

**LAND NORTHWEST OF BOORLEY
GREEN, HAMPSHIRE**

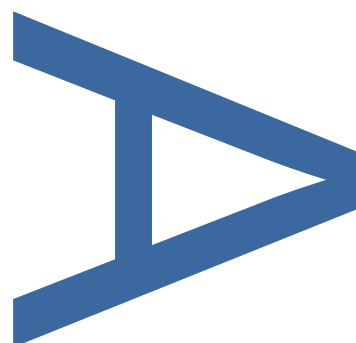
**A POST-EXCAVATION
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

PCA REPORT NO: R15115

SITE CODE: HBGR20

ACCESSION NUMBER: HMCMS: A2021.5

DECEMBER 2022 (REVISION 1)



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND NORTH WEST OF BOORLEY GREEN, HAMPSHIRE: POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Local Planning Authority: Eastleigh Borough Council

Planning Reference: APP/W1715/W/15/3130073

Central NGR: SU 50286 14769

Site Code: HBGR20

Accession Number: HMCMS:A2021.5

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name: Land Northwest of Boorley Green, Hampshire

Type of project: Strip, Map and Sample Investigation

Report: Post Excavation Assessment

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code: K6940		
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ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was appointed by RPS Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological works at land north west of Boorley Green, Hampshire. The investigations were intended to mitigate the impact of a proposed development on archaeological remains by a housing development for which outline planning consent has been granted by Eastleigh Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority.

The archaeological investigation succeeded in its primary aim of further contextualising the results of the archaeological evaluation, however, the potential of the archaeological remains recorded by the investigation appears to be limited and the majority of the features identified remain undated.

A single feature of prehistoric date, pit [04] was recorded within the watching brief area; two sherds of pottery were recovered but, due to their size and abraded nature could not be dated precisely. From the strip map and sample area, a single pit [1929] can be dated accurately to the Early Roman period. The three linear features [1956], [1957], and [1958] remain undated however, Ditches [1957] and [1958] broadly correlate to the positive anomalies identified by geophysical survey, and [1956], along with [2204] is thought to represent a historic land boundary.

Otherwise, the investigation recovered no significant information for late prehistoric settlement, funerary or ceremonial activity, such as would contribute to local and regional frameworks. It is considered that the results of the investigation offer no significant potential for further analysis and that this report provides sufficient provision and assessment of those results.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by RPS Consulting Ltd to carry out a programme of archaeological works at Land Northwest of Boorley Green, Hampshire, hereafter 'the Site' (NGR SU 50286 14769) (**Figures 1 & 2a**). The investigations were intended to mitigate the impact of a proposed development on archaeological remains by a housing development for which outline planning consent has been granted by Eastleigh Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), (Planning Reference APP/W1715/W/15/3130073). Specifically, the investigation targeted proposed development areas Phase 2 and 4 to understand and address the archaeological implications of the proposed development and followed the advice of the County Archaeology Officer (CAO), Hampshire County Council, archaeological advisor to the LPA
- 1.1.2 The investigations were formed of a staged programme of archaeological work required combining a watching brief, trial trench evaluation and strip, map and sample investigation and were informed by a geophysical survey. Following an initial stage of watching brief and evaluation (PCA 2020), the investigation was intended to offset the impact of the development on archaeological remains identified by evaluation.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.3 The Site is an irregular triangular area of land currently used as mixed-use farmland. It is bounded to the east by Winchester Road, a railway to the south and west and further agricultural land to the north. The Site is relatively flat and lies at c. 26m above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.4 The Geology of the Site is mapped as Wittering Formation – Sand Silt and Clay, with no superficial deposits recorded.

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site was set out in a Heritage Statement (Terence O'Rourke Ltd 2014) and included the results of a geophysical Survey undertaken by Bournemouth University 2014 and is not repeated here.

2 AIMS

2.1 Watching Brief

- 2.1.1 The aim of the watching brief was to monitor groundwork for the proposed works and in the event significant archaeological remains were revealed, carry out detailed investigation and recording of the remains.

2.2 Evaluation

- 2.2.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the character, extent, date, condition and significance of archaeological resources that may have survived within the Phase Areas 2 and 4 and to highlight any areas that may require further archaeological investigations.

2.3 Strip, Map and Sample

- 2.3.1 The aim of the archaeological excavation was to target and investigate archaeological remains over an agreed area taking account of their potential to contain artefactual, biological and palaeo-environmental remains. More specifically, the excavation aimed to:
- Identify and further characterise the archaeological potential that is represented by the features revealed in Trenches 18 and 19 and corresponding geophysical anomalies.
 - Target the features in order to obtain a stratigraphic sequence that may inform a chronological narrative of the development of the human landscape within the Site.

2.4 Report

- 2.4.1 This report aims to provide an assessment of the results of the strip, map and sample investigation and identify any potential for further analysis and publication that is appropriate. This report also aims to provide sufficient information so that the requirements of the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor are satisfied in keeping with current archaeological standard and guidance.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following provides a summary of the investigation results based upon the Site archive, which comprises a Site diary, context sheets, drawings, digital photographs, electronic survey data and a finds and environmental sample assemblage. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Context Index in Appendix 1 and a sample of photographs of the features and site in Appendix 2. Specialist reports are in Appendices 3-6 and an OASIS report in Appendix 7. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the Site code HBGR20 and will in due course be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust, under the accession number HMCMS: A2021.5

3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 The archaeological works were undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigations (RPS 2020) (RPS 2021), which were approved by the Local Planning Authority, Eastleigh Borough Council in advance of the commencement of works on the advice of the Hampshire County Archaeological Officer David Hopkins.
- 3.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of an initial stage of 27 trenches, measuring 30m x 2m. The trenches were intended to provide a reasonable sample of the archaeological potential of two areas, Construction Phase 2 (Trenches 1- 9) and 4 (Trenches 10 -35). Trench 9 was not excavated owing to overhead power cables.
- 3.2.3 The strip, map and sample investigation comprised the mechanical stripping of an area in the central part of the Site, Phase 4, targeting archaeological features identified during the evaluation within Trenches 18 and 19 (**Figure 2a**).

3.3 Deposition Sequence

3.3.1 The deposit sequence was relatively consistent across the Site. Trenches revealed a natural geology of mid-orange-brown silty-clay with mottled yellow, blue, and grey clay at a depth between 0.2m and 0.39m below ground level. Above the natural geology there was a thin sub-soil of a mid-grey-brown silty-clay, with sparse small flint inclusions. The topsoil was up to 0.18m thick. All archaeological features identified were all cut into the natural geology.

3.4 Watching Brief Results

3.4.1 The watching brief revealed two pits [004] and [006], sub circular, shallow, 1.08m and 0.78m in diameter and 0.07 and 0.14m in depth respectively (**Figures 3 & 6, Plates 1 & 2**). Both contained a single light grey, brown, silty clay fill. Both included a large amount of charcoal inclusions with Pit [004] containing a small amount of pottery flint tempered prehistoric pottery. The pits are thought to be contemporary.

3.5 Evaluation Results

3.5.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Construction Phase 2, Trenches 1-9. Within Construction Phase 4, six linear features were identified, in Trenches 18, 19, 22, 32 and 35 (**Figures 4 & 6**).

3.5.2 Trench 22 contained a single linear [2204], 2m wide and 0.55m deep. With moderately steep straight sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base (**Plate 3**). The feature was aligned south-east – north-west. Fill (2205) comprised a friable, mid-grey-brown with mottled mid-orange-brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal and small to medium sized flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

3.5.3 Trenches 32 and 35 contained a large linear feature running NW-SW it was approximately 1.35m wide and 0.5m in depth with sloping sides, a flat base and two silty clay fill, which contained Post Medieval/ Modern brick and charcoal, which were not retained (**Plate 4**).

3.5.4 Features found in Trenches 18 and 19 were further explored with a larger mitigation area and are discussed below.

3.5.5 Mitigation Results

3.5.6 The mitigation area focused on an area identified in the previous evaluation and contained a total of three linear features, GRP1956, GRP1957 & GRP1958 and five small pits [1904], [1929], [1932], [1932], [1950] (**Figures 5 & 7**).

3.5.7 GRP 1956, [1939], [1952], [1954] runs Northwest – Southeast, is between 1.01-1.32m in width and between 0.10 – 0.24m in depth with curved sides and concave base, with little to no break of slope (**Plate 5**). All interventions within Ditch 1956 contained a single dark-grey- brown, silty clay fill and no finds were recovered from any intervention within Ditch 1956. It is possible that feature [1956], seen in the SMS Trench and [2204] in Trench 22, represent the remains of a sinuous land boundary, which can be seen extending northwest – southeast on historic mapping (**Figure 8**).

3.5.8 GRP 1957 [1804], [1941], [1927], [1921], is aligned northeast – southwest, is between 0.40 – 0.56m in width and 0.08- 0.13m in depth, with curved sides and concave base, with little to no break of slope (**Plate 6**). All interventions within GRP 1957 contained a single dark-brown-grey, silty clay, fill with occasional small charcoal and flint inclusions. It contained no datable finds and remains undated. Ditch 1957 is cut by Ditch 1958, and therefore must predate it.

3.5.9 GRP 1958 [1806], [1910] [1914], [1917], [1923], [1943], is aligned North – South is between 0.42 – 0.98m, an average of 0.62m in width and between 0.44 – 0.85m in depth, the profile was generally the same throughout with steeply sloping sides, sharp break of slope, and a flat base (**Plate 7, 8**). The fill comprised of a friable, dark-brown-grey, silty clay, with occasional small charcoal and flint inclusions. A single sherd of Post Medieval pottery was recovered from top fill of [1806], along with a single piece of glass from the top fill of [1943], it is possible they could be intrusive, due to disturbance from ploughing due to their high location in the stratigraphy. No finds were recovered from any of the further interventions.

- 3.5.10 Ditches 1957 and 1958 broadly correlate to the positive geophysical anomalies identified from the Geophysical Survey (Terence O'Rourke Ltd 2014) (**Figure 2a**).
- 3.5.11 In addition to the three linear features, five pits were identified. Pits [1932], [1935] and [1946] were all relatively small, uneven and shallow, between 0.60 and 0.68 in width, 0.10 and 0.25 in depth, contained no finds and were heavily disturbed by ploughing (**Plate 9**). Pits [1904] and [1929], were sub circular, with curved sides and concave base, with little to no break of slope (**Plates 10 & 11**). They were 0.81m and 1.25m in width and 0.11m and 0.22m in depth respectively. Pit [1929] contained 17 sherds (SF1) of a single vessel, a reduced sand tempered ware with pale grey slip and is dated to the Early Roman period. It has been suggested based on form and the pale grey slip that the item may have been produced at the pottery kilns at Hallcourt Wood, Shedfield (Appendix 3). Both pits [1904] and [1929], contained large amounts of charcoal with environmental samples revealing both contained carbonised seeds belonging to the Brassica (Cabbage and Mustard) Family (Appendix 6). Although, no dating evidence was recovered from [1904], pits [1904] and [1929] are thought to be contemporary.

3.6 Conclusion

- 3.6.1 The archaeological investigation succeeded in its primary aim of further contextualising the results of the archaeological evaluation, however, the potential of the archaeological remains recorded by the investigation appears to be limited and the majority of the features identified remain undated.
- 3.6.2 A single feature of prehistoric date, pit [04] was recorded within the watching brief area; two sherds of pottery were recovered but, due to their size and abraded nature could not be dated precisely. Pit [06] is thought to be contemporary with it.
- 3.6.3 From the strip map and sample area, a single pit [1929] can be dated accurately to the Early Roman period and pit [1904] is thought to be contemporary with it. The three linear features [1956], [1957], and [1958] remain undated. However, Ditches [1957] and [1958] broadly correlate to the positive anomalies identified by geophysical survey, and Ditch [1956], along with [2204] is thought to represent a historic land boundary.
- 3.6.4 Otherwise, the investigation recovered no significant information for late prehistoric settlement, funerary or ceremonial activity (or for any later period or site type), such as would contribute to local and regional frameworks. It is considered that the results of the investigation offer no significant potential for further analysis and that this report provides sufficient provision and assessment of those results.
- 3.6.5 It is recommended that the results of the investigation are provided to the Hampshire Archaeological and Historic Buildings Record and are the subject of a short note, in a suitable period journal or Hampshire Studies.

4 ARCHIVE, PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

4.1 The Site Archive

4.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust on behalf of Hampshire County Council under the Accession Number HMCMS:A2021.5.

4.2 Copyright

4.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

4.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Hampshire County Council Archaeology and Historic Building Record).

4.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to Matthew Smith of RPS Ltd. for commissioning the works and David Hopkins, Hampshire County Archaeologist his advice.

The project was supervised by Maisie Marshall, James Bannister, and Dominic McAtominey, assisted by Holly Brown, Max Szynalski and Bartłomiej Grden. This report was prepared by Maisie Marshall with illustrations prepared by Diana Valk. The project was managed for PCA by Paul McCulloch.

6 REFERENCES

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RPS, 2020 *Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Unpublished client document

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Terence O'Rourke Ltd, 2014, '*Boorley Gardens Environmental Statement App. C: Cultural Heritage – C3 Written Scheme of Investigation for a Scheme of Archaeological Evaluation*'.

Appendix 1: Context Index

Context Number	Area/ Trench	Description	Type	Date	Interpretation	Fill of	Filled by
Watching Brief							
1	WB	Topsoil	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
2	WB	Subsoil	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
3	WB	Natural	Layer	Natural	Natural	-	-
4	WB	Cut of small Pit	Cut	Prehistoric	Cut of small Pit		(005)
5	WB	Fill of small Pit [004]	Fill	Prehistoric	fill of small Pit [004]	[004]	
6	WB	Cut of small Pit	Cut	Prehistoric	Cut of small Pit		(007)
7	WB	Sill of small Pit [006]	Fill	Prehistoric	fill of small Pit [006]	[006]	
Evaluation							
101	1	Friable, mid-grey-brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
102	1	Friable, dark-orange-brown, clay, moderate very small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
103	1	Compact, mid-orange-brown with mottled dark-red-brown clay, frequency manganese	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
201	2	Friable, mid-grey-brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
202	2	Loose, mid-grey-brown, silty clay, small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
203	2	Compact, mid-blue-grey with mottled dark-yellow-orange, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
301	3	Friable, dark-yellow-brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
302	3	Firm, mid-grey-brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
303	3	Compact, dark-orange with mottled mid-red-orange clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
401	4	Friable, dark-grey-brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
402	4	Friable, dark-grey-brown, silty clay, frequent small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-

403	4	Compact, dark-blue-grey, clay, with mottled mid-orange clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
501	5	Friable, dark-grey-brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
502	5	Firm, mid-grey-brown, silty clay, moderate small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
503	5	Compact, dark-orange-brown with mottled mid-brown-grey, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
601	6	Friable, dark-grey-brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
602	6	Friable, dark-blue-brown with mottled dark-orange-red, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
603	6	Compact, dark-yellow-orange with mottled mid-blue-grey, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
701	7	Friable, dark-grey-brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
702	7	Friable, mid-grey-brown with mottled dark-red-orange, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
703	7	Compact, dark-blue-grey with mottled dark-yellow-orange, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
801	8	Friable, dark-grey-brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
802	8	Compact, dark-orange-brown with mottled dark-red-orange, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
803	8	Compact, dark-yellow-orange with mottled mid-blue-grey, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1001	10	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1002	10	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay, frequent small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
1003	10	Loose, dark yellowish brown with mottled mid greyish yellow, clay, frequent small rounded flint inclusions	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1101	11	Loose, dark orangy brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1102	11	Loose, dark orangy brown with mottled greys, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-

1103	11	Compact, dark greyish orange, clay, frequent small and medium sized rounded flint inclusions	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1201	12	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1202	12	Loose, mid-grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
1203	12	Firm, dark orange brown, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1301	13	Friable, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1302	13	Loose, mid-grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
1303	13	Firm, dark yellow orange with mottled light blue grey, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1401	14	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1402	14	Loose, mid-grey brown mottled with mid-blue grey, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
1403	14	Firm, dark yellow orange with mottled mid-blue grey, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1501	15	Friable, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1502	15	Friable, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
1503	15	Firm, dark yellow orange, with mottled mid-blue brown, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1601	16	Friable, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1602	16	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
1603	16	Firm, mid-grey orange with mottled mid-orange brown, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1701	17	Friable, dark grey brown, silty clay, sparse small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1702	17	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay, sparse small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
1703	17	Loose, dark yellow orange mottled with dark orange brown, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1801	18	Friable, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1802	18	Loose, dark orange brown, silty clay, with sparse small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-

1803	18	Firm, dark grey orange, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
1804	18	Ditch shaped cut, moderately shallow sides with a sharp break of slope, flat base Orientated north-south	Cut	Undated	Cut of ditch	-	1805
1805	18	Friable, dark brown grey, silty clay, with occasional charcoal fragments and occasional flints	Fill	Undated	Fill of ditch [1804]	1804	-
1806	18	Ditch shaped cut, straight sides very steep at the top and almost vertical at the bottom, sharp break of slope, flat base Orientated south-south-east - north-north-west	Cut	Post-Medieval	Cut of Post Medieval ditch	-	1807, 1808
1807	18	Loose, mid-orange brown, silty clay	Fill	Post-Medieval	Bottom fill of Post Medieval ditch [1806]	1806	-
1808	18	Friable, mid-orange brown with mottled dark brown grey, silty clay and clay, occasional small charcoal and flint inclusions	Fill	Post-Medieval	Upper fill of Post Medieval ditch [1806]	1806	-
1901	19	Friable, dark orange brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
1902	19	Loose, dark orange brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
1903	19	Firm, dark yellow orange mottled with mid-blue grey, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
2001	20	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
2002	20	Loose, dark grey brown Silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
2003	20	Firm, mid-yellow orange mottled with mid-orange brown, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
2101	21	Friable, dark grey brown, silty clay, with spars small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
2102	21	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay, frequent small to medium sized flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
2103	21	Firm, mid-grey orange, clay, very frequent small to medium sized flint inclusions	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
2201	22	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-

2202	22	Loose, mid-grey brown, silty clay, infrequent very small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
2203	22	Firm, dark grey orange, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
2204	22	Ditch shaped cut, moderately steep straight sides, with a sharp break of slope, flat base, orientated south-east - north-west	Cut	Undated	Cut of undated ditch	-	2205
2205	22	Friable, mid-grey brown with mottled mid-orange brown, silty clay Occasional charcoal and small to medium sized flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Fill of undated ditch [2204]	2204	-
2301	23	Loose, mid-grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
2302	23	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay, rare small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
2303	23	Firm, dark yellow orange, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
2401	24	Friable, dark grey brown, silty clay, frequent small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
2402	24	Loose, mid-grey brown, silty clay, moderate small flint inclusions	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
2403	24	Loose, dark yellow orange, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
2501	25	Friable, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
2502	25	Loose, dark grey brown, silty clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
2503	25	Firm, mid-grey orange, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
2601	26	Friable, dark grey brown, clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
2602	26	Friable, dark grey brown, clay, rare small burnt clay	Layer	-	Subsoil	-	-
2603	26	Firm, dark grey yellow, clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
2801	28	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
2802	28	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with mottled orange patches	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
2901	29	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
2902	29	Mid grey sandy clay with mid greyish orange patches	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-

3001	30	Dark greyish brown silty clay (may look darker due to wet conditions)	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
3002	30	Mid greyish orange sandy clay with mid-to-light grey gravel	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
3101	31	Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
3012	31	Mid to light greyish brown sandy clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
3201	32	Dark greyish brown silty clay (may look darker due to wet conditions)	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
3202	32	Mid greyish orange sandy clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
3301	33	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
3302	33	Mid greyish orange sandy clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
3401	34	Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
3402	34	Mid to light greyish brown sandy clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
3501	35	Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay (may look darker due to wet conditions)	Layer	-	Topsoil	-	-
3502	35	Light to mid greyish orange sandy clay	Layer	Natural	Natural Clay	-	-
3503	35	Cut of ditch slot	Cut	Post-Medieval	Cut of ditch slot	-	-
3504	35	Lower fill of ditch slot [3503]	Fill	Post-Medieval	Lower fill of ditch slot [3503]	-	-
3505	35	Upper fill of ditch slot [3503]	Fill	Post-Medieval	Upper fill of ditch slot [3503]	-	-
SMS							
1904	-	Cut of moderately sized shallow Pit containing two fills with no finds	Cut	Roman	Small Pit, possible burn Pit	-	(1905), (1906)
1905	-	Friable, dark brownish black charcoal with clayey silt	Fill	Roman	Evidence of burning in base of [1904]	[1904]	-
1906	-	Friable, light greyish brown clayey sand with moderate inclusions of small rounded and subangular flint and sparse charcoal	Fill	Roman	Layer above (1905), possible capping or backfill	[1904]	-
1907	-	Cut of Ditch with curving edges containing fill of topsoil	Cut	Undated	Shallow Ditch	-	(1908)

1908	-	Friable to firm dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small-to-medium sized flint inclusions	Fill	Modern	Topsoil	[1907]	-
1909	-	Natural geology	Layer	-	Natural Clay	-	-
1910	-	Cut of Ditch with straight and parallel edges containing three fills	Cut	Undated	Moderately sized Ditch	-	(1911), (1912), (1913)
1911	-	Friable-to-compact mottled brown, grey and orange clayey sand with occasional inclusions of flint	Fill	Undated	Lowest fill of [1910], mixed material,	[1910]	-
1912	-	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay, no inclusions	Fill	Undated	Middle fill of [1910], fill slumped to the west,	[1910]	-
1913	-	Friable light brownish yellow sandy clay, no inclusions	Fill	Undated	Upper fill of [1910], redeposited natural	[1910]	-
1914	-	Cut of slot of Ditch with straight edges containing two fills	Cut	Undated	Ditch	-	(1915), (1916)
1915	-	Friable-to-compact medium brownish orange clayey sand with very sparse small-to-medium sized flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Lowest fill of Ditch [1914]	[1914]	-
1916	-	Friable-to-compact dark greyish brown sandy clay with very sparse flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Upper fill of Ditch [1914]	[1914]	-
1917	-	Cut of Ditch containing three fills	Cut	Undated	Moderately sized Ditch	-	(1918), (1919), (1920)
1918	-	Friable mottled brown, grey and orange sandy clay with no inclusions	Fill	Undated	Lowest fill of Ditch [1917]	[1917]	-
1919	-	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay, no inclusions	Fill	Undated	Middle fill of Ditch [1917], slightly slumped to the west	[1917]	-
1920	-	Friable light brownish yellow sandy clay, no inclusions	Fill	Undated	Upper fill of moderately sized Ditch [1917], fill likely consisting of redeposited natural	[1917]	-

1921	-	Cut of Ditch containing one Fill	Cut	Undated	Shallow, probably modern Ditch feature filled with topsoil	-	(1922)
1922	-	Friable-to-firm mid-to-dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small-to-medium flint inclusions	Fill	-	Topsoil	[1921]	-
1923	-	Cut off Ditch with straight edges containing three fills	Cut	Undated	Cut of ditch slot	-	(1924), (1925), (1926)
1924	-	Friable-to-compact medium orangeish brown sandy clay with occasional medium-to-large flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Lowest fill of Ditch [1923]	[1923]	-
1925	-	Friable-to-compact dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional medium-to-large flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Middle fill of Ditch [1926], patch in centre of section	[1923]	-
1926	-	Friable-to-compact light yellowish brown sandy clay with sparse medium-sized flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Upper fill of Ditch [1923]	[1923]	
1927	-	Cut of Ditch with uneven edges containing one fill of topsoil	Cut	Undated	Cut of Ditch Slot	-	(1928)
1928	-	Friable to firm mid-to-dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small-to-medium sized flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Fill of shallow Ditch [1927],	[1927]	-
1929	-	Cut of sub-circular concave Pit containing two fills	Cut	Roman	Sub-circular Pit with Burning	-	(1930), (1931)
1930	-	Friable-to-compact very dark greyish black sandy clay with charcoal throughout, occasional flint/burnt flint inclusions	Fill	Roman	Lowest fill of Pit [1929] containing SF1	[1929]	-
1931	-	Friable medium grey sandy clay with charcoal and occasional medium-to-large sized flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Upper fill of burn Pit [1929]	[1929]	-
1932	-	Cut of small, oval, very shallow Pit containing two fills	Cut	Undated	Cut of Small Pit		(19330 (1934)

1933	-	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay, containing very occasional small flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Lower fill of shallow Pit [1932]	[1932]	-
1934	-	Friable mid brownish red sandy clay with no inclusions	Fill	Undated	Upper fill of shallow Pit [1932], outer ring of oval-shaped feature	[1932]	-
1935	-	Cut of sub-circular Pit containing three fills	Cut	Undated	Sub-circular Pit with Burning	-	(1936), (1937), (1938)
1936	-	Friable dark brownish black charcoal with no inclusions	Fill	Undated	Lower fill of sub-circular Pit [1935], charcoal layer suggesting burning	[1935]	-
1937	-	Friable-to-firm mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional small-to-medium sized flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Middle fill of sub-circular Pit [1935]	[1935]	-
1938	-	Friable light-to-mid mottled grey and orange sandy clay with occasional charcoal patches towards surface	Fill	Undated	Upper fill of sub-circular Pit [1935]	[1935]	-
1939	-	Cut of Ditch feature containing two fills	Cut	Undated	Ditch	-	(1940), (1908)
1940	-	Friable-to-compact medium orangish brown sandy clay with sparse flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Lower fill of Ditch [1939]	[1939]	-
1941		East side cut of relationship section	Cut	Undated	Cut of Ditch, cut by GRP 1958	-	(1942)
1942		Single fill of Ditch [1941]	Fill	Undated	Single fill of Ditch [1941]	[1941]	-
1943		West side cut of relationship section	Cut	Undated	Cut of Ditch, cuts by GRP 1957	-	(1944) (1945)
1944		Bottom fill of Ditch Slot [1943]	Fill	Undated	Bottom fill of Ditch Slot [1943]	[1943]	-
1945		Top fill of Ditch Slot [1943]	Fill	Undated	Top fill of Ditch Slot [1943]	[1943]	-
1946	-	Cut of sub-circular Pit containing three fills	Cut	Undated	Possible burning Pit, truncated by plough scar [1950]	-	(1947), (1948), (1949)

1947	-	Compact dark blackish grey charcoal and sandy clay	Fill	Undated	Lower fill of possible burning Pit [1946] Compacted charcoal material suggests backfilled burning Truncated by plough scar [1950]	[1946]	-
1948	-	Friable light brownish grey sandy clay with no inclusions	Fill	Undated	Middle fill of possible burning Pit [1946]	[1946]	-
1949	-	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay with sparse small flint and moderate small charcoal inclusions	Fill	Undated	Upper fill of possible burning Pit [1946]. Truncated by plough scar [1950]	[1946]	-
1950	-	Cut of straight-edged plough scar which truncates [1946], (1947) and (1949)	Cut	Modern	Plough scar	-	(1951)
1951	-	Firm mottled mid brownish grey and greyish orange clay and sandy clay with no inclusions	Fill	Modern	Fill of plough scar [1950]	[1950]	-
1952	-	Cut of Ditch	Cut	Undated	Ditch	-	(1953)
1953	-	Friable-to-compact medium orangish brown with mottled orange sandy clay with no inclusions	Fill	Undated	Fill of Ditch [1952]	[1952]	-
1954	-	Cut of Ditch containing one Fill	Cut	Undated	Ditch	-	(1955)
1955	-	Firm medium greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small flint inclusions	Fill	Undated	Fill of Ditch[1954]	[1954]	-
1956	-	Group Number for NW - SE lineae in top NE corner	GRP	-	Group Number Conatining [1939], [1952], [1954]	-	-
1957	-	Group Number for N- S lineae in middle of SMS cut by GRP 1958	GRP	-	Group Number Conatining [1804], [1941], [1927], [1921]	-	-
1958	-	Group Number for NE - SW lineae in middle of SMS cuts [1957]	GRP	-	Group Number Conatining [1806], [1910] [1914], [1917], [1923], [1943],	-	-

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHS (PLATES 1 – 11)



Plate 1 – North Facing Section of Pit [06]. 0.5m Scale.



Plate 2 – Overview of Pits [04] & [06]. Looking South. 1m & 0.5m Scale.



Plate 3 – Overview of Ditch [2204], looking South West. 2m Scale.



Plate 4 – South West Facing Section of Ditch [3504]. 1m Scale.



Plate 5 – South East Facing Section of Ditch [1954]. 1m Scale.



Plate 6 – South West Facing Section of Ditch [1927]. 0.5m Scale.



Plate 7 - South Facing Section of Ditch [1910]. 1m Scale.



Plate 8 – North Facing Relationship Slot [1943] & [1941]. 1m Scale



Plate 9 – East Facing Section of Pit [1935]. 1m Scale.



Plate 10 – West Facing Section of Pit [1904]. Scale 1m.



Plate 11 – South Facing Section of Pit [1929]. 1m Scale.

Appendix 3: The Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery - Eniko Hudak

Introduction

The archaeological investigations produced a small assemblage of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery totalling 19 sherds and weighing 0.275kg. The pottery was fully quantified using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and EVEs according to the most recent guidelines by the Study Group of Roman Pottery (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016). The assemblage was recorded into a relational database using simple fabric codes modelled on those used by MOLA (MOLA 2014) denoting the main characteristics of the fabrics.

Condition

The pottery is in poor condition with high levels of abrasion observed on the fragments. Although there are some larger fragments, the mean sherd weight of the assemblage is relatively low at 14.5g. High levels of abrasion and fragmentation may be due to soil conditions as well as to redeposition. No signs of use-wear were observed in the assemblage, and post-firing modifications are restricted to a single example of an incised line on the exterior of a sherd, but this may be accidental damage rather than intentional marking or graffito.

Range and Distribution

The pottery was from two individually numbered contexts with one fragment retained from an environmental bulk sample. Due to the small size of the assemblage and its limited spatial distribution, the assemblage will be described below by individual context (also see Table 1).

Table 1 – Quantification and distribution of the prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage

Context	Sample No.	Registered Find No.	Fabric code	Fabric expansion	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Rim%	Context date
5			MISC	Unidentifiable	1	<1		Prehistoric
5			FLIN	Flint-tempered ware (prehistoric)	1	3		Prehistoric
1930		1	SAND	Unsourced reduced sand-tempered ware	16	269	54	AD40-400+ (early Roman?)
1930	3		BSW	Unsourced reduced sand-tempered ware with black surfaces	1	3		AD40-400+ (early Roman?)
TOTAL					19	275	54	

Context (005), the fill of small pit [004], discovered during the watching brief phase, contained two small fragments of pottery weighing 3g. Both fragments are heavily abraded, one in a flint-tempered fabric of prehistoric date (FLIN, 3g) and the other being too small to be identified (MISC, <1g). Due to its non-diagnostic nature, the former could not be dated any more precisely.

Context (1930), the lower fill of sub-circular pit [1929], excavated during the SMS phase of work, yielded 16 sherds of pottery weighing 0.269kg. The fragments, in an unsourced sand-tempered fabric with a pale grey slip still intact on most of the sherds, came from the same out-turned-rim jar (diameter 160mm, 54% of rim present, registered find number /1\). The form and the pale grey slip apparent upon this vessel may suggest that the item was produced at the pottery kiln discovered at Hallcourt Wood, Shedfield (Cunliffe 1960), which is only about 6km to the southeast of the site. The everted-rim jar form compares well to Type C, 'cavetto rim' jars of the kiln, of the smaller size with wide body, which is noted to occasionally bear the pale-grey slip (Cunliffe 1961: 19 and Figure 5). While these jars are broadly dated to the Roman period (Cunliffe 1961: 20), this particular kiln is listed within The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain online dataset (<https://romankilns.net/>, Shedfield kilns) as belonging to the mid-late 1st century AD, on the basis of the rest of the kiln products from that feature, which included bead-rim jars and Gallo-Belgic inspired forms.

Environmental sample number <3>, also from the context (1930), contained a single body sherd of black-surfaced sand-tempered ware (BWS, 3g), which could only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Potential

The small size and dispersed nature of the assemblage limits its value beyond providing broad dating of the features they were derived from and being indicative of prehistoric and (potentially early) Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. All pottery was fully recorded and requires no further work at this stage. Any additional pottery recovered from further archaeological investigations on this site should be considered together with this assemblage.

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Appendix 4: The Post Roman Pottery – Chris Jarrett

Summary

A single sherd (20g) of late post-medieval pottery was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and was recovered from context (1807), the lowest fill of Ditch [1808] in Trench 18. The sherd is in good condition and consists of a wall sherd from a bottle or jar made in English stoneware with a Bristol glaze, dated c. 1830–1990. The sherd has a bichrome glaze consisting of an external and internal clear glaze and a pale yellow-brown glaze on the upper external wall.

Potential

The sherd of pottery is of no significance as the find has very little meaning. The sherd has only the potential to date the context in which it was found. There are no recommendations for further work on the fragment of pottery, which can be discarded.

Appendix 5: The Glass – Chris Jarrett

Summary

A single fragment (8g) of late post-medieval glass was recovered by hand from the archaeological work. The item came from context (1945) with Trench 19. The fragment is in a good condition and consists of a blob rim (20mm in diameter) applied to the short conical neck of a green-blue bottle dated to the late 19th-early 20th century. The fragment of glass is in a good condition and has no natural weathering deposits.

Potential

The glass find is from an unidentifiable bottle shape, is of no significance and on its own has very little meaning. The bottle fragment only has the potential to date the context in which it was found. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass find, which can be discarded.

Appendix 6: Environmental Archaeological Assessment Report – Duncan Field

Introduction

This report presents the results of the assessment of bulk samples collected from a series of pits identified during an excavation at land north-west of Boorley Green, Hampshire.

Methodology

Three bulk samples of between 5 and 18 litres in volume were collected from a series of pit fills identified during the evaluation.

All samples were processed using a modified Siraf-type water floatation system, with material collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction (flot) and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). The retent was then air-dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm fractions, and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a standard non-linear scale: '1' indicating occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicating fairly frequent occurrence (11-30 items), '3' indicating frequent presence (31-100 items), and '4' indicating an abundance of material (>100 items). The flot (>300µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope at 10x magnification to determine quantities of environmental material, e.g. seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs, and charcoal. Abundance being recorded as detailed above. Seeds and molluscs were identified to species level where possible in accordance with Cappers (2012), and Kerney (1999), respectively. Supported by respective reference collections. Nomenclature follows Stace (2014).

Results

The three samples examined during this assessment contained a significant concentration of charcoal, in addition to minor concentrations of carbonised seeds and gastropod shells. In particular <3> contained very large volumes of charcoal, the vast majority of the <3> flot (600ml from a 18L bulk sample) being composed of (predominantly) well-preserved charcoal fragments. Although the majority of the carbonised archaeobotanical assemblage consisted of the flot of <3> >4mm charcoal was also abundant in the flots of <1> and <2>. Frequent charcoal was also extracted from the retents of all 3 samples.

Although carbonised seeds were also present across the sample-set they were only ever identified in minor quantities. A single carbonised (non-domesticated) *Poaceae* (grasses) seed was identified in <1> while *Brassica* (the cabbage and mustard family) seeds were identified in <2> and <3>. A single carbonised bramble seed (*Rubus* sp.) was also identified in <3>. Taking into consideration the overall volume of the flot of <3> the extremely small proportion of the assemblage which is made up of seeds is noteworthy, with <5 individual seeds identified.

Occasional gastropod shells were also present in the flot of all three samples. *Carychium minimum/tridentatum* shells being present in small quantities in samples <1> and <2>. Both of the aforementioned species can inhabit a wide range of micro-environments including wetlands, hedges and woodland, with the latter preferring wetter conditions (Kerney, 1999). Additionally, *Cecilioides acicula* (the blind awl snail) was also present in all 3 samples. This subterranean species burrows below ground permeating a wide range of archaeological contexts and therefore cannot be used as a palaeoenvironmental indicator.

In terms of anthropogenic finds fragments of fire-cracked flint were present across all three samples, while a single potsherd was present in <1>. A single small flake of oxidised iron (provisionally identified as hammerscale) was also present in <1>. While hammerscale is an indicator of metalworking activity the presence of a solitary flake is inconclusive. No other anthropogenic finds were present across any of the three samples.

Summary

This assessment of the environmental bulk samples from Boorley Green has identified a potentially significant concentration of charcoal from all three bulk samples. While precise species identification of the charcoal assemblage is beyond the scope of this assessment, future analysis has the potential to reveal subsequent palaeoenvironmental information.

Recommendations for Further Work

All the carbonised archaeobotanical material, including the entirety of the flot of each sample should be retained to allow for the possibility of charcoal species identification, if required. Further analysis of the charcoal assemblage may reveal information on species selection for fuel which may also reflect contemporaneous local woodland. The abundance of charcoal from all three samples also presents the possibility of radiocarbon dating, if required.

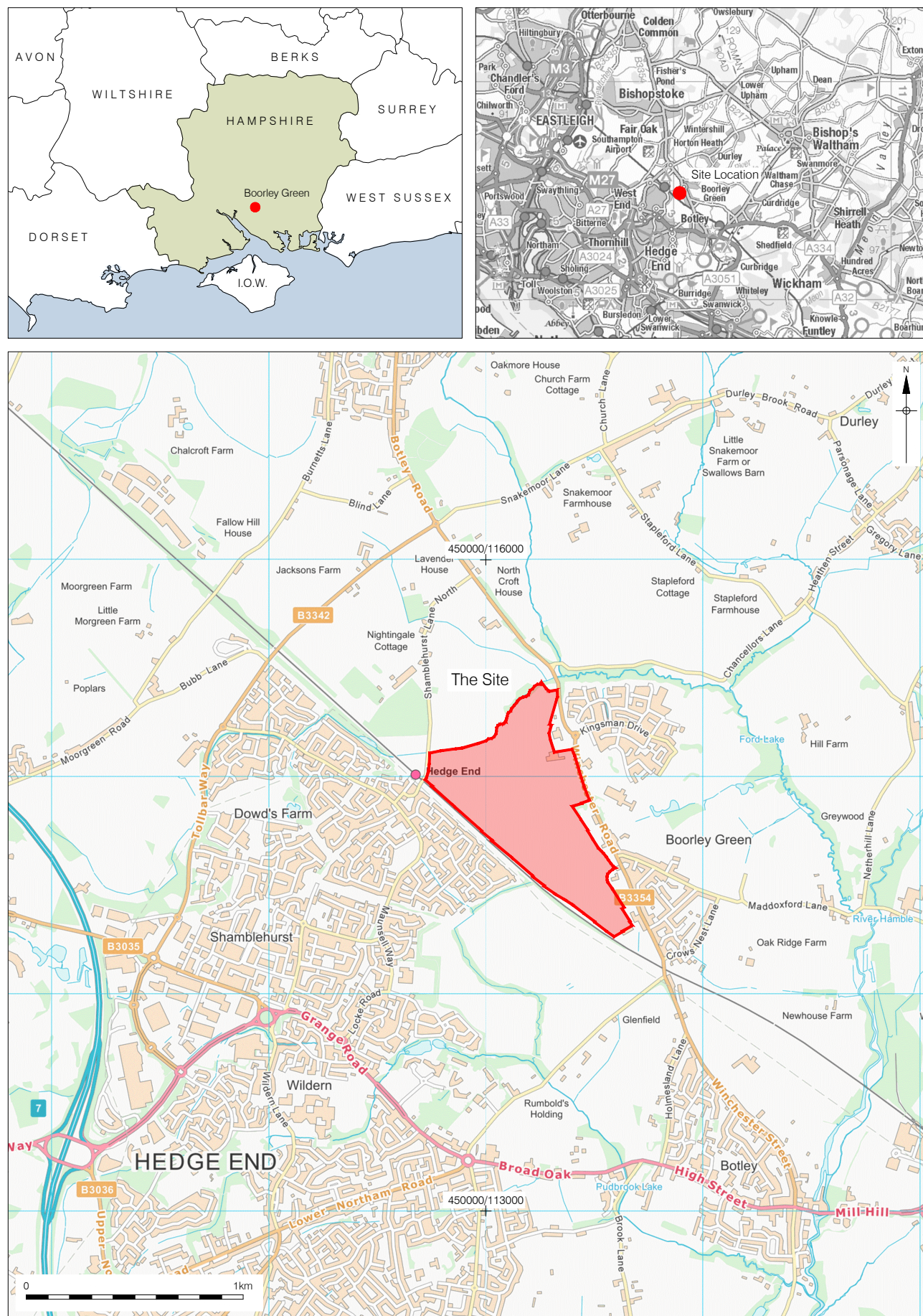
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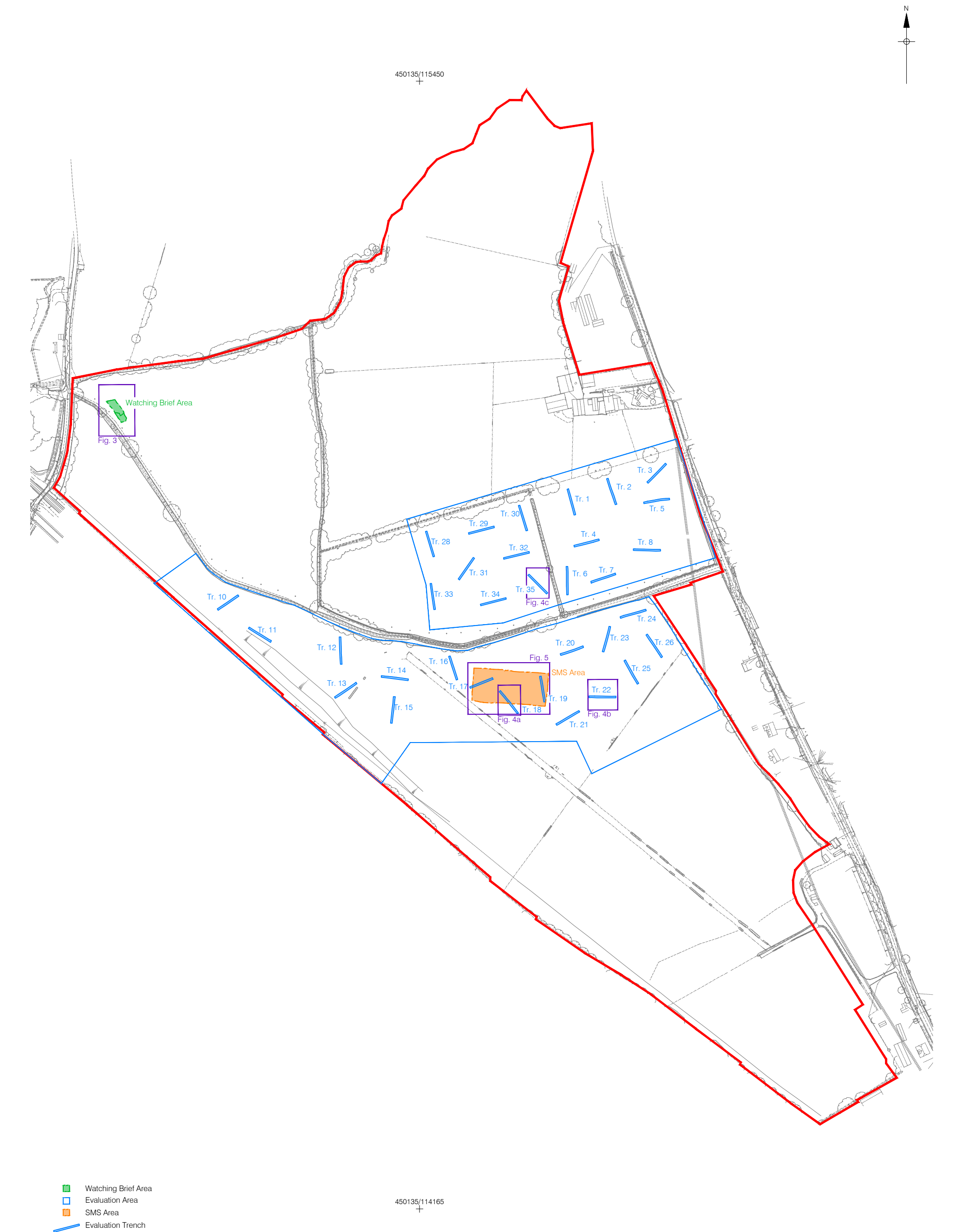
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Appendix 7: OASIS Record

Summary for preconst1-509220

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-509220
Project Name	Land Northwest of Boorley Green, Hampshire
Sitename	Land Northwest of Boorley Green, Hampshire
Activity type	Watching Brief, Evaluation, Strip Map And Sample
Project Identifier(s)	Boorley Green
Planning Id	APP/W1715/W/15/3130073
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	27-Nov-2020 - 09-Dec-2021
Location	Land Northwest of Boorley Green, Hampshire NGR : SU 50286 14769 LL : 50.9301878432674, -1.28582701903866 12 Fig : 450286,114769
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Hampshire District : Eastleigh Parish : Botley
Project Methodology	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by RPS Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological works at Land Northwest of Boorley Green, Hampshire, . The investigations were intended to mitigate the impact of a proposed development on archaeological remains by a housing development for which outline planning consent has been granted by Eastleigh Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority. The investigations were formed of a staged programme of archaeological work required comprising Watching Brief, Evaluation and Strip, Map and Sample
Project Results	The archaeological works succeeded in its primary aim of further contextualising the results of the archaeological evaluation, however, the potential of the archaeological remains recorded by the investigation appears to be limited and the majority of the features identified remain undated. A single feature of prehistoric date, pit [04] was recorded within the watching brief area, two sherds of pottery were recorded but, due to the size and abraded nature could not be dated more precisely. Pit [06] is also thought to be contemporary. A single pit [1929] can be dated accurately to the Early Roman period, pit [1904] is thought to be contemporary. The three linear features 1956, 1957, and 1958 remain undated however, Ditches 1957 and 1958 broadly correlate to the positive geophysical anomalies identified from the Geophysical Survey.
Keywords	Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	
HER	Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Maisie , Marshall
HER Identifiers	





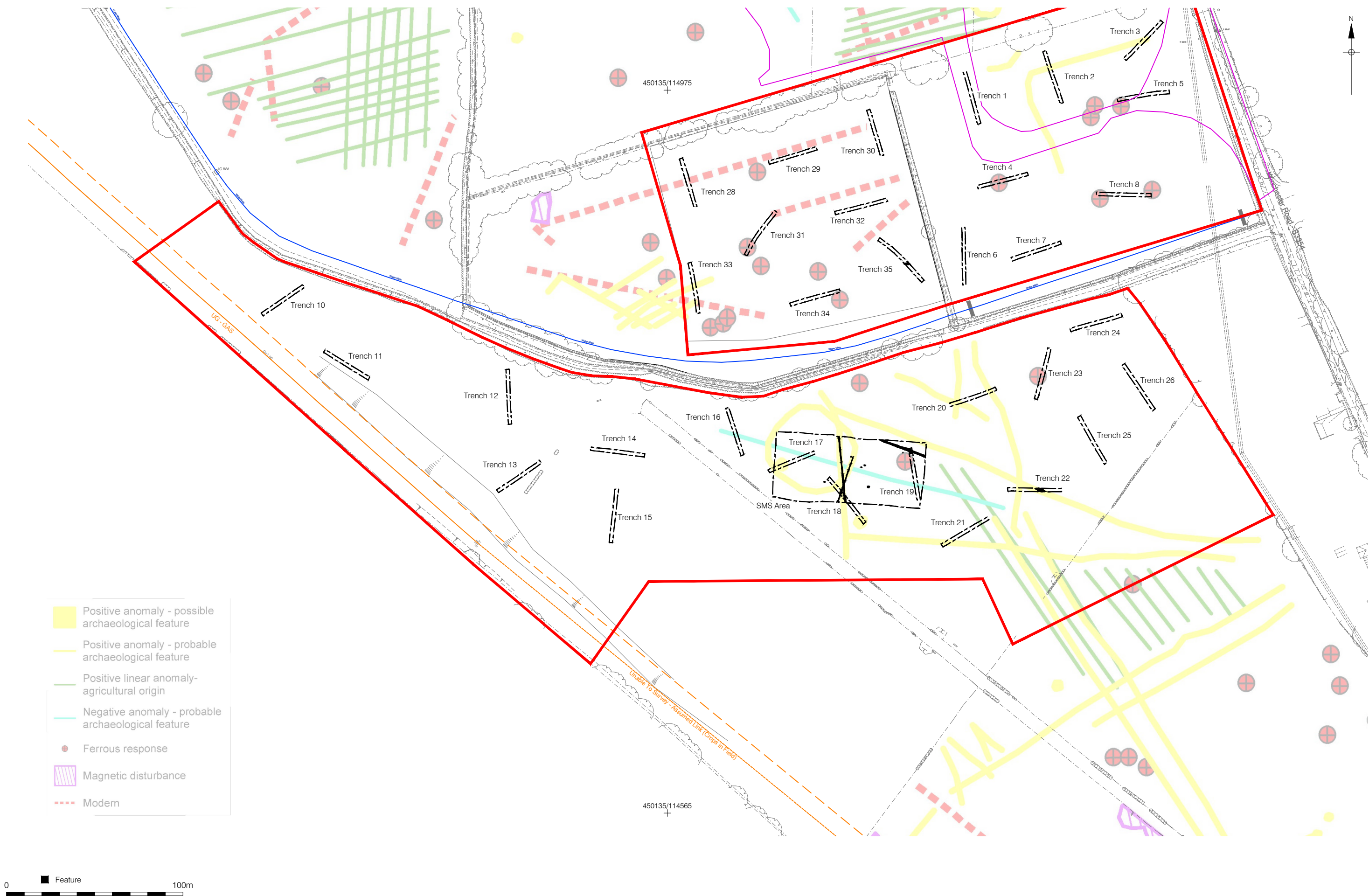


Figure 2b
Evaluation Trenches and SMS Area overlain on Geophysics Interpretation
1:2,000 at A3

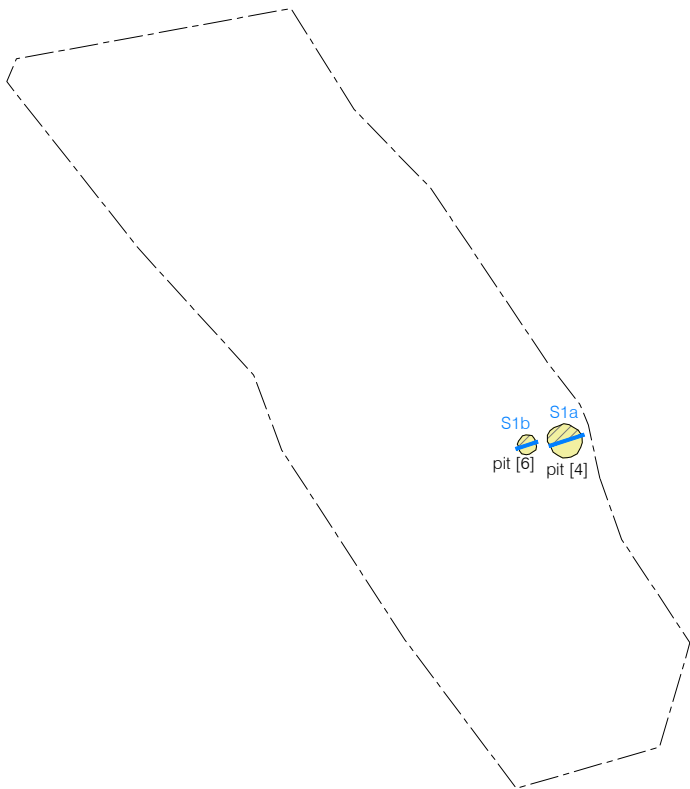


Figure 3
Plan of Watching Brief Area
1:250 at A4

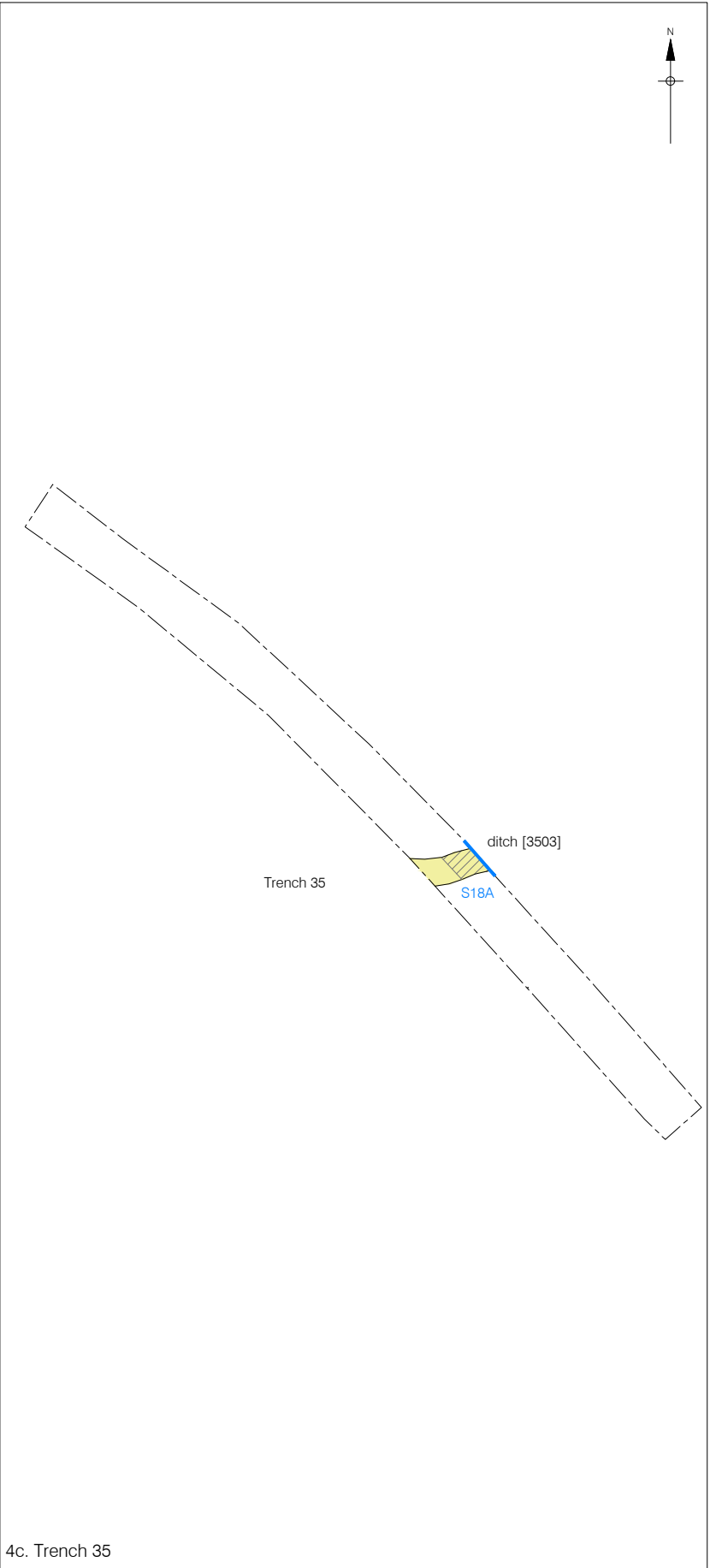
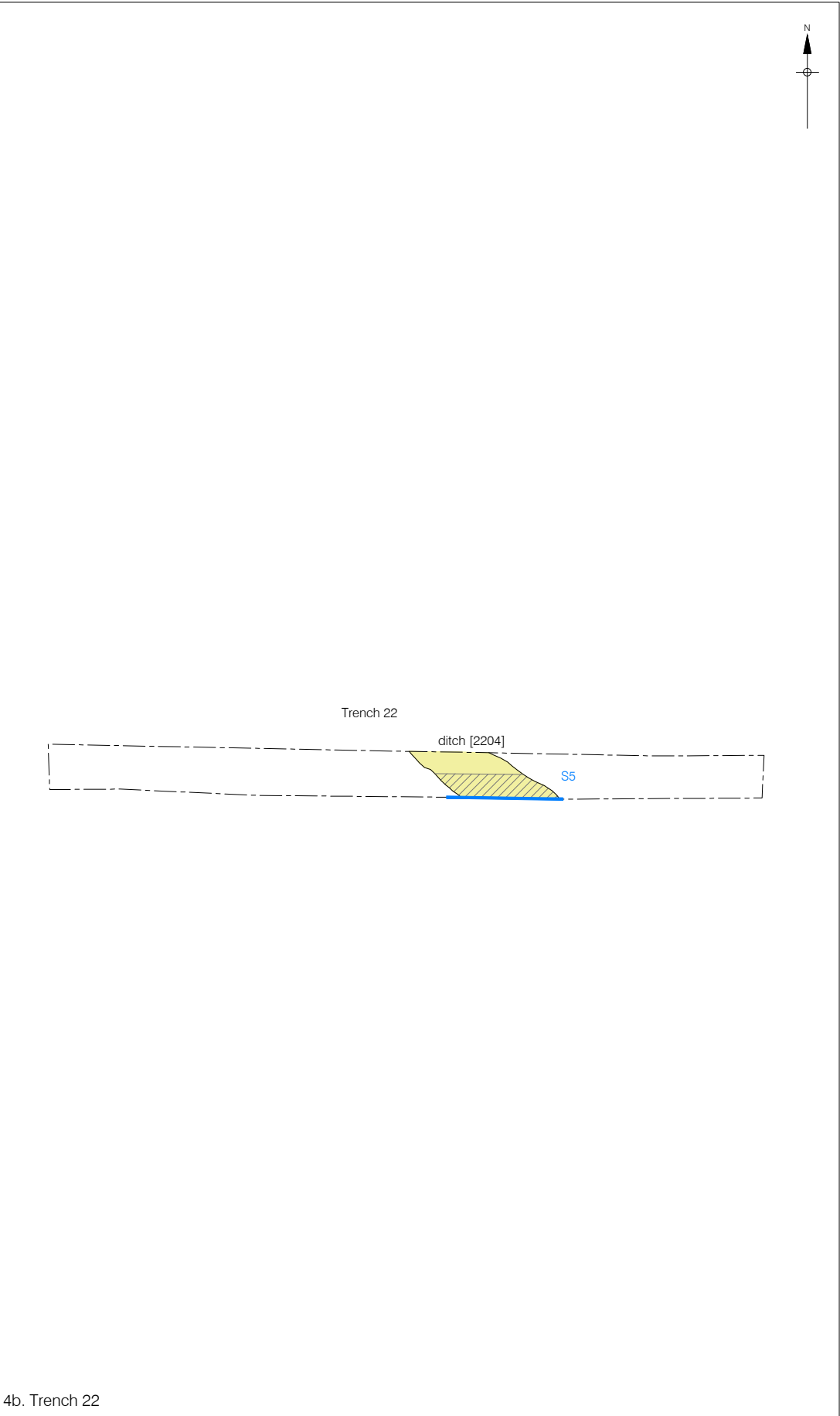
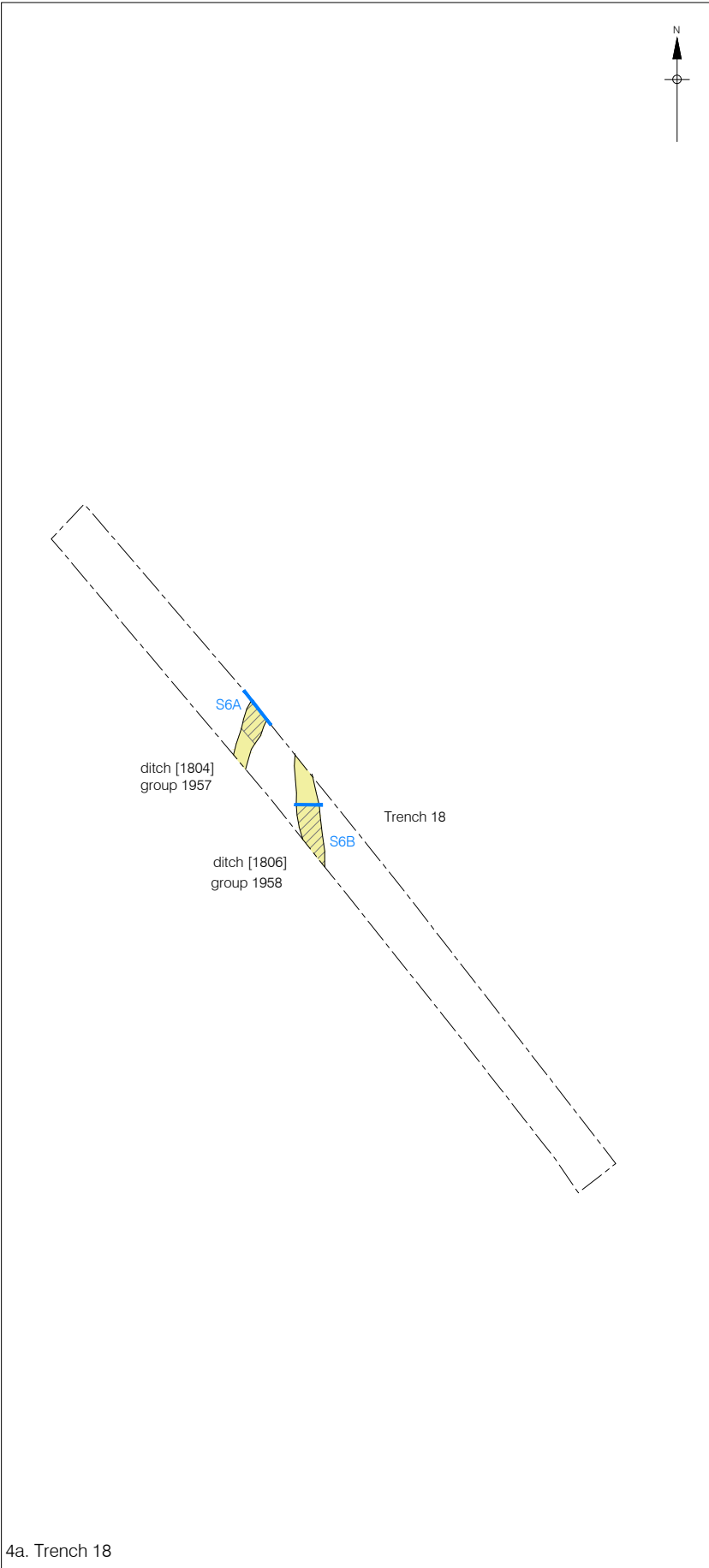


Figure 4
Evaluation Trenches with Features
1:250 at A3

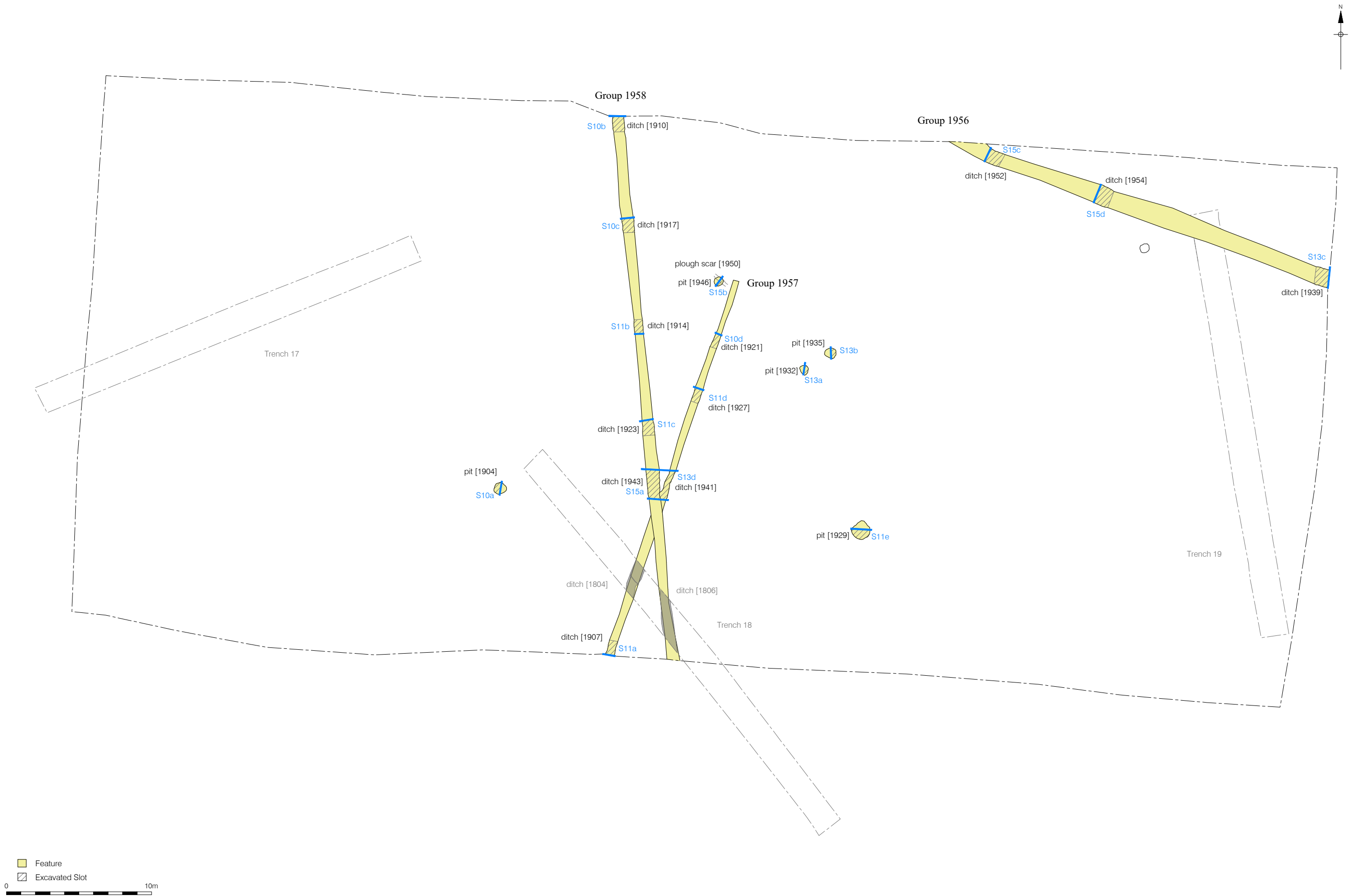
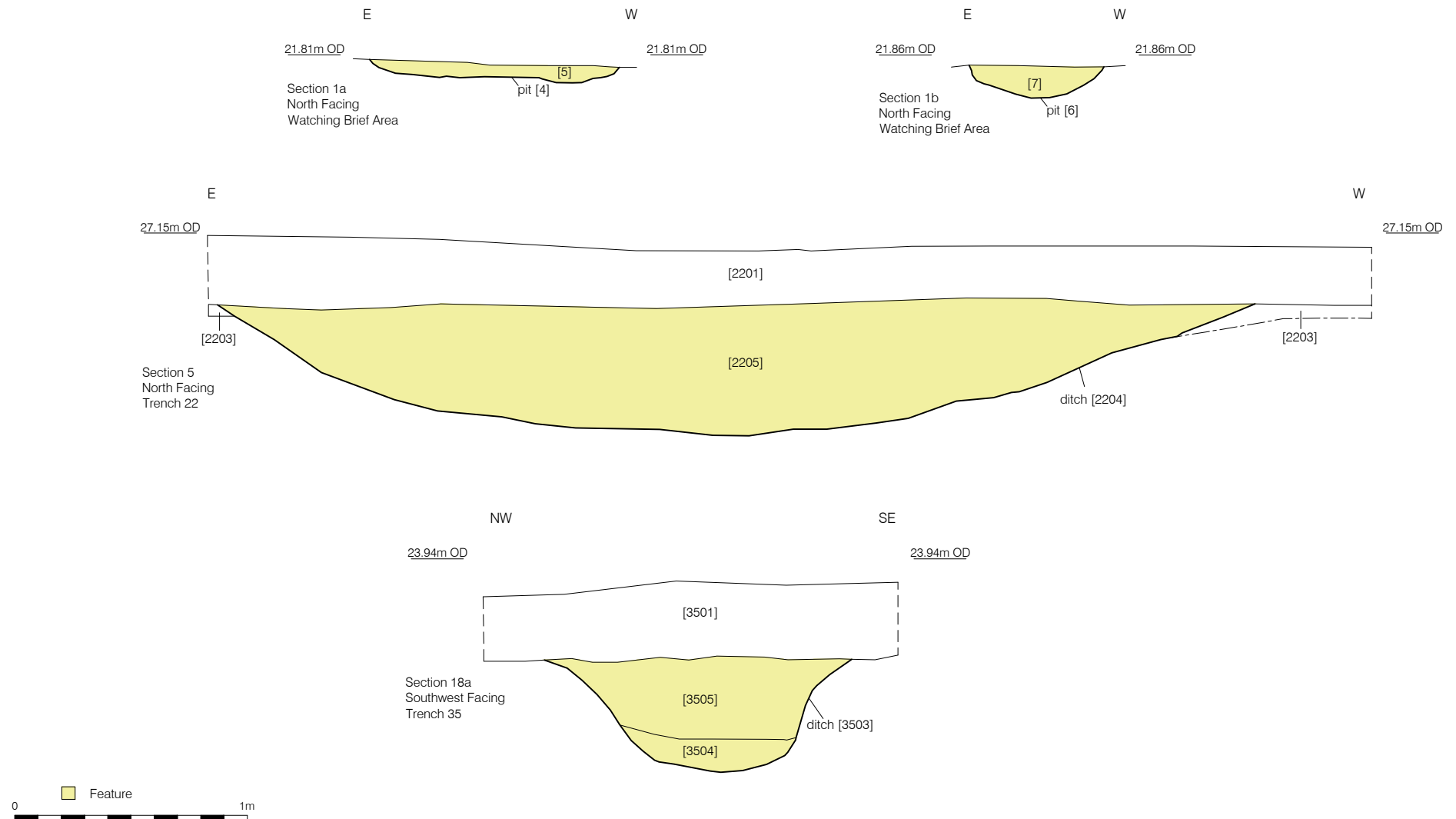
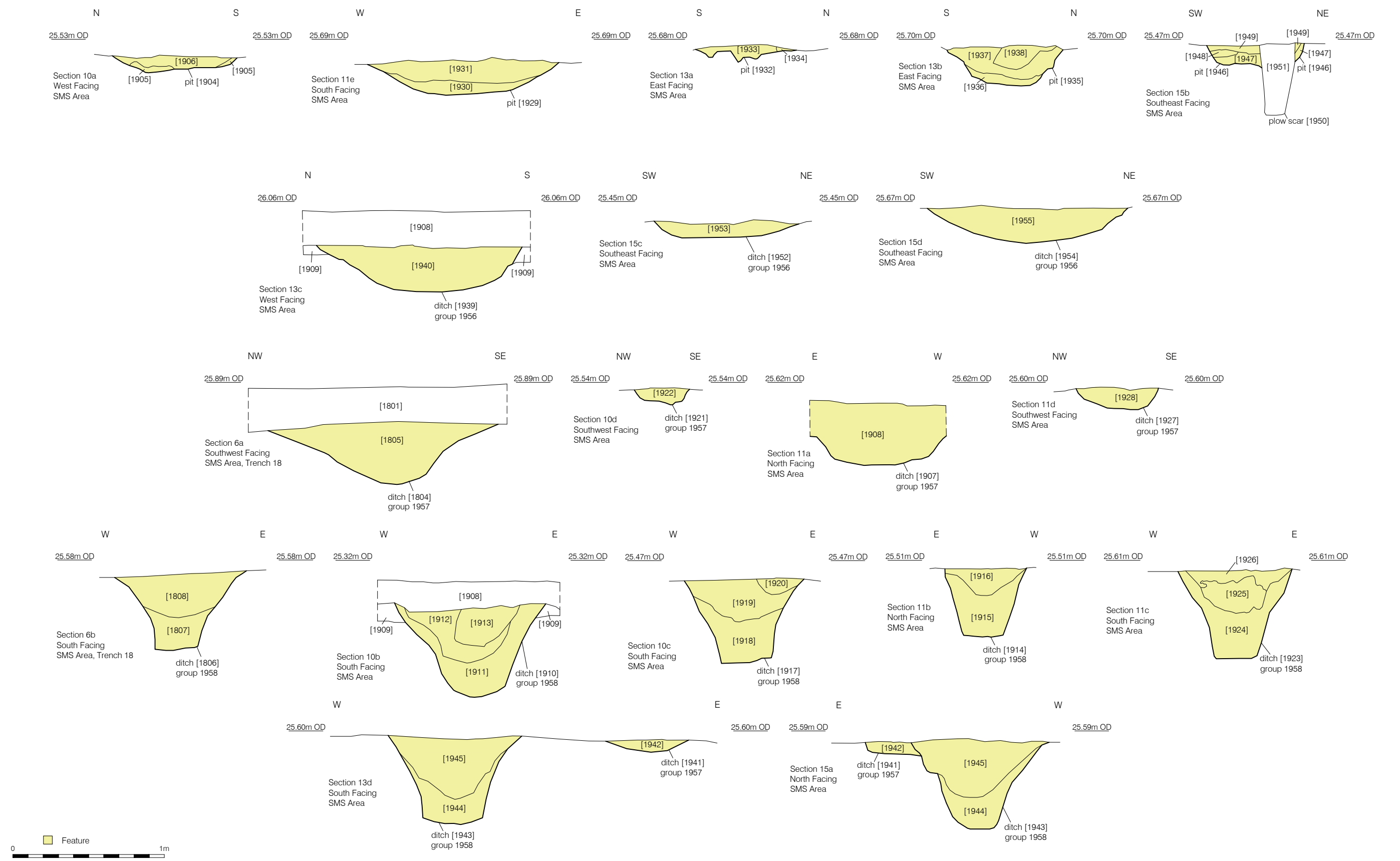


Figure 5
SMS Area
1:250 at A3





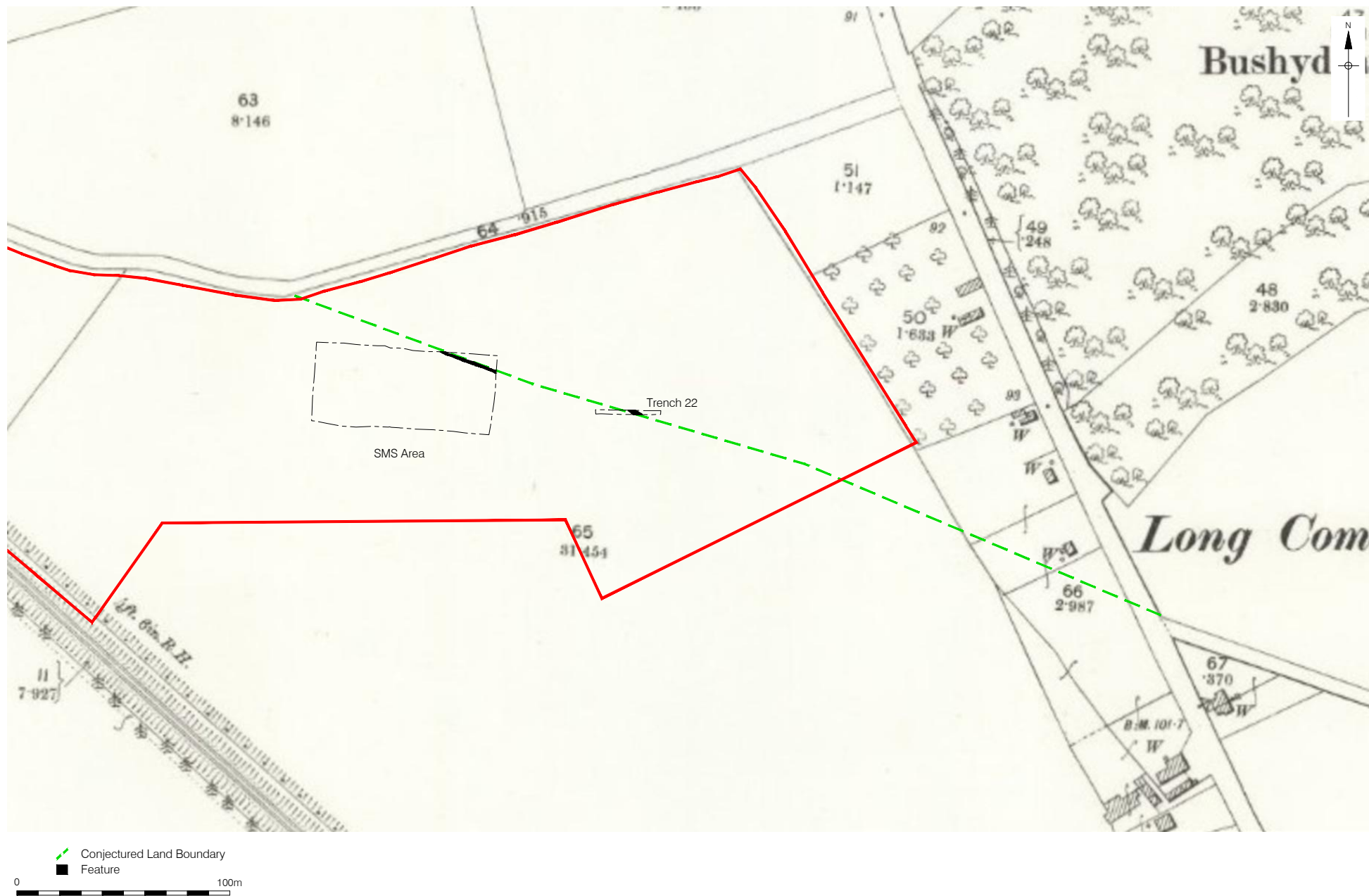


Figure 8
SMS and Evaluation Features overlain on Ordnance Survey, 1896
1:2,500 at A4

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