

Land Near Station Road Hayling Island, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Consulting

on behalf of
Barratt Homes Ltd.

CA Project: 770326
CA Report: 16069

January 2016



Land Near Station Road
Hayling Island
Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 770326
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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land Near Station Road
Location: Hayling Island, Hampshire
NGR: SZ 71072 99793
Type: Evaluation
Date: 11-14 January 2016
Planning Reference: APP/15/00919
Location of Archive: Hampshire County Council Museums & Archives Service
Site Code: SRHI 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2016 at Land Near Station Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire at the request of CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of their client Barratt Homes Ltd. Eighteen trenches were excavated, whilst two were left unexcavated due to flooding and poor ground conditions.

The trenches were distributed across as wide an area as possible of the proposed development (impact) footprint, in order to assess the archaeological potential. The eighteen trenches revealed just one ditch and one gully, both of which were undated. Limited amounts of prehistoric flint were also recovered from the topsoil.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of their client Barratt Homes Ltd at Land Near Station Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire (centred on NGR: SZ 71072 99793, Fig. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (ref: APP/15/00919) to the Local Planning Authority (Havant Borough Council (HBC)) for a residential housing comprising of 76 dwellings, 1000sqm of light-industrial accommodation with associated parking, access, drainage works (SUDS) and landscaping. The archaeological evaluation was designed to mitigate any damage to possible heritage assets within the proposed development area and to ensure these heritage assets are preserved by record for future generations.

- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by the County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council (HCC), Neil Adam, the archaeological advisor for East Hampshire District Council (EHDC). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 2.8ha and is irregular in shape. The site is bounded to the north by fields, to the east and south by houses, to the south-west by Station Road and properties fronting Station Road, and to the west by fields (Figure 1). The site lies at approximately 5.8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and is on roughly level ground. There are no watercourses on site and drains to the north of the site flow towards Langstone Harbour which lies c. 250m to the north-west.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Portsmouth Sand Member and Whitecliff Sand Member which is overlain by superficial deposits consisting of River Terrace Deposits (Sand, Silt and Clay).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Desk Based Assessment (DBA) produced by CgMs (2015) considered that the site has low to moderate archaeological potential for the later prehistoric and Roman periods, and low archaeological potential for all remaining past periods. The report observed that throughout the historic periods, the site has remained undeveloped and was utilised as agricultural land.
- 2.2 The Senior archaeologist for HCC and archaeological advisor to HBC additionally observed in his consultee submission that although there are no known archaeological finds or features from within the site itself, this probably reflected as much a lack of previous archaeological investigation rather than an absence of archaeology. He also observed that the site lies within a wider area of archaeological interest; Hayling Island known for example to have been a focus of activity from the Bronze Age to the Roman period (Neil Adams Consultee Response 2015).
- 2.3 Hayling Island was the focus of a funerary cult in the Roman period as evidenced by the discovery of a Roman Temple in the north of the Island during the last century. Bronze Age burials have also been recorded on Hayling Island with concentrations in and around nearby Langstone Harbour. Hayling and Langstone were also important locations for salt production in the later prehistoric and Roman periods and there is a growing body of evidence that this part of Hampshire enjoyed significant trade with the continent in the Iron Age and Roman periods.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The broader objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable Havant Borough Council (HBC) to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict

between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

- 3.2 The focus of the fieldwork will be to assess the potential for Bronze Age and Romano-British activity to be present/survive within the investigation footprint, as possibly suggested by evidence from the wider environs.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 18 trenches 30m x 1.8m in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). Trenches 4, 6, 7 and 14 were slightly moved due to close proximity to a trackway used by the owner of the field and an erect fence. Excavation of Trench 16 ceased after 15m of its length had been exposed due to flooding and poor ground conditions at the southern end. Trenches 3 and 15 were not excavated due to flooding and poor ground conditions for the mechanical excavator. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeo-environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts (if any were found) will be deposited with Hampshire County Council Museums &

Archives Service along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-3)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeo-environmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively
- 5.2 Archaeological features were encountered in **Trenches 2** and **6**, and cut the natural substrate. The fills of features were sealed by subsoil.
- 5.3 In **Trenches 1, 10**, and **17** field drains were noted. Bioturbation was identified in **Trenches 1** and **2**. Geological anomalies were noted in **Trenches 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 19** and **20**.
- 5.2 The general deposit sequence identified across the site comprised mid brownish grey friable clayey silt, with mid-light greyish yellow compact silty clay subsoil. Natural geology was mid yellowish brown compact silty clay intermixed with small sub-rounded stone, light greyish blue striations/patches of silty clay were also present throughout the trenches. The natural geology was overlain by 0.22 to 0.42 of topsoil, with a maximum depth of 0.42m in **Trenches 11** and **12**, and 0.05m to 0.32m of subsoil with a maximum depth of 0.65m in **Trench 8**.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.3 The natural substrate, **202**, was identified at a depth of 0.52m in Trench 2. It was cut by an undated gully, **203**.
- 5.4 A north-west/south-east aligned gully **203** was identified towards the western end of the trench. It was 0.43m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained one silty clay fill, **204**, which was undated.

Trench 6 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.5 The natural substrate, **602**, was identified at a depth of 0.34m in Trench 6. It was cut by an undated ditch, **603**.
- 5.6 The north-east/south-west aligned ditch, **603**, was identified towards the centre of the trench. It was 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained one clay/silt fill, **604**, and from which no finds were recovered and is therefore, undated.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was hand-recovered from the topsoil in five trenches. The recovered material dates to the prehistoric period. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Appendix B.

Lithics

- 6.2 Lithics were recovered from the topsoil in **Trenches 2, 9, 11 and 20**. None could be more precisely dated other than to say that they are prehistoric. Four worked flints were recovered as topsoil finds. Included are three flakes. The piece from topsoil 1900 appears to be a core fragment. It displays one large, fresh break surface. The other face has been heavily rolled and iron stained, and displays multidirectional flake scars. Only two small portions of the object's edge have been retained and both feature very blunt angles, making it unlikely that it represents a fragment from a crudely finished handaxe. None of these finds are diagnostic types and dating is broadly prehistoric.



7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation has identified only as low level of archaeological potential within the proposed development area. Archaeological features encountered during the evaluation consisted of, **203** and **603**, a gully and a ditch respectively. The undated linears are possibly post-medieval in date and utilised as part of a wider drainage system. The only artefactual evidence recovered from the site, was prehistoric flint from within the topsoil of **Trenches 2, 9, 11** and **20**.
- 7.2 The lack of archaeology may be due to the site remaining undeveloped and its main use as agricultural land. The lack of development within the area is possibly due to the marshy/boggy nature of the land, making it unsuitable for structures and permanent settlement. The area may have been possibly used in the early prehistoric period by transient/seasonal groups, which would account for the flint recovered from **Trenches 2, 9, 11** and **20**.
- 7.3 The results of the evaluation makes it clear that the site contains a very limited amount of archaeology and as such has low potential, especially given the extensive coverage of trenching undertaken.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis, assisted by Jack Martin-Jones, Natasha Djukic and Francesco Catanzaro. The report was written by Jack Martin-Jones. The finds evidence report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Jack Marten Jones, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greateorex.

9. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 13 January 2016

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Land Near Station Road Hayling Island, Hampshire:
Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CgMs (2015) Land at Station Road Hayling Island West Town Hampshire: An
Archaeological Desk based Assessment.



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.3
1	101	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.22
1	102	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue patches of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.04+
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.32
2	201	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.2
2	202	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue patches of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.05+
2	203	Cut	Gully	Linear with parallel sides. Concave sides, rounded base.	>1.86	0.43	0.13
2	204	Fill	Secondary fill	Light yellowish brown silty clay which is compact.	>1.86	0.43	0.13
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.31
4	401	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.2
4	402	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.08+
4	403	Geology	Geology	Light greyish blue silty clay which is compact. Found in patches and striations throughout trench.	-	-	-
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.33
5	501	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.21
5	502	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.06+
6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.2
6	601	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.14
6	602	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue patches of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.23+
6	603	Cut	Ditch	Linear with parallel sides. Concave sides and sub-rounded base.	>8.32	0.65	0.15
6	604	Fill	Secondary fill	Light yellowish grey clayey silt which is compact.	>8.32	0.65	0.15
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.3
7	701	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.2
7	702	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue patches of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.06+
8	800	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.33
8	801	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.32
8	802	Layer	Geology	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.03+
8	803	Geology	Geology	Light greyish blue silty clay which is compact. Found in patches and striations throughout trench.	-	-	-
9	900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which	30	1.8	0.4

				is friable.			
9	901	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.21
9	902	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.05+
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.41
10	1001	Layer	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.16
10	1002	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.07+
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.42
11	1101	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.12
11	1102	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue/green streaks of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.1+
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.42
12	1201	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.19
12	1202	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue/green streaks of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.11+
12	1203	Geology	Geology	Light yellowish grey silty clay which is compact.	1.58	0.6	-
12	1204	Geology	Geology	Light yellowish grey silty clay which is compact.	2.1	>1.3	-
13	1300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.41
13	1301	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.22
13	1302	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue/green streaks of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.08+
13	1303	Geology	Geology	Light yellowish grey silty clay which is compact.	>0.91	0.4	-
13	1304	Geology	Geology	Light yellowish grey silty clay which is compact.	0.66	0.33	-
14	1400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.3
14	1401	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.12
14	1402	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue/green streaks of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.05+
14	1403	Geology	Geology	Light yellowish grey silty clay which is compact.	>1.8	0.98	-
16	1600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	15	1.8	0.22
16	1601	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	15	1.8	0.38
16	1602	Layer	Natural	Light orange brown silty clay which is friable.	15	1.8	0.04+
17	1700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.25
17	1701	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.23
17	1702	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.03+
18	1800	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.3
18	1801	Layer	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.3
18	1802	Layer	Natural	Light orange brown silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.04+

19	1900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.4
19	1901	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.15
19	1902	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue/green streaks of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.11+
19	1903	Geology	Geology	Light yellowish grey silty clay which is compact.	>1.8	0.48	-
20	2000	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	30	1.8	0.4
20	2001	Layer	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish yellow silty clay which is compact.	30	1.8	0.05
20	2002	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is compact. Light greyish blue/green streaks of silty clay throughout.	30	1.8	0.13+
20	2003	Geology	Geology	Mid brownish grey silty clay which is friable.	>2.22	>1.8	>0.18

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
200	Worked flint	Flake	1	17	-
900	Worked flint	Core?	1	283	-
1100	Worked flint	Flake	1	19	-
1900	Worked flint	Miscellaneous	1	343	-
2000	Worked flint	Flake	1	13	-

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land Near Station Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire.	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2016 at Land Near Station Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire at the request of CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of their client Baratt Homes Ltd. Eighteen trenches were excavated, whilst two were left unexcavated due to flooding. The trenches were distributed across the proposed development impact footprint, in order to assess the archaeological potential across as wide an area as possible. The eighteen trenches revealed two archaeological features, and limited amounts of prehistoric flint were recovered from the topsoil.	
Project dates		
Project type	Field evaluation.	
Previous work	Not Known.	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Station Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire.	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.8ha	
Site co-ordinates	SZ 71072 99793	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	CgMs Consulting	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greateorex	
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
	Hampshire Museums Service	
Physical		Lithics
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc planning sheets 1 file
Digital		Database, digital photos etc survey data CD
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Land Near Station Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report



0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Near Station Road, Hayling Island
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY AO
 CHECKED BY LM
 APPROVED BY REG

PROJECT NO. 770236
 DATE 29/01/2016
 SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- geological feature
- field drain
- bioturbation
- section location



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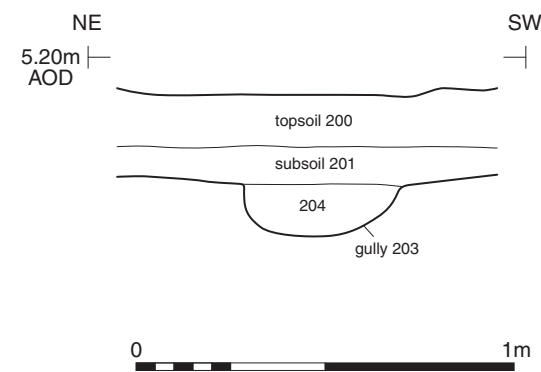
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PROJECT TITLE
Land near Station Road, Hayling Island
Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan showing
archaeological features**

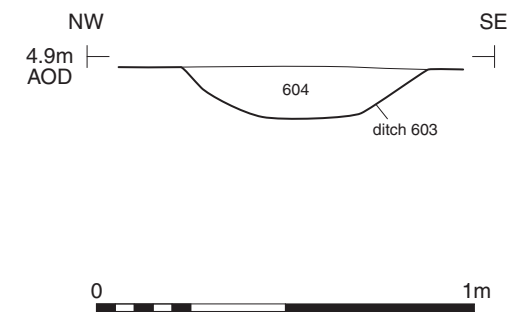
DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770326	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	29/02/2016	2
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

Section AA



Trench 2, gully 203, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

Section BB



Trench 6, ditch 603, looking north-east (0.4m scale)

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