

**Land at Goldring Close, Mengham,
Hayling Island,
Hampshire**

Archaeological Excavation Report

for
CgMs Consulting Ltd

CA Project: 770136
CA Report: 14533

November 2014

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Hayling Island,
Hampshire

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prepared by	Joe Whelan (Project Officer)
date	21.11.14
checked by	Chris Ellis
date	24.11.14
approved by	Richard Greateorex (Principal Fieldwork Manager)
signed	
date	19.11.14
issue	02

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Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	Milton Keynes Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS t. 01908 218320	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347630
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island,
Location: Hampshire
NGR: 472503 099444
Type: Excavation
Date: 29th of September to 8th October
Planning Reference: App/X1735/A/13/2192777; condition 22
SMC:
Location of Archive: Hampshire Museum's Service
Accession Number: A2014.53
Site Code: GOC14

A targeted archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October 2014 on Land at Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island, Hampshire. This phase of work followed an earlier evaluation by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2014).

Five separate excavation areas (trenches **41** – **45**) targeted archaeological features that had been recorded by the earlier evaluation, in the hope of further understanding their significance.

Trench **41** focussed on evaluation Trenches 12 and 31, but failed to identify archaeological remains. However an amorphous spread of naturally occurring subsoil was identified. Four other excavation areas, comprising Trench **42** (focussed on evaluation Trench 19), Trench **43** (focussed on evaluation Trench 30), Trench **44** (evaluation Trench 23) and Trench **45** (evaluation Trench 25) did produce evidence of limited archaeological activity and which included several pits, ditches and a number of postholes. The dates of which included several Late Bronze Age /Early Iron Age postholes, Medieval pits and postholes (11th – 14th Century) and post-medieval activity. Residual Roman activity was also recorded in a number of later features.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September and October 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on land at Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island, Hampshire, PO11 9PX centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 472503 099444 (hereafter referred to as the Site; see Figure 1), at the request of CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of Bellway Homes Limited.
- 1.2 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) which was approved by the County Archaeologist, David Hopkins (archaeological advisor to Havant Borough Council). The fieldwork also followed the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (IfA 2009), 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 Site measures approximately 4.3 hectares in area, and consisted of two large fields and is generally level, although it slopes very gently to the east and south-east where water runs into estuaries forming part of Chichester Harbour. At the north-west end, the Site lies at an elevation of approximately 5.85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) before dropping to 5m aOD towards the centre, and then falling to 4.56m aOD in the south-east of the Site
- 1.5 The solid geology of the Site is London Clay Formation, comprising clay, silt, and sand deposits (British Geological Survey; Sheet 331: Portsmouth). The drift geology underlying the Site is identified as River Terrace Deposits comprising sand, silt and clay.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 The archaeological background of the Site has previously been considered in a Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2012). The findings of which are summarised below.

- 1.9 Tournier Bury Iron Age hillfort (Monument No. 462185) is located approximately 750m to the north-east of the Site, and comprises a univallate oval camp, enclosing an area measuring 3.4ha in extent.
- 1.10 The majority of the find spots identified within the immediate environs of the Site date to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, although few modern archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the area.
- 1.11 Although no Mesolithic activity has been recorded within the Site or the immediate environs of the Site, 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 indicated the original presence of numerous small Mesolithic and later scatters (Allen and Gardiner 2000).
- 1.12 The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) has indicated Bronze Age activity to the west of the Site at Elm Grove, possibly suggesting settlement in the area. Bronze Age activity is known more widely on Hayling Island in the form of barrows, bronze axe hoards and flint scatters.
- 1.13 Although the Scheduled Tournier Bury Hillfort to the north-east of the Site indicates a level of settlement and organisation of this area during the Iron Age, there is little other recorded evidence dating to the Iron Age in the vicinity of the Site. The archaeological assessment highlighted that during the Roman period there was some level of settlement immediately to the south of the Site, as well as Roman activity in the vicinity of Tournier Bury Hillfort.
- 1.14 The recent trial trench evaluation identified two postholes, one Romano-British and the other medieval, a modern field boundary, and the remains of a possible unurned cremation burial. A number of undated linear gullies and ditches were also identified, and together suggested there was evidence of multi-period activity of a dispersed nature within the Site.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.15 The objectives of the excavation were:

- to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site and to especially identify the nature and date of archaeological features identified during the earlier evaluation.
- to clarify whether any features identified are associated with a concentrated settlement including establishing whether a suspected cremation burial identified in the evaluation was part of a larger cemetery / ritual environment.
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions.

Methodology

- 1.16 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five archaeological areas comprising Trenches **41**, **42**, **43**, **44** and **45**. Trench **41** focussed on evaluation Trenches 12 and 31 and measured 10 x 10m. Trench **42** focussed on evaluation Trench 19 and measured 15m by 10m. Trench **43** focussed on evaluation Trench 30 and measured 20m x 20m. Trench **44** focussed on evaluation Trench 23 and measured 25m x 25m and Trench **45** focussed on evaluation Trench 25 and measured 10 by 10m. Following an on-site consultation with David Hopkins trenches 43 and 44 were further extended (to the dimensions listed above) to confirm the full extent of archaeological activity had been reached. Following the full recording of all features on site they were rapidly 100% excavated to enable all available dateable materials to be recovered. The 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* (2012).
- 1.17 All five excavation areas were excavated by a 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* (2013).
- 1.18 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* (2003) as a result two deposits were sampled but were discarded after concluding that no cremated bone or other components of

environmental interest were present. These were the potential cremation burial 4404 <1> and a neighbouring charcoal filled posthole 4406 <2>. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

- 1.19 The archive and artefacts from the excavation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover and with the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service under accession number A2014.53 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 and on CA's Annual Summaries list.

2. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-6)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation 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.
- 2.2 Each of the five excavation areas recorded topsoil comprising a grey brown clayey silt averaging 0.21m in depth overlying thin yellowy brown silty clay subsoil up to 0.09m in depth which in turn overlay the natural pale yellowy brown silty clay with patches of flint gravels being noted.

Trench 41 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 2.3 Whilst trench **41** did not contain any archaeological deposits, an irregular spread of subsoil 5.5m in length by 1.6m in width by up to 0.12m in depth was recorded in the location of a possible gully identified in the evaluation. A hand dug slot was excavated across the apparently naturally occurring hollow, which did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 42 (Figures 2, 3 & 4)

- 2.4 Trench **42** contained two shallow flat bottomed gullies **4203** and **4207**. Gully **4203** was orientated east/west and measured 12.4m in length by 0.67m in width and up to 0.14m in depth. It was filled by **4204**, a compacted pale yellowy brown silty clay which contained a single sherd of medieval pottery from the 11th to 14th century, a fragment of Romano-British tile and a flint flake. Gully **4207** was linear in plan with

near vertical sides and a flat base and was aligned north-west/south-east, It measured 5.5m in length by 0.29m in width with a maximum depth of 0.12m. If contemporary, the two opposing ditches may have formed part of an entrance way for a larger field system.

Trench 43 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 2.5 Trench **43** contained five postholes **4303**, **4305**, **4307**, **4309** and **4311** located in the south-west of the excavation area in a generally linear spread along with several pits: **4313**, **4315**, **4317** and **4319**. Posthole **4303** was circular in plan with moderate concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.10m deep and filled with **4304** mid grey brown clayey silt. Posthole **4305** was circular in plan with a flat base and measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.1m in depth and was filled with **4306**, a grey brown sandy silty clay which contained medieval pottery dating to the 11th to 14th centuries. Posthole **4307** measured 0.3m in diameter by 0.11m in depth and was filled by **4308**, a brown sandy silty clay. Posthole **4309** measured 0.36m in diameter by 0.07m in depth and was filled by **4310**, a brown sandy silty clay. **4311** was circular in plan with shallow concave sides and a flat base. It was 0.6m in diameter and 0.05m deep and filled by **4312**, brown sandy silty clay. The fill contained medieval pottery dated to the 11th to 14th centuries.
- 2.6 Pit **4313** was oval in plan with shallow sides onto a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 1.57m in width and 0.18m deep and was filled by **4314**, a grey brown sandy silty clay. The pit was bisected by a modern land drain. Pit **4315** was circular in plan with moderate concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.13m deep and was filled by **4316**, a grey brown sandy silty clay. The fill contained medieval pottery dated to the 11th to 14th centuries. Pit **4317** was circular in plan with shallow concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.7m in diameter by 0.09m in depth and was filled by **4318**, a grey brown sandy silty clay. The fill contained medieval pottery dated to the 11th to 14th centuries and a single cow tooth. Pit **4319** was circular in plan with shallow concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.74m in diameter by 0.14m in depth and was filled by **4320**, a grey brown sandy silty clay. The pit contained both medieval pottery dated to the 11th to 14th centuries and residual Roman pottery.

Trench 44 (Figures 2 & 6)

- 2.5 Trench **44** was located to examine the suggestion that a cremation burial had been identified during the evaluation. The features identified comprised a pit/posthole **4403** in addition to postholes **4405**, **4407**, **4409**, **4411**, **4413** and **4415**. Feature **4403** was a small pit or large posthole that had been identified during the evaluation as being a possible unurned cremation burial. It was oval in plan with vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.4m in length by 0.32m in width and 0.2m in depth. The feature was filled by **4404**, a pale grey clayey sand which became increasingly dark towards the centre and with increasing quantities of charcoal. As a possible burial the fill was 100% retained as sample <1>. The feature had been previously disturbed and half sectioned during the earlier evaluation. Posthole **4405** was oval in plan with rounded corners, vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.36m in length by 0.24m in width and 0.06m deep and was filled by **4406**, a grey brown clayey silt. Due to its proximity to the possible burial the fill of this feature was 100% retained as environmental sample <2>. Posthole **4407** was circular in plan with moderate concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.2m in diameter by 0.06m in depth and was filled by **4408**, a greyish brown sandy clay. The fill contained Late Prehistoric pottery and a flint flake. Posthole **4409** was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.27m in diameter by 0.19m in depth and was filled by **4410**, a grey brown sandy clay. The fill contained late prehistoric pottery burnt flint and worked flint including an end scraper. Posthole **4411** was circular in plan with a concave base. It measured 0.21m in diameter and 0.1m in depth and was filled by **4412**, a grey brown sandy clay. Posthole **4413** was circular in plan with a concave base and measured 0.23m diameter and 0.13m in depth and was filled by **4414** a grey brown sandy clay. Posthole **4415** was circular in plan with a concave base and measured 0.24m in diameter by 0.06m in depth and was filled by **4416** a grey brown sandy clay.

Trench 45 (Figure 2 & 6)

- 2.6 Trench **45** contained a post-medieval ditch **4503** and a modern gully **4507**. Ditch **4503** was linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base and ran on a northwest-southeast alignment for 5m. It measured 0.52m in width and 0.22m in depth and was filled by **4504**, a grey brown sandy silty clay with orange mottling and **4506** a grey brown silty clay. Fill **4504**, the uppermost fill, contained post-medieval ceramic roof tile and residual Roman pottery. Ditch **4507** was linear in plan with a flat base and was aligned east-west with a minimum length of 10m by 0.26m in

width and 0.18m in depth and was filled with **4508**, a grey brown silty clay with rust coloured mottling. The fill contained post-medieval pottery of 18th century date and was associated with a modern flint gravel filled field drain.

The Finds

- 2.7 Finds recovered from the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, worked stone and worked flint.

Pottery: Late prehistoric

- 2.8 A total of 44 sherds of late prehistoric (Late Bronze age to Iron Age) pottery were recovered from posthole fills **4408** (Trench **44**) and **4410** (Trench **44**). The fabrics represented were: flint-and-quartz tempered from fill **4408** (Trench **44**); and flint-tempered and flint-and-grog tempered from fill **4410**. Identifiable forms comprised a neckless, ovoid jar from fill **4408** and a carinated jar with a band of fingertip-impressed decoration on the shoulder from fill **4410**. The forms and fabric are most suggestive of a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.

Roman

- 2.9 Residual pottery of broadly Romano-British date was recovered from two deposits containing medieval or post-medieval dated material. This consisted of: one unfeatured bodysherd of greyware from pit fill **4320** (Trench **43**); and a total of three unfeatured bodysherds in oxidised fabrics from pit fill **4320** and ditch fill **4504** (Trench **45**).

Medieval

- 2.10 A total of 59 sherds of pottery of medieval date were recorded in seven deposits (see Appendix B). All comprised unglazed coarseware types in fabrics characterised by flint, flint-and-quartz or flint/vesicular. The latter fabric is likely to have resulted from the leaching of calcareous inclusions. Everted rim jars were included amongst the material from pit fill **4318** (Trench 43). A date in the 11th to 14th century range is suggested for this pottery.

Post-medieval

- 2.11 Gully fill **4508** (Trench **45**) produced three bodysherds of post-medieval date: two of glazed earthenware, which is 16th to 18th century in date; and one of Creamware, which was manufactured during the 18th century.

Ceramic building material

- 2.12 A single flat tile of Roman date was recorded as a residual item in pit/posthole fill **4404** (Trench **44**). Ditch fill **4504** (Trench **45**) produced ten fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material, including one flat roof tile fragment.

Worked stone

- 2.13 A worked stone object recovered from pit fill **4314** (Trench **43**) was a fragment from a rotary quern of Roman date. The raw material is Lodsworth Greensand, which was quarried at Lodsworth in West Sussex. These querns are commonly found in central southern England dating to the Iron Age or Roman periods (Peacock 1987, 74).

Worked flint

- 2.14 A total of seven worked flint items and two pieces of burnt unworked flint (the latter weighing 7g) were recorded in three deposits. All but one of the worked flints were flakes, three of which were broken. The combination tool from posthole fill **4410** (Trench **44**) featured semi-abrupt, slightly irregular retouch forming a scraping edge on the dorsal distal edge and distal portion of the left dorsal edge. In addition a 'spur' had been formed on the proximal portion of the right dorsal edge. None of the lithics are diagnostic: all are broadly dateable to the prehistoric period.

The Faunal Remains by Andy Clarke

- 2.15 A total of two fragments (27g) of animal bone were recovered from deposits pit fills **4314** (Trench **43**) and **4318** (Trench **43**). Both were identified as the highly eroded remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*) molars. No further interpretative data could be obtained beyond confirming the presence of this species on site.



Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
4204	Medieval pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	1	2	C11-C14
	Roman ceramic building material: tile	1	100	
	Worked flint: flake	1	21	
4306	Roman ceramic building material: tile	5	10	C11-C14
4312	Worked flint: flake	2	4	C11-C14
4314	Medieval pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric; flint-tempered/vesicular fabric	6	36	C11-C14
	Fired clay	1	1	
	Roman worked stone: rotary quern fragment	1	486	
	Animal bone: Cattle	1	27	
4316	Medieval pottery: flint-tempered fabric	8	15	C11-C14
4318	Medieval pottery: flint-tempered fabric; flint-tempered/vesicular fabric	29	381	C11-C14
	Animal bone: Cattle	1	<1	
4320	Roman pottery: greyware; oxidised fabric	2	11	C11-C14
	Medieval pottery: flint-tempered fabric	8	12	
4408	Late prehistoric pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	26	94	LBA-EIA
	Worked flint: flake	1	6	
4410	Late prehistoric pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric; flint-and-grog tempered fabric	18	326	LBA-EIA
	Worked flint: flakes, side-and-end scraper/spurred piece	5	57	
	Burnt flint	2	7	
4504	Roman pottery: sandy, oxidised fabric	2	5	Post-medieval
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: flat roof tile	10	38	
4508	Post-medieval pottery: Creamware; glazed earthenware	3	14	C18

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The excavation of Trench **41** revealed an amorphous spread of subsoil filling a shallow hollow; this was located in an area identified as containing a possible gully in the evaluation. A hand dug slot through this spread confirmed the natural origin of this material. No gully was evident.

3.2 Trench **42** identified two shallow gullies that had been identified in evaluation trenches 12 and 31. The two gullies converged on each other but did not meet. If contemporary the two gullies would have created a corral style entrance to an enclosure. Dating evidence consisting of a worked flint flake, a piece of Romano-British ceramic tile and a single sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from gully **4203**.

3.2 The features in Trench **43** were a mixture of four shallow storage/rubbish pits and five postholes the majority of which contain pottery of medieval date (11th to 14th centuries). These features are indicative of settlement activity on the Site. The postholes located in a general south-west/north-east spread to the south of three pits may have formed a boundary/stock fence line.

- 3.3 The area around evaluation trench 23 was extended (as trench **44**) to identify whether a suspected cremation burial was an isolated feature or was a part of a larger cemetery/ritual landscape. Upon full excavation, and the subsequent environmental processing of the potential cremation, the feature proved to be a charcoal-rich post hole that did not contain any burnt bone. Six other postholes were identified within several metres of the original feature, two of which contained late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and flint. No structure was identifiable from the pattern of the identified postholes.
- 3.4 Trench **45** located in the east of the Site contained two post-medieval drainage/boundary ditches. Residual Romano-British pottery was also recovered from both ditches.
- 3.5 There is clear evidence of low level, dispersed Iron Age and medieval activity on the Site. Both periods appear to have produced evidence that might be connected to farming activity (in the form of small stock enclosures), perhaps close to or in the immediate hinterland of an organised settlement. Whilst no features can be securely dated to the Romano-British period, it is interesting to note several sherds of RB pottery and a quern stone fragment from this period were noted as residual finds within later features, and therefore indicates Romano-British settlement activity may have been located close to the present site, but is not recognisable within it.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Joe Whelan, assisted by Olly Good and Colin Forrestal. The report was written by Joe Whelan with assistance from Adam Howard. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greateorex.

5. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 9 February 2014

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench /Area No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	10	10	0-0.1	
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown compacted sandy clay	10	10	0.1-0.32	
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Mottled orangey brown yellow brown sandy silty clay	10	10	0.32+	
41	4103	Layer		Material spread	Pale greyish yellowish brown silty clay	10	10	0.32-0.44	
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	15	10	0-0.19	
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown sandy silty clay	15	10	0.19-0.44	
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown sandy silty clay	15	10	0.44+	
42	4203	Cut		Ditch/Gully	Possible ditch or gully with steep concave sides with a flat base	12.4	0.67	0.44-0.58	
42	4204	Fill	4203	Fill	Very pale yellowish brown silty clay	1	0.67	0.14	
42	4205	Cut		Ditch/Gully	Possible ditch or gully with steep concave sides with a flat base	12.4	0.5	0.44-0.49	
42	4206	Fill	4205	Fill	Very pale yellowish brown silty clay	1	0.5	0.05	
42	4207	Cut		Ditch/Gully	Possible ditch or gully with steep concave sides with a flat base	5.5	0.29	0.44-0.56	
42	4208	Fill	4207	Fill	Very pale yellowish brown clay silt	1	0.29	0.12	
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay	20	20	0-0.11	
43	4301	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silty clay	20	20	0.11-0.29	
43	4302	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy silt clay	20	20	0.29+	
43	4303	Cut		Posthole	Post hole with moderate concave sides		0.36	0.1	
43	4304	Fill	4303	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay		0.36	0.1	
43	4305	Cut		Post hole	Post hole with moderate concave sides		0.35	0.1	
43	4306	Fill	4305	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay		0.35	0.1	
43	4307	Cut		Post hole	Post hole with moderate concave sides		0.3	0.11	
43	4308	Fill	4307	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt clay		0.3	0.11	
43	4309	Cut		Post hole	Post hole with moderate concave sides		0.36	0.07	
43	4310	Fill	4309	Fill	Mid brown sandy silty clay		0.36	0.07	
43	4311	Cut		Pit/Post hole	Post hole with moderate concave sides		0.6	0.05	
43	4312	Fill	4312	Fill	Mid brown sandy silty clay		0.6	0.05	
43	4313	Cut		Pit	Pit with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base		1.57	0.18	
43	4314	Fill	4313	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt clay		1.57	0.18	
43	4315	Cut		Pit	Pit with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base		0.7	0.13	
43	4316	Fill	4315	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay		0.7	0.13	
43	4317	Cut		Pit	Pit with concave sides and a flat base		0.7	0.09	

43	4318	Fill	4317	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay		0.7	0.09	
43	4319	Cut		Pit	Pit with concave sides and a flat base		0.74	0.14	
43	4320	Fill	4319	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay		0.74	0.14	
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Greyish brown clay silt	15	15	0-0.21	
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty clay	15	15	0.21-0.32	
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Pale yellowish brown silty clay	15	15	0.32+	
44	4403	Cut		Pit/Post hole	Pit or post hole with vertical sides and a concave base	0.4	0.32	0.2	
44	4404	Fill	4403	Fill	Pale grey clay sand with a very dark grey charcoal rich clay sand found centrally within the feature	0.4	0.32	0.2	
44	4405	Cut		Post hole	Vertical sided and flat based post hole	0.36	0.24	0.06	
44	4406	Fill	4405	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt	0.36	0.24	0.06	
44	4407	Cut		Post hole	Post hole with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base		0.2	0.06	
44	4408	Fill	4407	Primary fill	Light/mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.2	0.06	
44	4409	Cut		Post hole	Post hole with steep concave sides and a concave base		0.27	0.19	
44	4410	Fill	4409	Secondary fill	Mid/light greyish brown sandy clay		0.27	0.19	
44	4411	Cut		Post hole	Post hole with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base		0.21	0.1	
44	4412	Fill	4411	Secondary fill	Mid/light greyish brown sandy clay		0.21	0.1	
44	4413	Cut		Post hole	Post hole with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base		0.23	0.13	
44	4414	Fill	4413	Secondary fill	Mid/light greyish brown sandy clay		0.23	0.13	
44	4415	Cut		Post hole	Post hole with moderately sloping concave sides with a concave base		0.24	0.06	
44	4416	Fill	4415	Secondary fill	Mid/light greyish brown sandy clay		0.24	0.06	
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	10	10	0-0.19	
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellowish brown silty clay	10	10	0.19-0.45	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Orangey brown and yellow brown silty clay	10	10	0.45+	
45	4503	Cut		Ditch	Ditch with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base	5	0.52	0.22	
45	4504	Fill	4503	Fill	Mid brown with greyish orange flecking sandy silty clay	5	0.52	0.18	
45	4505	Cut		Geology	Cut of geological feature				
45	4506	Fill	4505	Geology	Fill of geological feature				
45	4507	Cut		Ditch	Ditch with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base	10	0.26	0.18	
45	4508	Fill	4507	Fill	Pale greyish brown clay silt	1	0.26	0.18	

Appendix B: The Finds

- 2.7 Finds recovered from the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, worked stone and worked flint.

Pottery: Late prehistoric

- 2.8 A total of 44 sherds of late prehistoric (Late Bronze age to Iron Age) pottery were recovered from posthole fills **4408** (Trench **44**) and **4410** (Trench **44**). The fabrics represented were: flint-and-quartz tempered from fill **4408** (Trench **44**); and flint-tempered and flint-and-grog tempered from fill **4410**. Identifiable forms comprised a neckless, ovoid jar from fill **4408** and a carinated jar with a band of fingertip-impressed decoration on the shoulder from fill **4410**. The forms and fabric are most suggestive of a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.

Roman

- 2.9 Residual pottery of broadly Romano-British date was recovered from two deposits containing medieval or post-medieval dated material. This consisted of: one unfeatured bodysherd of greyware from pit fill **4320** (Trench **43**); and a total of three unfeatured bodysherds in oxidised fabrics from pit fill **4320** and ditch fill **4504** (Trench **45**).

Medieval

- 2.10 A total of 59 sherds of pottery of medieval date were recorded in seven deposits (see Appendix B). All comprised unglazed coarseware types in fabrics characterised by flint, flint-and-quartz or flint/vesicular. The latter fabric is likely to have resulted from the leaching of calcareous inclusions. Everted rim jars were included amongst the material from pit fill **4318** (Trench **43**). A date in the 11th to 14th century range is suggested for this pottery.

Post-medieval

- 2.11 Gully fill **4508** (Trench **45**) produced three bodysherds of post-medieval date: two of glazed earthenware, which is 16th to 18th century in date; and one of Creamware, which was manufactured during the 18th century.

Ceramic building material

- 2.12 A single flat tile of Roman date was recorded as a residual item in pit/posthole fill **4404** (Trench **44**). Ditch fill **4504** (Trench **45**) produced ten fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material, including one flat roof tile fragment.

Worked stone

- 2.13 A worked stone object recovered from pit fill **4314** (Trench **43**) was a fragment from a rotary quern of Roman date. The raw material is Lodsworth Greensand, which was quarried at Lodsworth in West Sussex. These querns are commonly found in central southern England dating to the Iron Age or Roman period (Peacock 1987, 74).

Worked flint

- 2.14 A total of seven worked flint items and two pieces of burnt unworked flint (the latter weighing 7g) were recorded in three deposits. All but one of the worked flints were flakes, three of which were broken. The combination tool from posthole fill **4410** (Trench **44**) featured semi-abrupt, slightly irregular retouch forming a scraping edge on the dorsal distal edge and distal portion of the left dorsal edge. In addition a 'spur' had been formed on the proximal portion of the right dorsal edge. None of the lithics are diagnostic: all are broadly dateable to the prehistoric period.

The Faunal Remains by Andy Clarke

- 2.15 A total of two fragments (27g) of animal bone were recovered from deposits pit fills **4314** (Trench **43**) and **4318** (Trench **43**). Both were identified as the highly eroded remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*) molars. No further interpretative data could be obtained beyond confirming the presence of this species on site.

Table 1: Finds concordance

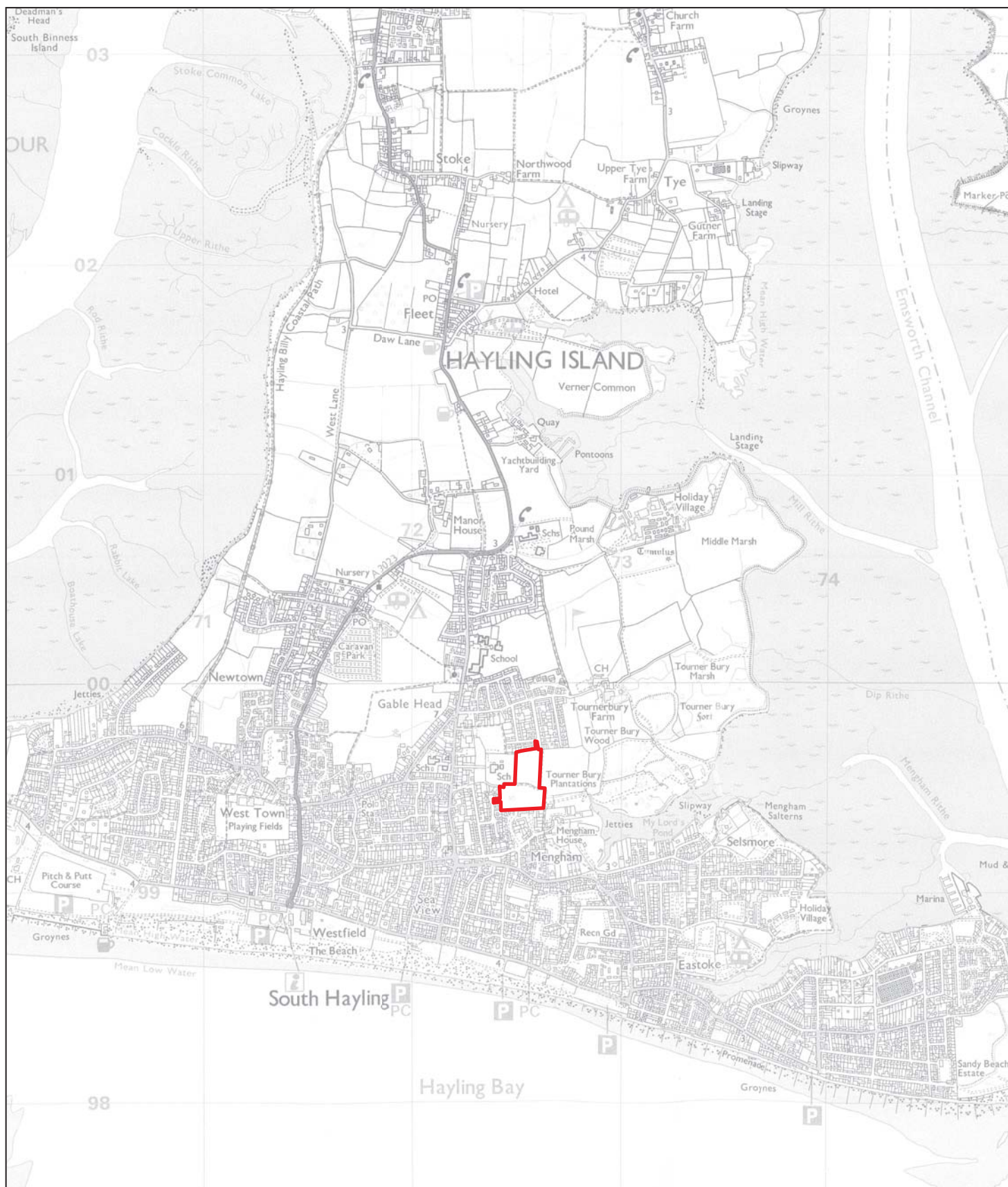
Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
4306	Medieval pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	5	10	C11-C14
4312	Medieval pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	2	4	C11-C14
4314	Medieval pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric; flint-tempered/vesicular fabric	6	36	C11-C14
	Fired clay	1	1	
	Roman worked stone: rotary quern fragment	1	486	
	Animal bone: Cattle	1	27	
4316	Medieval pottery: flint-tempered fabric	8	15	C11-C14
4318	Medieval pottery: flint-tempered fabric; flint-tempered/vesicular fabric	29	381	C11-C14
	Animal bone: Cattle	1	<1	
4320	Roman pottery: greyware; oxidised fabric	2	11	C11-C14
	Medieval pottery: flint-tempered fabric	8	12	
4404	Medieval pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	1	2	C11-C14
	Roman ceramic building material: tile	1	100	
	Worked flint: flake	1	21	

4408	Late prehistoric pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric Worked flint: flake	26 1	94 6	LBA-EIA
4410	Late prehistoric pottery: flint-and-quartz tempered fabric; flint-and-grog tempered fabric Worked flint: flakes, side-and-end scraper/spurred piece Burnt flint	18 5 2	326 57 7	LBA-EIA
4504	Roman pottery: sandy, oxidised fabric Post-medieval ceramic building material: flat roof tile	2 10	5 38	Post-medieval
4508	Post-medieval pottery: Creamware; glazed earthenware	3	14	C18

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land at Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island, Hampshire
Short description (250 words maximum)	A targeted archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October 2014 on Land at Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island, Hampshire. This phase of work followed an earlier evaluation by Wessex Archaeology (2014). Five separate excavation areas (trenches 41 – 45) targeted archaeological features that had been recorded by the earlier evaluation, in the hope of further understanding their significance. Trench 41 focussed on evaluation Trenches 12 and 31, but failed to identify archaeological remains. However an amorphous spread of naturally occurring subsoil was identified. Four other excavation areas, comprising Trench 42 (focussed on evaluation Trench 19), Trench 43 (focussed on evaluation Trench 30), Trench 44 (evaluation Trench 23) and Trench 45 (evaluation Trench 25) did produce evidence of limited archaeological activity and which included several pits, ditches and a number of postholes. The dates of which included Late Bronze Age /Early Iron Age postholes, Medieval (11th – 14th Century) pits and postholes and post-medieval activity.
Project dates	29th of September to 8th October
Project type	Evaluation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Field evaluation (WA 2014)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island, Hampshire, PO11 9PX
Study area (M ² /ha)	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	472503 099444
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	CgMs
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA 2014
Project Manager	Richard Greateorex
Project Supervisor	Joe Whelan
MONUMENT TYPE	none
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Late Prehistoric pottery, RB pottery and Quern fragment, Medieval pottery

PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		ceramics, animal bone, flint, cbm
Paper		Context sheets, trench sheets, registers. section draawings
Digital		Database, digital photos, reports
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 14533		



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

**Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island
Hampshire**

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

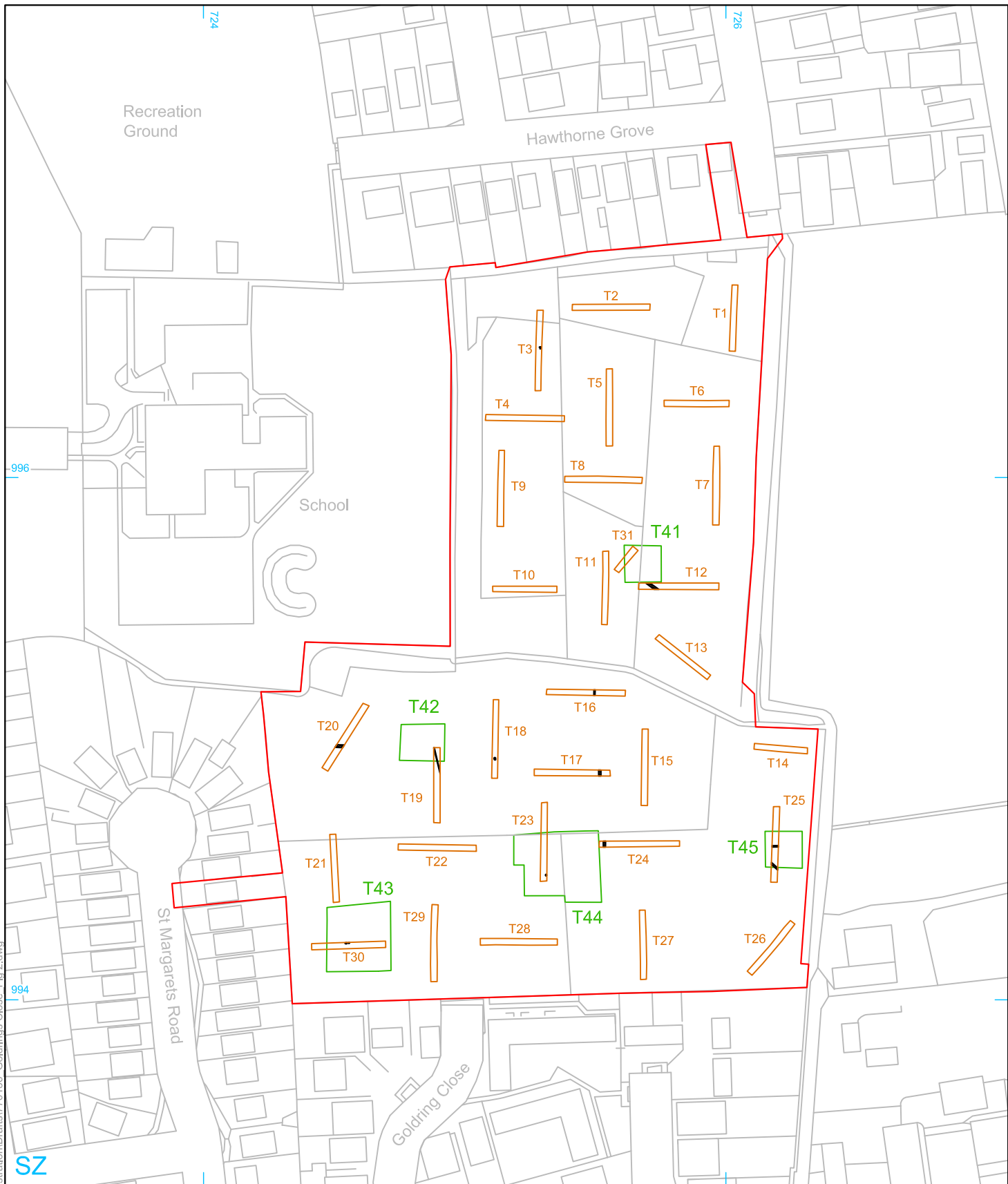
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PROJECT NO. 700136 DATE 12-11-2014
DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 00
APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- excavation trench
- previous evaluation trench
- archaeological feature recorded during previous evaluation



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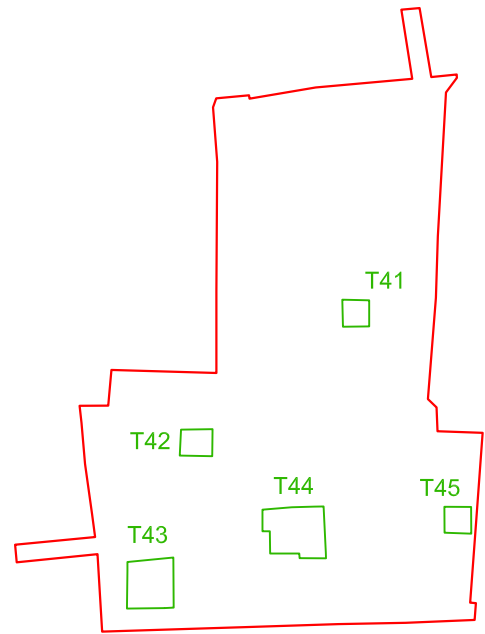
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island
Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

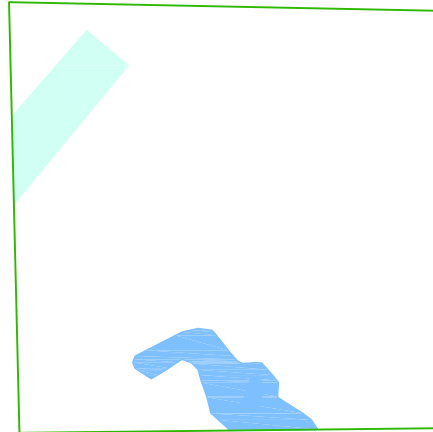
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APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A4	1:2000	

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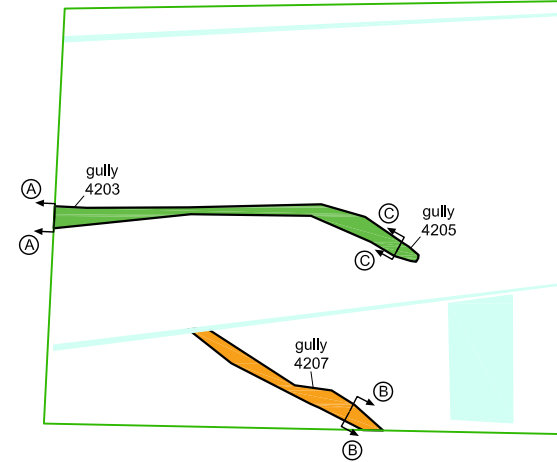
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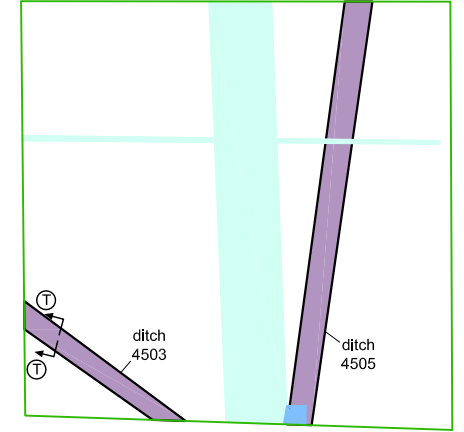
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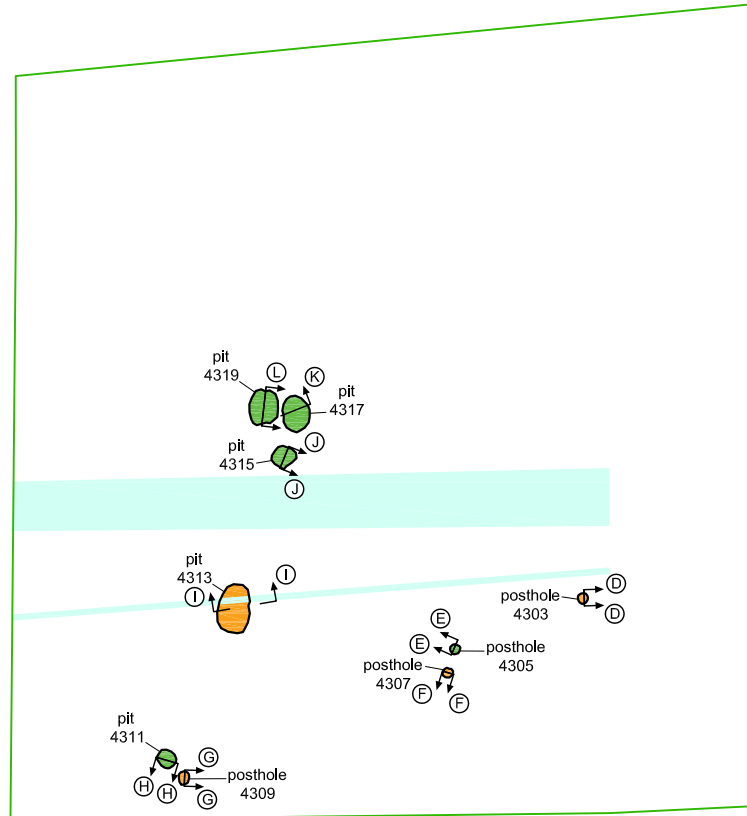
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T45



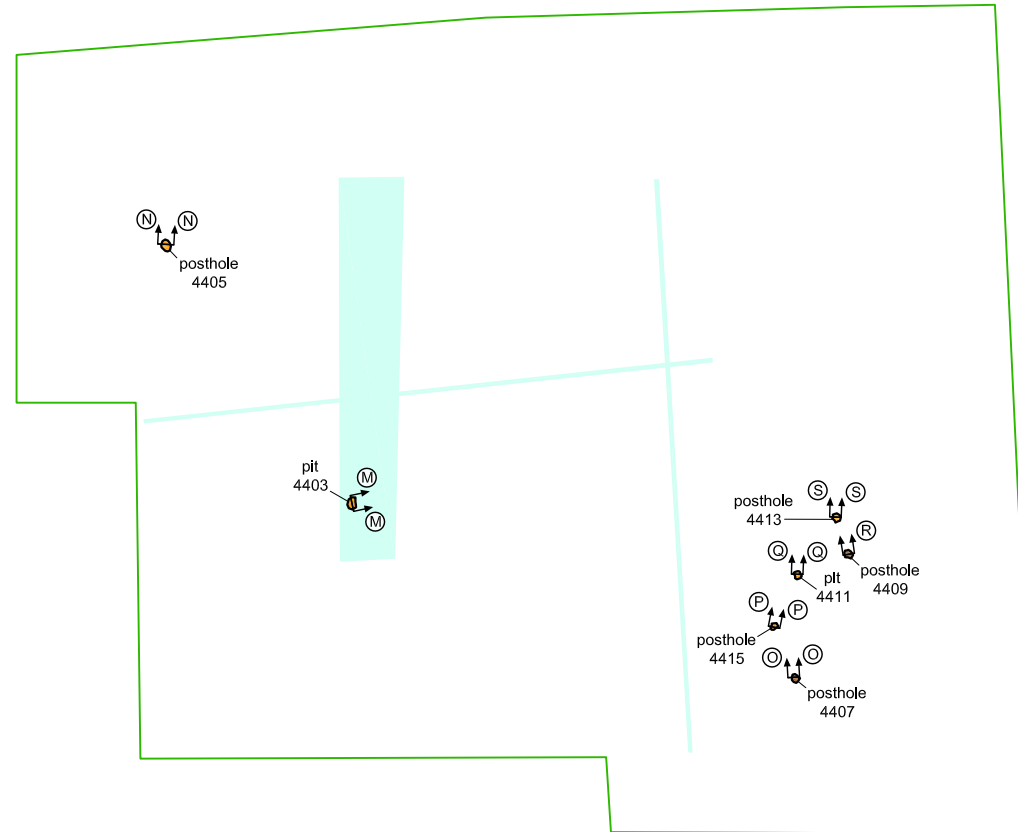
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T43



0 10m

T44



0 10m

- site
- excavation trench
- Late Bronze / Early Iron Age
- medieval
- post-medieval
- modern
- undated
- geology



Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

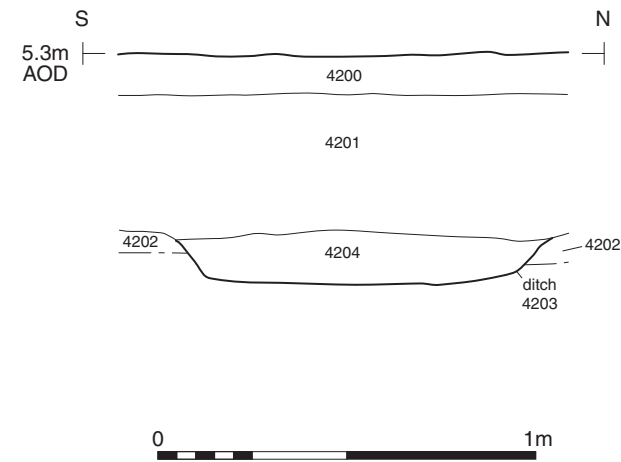
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Trenches 41 to 45: Plans

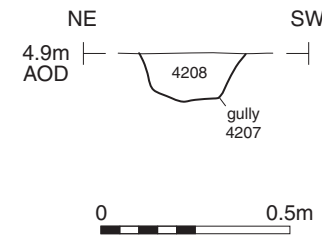
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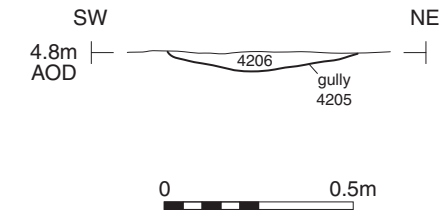
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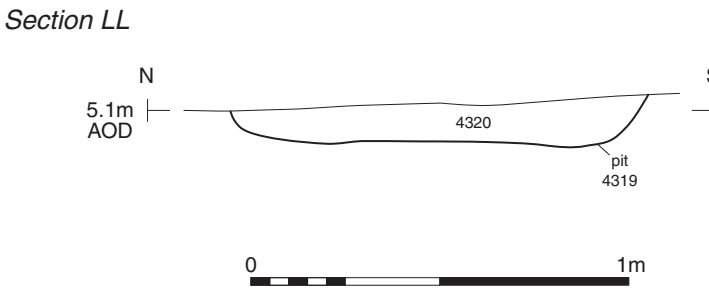
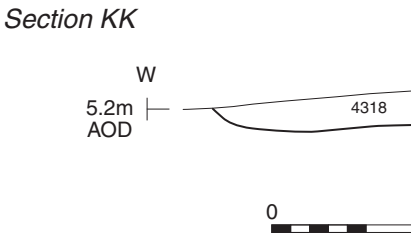
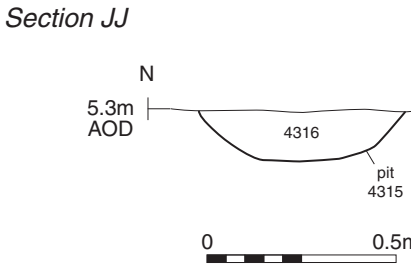
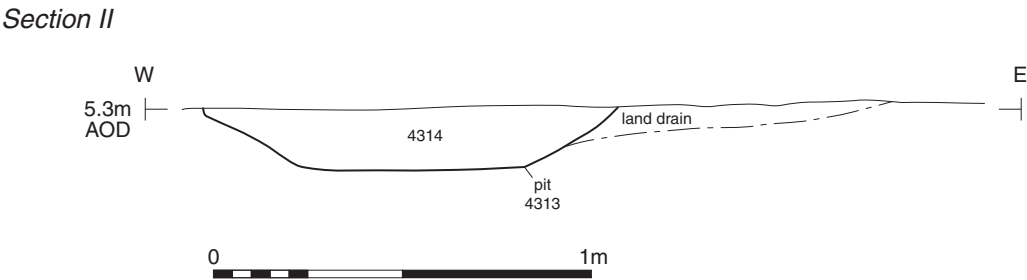
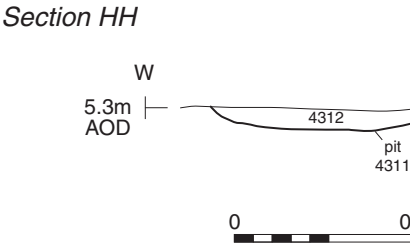
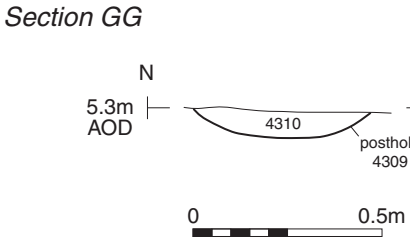
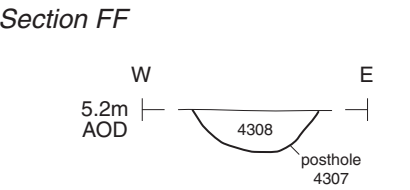
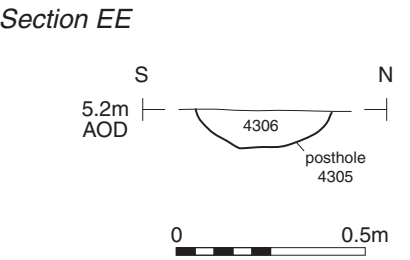
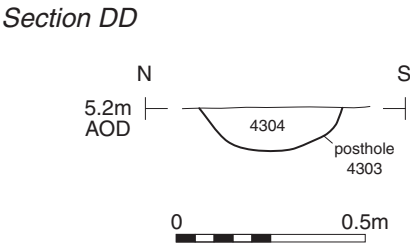
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Ditch 4203, looking west (1m scale)



Gully 4205, looking west (1m scale)



Posthole 4303, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

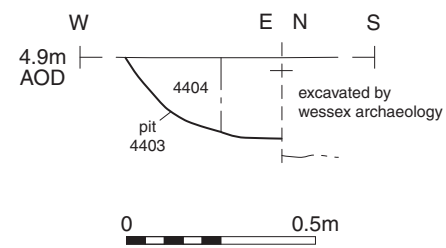


Posthole 4305, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

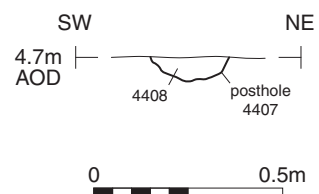


Posthole 4307, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

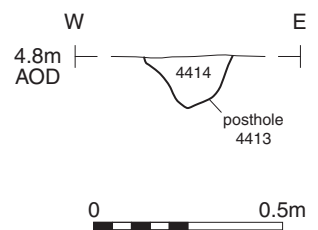
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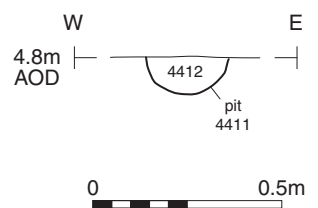
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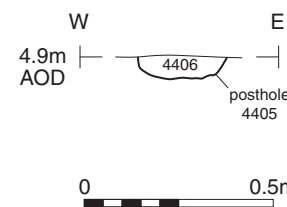
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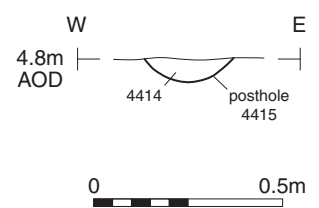
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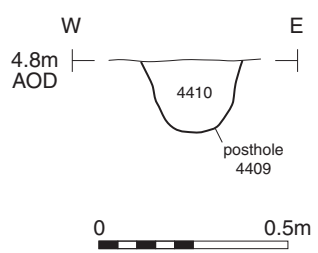
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Section PP



Section RR



Pit 4403, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

Section TT

