

Post Excavation Assessment

SINAH LANE, HAYLING

For Barratt David Wilson Southampton

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Post Excavation Assessment Report for

SINAH LANE, HAYLING

Client: Barratt David Wilson Southampton

Local Authority: Havant Borough Council

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Planning App: APP/20/019093

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Abstract

An archaeological excavation was carried out to the north of Sinah Lane, Hayling Island, Hampshire between April and June 2022 following an evaluation. The work was carried out by L – P: Archaeology to comply with the planning condition for the construction of 196 dwellings. This report has been prepared by Joseph Berry and Andrea Kreuzberg of L – P: Archaeology on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southampton to showcase the results of the excavation and assess the potential of the archive for further research and the possibility of a publication.

The majority of the recorded features show the presence of a small Middle Bronze Age settlement at Sinah Lane. They consist of several linear ditches used for water management, firepits, a watering hole and the remnants of a small building. The only other non Bronze Age dating features recorded are a Roman boundary ditch and a Post-Medieval trackway.

The results of the excavation will be published in the Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society. No further fieldwork is required.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report details the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken between April 2022 and June 2022 by L - P : Archaeology at the site of Sinah Lane, Hayling Island hereafter referred to as “the site”. The excavations were undertaken on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southampton.
- 1.2. The local planning authority is the Havant Borough Council who take archaeological advice from County Archaeological Service within Hampshire County Council (HCC).
- 1.3. The site is located on land to the north of Sinah Lane, Hayling Island, PO11 0EY. The site is centred on National Grid Reference 470829, 99939 (FIGURE 1 FIGURE 2).
- 1.4. Previous evaluation took place on site over an area of approximately 0.53 hectares, under the site code LP3519L, assigned by L – P: Archaeology.
- 1.5. The site had 33 trenches put in for the evaluation, with trenches 32 and 33 being extended for the excavation.
- 1.6. All of the excavation areas are illustrated in (FIGURE 3).
- 1.7. This report is an assessment of the results of the excavation. It has been prepared following the guidelines outlined in English Heritage’s Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE) v1.1 (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2009) and the Cifa Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (CIFA 2020).
- 1.8. The OASIS ID for the project is **lparchae1-432116**.
- 1.9. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in agreement with the local authorities and prepared by L - P : Archaeology (BARTON 2021).
- 1.10. The fieldwork on site was project managed by Cornelius Barton. The Project Officer on site was Kris Conlin, assisted by archaeologists Sally Smart, Katie Brown, Victoria Rogers and Joseph Berry.

2. Site Background

2.1. PLANNING

2.1.1. A planning application has been submitted for the erection of 196 residential units, with a set-aside area for ecology and associated access and infrastructure. The application reference is APP/20/01093.

2.1.2. Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist of the Hampshire County Council (HCC) Historic Environment Team has recommended that the following archaeological conditions be attached to the development should consent be granted:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching, in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (L-P Archaeology, ref LP3519L-WSI-v1.3, dated March 2020). Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations and having due regard to Policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework. Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, a report shall be produced in accordance with an approved programme submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority setting out and securing appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement. Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available and having due regard to Policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

2.1.3. This document describes work carried out in accordance with the agreed WSI (BARTON 2021).

2.2. GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The British Geological Survey Onshore Geindex shows the bedrock geology is London clay formation – clay, silt and sand. The superficial geology is river terrace deposits – sand, silt and clay (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2022).

2.2.2. The geology encountered during the archaeological evaluation was broadly

consistent with superficial deposits described by the British Geological Survey – comprising riverine deposits of brown and yellow sand, silt and clay.

2.3. TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.3.1. The site is located on the west side of Hayling Island (FIGURE 1). It lies on roughly level ground, and a spot height on Station Road at the south-east of the site lies at 5.8mOD.
- 2.3.2. The site currently comprises a parcel of land until recently used as pasture, bounded to the south by Sinah Lane, to the west by North Shore Road and to the east by a public right of way separating the site from other agricultural fields (FIGURE 2).

2.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.4.1. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was issued in 2018 (SMITH 2018), examining the evidence for archaeological activity within a 1.25km radius of the site (the ‘study area’). A brief summary of its findings is provided here for the reader’s convenience.

PREHISTORIC

- 2.4.2. Although the wider area contains a number of important Early Prehistoric sites, there is no evidence for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity in the study area.
- 2.4.3. A single reworked Neolithic flint ask was found c1km to the north-east of the site. This polished flint ask had been broken and then refashioned into a scraper.
- 2.4.4. The site lies at the eastern edge of Langstone Harbour, a nationally significant, heavily studied landscape that contains well preserved and undisturbed archaeological remains from a range of periods. Of particular note are its preserved Prehistoric remains, although the focus of Prehistoric activity appears to be the western and northern sides of the harbour, rather than the south-eastern area that is closest to the site.
- 2.4.5. A Bronze Age settlement was found near the Elm Close estate, c1.25km to the south-east of the site. This included the remains of three hearths, pottery, and a

hoard of 27 bronze palstaves.

- 2.4.6. No Iron Age activity is recorded in the study area, but the wider area of Langstone Harbour contains much evidence of Iron Age salt production. On Hayling Island, this activity is focused in an area on the north-west coast, c3km to the north of the site.

ROMANO-BRITISH

- 2.4.7. In 1971 a large collection of Romano-British pottery sherds was found within the northern area of the site, dating from the 2nd to 3rd century AD. The quantity and nature of the pottery suggested proximity to a villa.

EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL

- 2.4.8. Early Medieval evidence is scarce in the study area, focused on the Area of High Archaeological Potential surrounding St Mary's Church, c1.4km to the north-east.
- 2.4.9. A possible oyster trap radiocarbon dated to 960-1180AD was found c1km to the north-west of the site, in Langstone Harbour. This comprised a circle of timber posts linked with wattle panels surrounding an area of flints and is known as the Sinah Circle.
- 2.4.10. Earthworks observed c950m to the north-east of the site may represent the remains of the hamlet of Higworth, dating to the Medieval period.

POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

- 2.4.11. For the majority of the Post-Medieval period, the site appears to have remained as agricultural land within a sparsely populated landscape.
- 2.4.12. Taylor's map of 1759 indicates the site lay in open ground to the west of Mengham and south-west of South Hayling. Subsequent OS maps show very little change on the site, which has remained undeveloped. A WWII German air raid bomb crater is recorded within the southern part of the site.
- 2.4.13. The 1841 Tithe map and 1867 OS map show the site as agricultural land with a field boundary and trackway running across the centre of the site, splitting it into two separate plots. This boundary no longer exists by the publication of

the 1891 OS map.

2.5. PREVIOUS WORK

- 2.5.1. A program of archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site. The program was implemented in support of the planning application and was carried out by L – P: Archaeology. For more detailed information regarding the archaeological evaluation please see (LAW 2022A).
- 2.5.2. Based on the results of the evaluation, further work was required by the local authorities in order to fully investigate the archaeological potential of the site.

3. Aims

3.1. The general aim of the excavation phase was to further investigate a collection of features identified in Trenches 32 and 33 of the evaluation.

3.2. The specific aims of the excavation were:

- ◆ To investigate the presence or absence of further features that may help us characterise Prehistoric activity in the area.
- ◆ To establish reliable dating for the archaeological activity present.
- ◆ To establish whether there were further burnt features such as found in Trench 32, and if so, whether they were related to Prehistoric activity.

3.3. The purpose of the excavation was to investigate, record and characterise any archaeology present in Area 1, and establish the significance of any remains that survive.

4. Methodology

4.1. SITE WORKS

- 4.1.1. Area 1 comprised of 25m x 35m of stripped field plus an exclusion zone of 8.5m around the excavation area. After the initial stripping by a 360° excavator with a 2m toothless bucket, all excavation took place by hand with the exception of pit [1041] which had to be excavated by machine due to a very high water table and otherwise unsafe working conditions.
- 4.1.2. All earth-moving operations and upcast spoil were monitored for artefacts, in particular for evidence of prehistoric activity such as worked or burnt flint.
- 4.1.3. The area location was surveyed prior to excavation and related to the National Grid using a DGPS system.
- 4.1.4. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits were done by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits were examined and recorded both in plan and section. The objective was to define remains rather than totally remove them. Features were investigated as considered appropriate by the field officer in order to achieve evaluation aims, but as a guide the following were used:
 - 100% of all flint scatters.
 - 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
 - All terminals and intersections of linear features.
 - 20-50% structural features (like beam slots).
 - 50-100% domestic/industrial working features (domestic firepits) - unless large and structural, in which case see above.
- 4.1.5. All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (Cifa) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIFA 2020)

5. Results

5.1. INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1. In order to facilitate this assessment, all site records have been checked and organized into a complete matrix for the site. The stratigraphic matrix has been provisionally dated based on stratigraphy and the dating information supplied from the ceramic recovered.
- 5.1.2. Not all contexts referred to in the text are illustrated, but all are listed in the context register (Appendix 1). Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses), cut numbers are given in [square brackets], and group numbers are given in {braces}.
- 5.1.3. Groups have been assigned following analysis of the recorded intervention within features that have multiple investigations. Multiple interventions in the same feature have been assigned within the same group. Where continuations between possibly the same feature have been lost due to modern truncations, these potential relationships have been mentioned, but not included within the groupings of features.
- 5.1.4. Due to the nature of the site, the stratigraphic relationships between features have been mostly very clear or completely absent. As such, where possible, excavated features and materials have been organized into clear phases. When this has not been possible, potential stratigraphic relationships have been mentioned, but not confirmed, within the results section.
- 5.1.5. The summary of the excavation results is organized under Area 1, and should be read in conjunction with Figures 3 to 6.

5.2. AREA 1

- 5.2.1. The archaeological features recorded at Sinah Lane date from the Middle Bronze Age over the Roman Period to Post-Medieval times and cover mostly signs of agricultural and domestic activity (FIGURE 3).
- 5.2.2. The topsoil consists of a light greyish brown sandy silt that covered the entire excavation area and reached a maximum depth of 0.25m. Below the topsoil, a light orange-brownish silty clay that contained Post-Medieval pottery and

fragments of clay tobacco pipes sits on top of the archaeological features. The subsoil is up to 0.30m deep. The geological natural soil on site consists of a compact dark orange-brown silty clay.

BRONZE AGE

- 5.2.3. 17 features have been dated to the Middle Bronze Age. They vary from seven ditches over two postholes, four pits of differing sizes and a tree throw, to a possible building layout including a deposit and two beam slots.
- 5.2.4. F[1132] is a north-east to south-west aligned linear ditch situated in the south-eastern corner of Area 1. It was recorded for 4.95m before being truncated by the Post-Medieval trackway F[1127] in the north and continued south outside of the limit of excavation. It was 0.90m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.31m. The single natural infill consisted of a moderately firm mid yellowish-grey silty clay that contained occasional small stones and occasional small charcoal flecks. Conjoining rim sherds of a bucket urn with finger impressions under the rim, an abraded body sherd dating to the Middle Bronze Age and some burned animal bone were collected. The feature was probably used as a drainage ditch.
- 5.2.5. F[1094] is a north to south oriented ditch measuring 8.10m from its southern terminus to where it gets truncated by the east to west running ditch F[1027] in the north. It was 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep. The single fill of clayey silt varied in colour from light white-grey to light yellowish-red and contained occasional small stones. A few fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered. The ditch was most likely used for water management (FIGURE 4) (F[1094] is same as F[1118]).
- 5.2.6. F[1033] is a north to south aligned ditch that runs parallel to F[1094]. Its length comes to 10.35m from the southern to the northern terminus with a maximum width of 1.06m and a maximum depth of 0.53m. Over most of its southern part the ditch contained a single reddish-grey fill of silty clay containing occasional manganese flecks and small stones, likely the result of natural infilling. In the northern half of F[1033] four different fills were recorded. The lowest fill consisted of a soft mid blue-greyish silty clay that

contained frequent charcoal pieces and stones as well as burnt animal bones. It seems to be the result of deliberate backfill. The lower middle fill was of a mid orange-brownish silty clay that contained occasional flecks of manganese and charcoal as well as small stones and flint, consistent with natural infill. And the upper middle fill consisted of a dark purple-blueish grey silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small stones, suggesting a deliberate backfill. The upper fill of the northern terminus is consistent with the natural infill observed throughout the ditch. A high concentration of large pottery fragments, including a spindle whorl, all dating to the Middle Bronze Age were recovered from this feature. The ditch F[1033] was most likely used for water management and is parallel to as well as truncating a number of similar ditches (F[1120], F[1094], F[1114] and F[1122])(FIGURE 4) (F[1033] is same as F[1116]).

- 5.2.7. F[1114] is another ditch running north to south while doing a slight s-curve. It was 14.88m long, 0.40m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill of reddish-grey silty clay containing occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. A number of Middle Bronze Age pottery fragments were recovered. This feature was most likely also a ditch for water management (FIGURE 4).
- 5.2.8. F[1122] is a north to south aligned ditch that was observed for 12.00m while being 0.38m wide and 0.40m deep. It ends in a terminus in the south and is being truncated by the east to west oriented Roman dating ditch F[1027] in the north. The single fill was made up of mid reddish- to orange-brown silty clay and contained a high amount of small stones, suggesting the use as a drainage ditch. It also contained abraded body sherds dating to the Middle Bronze Age. F[1122] is truncating the almost parallel running ditch F[1114] to its west (FIGURE 4).
- 5.2.9. F[1053] is a ditch running for 11.80m from a terminus in the north to the south where it is being truncated by tree throw F[1163], disguising the linears relationship with the east to west aligned ditch F[1027]. It was observed to be 0.38m wide and 0.08m deep. The single fill consisted of a soft pale orange-grey silty clay that is the result of natural infilling and contained occasional burnt flint and a piece of pottery. F[1053] was being truncated by two

postholes F[1051] and F[1057]. Based on the orientation and shape it was being used for water management.

5.2.10. F[1047] is a ditch that is north to south oriented and was recorded for a length of 12.00m while being 0.35m wide and reaching a maximum depth of 0.10m. The natural infill consists of a yellow to white grey sandy clay. Occasional burnt flint and Middle Bronze Age dating fragments of pottery were recovered. The ditch is being truncated by tree throw F[1049] at its northern end and by posthole F[1204] at its southern end. As most of the Prehistoric linears on this site, it was used for water management.

5.2.11. The above-mentioned sub-circular tree throw F[1049] measured 2.70m x 1.40m and reached a maximum depth of 0.17m. The natural infill is of a mottled yellowish white-grey coloured silty clay that contained occasional burnt flint and the rim and body sherd of a bucket urn that probably originated in the linear F[1047] that this tree throw is truncating.

5.2.12. F[1041] is a large oval pit in the north-eastern area of the site. It is 5.93m long, 4.21m wide with a maximum depth of 1.36m. It contained nine fills. The bottom fill is a moderately firm mid greyish silt that contains some pottery, most likely naturally accumulated silt. The second fill is made up of an orange silty clay with frequent small gravel and is a deliberate backfill. The third fill consists of a reddish-grey silty clay that is the result of slumping. The fourth fill consists of a mid greyish-yellow silty clay with occasional small stones. It is natural infill. The fifth fill is a mid greyish silty clay, again the result of natural infilling. The sixth fill is of a dark grey colour due to a large amount of charcoal being included in the silty clay. Most likely it is a deliberate backfill. The seventh fill is made of yellowish-grey silty clay with occasional stones that accumulated naturally. The eighth fill consists of a dark grey silty clay that contained a frequent amount of charcoal and was deliberately deposited. The ninth and uppermost fill is a light greyish-yellow silty clay with frequent small stones. It is again the result of natural infilling. The fragments of a Middle Bronze Age bucket urn with internal residue were recovered from this feature. F[1041] was most likely used as a watering pit.

- 5.2.13. F[1130] is a sub-circular shaped pit measuring 0.81m x 0.72m with a depth of 0.38m. The single fill is a very compact silty clay of mid yellowish-grey colour and contains charcoal and the conjoining sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. It was probably used to dispose of rubbish.
- 5.2.14. F[1029] was recorded as an oval pit. It is 0.83m long, 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep. The single fill consists of dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks that contains burnt flint and fragments of fired clay.
- 5.2.15. F[1098] is a pit of sub-circular shape. It is 0.46m long, 0.35m wide and 0.05m deep. The single backfill is made up of very compact dark black silty clay with frequent small pieces of charcoal. A piece of fired clay was recovered. This pit was used as a burning pit visible in the surrounding natural clay being burnt.
- 5.2.16. The circular posthole F[1136] measures 0.28m in diameter and has a maximum depth of 0.17m. The deliberate backfill consists of light grey silty clay with frequent flint, occasional small stones and a large amount of pottery fragments. No other postholes can be associated with F[1136].
- 5.2.17. F[1106] is a posthole of oval shape. It's 0.54m long, 0.31m wide and 0.11m deep. The single fill is a dark orange-grey silty clay containing charcoal flecks and stones, most likely used as packing. It contained the fragments of a bucket urn that conjoined with the fragments from beam slot F[1108] (FIGURE 5).
- 5.2.18. F[1108] is a linear beam slot running north to south, measuring 2.34m x 0.35m and reaching a depth of 0.50m. It contained five fills with the bottom fill being a dark greyish-orange silty clay with occasional small to medium sized stones, most likely the result of natural infilling. The lower middle fill consists of a silty clay of mid blueish-grey colour due to frequent charcoal inclusions. It has been purposefully dumped. The middle fill consists of a very compact dark reddish-black burnt clay deposit. The upper middle fill is made up of a mid orange-grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks and seems to be the result of natural infilling. The most recent fill of the beam slot is a deliberate backfill consisting of a dark brown-grey silty clay containing occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. A large number of

pottery fragments, including a sherd that conjoins with a fragment from posthole F[1106], animal bones and flint were recovered from F[1108]. This beam slot can be associated with posthole F[1106], beam slot F[1143] and the spread F[1189] most likely all belonging to the same structure (FIGURE 5) (F[1108] is same as F[1138]).

- 5.2.19. F[1189] is a spread in the southern area of site. It was recorded for 4.73m east to west, 3.50m north to south and a maximum depth of 0.22m. It consists of mid orange-brown silty clay containing occasional small stones and charcoal and fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery (FIGURE 6).

ROMAN PERIOD

- 5.2.1. Only one feature can be associated with the Roman period at Sinah Lane.
- 5.2.2. F[1027] is a linear ditch running east to west across the site for 37.75m. It continues outside of the limits of excavation in both directions. It is 1.35m wide and reaches a maximum depth of 0.67m. It contains a single fill of yellowish- to reddish-grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks that is the result of natural infill. Fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery and fired clay as well as Roman pottery and CBM were recovered. While F[1027] is truncating the north to south aligned ditch F[1170], the relationships with several other north to south oriented linears (F[1047], F[1053] and F[1122]) are being obscured by tree throws but can be assumed as being truncated by F[1027] due to them dating to the Middle Bronze Age.

POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 5.2.3. The Post-Medieval period is represented by one feature.
- 5.2.4. F[1127] is a trackway running north-east to south-west across the south-western area of the site, continuing in both directions outside of the limits of excavation. It was observed over a length of 23.70m and is 4.40m wide. The depth exceeded 0.32m but the feature was not fully excavated. Its deliberate backfill consisted of a mid yellowish-brown silty clay and contained modern glass. It is truncating the linears F[1132], F[1155] and F[1159] and the beamslot F[1108].

UNDATED FEATURES

- 5.2.1. 42 features comprising linears, pits and postholes at Sinah Lane are undatable. Despite the lack of dateable finds, some of them can be associated with other features due to their shape and function.
- 5.2.2. F[1087] is a linear ditch running east to west in the north-western area of the site. It continues outside of the limits of excavation to the west and stops due to over machining after 7.66m to the east. It is 0.58m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained a single fill of pale orange-yellow sandy clay. Signs of rooting were recorded at the base. It was probably used for water management or as a boundary ditch.
- 5.2.3. F[1085] is a ditch situated 1.40m south of F[1087], also on an east to west alignment. It was recorded for 3.80m with a width of 0.34m and a depth of 0.16m. To the west it continues outside of the limits of excavation and to the east it was over machined. The single fill is made up of a pale orange-yellow sandy clay and the result of natural infilling. F[1085] was most likely also used for water management and/or as a boundary ditch.
- 5.2.4. F[1096] is another east to west aligned ditch in the north-western corner of area 1. It is 10.71m long, 0.32m wide and 0.06m deep. It continues outside of the limits of excavation to the east and is being truncated by pit F[1041] to the west. It contained a single fill of light grey silty clay, the result of natural infilling. This ditch could be the continuation of ditch F[1087] based on their alignment.
- 5.2.5. F[1039] is a linear ditch on a north-south alignment. It is 14.00m long, 0.42m wide and has a maximum depth of 0.17m. The northern terminus curves slightly to the east. The single fill consists of a light grey silty clay, containing occasional small stones. The ditch is truncated by the posthole F[1037] at its southern end. Like the linear F[1053] that runs parallel to the east, this ditch was most likely used for water management.
- 5.2.6. F[1043] is a slightly north-east to south-west oriented ditch, running for 6.80m from a terminus at its southern end to where it is being truncated by ditch F[1047] to the north-east. It is 0.50m wide and 0.06m deep. The single

natural infill is a light grey to pale orange-grey silty clay that occasionally contains small flint pieces. A use for water management is likely.

- 5.2.7. F[1065] a ditch running north to south for a length of 8.54m while being 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep. It ends in a terminus in the south and is being truncated by the large pit F[1041] at its northern end. The natural infill is of a mid reddish-grey coloured silty clay that contained a large number of small stones. It was most likely used for water management.
- 5.2.8. F[1170] is a shallow ditch running north-east to south-west, extending beyond the limits of excavation to the north-east and being truncated by the Post-Medieval trackway to the south-west. It was recorded for a length of 5.44m, while being 0.30m wide and 0.17m deep. The single fill is a yellow-to orange-grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal pieces. It is the result of natural infilling. F[1170] is being truncated by the Roman boundary ditch F[1027] and was probably used for water management.
- 5.2.9. F[1120] is a curved linear with its north-east to south-west orientation changing to the south-east. It ends in a terminus in the north-east and continues outside of the limits of excavation to the south-east. It is 14.40m long, 0.46m wide and 0.08m deep. The reddish-grey natural infill consists of silty clay that contains occasional small stones and manganese flecks. It is truncated by the similarly shaped ditches F[1033] and F[1114] with whom it shares its likely use for water management (FIGURE 4).
- 5.2.10. F[1155] is a north-west to south-east aligned ditch of 6.60m length, 0.70m width and 0.10m depth. The single fill is of a light reddish-grey colour and consists of silty clay that occasionally contains small stones and is the result of natural infill. The ditch is truncated by the Post-Medieval trackway F[1127].
- 5.2.11. F[1159] is a ditch running north-west to south-east parallel to F[1155]. It was recorded for a length of 4.00m from its north-western terminus to a truncation by the Post-Medieval trackway F[1127] in the south-east. It is 0.47m wide and reaches a maximum depth of 0.13m. The natural infill is a light reddish-grey silty clay with the occasional inclusion of small stones. Like linear F[1155] it was most likely used for water management.

- 5.2.12. F[1149] is a short north-west to south-east oriented ditch that is being disturbed by rooting at its north-western end. It is 2.65m long, 0.47m wide and 0.18m deep. The single fill is a yellowish-grey silty clay, the result of natural infilling, that contains occasional small stones. The purpose of this feature is unknown.
- 5.2.13. F[1143] is a beam slot that measures 2.70m north-west to south-east. It is 0.24m wide and 0.09m deep. The natural infill consists of light yellowish-grey silty clay with frequent small stones. It can be associated with the beam slot F[1108] and the spread F[1189].
- 5.2.14. F[1003] is a small sub-circular pit measuring 0.35m x 0.33m with a maximum depth of 0.11m. The single fill is orange in colour and consists of silty clay that shows signs of heat exposure and contains charcoal flecks which makes a use for a small domestic fire very likely.
- 5.2.15. F[1011] is a shallow sub-circular pit. It is 0.45m long, 0.28m wide and 0.21m deep. The natural infill consists of a light yellow-white silty clay. It is truncating posthole F[1009]. The purpose of this feature is unknown.
- 5.2.16. F[1013] is a shallow sub-circular pit measuring 0.55m x 0.28m with a depth of 0.13m. It has been partially truncated by the machine. The single fill consists of very white clay. The pit can not be associated with other features and its purpose is unknown.
- 5.2.17. F[1069] is an oval shaped pit. It is 2.06m long, 0.66m wide and 0.43m deep. It contained a single fill of light blueish-green silt that contained a few manganese flecks and is the result of natural infilling. It could have been used for the extraction of material.
- 5.2.18. F[1153] is a small circular pit that was recorded as being 0.20m in diameter and 0.08m deep. It is being slightly disturbed by bioturbation to the north-east and contained a single deliberate backfill consisting of a dark brown silty clay with frequent small stones and charcoal pieces indicating the use as a fire pit for domestic use.
- 5.2.19. F[1005] is a small sub-circular posthole. It is 0.37m long, 0.34m wide and

0.10m deep. Its natural infill consists of a whitish-yellow silty clay that contains occasional manganese flecks. The purpose of this posthole is unclear.

5.2.20. F[1007] is an oval posthole, measuring 0.40m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.16m in depth. The natural infill is made up of a whitish-yellow silty clay. The purpose of this feature is unknown.

5.2.21. F[1009] is an oval posthole. It is 0.56m long and 0.34m wide. The maximum depth was recorded as 0.15m. The single fill consists of a light yellow silty clay, most likely the result of natural infilling. The feature was truncated by the shallow pit F[1011] which dates to the Middle Bronze Age, giving F[1009] a terminus ante quem. The purpose of this posthole is unknown.

5.2.22. F[1015] is an oval shaped posthole measuring 0.31m x 0.22m. It is 0.10m deep. The natural infill is a light yellow silty clay. It is unclear what this feature was used for.

5.2.23. F[1019] is another oval posthole. It is 0.80m long, 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep. The single fill consists of a light grey silty clay and the result of natural infilling. The purpose of this feature is unknown.

5.2.24. F[1021] is a sub-circular posthole. It is 0.55m long, 0.45m wide and 0.23m deep. The natural infill consists of a light grey silty clay. The purpose of this posthole is unknown.

5.2.25. F[1023] is another oval shaped posthole. It was recorded as being 0.40m long, 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep. The single fill is a light whitish-grey sandy silt that is the result of natural infill. The use for this feature is unknown.

5.2.26. F[1025] is a sub-circular posthole. It is 0.35m long, 0.30m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill consisting of light grey sandy silt, the result of natural infilling. The purpose of this posthole is unclear.

5.2.27. F[1031] is an oval shaped posthole. It was recorded as being 0.60m long, 0.30m wide and 0.13m deep. The single fill is of a light grey colour and consists of sandy silt. It is the result of natural infilling. The purpose of this feature is unknown.

- 5.2.28. F[1037] is a sub-circular posthole. It is 0.37m long, 0.26m wide and 0.13m deep. The natural consists of a light grey silty clay that contains occasional small flint. The feature truncates the linear F[1039], but its purpose is unclear.
- 5.2.29. F[1045] is an oval shaped posthole. It is 0.42m long, 0.27m wide and 0.13m deep. The single fill is a light greyish-white silty clay, most likely the result of natural infilling. It is unclear what this feature was being used for.
- 5.2.30. F[1051] is a sub-circular posthole. It was recorded as being 0.32m long, 0.21m wide and 0.04m deep. The natural infill consists of a mid orange-grey silty clay. The feature is truncating the linear F[1053]. Its purpose is unclear.
- 5.2.31. F[1057] is a circular posthole with a diameter of 0.20m and a depth of 0.07. It contains a single fill consisting of mid greyish-brown silty clay that is the result of natural infilling. The posthole is truncating the linear F[1053] but its purpose is unknown.
- 5.2.32. F[1059] is a circular stake hole with a diameter of 0.11m and a depth of 0.03m. It contained a single deliberate backfill of mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, burnt clay and flint. The purpose of the feature is unclear.
- 5.2.33. F[1063] is a sub-circular posthole. It is 0.34m long, 0.26m wide and 0.02m deep. The natural infill consists of a mid orange-grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks. The use of the posthole is unknown.
- 5.2.34. F[1071] is a sub-circular posthole. It was recorded as being 0.52m long, 0.43m wide and 0.09m deep. The single fill consisted of a whitish-grey silty clay, the result of natural infilling. The machine truncated the northern edge of this feature. Its purpose is unknown.
- 5.2.35. F[1075] is a sub-circular posthole. It is 0.28m long, 0.25m wide and 0.18m deep. The natural infill is a whitish-grey silty clay. The purpose of the posthole is unknown.
- 5.2.36. F[1124] is an oval shaped posthole measuring 0.34m in length, 0.26m in width and 0.14m in depth. The natural infill consists of a pale orange-grey sandy clay that contains occasional charcoal pieces. The purpose of the feature

is unknown.

- 5.2.37. F[1145] is a circular posthole with a diameter of 0.40m and a depth of 0.15m. The single fill consists of mid grey-brown silty clay containing occasional small stones. It is the result of natural infilling. Posthole F[1147] is located 0.20m to the north, and these two features probably belonged to the same structure.
- 5.2.38. F[1147] is a circular posthole with a diameter of 0.45m and a depth of 0.15m. The natural infill consists of brown-grey silty clay that very occasionally contains small stones. The feature is disturbed by bioturbation and can most likely be associated with the before mentioned posthole F[1145].
- 5.2.39. F[1157] is an oval shaped posthole. It is 0.48m long, 0.37m wide and 0.07m deep. It contained a single fill of light grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small stones. Its purpose is unclear.
- 5.2.40. F[1204] is a circular posthole with a diameter of approximately 0.40m. It is approximately 0.10m deep. The natural infill is made up of an orange-grey sandy clay. F[1204] is truncating the north to south running linear F[1047] and the east to west aligned linear F[1027], disguising the relationship of these two features to each other. The purpose of the posthole is unknown.
- 5.2.41. F[1208] is a sub-circular posthole. It is 0.21m long, 0.13m wide and 0.07m deep. The natural infill consists of a white-grey silty clay. The feature is situated east of stake hole F[1210] and possibly belonged to the same structure.
- 5.2.42. F[1210] is an oval stake hole that was recorded with a length of 0.17m a width of 0.08m and a depth of 0.05m. Its single fill consists of a white-grey silty clay and is the result of natural infilling. The stake hole can probably be associated with the before mentioned posthole F[1208].
- 5.2.43. F[1163] is the cut of a tree throw of irregular shape. It is 2.00m long and 0.83m wide and reaches a maximum depth of 0.24m. Its single natural infill consists of a mid greyish-orange silty clay that contains occasional manganese flecks. It is truncating the linears F[1053] and F[1027] where they meet,

therefore disguising the relationship of these two features.

5.2.44. F[1200] is an irregular shaped tree throw that measures circa 0.60m in diameter. It is 0.16m deep. The natural infill is made up of a light yellowish-blue silty clay. It is truncating the spread F[1189] at its southern edge (FIGURE 6).

6.Summary of Finds Archive

6.1. INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1. Finds were recovered across Area 1. All bulk finds have been processed (i.e. washed, dried, marked and bagged) and have been examined and recorded using standard techniques. Animal bone analysis was undertaken by Jessica Waterworth of L – P: Archaeology, with all other analysis completed by Rachel Hall, working as a freelancer. For a more detailed analysis of the finds archive please read the relevant specialist finds reports located in the Appendices.

6.1.2. POTTERY

PREHISTORIC POTTERY

- 6.1.3. A total of 230 sherds were collected from 24 contexts, as shown in Appendix 2. With the exception of a single sherd of Post-Medieval pottery, the assemblage can be dated to the Middle Bronze Age, based on form and fabric.
- 6.1.4. The majority of the assemblage comprises of 229 sherds of pottery dated to the Middle Bronze Age. Internal residues identified on a small number of the sherds recovered from ditch [1033] and pit [1041] suggest the vessels were utilised for food preparation, again highlighting the site as domestic. The sherds are assigned to the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic pottery tradition of the Middle Bronze Age (GIBSON & WOODS 1997).
- 6.1.5. Many diagnostic sherds were recovered from large urn type vessels, which had decorative traits of finger impressions around the shoulder, and are straight sided vessels with plain rims. Examples of these bucket urn vessels were recovered from ditch termini [1033], [1138], [1194], ditch [1174], posthole [1104] and pits [1041], [1130]. A distinctive bucket urn was also recovered from ditch [1033]. These vessels are similar to those recovered from Westhampnett, which comprise Sussex-Deverel-Rimbury types (every and mephram).
- 6.1.6. Examples of similar bucket urns have been found locally on Hayling Island from other archaeological work. The evidence of these have suggested both funerary and settlement activity dating to the Middle Bronze Age, including

round houses, a timber feature to the north of the island and an axe hoard.

- 6.1.7. The diagnostic sherds of the Middle Bronze Age warrant further analysis to find parallels in local assemblages of similar vessel types. Where possible, residue analysis could be undertaken on the small number of sherds to clarify their function. A small number of sherds could be illustrated (see full finds report). The briquetage objects and spindle whorl should have further research into parallels of similar items from other local sites in the area. This could show their potential to understand other activities that were possibly undertaken on the site. A small amount of fired clay can also be illustrated (see full finds report).

POST-ROMAN POTTERY (AD 1500-1799)

- 6.1.8. The Post-Roman assemblage comprised of a single sherd of glazed earthenware that was recovered from the subsoil (1001). The sherd is part of an open bowl from Utilitarian earthenware dated to the Early Post-Medieval period.

FIRED CLAY

- 6.1.9. A total of 80 fragments of fired clay were recovered from 15 contexts, weighing 490g. The fragments are generally featureless in an oxidised, sandy fabric and are heavily abraded.
- 6.1.10. A small amount of fragments was also recovered with surfaces and edges that may represent portable objects. A circular, oxidised object with curved surface and flat base was recovered from ditch terminus [1194], this portable object may be a spindle whorl. A small amount of fragments with one curved surface or an edge were recovered in small numbers from pit [1099], ditch terminus [1033], ditch [1027] and linear [1114]. These may be part of portable objects such as loom weights or moulds, however only a few surfaces survive.
- 6.1.11. No further analysis of the fired clay is needed however a small amount of fired clay could be illustrated (see full finds report).

ANIMAL BONE

- 6.1.12. A total of 65 fragments of animal bone were recovered during the excavation and these were part of a well-preserved but small assemblage.

6.1.13. The majority of the remains were identified as cattle or assigned to categories 'large mammal' or 'medium mammal'.

6.1.14. Evidence of burning and gnawed bone were both present from ditches (1129) and (1181). Whilst the evidence is limited by the small size of the assemblage, it does suggest that few remains were exposed long enough to allow access to scavengers. Two isolated mandibular teeth were also discovered from a ditch (1176) and identified as cattle. No evidence of butchery was recorded.

6.1.15. Despite the limited identification of remains, it is likely that the assemblage as a whole represents domestic consumption and use, with the remains assigned to the size categories representing domestic taxa.

6.1.16. Due to the small size of the assemblage and the high level of fragmentation across all of the remains, the research potential for the site is fairly limited. Additional analysis on the faunal remains could allow for more in-depth interpretation of the two isolated mandibular teeth identified, providing an age estimation for the individuals represented by the teeth.

Fabric Code	Fabric	Sherds	Dating
P1	Purplish black surfaces/black organic core. Frequent coarse flint, limestone/shelly limestone and possible iron pyrite. Brittle	36	Middle Bronze Age
P2	Sandy red/brown mottled fabric, rounded inclusions, moderate gold and silver mica, occasional organic inclusions.	8	Middle Bronze Age
P3	Fine buff/orange fabric with a blackish grey core. Fine sand with small iron inclusions. Herringbone decoration	3	Possible early Bronze Age or late Iron Age?
P4	Finely crushed abundant flint tempered fabric with sandy inclusions. Greyish black throughout.	3	Iron Age?
P5	Black sandy coarse ware	2	Iron Age/Roman o-British
P6	Fine sandy micaceous ware. Finely sanded fabric with external burnishing.	2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
P7	Finely sanded, occasional shelly limestone. Similar to P3	1	Bronze or Iron age?
P8	Coarse gritty inclusions. Grey/black surfaces and reddish brown margins	2	Prehistoric? Bronze/Iron age?
P9	Sandy poorly sorted flint, quartz and iron inclusion	1	Prehistoric
P10	Sandy/micaceous fabric with rare limestone inclusions	3	Prehistoric
P11	Sandy organic fabric with poorly sorted quartz and haematite inclusions.	13	Prehistoric?
P12	Miscellaneous	3	-

Table 1. Prehistoric pottery type series
FLINT

- 6.1.17. Overall, this small assemblage comprises flake debitage and a potential hammer stone. A further 493 fragments of heat affected/burnt flint (c. 7kg) were also recovered from the site.
- 6.1.18. Lithic material was recovered from three contexts (five fragments). Of the four fragments of potentially worked flint, two have been identified as likely natural in origin representing natural shatter or potlid fractures resulting from frost or other thermally induced fracture mechanics. The two remaining pieces display evidence of working.
- 6.1.19. It is recommended that the worked flint, including the hammer stone and the burnt flint (to identify potential worked material within this) be assessed by a relevant specialist at the next stage of works.

7. Discussion

7.1.1. The purpose of this section is to discuss the results of the excavation with reference to the original research aims that were set out in the WSI (LAW 2022B). These aims have been reproduced in section 4 of this report. Each aim has been re-examined in light of the findings and is discussed below.

7.2. GENERAL AIMS

7.2.1. The characterisation of the archaeological remains found within the site was achieved to a high standard. Whilst some archaeological evidence had been inevitably lost due to the destructive nature of the substantial Post-Medieval trackway which run across the south-eastern part of the site, archaeological remains dated to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano British and Medieval were all recorded throughout the excavation, and not almost exclusively to just the Bronze Age period, as established during archaeological evaluation.

7.2.2. The archaeological activity observed in Area 1 of Sinah Lane started in the Middle Bronze Age. A number of these features are linear ditches either north-south or east-west aligned that can serve in a double function for water management and as boundary ditches. Many of the ditches not containing datable material are very similar in shape and alignment and in some cases are being truncated by other Middle Bronze Age features and can therefore confidently be assumed to be part of the same field system (F[1170], F[1096], F[1065], F[1043], F[1039], F[1087], F[1085], F[1155], F[1159] and F[1120]).

7.2.3. The large pit F[1041] in the north-east corner of the site was most likely used as a watering hole based on its size and shape. The fills alternate between natural silting and deliberate backfill indicating the regular upkeep of the pit. In the south-west of area 1 the spread F[1189], the two beam slots F[1143] and F[1108] that frame the spread to the north and the east as well as the posthole F[1106] seem to make up the structure of a small building or roofed work area. A number of pits containing burnt material, the result of small domestic fires, are located north of the building structure (F[1098], F[1029], F[1130] and F[1153]). A number of features contained fragments of

briquettage that were used for the extraction of salt from sea water. All in all these factors show a small local settlement existing at Sinah Lane in the Middle Bronze Age.

- 7.2.4. The presence of the Romans is evident in only one feature, boundary ditch F[1027] running from east to west across the excavated area and containing fragments of Roman grey ware as well as floor tiles. But no further features could be associated with this period.

No further evidence of archaeological activity between the Roman and the Post-Medieval Period was observed. The most recent feature being the Post-Medieval trackway F[1127] running north-east to south-west across the south-eastern area of site.

7.3. SPECIFIC AIMS

- 7.3.1. The undated contexts from the archaeological evaluation were identified and interpreted during the evaluation phase of excavation works. Linear features identified within trenches 32 and 33 with Bronze Age and Roman dating were further supported with interventions in these linear features during the excavation phase, yielding further Bronze Age and Romano-British ceramics.
- 7.3.2. The nature of the activity on the site can be broadly characterised as domestic, with features identified from all periods as associated with this activity type. Comparison with material of similar date from the area suggests differing settlements of similar to differing sizes. The site revealed a substantial Middle Bronze Age assemblage, but stratigraphically supported a multiphased generally domestic usage for the site over a vast time frame.
- 7.3.3. Pottery dating across the span of the Early/Late Bronze Age and Roman period was recovered from all areas of the site. Due to the location of the evaluation trenches, further research into the north to south and east to west aligned linear features with artefacts was a key focus. However, clear stratigraphic and material evidence displays the Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age/Roman drainage and water management ditches was not only identified on the site, but in turn incorporated previous activities on the site, most noticeably the Middle Bronze

Age dated watering hole.

8. Summary and Conclusions

- 8.1.1. The earliest observed archaeological activity within the site, a Bronze Age watering hole, was witnessed in the north-east of the site. These features, others associated to them, and the additional extensive linear features which run mostly north to south, on the western side of the site, reflect that substantial domestic activity on the site predated the Roman events of the boundary ditch. These domestic activities are predominantly water table management.
- 8.1.2. Activity dating across the Early/Late Bronze Age and moderate Roman dating was observed throughout the site. Various linear features in the form of gullies and ditches were concentrated in the west and centre of the site, and look to expand and continue in the south-western direction. These linears and other discrete features scattered around the site yielded secure dating evidence for the continuation of domestic activity across the site as a whole. The site seemed to be similarly used throughout different phases. Following the Roman period, activity on the site seemed to cease, until Post-Medieval agriculture, witnessed in the extant Post-Medieval trackway which truncated the earlier archaeological features on site in the southeast. The destructive nature of this activity may have contaminated some of the archaeological features, exacerbated by modern additions of land drainage across the centre of the site.

9. Significance of Data and Potential

- 9.1. The data is of local significance. Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity throughout Hampshire is thought to be extensive. Work at sites in the surrounding area has found evidence of occupation during these periods.
- 9.2. Whilst there has been moderate Bronze Age/ Iron Age and Roman material found in the area around Sinah Lane, since the areas to the south, west and east have not been extensively developed there have been few investigations as yet. The results of the strip map and record exercise will be of use in informing strategies for future work, whether part of the planning process or part of a wider research strategy.

10. Project Aims and Objectives

10.1. The primary aims of the ongoing project are to:

10.1.1. Characterize the nature of the settlement.

10.1.2. Assess the evidence for possible Middle Bronze Age salt working.

10.2. To fulfill these aims a program of further works will be undertaken, as outlined in the updated project design (UPD) in Appendix V.

10.3. No further fieldwork is required in order to complete the project.

11. Archive

11.1. The paper archive consists of:

- 135 x Drawing Film
- 207x Context Sheets

11.2. The digital archive, contained within 1 x USB drive, consists of:

- Scans of 20 x Photographic Register
- Scans of 7 x Context Register
- Scans of 4 x Drawing Register
- Scans of 1 x Sample Register
- Digital photograph archive

11.3. The physical archive consists of:

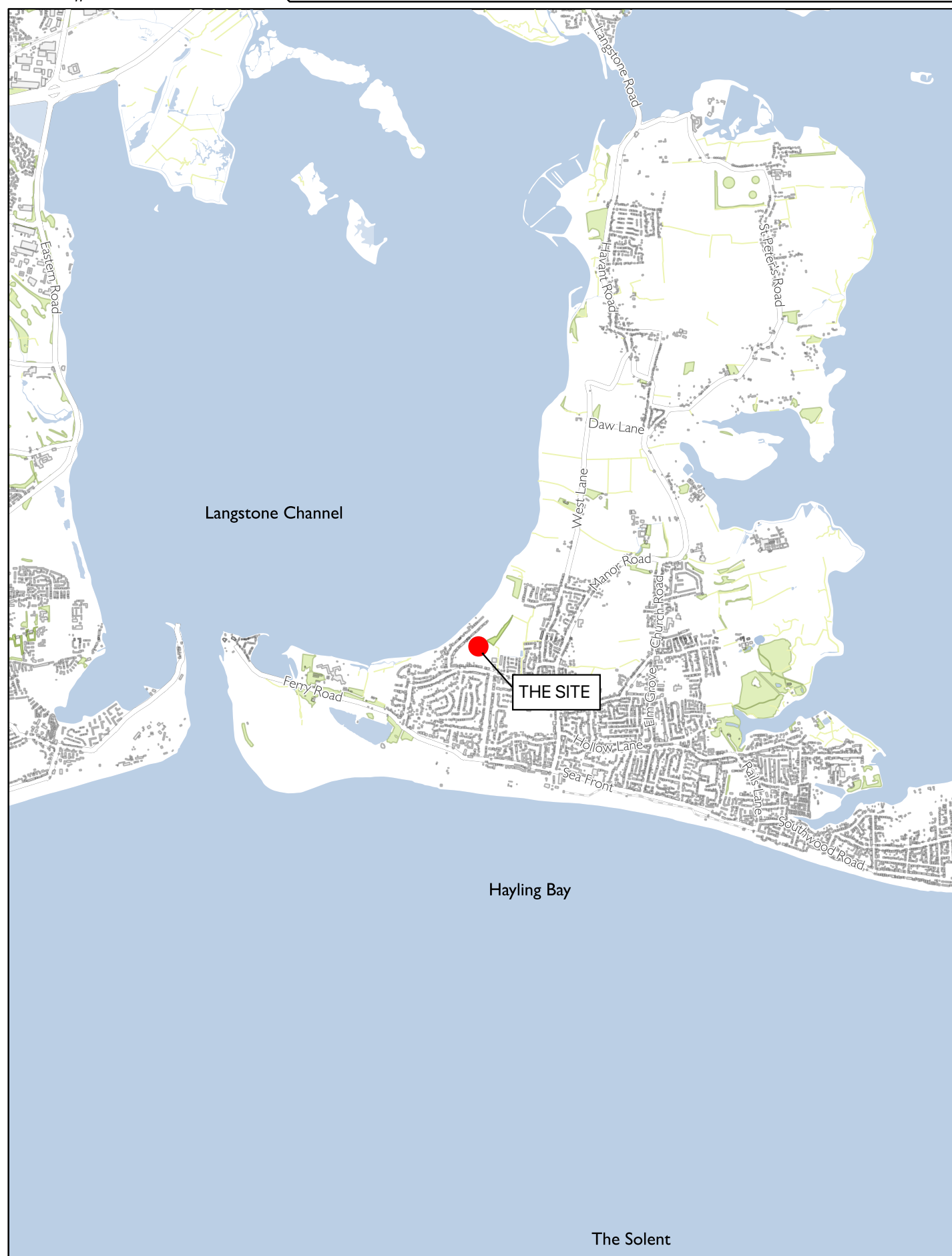
- 1 x USB drive containing digital archive
- Processed and correctly archived finds assemblage

SOURCES CONSULTED

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FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location - General



0 2 km



PROJECT // 3519L - Sinah Road Hayling

DESCRIPTION // Site Location - General

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DOC REF: LP3519L-PXA L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



 Site Boundary

0 100 m



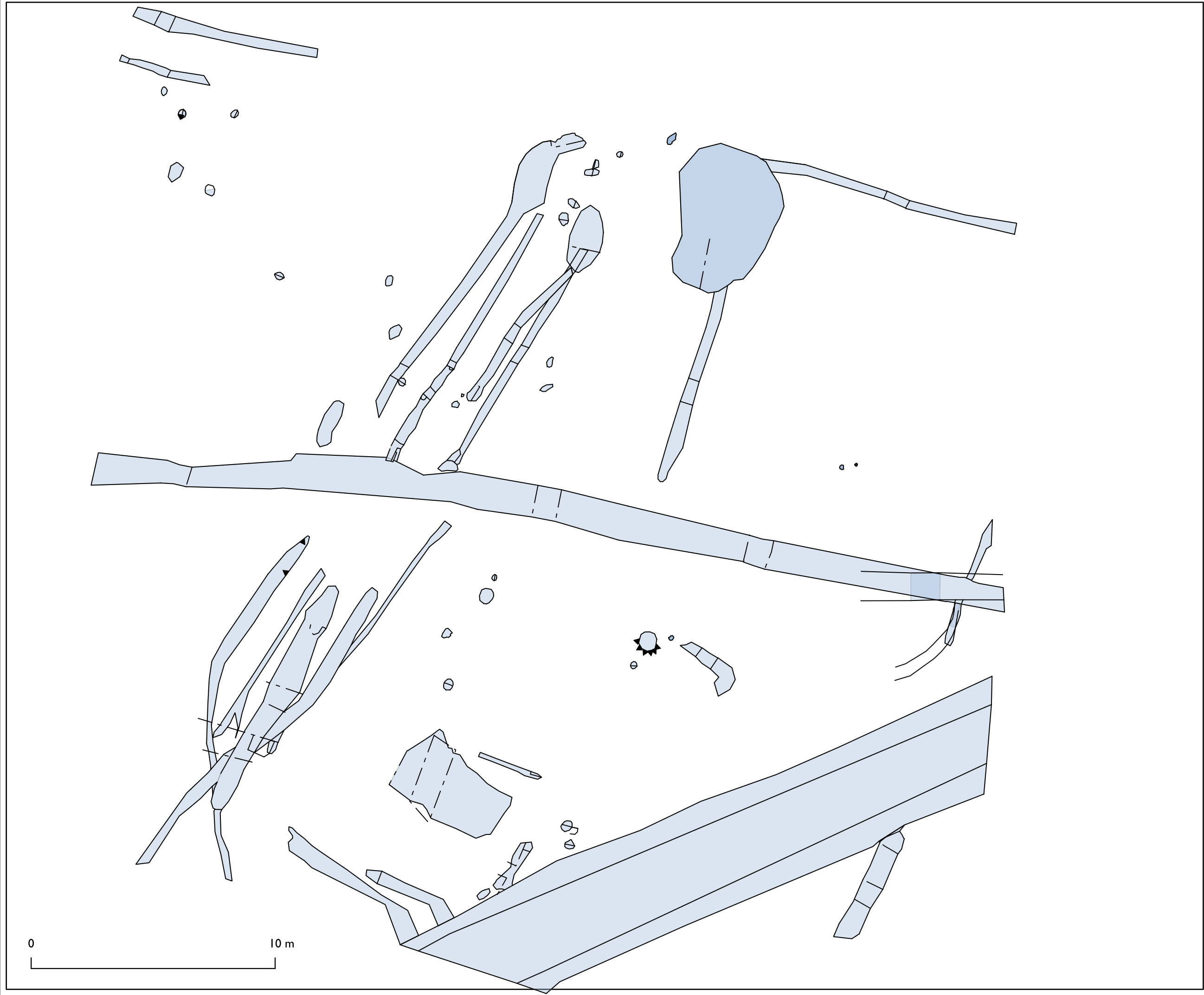
PROJECT // 3519L - Sinah Road Hayling

DESCRIPTION // Site Location - Detail

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DOC REF: LP3519L-PXA L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // The Site



Archaeology Excavated



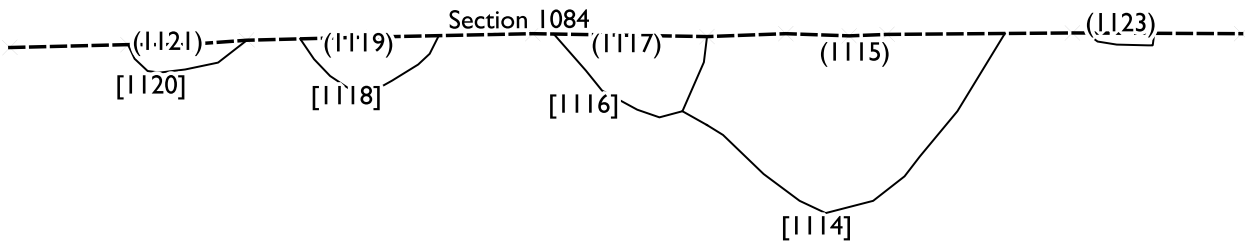
PROJECT // 3519L - Sinah Road Hayling

DESCRIPTION // Features excavated in Area I

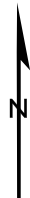
DOC REF: LP3519L-PXA-vI

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

South Facing Section of Relationship Slot [1114], [1116], [1118], [1120]



0 1 m



PROJECT // 3519L - Sinah Road Hayling

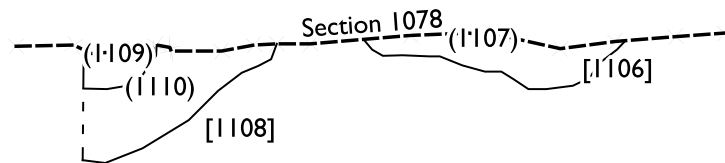
DESCRIPTION // South-facing section of relationship slot [1114], [1116], [1118], [1120]

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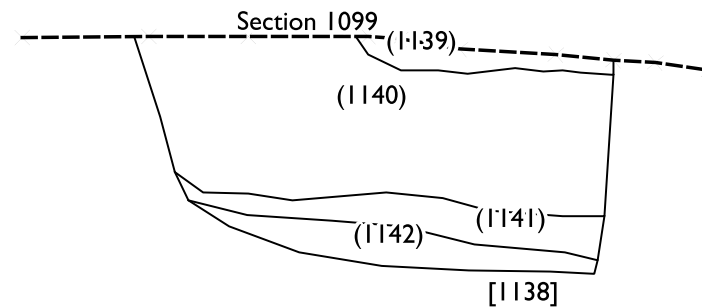
L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // Sections of spread and beamslots

West-facing section of beamslot [1108] and posthole [1106]



West-facing section of Northern terminus of [1138]



0 1 m



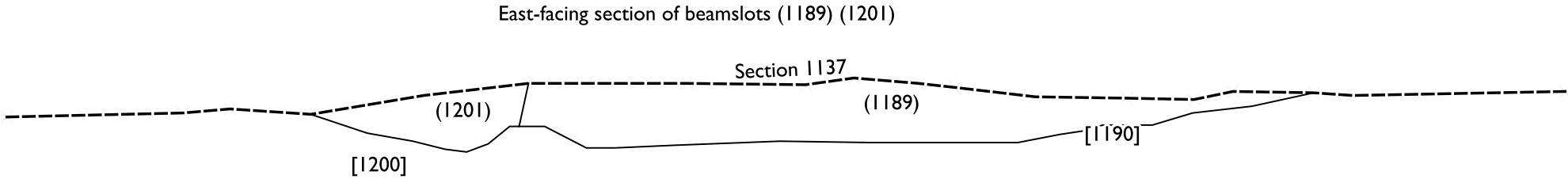
PROJECT // 3519L - Sinah Road Hayling

DESCRIPTION // Sections of spread and surrounding beamslots related to possible building

DOC REF: LP3519L-PXA-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // Section of beamslots (1189) (1201)



0 1 m



PROJECT // 3519L - Sinah Road Hayling

DESCRIPTION // Section of beamslots (1189) (1201)

DOC REF: LP3519L-PXA-v

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

OASIS ID REPORT

APPENDIX I

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: lparchae1-432116

Project details

Project name	Land North of Sinah Lane, Hayling Island
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation consisting of 38 trenches excavated in agricultural land at the west side of Hayling Island, Hampshire. Most trenches were blank, with the only findings of any significance coming from two adjacent linear features containing a small amount of Prehistoric material.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2021 End: 01-07-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BRIQUETAGE Late Prehistoric
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAYLING ISLAND Sinah Lane, Hayling
Postcode	PO11 0EY
Study area	0.53 Hectares
Site coordinates	0 0 470816 00 00 N 99879 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.47m Max: 6.05m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology

Project
director/manager

Cornelius Barton

Project
supervisor

Cornelius Barton

Project archives

Digital Archive
recipient

ADS

Entered by

Connor Law (c.law@lparchaeology.com)

Entered on

5 October 2021

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ANIMAL BONE REPORT

APPENDIX II

Animal Bone Report by Jessica Waterworth, MSc, PCIfA

KEYWORDS: ASSESSMENT OF ANIMAL BONE ASSEMBLAGE FROM A SITE IN HAMPSHIRE.

1. Introduction

1.1. A small assemblage of animal bone, totalling 66 fragments, was recovered during excavations at Sinah Lane, Hayling Island. Few remains were able to be identified to taxon due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, with those remains which were identifiable representing solely domestic taxa.

1.2. The assessment was undertaken by Jessica Waterworth and the results of the assessment compiled into a report on 24th June 2022.

2. Methods

2.1. The faunal assemblage was recorded following the zones system outlined by SERJEANTSON (1996), with specimens considered as countable if they comprised at least 50% of any bone zone (appendicular bones), at least 50% of any centrum (vertebra), at least 50% of zones 1 or 2 (ribs), at least 50% of the crown (isolated teeth), or if they were identifiable to taxon (e.g. cranial bones). Additionally, zone definitions for mandibles were used, transcribed from a bovid mandible illustration (Serjeantson nd, as described in (WORLEY 2017):

- ◇ Zone 1: incisor and canine region
- ◇ Zone 2: diastema
- ◇ Zone 3: cheek tooth row and associated superior half of the mandible body
- ◇ Zone 4: inferior half of the mandible below zone 3
- ◇ Zone 5: ascending ramus including the mandibular foramen
- ◇ Zone 6: angle
- ◇ Zone 7: coronoid process
- ◇ Zone 8: mandibular condyle

2.2. The assemblage was assessed following current guidelines (BAKER & WORLEY 2019) and quantified using Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), which equates to number of countable specimens only. The following information was recorded for each specimen where applicable: taxon, skeletal element, side, zones present, preservation condition, taphonomic indicators (butchery marks, presence of gnawing, pathologies, non-metric

traits), and potential for age estimation and metric data.

2.3. Specimens which could not be identified to taxon were assigned to size categories; for mammals, the following size categories were used:

- ◇ Small mammal: hare size or smaller
- ◇ Medium mammal: cat to fallow deer size
- ◇ Large mammal: red deer to horse size

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The assemblage was recovered through hand-excavation, and once refits are considered the count falls to 65 fragments (Table 1). The data is presented by context number due to the small size of the assemblage.

Taxa	Context					Total
	1091	1129	1156	1176	1181	
Cattle		1		2		3
Medium mammal					1	1
Large mammal		2				2
Total (NISP)		3		2	1	6
Medium mammal	1					1
Large mammal		27	18	13		58
Total (non-identifiable)	1	27	18	13		59
Total (NISP & non-identifiable)	1	30	18	15	1	65

Table 1: Identifiable (NISP) and non-identifiable faunal remains from Sinah Lane, Hayling Island.

3.2. Bone preservation was consistent across the assemblage, with all of the remains recorded as having good preservation.

3.3. Burning was recorded on (NISP) one fragment from a ditch (1181), which had been partially charred black and partially burnt blue/white, and one non-identifiable fragment from a ditch terminus (1091), which had been burnt blue/white. There does not appear to be enough evidence to indicate any significant amounts of on-site preserving or cooking of animal remains.

3.4. Evidence for carnivore gnawing was recorded on (NISP) one fragment from a beam slot (1129). While the evidence is limited by the small size of the assemblage, this would suggest that few remains were left exposed long enough to allow access to scavengers.

3.5. There was no evidence for butchery recorded on any of the fragments within this assemblage.

3.6. The skeletal element distribution for domestic taxa identified is represented solely by isolated teeth and fore- and hind-limb bones, all of which were either identified as cattle or assigned to the size categories 'Large mammal' or 'Medium mammal'.

3.7. No remains were recorded with the potential for metric analysis within this assemblage.

This was due to the high level of fragmentation across the assemblage, with the potential for metric analysis only recorded for those bones which were both fully fused and intact.

3.8. Few remains were recorded with the potential for age estimation and analysis. This was limited to (NISP) two isolated mandibular teeth (with at least 50% of the crown present) from a ditch (1176), both of which were identified as cattle.

3.9. Of the 65 fragments recorded, only (NISP) three were able to be identified to taxon, with all remaining identifiable fragments assigned to the size categories 'Large mammal' or 'Medium mammal', thus limiting the interpretation of the site (Table 1). However, it is likely that the assemblage as a whole represents domestic consumption and use, with the remains assigned to the size categories also representing domestic taxa.

4. Statement of Potential and Recommendations

4.1. Due to the small size of the assemblage and the high level of fragmentation across all of the remains, the research potential for the site is fairly limited, although the data could prove useful for future analysis of contemporary and/or local sites. Additional analysis on the faunal remains could allow for a more in-depth interpretation of the (NISP) two isolated mandibular teeth identified, providing an age estimation for the individual(s) represented by the teeth (Table 2).

Task	Description	Time (hours)
Recording	Fully record all faunal remains identified as having the potential for age estimation.	0.5
Analysis	Quantify all mortality data (tooth wear analysis).	0.25
Interpretation	Consider the results of the faunal analysis in terms of the diet, animal economy and foodways for the period of occupation for this site.	2
	Consider the results of the faunal analysis in terms of the diet, animal economy and foodways in relation to the site's location as well as other contemporaneous sites.	2
Total		4.75

Table 2: Recommendations for future work.

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LITHICS REPORT

APPENDIX III

3.1. It is recommended that the worked flint, including the hammerstone and the burnt flint (to identify potential worked material within this) be assessed by a relevant specialist at the next stage of works.

POTTERY REPORT

APPENDIX IV

LP archaeology 3519L – Pottery Assessment - by Rachel Hall, June 2022

A total of 230 sherds, weighing 5619g, were recovered from 24 contexts from across the site (see Table 1). With the exception of single sherd of Post-medieval pottery, the assemblage can be dated to the Middle Bronze Age, based on form and fabric. The average sherd size 24.43g and generally the assemblage is in a fair to abraded condition.

Middle Bronze Age (1500-1100BC)

The majority of the assemblage comprises 229 sherds of pottery dated to the Middle Bronze, with average sherds size of 24.37g. The handmade sherds were recovered in flint-tempered fabrics. The flint-temper fabric ranges from frequent, coarse, poorly-sorted, medium walled sherds, through to thin-walled finewares with fine, well-sorted inclusions and well finished. Internal residues were also identified on a small number of sherds recovered from ditch [1033] and pit [1041], suggesting these vessels were utilised for food preparation. Based on both forms and fabrics the sherds can be assigned to the Deverel-Rimbury Ceramic pottery tradition of the Middle Bronze Age (Gibson and Woods, 1997, 145).

Many diagnostic sherds were recovered from large urn type vessels. These sherds have decorative traits of finger impressions around the shoulder, and are straight sided vessels with plain rims. The sherds have variable firing with coarse fabric. Examples of bucket urn vessels were recovered from ditch termini [1033], [1138], [1194], ditch [1174], posthole [1104], pits [1041], [1130] and tree-bole [1049]. These vessels are similar to those recovered from Westhampnett, which comprise Sussex-Deverel-Rimbury types (Every and Mephram, 2006, 27), that exhibits traits that are more characteristic of the Ardleigh Urns with their abundant finger-tip decoration (Gibson and Woods, 1997, 145). A distinctive Bucket Urn was also recovered from ditch [1033]. It has parallels with a Style 2, Trevisker Bucket Urn with bevelled rim and incised decoration under rim (Gibson and Woods, 1997, Fig. 223:6). A single plain rim sherd from a barrel urn was also recovered from ditch [1033] in a coarser flint-tempered fabric. A finer flint-tempered fabric was also identified. These are thinner walled, well finished vessels that represent the fineware Globular urns, from the same ceramic tradition. Examples of these vessels were recovered from linears [1111], [1114], ditches [1033], [1108] and spread (1189).

The remaining flint-tempered body sherds were also recovered from ditches [1027], [1055], [1108], [1180], ditch terminus [1138], linears [1047], [1118], posthole [1136] and spread (1189) in small numbers. These sherds have variable fired fabrics and are associated with Middle Bronze Age pottery.

Examples of Bucket Urns have been found locally on Hayling Island from other archaeological work. The evidence has suggested both funerary and settlement activity dating to the Middle Bronze Age, including round houses, a timber feature to the north of the island and an axe hoard (Williams & Soffe 1987; Lawson 1999; Satchell, 2014) and Middle Bronze Age urns have been recovered to the north of the site (Allen and Gardener, 2000).

Post-Medieval (AD 1500-1799)

A single base sherd of glazed earthenware was recovered from subsoil (1001). The sherd is part of an open bowl from Utilitarian earthenware dated to the early Post-medieval (AD 1500-1700).

Fired Clay

A total of 80 fragments of fired clay were recovered from 15 contexts, weighing 490g. The fragments are generally featureless in an oxidised, sandy fabric and are heavily abraded (see

Table 2).

A small amount of fragments were recovered with surfaces and edges that may represent portable objects. A near complete, rectangular bar was recovered from ditch [1184]. It comprises two conjoining fragments, in an oxidised, sandy fabric and measures 40mm long x 25mm wide x 14mm deep and may possibly be a briquetage bar, used in the kiln process of salt making to provide additional support for an evaporation vessel. Two medium-walled, sandy, oxidised sherds were also recovered from linear [1111] and pit [1130]. These may be form vessels that are used to heat the concentrated brine to create salt crystals (Morris, 2001, 356). All these objects are associated with briquetage and the salt making process. Evidence of early Salt making in Britain using an industrial ceramic known as Briquetage is now firmly dated to Middle Bronze Age and continues in use into the Roman period and later (Kinory, 2017). Evidence for early salt production has been found locally, dating to the Iron Age, to the north of the site (King and Soffe, 1998, 35).

A small amount of fragments were also recovered with surfaces and edges that may represent portable objects. A circular, oxidised object with curved surface and flat base was recovered from ditch terminus [1194], this portable object may be a spindlewhorl. A small amount of fragments with one curved surface or an edge were recovered in small numbers from pit [1099], ditch terminus [1033], ditch [1027] and linear [1114]. These may be part of portable objects such as loomweights or moulds, however only a few surfaces survive. A small amount of featureless fragments were also recovered from subsoil (1001), pit [1029], ditch terminus [1033] and ditch [1108]. The briquetage objects and spindlewhorl should have further research into parallels of similar items from other local sites in the area and their potential to understand other activities that were possibly undertaken on the site.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and Miscellaneous material

A total of 3 fragments, weighing g 389g of CBM was recovered. Two thick floor tiles were recovered from linear [1111] dating to the Romano-British period and a harder fired oxidised roof tile from subsoil (1001), dating to the post-Medieval period (see Table 3). An incomplete stem fragment from a clay pipe, incomplete iron nail shaft, a fragment of lead, that may form part of a buckle were all recovered from subsoil (1001). A further, heavily corroded Iron object, possibly a nail was recovered from pit [1029] (see Table 4). No further work is required on these fragments.

Further recommendations

The diagnostic sherds of Middle Bronze Age warrant further analysis to find parallels in local assemblages of similar vessel types. Where possible, residue analysis could be undertaken on the small number of sherds to clarify their function. A small number of sherds could be illustrated (see list below). The briquetage objects and spindlewhorl should have further research into parallels of similar items from other local sites in the area and examine their potential to understand other activities that were possibly undertaken on the site. A small amount of fired clay can be illustrated (see list below).

Illustrations

1. 1034, ditch terminus [1033], flint-tempered, Middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn
2. 1034, ditch terminus [1033], Flint-tempered, Middle Bronze Age, Globular Urn
3. 1092, ditch terminus [1033], Flint-tempered , Middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn
4. 1107, Posthole [1104], Flint-tempered, Middle Bronze Age, Globular Urn
5. 1109, ditch [1108], Flint-tempered, Middle Bronze Age, Globular Urn
6. 1167, ditch [1184], Fired clay, possible briquetage bar
7. 1195, ditch terminus [1194], fired clay, spindlewhorl

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Context	Material	Fabric	Date	no.	Weight (g)
1001	pottery	earthenware	PMED	1	36
1028	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	3	16
*1034	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	111	3310
*1034	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	2	35
1048	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	1	5
1050	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	3	23
*1092	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	4	915
1042	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	13	133
1056	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	1	5
*1107	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	3	73
*1109	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	6	98
1110	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	5	22
1113	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	1	6
1115	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	5	17
1119	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	2	30
1129	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	5	77
1131	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	4	88
1133	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	5	27
1137	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	4	23
1139	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	5	42
1142	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	2	25
1142	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	2	12
1176	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	4	45
1181	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	1	5
1189	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	21	123
1195	pottery	Flint-tempered	MBA	16	428
TOTAL				230	5619

Table 1: Pottery by context, fabric, date, number and weight (g). *sherds to illustrate

Context	Material	Fabric	Type	Date	no.	Weight (g)
1001	Fired Clay	sandy	fragment	MBA	1	6
1028	Fired Clay	sandy	fragment	MBA	2	16
1030	Fired Clay	sandy	fragment	MBA	4	36
1034	Fired Clay	sandy	fragment	MBA	1	9
1093	Fired Clay	sandy	fragment	MBA	5	38
1093	Fired Clay	sandy	object	MBA	2	30
1099	Fired Clay	sandy	object	MBA	16	56
1110	Fired Clay	sandy	fragment	MBA	1	8
1113	Fired Clay	sandy and organic	vessel	MBA	2	30
1115	Fired Clay	sandy	object	MBA	3	31
1126	Fired Clay	sandy	object	MBA	4	32
1129	Fired Clay	sandy	fragment	MBA	33	151
1131	Fired Clay	sandy	fragment	MBA	1	13
*1167	Fired Clay	sandy	object	MBA	2	12
*1195	Fired Clay	sandy	object	MBA	3	22
TOTAL					80	490

Table 2: Fired Clay by context, material, fabric, type, date, number and weight (g).

Context	Material	Fabric	Type	Date	no.	Weight (g)
1001	CBM	sandy	tile	Pmed	1	24
1113	CBM	sandy	tile	RB	1	211

1113	CBM	sandy and organic	tile	RB	1	154
TOTAL					3	389

Table 3: CBM by context, fabric, type, date, number and weight (g).

Context	Material	Type	Date	no.	Weight (g)
1001	Clay pipe	Stem	Pmed	1	3
1001	Iron	Nail	Pmed	1	4
1001	Lead	object	PMed	1	20
1030	Iron	object	Pmed	2	8
TOTAL				5	35

Table 4: Miscellaneous finds by context, material, type, date, number and weight (g).

UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

APPENDIX V