

**LAND AT LOWER ROAD, HAVANT,
HAMPSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

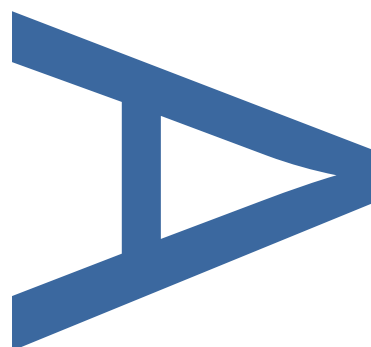
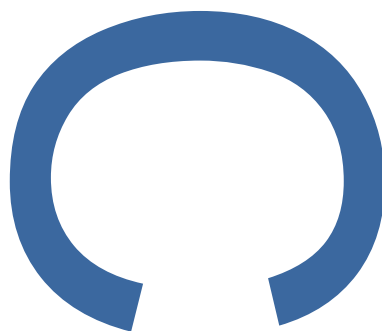
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: HAVANT
BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
APP/19/00427**

PCA REPORT NO: 14070

SITE CODE: HLRH20

MARCH 2020



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND AT LOWER ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Local Planning Authority: Havant Borough Council

Planning reference: APP/19/00427

Site Code: HLRH20

Central NGR: 470000 106120

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1 ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Bargate Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Lower Road, Havant, Hampshire, centred at NGR 470000 106120. The Site has been the subject of a planning application for a residential development submitted to Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority. This document provides the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was required by the Hampshire County Archaeological Officer, advisor to Havant Borough Council, prior to determination of the planning application and in order establish the archaeological potential of the Site and the implications of that potential for the proposed development; the application was refused permission on 26th March 2020.

The archaeological evaluation was completed in accordance with the aims and methodology set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The evaluation has provided information concerning the archaeological potential of the Site and has characterised the targeted historic footpath. The archaeological features identified during the evaluation appear to date primarily from the late Bronze Age to the Iron Age, but also the Romano-British period.

The archaeological features were found sparsely distributed, appear limited in extent and depth and form no coherent pattern or trend, such as might represent a focus of activity, industry, settlement or discernible monument. Nonetheless, the features do provide slight evidence for use of the landscape, which may have been marginal and not suited to permanent exploitation. The historic footpath was demonstrated to have been formed of deposits of 19th century and later date. No evidence for any earlier manifestation of the footpath was observed.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Bargate Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Lower Road, Havant, Hampshire, (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the Site' (centred at NGR 470000 106120). The Site has been the subject of a planning application for a residential development submitted to Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) (Planning Ref APP/19/00427). This document provides the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was required by the Hampshire County Archaeological Officer (CAO), advisor to the LPA, prior to determination of the planning application and in order establish the archaeological potential of the Site and the implications of that potential for the proposed development; the application was refused permission on 26th March 2020.
- 2.1.2 The evaluation has formed part of a staged approach to understanding the archaeological potential of the Site, which has included an initial archaeological desk-based assessment (Sleep, B 2019) and consultation with the (CAO) toward the strategy of evaluation set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2020) and its implementation, the subject of this report.
- 2.1.3 This document provides the results for the trial trench evaluation, a total of twenty-five 30m X 2m trial trenches. This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.2.1 The Site, an area of approximately 3.8ha is currently a parcel of farmland south-east of Manor Farm, is located south of Lower Road, Havant and the settlement of Bedhampton. To the west is the A3M motorway and Portsdown Hill and to the south the south coast railway and the A27 road. A watercourse, the Hermitage Stream lies to the south-east of the Site and flows into the tidal basin Langstone Harbour to the south, along with a number of small streams and watercourses that characterise the coastal margin.
- 2.2.2 The Site is low-lying and lies at between 6m and 9m above Ordnance Datum and is generally flat.
- 2.2.3 The bedrock geology of the Site comprised river terrace deposits of sand silt and clay overlying chalk bedrock.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 The desk-based assessment (Sleep 2019) reviewed known archaeological sites, find-spots and monuments within a study area of 1km radius, site-centred. The assessment summarised the archaeological potential of the Site as follows: '*The Site has been*

subjected to relatively little impact during the Post Medieval and Modern periods and in theory earlier archaeological deposits if present, could have survived well. During the Medieval period the Site was likely agricultural land associated with local settlement at Bedhampton. Potential for earlier archaeological periods is higher and reflects the position of the Site within a wider landscape of known human activity from the Mesolithic until the Roman Period. The lack of evidence within the Site itself is a reflection of the lack of previous archaeological investigation'.

- 2.3.2 Historic mapping including the Tithe map of 1849, reproduced in the desk-based assessment, appears to indicate a path or track ran from Lower Road and the north-east corner of the Site south toward and beyond the railway line. The First Ordnance Survey map of 1868 also shows this route, along with a number of other tracks or paths that extend to the marsh and foreshore of the upper reaches of Langstone Harbour and that presumably gave access to the water.

3 AIM

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the Site and, where present, determine their nature, extent, date, condition and significance, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.
- 3.1.2 A specific target of the evaluation was to provide evidence of an historic footpath that ran north-south on the eastern side of the Site. Evidence of the form and date of this feature, along with its state of preservation, was targeted.
- 3.1.3 This report on the results of the evaluation describes the archaeological remains that were identified and seeks to provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of the remains, in respect of the proposed development, can be determined in consultation with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the evaluation results based upon the Site archive, which comprises a Site diary, trench recording sheets, drawings and digital photographs, along with finds assemblages. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Trench Index in **Appendix 1** and photographs of the trenches in **Appendix 2**. Specialist reports and recommendations are provided as appendices, for Lithics see **Appendix 3** and for pottery see **Appendix 4**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the Site code **HLRH20** and will in due course be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2020), which was approved by the Local Planning Authority in advance of the commencement of works and on the advice of their archaeological advisor David Hopkins, County Archaeological Officer, Hampshire County Council.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of twenty-five trenches measuring 30m x 2m (**Figure 2 & Plates 1 & 2**). The array of trenches was intended to provide a reasonable sample of the Site in order to establish its archaeological potential. All proposed trenches were opened and investigated between the 10th and 28th February 2020.

4.3 Summary of Deposit Sequence

4.3.1 Natural geology was observed in all trenches comprising a light to mid red/brown orange silty clay 'brickearth'. Sealing the natural, a subsoil was observed in trenches 1 – 12, 15, 16 and 21 – 24, this was a light brown grey silty clay, with some flint inclusions. The sub soil measured between 0.08m thick (Tr1) and 0.44m thick (Tr2). In all trenches the deposit sequence was capped by a topsoil of mid grey brown silty clay with some flint and modern ceramic inclusions. The topsoil measured between 0.01m (Tr7) and 0.40m (Tr1) thick. Sections representative of the deposit sequence were drawn in each trench and a sample of these are illustrated on **Figure 3**.

4.3.2 Topsoil and subsoil arisings from all trenches were scanned for the recovery of flint artefacts. Worked flint was recovered from the topsoil in trenches 1, 2, 12, 13 and 14 as well as from the ground surface between excavated trenches. Worked flint was recovered from the subsoil in trenches 4, 5, 9 and 10.

4.4 Archaeological Features

4.4.1 Discrete archaeological features were observed in trenches 2, 3, 4, 10, 13 and 14. All archaeological features were cut into the natural geology (**Figures 2 & 4**) and were sealed beneath topsoil or subsoil where present.

- 4.4.2 Trench 2 contained a small pit [209]. This feature measured 0.46m in diameter and 0.21m in depth and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Single fill (208) consisted of a mottled dark orange/dark grey brown burnt silty clay with charcoal inclusions. The finds from this context were burnt flint.
- 4.4.3 Trench 3 contained two features. Feature [304] was a large feature central to the trench measuring the over 2m long, 4.4m wide and 0.35m deep with gently sloping concave sides and a flat base (**Plate 3**). Lower fill (306) consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions. The finds recovered from this context were burnt flint, worked flint and a single sherd of pottery of a probable Romano-British date. Upper fill (305) consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions; this context contained a single find, a rim sherd of Romano-British pottery.
- 4.4.4 Feature [307] was a small pit in the north eastern end of the trench. This feature was sub-circular in shape measuring 0.92m long and 0.96m+ wide, running into the baulk of the trench, and 0.19m deep with gentle concave sides and a concave base. Single fill (308) consisted of a light brownish grey sandy clay with sparse charcoal and manganese inclusions. Finds recovered from this context consisted of burnt flint, worked flint and nine pottery sherds of a possible Iron Age date.
- 4.4.5 Trench 4 contained a single feature [404]. This was a linear feature measuring over 2m long, 1.24m wide and 0.35m depth with gradual concave sides and a concave base (**Plate 4**). It contained a single fill (405), which consisted of a dark orange brown silty clay with sparse charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery and worked flint.
- 4.4.6 Trench 10 contained two features (**Plate 5**). Feature [1005] was a sub-circular feature measuring 0.39m in diameter and 0.11m in depth and had sharply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (1004), which consisted of a light orange brown silty clay; the only find from this context was burnt flint.
- 4.4.7 The other feature in Trench 10 was [1007], a sub-circular feature measuring 0.49m in diameter and 0.19m in depth and had irregular sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (1006), which consisted of a light brown grey sandy clay; the only find from this context was burnt flint.
- 4.4.8 Trench 13 contained a single feature [1304]. This feature was circular in shape measuring 0.94m in diameter and 0.12m in depth and had gently sloping sides and a concave base (**Plate 6**). This feature had a single fill (1303), which consisted of a light grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Finds recovered from this context were pottery of mixed Iron Age and Romano-British date, burnt flint, worked flint and a single pig's tooth.
- 4.4.9 Trench 14 contained a single feature, [1404], a curvilinear feature measuring over 2m in length, 0.56m in width and 0.19m in depth with irregular concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (1404) which consisted of a light grey brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions. Worked flint was recovered from this context.

4.5 Historic Footpath

- 4.5.1 Three sections were excavated across the footpath feature, to investigate the feature's form, deposit sequence and date, in trenches 2, 9 & 11 (**Figures 2, 5 & Plate 7**). The feature was allocated the following group number in each trench [210] in trench 2, [911] in trench 9 and [1105] in trench 11. All sections through the footpath feature demonstrated a similar profile consisting of dumped, mixed deposits with no visibly deliberate formation. The sections revealed differences in the stratigraphic sequence of deposits making up the footpath feature and some observations can be made.
- 4.5.2 In all three trenches the footpath lay directly on the natural geology, but there was no visible 'cut' for the feature, suggesting the path was formed by the dumping of material directly on the existing ground. Each section revealed the footpath feature's lower deposits comprised 19th – 20th century building material rubble and redeposited natural (205), (913) / (914), (1112), which was subsequently capped by chalk (206), (905), (1111). Both the rubble layers and chalk contained small amounts of finds of 19th – 20th century glass and ceramics. In trenches 9 and 11 the deposit sequence suggested repeated dumping of material, perhaps suggesting a need to stabilise wetter ground.
- 4.5.3 Each section demonstrated an upper layer of greyish/orange brown silty clay material (207), (904), (1104) which contained high concentrations of 19th -20th century glass and ceramic material including some intact vessels as well as general building waste. This is thought to represent a final episode of dumping and levelling that was subsequently covered by topsoil and now degraded asphalt surfacing.

4.6 Conclusion

- 4.6.1 The archaeological evaluation was completed in accordance with the aims and methodology set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The evaluation has provided information concerning the archaeological potential of the Site and characterised the targeted historic footpath. The archaeological features identified during the evaluation appear to date primarily from the late Bronze Age to the Iron Age, but also the Romano-British period.
- 4.6.2 In Trench 2, feature [209] has been interpreted as a small pit of uncertain purpose. It is possibly Pre-historic in date. In Trench 3, feature [304] has been interpreted as large natural depression or possible linear feature, however this is unlikely as it was not observed in any other trenches where it might have been predicted to occur. The only datable find from this feature suggests a Romano-British date. Feature [307] has been interpreted as a small refuse pit of possible Iron Age date.

- 4.6.3 In trench 4, linear feature [404] has been interpreted as a late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age ditch, possibly a field boundary. In Trench 10, features [1005] and [1007] have been interpreted as post holes, however no further evidence of a structure was identified. The features are undated but may be pre-historic. In Trench 13, feature [1304] has been interpreted as a small refuse pit of Iron Age – Romano British date. In trench 14, feature [1404] has been interpreted as the remains of a possible field boundary or drainage ditch. This feature remains undated, but it is considered to be of late pre-historic date.
- 4.6.4 The small lithic and pottery assemblages recovered from archaeological features and as surface finds have been assessed as having no potential for further analysis at this stage.
- 4.6.5 The archaeological features of late prehistoric and Romano-British date were found sparsely distributed, appear limited in extent and depth and form no coherent pattern or trend, such as might represent a focus of activity, industry, settlement or discernible monument. Nonetheless, the features do provide slight evidence for use of the landscape, which may have been marginal and not suited to permanent exploitation.
- 4.6.6 The historic footpath investigated in Trenches 2, 9 and 11 was demonstrated to have been formed of deposits of 19th century and later date. No evidence for any earlier manifestation of the footpath was observed.

5 ARCHIVE PRERARATION AND DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

- 5.1.1 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 Hampshire Cultural Trust.

5.2 Copyright

- 5.2.1 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 Cultural Trust, 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.
- 5.2.2 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 Historic Environment Record).
- 5.2.3 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.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The evaluation was supervised by Dominic McAtomey with site assistance from Tom Warburton, James Bannister and Gareth Howland.

This report was prepared by Dominic McAtomey with graphics prepared by Diana Valk. The project was managed by Paul McCulloch

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Appendix 1: Trench Index

Trench No.	Context	Type	Description	Finds	Depth (m) BGL
1	101	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Struck flint	0-0.4
	102	Layer	Sub-soil	Struck flint	0.4-0.48
	103	Layer	Natural	-	0.48+
2	201	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Struck flint	0-0.2
	202	Layer	Sub-soil	Struck flint	0.2-0.64
	203	Layer	Natural	-	0.64+
	204	Layer	Edge of C19th/C20th trackway visible in cross-section	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	205	Layer	Lowermost layer of section of C19th/C20th trackway visible in Trench 2	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	206	Layer	Layer of chalk deposition in C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	207	Layer	Most recent surfacing of C19th/C20th trackway.	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	208	Fill	Single fill of pit [209] - composition of fill indicates burning activity, either in situ or the deposition of burnt material	-	-
	209	Cut	Cut of pit, single fill, no finds. Composition of fill (208) indicates burning activity, either in situ or the deposition of burnt material	-	-
	210	Layer	Group number assigned to section of C19th/C20th trackway visible in Trench 2	-	-
3	301	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Flint, CBM, modern ceramics	0-0.22
	302	Layer	Sub-soil	Flint, CBM	0.22-0.51
	303	Layer	Natural	-	0.56+
	304	Cut	Cut of large but shallow linear feature - may be a natural depression.	-	-
	305	Fill	Uppermost fill of linear [304].	Pot	-
	306	Fill	Natural infill/silting in linear [304].	Burnt flint	-

	307	Cut	Cut of possible prehistoric/early IA pit.	-	-
	308	Fill	Clay backfill of pit [307].	Pot, burnt flint, struck flint	-
	309	Fill	-	-	-
	301	Cut	-	-	-
4	401	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Flint, CBM	0-0.25
	402	Layer	Sub-soil	-	0.24-0.45
	403	Layer	Natural	-	0.45+
	404	Cut	Cut of small prehistoric ditch with single fill, possible field boundary.	-	-
	405	Fill	Single fill of ditch slot [404], likely natural silting - similar in composition to trench subsoil.	Pot, burnt flint, struck flint	-
5	501	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	0-0.23
	502	Layer	Sub-soil	-	0.23-0.53
	503	Layer	Natural	-	0.53+
6	601	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Flint, CBM	-
	602	Layer	Sub-soil	Flint	-
	603	Layer	Natural	-	-
7	701	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Flint, CBM	0-0.1
	702	Layer	Sub-soil	Flint	0.1-0.35
	703	Layer	Natural	-	0.35+
8	801	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Flint, CBM	-
	802	Layer	Sub-soil	Flint	-
	803	Layer	Natural	-	-
9	901	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Flint, CBM	0-0.32
	902	Layer	Sub-soil	Flint	0.32-0.55
	903	Layer	Natural	-	0.55+
	904	Layer	Uppermost/most recent levelling layer of C19th/C20th trackway.	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	905	Layer	Chalk levelling/solidifying layer in C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	906	Layer	Thin banding of gravel material visible in the section of C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	907	Layer	Chalk banding visible in the section of C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass,	-

				metal, cbm	
	908	Layer	Clay banding in C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	909	Layer	Lowermost layer of chalk visible in C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	910	Layer	Crush layer of clay and gravel in C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	-
	911	Group	Group number assigned to section of C19th/C20th trackway visible in Trench 9	-	-
	912	Layer	Uppermost layer visible in C19th/C20th trackway	-	-
	913	Layer	Layer in C19th/C20th trackway	-	-
10	1001	Layer	Turf/topsoil	CBM	-
	1002	Layer	Sub-soil	Flint	-
	1003	Layer	Natural	-	-
	1004	Fill	Single fill of posthole [1005]. Possibly prehistoric.	Burnt flint	-
	1005	Cut	Cut of posthole. Possibly prehistoric.	-	-
	1006	Fill	Single fill of posthole [1007]. Possibly prehistoric.	Burnt flint	-
	1007	Cut	Cut of posthole. Possibly prehistoric.	-	-
11	1101	Layer	Turf/topsoil	CBM	-
	1102	Layer	Sub-soil	Flint	-
	1103	Layer	Natural	-	-
	1104	Layer	Uppermost layer of C19th/C20th trackway	Glass, CBM	
	1105	Group	Group number assigned to section of C19th/C20th trackway visible in Trench 11	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	
	1106	Layer	Layer of levelling/dump material for C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	
	1107	Layer	Chalk packing/dump layer for C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	
	1108	Layer	Chalk packing/dump layer for C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	

	1109	Layer	Thin layer of near-black banding burnt demolition deposits in C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	
	1110	Layer	Clay and soil banding layer within C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	
	1111	Layer	Layer of packed chalk in C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	
	1112	Layer	Clay and soil banding layer within C19th/C20th trackway	Pot, glass, metal, cbm	
12	1201	Layer	Turf/topsoil	CBM, flint	-
	1202	Layer	Sub-soil	Flint	-
	1203	Layer	Natural	-	-
13	1301	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Flint, CBM	-
	1302	Layer	Natural	-	-
	1303	Fill	Fill of pit [1304] possible hearth waste.	Pot, burnt flint, struck flint, animal bone	-
	1304	Cut	Cut of pit, single fill - possible hearth waste	-	-
14	1401	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Flint, CBM	-
	1402	Layer	Natural	-	-
	1404	Cut	Possible drainage feature		
	1405	Fill	Silting or waterborne deposit in 404	Burnt flint, struck flint	
15	1501	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	0-0.22
	1502	Layer	Sub-soil	-	0.22-0.32
	1503	Layer	natural	-	0.32+
16	1601	Layer	Turf/topsoil	CBM	0-0.22
	1602	Layer	Sub-soil	-	0.22-0.45
	1603	Layer	Natural	-	0.45+
17	1701	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	-
	1702	Layer	Natural	-	-
18	1801	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	-
	1802	Layer	Natural	-	-
19	1901	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	-
	1902	Layer	Natural	-	-
20	2001	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	0-0.25

	2002	Layer	Natural	-	0.25+
21	2101	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	0-0.2
	2102	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.2-0.45
	2103	Layer	Natural	-	0.45+
22	2201	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	0-0.3
	2202	Layer	Natural	-	0.3+
23	2301	Layer	Turf/topsoil	Flint	0-0.21
	2302	Layer	Sub-soil	-	0.21-0.55
	2303	Layer	Natural	-	0.55+
24	2401	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	0-0.15
	2402	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.15-0.48
	2403	Layer	Natural	-	0.48+
25	2501	Layer	Turf/topsoil	-	0-0.3
	2502	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.3+

Appendix 2: Photographs (Plates 1 - 7)



Plate 1. Trench 1, view south, scale 1m



Plate 2. Trench 21, view west, scale 1m



Plate 3. Feature [304], view south east, scale 2m



Plate 4. Section of ditch [404], view south east, scale 1m



Plate 5. Features [1005] and [1007], scale 0.4m



Plate 6. Section of pit [1304], view south, scale 0.5m



Plate 7. Section of footpath [911] in trench 9, view south east, scales 2m &1m

Appendix 3: Lithic Assessment

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

Archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt stone. The material has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of each piece (Catalogue L01). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. The assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications and largely follows the methodology of Inizan et al (1999) with modifications and additions as indicated in the text by the author. Retouched tools were classified following standard British works such as Healy (1988) and Bamford (1985). Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification and distribution

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade: prismatic	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment	Core: flake	Conchoidal chunk	Retouched	Handaxe / axehead	Burnt stone (n.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
No.	13	13	1	3	5	3	2	5	1	4	102

A total of 4 pieces of unworked burnt stone weighing 102g and 46 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the investigations.

The majority of the struck flint, amounting to 32 pieces, was recovered from topsoil and subsoil horizons within eight of the Evaluation Trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12 and 14). The remainder of the material came from five features; Ditch [1404] and pits [304] and [1304] each produced single pieces, pit [307] produced five pieces and ditch [404] contained six pieces; whilst these features remain undated, it is possible that at least some are prehistoric with the flintwork being broadly contemporary, although no evidence for in-situ knapping or deliberate depositional practices was identified.

The unworked burnt stone all comprised flint that had been heated to the extent that it had changed colour and become 'fire-crazed'. Two fragments were recovered from the subsoil in Trench 9 and single pieces came from pits [304] and [1304]. The low quantities are most suggestive of background waste emanating from the use of ground-set hearths. It is not dateable but burnt flint is most often recovered from prehistoric contexts.

The struck flint assemblage

Raw material

The struck assemblage is made from a mix of translucent, semi-translucent and mottled black, grey and brown flint. Cortex is either very worn or rough but still weathered and thermal (frost fractured) scars are common. The raw materials were most likely to have been gathered from peri-glacially mass weathered deposits (Gibbard 1986), such as are present on the surface of the parent chalk or within the Pleistocene 'head' deposits that can be found in the vicinity of the Site (BGS 2020).

Condition

The majority of the struck flints are in a chipped or slightly chipped condition, consistent with having spent some considerable time within active soil horizons. The material from the features is in a variable but generally much better condition, suggesting that some of these pieces may have entered the features relatively soon after manufacture. Two pieces have recorticated; a flake from the subsoil in Trench 9 has a light bluish recortication and a possible axehead fragment from the subsoil in Trench 5 has a heavy white recortication. The development of recortication may have chronological implications although it cannot be used to directly date the pieces.

Description

Although no truly diagnostic pieces are present the bulk of the struck flint assemblage is technologically homogeneous albeit including a few pieces that belong to different flintworking traditions. Possibly the earliest piece is a heavily recorticated flake from the subsoil in Trench that appears to have been struck, possibly accidentally during use as it has a typical 'end shock' fracture, from a large bifacially worked implement, almost certainly an axehead or handaxe, removing a substantial part of one of its faces. Although large, the flake does not include any of the implements edges and its original form cannot be reconstructed. It is possible that the biface was a handaxe of Lower-Middle Palaeolithic date, a possibility supported by its deep recortication, but is also possible that it represents a flaked axehead of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Also, of an early date is a systematically produced prismatic blade, recovered from pit [307] which can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

The remainder of the assemblage can be dated to the later prehistoric period and, overall, is most comparable to industries dating to the later second and first millennia (cal.) BC (e.g. Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; McLaren 2009). These include a number of rather poorly detached, thick and hard hammer struck flakes with simple or cortical and markedly obtuse striking platforms, comparable to Martingell's (1990; 2004) 'squat' flakes. The three cores identified have all been minimally and casually reduced and show no attempts at shaping or preparation, having had only a few flakes removed from different directions off of unmodified striking platforms. Most of the retouched pieces are also typical later prehistoric examples, having been made on thick flakes and include two simple edge-retouched flakes, a scraper and a notch. The remainder is a thick flake with inverse invasive retouch and could potentially represent an abandoned attempt at producing an arrowhead, which if so would make it Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date, but is more likely to be an irregular Later Bronze Age or Iron Age implement.

Significance

The main significance of the struck flint assemblage is that it demonstrates flintworking activities occurring at the Site over a long period, perhaps from the Lower Palaeolithic but certainly from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, with the great majority of the assemblage belonging to the Later Bronze Age or Iron Age. However, as it stands the assemblage is small, contains few diagnostic pieces and is predominantly residually deposited, which limits its interpretation value and it can contribute little to understandings of the precise chronology or nature of the activities conducted at the Site.

Recommendations

Due to the low interpretative potential of the struck flint assemblage, this report and accompanying catalogue is all that is required for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is warranted. The assemblage does, however, provide evidence for prehistoric activity at the Site and can contribute to wider appreciations of prehistoric landscape use in the area. It is therefore recommended that it is recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief mention included in any published account of the fieldwork. Should further work at the Site be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional material found following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

The unworked burnt flint appears to have been largely incidentally produced and is of limited interpretational significance. It has been fully recorded and subsequently discarded, and no further work beyond a mention in any published account is recommended.

Appendix 4: Specialist Report – Prehistoric to Roman Pottery

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

By Barbara McNee

Introduction

A total of 37 pottery sherds weighing 380 grammes (g), were recovered from a small number of features. The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997).

Quantification

A breakdown of the assemblage is listed in (table 1). Much of the dating is tentative as the assemblage contained worn featureless sherds, and close dating cannot be achieved with any degree of confidence when small body sherds alone are represented. Diagnostic forms are under-represented, and consequently dating has to rely on the identification of fabric types and region-wide trends. This is problematic due to the use of certain fabrics which are long lived and can occur in several ceramic phases. The pottery derived from six contexts.

Table 1: quantification and breakdown of the assemblage by context

Context	Interpretation	Sherd count and weight (g)	Comments
305	Upper fill of linear [304]	1 (31gms)	Roman rim sherd, sandy fabric
306	Natural silting in linear [304]	1 (4gms)	Body sherd, sandy fabric, probably Roman
308	Backfill of pit [307]	9 (12gms)	Flint tempered body sherds, possibly early Iron Age
405	Fill of ditch [404]	7 (26gms)	Flint tempered body sherds, possibly late Bronze Age or early Iron Age
1303	Fill of pit [1304]	15 (279gms)	3 x vessels represented, body sherds plus one sandy Roman base.
1405	?	1 (1gm)	Body sherd, probably late Iron Age or early Roman
U/S		2 (27gms)	Two flint tempered sherds, possibly later prehistoric

Fabrics

Four basic fabric groups have been identified during preliminary examination. This has been classified based on dominant inclusions, and further subdivided based on clay matrix type (silt or sand).

Fabric Groups

1. Coarse sandy fabric.
2. Flint temper in a silty clay matrix.

3. Flint and coarse sand sized quartz.
4. Flint and very coarse sand sized quartz.

Details of the geology surrounding the Site have been obtained from British Geological Survey Map, Sheet No. 316. This includes deposits of Alluvium, Head Gravel, Head (deposits of sandy silty clay), Portsdown and Newhaven Chalk Member. Most of the sherds include crushed flint temper, which may have been obtained from beach or river gravels. It is also available from local chalk deposits. A number of sherds contain coarse sand, and this could be obtained from a number of deposits surrounding the Site. These deposits would have provided a source of good potting material, suggesting the pots were locally made. The clay matrices probably derive from at least three clay sources.

Forms, decoration, surface treatments and visible usewear

The assemblage contained just three featured sherds. One small rim sherd was recovered from context (305) and belongs to a quartz tempered Roman everted necked jar. It appears to be well-fired and probably wheel thrown, suggesting that it is more likely to be of early post-conquest date. One small sand tempered base sherd (context 1303) may also be wheel thrown. One flint tempered high shouldered jar (U/S) may be later prehistoric. It could be similar to a jar form from Danebury (Brown 2000, cp 3-5, 470-310 BC). The rest of the assemblage belongs to plain body sherds. There is no evidence of decoration, surface treatments or visible usewear.

Discussion

Pottery sherds from the Bedhampton site show high levels of abrasion on all surfaces. This suggests possible derivation from a rubbish collection open to weathering and trampling, residual sherds or general use in a domestic context prior to ending up in their excavated context. Thirteen body sherds deriving from pit (context 1303) belong to the same pot and include some larger worn sherds with a higher than average mean sherd weight (15gms). The condition would suggest that large sections of the pot body were discarded, crushed and exposed to the elements, prior to deposition. The fabric consists of very coarse sand sized quartz, but the addition of fine flint inclusions may suggest a pre-Roman date. This particular context also includes three flint tempered body sherds, possibly earlier Iron Age. This would indicate that context (1303) is quite mixed in terms of ceramic phasing.

Summary, significance and research potential

This small pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement or use within the Havant area during the later prehistoric and Roman period. The flint tempered sherds from context's (308, 405 and 1303) would not be out of place during the earlier Iron Age (600-400 BC). The presence of a rim sherd (U/S) may belong to a middle or late Iron Age phase. Pots made with coarse sandy fabrics could belong

to the early products of the Rowlands Castle Roman pottery industry (Dicks 2009), which is just to the north of the Site.

The fabrics are mostly fairly coarse, suggesting a low status settlement site using the locally produced wares for domestic purposes such as storing and serving food. There is little potential for further analysis due to the condition of the pottery, and the lack of diagnostic sherds, and therefore no further work is recommended for the pottery assemblage. The pottery is well bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation. It is recommended that all of the prehistoric material be retained for long-term storage. In the event of further excavations being carried out on the Site, the assemblage should be re-analysed with any additional prehistoric and Roman pottery that might be recovered.

Appendix 5: Oasis Record

8 OASIS ID: preconst1-389220

Project details

Project name	Land at Lower Road, Havant, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Bargate Homes Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at Lower Road, Havant, Hampshire. The Site is the subject of a residential development. The evaluation at Land at Lower Road, Havant, Hampshire revealed a low level of defined Bronze Age - Romano British archaeological features and a 19th - 20th century footpath. Specialist analysis of recovered flint artefacts from features, topsoil and subsoil reveal evidence of activity from the Neolithic to the Iron Age.
Project dates	Start: 10-02-2020 End: 28-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HLRH20 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Land at Lower Road, Bedhampton
Postcode	PO9 3LJ
Study area	3.8 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 470000 106120 50.89252234065 -1.33166978298 50 53 33 N 001 19
54 W Point

Project creators

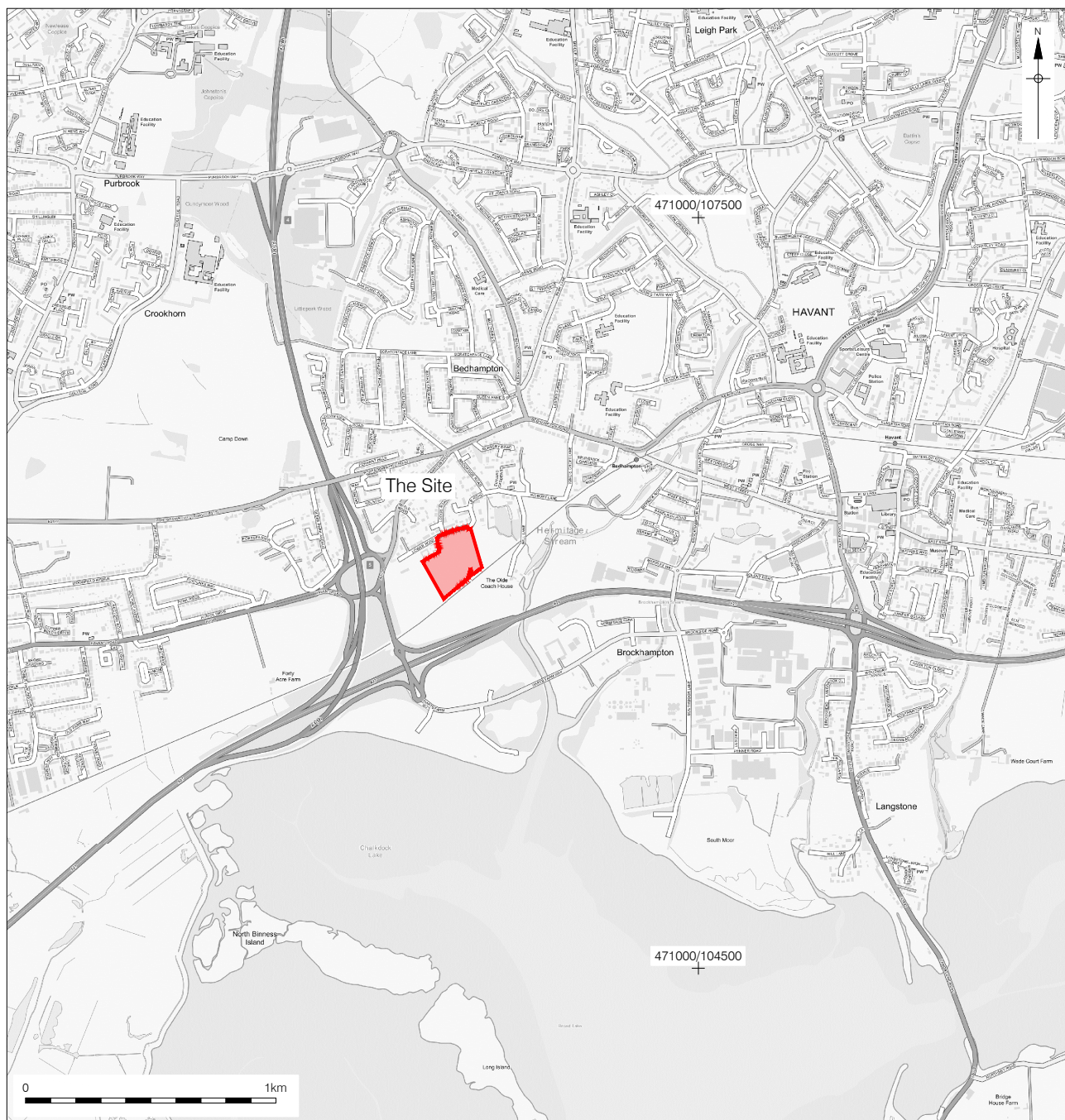
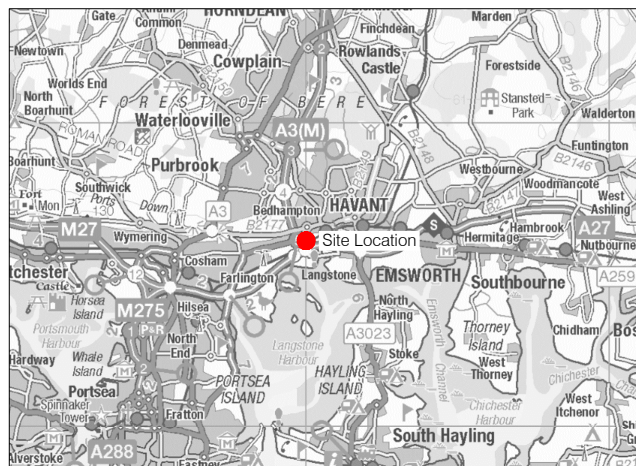
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Terence O'Rourke Ltd
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Dominic McAtomey

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Contents	"Glass","Worked stone/lithics","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Lower Road, Havant, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	R14070
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Description	A4 Grey Literature Report
Entered by	Dominic McAtomey (dmcatomey@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	17 March 2020





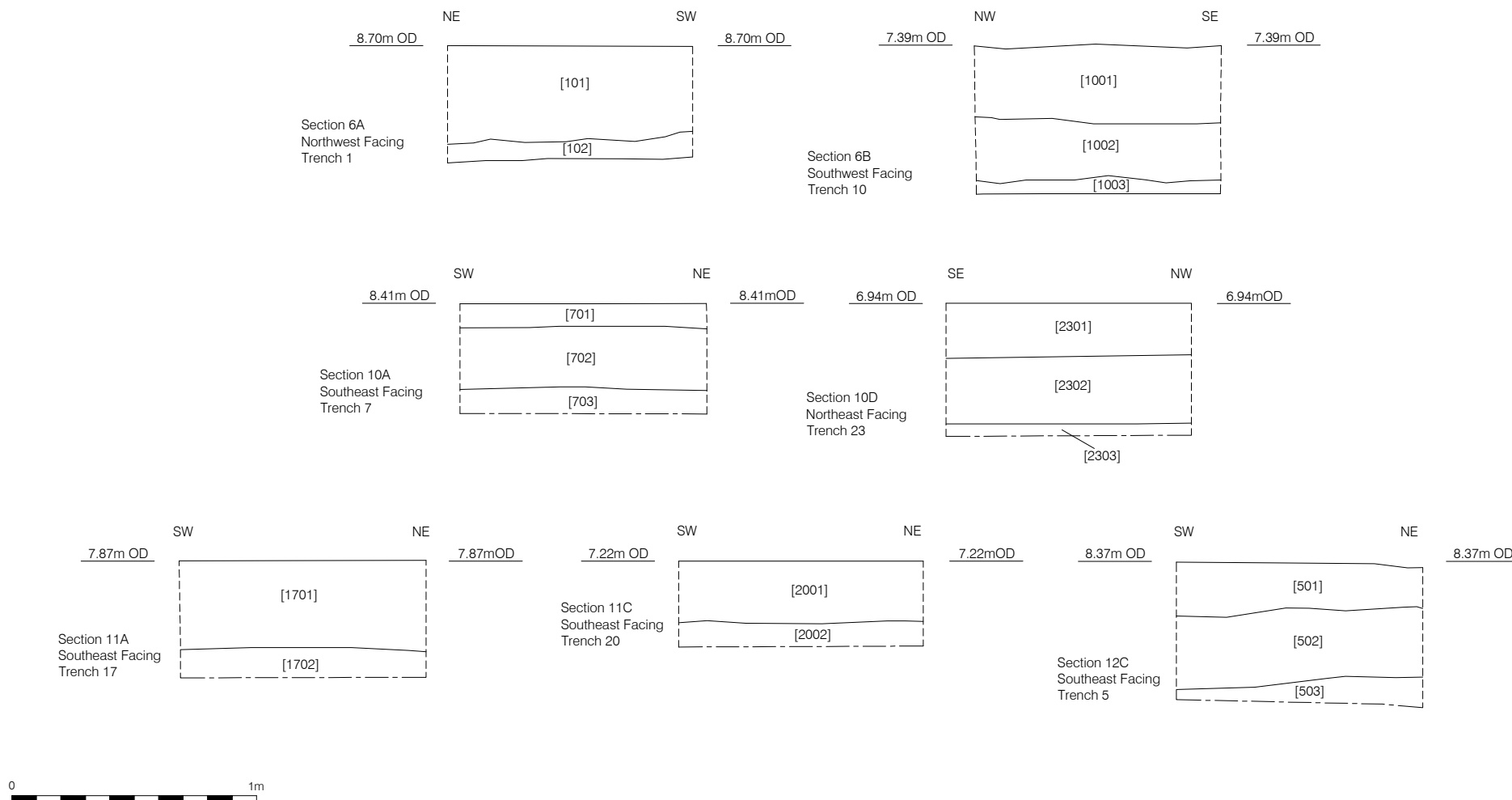
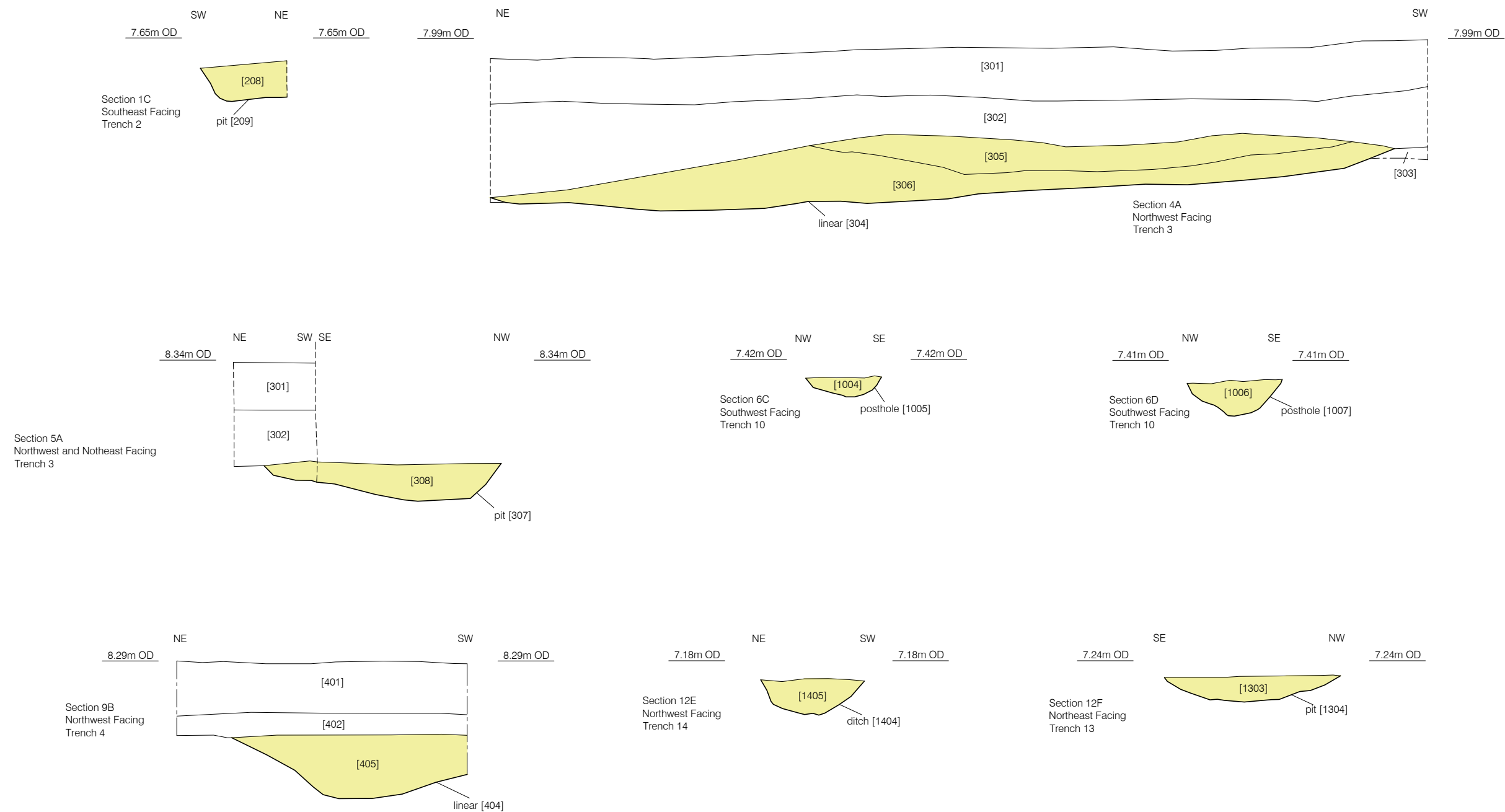
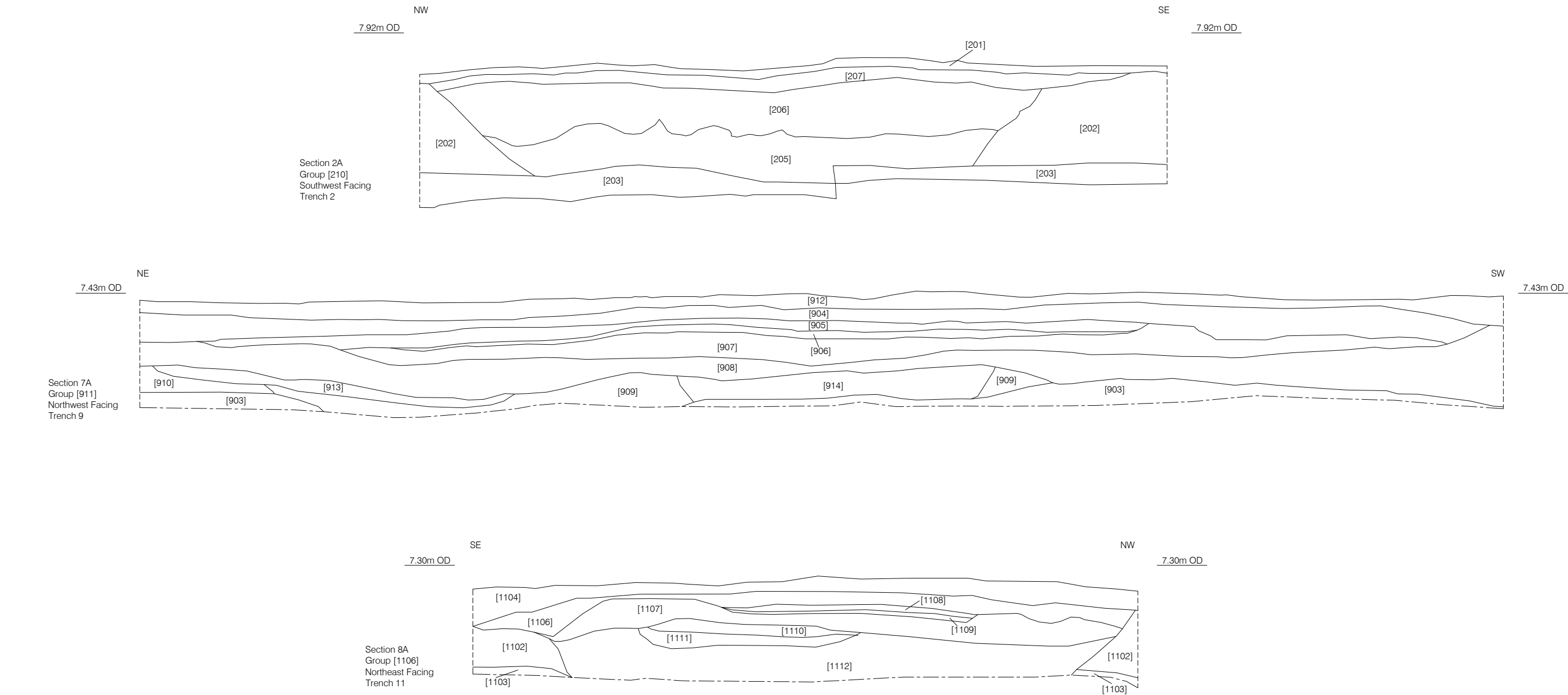


Figure 3
Representative Sections
1:25 at A4



Archaeological Feature

0 1m



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