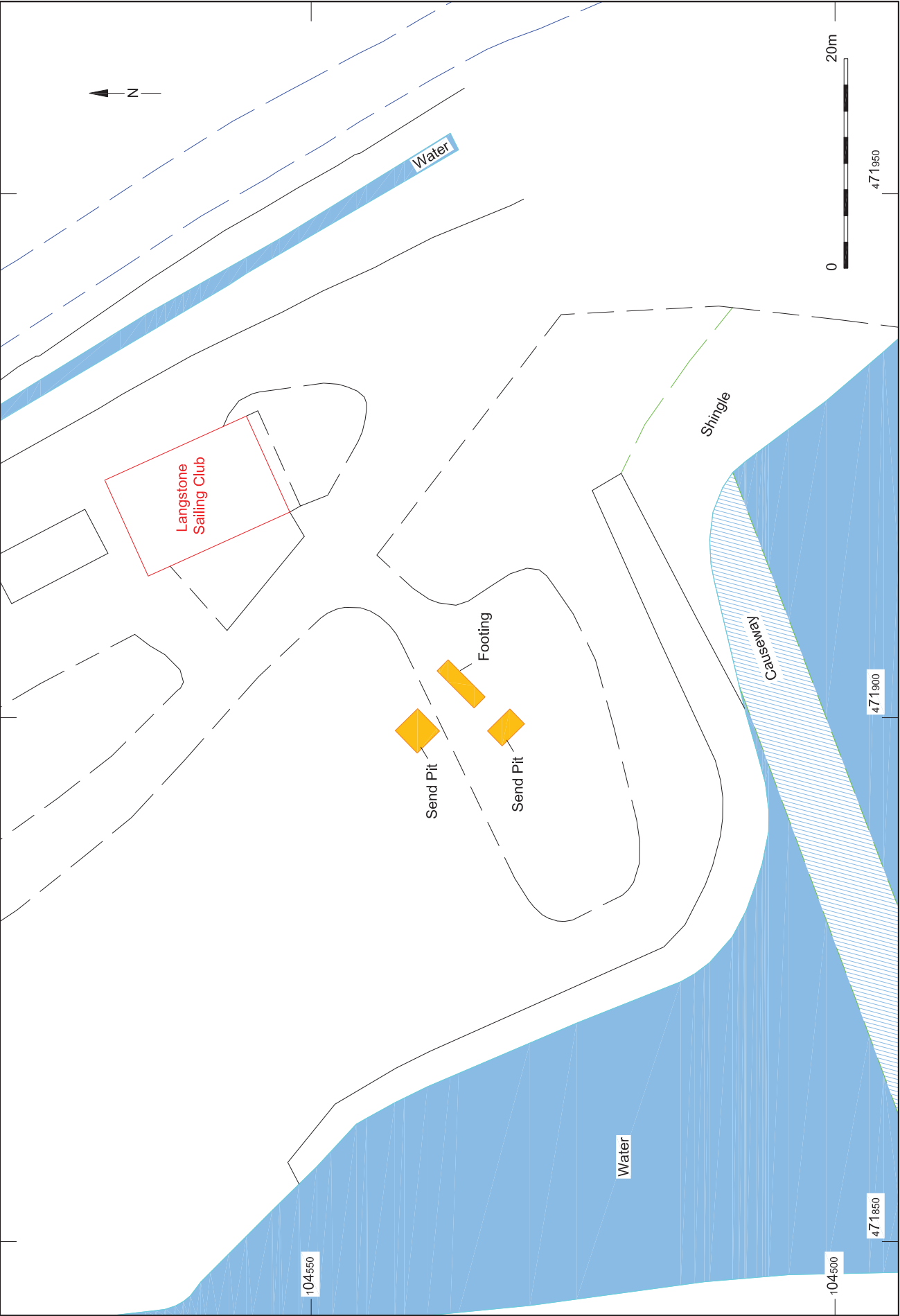
**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Langstone Harbour and Hayling Island.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hopkinson, D.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, Brighton.
Description	A4 portrait bound report with 20 pages plus 5 illustrations
Entered by	Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	13 August 2009

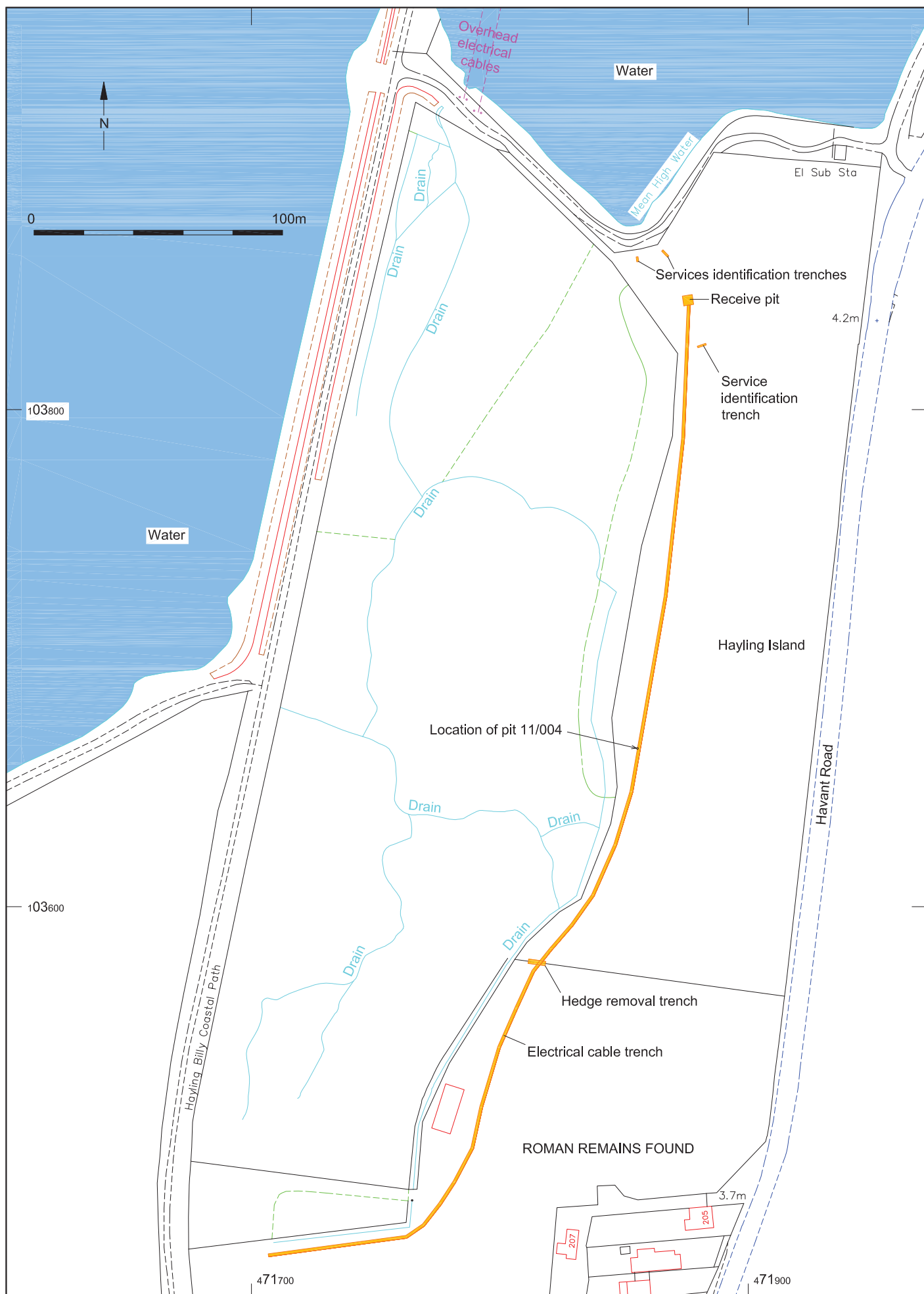


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Project Ref: 3861	August 2009	Site Locations		
Report Ref: 2009012	Drawn by: DJH			

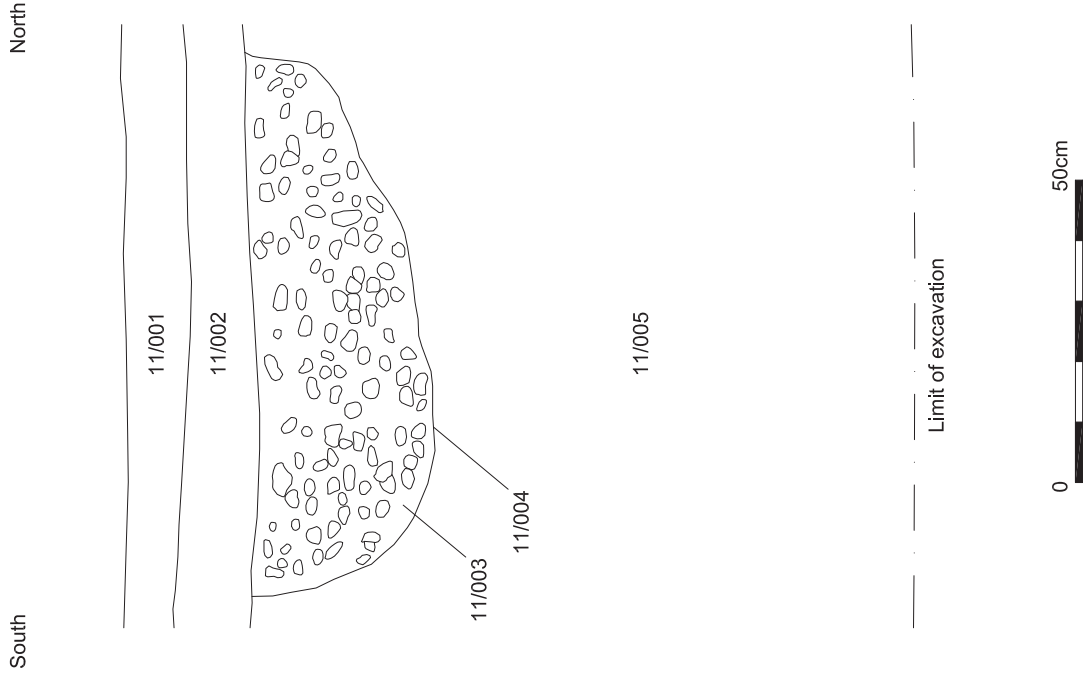
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		Langstone Sailing Club site plan showing location of interventions	
Project Ref: 3861	August 2009	Fig. 2	
Report Ref: 2009120	Drawn by: DJH		



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Project Ref: 3861	August 2009	Hayling Island site plan showing location of interventions		
Report Ref: 2009120	Drawn by: DJH			



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Project Ref: 3861	August 2009	Section through pit feature 11/004
Report Ref: 2009120	Drawn by: DJH	

Fig. 5

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