Cotswold Archaeology

Areas 1, 2 & 3, Plot 10 North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire

Archaeological Excavation

for
Croudace Homes Ltd

CA Project: AN0009
CA Report: AN0009_1

November 2020

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Areas 1, 2 & 3, Plot 10
North Whiteley, Fareham
Hampshire

Archaeological Excavation

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Areas 1, 2 & 3, Plot 10,
Location:	North Whiteley, Fareham, Hants
NGR:	453254 111676
Type:	Excavation
Date:	4 March – 29 March 2019
Planning Reference:	(15/00485/OUT)
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An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2019 in North Whiteley, Fareham, Hants. Three excavation areas targeted a series of pit clusters which had been identified during a previous evaluation. A small number of additional pits were recorded during the excavation. No artefactual dating evidence for these shallow features was recovered. The environmental samples proved to be inconclusive for dating and function, though it did suggest the pits were contemporary. Two of the three areas did however reveal small drainage ditches, with medieval pottery (13th-14th century) recovered from each including a partially intact jug. All the features recorded are indicative of, and likely to have been, associated with medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation on the behalf of Bovis Homes Ltd on the site known as Areas 1, 2 & 3, Plot 10, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference 453254 111676 (see Figure 1).

1.2 Outline planning permission has been (15/00485/OUT) for the North Whitely housing development (Areas 1, 2 & 3, Plot 10) has been granted by Winchester City Council (WCC) conditional on a programme of archaeological work, comprising three strip, map and record excavations. The archaeological condition was recommended by Tracy Matthews, of Winchester City Council's Historic Environment Team (WCCHET), informed by the results of a preceding evaluation (PCA 2012).

1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by PCA (2015) and approved by WCC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.4 The wider development area is approximately 215ha in extent and comprises agricultural fields east of the A3051 Botley Road and includes parts of Bridge Farm, Barn Farm, Bury Farm, Fairthorne Grange Farm and Whiteley Farm (see Figure 1). The site includes farmhouses, agricultural buildings and areas of managed woodland within the wider development area.

1.5 The topography of the site slopes from 17m to 5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with an east – west running stream through the centre of the site close to Ridge Farm: a number of smaller watercourses drain westward toward the River Hamble. A number of lanes and farm tracks cross the site and serve the farms from Botley Road. The wider development is bounded to the north-east by the Eastleigh – Fareham railway line.

1.6 The underlying geology comprises alluvial clay, silt and sand gravel, river terrace deposits of sand and gravel and Head deposits of sandy silty clay and gravelly chalk and flint. These overly solid geology variously of the Wittering Formation, London Clay and Reading Beds, above Upper Chalk (BGS sheets 315 & 316).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background was set out in an Environmental Statement (ES) (TOR, 2007). The ES covered a study area of 1km from the edge of the wider development site. It indicated a low potential for prehistoric archaeology with several Bonze Age find spots including a number of round barrows. A possible enclosure near Cubridge may be of Iron Age date. The wider area in general to the east has clear evidence for Romano -British industrial and occupational use. No Anglo-Saxon evidence was recorded. The majority of records within the study area were of post-medieval date.

2.2 A geophysical survey (Stratascan 2008) of 58ha of available land within the site identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological potential, particularly in the north of the site where a series of enclosures may have been identified. The survey otherwise recorded a number of linear and discrete features across the site.

2.3 An archaeological watching brief was maintained during a geotechnical investigation carried out in December 2009 (Wessex Archaeology, 2010). A single flint object, with polished facets, of a Late Neolithic date was recovered from a test pit at the southern end of the site.

2.4 An archaeological evaluation carried out in 2011 (PCA 2012) involved the excavation of 205 trenches across the site. The evaluation demonstrated a low potential for the presence of archaeological features. Most of the features encountered were identified as post-medieval field boundaries which could be related to boundaries shown on Ordnance Survey mapping. However, three groups of pits centred on Trenches 30 / 31, 109 & 155 were identified and deemed worthy of further investigation.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use

- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified

- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (PCA 2015). The location of the excavation areas was agreed with Tracy Matthews informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (PCA 2012). Area 1 measured 50m x 50m and focussed on evaluation trench **30**. Areas 2 and 3 both measured 40m x 40m and focussed on trenches **109** and **155** respectively. Within each of the three areas all natural features were examined to confirm their nature. Additionally, all discrete archaeological features, including those from the evaluation, were fully (100%) excavated following initial recording to increase the possibility of locating datable materials.

4.2 The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.3 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and eleven features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2–10)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C.

5.2 The majority of archaeological activity on site remains undated. There is no complicated stratigraphy within the site. All of the features were isolated pits and ditches. A modern field drain cut the medieval ditch in area 3:

- Phase 0: Geology
- Phase 1: Medieval
- Phase 2: Undated

Phase 0, Geology

5.3 The excavation targeted three areas. The geology was consistent throughout the three areas. The natural geological substrate (**1002**, **2002** & **3002**) consisted of yellow/brown compact clay with light grey silt/clay patches and occasional patches of flint gravel. Immediately overlying the natural substrate was a shallow clay silt agricultural plough soil (**1000** / **2000** & **3000**) with an average depth of 0.15m. All features cut the natural geology and were sealed by the plough soil.

Area 1 (Figures 2, 5 & 6)

Medieval

5.4 A single short length of ditch was recorded in the south-east corner of Area 1. Ditch **1003** extended into the site for 12.5m, where it terminated. Before the feature rapidly flooded, a single 1m long hand dug slot was successfully excavated into the feature which measured 0.44m in width by 0.15m in depth, the single clay rich fill consisted of a grey/brown silty/clay. A single sherd of Laverstock ware was recovered dating to the 13th /14th centuries.

Undated

5.5 Six shallow, pits undated by artefacts were also recorded in addition to the two pits identified during the evaluation. These consisted of a series of generally oval, concave features measuring between 0.86m and 1.12m in diameter and 0.08 – 0.17m in depth. All of the pits [**1005, 1007**, **1009**, **1012**, **1014** & **1016**] within Area **1** contained charcoal rich grey silt/clay fills, suggesting a contemporary date and similar function, none of the pits demonstrated evidence of *in situ* scorching. All the pits contained a single fill with the exception of **1009** which contained a primary charcoal rich fill 0.07m in depth sealed with a capping layer of grey/brown silt/clay 0.10m in depth. Five other potential features (not shown on plan) were investigated and were proved to be of natural origin. Six environmental samples were taken

from the charcoal rich pits which produced mainly oak taxon, with alder and blackthorn/cherry also present. The very similar wood charcoal remains in the six pit fill samples would appear to support the idea that these features were contemporary with each other and represent the same type of activity. This activity has not been determined but it does not appear to have been either domestic or industrial in nature (see Appendix C for further information).

Area 2 (Figures 3 & 7)

Undated `

5.6 Features in **Area 2** consisted of three pits previously evaluated (in Trench 109), in addition to the three features listed below, several areas of bioturbation / potential features were additionally examined and were all confirmed to be of natural origin. Two gravel filled land drains were recorded within the area.

5.7 A possible post hole, **2003**, was located in the eastern corner of site. The circular feature measured 0.44m in diameter by 0.11m in depth and was filled with brown/grey silt/clay and which contained a minute piece of un-dateable fired clay. At the northern end of Area 2 a straight sided pit, (2011), measuring 1.11m long by 0.56m wide and 0.59m in depth was recorded; this potentially modern feature was filled with brown/grey silt/clay. In the west of the area, a shallow oval-shaped pit (**2013**) measuring 1m by 0.79m by 0.11m in depth was recorded, was filled by grey/brown clay which contained charcoal flecks and burnt clay inclusions.

5.8 In addition to the features above a single area of bioterbation and three tree-throws were investigated. Two roughly north-south field drains were also noted.

Area 3 (Figures 1, 4, 8, 9 and 10)

Medieval

5.9 A single north-east/south-west aligned ditch crossed the excavation area. A series of 4, 1m long, hand dug slots were excavated through the ditch, which revealed (**RA 1**) the fragmented remains of a thumbed base, body and part of the slashed handle of a jug, occurring in South Hampshire redware, dated to the 13th-14th centuries (Figures 9 and 10). The ditch typified by slot **3007** measured at least 40m in length by 0.75m in width and 0.23m in depth. The single fill consisted of grey/brown sand/clay. Due to rapid flooding a 1m square test pit was excavated around RA1 and it was bulk lifted. With the exception of **RA 1** no other finds were recovered from the ditch.

5.10 In addition to the three pits recorded in the evaluation, three areas of bioturbation were investigated and were confirmed to be of natural origin. A modern gravel filled land drain was also recorded crossing the area cutting the medieval ditch.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 A very limited assemblage of finds was recovered from the site. comprising 51 sherds (1319g) of medieval pottery pottery, 50 sherds of which belong to a single vessel, (Ra. 1), and two pieces (105g) of ceramic building material (CBM). Details are to be found in Appendix B.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Introduction

7.1 Eleven samples were investigated for wood charcoal and charred plant remains. Six samples were from the fills of separate undated pits in Area 1 (features **1005**, **1007**, **1009**, **1012**, **1014** and **1016**), and four were from undated pits in Area 2 (features **2005**, **2007**, **2009** and **2013**). The other sample was from the medieval ditch (**3003**) in Area 3 but this did not produce any plant material. The ten pit fill samples produced abundant wood charcoal, the great majority of which was oak (Quercus). Three samples produced tiny quantities of charred plant macrofossils, including hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell fragments and a couple of seeds of wild species. It was hoped that the wood charcoal and charred plant remains in the pit samples from **Areas 1** and **2** would provide evidence for how these features were used, and for the nature of local woody resources. Evidence for the ages of the pit features was also sought.

Methods

7.2 The samples were processed by standard methods, with flots collected in sieves with mesh sizes of 1 mm and 0.25 mm and the heavy residues, on 0.5 mm meshes. Charcoal fragments for identification were randomly extracted from the dry-sieved, greater than 2 mm flots and residues. The remains were prepared and identified following methods and keys in Hather (2000), Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), using a Biolam-Metam P1 metallurgical microscope with up to x400 magnifications. The results are listed as fragment counts in Table 1. The greater than 0.25 mm flots and residues were totally sorted for charred plant remains (seeds, nutshell fragments, etc.). Where these were not readily identifiable, they were compared to modern seed reference material and standard manuals (e.g. Cappers et al 2006). The plant remains are listed in Table 2. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

Results

Wood charcoal

7.3 Seven tree and shrub taxa were identified in the samples and full results, as fragment counts per sample, are listed in Table 1.

Rosaceae

Subfamily Prunoideae - Prunus sp., blackthorn/cherry.

Subfamily Pomoideae – hawthorn group, includes Crataegus spp., hawthorn, Malus sp., crab-apple, and Sorbus sp., rowan, whitebeam and/or service. One or more of these taxa may be present.

Fagaceae

Quercus spp., oak (Q. robur L., Q. petraea, or their hybrids).

Betulaceae

Betula sp., birch, Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn., alder, and Corylus avellana L., hazel.

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex aquifolium L., holly.

Charred plant remains

7.4 There were 10 hazel nutshell fragments, two seeds (of bramble and a grass) and unidentified two leaf buds in three of the samples. The plant remains are listed in Table 2 and they are discussed below.

Discussion

Charcoal

Area 1

7.5 Samples 6 to 11 were from the fills of six shallow undated pits (features **1007**, **1009**, **1005**, **1011**, **1014** and **1016** respectively) in **Area 1**. The main or sole taxon in all six samples was oak, with most fragments from oak heartwood (62.5 – 93%, when indeterminate oak fragments are excluded). Sample 9 from pit **1011** had many fragments of very slow grown oak, so some of the wood here may have been collected from more closed woodlands. The non-oak taxa in the pit samples are represented by two fragments of alder (Alnus glutinosa) in sample 7 from pit **1009**, and a fragment of blackthorn/cherry (Prunus) in sample 10 from pit **1014**.

7.6 While the very similar wood charcoal remains in the six pit fill samples would appear to support the idea that these are contemporary features, which had a similar function (see Section 5.5 of this report), their original purpose(s) remains unclear. There was no evidence for domestic types of activities (in the form of cultivated plants, crop processing waste, or cooking refuse), or for industrial activities such as metal working (e.g. slag, hammer scale, etc.). Also absent was evidence for *in situ* burning, so charcoal burning also appears to be unlikely. As the remains within the individual samples were almost pure oak, these do not seem to include refuse from repeated burning episodes.

Area 2

7.7 Three of the pit features sampled (**2005**, **2007** and **2009**) were first located in the 2011 evaluation and the fourth (feature **2013**) was in the west of **Area 2**. The remains in samples 2, 3, and 4 (from features **2007**, **2009** and **2013** respectively) were very similar to each other and to the remains in the six **Area 1** pits (above). The main or sole taxon in all cases was oak and all three samples were dominated by heartwood timber. Sample 2 from pit **2007** also had moderate numbers of fragments from slow grown oak. Non-oak taxa in these samples are represented by single fragments of blackthorn/cherry (Prunus) and hazel (Corylus avellana) roundwood in sample 3 (pit **2009**), and birch (Betula) in sample 4 (pit **2013**).

7.8 Sample 1 from the fill (**2006**) of pit **2005** was the most varied sample from the site. More than 65% of the fragments examined were of oak (largely heartwood), but there were smaller concentrations of hazel, holly (Ilex aquifolium) and birch. The hazel and holly fragments were mostly from narrow roundwood. Unfortunately, these were all incomplete (i.e. lacking pith and/or bark), so it was not possible to reconstruct their original sizes or age. The birch and oak remains included each two roundwood fragments, and the blackthorn/ cherry (Prunus) and hawthorn group (Pomoideae) charcoal was also largely from roundwood. In contrast to the other nine samples (above), sample 1 may include material from several burning episodes. This sample also had most of the meagre charred plant macrofossils from the site, including hazel nut shells.

7.9 All of the wood charcoal taxa in these samples are known from other sites in region (Smith 2002). On the basis of the results here, oak timbers appear not to have been in short supply locally, and the presence of slow grown wood in a number of samples points to survival of some more closed woodlands. Occasional alder fragments may indicate that some of the areas exploited were damp or low-lying. Birch remains may be associated with one or more period of woodland regeneration.

Area 3

7.10 As noted above, the single ditch fill sample (5), from medieval ditch section **3003**, did not produce any identifiable plant material.

Charred plant remains

7.11 There was a single (unidentified) leaf bud in **Area 1** sample 10, another leaf bud, some hazel (Corylus avellana) nut shells and a grass caryopsis in **Area 2** sample 1, plus a single bramble (Rubus Sect. Rubus) seed in **Area 2** sample 4. As a group, these provide sparse evidence for activities associated with the excavated features and areas. It is possible that t all of this material was collected and charred inadvertently, for example, with wood fuels. The flot and residue fractions from the eleven samples were completely sorted. It is therefore

unlikely that the features investigated here were associated with, or contained waste from, domestic activities such as crop processing or cooking.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The three excavation areas confirmed the presence of several shallow charcoal-rich pits clusters. The uniform nature of the features, all demonstrating rapid backfilling without *in-situ* scorching suggests the pits are likely to be associated with agricultural waste disposal as opposed to having an industrial function. The pits which remain undated are likely to be closely associated in date range and may be post-medieval in origin, but this remains unsure. The environmental samples confirmed that they were contemporary but provided no interpretation for date or function.

8.2 All three excavation areas were subjected to localised flooding resulting from a high-water table. The shallow nature of the archaeologically sterile topsoil in addition to the heavy clay substrate and a high-water table suggests the excavation areas have been subjected to little if any ploughing in antiquity. Two narrow medieval, 13th-14th century, ditches were observed in areas 1 and 3 and are likely to represent drainage features, part of a wider agricultural landscape. The silted nature of the fills represents a gradual silting process associated with water movement.

8.3 No artefacts dating to the prehistoric period were recovered during the excavation and as such this excavation does not increase our understanding of site types for this period. The previous evaluation (PCA 2012) identified Roman pottery within the wider development but no Roman activity or metal working evidence was recovered from Area 1. It is clear that the area has been agricultural field systems since at least the medieval period (if not earlier) and the high-water table has meant localised flooding would make the area unsuitable for settlement.

8.4 The excavation has confirmed the Environmental Statement (TOR 2014) of having low potential for archaeology within the wider development site and no further work is required.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard and Joe Whelan, assisted by Majbritt Bengston, Chris Brown, Jon Dobbie, Katherine Hebbard, Craig Jones, Pawel Jablonski, Steffan Klemenic, Tim Sperring and Emily Troake. The report was written by Joe Whelan. The

pottery and other finds reports were written by Katie Marsden, and the plant macrofossils and charcoal report by Sheila Boardman. The illustrations were prepared Ryan WIlson. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Richard Paxford. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Andover whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

AREA	CXT	TYPE	F/O	DECSCRIPTION	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)
1	1000	layer		Topsoil: Mid-Dark Greyish brown loose sandy loam. <1% <30mm sub rounded flint & chert pebbles. Good clarity with 1001.	50.00	50.00	0.10
1	1001	layer		Subsoil: Mid greyish brown compact sandy clay. <1% <30mm sub rounded flint pebbles. Good clarity with 1002.	50.00	50.00	0.24
1	1002	layer		Natural: Light yellowish brown compact clay w/patches of light grey silty clay. <1% <50mm sub rounded flint/chert pebbles.	50.00	50.00	0.10
1	1003	cut		Cut of N-S gully. Sharp break at top E. side: straight, steep angle. W. side: straight, gentle angle. Concave base.	>1.00	0.44	0.15
1	1004	fill	1003	Single fill of gully. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay. <10% <10mm chalk flecks. Good clarity with 1002.	>1.00	0.44	0.15
1	1005	cut		Cut of oval pit. Gentle break at top. Concave sides, gentle angle. Gentle break at flat base.	0.93	0.59	0.08
1	1006	fill	1005	Single fill of pit. Dark blackish grey compact silty clay. <75% <20mm charcoal flecks. Good clarity with 1002.	0.93	0.59	0.08
1	1007	cut		Cut of E-W oval pit. Sharp break at top. Steep concave sides, moderate angle. Gradual break at flat base.	1.08	0.80	0.14
1	1008	fill	1006	Single fill of pit. Dark grey compact clay. <60% <20mm charcoal frags. Good clarity with 1002.	1.08	0.80	0.14
1	1009	cut		Cut of sub circular pit. Sharp break at top. Concave sides, moderate angle. Gradual break at concave base.	0.73	0.86	0.17
1	1010	fill	1009	1st fill of pit. Dark brownish grey firm silty clay. <50% <20mm charcoal frags. Good clarity with 1011.	0.73	0.86	0.07
1	1011	fill	1009	2nd fill of pit. Mid brownish grey firm silty slay. <10% <20mm charcoal frags. Good clarity with 1002.	0.73	0.86	0.10
1	1012	cut		Cut of oval pit. Gradual break at top. Concave sides, gentle angle. Gentle break at flat base.	0.54	0.40	0.10
1	1013	fill	1012	Single fill of pit. Dark brownish grey compact clay. <30% <30mm charcoal frags. <5% <10mm manganese flecks. Good clarity with 1002.	0.54	0.40	0.10
1	1014	cut		Cut of sub-circular pit. Sharp break at top, straight sides, moderate angle. Gradual break at flat base.	1.12	1.08	0.15
1	1015	fill	1014	Single fill of pit. Dark bluish grey firm silty clay. <25% <20mm charcoal frags. Good clarity with 1002.	1.12	1.08	0.15
1	1016	cut		Cut of circular pit. Sharp break at top. Concave sides, moderate angle. Gradual break at concave base.	0.55	0.86	0.13
1	1017	fill	1016	Single fill of pit. Dark blackish grey compact silty clay. <75% <30mm charcoal frags. Good clarity with 1002.	0.55	0.86	0.13
2	2000	layer		Topsoil: Dark greyish brown friable silty clay. <1% <10mm founded flint/chert pebbles. Good clarity with 2001.	>40.00	>40.00	0.18

AREA	CXT	TYPE	F/O	DECSCRIPTION	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)
2	2001	layer		Subsoil: Mid-light brownish grey compact silty clay. <1% <10mm sub rounded flint pebbles. <1% <10mm sub rounded chalk frags. <1% <20mm sub rounded cbm frags. Good clarity with 2002.	>40.00	>40.00	0.18
2	2002	layer		Natural: Light greyish yellow clay with patches of light grey silty clay. <1% <20mm sub rounded flint/chert pebbles in concentrations. Moderate bioturbation.	>40.00	>40.00	>0.07
2	2003	cut		Cut of oval post hole. NW side: gradual break at top. Convex side, moderate angle. SE side: sharp break, straight side, moderate angle. Gradual break at concave base.	0.41	0.44	0.15
2	2004	fill	2003	Single fill of post hole. Mid brownish grey compact silty clay. <1% <5mm CBM flecks. <1% <20mm rounded flint/chert pebbles. Good clarity with 2002.	0.41	0.44	0.15
2	2005	cut		Cut of oval pit. Sharp break at top, Concave sides, moderate angle. Gradual break at flat base.	0.93	0.92	0.11
2	2006	fill	2005	Single fill of pit. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay. <5% <20mm charcoal frags. <1% <20mm sub rounded flint/chert pebbles. <1% <5mm CBM flecks. Good clarity with 2002.	0.93	0.92	0.11
2	2007	cut		Cut of circular pit/tree throw. Sharp break at top, concave sides, moderate angle. Concave base.	0.92	0.88	0.13
2	2008	fill	2005	Single fill of pit/tree throw. Mid reddish yellow compact clay. <1% <15mm flint/chert pebbles. Good clarity with 2002.	0.92	0.88	0.13
2	2009	cut		Cut of sub oval pit/tree throw. Sharp break at top, straight sides, moderate angle. Gradual break at flat base.	0.56	0.48	0.06
2	2010	fill	2009	Single fill of pit/tree throw. Mid greyish brown friable clay. <20% <20mm charcoal frags. <1% <5mm flint/chert pebbles. Good clarity with 2002	0.56	0.48	0.06
2	2011	cut		Cut of sub rectangular pit. Rounded corners. Sharp break at top. Straight sides, steep angle. Gradual break at concave base.	1.11	0.56	0.59
2	2012	fill	2011	Single fill of pit. Light brownish grey friable silty clay. <50% manganese flecks. <15% <20mm flint. Good clarity with 2002.	1.11	0.56	0.59
2	2013	cut		Cut of sub oval NW-SE pit. Gradual break at top, concave sides, gentle angle. Gradual break at flat base.	1.00	0.79	0.11
2	2014	fill	2013	Single fill of pit. Light greyish brown friable sandy clay with red sandy patches. <15% charcoal flecks. <5% manganese flecks. <10% <40mm sub rounded flint. Good clarity with 2002.	1.00	0.79	0.11
3	3000	layer		Topsoil: mid-dark greyish brown friable sandy loam. <1% <30mm sub rounded flint/chert pebbles. <1% <10mm sub angular chalk frags. Good clarity with 3001.	>40.00	>40.00	0.10
3	3001	layer		Subsoil: mid greyish brown compact silty clay. <1% <40mm rounded flint/chert pebbles. 1% <20mm sub angular chalk frags. Good clarity with 3002.	>40.00	>40.00	0.18

AREA	CXT	TYPE	F/O	DECSCRIPTION	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)
3	3002	layer		Natural: light yellowish brown compact clay with patches of light grey silty clay. <1% <40mm rounded flint/chert pebbles.	>40.00	>40.00	>0.14
3	3003	cut		Cut of NE-SW linear ditch. Unclear form. Recorded to acknowledge block lift for RA1 in truncated area.			0.24
3	3004	fill	3003	Single fill of ditch. Light brownish yellow friable silty clay. <15% <30mm flint/chert gravel. Poor clarity with 3002.			0.24
3	3005	cut		Cut of NE-SW linear ditch. Sharp break at top. Concave sides, moderate slope. Gradual break at concave base.	>1.00	0.65	0.20
3	3006	fill	3005	Single fill of linear ditch. Light brownish grey compact silty clay. <5% <200mm sub circular flint. Moderate clarity with 3002.	>1.00	0.65	0.20
3	3007	cut		Cut of NE-SW linear ditch. Sharp break at top. Straight sides, moderate angle. Gradual break at concave base.	>1.00	0.75	0.23
3	3008	fill	3007	single fill of linear ditch. Mid brownish grey firm sandy clay. <5% charcoal flecks. <5% <10mm sub angular flint. Moderate clarity with 3002.	>1.00	0.75	0.23
3	3009	cut		Cut of NE-SW linear ditch. Sharp break at top, straight sides, moderate angle. Gradual break at concave base.	>40.00	0.58	0.22
3	3010	fill	3009	Single fill of linear ditch. Dark brownish grey compact silty clay. <1% <10mm sub rounded flint. <1% <5mm charcoal flecks. Moderate-good clarity with 3002.	>40.00	0.58	0.22
3	3011	cut		cut of NE-SW linear ditch. Sharp break at top. NW side: straight side, moderate angle. SE side: irregular, moderate angle. Concave base.	>40.00	0.69	0.31
3	3012	fill	3011	Fill of linear ditch. Light brownish grey friable silty clay. <15% sub rounded flint. <10% pea gravel. Moderate clarity with 3002.	>40.00	0.69	0.31
3	3013	cut		Cut of sub oval pit. Sharp break at top. Straight sides, steep angle. Irregular convex.	0.84	0.53	0.20
3	3014	fill	3013	Fill of pit. mid greyish black, firm, sandy clay. Occasional pebbles, rare charcoal. Good clarity with 3002.	0.84	0.53	0.20
3	3015	cut		Cut of sub circular pit. Concave sites. Moderate angle. Concave base.	1.00	1.00	0.27
3	3016	fill	3015	Fill of pit. Mid greyish brown compact sandy clay. Frequent charcoal. Good clarity with 3002.	1.00	1.00	0.27
3	3017	cut		Cut of circular pit. Sharp break at top, concave sides steep angle. Flat base.	0.67	0.70	0.24
3	3018	fill	3017	Fill of pit. Mid greyish black firm sandy clay. <50% <30mm charcoal frags. <1% <20mm rounded flint pebbles. Good clarity with 3002.	0.67	0.70	0.24

APPENDIX B: THE ARTEFACT EVIDENCE

By Katie Marsden

Pottery

Medieval pottery amounting to 51 sherds and weighing 1319g, was recorded from two deposits, although 50 sherds belong to one vessel (Ra. 1) recovered from ditch 3003 (fill 3004).

Ra. 1 comprises the thumbed base, body and part of the slashed handle of a jug, occurring in South Hampshire redware. The vessel is in a poor condition, with highly degraded surface treatments. Traces of yellow slip, mostly in vertical lines near the base are present, although this may be degraded glaze. Where the glaze survives in a better condition, it appears to be clear. Similar vessels are known from Southampton (Brown, D. H. 2002, fig. 12, no. 76 and fig. 13, no. 82), dating from the mid-13th to mid-14th centuries . Supply of these vessels is thought to be from the south and east Hampshire (Jervis 2012, 334), possibly comparatively local to Fareham. A single sherd of Laverstock ware (38g) was recovered from gully 1003 (fill 1004), of similar date.

Mixed Finds

Two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from two deposits. The group comprises a tile of post-Roman date, from gully 1003 (fill 1004) and a possible brick fragment of uncertain dating from subsoil 2001. A single fragment of fired clay, retaining no surfaces to aid in identification of form or date, was recovered from posthole 2003 (fill 2004). The group is small and does not contribute meaningful information as to site activity or dating.

References

Brown, D. H. 2002 *Pottery in Medieval Southampton c. 1066-1510* Oxford*,* Southampton Archaeology Monograph **8**

Jervis, B. 2012 *Medieval Pottery from Romsey: An Overview* Proc. Hampshire Field Club Archaeol. Soc. 67 (pt. II), 323–346

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Wood charcoal and charred plant remains report by Sheila Boardman

Introduction

Eleven samples were investigated for wood charcoal and charred plant remains. Six samples were from the fills of separate undated pits in Area 1 (features 1005, 1007, 1009, 1012, 1014 and 1016), and four were from undated pits in Area 2 (features 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2013). The other sample was from the medieval ditch (3003) in Area 3 but this did not produce any plant material. The ten pit fill samples produced abundant wood charcoal, the great majority of which was oak (*Quercus*). Three samples produced tiny quantities of charred plant macrofossils, including hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments and a couple of seeds of wild species. It was hoped that the wood charcoal and charred plant remains in the pit samples from Areas 1 and 2 would provide evidence for how these features were used, and for the nature of local woody resources. Evidence for the ages of the pit features was also sought.

Methods

The samples were processed by standard methods, with flots collected in sieves with mesh sizes of 1 mm and 0.25 mm and the heavy residues, on 0.5 mm meshes. Charcoal fragments for identification were randomly extracted from the dry-sieved, greater than 2 mm flots and residues. The remains were prepared and identified following methods and keys in Hather (2000), Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), using a Biolam-Metam P1 metallurgical microscope with up to x400 magnifications. The results are listed as fragment counts in Table 1. The greater than 0.25 mm flots and residues were totally sorted for charred plant remains (seeds, nut shell fragments, etc.). Where these were not readily identifiable, they were compared to modern seed reference material and standard manuals (e.g. Cappers *et al* 2006). The plant remains are listed in Table 2. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

Results

Wood charcoal

Seven tree and shrub taxa were identified in the samples and full results, as fragment counts per sample, are listed in Table 1.

Rosaceae

Subfamily Prunoideae - *Prunus* sp., blackthorn/cherry.

Subfamily Pomoideae – hawthorn group, includes *Crataegus* spp., hawthorn, *Malus sp.*, crab-apple, and *Sorbus* sp., rowan, whitebeam and/or service. One or more of these taxa may be present.

Fagaceae

Quercus spp., oak (*Q. robur* L., *Q. petraea,* or their hybrids).

Betulaceae

Betula sp., birch, *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn., alder, and *Corylus avellana* L., hazel.

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex aquifolium L., holly.

Charred plant remains

There were 10 hazel nut shell fragments, two seeds (of bramble and a grass) and unidentified two leaf buds in three of the samples. The plant remains are listed in Table 2 and they are discussed below.

Discussion

Charcoal

Area 1

Samples 6 to11 were from the fills of six shallow undated pits (features 1007, 1009, 1005, 1011, 1014 and 1016 respectively) in Area 1. The main or sole taxon in all six samples was oak, with most fragments from oak heartwood (62.5 – 93%, when indeterminate oak

fragments are excluded). Sample 9 from pit 1011 had many fragments of very slow grown oak, so some of the wood here may have been collected from more closed woodlands. The non-oak taxa in the pit samples are represented by two fragments of alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) in sample 7 from pit 1009, and a fragment of blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus*) in sample 10 from pit 1014.

While the very similar wood charcoal remains in the six pit fill samples would appear to support the idea that these are contemporary features, which had a similar function (see Section 5.5 of the site report), their original purpose(s) remains unclear. There was no evidence for domestic types of activities (in the form of cultivated plants, crop processing waste, or cooking refuse), or for industrial activities such as metal working (e.g. slag, hammer scale, etc.). Also absent was evidence for *in situ* burning, so charcoal burning also appears to be unlikely. As the remains within the individual samples were almost pure oak, these do not seem to include refuse from repeated burning episodes.

Area 2

Three of the pit features sampled (2005, 2007 and 2009) were first located in the 2011 evaluation and the fourth (feature 2013) was in the west of Area 2. The remains in samples 2, 3, and 4 (from features 2007, 2009 and 2013 respectively) were very similar to each other and to the remains in the six Area 1 pits (above). The main or sole taxon in all cases was oak and all three samples were dominated by heartwood timber. Sample 2 from pit 2007 also had moderate numbers of fragments from slow grown oak. Non-oak taxa in these samples are represented by single fragments of blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood in sample 3 (pit 2009), and birch (*Betula*) in sample 4 (pit 2013).

Sample 1 from the fill (2006) of pit 2005 was the most varied sample from the site. More than 65% of the fragments examined were of oak (largely heartwood), but there were smaller concentrations of hazel, holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and birch. The hazel and holly fragments were mostly from narrow roundwood. Unfortunately, these were all incomplete (i.e. lacking pith and/or bark), so it was not possible to reconstruct their original sizes or age. The birch and oak remains included each two roundwood fragments, and the blackthorn/ cherry (Prunus) and hawthorn group (Pomoideae) charcoal was also largely from roundwood. In contrast to the other nine samples (above), sample 1 may include material from several burning

episodes. This sample also had most of the meagre charred plant macrofossils from the site, including hazel nut shells.

All of the wood charcoal taxa in these samples are known from other sites in region (Smith 2002). On the basis of the results here, oak timbers appear not to have been in short supply locally, and the presence of slow grown wood in a number of samples points to survival of some more closed woodlands. Occasional alder fragments may indicate that some of the areas exploited were damp or low-lying. Birch remains may be associated with one or more period of woodland regeneration.

Area 3

As noted above, the single ditch fill sample (5), from medieval ditch section 3003, did not produce any identifiable plant material.

Charred plant remains

There was a single (unidentified) leaf bud in Area 1 sample 10, another leaf bud, some hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shells and a grass caryopsis in Area 2 sample 1, plus a single bramble (*Rubus* Sect. *Rubus*) seed in Area 2 sample 4. As a group, these provide sparse evidence for activities associated with the excavated features and areas. It is possible that t all of this material was collected and charred inadvertently, for example, with wood fuels. The flot and residue fractions from the eleven samples were completely sorted. It is therefore unlikely that the features investigated here were associated with, or contained waste from, domestic activities such as crop processing or cooking.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen: Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library.

Gale, R. and Cutler, D. 2000 *Plants in Archaeology: Identification manual of vegetative plant materials used in Europe and the southern Mediterranean to c.1500*. Westbury and Kew.

Hather, J.G. 2000 *The Identification of Northern European Woods: A Guide for Archaeologists and Conservators*. London: Archetype Publications.

Schweingruber, F.H.1990 *Microscopic wood anatomy*. 3rd Edition. Birmensdorf: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research.

Smith, W. 2002 A review of archaeological wood analyses in southern England. English Heritage, Centre of Archaeology Report 95/2002.

Stace, C. 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd Edition. Cambridge: CUP. Table 1 Charcoal Identifications

Table 1 Charcoal identifications

Area		**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Feature No.		**1007**	**1009**	**1005**	**1012**	**1014**	**1016**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2013**
Context No.		**1008**	**1010**	**1006**	**1013**	**1015**	**1017**	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2014**
Sample No.		**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Feature Type		**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Sample volume (L)		**7**	**8**	**6**	**3**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**9**	**1**	**8**
Rosaceae											
Prunus	blackthorn/cherry	-	-	-	-	1r	-	2r	-	-	-
cf. *Prunus*	cf. blackthorn/cherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1r	-	-	-
Pomoideae (see below*)	hawthorn group	-	-	-	-	-	-	3r	-	1	-
Fagaceae											
Quercus	oak	40hs	47hs	42hs	40hs	40hs	41hs	69hsr	40hs	40hs	40hs
Betulaceae											
Betula	birch	-	-	-	-	-	-	6r	-	-	1
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.	alder	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	-	-	-	-	-	-	12r	-	1r	-
Aquifoliaceae											
Ilex aquifolium L.	holly	-	-	-	-	-	-	9r	-	-	-
Indet. charcoal fragments		1b	1	-	-	3b	-	4b	1	-	-
Total fragments		41	50	42	40	44	41	106	41	42	41

KEY: Counts include: h - heartwood; s - sapwood; r - roundwood; b- bark. *Pomoideae may inc: *Malus* (apple), *Pyrus* (pear), *Crataegus* (hawthorn) & *Sorbus* (rowan, service, whitebeam).

Table 2 Charred plant remains identifications

Area		**1**	**2**	**2**
Feature No.		**1014**	**2005**	**2013**
Context No.		**1015**	**2006**	**2014**
Sample No.		**10**	**1**	**4**
Feature Type		**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Sample volume (L)		**7**	**8**	**8**
Rubus Sect. *Rubus*	bramble	-	-	1
Corylus avellana L.	hazel, nut shell fragments	-	10F	-
Poaceae	grass	-	1	-
Indeterminate	leaf bud	1	1	-

KEY: F - fragments.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Areas 1, 2 & 3, Plot 10, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hants	
Short description	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2019 in North Whiteley, Fareham, Hants. Three excavation areas targeted a series of pit clusters which had been identified during a previous evaluation. A small number of additional pits were recorded during the excavation. No artefactual dating evidence for these shallow features was recovered. The environmental samples proved to be inconclusive for dating and function, though it did suggest the pits were contemporary. Two of the three areas did however reveal small drainage ditches, with medieval pottery (13th-14th century) recovered from each. All the features recorded are indicative of and likely to have been associated with medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity.	
Project dates	4 March – 29 March 2019	
Project type	Strip, Map and Record Excavation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2008) Field evaluation (PCA 2012)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	North Whiteley, Fareham, Hants	
Study area (M^2/ha)	215 ha	
Site co-ordinates	453254 111676	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	PCA	
Project Design (WSI) originator	PCA	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard / Joe Whelan	
MONUMENT TYPE	Pits and Ditches	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Medieval Pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Hampshire Cultural Trust WINCM: AY681	pottery Charred plant remains and charcoal.
Paper	Hampshire Cultural Trust WINCM: AY	Context sheets, registers, drawings, photographic record sheets
Digital	Hampshire Cultural Trust WINCM: AY681	Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 *Areas 1, 2 & 3, Plot 10, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hants: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **AN0009_1**		

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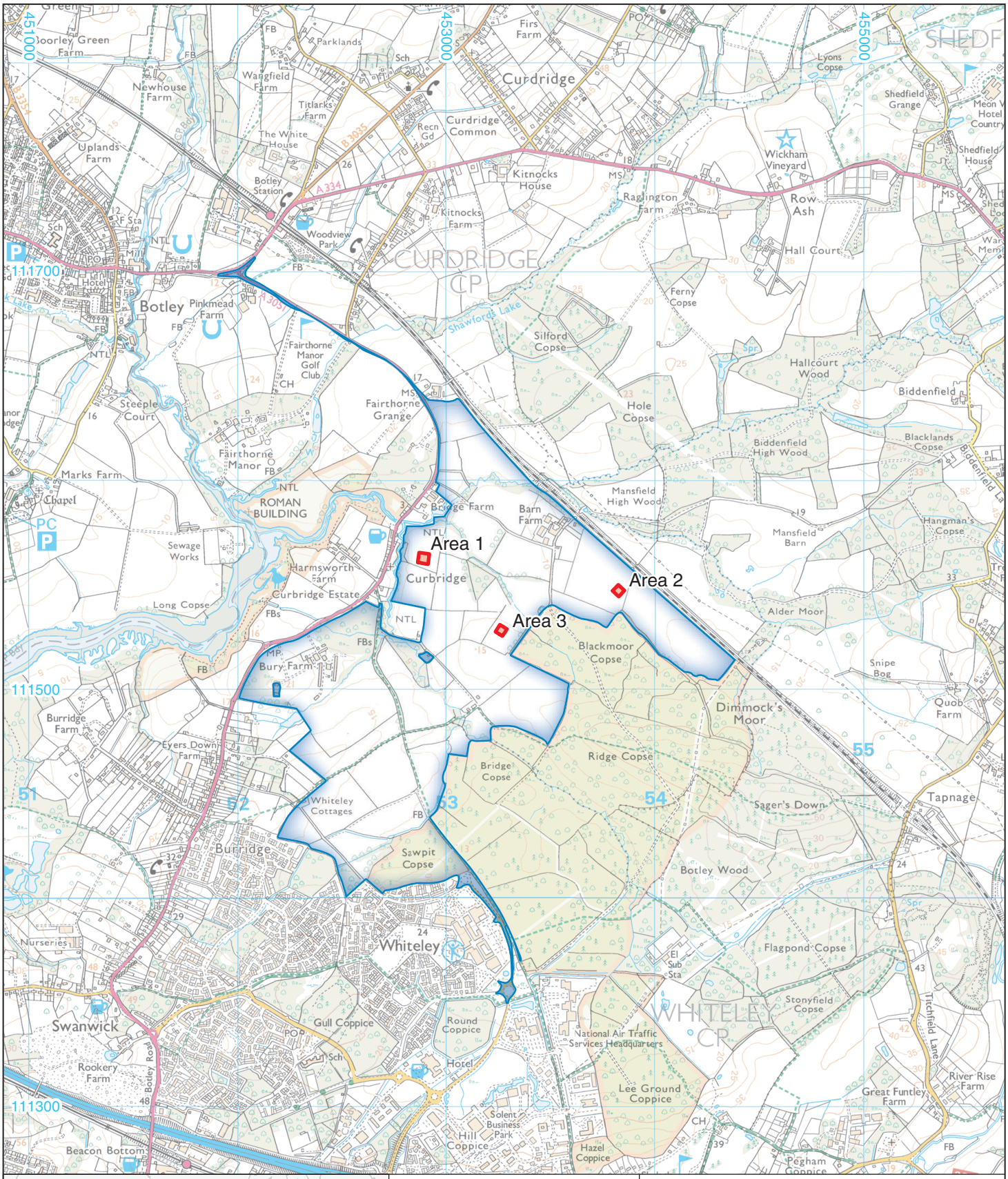

N

Site boundary (CA)

Site boundary (© Terrance O'Rourke 2015)

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Areas 1, 2 and 3, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**AN0009**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**17/04/2019**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**JW**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

452850

452900

111650

Area 1

1009

1014

1012

1007

1005

1016

1003

111600

N

Excavation limit

Cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)

0 1:250 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0009	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	17/04/2019	2
APPROVED BY	JW	SCALE@A3	1:250	

111500

453800

453850

Area 2

2011

2009

2007

2005

2003

2013

C

C

111450

N

Excavation limit

Previous evaluation trench

Cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)

Natural feature (excavated/unexcavated)

Treethrow (excavated/unexcavated)

Field drain

0 1:250 10m

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Areas 1, 2 and 3, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: plan

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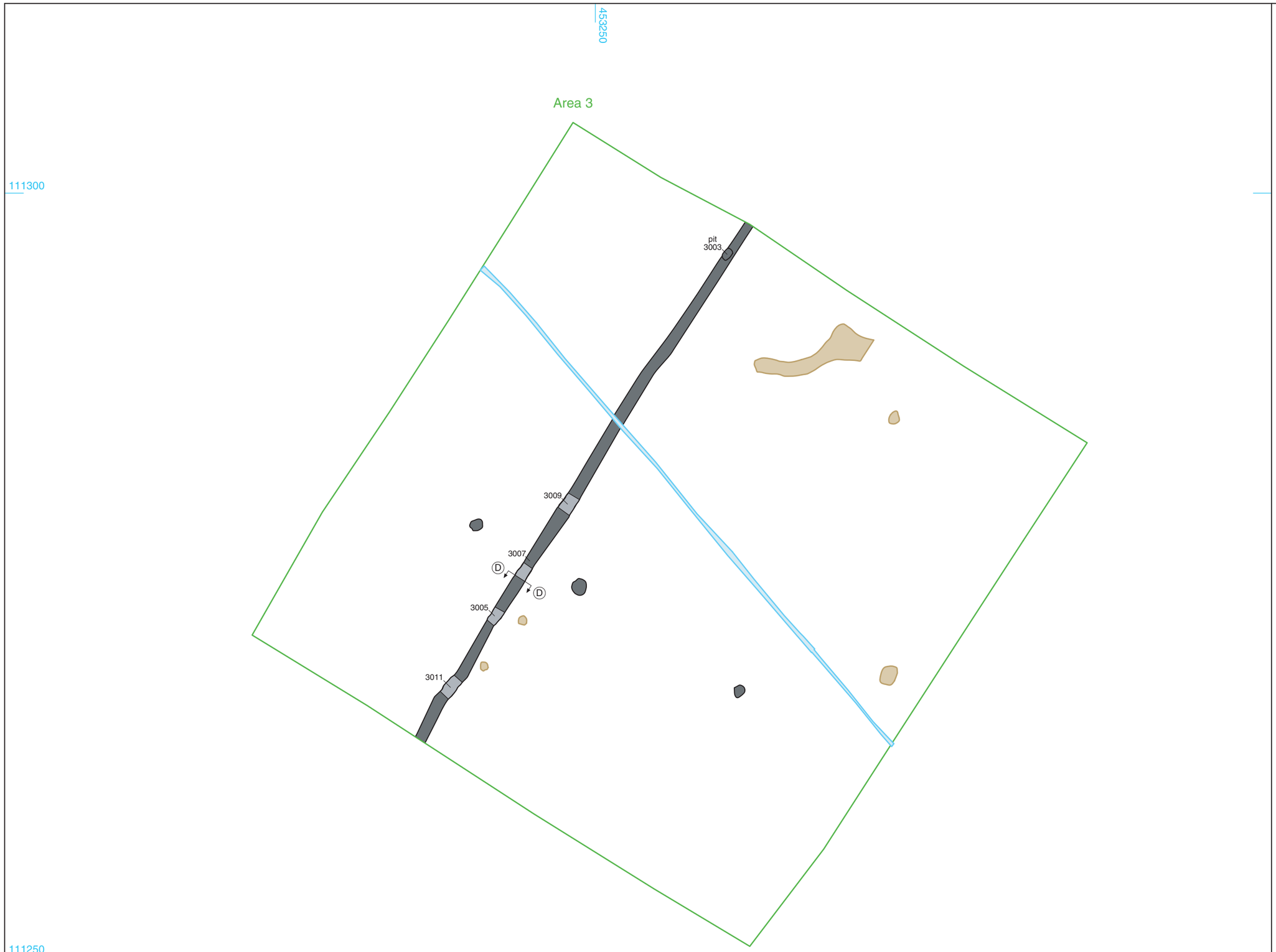

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Excavation limit
Cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)
Treethrow (excavated/unexcavated)
Field drain

0 1:250 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

Areas 1, 2 and 3, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 3: plan

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**AN0009**	*FIGURE NO.*
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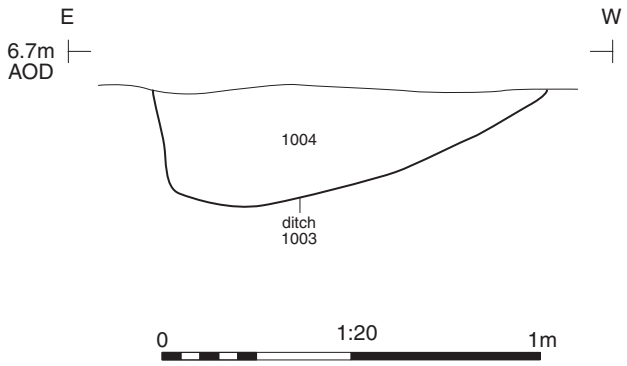
Section AA



Ditch 1003, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Areas 1, 2 and 3, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: ditch 1003 section and photograph

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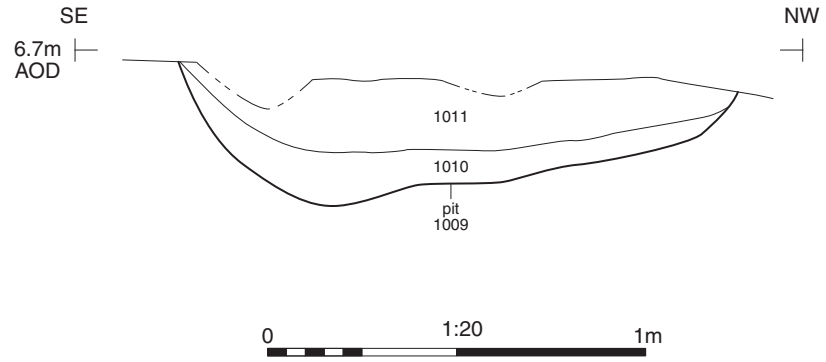

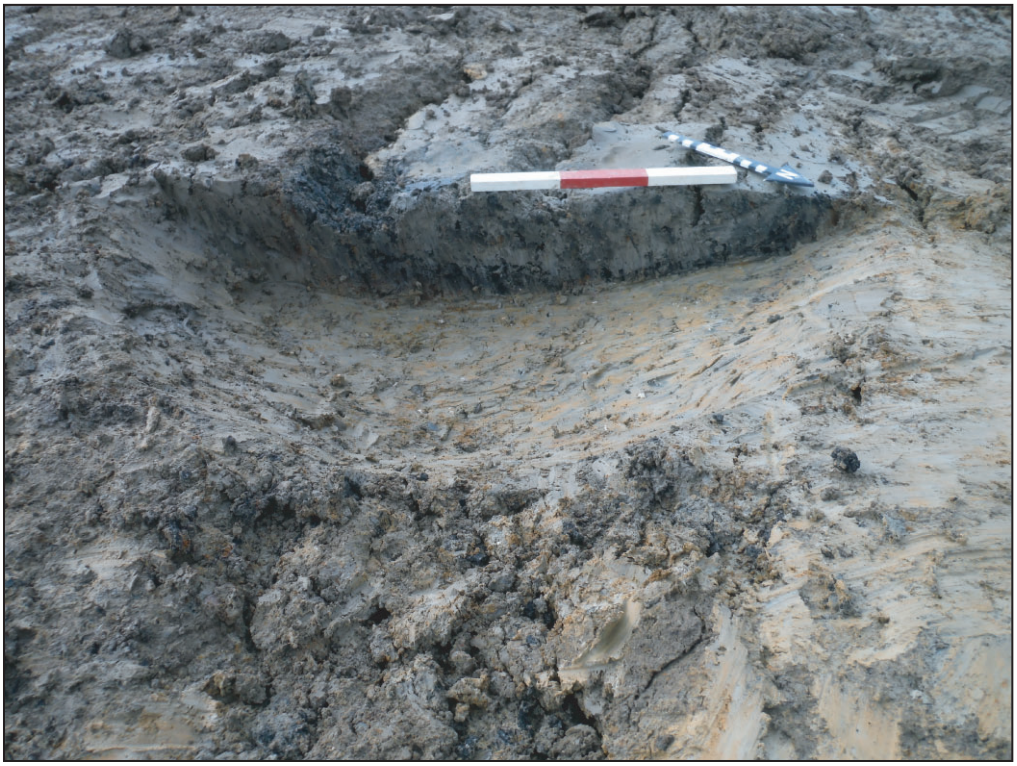

Pit 1003, looking west (0.3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Areas 1, 2 and 3, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: pit 1009 section and photograph

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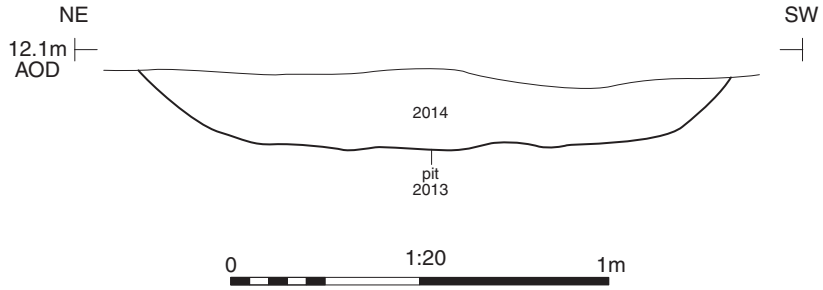
Section CC



Pit 2013, plan view (0.4m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: pit 2013 section and photograph

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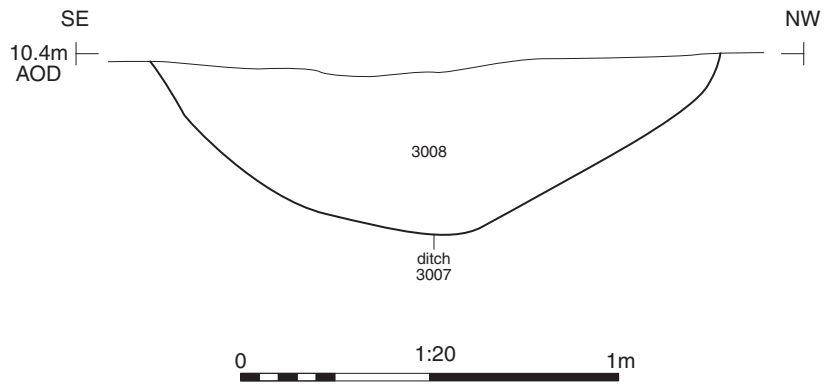
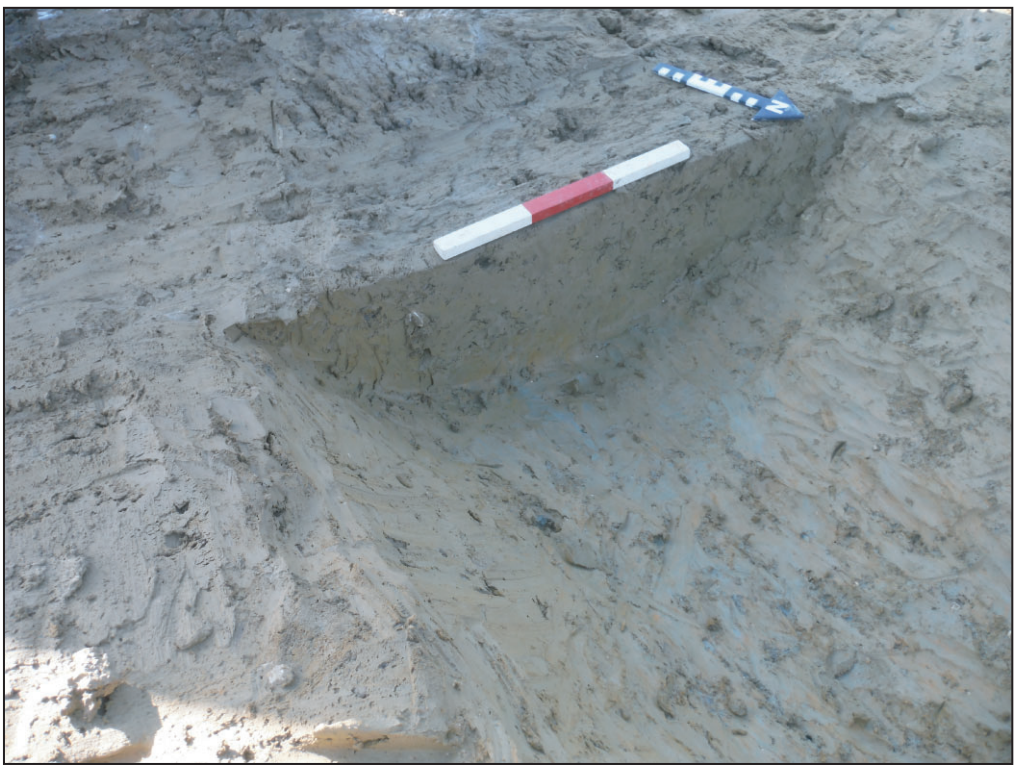
Section DD





Ditch 3007, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

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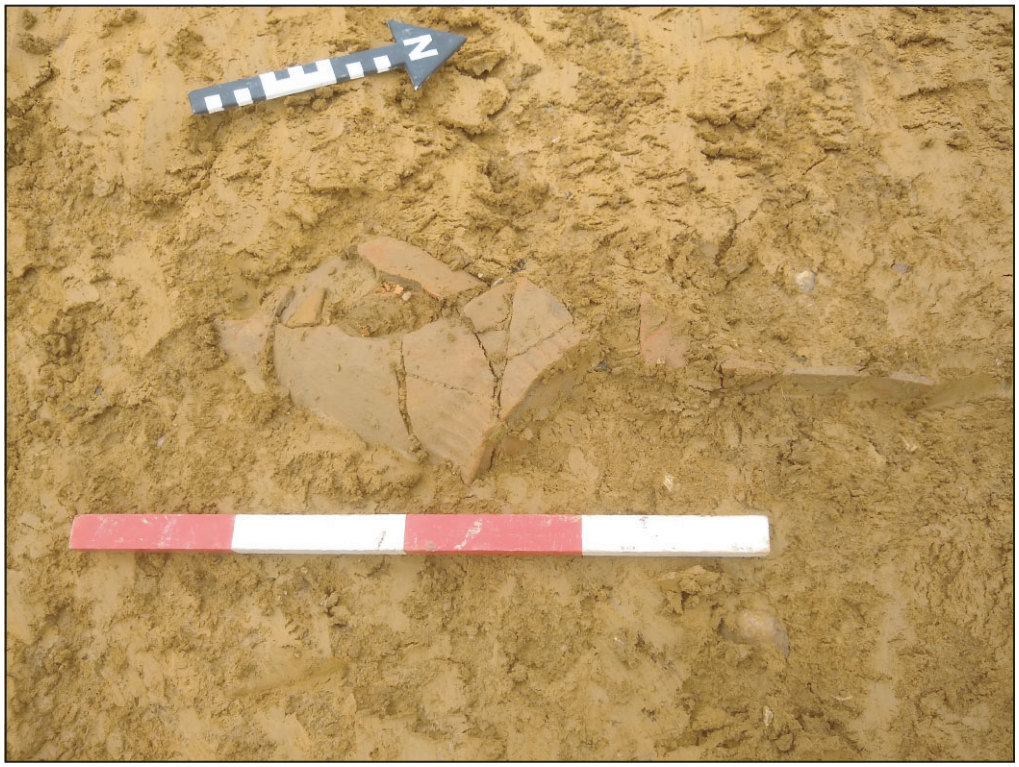
PROJECT TITLE

Areas 1, 2 and 3, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 3: ditch 3007 section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**AN0009**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**17/04/2019**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**JW**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	



RA1 photograph of pottery vessel in situ*, looking north-west (0.4m scale)*

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PROJECT TITLE

Areas 1, 2 and 3, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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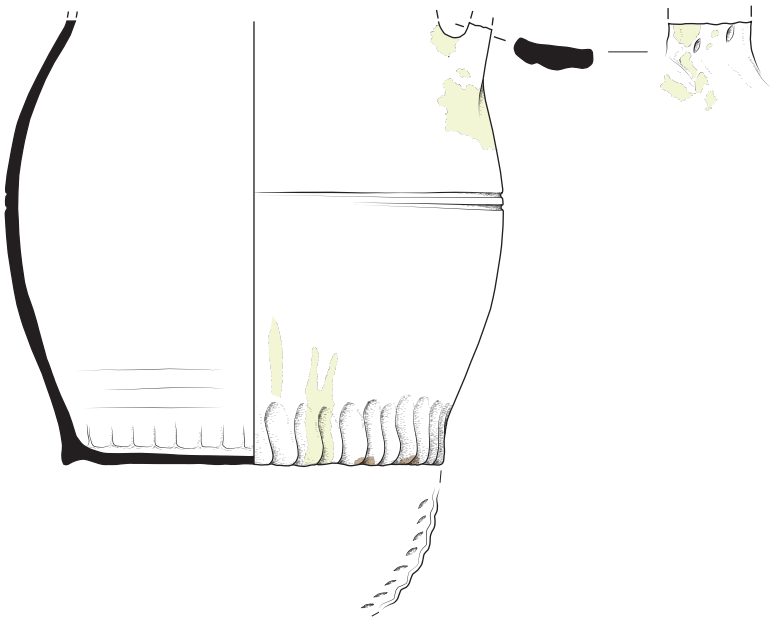
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**17/04/2019**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**JW**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



0 1:4 250mm

Glazed decoration

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PROJECT TITLE

Areas 1, 2 and 3, North Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Medieval pottery

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/05/2019	10
APPROVED BY	JW	SCALE@A4	1:4	