



Silverhall, Southwick Road North Boarhunt, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: Winchester City Council 23/02086/FUL
Accession Number: TBC
Ref: 288460.03
November 2023



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Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Document Information

Document title Silverhall, Southwick Road, North Boarhunt, Hampshire
Document subtitle Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference 288460.03





Client name Property Owner
Address 4 Spur Road
Cosham
Portsmouth
Hampshire
PO6 3EB

Site location Silverhall
Southwick Road
North Boarhunt
County Hampshire
National grid reference (NGR) 460003 110329 (SU 60003 10329)

Planning authority Winchester City Council
Planning reference 23/02086/FUL
Museum name Hampshire Cultural Trust
Museum accession code AY823
OASIS Id wessexar1-520574

WA project code 288460
Date of fieldwork 8 November 2023
Fieldwork directed by Matt Kendall
Assisted by Neil Fitzpatrick
Project management by Bianca San Martin-Williams
Document compiled by Matt Kendall
Graphics by Kitty Foster
Document edited by Bianca San Martin-Williams

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date		Author	Approved by
1	15/11/2023	draft	MK	
2	23/11/2023	Client amendments	MK	
3	24/11/2023	Updated draft	MK	
4	07/12/2023	FINAL, endorsed by CA	BWSM	



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the property owners to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.19 ha parcel of land at Silverhall, Southwick Road, North Boarhunt, Hampshire, PO17 6JN, centred on NGR 460003 110329. The evaluation was undertaken as a pre-decision condition requested by the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The evaluation was undertaken prior to the proposed demolition of the current three-bedroom dwelling and the construction of a four-bedroom dwelling and swimming pool. The evaluation was undertaken on 9 November 2023 and comprised the excavation of two trenches (1x 15 m by 1.20 m, 1x 20 m by 1.20 m).

None of the excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features or deposits, with natural soil sequences being encountered within each of them. Some modern disturbance was noted in the topsoil and was derived from the recent clearance of the rear of the property.

Overall, there seemed to be little truncation of the natural geology within the site, with a diffused horizon between the subsoil and the underlying geology. While there was some evidence of disturbance of the horizon due to bioturbation activity or rooting, there was no evidence of truncation of the archaeological horizon by the greenhouses and sheds which had been constructed by the previous owners. The archaeological evaluation indicated that there is a low potential for archaeological features and deposits. However, the route of the Roman road is only projected and so could be located elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the property owners for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer, who monitored the project for Winchester City Council, and to WJCJ Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.



Silverhall, Southwick Road North Boarhunt, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the property owners ('the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.19 ha parcel of land located at Silverhall, Southwick Road, North Boarhunt, Hampshire, PO17 6JN, centred on NGR 460003 110329 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of an existing three-bedroom dwelling and construction of a replacement four-bedroom dwelling with swimming pool. A planning application (23/02086/FUL) submitted to Winchester City Council, is pending. The following consultee comments from the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer, advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) related to archaeology:

Condition 1. No development or any works of site preparation shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title have implemented a programme of archaeological mitigation works, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. No development or site preparations shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the LPA. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include:

- *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- *Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination*
- *Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)*
- *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

REASON: To mitigate the effect of the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations. Policy DM26 Winchester District Local Plan Part 2; Policy CP20 of the Winchester District Joint Core Strategy

Condition 2. Following completion of the archaeological fieldwork, within 9 months (unless otherwise agreed in writing) a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports and publication. The report shall be submitted to and approved by the local authority.

Reason: To ensure that evidence from the historic environment contributing to our knowledge and understanding of our past is captured and made publicly available. Policy



DM26 Winchester District Local Plan Part 2; Policy CP20 of the Winchester District Joint Core Strategy

- 1.1.3 The Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer for Winchester City Council had also commented the following:

The proposal site is located on the alignment of a long distance Roman road which runs from Chichester to Bittern. Remains of the Roman road have been previously recorded during development of new housing at former Boar's Head pub to the west of the site.

Although parts of the application site have been subject to previous impacts from the current dwelling, recent clearance of the garden and the existing septic tank., it is anticipated that the site will contain remains of the Roman road and associated features, such as roadside ditches.

Groundworks associated with the proposed development (new foundations, excavations or the swimming pool, bio treatment plan, soakaway, drainage field and connections as well as other landscaping works etc.) may impact on archaeological remains of the Roman Road.

Although no objection is raised, a programme of archaeological work to investigate, record, analyse and subsequently report on the archaeological evidence that would otherwise be destroyed by the proposed development should be secured through the attachment of suitable conditions as recommended to any planning consent that may be granted.

The pre-commencement condition is required to ensure that the archaeological works are agreed and implemented prior to any disturbance of archaeological deposits by the commencement of preparatory and/or construction works.

- 1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation comprising 2 trial trenches, 1x 20 m by 1.20 m and 1x 15 m by 1.20 m, (2 % sample) was undertaken on 9 November 2023.

1.2 Scope of the report

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



1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area was located in the village of North Boarhunt, 4.5 km north of Fareham, Hampshire. The site comprised a disused bungalow and its garden within a rectangular plot, bound by further residential properties to the east, west and south, and Southwick Road/B2177 to the north. The site had been cleared of considerable vegetation, sheds and debris, with vegetation retained along the site boundary.
- 1.3.2 The existing ground level sloped from approximately 32.8 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north of the site to 32.3 m aOD toward the southern boundary.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology of the site was located on the horizon between Wittering Formation – Sand, silt and clay and Whitecliff Sand Member – Sand (British Geological Survey 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background had been assessed for the purposes of the WSI, which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is summarised below, with relevant entry numbers from the Winchester Historic Environment Record (WHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included (Fig. 2). Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations

Archaeological Watching Brief (2021)

- 2.2.1 Monitoring of groundworks for a new dwelling recorded evidence for the Roman road on the site of new septic tanks on land adjacent to the former Boar's Head public house (WHER MWC5520 and MWC4732). A further watching brief at Orchard Cottage encountered no archaeological features or deposits (WHER MCW6069).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.3.1 Two Mesolithic cores and two blades/flakes were found exposed in the sandpit 330 m south of the site (Historic England Monument Number 239093). An additional two Mesolithic cores and a blade of the same date were recovered during field walking at Dirty Ground Copse (WHER MWC 884).
- 2.3.2 A Bronze Age flint blade was found during fieldwalking at Jack O'Tooles Row in 1975 (WHER MCW85).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.3 Through North Boarhunt, the route of the current Southwick Road/B2177 follows the route of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne and were encountered during watching briefs mentioned in Section 2.2.
- 2.3.4 Sherds of Romano-British pottery was found beyond the study areas 650 m south-west of the site, dredged from a stream bed at Staple Cross in February 1971 (WHER MWC87 and MWC878). Romano-British pottery was also found at Staple Cross 590 m east of the site (WHER MWC124).



Medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

- 2.3.5 Boarhunt and North Boarhunt appear in the Domesday Book with a combined recorded population of 27 households, two watermills on the River Wallington, two salt houses and a church (Open Domesday 2023). Remains of buildings at Jack O'Tooles Row which indicate a kiln site (WHER MWC1, MWC2, MWC3, MWC4, MWC870, and MWC871) have been discovered. Waste products from another possible kiln site had also been uncovered at Orchard Copse (WHER MWC541).
- 2.3.6 Linear banks are visible as very low earthworks on aerial photographs 500 m north-east of the site. They are considered likely to be field boundaries of medieval or later date (WHER MWC7797), as are a field boundary south of Orchard Copse (WHER MWC7801) and the remains of a path or track near Bere Farm (WHER MWC7807).
- 2.3.7 Two parallel field boundaries of medieval or later date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs 590 m east of the site (WHER MWC7798). Additional field boundaries seen at Dirty Ground Copse and Orchard Copse are also of a medieval or later date (WHER MWC7797 and MWC7801)

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)

- 2.3.8 A small hollow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs 470 m south-east of the site. It is considered likely to be a post-medieval feature, either an extraction pit or pond (WHER MWC7804).
- 2.3.9 Crooks Gate, a timber-framed thatched cottage with red brick and some cement infilling, partly refaced with red brick lies 330 m south of the site (WHER MWC147).
- 2.3.10 Bere Farmhouse, a late 16th or early 17th century house with later extensions lies 900 m to the south-west of the site (WHER MWC26). Other buildings dating to this period also include Staplecross Cottage and Woodview (WHER MWC279 and MWC7150).
- 2.3.11 Banked and linear features at Prior's Hold Farm, Carman's Farm and Mellishes Bottom, Wickham date to the post-medieval period (WHER MWC7803, MWC7805 and MWC7841) as do drainage systems as do drainage systems at Well Row, Bere Farm and Prior's Hold Farm (WHER MWC7796, MWC7808 and MWC7809).

Modern (AD 1800 – present)

- 2.3.12 Historic mapping suggests the site and immediate vicinity was not developed until the construction of the current bungalow and similar surrounding dwellings.

Undated

- 2.3.13 The proximity of Wine Cross Farm to a Roman road and multiple stream beds might indicate an ancient settlement site 200 m east of the site (WHER MWC7151).
- 2.3.14 A small circular enclosure 460 m south-west of the site is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (WHER MWC7802_).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:



- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

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

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) were to:

- examine evidence from remains associated with the adjacent Roman road (one is known from the HER and follows the route of the modern B21770).

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although Trench 1 had to be slightly moved to the south because its proximity to the boundary of the proposed development (Fig. 1).
- 4.2.2 A total of two trial trenches, one measuring 20 m by 1.20 m and the other 15 m by 1.20 m, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.



- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 None of the excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features or deposits, with natural soil sequences being encountered within each of them. Some modern disturbance was noted in the topsoil and was derived from the recent clearance of the rear of the property (Fig. 1).
- 5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with deposits discussed by trench.



5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1).

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1, located in the western half of the proposed development was 15 m in length by 1.20 m wide and orientated on an NNE-SSW orientation (Fig. 3).

5.2.2 The current ground surface consisted of a 0.22 m thick deposit of a mid to dark grey silty sandy clay which contained modern artefacts, more prevalent in the northern half, which were a result of the previous use of the immediate area and the subsequent clearance prior to the next phase of development works. The topsoil overlaid a 0.22 m thick subsoil which consisted of a mid grey silty sandy clay, which in turn overlaid the natural geology of a mid yellowish brown to orange brown silty sand (Fig. 4). Rooting and flint gravels to pebbles were noted in all the deposits in varying quantities.

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2, positioned on within the eastern part of the site was 20 m in length and 1.20 m wide, orientated on a north-east to south-west direction (Fig. 5).

5.3.2 A similar soil was seen in this trench as within Trench 1 with a 0.18 m thick mid grey silty sand clay disturbed topsoil overlaying a 0.27 m thick mid to light grey silty sandy clay subsoil (Fig. 6). The subsoil subsequently overlaid the natural geology which consisted of a mid yellowish brown silty sand with sparse to occasional patches of flint gravels.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Bar modern artefacts relating to the recent use of the proposed development, which were not retained, no archaeological finds were observed during the investigations.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the works.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation encountered no archaeological features or deposits, and there was no evidence of the Roman road along its projected route. The only materials and artefacts noted during the archaeological works were those of a modern date (brick and concrete fragments, wood, plastics, etc) which were derived from the current and previous use of the site as the rear garden of a dwelling and its subsequent clearance.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 Overall, there seemed to be little truncation of the natural geology within the site, with a diffuse horizon between the subsoil and the underlying geology. While there was some evidence of disturbance of the horizon due to bioturbation activity or rooting, there was no evidence of truncation of the archaeological horizon by the greenhouses and sheds which had been constructed by the previous owners. The archaeological evaluation indicated that

there is a low potential for archaeological features and deposits. However, the route of the Roman road is only projected and so could be located elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, on behalf of Winchester City Council. The report is under the accession code AY823. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the accession code AY823, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file/document case of paper records

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by



Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Documentary records

- 9.3.5 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is considered that the site conforms to the definition of a 'sterile project' (i.e., one that produces nothing of evidential value), according to the ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives (archaeological archives from sterile projects). It has been agreed with Hampshire Cultural Trust that a scanned copy of the documentary archive will be retained on the Wessex Archaeology servers, along with all digitally born data. The physical copy will not be retained.

Digital data

- 9.3.1 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is considered that the site conforms to the definition of a 'sterile project' (i.e., one that produces nothing of evidential value), according to the *ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (archaeological archives from sterile projects). It is therefore recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record () has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.



10.2 Third party data copyright

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



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Figure 1: Trench location plan





Figure 2: Trench 1 viewed from the north-east (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m)



Figure 3: North-west facing representative section of Trench 1 (1 x 1 m)



Figure 4: Trench 2 viewed from the south-west (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m)



Figure 5: South-east facing representative section of Trench 2 (1 x 1 m)



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

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

Trench No 1		Length 14.80 m	Width 1.20 m	Depth 0.64 m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid to dark grey silty sandy clay containing moderate rooting, occasional modern components (in the north) occasional to frequent sub-angular flint gravels (<0.03 m).	0 – 0.22 m
102		Subsoil	Mid grey silty sand clay with sparse rooting and sparse to occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravel pebbles (0.05). Clear horizon with natural	0.22 – 0.44 m
103		Natural	Mid yellowish brown to orange brown silty sand with occasional to moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles (0.10 m).	0.44 m+

Trench No 2		Length 19 m	Width 1.20 m	Depth 0.52 m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid grey silty sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded flint gravel pebbles (0.04m) and modern brick / concrete fragments. Remade	0 – 0.18 m
202		Subsoil	Mid to light grey silty sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded flint gravel pebbles (0.05). Diffuse horizon with natural below.	0.18 – 0.35 m
203		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with sparse to occasional patches and inclusions of sub-rounded to sub-angular flint gravels (0.09)	0.35 m+

OASIS Summary for wessexar1-520574

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-520574
Project Name	Evaluation at Silverhall, Southwck Road, North Boarhunt, Hampshire
Sitename	Silverhall, Southwck Road, North Boarhunt, Hampshire
Sitecode	288460
Project Identifier(s)	288460
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	23/02086/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	09-Nov-2023 - 09-Nov-2023
Location	Silverhall, Southwck Road, North Boarhunt, Hampshire NGR : SU 60003 10329 LL : 50.889339019830594, -1.148302579662297 12 Fig : 460003,110329
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Hampshire Local Authority District : Winchester Parish : Boarhunt
Project Methodology	<p>A total of two trial trenches, one measuring 20 m by 1.20 m and the other 15 m by 1.20 m, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed</p> <p>Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.</p> <p>Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained</p>
Project Results	<p>None of the excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features or deposits, with natural soil sequences being encountered within each of them. Some modern disturbance was noted in the topsoil and was derived from the recent clearance of the rear of the property.</p> <p>Overall, there seemed to be little truncation of the natural geology within the site, with a diffuse horizon between the subsoil and the underlying geology. While there was some evidence of disturbance of the horizon due to bioturbation activity or rooting, there was no evidence of truncation of the archaeological horizon by the greenhouses and sheds which had been constructed by the previous owners. The archaeological evaluation indicated that there is a low potential for archaeological features and deposits. However, the route of the Roman road is only projected and so could be located elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.</p>
Keywords	

Funder	Private individual
HER	Winchester HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	B San Martin
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust;

Report generated on: 16 Nov 2023, 15:54



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

