



Yacht Haven Hayling Island, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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Plate 2 Trench 5 viewed from the south east

Plate 3 North facing section of trench 7

Plate 4 North west facing section of trench 6



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Alpine Homes Ltd to undertake an evaluation at Yacht Haven, Hayling Island, Hampshire, NGR 472925 101890 (SU 72925 01890). The evaluation comprised of seven trenches measuring up to 30m x 1.8m, across the 0.97ha parcel of land, equating to approximately a 4% sample of the site. With exception of one trench, the trenches were targeted on the proposed location of buildings within the planning application.

Of the seven trenches excavated, two had to be shortened due to their proposed locations being either too close or overlying the site boundary. One had to be repositioned slightly due to standing water on site and another due to stockpiles of concrete rubble. However, this trench was not targeting an area to be impacted on by the development.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in the evaluation. The site had been affected dramatically by its previous use as a boat yard. Several of the trenches contained brick or concrete footings related to this phase, as well as drainage and services. The boat yard stopped functioning in the 1980s and the site has been used for fly tipping since. The dumped rubbish included scrapped vehicles and spreads of building material. Although this had generally been cleared, rubbish relating to the sites latest phase was evident throughout the overburden.

The overburden across the site consisted generally of a topsoil with modern rubbish and organic matter throughout it. In trenches 5 and 6, this sat directly above the natural geology. In the other trenches the topsoil was overlying various layers of made ground, consisting of clay and gravel build up. Trench 7 was excavated to a depth of 1.2 m below ground level, through layers of modern made ground, without encountering the natural geology. Where encountered, the natural geology across site was a gravelly or silty clay.

It is unclear to what extent the natural geology across site had been truncated, impacting any archaeological potential, but the lack of any buried soil sequences beneath the made ground suggests it was previously stripped before these layers were deposited.

The evaluation was undertaken on the 15th and 16th of October 2018.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Alpine Homes for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Neil Adams, who monitored the project for Hampshire County Council, and to KO Plant for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Peter Capps, with the assistance of Rachael Capps. This report was written by Peter Capps and edited by Jon Kaines. The project was managed by Jon Kaines on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Yacht Haven, Hayling Island

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Alpine Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.97 ha parcel of land located in Yacht Haven, Copse Lane, Hayling Island centred on NGR 472925 101890 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of six five-bed detached houses, one detached boat store and ancillary office building, one boat store with hardstanding for use by a sailing charity, pontoon restricted to 12 berths, improvements to slipway, beach, reposition concrete sea defence to side of slipway, coastal footpath and the creation of one area of coastal meadow and one area of conservation grassland.

1.1.3 A planning application (APP/13/00317) submitted to Havant Borough Council, the local planning authority (LPA) was granted in November 2015, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 32: *That no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.*

Reason: *To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets.*

Condition 33: *That no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.*

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.*

Condition 34: *Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where 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.*

1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council approved the WSI on behalf of the LPA prior to fieldwork commencing.

- 1.1.5 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 7 trial trenches equating to a 4% sample of the site and was undertaken on the 15th and 16th of October 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located in the Yacht Haven Development, Copse Lane, Hayling Island. The north, east and west perimeter is bounded by a tree line and the south by the Mill Rithe river. The current land use is as a storage area for boats with associated tracks around the perimeter.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are fairly even, situated at an elevation of approximately 4 m above Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology across the site is mapped as Lambeth clay formation, comprising clay, silt and sand deposits with detrital forming deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and deltas of a river in a coastal setting (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment.
- 2.1.2 A summary of the archaeological and historical background is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the site is informed by the consideration of known heritage assets, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

Palaeolithic (970,000-9500 BC)

- 2.2.2 There are no records of any activity from these periods within the immediate environs of the site although there is a background level of finds within the wider landscape.

Mesolithic & Neolithic (8500-2400BC)

- 2.2.3 Although no Mesolithic activity has been recorded within the site, Mesolithic flint scatters at or below the present tide level have been recorded along the Hampshire coastline. The material collected suggests extensive exploitation of former dry land, rather than the coastal zone, and detailed survey and artefact collection on the foreshore at Langstone Harbour

indicate the original presence of numerous small Mesolithic and later scatters (Allen and Gardiner 2000).

- 2.2.4 A Neolithic stone carved macehead was discovered near Tye approximately 400 m north-east of the site (HER Record ID: 23508). This archaeological find is associated with high status ceremonies, which studies relate to the establishment of kinship and could be seen to represent a form of trade and exchange (Havant Borough Council 2007).
- 2.2.5 While the apparent lack of recorded activity may be due to the limited amount of archaeological work carried out around the site. The current available evidence indicates a low potential for archaeological finds and deposits from these periods.

Bronze Age (2400-700BC)

- 2.2.6 Bronze Age activity is widely known on Hayling Island in the form of barrows, axe hoards and flint scatters. Findspots of prehistoric burnt flint have been sited within a 1 km radius to the south-east of the site (HER Record ID: 41047; 23523), and a Middle Bronze Age hoard of 20 palstaves was found on Havant road approximately 720 m west of the site (HER Record ID: 41047).

Iron Age and Romano-British (700BC -AD410)

- 2.2.7 Tourner Bury Iron Age hillfort (Monument No.462185) is approximately 2 km to the south of the site, and comprises a univallate oval camp, enclosing an area measuring 3.4 ha in extent. Possible Iron Age occupation sites are within a 1 km radius to the south-east of the site (HER Record ID: 23519, 23520). In addition to this an Iron Age temple dating from 50 BC, replaced by a Roman temple or mausoleum in 55-60 BC is located approximately 900 m west of the site.
- 2.2.8 The majority of the surrounding find spots identified date to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, although few modern archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the area. The presence of the above monuments and other find spots suggests this area was important in later Prehistory and Roman times.
- 2.2.9 Both Hayling Island and Langstone were important salt production locations in the later prehistoric and Roman periods, with evidence from the larger surrounding landscape suggesting significant trade with the continent during this period. Find spots also indicate possible salt production activity within a 1 km radius during this time (HER Record ID: 23526).

Saxon and Medieval (AD410 – 150000)

- 2.2.10 Approximately 500m to the North West of site a Middle Saxon settlement was discovered overlaying the Iron Age–Romano-British temple complex. Substantial parts of the temple were standing and reused in the 8th-9th Century.
- 2.2.11 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the land within close proximity to the site as predominantly ploughlands, which is reflected in the possible ridge and furrow identified from aerial photographs on the western side of the site and the surrounding area (HER Record ID: 65102, 65103, 65104, 54707, 54708).
- 2.2.12 The site is likely to have maintained a peripheral position within an agricultural landscape. Any Saxon or Medieval archaeological deposits existing within the site are likely to be the result of isolated, dispersed settlement, or agricultural practice. There is therefore a low to moderate potential for activity from this period, which is likely to be of low significance.

Post-medieval and 19th Century (AD 1500 – 1900)

- 2.2.13 Approximately 260 m to the north lies Lower and Upper Tye Farm, which also include outbuildings predominantly dating to the 18th and 19th century (HER Record ID: 42576; 42588; 42589; 6833; 6834; 6973; 6974).
- 2.2.14 Traces of an oyster bed can be found to the west of the site (HER Record ID: 65173), which fits with the general Hayling Island site economy of oyster fishing increasing during this time to supply an expanding population (Havant Borough Council 2007)
- 2.2.15 The site and surrounding area remained largely rural in character throughout the post-medieval period and 19th century. It appears that any archaeological deposits existing within the site from these periods are likely to be the result of agricultural practices, including field boundaries. There is therefore a high potential for activity from these periods, which is likely to be of negligible to low significance

Modern (AD 1900 – present day)

There is a significant presence of activity during the Second World War within the surrounding landscape. A survey of aerial photographs locates Landing stages approximately 100 m to the west and 200 m to the east of the site (HER Record ID: 65305; 65176). However, most of the Second World War listed monuments are concentrated along the western coastline. Approximately 1.4 km south-west there is a gun emplacement (Monument No.: 65019), a bombing decoy control shelter (Monument No.: 60099) and pill boxes visible on aerial photographs (Monument No.: 54714; 54372).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
 - To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:
- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
 - To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
 - To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
 - To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though trenches 2, 3, 5 & 7 had to be slightly moved from their original positions because of on-site obstacles such as trees and located services (**Figure 1**). Subsequently trenches 3 and 7 also had to be shortened slightly to avoid obstacles.
- 4.2.2 7 trial trenches comprising 5 no trenches measuring 30 m, 1 no trench measuring 22 m and 1 no trench 23 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand, so that if present a sample of archaeological features and deposits identified could be hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation. In this instance no archaeological features or deposit were found to be present.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. All artefacts identified were of modern date (19th century or later) and were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council acting on behalf of the LPA were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system, and all excavation tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid, and the Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights recorded.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the locations of the trenches. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 None of the excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features or deposits. It is likely that the site's previous use as a boat yard and the construction of related buildings has had a negative impact on the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.
- 5.1.2 It is likely that parts of the site had previously been stripped, truncating areas of the natural geology, and then been built up with imported materials over time. A number of concrete footings and services were encountered within the evaluation trenches (**Figure 1**).
- 5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The majority of the site was covered by a thin topsoil material. Generally, very dark and humic, this topsoil is probably not of any significant age, and has formed in the period in which the boat yard has been derelict (**Plate 1**).
- 5.2.2 Across most of the site this topsoil overlay a made ground deposit, which varied between redeposited clay material, possibly moved from within site its self, and imported gravels (**Plate 1**). The only variations to this were trenches 5 and 6 where there was just a thin topsoil above the clay natural (**Plate 4**).
- 5.2.3 The natural geology across site varied between a silty clay and a gravelly clay, as indicated by the BGS data (**Plate 2**).
- 5.2.4 In trench 7 the natural geology was not reached. The trench was excavated to 1.2 m below ground level where the decision to cease excavation was made due to safety concerns. The material in trench 7 consisted of various layers of made ground (**Plate 3**).
- 5.2.5 Throughout all of the overburden modern rubbish was encountered, which included scrap metal, Ceramic building material (CBM), brick and plastics.
- 5.2.6 The lack of any buried soil sequences beneath the made ground deposits and the thin modern topsoil directly above the clay natural geology in trenches 5 and 6 suggests that the site had previously been stripped.

6 ARTEFACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 Artefacts

- 6.1.1 No artefacts were retained during the course of the work. The only material noted, but retained was of undoubted modern date.

6.2 Environmental samples

- 6.2.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 None of the excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features or deposits. It is likely that the site's previous use as a boat yard and the construction of related buildings has had a negative impact on the potential for the survival of archaeological remains and deposits.
- 7.1.2 It is likely that parts of the site had previously been stripped, truncating areas of the natural geology, and then been built up with imported materials over time. A number of concrete footings and services were encountered within the evaluation trenches. This level of recent truncation would likely have removed any archaeological features had they been present.
- 7.1.3 The evaluation has therefore demonstrated a very low potential for the survival of any archaeological remains at the site.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire County Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

8.3 Selection policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained.

The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench Summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 28m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.7
Easting 472902.91		Northing 101912.48		3.57 MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Disturbance	Large amount of rubbish, building material dumped here previously, also buildings have been pulled down recently in vicinity. Mixed with dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil becomes much thinner at south west end of trench possibly machined off to create a hard standing with building rubble. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0-0.27m
102		Made ground	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Contains large roots, and large amount modern rubbish plastic CBM, glass, tarmac etc. Mixed into lenses of gravel and reddish yellow clay. This area has been used as a boat yard or builders yard for a long period of time so unsurprising to find many layers of made ground. Moderate compaction. Clear horizons.	0.27-0.55m
103		Natural	Mid greyish yellow sand clay with patches of yellow clay. Large amount of rooting throughout, very small amount of intrusive modern CBM in top. Rounded chalk nodules throughout 1% ≤10mm round flint gravel 10% numerous modern drains and a man hole cutting the natural most likely to do with the 1930s boat yard or later building yards. Firm compaction. Clear horizons	0.55m-0.7m+



Trench No 2		Length 28.50m		Width 1.80m		Depth 0.47m	
Easting 472929.99			Northing101923.88			3.88 MaOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
201		Disturbance	Large amount of rubbish, building material dumped here previously, also buildings have been pulled down recently in vicinity. Mixed with dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil loose compaction. Clear horizon.			0-0.2	
202		Made ground	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Contains large roots, and large amount modern rubbish plastic CBM, glass etc. Mixed into lenses of gravel and reddish yellow clay. This area has been used as a boat yard or builders yard for a long period of time so unsurprising to find many layers of made ground. Moderate compaction clear horizons.			0.2-0.38	
203		Natural	Mid greyish yellow sand clay with patches of yellow clay. Large amount of rooting throughout, very small amount of intrusive modern CBM in top. Rounded chalk nodules throughout 1% ≤10mm round flint gravel 10% firm compaction. Clear horizons			0.38m-0.47m+	



Trench No 3		Length 22.30m		Width 1.80m	Depth 0.52m
Easting 472949.29		Northing 101919.28		3.93 MaOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
301		Disturbance	Large amount of rubbish, building material dumped here previously, also buildings have been pulled down recently in vicinity. Mixed with mid greyish brown silty clay. Only appears in North East end of trench stopping approximately half way along. Loose compaction clear horizon.	0-0.24	
302		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam. buried under modern rubbish at North Eastern end of trench but present as current topsoil at south west end. Contains large roots, some intrusive modern rubbish plastic CBM etc, most likely driven in by machines recently clearing the site of building and for ecology. Grown very wet and soft. Moderate compaction clear horizons.	0.24-0.4	
303		Natural	Mid greyish yellow sand clay with patches of yellow clay. Large amount of rooting throughout, small amount of intrusive modern CBM in top. Rounded chalk nodules throughout 1% ≤10mm very compact. Clear horizon.	0.4-0.52+	



Trench No 4		Length 30.20m		Width 1.80m	Depth 0.72m
Easting 472900.98		Northing 101869.92		3.43 MaOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
401		Disturbance	Large amount of imported gravel, building material dumped here previously, also buildings have been pulled down recently in vicinity. Mixed with dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0-0.4	
402		Made ground	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contains large roots, and large amount modern rubbish- plastic, CBM, glass metal etc. Mixed into lenses of gravel and brownish grey clay. This area has been used as a boat yard or builders yard for a long period of time so unsurprising to find many layers of made ground. Moderate compaction. Clear horizons.	0.4-0.67	
403		Natural	Mid greyish yellow sand clay with patches of yellow clay and patches of gravel. Large amount of rooting throughout, very small amount of intrusive modern CBM in top. Rounded chalk nodules throughout 1% ≤10mm round flint gravel 10% a number of cement foundations cutting the natural most possibly to do with the 1930s boat yard or later building yard. Firm compaction. Clear horizons	0.67-0.72+	



Trench No 5		Length 30.50m		Width 1.80m		Depth 0.58m	
Easting 472932.57			Northing 101888.8			3 MaOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay loam. Moderate large and fine rooting. Rounded chalk nodules throughout 1% ≤10mm round flint gravel 1% ≤10mm modern rubbish 10%. Moderate sorting clear horizon loose compaction.			0-0.24	
502		Natural	Largely mid greyish yellow clay with patches of yellow sandy clay and patches of gravel. Small amount of rooting throughout. Rounded chalk nodules throughout 1% ≤10mm round flint gravel 10%. Firm compaction. Clear horizon.			0.24-0.58	

Trench No 6		Length 30m		Width 1.80m		Depth 0.40m	
Easting 472950.8			Northing 101882.45			3.31 MaOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description				Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Abundant large and fine rooting. Rounded chalk nodules throughout 1% ≤10mm round flint gravel 1% ≤10mm this trench does not have the layer of rubbish- which appears in other trenches, probably due to its proximity to the site boundary and it is further from the lane. Moderate sorting clear horizon loose compaction. Top soil becomes much deeper at south west end approximately 0.6m thick, possibly as the natural slopes toward the see the ground may have been built up or have silted up naturally.				0-0.3
602		Natural	Mid greyish yellow sand clay with patches of yellow clay and patches of gravel. Large amount of rooting throughout. Rounded chalk nodules throughout 1% ≤10mm round flint gravel 10%. Firm compaction. Clear horizon.				0.3-0.4+



Trench No 7		Length 23.50m		Width 1.80m	Depth 1.34m
Easting 472949.1		Northing 101843.97		4.05 MaOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Abundant large and fine rooting. Rounded chalk nodules throughout 1% ≤10mm round flint gravel 1% ≤10mm this trench does not have the layer of rubbish above this topsoil- which appears in other trenches, rubbish seems to have been dumped close to the lane. Moderate sorting clear horizon loose compaction.	0-0.24	
702		Made ground	Layer of gravel and chalk both abundant 10-50mm with brown clay. All imported assumed to build up and level the ground as natural slopes towards sea	0.24-0.52	
703		Made ground	Largely brownish yellow clay much like natural but with large amount of CBM, plastic, metal and other modern rubbish items. Again, most likely to be built up ground level	0.52-1.1	
704		Made ground	Layer at base of trench reaching 1.2m limit. Dump of rubbish - CBM, tarpaulin, fence posts, Wellington boots, crockery, chicken wire, cement. Largely at west end of trench with what smells like contamination of some sort. But does trench entire trench. Due to very recent nature of rubbish, this ground has probably been built up in the last 50 years.	1.1-1.34	



Appendix 2 Oasis Form

10 **OASIS ID: wessexar1-332266**

Project details

Project name	Yacht Haven, Hayling Island
Short description of the project	The evaluation comprised of seven trenches measuring up to 30m x 1.8m, across the 0.97ha parcel of land, equating to approximately a 4% sample of the site. With exception of one trench, the trenches were targeted on the proposed location of buildings within the planning application. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in the evaluation. The site had been affected dramatically by its previous use as a boat yard. Several of the trenches contained brick or concrete footings related to this phase, as well as drainage and services. The boat yard stopped functioning in the 1980s and the site has been used for fly tipping since. The dumped rubbish included scrapped vehicles and spreads of building material. Although this had generally been cleared, rubbish relating to the sites latest phase was evident throughout the overburden. The overburden across the site consisted generally of a topsoil with modern rubbish and organic matter throughout it. In trenches 5 and 6, this sat directly above the natural, in the others it was overlying various layers of made ground, consisting of clay and gravel build up. Trench 7 was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below ground level, through layers of modern made ground, without encountering the natural geology. Where encountered, the natural geology across site was a gravely or silty clay. It is unclear to what extent the natural geology across site had been truncated, impacting any archaeological potential, but the lack of any buried soil sequences beneath the made ground suggests it was previously stripped before these layers were deposited.
Project dates	Start: 15-10-2018 End: 16-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	211010 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	APP/13/0037 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAYLING ISLAND Yacht Haven, Hayling Island, Hampshire
Postcode	PO11 1RL
Site coordinates	SU 72925 01890 50.811400534463 -0.964812235688 50 48 41 N 000 57 53 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4m Max: 4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Peter Capps
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consulting Engineering Group
Name of sponsor/funding body	Alpine Homes

Project archives

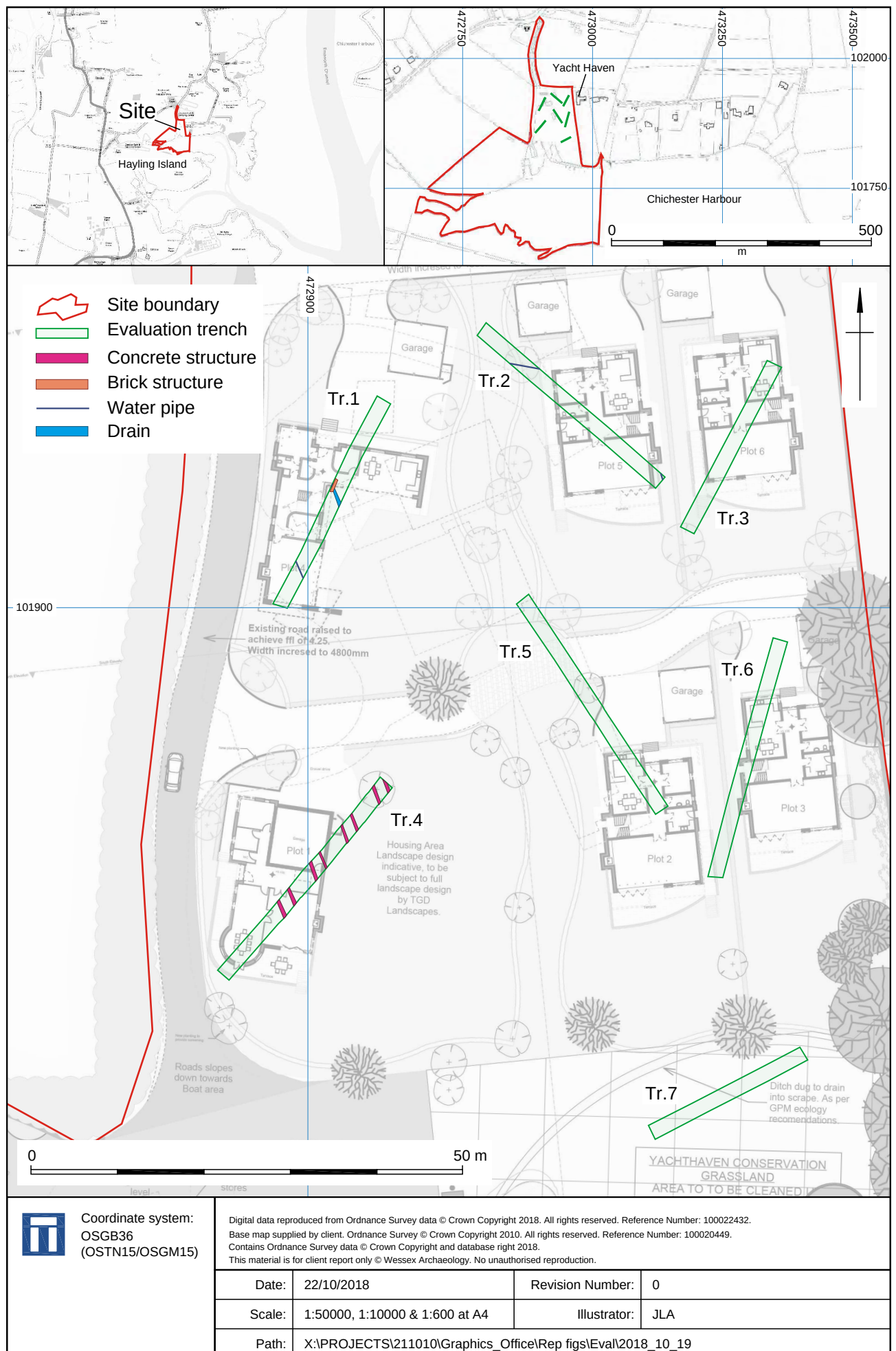
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	211010
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	211010
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Yacht Haven, Hayling Island: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capps, P
Other bibliographic details	Ref 211010.03



Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury



Site location and evaluation trench plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: North-west facing section of Trench 1. 1 m scale.



Plate 2: Trench 5, viewed from the south-east. 1 m scale.

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Plate 3: North facing section of Trench 7. 1 m scale.



Plate 4: North west facing section of Trench 6. 1 m scale.

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