

**291-293 London Road, Clanfield,
Horndean, Hampshire**

**An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Evaluation
for Cliveden Homes**

by Simon Cass and Steve Preston
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LRH08/03

February 2008

Summary

Site name: 291-293 London Road, Clanfield, Horndean, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 7062 1528

Site activity: Evaluation and Desk-Based Assessment

Date and duration of project: 27th January -7th February 2008

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Simon Cass and Steve Preston

Site code: LRH 08/03

Area of site: c.0.2ha

Summary of results: No archaeologically relevant finds or features were noted during this evaluation.

Monuments identified: None.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Hampshire Museum Service in due course.

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291-293 London Road, Clanfield, Horndean, Hampshire An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation

by Simon Cass and Steve Preston

Report 08/03

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at 291-3 London Road, Clanfield, Horndean, Hampshire (SU 7062 1528) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Phillip Beale of Cliveden Homes, Cliveden House, 62 West Street, Dorking, Surrey, RH4 1BS.

Planning consent (F.20270/003/FUL) was granted by East Hampshire District Council for the construction of new housing on the above site. This consent was subject to a condition (19) relating to archaeology requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work on the site. This was to take the form, in the first instance, of desk-based assessment, followed by archaeological evaluation of the site. On the basis of the results of these initial investigations, an archaeological mitigation strategy could be devised as appropriate. This report documents the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken on site on the 7th February 2008 in addition to the desk-based assessment.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr. David Hopkins, County Archaeologist with Hampshire County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Cass and David Platt on the 7th of February 2008 and the site code is LRH 08/03. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Hampshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the eastern edge of the town of Horndean to the north of Waterlooville in Hampshire, on the western side of the A3 (Fig. 1). The site is approximately rectangular in shape and is bounded on three sides by further residential properties. Across London Road and the A3 to the east are open fields (Fig. 2). This site lies at the crest of a hill, with the land sloping down to the west. The underlying geology is listed as Upper (Newhaven) Chalk (BGS 1998) and this was observed in all of the trenches. The site lies at a height of 117m above Ordnance Datum at its eastern extent, falling to 113m AOD at its western edge and, prior to this development, was utilized as garden space and contained a small stable behind no.293.

Archaeological Background

General background

The archaeological potential for this site stems from its location adjacent to a range of archaeological sites and findspots. A short distance to the north is the location of a Bronze Age round barrow (Knocker *et al.* 1957), and evidence of prehistoric and/or Roman field systems can be found to the east. At the site of Snell's Corner to the north of the site various phases of occupation deposits were noted and at Chalton, further to the east, prehistoric and Saxon occupation was recorded (Addyman and Leigh 1973). As the SMR entries below relate, there have been few significant recent archaeological discoveries in the Clanfield area; the parish is not mentioned in the recent review of 20 years of work in the county (Stoodley 2002). However, the discoveries of the 1940s show that the area's considerable potential, and it is perhaps the opportunity for systematic investigation that has been lacking.

Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record

A search was made on the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) on 21st January 2008 for a radius of 1km around the site. This revealed twenty entries within the search radius. These are summarized as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

Apart from the undated cropmarks discussed below, there are numerous prehistoric remains in the area. A small scatter of flints, including Mesolithic material, was found in unsystematic field walking in 1969 from Blendworth Down, well to the east of the site [Fig. 1: 1]. Two 'tumuli' or barrows, presumed Bronze Age, are noted as having been recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey but not visible by the 1960s, and not visible on aerial photographs, both to the north [2] or north-east [3] of the site. The latter was not observed during a watching brief very close to its site, although this did record an undated ditch, probably part of the field systems discussed below. A round barrow was, however, excavated at Snell's Corner in 1947, quite close to the site to the north [4]. It covered an unaccompanied female burial, off-centre, with no subsidiary burials. To the south of this were '3 or 4' 'Iron Age' burials. This site is now below the A3. Iron Age pottery has also been found in fieldwalking [5], and this may provide circumstantial evidence to date the cropmarks below. A ditch containing pottery dating from the period around the Roman conquest, but possibly earlier, was recorded in a watching brief at the extreme north-east of the area studied [6]. This does not appear to be one of those visible from the air, but may be related to them.

Roman

Apart from the ditch just mentioned [6], Roman evidence includes two graves, each containing three burials, close to the barrow at Snell's Corner and also excavated in the late 1940s [4], and a scatter of tile fragments recovered from fieldwaking 1km east of the site [7].

Saxon

Very significant Saxon remains are recorded in the area, consisting of a cemetery, of 33 burials, excavated at Snell's Corner [4]. Grave goods included iron knives, bronze items and pottery, dating to the 7th century AD.

Medieval

No remains dated to the medieval period are recorded within the search radius.

Post-medieval

There is an 18th-century milestone with a 19th-century plaque attached, just to the south of the site on the A3 [8].

Modern

The site of a Second World War searchlight is known from documentary sources [9].

Negative

A watching brief to the north of the site produced nothing of interest [10].

Undated

Numerous cropmarks visible from the air are recorded in this area (Fig. 8), consisting of extensive field systems, typically of quite small, squarish fields, commonly referred to as 'Celtic' fields [3, 11, 12, 13]. The dating of the so-called 'Celtic' fields is problematical without excavation and they often turn out to be of a variety of dates. Some of those mapped here are visible as earthworks on the ground. Iron Age pottery has been found in the ploughsoil above some of these features and may suggest one possible date, but they need not all belong to a single system or time period. In this instance, they do appear likely all to be contemporary, or nearly so, but without excavation it is unwise to assume so.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Neither Horndean nor Clanfield is mentioned in Domesday Book (AD1086).

Horndean is an Old English (Anglo-Saxon) place name of unclear meaning, deriving from *hearma* and *denu*. *Denu* is 'valley', but *hearma* may be either 'dormouse', or a man's name (Mills 1998, 187), so it would mean either 'Hearma's valley' or 'Dormouse Valley'. No other occurrence of Hearma as a personal name is known. The place name first appears as *Harmadene* in AD1199. Clanfield is likewise Old English and is first recorded for this place in 1207. It derives from *clæne* and *feld* and means, simply, 'clean open land' (ie land cleared of trees or scrub for farming) (Mills 1998, 86).

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

Mapping of the area prior to the Ordnance Survey shows no significant detail. Saxton, for example, shows Clanfield as a small settlement in 1575, but gives no detail. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 (Fig. 3) shows the area as undeveloped, next to remains of a very substantial tumulus; it also shows the location of the milestone. There is no change by the Second Edition (1897; Fig. 4) and the Third Edition (1909) is identical (not illustrated). By 1932 the settlement has begun to spread along the west side of London Road, and a small outbuilding occupies the site, associated with a detached house that is just outside the development area (Fig. 5). The tumulus is still present on this map. By 1970 the plot has been subdivided and now two houses are present with small outbuildings to each (Fig. 6). The northern building (just outside the development area) appears to be the one present in 1932. The surrounding area has been substantially built up by this time, and this map also records the loss of the site of the tumulus to the road widening. By 1988 the surrounding area is fully developed (Fig. 7). The two buildings from 1970 are still present and a third (stables) has been added in the north-west part of the site.

Listed buildings

There is an 18th-century milepost with a 19th-century plaque attached, just to the south of the site on the A3, opposite no. 279. This will not be affected by the development.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

There are no registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within close proximity of the site.

Historic Hedgerows

There are no hedgerows on the site that would qualify as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographic evidence for the area has been plotted in detail and is discussed in the AHBR section above. A plot of relevant cropmarks is shown in Figure 8. These indicate extensive field systems, probably of Iron Age, Roman or Medieval date (or a combination of dates). The site itself has been built up since the 1930s, and no further cropmarks will be visible within the site area.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. Specifically, the aims of this project were to determine if archaeologically relevant levels had survived on the site, to determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present and to determine if archaeological deposits and finds representing Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman occupation on the site are present.

Four trenches were to be dug, using a JCB-type machine under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were to be located in order to investigate the areas of new construction and were to be 10m long and 1.6m wide, though were moved slightly to avoid live services crossing the site. The trenches were 1.8m wide and between 9.3 and 11.1m in length (total 40.7m) and between 0.24 and 0.43m deep.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 2.

Results

The four trenches dug were 1.6m wide and between 9.3 and 11.1m in length (total 40.7m) and between 0.24 and 0.43m deep. The trenches were moved slightly from the positions intended to avoid live services crossing the site (Fig. 9). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 2. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 2.

Trench 1

This trench was 9.60m long and 0.35m deep, orientated north east - south west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of dark brown/grey silty clay topsoil above 0.1m of dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil with

occasional small chalk flecking. This sealed natural chalk with occasional flint nodules. No archaeologically relevant finds or deposits were located in this trench.

Trench 2 (Plate 1)

This trench was 9.30m long and 0.24m deep, orientated north east - south west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.08m of dark brown/grey silty clay topsoil above 0.09m of dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil with occasional small chalk flecking. This sealed natural chalk with occasional flint nodules. A small sondage was excavated in the northern end of the trench down to 0.45m to confirm that the chalk was not redeposited. No archaeologically relevant finds or deposits were located in this trench.

Trench 3

This trench was 11.1m long and 0.28m deep, orientated north west - south east. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.1m of dark brown/grey silty clay topsoil above 0.12m of dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil with occasional small chalk flecking. This sealed natural chalk with occasional flint nodules. Three modern garden features were noted in this trench. No archaeologically relevant finds or deposits were located in this trench.

Trench 4 (Plate 2)

This trench was 10.7m long and 0.43m deep, orientated west- east. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.15m of dark brown/grey silty clay topsoil above 0.2m of dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil with occasional small chalk flecking (Fig. 10). This sealed natural chalk with occasional flint nodules. One feature was noted in this trench but found to contain modern glass fragments. No archaeologically relevant finds or deposits were located in this trench.

Finds

Only modern finds were present; these were not retained.

Conclusion

In conclusion, despite the general potential of the area, on the basis of the trenching results, there appears to be no archaeological potential for this site.

References

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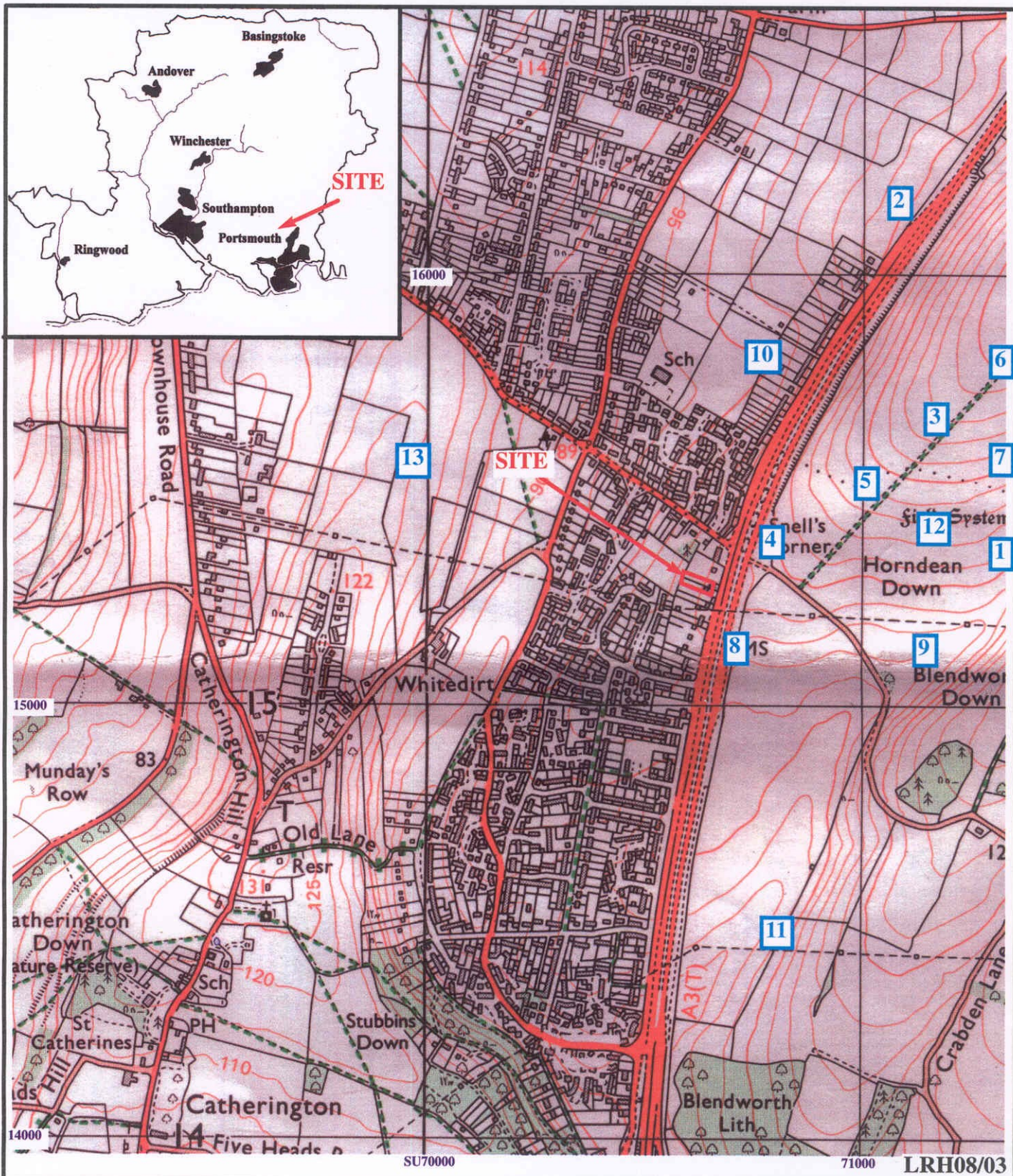
APPENDIX 1: Sites and Monuments Records within a 1000m search radius of the development site

<i>No</i>	<i>SMR Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (SU)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	26652	7135 1540	Findspot	Mesolithic	Scatter of flints from casual field walking after ploughing
2	26520	7106 1612	Cartographic	Bronze Age	Barrow marked on Ordnance Survey First Edition; not on later maps, not visible on ground, or on air photos
3	26521 26833	7116 1563 7113 1560	Cartographic Photographic Watching brief	Bronze Age Undated	Barrow marked on Ordnance Survey First Edition; not on later maps, not visible on ground, or on air photos. Watching brief found undated ditch; air photo suggests part of sub-rectangular enclosure
4	26544 26545 26546 26549 26573	7077 1540 7075 1531	Excavation	Bronze Age Iron Age Roman Saxon	Disc barrow excavated 1947, female burial off-centre, unaccompanied. To the south, 3 or 4 Iron Age burials, two Roman graves (with three burials each) and Anglo-Saxon cemetery of 33 burials, dated to the 7th century
5	26778 26817	7100 1550 7105 1550	Findspot Watching brief	Iron Age Undated	Pottery from field walking; Watching brief found a ditch; no dating evidence
6	26835 26839	7140 1587	Watching brief	Iron Age or Roman	Ditch with Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery, possibly part of enclosure
7	26787	7160 1530	Findspot	Roman	Tile from field walking
8	13538	70642 15152	Listed building	Post-medieval	18th century milestone with 19th century plate.
9	41739	7110 1510	Documentary	Modern	Site of Second World War searchlight battery
10	33671	7070 1580	Excavation	Negative	Nothing observed.
11	35505	7085 1463	Photographic Earthwork	Undated	Cropmark on aerial photograph shows rectilinear features, part of a more extensive system which survives in part as an earthwork: Bronze Age to Medieval?
12	35896	7120 1540	Photographic Earthwork	Undated	Area of 'Celtic' field system on air photographs; lynchets also visible on the ground. Bronze Age to Roman?
13	37505	6999 1559	Photographic	Undated	Linear features on air photographs

APPENDIX 2: Trench details

0m at South or West end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	9.6	1.8	0.35	0-0.2m Dark Brown Silty Clay Topsoil, 0.2-0.3m Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay with occasional small chalk flecks, 0.3-0.35m Natural Chalk and flint nodules. Sondage excavated to 0.45m at NNE end. [PI. 1]
2	9.3	1.8	0.24	0-0.08m Dark Brown Silty Clay Topsoil, 0.08-0.17m Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay with occasional small chalk flecks, 0.17-0.24m Natural Chalk and flint nodules.
3	11.1	1.8	0.28	0-0.1m Dark Brown Silty Clay Topsoil, 0.1-0.22m Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay with occasional small chalk flecks, 0.22-0.28m Natural Chalk and flint nodules.
4	10.7	1.8	0.43	0-0.15m Dark Brown Silty Clay Topsoil, 0.15-0.35m Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay with occasional small chalk flecks, 0.35-0.43m Natural Chalk and flint nodules. [PI. 2]

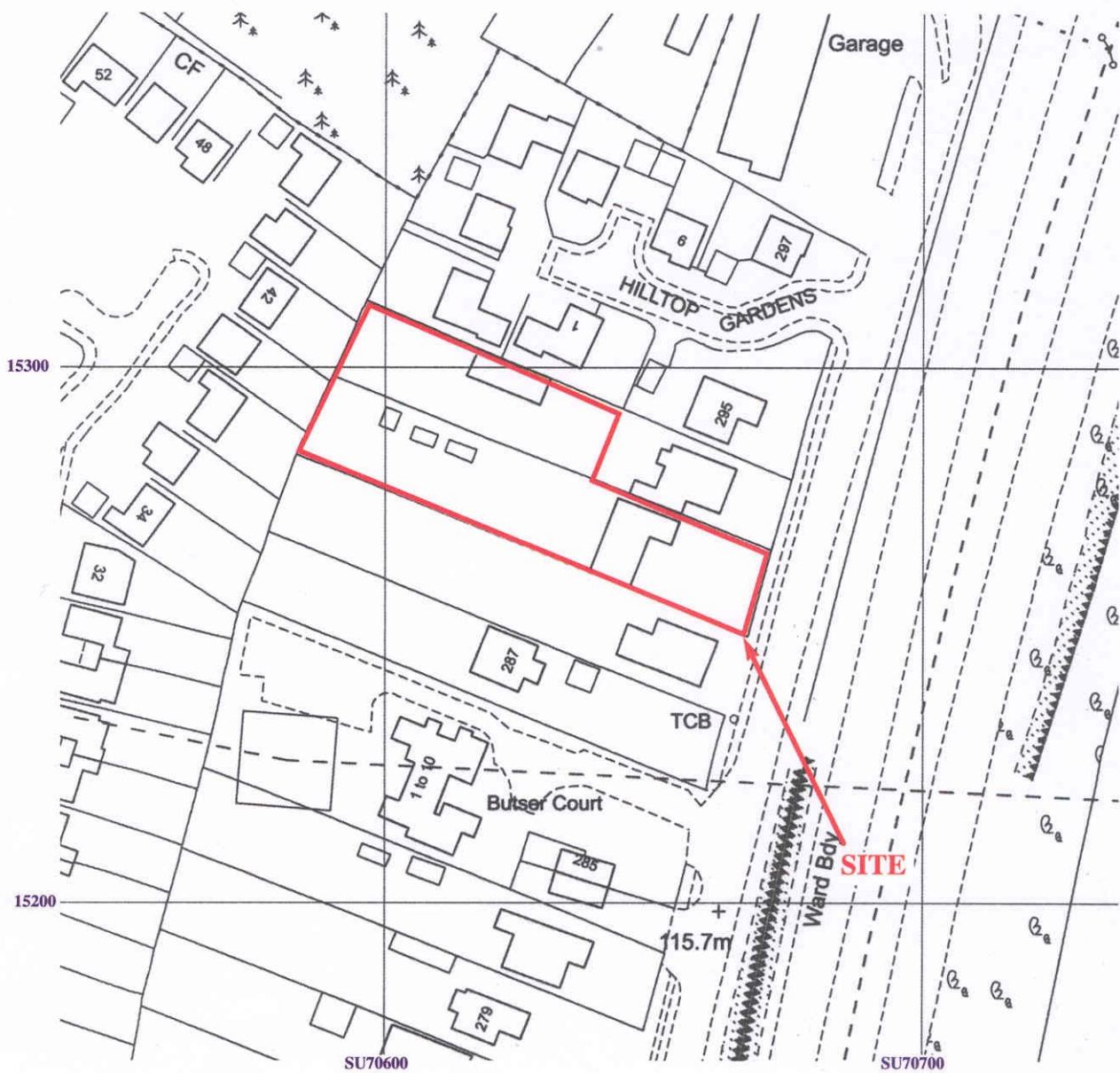


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Figure 1. Location of site within Clanfield and Hampshire, showing locations of AHBR entries

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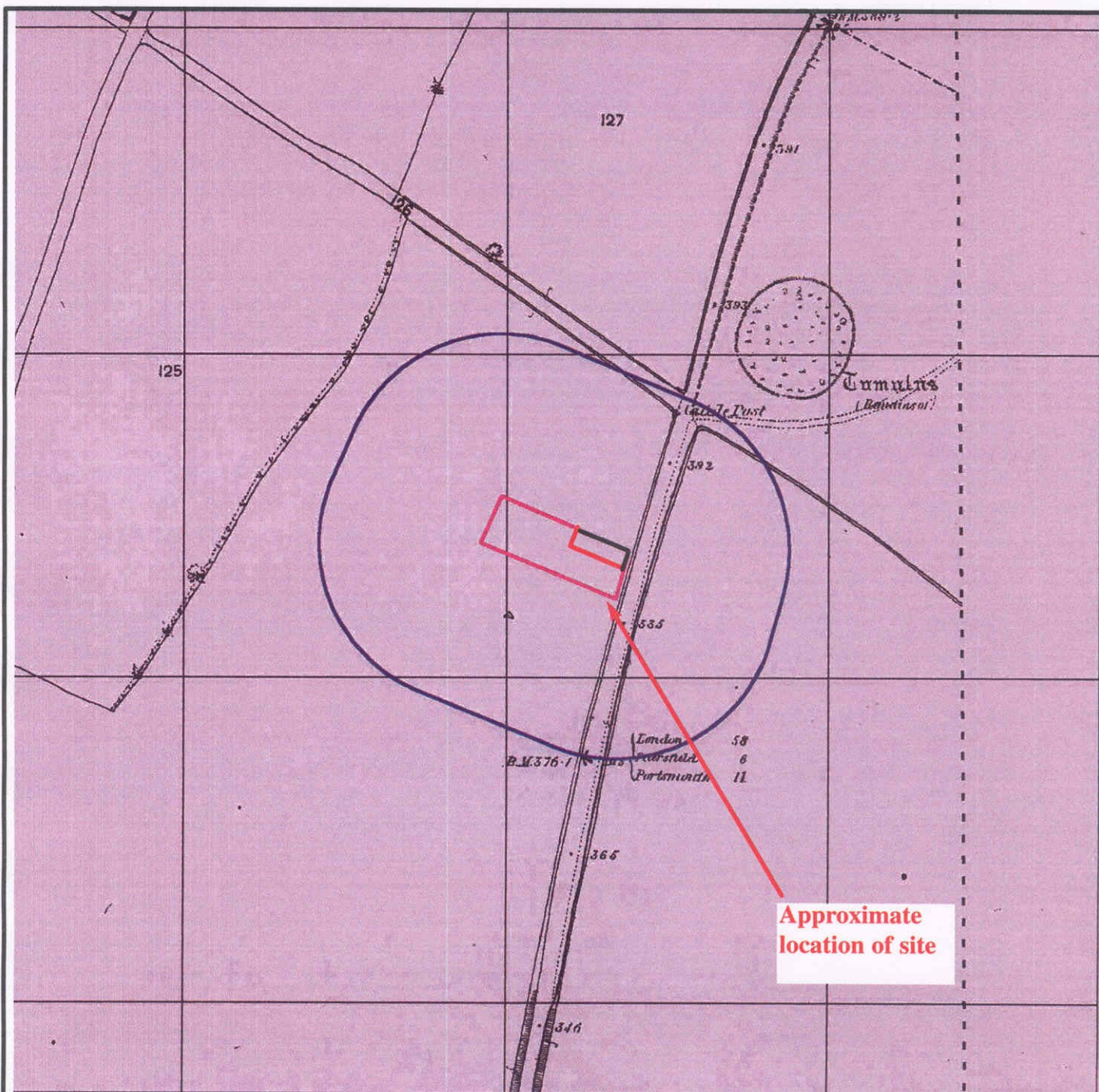
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site within Clanfield.

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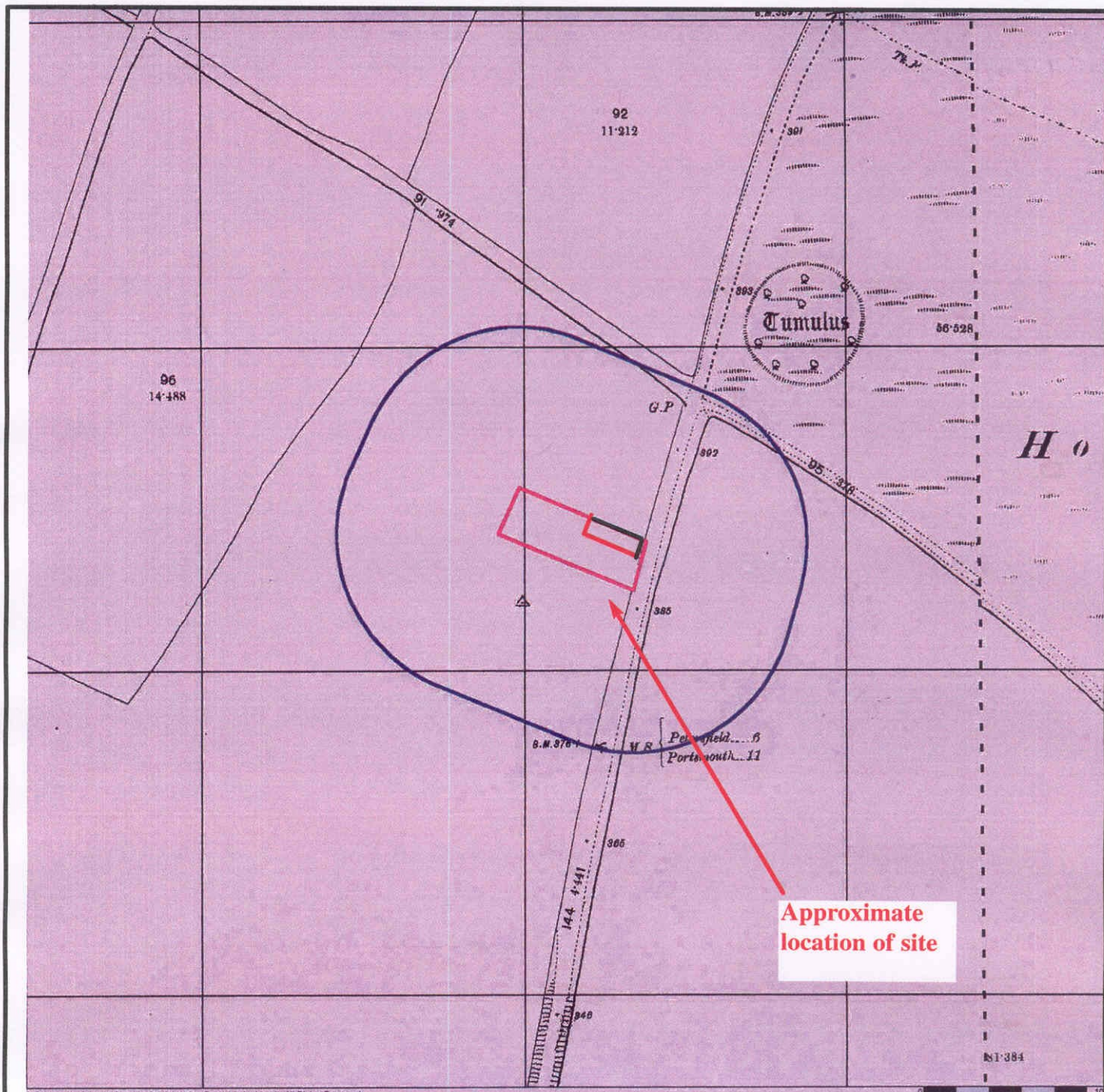


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Figure 3. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1868

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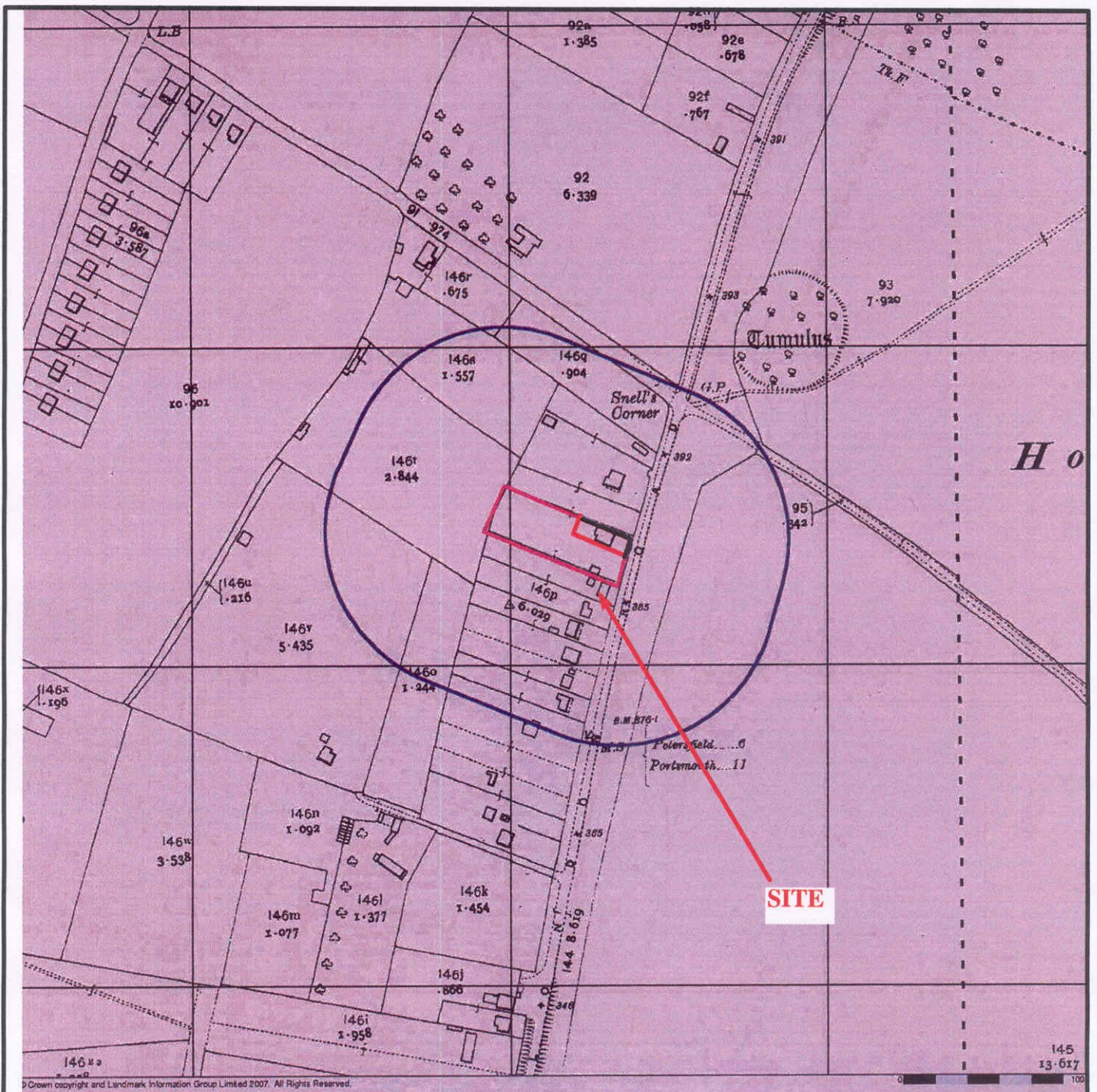


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Figure 4. Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1897

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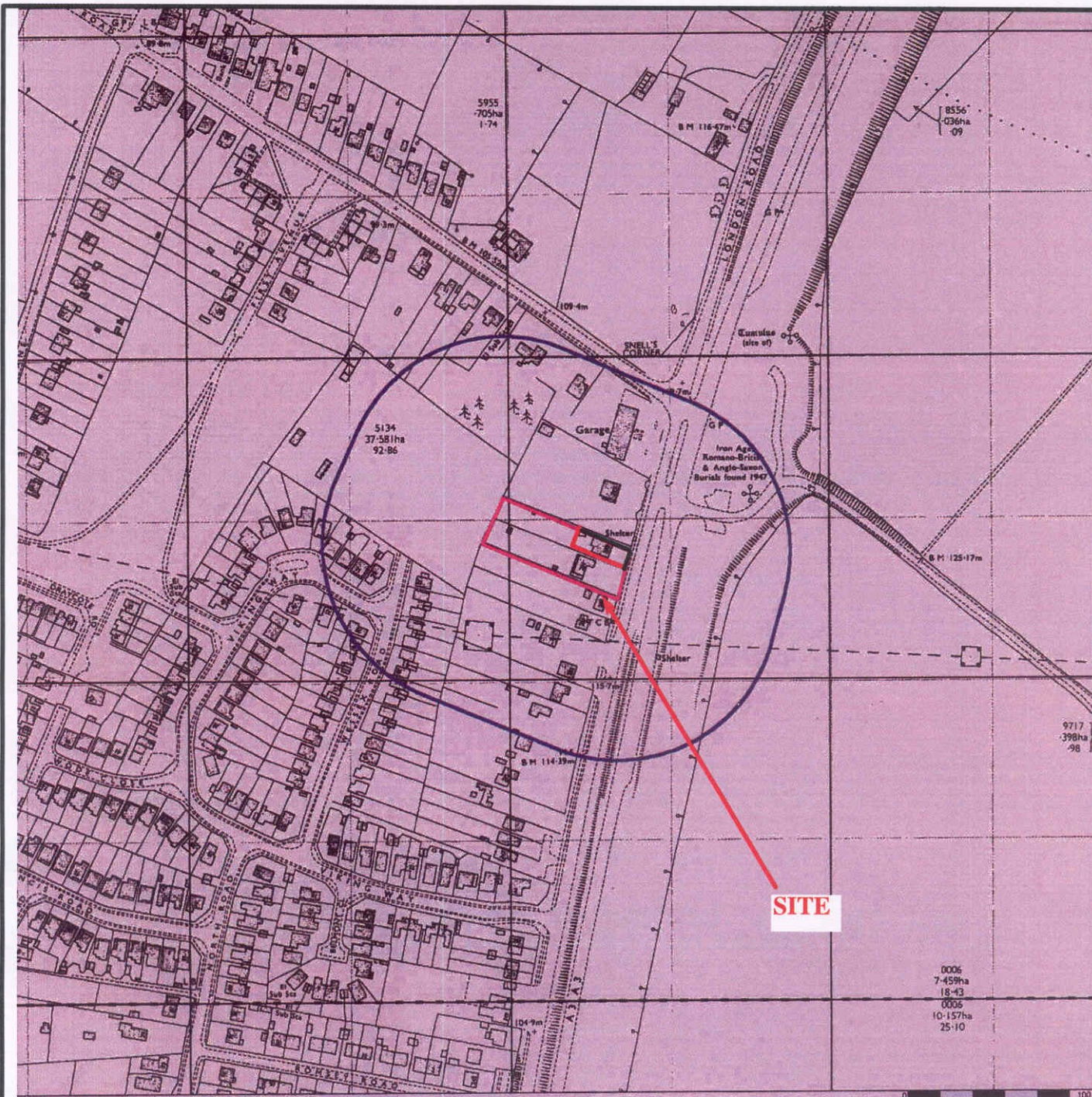


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Figure 5. Ordnance Survey Revision 1932

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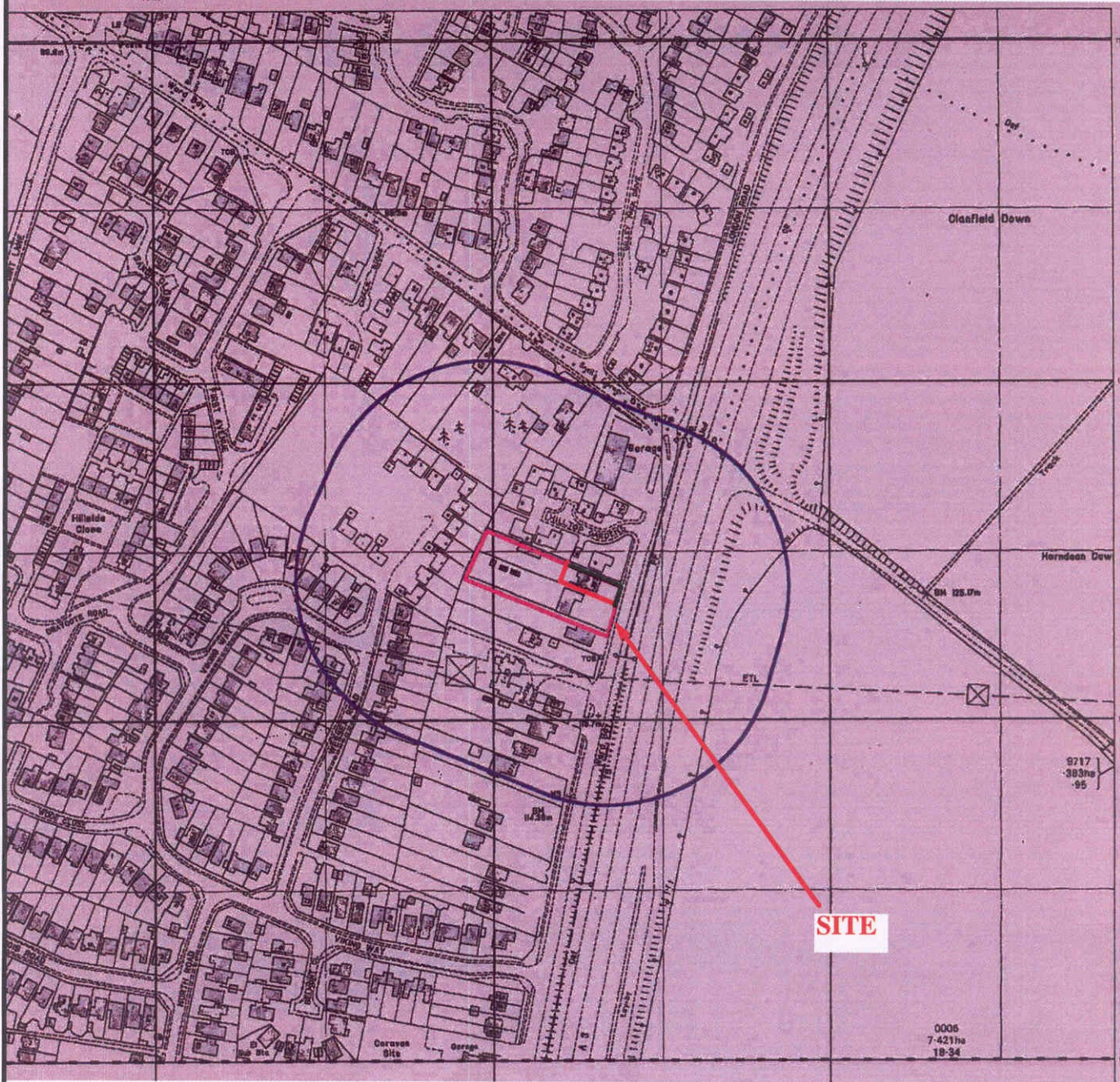
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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey 1970.

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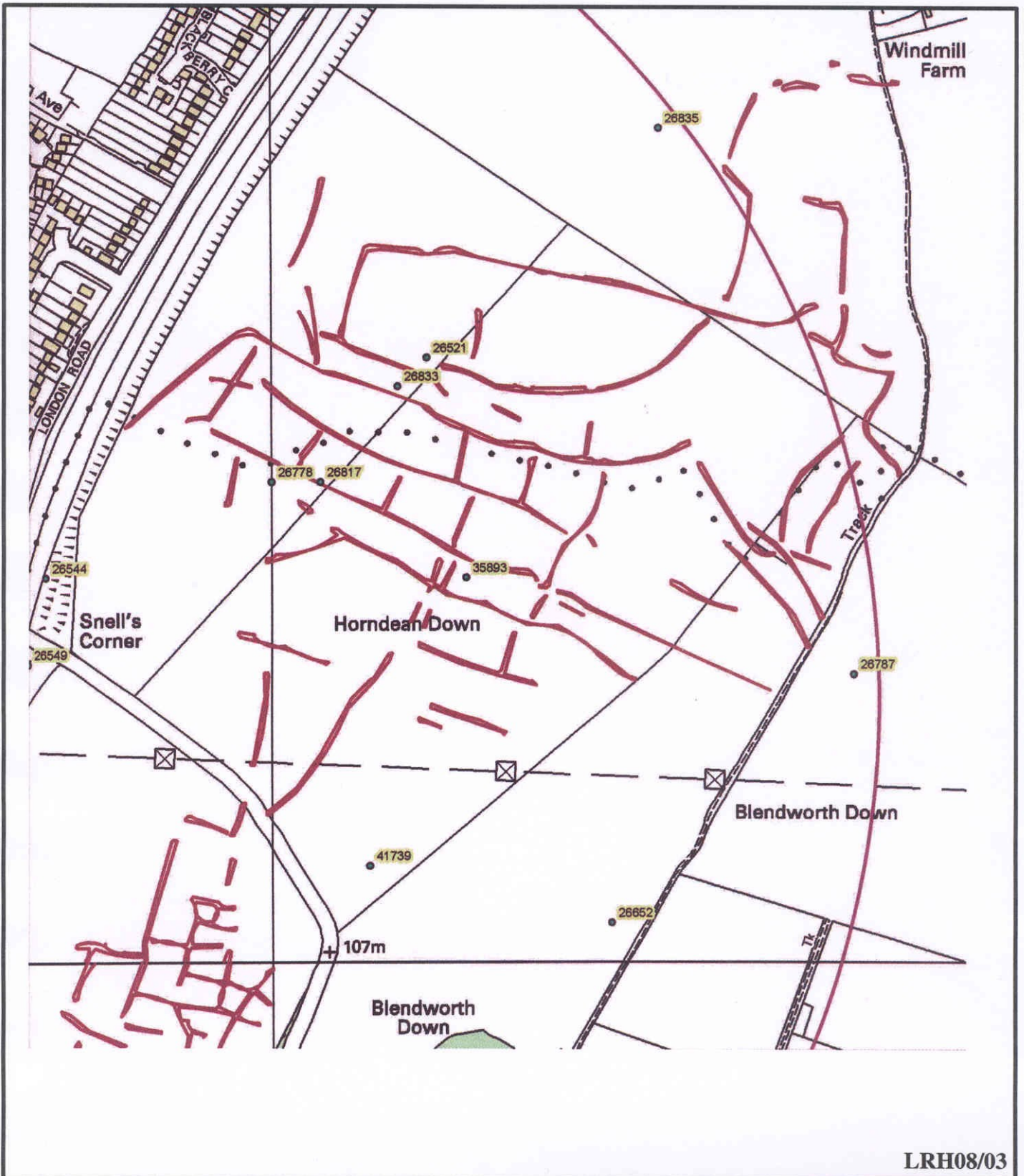
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Figure 7. Ordnance Survey 1988.

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Figure 8. Cropmarks to the east of the site.
(From Hampshire Archaeology and Historic
Buildings Record.)

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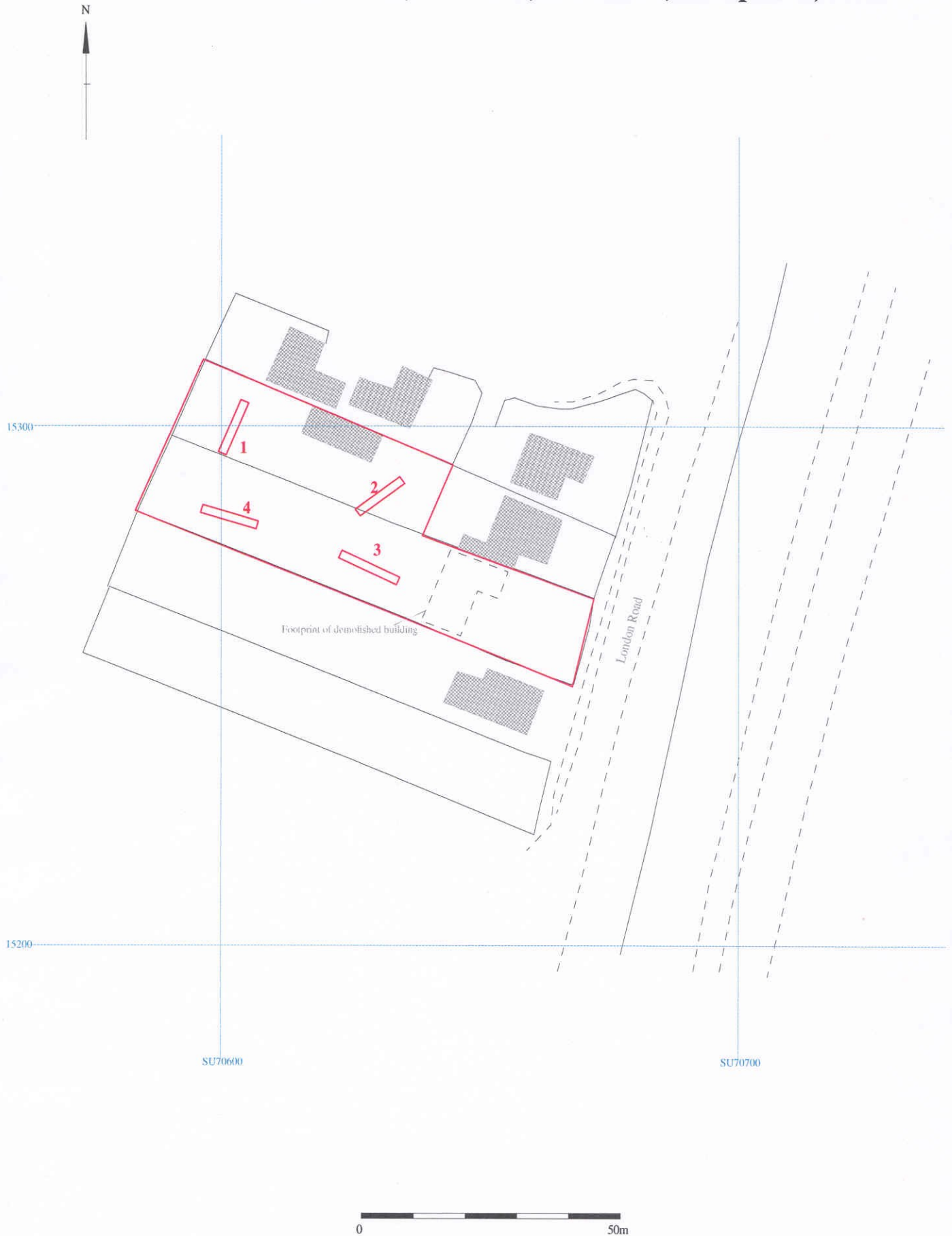


Figure 9. Trench location plan

291-3 London Road, Clanfield, Horndean, Hampshire, 2008

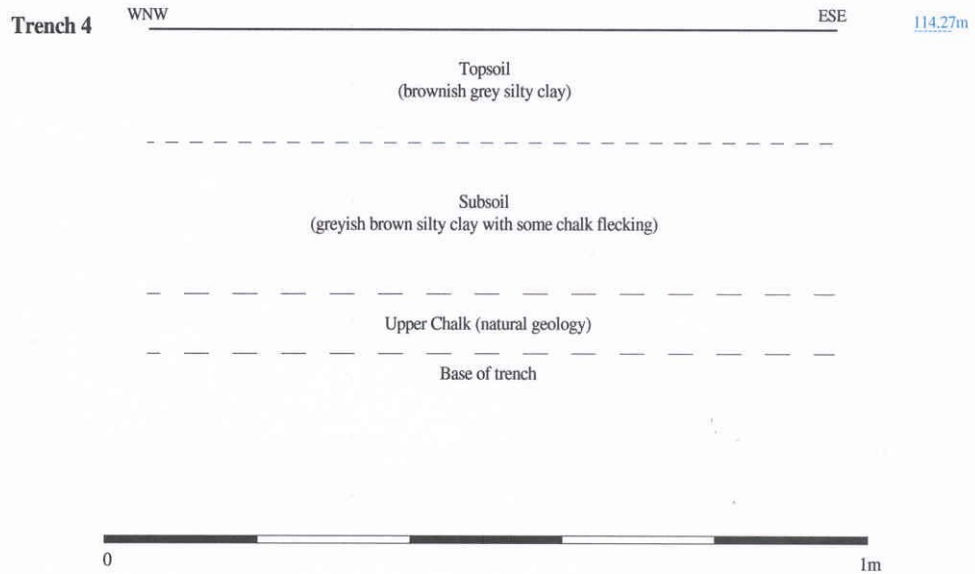


Figure 10. Representative section



Plate 1. Trench 1 looking south-west, scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 4 looking east, scales 2m and 1m.