Hayling School, Church Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for George Wimpey Southern Ltd

by Helen Moore

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HSHI 03/46

July 2003
Summary

Site name: Hayling School, Church Road, Hayling Island

Grid reference: SU 7230,0020

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 1st-3rd July 2003

Project manager: Helen Moore

Site supervisor: Helen Moore

Site code: HSHI 03/46

Area of site: c. 0.8 ha

Summary of results: No archaeological features were revealed in any of the evaluation trenches, however a number of probable Neolithic and Bronze Age struck flints and flake tools were collected from the subsoil, as well as a small number of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery sherds.

Monuments identified: None

Location and reference of archive: The archive is currently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 5NR and it is anticipated that it will be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service in due course.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder

Report edited/checked by: Jo Pine✓ 25.07.03
Steve Preston✓ 25.07.03
Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Hayling School, Church Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire, PO110NU (SU 7230 0020) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr David Staniland on behalf of George Wimpey Southern Ltd, Templars House, Lulworth Close, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO63 3TJ.

Planning permission (99/57914/006) has been granted by Havant Borough council, to redevelop the site for housing. The planning permission was subject to a condition which required an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken to assess whether archaeological deposits were present on the site. This would enable a plan to be formulated to mitigate the effects of development upon any surviving archaeology.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment’s Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the Borough policies on archaeology. A search of the Hampshire Sites and Monuments Record was also requested by Mr Ian Wykes, Senior Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, to establish what other known sites of archaeological interest are in the area.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Ian Wykes, Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Moore and Pamela Jenkins, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July 2003 and the site code is HSHI03/46. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located within the grounds of Hayling Comprehensive School on Church Road, which lies immediately to the north of South Hayling town on Hayling Island (Fig. 1). The area is quite built-up, however a golf course and woods and marshland lie immediately to the east and south of the school grounds. The site is fairly flat, and rises slightly towards the west from 6.74m to 6.95m above Ordnance Datum. The Emsworth Channel is approximately 1.25km to the east of the site.

The underlying geology is London clay according to the British Geological Survey (BGS 1994).
The geology observed in the trenches was generally a mid greyish-orange sandy clay, however Trenches 9 and 10 which were the furthest east (Fig. 2) had a slightly darker and more orange-brown sandy clay. Immediately above the natural clay in most of the trenches, lay a mid greyish orange clayey sand subsoil, approximately 0.40m thick. This was a very clean and well sorted deposit, and seems to have formed over a considerable amount of time due to its thickness. All the finds recovered during the evaluation were found from this deposit, or at the interface with the natural clay.

**Archaeological background**

A search of Hampshire County Council’s Sites and Monuments record revealed a number of archaeological sites and find spots in the vicinity of Hayling School, and also across the Island (Fig. 1). Many of these sites have been found during development over the past 120 years or so, and very few have been properly recorded or published.

Prehistoric activity is well documented on the Island, and illustrates domestic, ritual and industrial use of the island throughout Neolithic to Iron Age periods.

Few sites of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date have been recorded, however a Palaeolithic handaxe was found on the foreshore [1], to the northwest of the site in 1981. A Mesolithic tranchet axe [2] 10–20cm long was found also to the northwest of the site in a field.

A Neolithic polished axe [3] of grey flint was found in a field in 1970 immediately to the west of the site, on the other side of Church Road. It has been reworked possibly for use as a scraper. Both of these objects are now in Portsmouth City Museum. A number of Bronze Age arrowheads [6] were found in the same field.

An Early Bronze Age mace head [4] with an hour glass perforation was found in 1920 at Tye Farm to the north east of the site.

One of the few sites excavated on Hayling island is a Bronze Age round barrow [5] which lies to the east of the site near Tournerbury wood. It is known as Windmill Hill, and is c. 30m in diameter and 0.70m high. It has no visible ditch, and lies in field under crop overlooking Chichester harbour. It was excavated by Mr McEwen of Richmond House Hayling in 1918. The SMR records that Mr McEwen found a ‘pebble pavement’ 5’ 10” below the surface. Lying on this surface was a layer of ashes with a hollowed tree trunk either burnt or decayed. The SMR record suggests that this may be a tree trunk coffin burial. The ‘pebble pavement’ is a feature of barrows on the Isle of Wight. Other finds from the excavation include flint chippings, scrapers, imperfect arrowheads, pot sherds (some glazed) and iron nails. The barrow appears to have been used in the Medieval period [18] for a
windmill, as cruciform foundations recorded in 1919 by J. P. Williams-Freeman indicated the burnt remains of a windmill.

The barrow also appears to have been ‘excavated’ prior to Mr McEwans excavation, as H R Trigg in his ‘Guide to Hayling Island’ in 1892 states that in 1862 a labourer digging drains had discovered a quantity of pottery under the mound described as ‘Saxon sacrificial vessels’. There is no record of where this pottery ended up.

A paddock to the northwest of the site produced a Bronze Age founders hoard [7], found by Mr Walbridge, a metal detectorist. The hoard contained 131 copper alloy items including 14 separate spearhead fragments, 2 complete broad bladed palstaves, a number of ingots, 4 socketed tools comprising a chisel, and fragmentary hammers and other fragments of molten scrap. Thirty sherds of pottery from a probable Deverel-Rimbury vessel were also recovered. These sherds form part of a small bucket urn, decorated with finger impressions below the flat plain rim (Lawson, A 1999).

The north coast of Hayling Island very near the modern causeway that carries the road across to the mainland has produced some interesting Bronze Age finds, including chance finds of five Late Bronze Age urned cremation burials which may be part of extensive flat cremation cemeteries. Cremations of this date have also been found on the mainland near the causeway to Hayling Island.

A Bronze Age oak pile was recorded, with other timbers and an area of wattles from the north coast of Hayling Island [8]. This is thought to represent the remains of a structure, possibly a wharf (Williams, and Soffe, nd). It has been radio-carbon dated to 900BC +/- 100.

Iron Age archaeology is well represented on Hayling Island. The Iron Age hillfort of Tourner Bury [9] lies to the south east of the site. This is one of the lowest hillforts in the country being only roughly 400 metres from the shoreline, and the ground around its north and south sides marshy. It is composed of a bank and ditch enclosing a circular area of 18 ha. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (no 38). The hillfort has been excavated on a number of occasions. At some point during the late 19th century, Mr Trigg excavated two trenches across the ramparts and recovered two sherds of pottery and noted the remains of fires under the earthwork (Williams-Freeman, J.P, 1915). In 1959 Mr J. R. Boyden dug a trench through the rampart and revealed at the outer edge two Norman pots. Two sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered from the former land surface below the rampart. In 1968 Richard Bradley excavated two further sections through the site and produced four Iron Age vessels apparently from the surface contemporary with the rampart.
The most common features associated with Iron Age activity from Hayling Island are salterns or the remains of burnt material presumed to be associated with the process of salt making. Four possible hearths [10] were seen in section in the bank next to the waters edge opposite Verner Common associated with Iron Age pottery. A thin layer of burnt material containing pot boilers was also recorded by Richard Bradley in 1968 (information in SMR) from this area, probably representing the remains of salt producing activities. Briquetage and burnt flint pot boilers were found in two u-shaped features [11] sectioned by the digging of a sewer trench in 1967. Numerous ‘hearth’ were also visible below the turf line in the trench further to the south. A site in the northern area of Hayling Island at Creek Field [12] excavated in 1966 uncovered two Iron Age salt pans or linear gullies containing briquetage, pot boilers and Iron Age pottery (Rule 1966).

The majority of the known Roman remains lie to the north of the site in North Hayling. A Roman building [13] was discovered and very briefly recorded in 1908 by Mr T Ely. He describes a chamber 20 feet long by 10 feet wide with a stone pavement. Roman tiles and wall plaster are also noted.

The most well documented and excavated site on Hayling Island is the Iron Age and Roman temple [14] in the north of the island. The site was first recognised as Roman in 1826, and limited excavations took place between 1897 and 1907 interpreting the site as a villa. The drought in 1976 revealed cropmarks, and the site was then excavated by Graham Soffe, Antony King and the late Robert Downey for six years uncovering the whole of an Iron Age temple and most of a Roman one. The site is unique in Britain, with a Roman circular tower or ‘cella’ enclosed by double walls, and preceding this Roman phase a round wooden building within a square timber palisade, in use in the 1st century BC. Numerous finds including coins, chariot fittings, weapons and brooches were recovered from the excavations (King and Soffe 1994).

A possible hut circle [15] of some 60 feet in diameter, consisting of postholes approximately 20 feet apart was discovered also in the northern part of Hayling Island. At the centre of the circle was an area of flints with a large ‘cooking’ stone in the centre. No date is known for the site, and it could be anything from Bronze Age to Romano-British.

Very little evidence of Saxon settlement is recorded near to the site, however the SMR records that sherds of mid Saxon pottery [16] were recovered during development to the north of the site near Stoke.

A piece of Saxon sculpture [17] was recovered during excavations near the present vicarage of St Mary’s in 1850. It is thought to be either a Saxon font, a lavabo or a re-used cross-base, and probably dates from the late 9th century. It is rectangular in shape and hollowed out to form a bowl inside. Three of the sides are decorated
with simple interlace patterns, and the fourth has more elaborate interlacing forming two circles, (Green, and Green, 1951).

Sherds of medieval glazed pottery [18] were found during excavations of the barrow known as Windmill Hill, and to the north of the site [19].

**Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Ten trenches were excavated in between the footprints of previously demolished buildings whose foundations still exist on the site. The northern area of the site is covered by mature trees, and as a consequence it was impossible to locate any trenches in this area. The site was also criss-crossed by drains and soakaways still in use by the school, and BT cables were also running across the northern area of the site in front of the trees. These factors meant that it was not always possible to dig a 20 metre long trench in every location, and some trenches are longer or shorter as a consequence. All the trenches were excavated using a JCB, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, and supervised by an archaeologist at all times. Spoil heaps were monitored for finds.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

**Results** (Fig.2 and 3)

**Trench 1**

This was located on the western side of the site on the boundary with the current school house. It was aligned roughly east west and was 13.40m long. Below 0.26m of topsoil, was a pale orangey yellow clayey sand subsoil, 0.44m thick. Three broken flint flakes, and burnt flint were recovered from this deposit. The natural geology was a mid greyish-orange sandy clay. No archaeological features were present in this trench.

**Trench 2**

This trench was aligned roughly north south along the boundary with Church Road. It was 15m long. The subsoil was the same as in trench 1 and was 0.35m thick. The subsoil produced 3 intact flakes, a broken flake, a core, a bashed lump, a spall and 2 Scrapers, as well as nine sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, and burnt flint. No archaeological features were observed.
Trench 3
Trench 3 was aligned NE-SW and was 15.40m long. It was disturbed by a modern pipe trench. Burnt flint and slag were recovered from the subsoil, which was 0.42m thick. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 4
Trench 4 was aligned roughly north south, and was 20.50m long. It was disturbed by a modern drain. Flint and chalk rubble made ground 0.29m thick, lay above the natural clay. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 5
Trench 5 was aligned NE-SW, and was 9.40m long. It was disturbed by a very large modern service trench. No finds were recovered from this trench, and no archaeological features were observed.

Trench 6
Trench 6 was located at the southern edge of the proposed development site, and was 17.70m long. It was truncated by a modern trench for fibre optic cables. The subsoil was 0.44m thick, and contained no finds. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 7
Trench 7 (Fig. 2) was aligned roughly east west, and was excavated through a modern tarmac path. It was 20.30m long. Service trenches were cut at intervals along its length. Below the Tarmac was a flint-gravel makeup layer 0.45m thick and subsoil 0.15m thick. No finds or archaeological features were observed.

Trench 8
This trench was aligned roughly north south along the western boundary with the former tennis court. It was 20.10m long. The subsoil was 0.44m thick and contained three sherds of medieval pottery and two post-medieval tiles, one broken flake, and a very small quantity of burnt flint. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 9
Trench 9 was located in the former tennis court on the eastern edge of the site, and was aligned NE-SW. It was 20.20m long. Below the Tarmac, was a makeup layer composed of flint and chalk rubble 0.29m thickness. This sealed an organic layer of rotted vegetation and roots, presumably the previous ground surface, overlying the natural clay. No finds or archaeological features were observed.

Trench 10
Trench 10 was located also in the former tennis court and was aligned roughly east west. It was 19.30m long. The stratigraphy was the same as Trench 9. Burnt flint, a core and an intact flake were recovered from the top of the natural, and one sherd of post-medieval pottery. No archaeological features were observed.
Finds

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A modest collection of 15 struck flints were recovered from the evaluation as detailed in Appendix 2. Nine of these were recovered from Trench 2. The struck flint is not closely datable but is not obviously of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic origin. It is is probably of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

The site yielded 14 sherds of Medieval and post-Medieval pottery as detailed in Appendix 3; most of which were unstratified or in the subsoil on the surface of the natural geology. Three fragments of post-Medieval roof-tile were also recovered.

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. Fabrics were classified using a x8 magnification lens with in-built metric scale for determining the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions and a numbered fabric series created with the prefix M for Medieval.

The Medieval fabrics

M.1. Oxidized orange with profuse up-to 0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz and sparse up-to 2.00 mm angular alluvial flint and ironstone.
M.2. Oxidized orange with profuse up-to 0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler.
M.3. Similar but fired black.

The Assemblages

These small medieval and post-Medieval pottery assemblages are almost certainly the result of field marling over a period of time from c. AD1100 to the 19th century.

Slag

Five pieces of iron slag were recovered from the subsoil of Trench 3, weighing 480g.

Burnt Flint

Forty-eight pieces of burnt flint were recovered from the subsoil or the top of the natural clay from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10. They weigh a total of 580g.
Conclusion

No archaeological features were observed in any of the ten trenches. However, finds of prehistoric (late Neolithic and Bronze Age) and Medieval and Post-Medieval date were recovered from the subsoil in trenches 1,2,3, 8, 9 and 10. The relatively sparse number of finds and the mixed date range of these artefacts suggests that these finds have probably worked their way into the subsoil over a great number of years through agricultural processes such as manuring, and worm action. The lack of archaeological features over the whole site suggests that these finds are the result of occupation in the surrounding area, but not however in this discrete location. Trench 2 produced the greater number of prehistoric flints, including two scrapers, but it is difficult to pinpoint whether this is significant as these are not stratified and lie within the subsoil.

Archaeological find spots and sites in the near vicinity of the site have suggested prehistoric activity from the Neolithic to Iron Age, but these have been largely chance unstratified finds. The small number of Medieval pottery sherds recovered also suggests settlement in the area, but the lack of archaeological features indicate the more likely reason for their presence in the subsoil is agricultural.

Overall, the results suggest that the archaeological potential of the site is negligible, however the evaluation has proved that prehistoric activities such as tool production were occurring in the vicinity, but were not necessarily focussed on this location.

References
Green, A R, and Green, P M, 1951, Saxon Architecture and Sculpture in Hampshire
King, A and Soffe, G, 2002, ‘Hayling Island’ Current Archaeology 176
Rule, M, 1966, ‘Prehistoric Salt Working Site at North Hayling’ note on Site no 30 Hampshire SMR
Williams-Freeman, J P, 1915, An Introduction to Field Archaeology as Illustrated by Hampshire
Williams, P and Soffe, G, nd , ‘A Late Bronze Age Timber Structure on Hayling Island’ Hampshire Field Club Newsletter
**APPENDIX 1: Trench details**

0m at xx end

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench No.</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
<th>Breadth (m)</th>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13.40m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.60m</td>
<td>No archaeological features present. Pottery, burnt flint and struck flint recovered from the subsoil. Subsoil a pale orange-yellow clayey sand 0.18m thick. Natural geology was a mid grey-orange sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.60m-0.67m</td>
<td>No archaeological features present. Pottery, burnt flint and flint tools and flakes recovered from the subsoil. Subsoil same as T1, but 0.35m thick. Natural geology was a mid grey-orange sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.40m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.60m-0.70m</td>
<td>No archaeological features present. Burnt Flint and slag were recovered from the subsoil. Subsoil same as T1 but 0.42m thick. Natural geology was a mid grey-orange sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20.50m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.55m-0.72m</td>
<td>No archaeological features or finds present. Flint and chalk rubble 0.29m thick lay below a tarmac path 0.15m thick. Natural geology was a mid grey-orange sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.40m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.70m-1.00m</td>
<td>No archaeological features or finds present. The trench was truncated by a large modern service trench. The subsoil was a pale orange-yellow clayey sand, 0.30m thick. Natural geology was a mid grey-orange sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>17.70m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.56m-0.60m</td>
<td>No archaeological features or finds present. The trench was truncated by a modern service trench. The subsoil was a pale orange-yellow clayey sand, 0.70m thick. Natural geology was a mid grey-orange sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>20.30m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.43m-0.75m</td>
<td>No archaeological features or finds present. The trench was dug through a tarmac path. Below this was a flint gravel rubble makeup layer 0.45m thick. The subsoil was a pale orange-yellow clayey sand, 0.15m thick. Natural geology was a mid grey-orange sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>20.10m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.42m-0.50m</td>
<td>No archaeological features were present. 1 broken flake, 3 sherds of Medieval pottery and burnt flint were recovered from the subsoil. Subsoil was a pale orange-yellow clayey sand, 0.34m thick. Natural geology was a mid grey-orange sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>20.20m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.52m</td>
<td>No archaeological features present. Burnt flint was recovered from the surface of the natural clay. The trench was dug through the tarmac tennis court. Below this was a chalk and flint rubble makeup layer 0.37m thick which lay above organic rotted vegetation, presumably the old ground surface. The natural geology was an orange-brown sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.30m</td>
<td>1.60m</td>
<td>0.47m-0.52m</td>
<td>No archaeological features present. A core, and an intact flake, burnt flint, and Post Medieval tile were recovered from the surface of the natural. The trench was dug through the tarmac tennis court. Below this was a chalk and flint rubble makeup layer 0.29m thick which lay above organic rotted vegetation, presumably the old ground surface. The natural geology was an orange-brown sandy clay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX 2: Worked Flint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Fill</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 Broken flakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 Intact flakes; Broken flake; Core; Bashed lump; Spall; 2 Scrapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Broken flake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Core; Intact flake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# APPENDIX 3: Pottery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench No.</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Date-Range</th>
<th>No. of Sherds</th>
<th>Weight (g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Post-Med</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>1700-1800+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td>Cooking pot</td>
<td>1200-1350</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>M4</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1250-1500</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td>1700-1850</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Cooking pot</td>
<td>Saxo-Norman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 abraded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subsoil, 0.3m from south end</td>
<td>M2</td>
<td>Cooking pot</td>
<td>1200-1350</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subsoil, soil, 10-15m</td>
<td>M2</td>
<td>Cooking pot</td>
<td>1200-1250</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Subsoil, north end</td>
<td>M4</td>
<td>Jug</td>
<td>1250-1500</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Tile</td>
<td>Post-Med</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Top of Natural clay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX 4: Slag catalogue

**Iron slag**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Weight (g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>480g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX 4: Burnt Flint catalogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Weight (g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>140g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>130g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>220g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>20g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>25g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>50g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hayling School, Church Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire, 2003

Figure 1: Location of the site within Hayling Island and Hampshire, showing the nearest SMR entries.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 120, 1:25,000 scale
Ordnance Survey Licence A1-52324A0001
Hayling School, Church Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire, 2003

Figure 2. Map showing the location of the evaluation trenches within Hayling School grounds. 11SHI 03/46
Hayling School, Church Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire, 2003

Trench 1

Trench 2

Trench 3

Trench 4

Trench 5

Trench 6

Trench 7

Trench 8

Trench 9

Trench 10

Figure 3. Representative trench sections

HSHI 03/46