LAND SOUTH OF BARTON'S ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE

POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
15/01435/OUT

PCA REPORT NO: 13550

SITE CODE: BRHH18

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND SOUTH OF BARTON'S ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE: POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Code:	**BRHH18**
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Local Planning Authority:	**Havant Borough Council**
Planning Reference:	**15/01435/OUT**
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1 ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by CgMs Heritage to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation on land south of Barton's Road, Havant, The Site is the subject of a development proposal comprising the erection of 175 houses, for which outline planning consent has been obtained. Following an initial stage of evaluation (PCA 2018), the excavation was intended to offset the impact of the development on archaeological remains identified by the evaluation.

The excavation demonstrated the site had been subject to considerable disturbance but did retain some archaeological resources, several linear features and discrete features including large refuse pits were excavated. These features were found to contain finds material dating from the late Iron Age to the early Romano British Period. The Site has been interpreted as a short lived or sporadically used site of small scale rural occupation or perhaps as a small scale industrial site. A relatively large assemblage of pottery provided the principal dating evidence; it is recommended that the pottery is the subject of a small publication.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by CgMs Heritage to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation on land south of Barton's Road, Havant, Hampshire (NGR 473191 107741) hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**). The Site is the subject of a development proposal comprising the erection of 175 houses, for which outline planning consent has been obtained.

2.1.2 The excavation forms part of a staged programme of archaeological work required by the Local Planning Authority Havant Borough Council, acting on the advice of their archaeological advisor David Hopkins, Hampshire County Archaeology Officer (CAO). Following an initial stage of evaluation (PCA 2018), the excavation was intended to offset the impact of the development on archaeological remains identified by the evaluation.

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The Site is located to the south of Barton's Road, Havant, east of the Havant-Petersfield railway line and on the north-eastern edge of Havant. The Site is an area of approximately6 hectares currently under arable cultivation with modern housing lying to the west and a garden centre and 19th century housing to the north. The eastern boundary of the site is not delineated and runs approximately north-south through the existing arable field. There is a gentle fall from north to south from c. 28m to 17m above Ordnance Datum.

2.2.2 The geology of the Site comprises Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain by Quaternary River Terrace Deposits or Quaternary Head Deposits, (British Geological Survey).

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site was set out in detail in a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2015), prepared in respect of the Site's proposed development, and is not repeated here in detail. The assessment concluded that there was some potential for the Site to contain archaeological remains, specifically of Romano British and post-medieval date, based on the distribution of known archaeological sites, findspots and historic landscape features within c. 1km radius of the Site.

2.3.2 The evaluation of the Site carried out in March 2018 (PCA 2018) identified archaeological features of predominantly late Iron Age/early Romano British date, comprising pits and ditches of various dimensions dispersed mainly over the central and northern portions of the site; the distribution of these features does not appear dense nor is it well defined, while the alignment and arrangement of the ditches is suggestive of enclosures. Despite the relatively large number of datable features, it is uncertain what type of site they represent; while the presence of large, un-mortared Romano British brick and tile fragments, charcoal rich feature fills, and the iron slag, albeit a very small amount, suggest industrial processes, the range and character of the pottery assemblage might more typically indicate settlement. The pottery assemblage is of mainly late Iron Age or early Romano British date but includes a small amount of later Romano British wares, and is 'rural' in character, devoid of continental imports. The evaluation also identified a number of post-medieval ditches and pits

3 AIM

3.1 Strip, Map and Sample

3.1.1 The aim of the investigation was to (1) investigate and record archaeological remains identified during the evaluation stage, taking account of the date, nature, extent, bio-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of the remains and; (2) to prepare an archive of the results of the work leading to the preparation of post-excavation assessment report and, if necessary, a further programme of analysis and appropriate dissemination.

3.1.2 The investigation had regard to broad research aims set out in the Solent Thames Research Framework (Hey & Hind 2014) and more specific aims related to and arising from the results of the evaluation:

1. What is the nature of the evidence for late Iron Age/early Roman activity on the Site that is indicated by the results of the evaluation? Does the evidence indicate industrial, agricultural or settlement activity?
2. Is there any evidence for activity on the Site that is distinctively pre- or post-Roman conquest?
3. What form of landscape management is indicated by the ditches found in the evaluation trenches? Does this reflect planned management of the wider landscape in the Roman period?
4. What evidence is there for prehistoric, post-Roman, Saxon and medieval activity on the Site?
5. Can the material assemblage assist in the broader interpretation of the Site? E.g. what is the significance of the absence of imported wares in the early-Roman pottery assemblage?

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following provides a summary of the investigation results based upon the site archive, which comprises a Site diary, context sheets, drawings, digital photographs, electronic survey data and a finds assemblage. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code BRHH18 and will in due course be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The investigation comprised the mechanical stripping of an area in the central part of the Site and a smaller area in the north-west corner of the Site, together measuring 1.29 hectares and targeting archaeological features identified by evaluation trenches (**Figure 2**). The areas were set out using a GPS device to ensure the pre-determined location is achieved accurately.

4.2.2 The areas were mechanically excavated using a 360º tracked excavator fitted with a wide toothless blade bucket. All mechanical excavation was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the Site. Up-cast was stored adjacent to the area.

4.3 Phased Archaeological Sequence

4.3.1 The following describes the archaeological sequence based on the Site archives and spot dating from finds material. The topsoil was found to be a mid greyish brown silty clay with a depth of between 0.20m and 0.45m Below Ground Level (BGL). The natural geology was found to be a mid brownish orange sandy clay and gravel in the north of the site and a mid brownish orange silty clay to the south of the site.

4.4 Phase 1: Undated Features

4.4.1 A small number of undated features were identified, these features were recorded as Phase 1. These features were sparsely distributed and often ephemeral small features that contained no finds material. These features were of little to no archaeological significance.

4.5 Phase 2: Late Iron Age – Figure 3

4.5.1 [6005] (**Plate 1, Figure 4**) was a sub circular feature measuring 0.77m long, 0.68m wide and 0.18m deep with steep concave sides and a flat base. Single fill (6004) was a dark brownish black clayey silt with burnt flint, this fill contained Late Iron Age pottery.

4.5.2 [6006] (**Plate 2, Figure 4**) was a sub circular feature measuring 0.51m in diameter and 0.26m deep with steep straight sides and an uneven base. Single fill (6007) was a dark brownish grey silty clay which contained Late Iron Age pottery and burnt flint.

4.5.3 [6008] (**Plate 3, Figure 4**) was a circular feature measuring 0.46m in diameter and 0.28m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base filled by (6009) a mid brownish grey silty clay which contained Later Iron Age pottery and burnt flint.

4.5.4 [6010] (**Plate 4, Figure 4**) was a sub circular feature measuring 0.48m long, 0.39m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle concave sides and a concave base filled by (6011) a dark blackish grey silty clay which contained Late Iron Age pottery and burnt flint.

4.5.5 [6040] (**Figure 4**) was a sub circular feature measuring 0.61m in diameter and 0.27m in depth with steep concave sides and an uneven base. The feature contained a single fill of burnt flint with dark greyish black silty clay which contained Late Iron Age pottery.

4.5.6 [6071] (**Plate 5, Figure 4**) was a sub circular feature measuring 1.12 in diameter and 0.18m in depth with shallow concave sides and an irregular base. This feature contained three fills; basal fill (6072) was a light brownish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks containing Late Iron Age pottery and burnt flint. (6073) was a mid brownish orange clay/ sandy clay with frequent charcoal which did not contain finds material. (6074) was dark greyish black clayey silt with charcoal which contained burnt flint.

4.5.7 [6100] (**Figure 8**) was a small south west – north east linear feature with concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.68m wide and 0.11m deep. [6100] contained a single fill (6101) a mid brownish grey silty clay which contained Late Iron Age pottery and burnt flint. This feature was truncated by later feature 6102.

4.5.8 [6108] (**Plate 6, Figure 8**) was a small section of a linear feature ditch which measured 0.96m wide and 0.24m wide filled by (6109) a light brownish grey/ reddish orange silty clay which contained Late Iron Age pottery finds as well as French Puddingstone quern (Special Find 7). [6108] was found to be truncated by and therefore earlier than [6110] – A slot in [6165].

4.5.9 [6153] (**Plate 7, Figure 4**) was a section of a small linear feature and was seen to have concave sides and a flat base with a width of 0.92m and depth of 0.22m. The fill (6154) was a mid brownish grey silty clay that contained Late Iron Age pottery and burnt flint.

4.6 Phase 3: Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British – Figure 5

4.6.1 [6026] (**Plate 8, Figure 6**) was a small section of north – south aligned linear feature measuring 0.99m wide and 0.45m deep, filled with (6027) a dark brownish grey clay with Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint.

4.6.2 [6121] (**Plate 9, Figure 6**) was a large sub oval feature measuring 3.50m long, 2.80m wide and 1.26m deep with steep, stepped concave sides with a concave base. Basal fill (6122) was a thin layer of dark greyish black clay/ silty clay containing Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint. Fill (6123) was a light brownish grey silty clay containing pottery. [6124] represented a possible recut of the feature truncating (6123) with moderately steep concave signs and a concave to flat base. 6124 contained three fills, (6125) was a dark greyish black silty clay with charcoal and burnt flint. (6126) was a mid blackish grey silty clay with charcoal containing Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint. (6127) was a light brownish grey silty clay which contained Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery.

4.6.3 Near the western extent of the site was a north south aligned linear feature [6164] (**Plate 10, Figure 6**), was identified. Three slots [6042], [6090] and [6115] demonstrated steep straight sides and a flat base with a maximum width of 1.30m and 0.66m in depth. All slots shared a similar mid brownish grey silty clay fill material which contained Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery. Slot [6059] demonstrated a similar profile to the other slots and proved that this feature was truncated by post medieval boundary ditch 6057.

4.6.4 [6166] (**Plate 11, Figure 6**) was a short linear feature on an east – west alignment, slots [6079], [6085], [6096], [6104], [6155] demonstrated a width of 1m and maximum depth of 0.66m, filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay, finds consisted of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint. This feature was found to be truncated by post medieval linear feature [6170] and modern linear features [6098] and [6105] as well as large early Romano British pit [6157].

4.6.5 [6167] (**Plate 12, Figure 6**) was a north – south aligned linear feature, slots 6023, 6047 and 6065 demonstrated a maximum width of 0.99m and depth of 0.26m with steep concave sides and a concave base. The feature was filled with a dark brownish grey silty clay material. Fill (6024) contained Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) as well as small find 3, the upper section of a ceramic jug. Slot 6023 also had a possible post hole [6025] cut into the base of the feature.

4.6.6 Parallel to [6167] ran another similar linear feature, [6168] (**Plate 13, Figure 6**), previously identified in evaluation trench 28. Slots [6030], [6053] and [6061] showed this feature to measure 1.35m in width and 0.41m in depth, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The feature was filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay material which contained Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery finds. The linear feature was truncated by a modern service. Slot [6053] demonstrated that [6168] truncated earlier feature [6055] but was itself truncated by a modern service. Both [6167] and [6168] were truncated to the south by [6063] a shallow post medieval linear feature (**Figure 6**).

4.7 Phase 4: Early Romano British – Figure 7

4.7.1 [6015] (**Plate 14**) was a short section of east - west aligned linear feature that measured 0.76m wide and 0.22m deep, filled with (6014) a dark brownish grey silty clay material with Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint.

4.7.2 [6032]/[6055] (**Plate 15, Figure 8**) was a shallow, narrow linear feature with concave sides and a flat base measuring 0.42m wide by 0.18m depth filled by a light to mid brownish grey silty clay (6033)/ (6056). (6056) contained a small number of Early Romano British pottery sherds although due to truncation by [6053] and a modern service this cannot be considered a secure context.

4.7.3 Pit [6044] (**Plate 16, Figure 4**) truncated ditch slot [6042]. This feature measured 1.03m in length, 0.90m in width and 0.33m in depth. This feature contained two fills, (6045) a mid greyish brown silty clay lay below (6046) a mid brownish grey silty clay which contained Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint.

4.7.4 [6049] (**Plate 17, Figure 8**) was a sub circular feature measuring 1.29m in diameter and 0.28m in depth with steep concave sides and an uneven base. This feature contained three fills; (6050) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with burnt flint which contained Early Romano British pottery, (6051) was a mid greyish brown silty clay which contained Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint, (6052) was a dark brownish grey silty clay which contained Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint.

4.7.5 [6069] (**Figure 8**) was a small section of north east – south west aligned linear feature. [6069] measured 0.72m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately steep concave sides and flat base. This feature was filled by (6070) a mid greyish brown silty clay material which contained Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint.

4.7.6 [6083] (**Figure 8**) was a sub oval feature measuring 0.60m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.27m in depth which contained a single fill (6084) a mottled mid brownish grey/ mid orange brown sandy clay with charcoal. This fill contained Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint.

4.7.7 Near the northern extent of the site was a linear feature [6093] (**Figure 8**) on an east west alignment, previously identified in evaluation trench 27. A slot was excavated to test the relationship between [6093] and north south linear feature [6094], part of [6168], however there was no clear relationship as both features shared one fill (6095), a dark brownish grey silty clay. Finds comprised Early Romano British pottery, burnt flint and struck flint. Slot 6143 (**Plate 18, Figure 8**) demonstrated this feature measured 1.56m in width and 0.46m with irregular stepped concave sides and an irregular base. This slot was filled by (6144) a dark blackish grey sandy silt and flint gravel, which contained charcoal and a considerable amount of Early Romano British pottery.

4.7.8 Linear feature [6102]/[6132] (**Plate 19, Figure 8**), previously identified in evaluation Trench 36, was observed to have relatively steep concave sides with a flat base with a maximum width of 1.36m and depth of 0.55m. The dark brownish grey silty clay fill (6103)/ (6135) contained Early Romano British pottery, CBM and burnt flint. This feature was seen to truncate earlier features [6100] and [6135]/ [6053].

4.7.9 [6165] (**Plate 20, Figure 8**) was a possible continuation of linear feature [6093]/ [6143], followed a north east – south west alignment. Slot 6021 demonstrated a V shaped profile with steep straight sides and a slightly concave rounded base. The feature measured 1.06m wide and 0.47m deep and was filled by (6022), a mid brownish grey silty clay with finds of Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint. A slot was excavated to establish the relationship between this linear feature and [6108]. Slot [6110] demonstrated a similar profile and dimensions filled with mid dark brownish grey silty clay (6111) which contained Early Romano British pottery finds, the slot also proved that this feature truncated north – south linear feature 6168.

4.7.10 [6169] (**Plate 21**) was an east – west aligned linear feature, feature slots [6016] and [6067] demonstrated a steep straight to concave sides and a flat to sloping base. This feature was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay material (6003)/(6068). Both contexts contained a much higher concentration of Early Romano British pottery than other features as well as some burnt flint. Fill (6003) of 6016 also contained small find 2 a section of rotary quern stone and fill (6068) of 6067 contained a small amount of CBM.

4.7.11 [6141]/[6148] could represent a possible continuation of [6169]. [6141] was found to measure 0.76m wide by 0.25m deep with straight to concave sides and a flat base. Fill (6142) was a dark brownish grey silty clay which contained Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint. 6148 measured 0.90m wide and 0.23m deep with concave sides and a flat to gently concave base, filled by (6149) a mid brownish grey silty clay which contained a single Early Romano British pottery sherd.

4.7.12 [6146]/[6150] (**Plate 22, Figure 8**) was a large sub circular feature measuring 2.25m long, 2.23m wide and 1.32m deep. Lower fill (6152) was a dark greyish black silty clay which contained Early Romano British pottery and special find 6, a segment of rotary quern stone. Middle fill (6151) was a amid orange grey silty clay which contained Early Romano British pottery and CBM. Upper fill (6145)/(6147) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent burnt flint. This context contained a very high concentration of Early Romano British pottery as well as some CBM, metal (fe) nails, special find 4, fragments of a glass vessel and special find 5, a section of rotary quern stone.

4.7.13 [6157] (**Plate 23, Figure 8**) was a large sub circular pit measuring 5.23m long, 1.92m wide. The sides were moderately sloping concave to straight, this feature was excavated to a depth of 1.2 m from ground level, but the base was not reached. 6157 contained six fills; (6158) was a mid greyish brown silty clay with burnt clay and burnt flint which contained Early Romano British pottery and CBM finds, (6159) was a mid orangey brown silty clay with no finds material, (6160) was a dark greyish black silty clay which contained Early Romano British pottery and burnt flint finds, (6161) was a mid greyish orange silty clay with no finds material, (6162) was a dark blackish grey silty clay which contained Early Romano British pottery, CBM and burnt flint finds, (6163) was a mid brownish grey silty clay which contained Early Romano British pottery, CBM and burnt flint finds.

4.8 Phase 5: Post-Medieval – Figure 9

4.8.1 North – south linear features [6017] and [6019] (**Plate 24, Figure 10**) interrupt the course of [6169] and [6141]/[6148]. Initially thought to be one feature it was proven to be two shallow ditches running parallel. [6017] was 0.78m wide by 0.17m deep with moderately steep concave sides and a flat base. This feature was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (6018) which contained pottery and burnt flint finds. [6017] was truncated along the western extent by a post medieval/modern drainage pipe. [6019] ran along the eastern extent of [6017]. [6019] measured 0.44m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (6020).

4.8.2 Linear feature [6170] (**Plate 25, Figure 10**) was a post medieval linear feature running roughly east – west near the southern boundary of the site. Slots [6034], [6057], [6081], [6087], [6130] demonstrated that this feature had steep straight sides and a flat base with a maximum width of 1.41m and a maximum depth of 0.47m filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay material. Finds comprised Post medieval CBM and glass. [6170] was found to truncate linear features [6017]/[6019], [6128], [6164] and [6166].

4.8.3 [6063] (**Figure 10**) was a section of section of linear feature, previously investigated in evaluation trench 34, was observed to have shallow concave sides and a flat base, filled with a single fill (6064) a mid brownish grey silty clay which contained Post medieval pottery and CBM finds. [6063] was seen to truncate the southern extents of [6167] and [6168].

4.9 Phase 6: Modern – Figure 9

4.9.1 Linear features [6098] and [6105] (**Plate 26**) were two separate north-south linear features that truncated [6166]. [6098] had near vertical sides and a concave base measuring 0.82m wide and 0.40m deep. [6098] contained single fill (6099), a dark brownish grey silty clay which contained burnt flint and modern material. [6105] was shown to have steep straight sides and a flat base measuring 0.25m wide and 0.24m deep. 6105 contained single fill (6107) a mid brownish grey silty clay which contained modern pottery and CBM.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Late Iron Age/Early Romano British archaeology on the site was limited to linear features, some small discrete features and one large pit. Linear features [6164], [6166], [6167] and [6168] have been interpreted as enclosure or land division ditches, however no pattern was observed, and no further interpretation can be made. The smaller discrete features have been interpreted as small pits or post holes but no pattern suggestive of structures or land use. Large pit [6121] has been interested as a large refuse pit, a pit of this size suggests considerable occupation or intensive use of the Site.

5.1.2 Romano British archaeology represented the main period of activity on the site. Linear features [6143], [6165], and [6169] have been interpreted as enclosure or land division ditches, however no clear pattern was observed. The smaller sub circular and sub oval discrete features provide little detail on site use, they have been interpreted as small pits or post holes. No pattern, to suggest a structure, could be observed. Large pits [6121], [6146]/[6150] and [6157] have been interpreted as large refuse pits. [6146]/[6150] in particular produced a high concentration of pottery finds as well as the only metal work and Romano British glass recovered during the excavation.

5.1.3 Linear feature [6170] has been interpreted as a field boundary, likely a result of post – medieval enclosure. This feature can be seen on historic mapping of the site.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 This archaeological strip and map exercise succeeded in its primary aim of further contextualising the results of the archaeological evaluation and more accurately identifying and characterising the nature of archaeological activity on the Site. The archaeological resources identified during the excavation are thought to represent a Late Iron Age to Early Romano British site associated with pottery production, the lack of visible structures or other features restricts further interpretation. These Romano British remains are considered to be of local significance.

5.2.2 Post medieval linear feature 6170, could represent parliamentary enclosure of the site, this is considered to be of local significance.

5.2.3 A considerable amount of pottery was recovered from across the site, which suggests either substantial domestic activity or pottery production on the Site. The multiple fragments of rotary quern stone recovered during the excavation typically suggest that food production occurred on the Site but may also have been used in pottery production (Historic England 2015). The lack of evidence of structures, kilns or other features prevents further interpretation of the site.

5.2.4 The archaeological resources identified during the investigation are not thought to be particularly significant. The Site has clearly been subject to considerable disturbance and truncation from the installation of post medieval to modern drainage systems, post medieval enclosure ditching, modern services and likely due to ploughing. However, the quantity and quality of the pottery recovered from the site are thought to be a significant assemblage for the Havant area, it is suggested that the assemblage be further studied and ultimately considered for publication in a relevant journal.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Original Research Questions

6.1.1 The archaeological investigation aimed to address the following research objectives as outlined in the WSI (PCA 2016b). Below, the research objectives are addressed with regards to the extent to which they were answered during the archaeological investigation.

6.1.2 1. What is the nature of the evidence for late Iron Age/early Roman activity on the Site that is indicated by the results of the evaluation? Does the evidence indicate industrial, agricultural or settlement activity?

The nature of the evidence for late Iron Age/early Romano British activity on the site was limited to several moderately sized ditches and some large pits which may represent differing phases of enclosure or land division. The quantity of pottery recovered suggests that the site may have had either industrial or settlement activity however, the general lack of discrete features apart from large refuse pits limits interpretation of the nature of the Site.

6.1.3 2. Is there any evidence for activity on the Site that is distinctively pre- or post-Roman conquest?

The date range of the pottery recovered during the excavation indicate that the Site was in use both pre and post Roman conquest. A fragment of the upper stone of a French Puddingstone quern (SF 7) was found in the excavation. The stone, from Northern France, seem to represent the earlier part of a puddingstone industry, It has been suggested that French Puddingstone querns in England are mainly of Augustan date, before the Romano British period

6.1.4 3. What form of landscape management is indicated by the ditches found in the evaluation trenches? Does this reflect planned management of the wider landscape in the Roman period?

No clear form of landscape management is indicated by the ditches. It is considered that they may be enclosure or boundary ditches but due to truncation by later land management, ploughing and installation of modern services they have been severely negatively impacted and no clear determination can be made. This does not seem to reflect planned management of the wider landscape in this period.

6.1.5 4. What evidence is there for prehistoric, post-Roman, Saxon and medieval activity on the Site?

There is limited evidence of later prehistoric activity on the Site in the form of small linear features and small pits/postholes. No other evidence of prehistoric activity was identified within the confines of the Site. Together this evidence suggests low intensity, sporadic use of the Site during the prehistoric period. No post-Roman, Saxon or medieval activity was found on the Site.

6.1.6 5. Can the material assemblage assist in the broader interpretation of the Site? E.g. what is the significance of the absence of imported wares in the early-Roman pottery assemblage

The material assemblage provides the basis of the interpretation of the Site, it is considered from the quantity of pottery recovered that the Site must have been occupied as either a settlement or industrial space, which is not necessarily suggested by the features identified in the excavation. Similar to the evaluation assemblage very little imported ceramics were recovered from the excavation which could suggest that the Site was not particularly significant, prosperous or well connected to trade routes. Specialist analysis of the pottery indicates that the assemblage is dominated by functional vessels such as jars, suggesting a low status site. However, analysis of CBM recovered could indicate industrial use for the Site such as salt production or pottery production.

6.2 New Research Objectives

6.2.1 The research objectives set out in the WSI sought answers to site specific questions, some of which have been addressed herein.

6.2.2 It is proposed to consider the results in the context of the priorities of local research frameworks, underneath the following primary research questions:

- How do the results of the archaeological investigation at the Site fit into the existing knowledge of late Iron Age/Early Roman activity in Havant and in the wider context of Hampshire?

6.2.3 Specifically:

- What can further study of the finds assemblage tell us about the economic activity of the Early Roman inhabitants of the Site?
- How does the Site relate to known Early Roman settlements within Hampshire?

6.3 Local Research Frameworks

6.3.1 The 'Hampshire Archaeological Strategy' identifies research priorities for the county of Hampshire and defines methodologies intended to consolidate knowledge (Hampshire County Council 2012). Any further research should address the areas outlined by the Archaeological Strategy:

- Review the evidence of the landscapes that support the quasi industrial rural centres, such a pottery and iron production. These might also have a relation to hunting estates or landscapes.

- The diversity of settlement, the relationship between settlements and their development and purpose through time. In particular to look at rural, dispersed, small scale and seasonal settlement.
- The relationship of the Roman road network to the distribution of settlement and industry, both cause and effect. To understand the full extent nature and range of the road network.
- The relationship between the rural economy and the industrial economy, and how far some industries were seasonal and/or related to the agricultural cycle.

6.3.2 The 'Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment' (Hill & Hind 2014) identifies the research priorities for the wider area that covers the Thames valley area of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire as well as the Solent area of Hampshire (including the Test and Itchen Valleys). Below are areas of research identified by the Research Framework that will be considered in any future study:

- The publication of well-dated assemblages of material culture of all types.
- The development of regional pottery fabric series to complement the national series, in conjunction with the publication of as yet unpublished pottery assemblages from kilns.
- Collect the evidence of localised pottery manufacture and publish the pottery associated with the kilns with appropriate description/characterisation of fabrics.

6.4 Specialist Recommendations

6.4.1 Analysis of the flint assemblage has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 4):
'Due to the size of the assemblage no further analytical work is warranted. As it has some potential in contributing to a wider appreciation of landscape use in the area it should be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief mention included in any published account of the fieldwork.'

6.4.2 Analysis of the pottery assemblage (Appendix 5) has led to the following recommendation:
'The pottery is of significant regional interest in an area where few assemblages of this type have been published. Because of this, the assemblage would be worthy of publication in a specialist outlet such as the Journal of Roman Pottery Studies.'

6.4.3 Analysis of the fired clay/briquetage has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 7):
In the event of further work, a total of four items are recommended for illustration.

6.4.4 Analysis of the Metal work and small finds has led to the following recommendation (Appendix 9):

'Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At Bartons Road, the small assemblage of finds corresponds well with the previously recorded Iron Age/Romano British activities recorded on site. The assemblage is chiefly formed by stone quern fragments, remains of a vital everyday implement of food preparation. One of the querns, of imported French Puddingstone, potentially pre-dates the Romano British period.'

'The finds should be considered in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, and to enable full identification, it is recommended that the two iron nails are x-rayed. Following x-ray, the nails may be discarded.'

6.4.5 Further analysis of the Ceramic Building Material is not deemed necessary. (Appendix 6). Analysis of the faunal remains has concluded no further work was recommended (Appendix 10). There are no recommendations for further work on the glass (Appendix 8). The information from these specialists are included in this report.

6.5 Method Statement

6.5.1 Any further publication will focus on the finds assemblage from the excavation and the text of the publication will be based on the pottery analysis report attached to this report as Appendix 5. The report will be published as a journal article.

7 ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

7.1 The Site Archive

7.1.1 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' (CIfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust on behalf of Hampshire County Council.

7.2 Copyright

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

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

7.2.3 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.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Plan Number	Section Number	Photograph No	Description	Type	Date	Phase	Group	Interpretation
6000				Mid greyish brown clayey silt	Layer	Modern	6		Topsoil
6001				Mid brownish orange gravel and clay	Layer	Natural	0		Natural (Gravel)
6002				Mid bownish orange clay/sandy clay	Layer	Natural	0		Natural (Clay)
6003	34 D	34 C	5431 - 5433	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Fill of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman ditch 6016
6004	34 B	34 A	5415 - 5416	Dark brownish black clayey silt	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Fill of prehistoric pit 6005
6005	34 B	34 A	5415 - 5416	Cut of small pit	Cut	Late Iron Age	2		Prehistoric refuse pit
6006	35 B	35 A	5419 - 5422	Cut of small pit	Cut	Late Iron Age	2		Prehistoric refuse pit
6007	35 B	35 A	5419 - 5422	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Fill of prehistoric pit 6006
6008	36 B	36 A	5417 - 5418	Cut of possible post hole	Cut	Late Iron Age	2		Possible posthole
6009	36 B	36 A	5417 - 5418	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Fill of post hole 6008

6010	36 D	36 C	5423 - 5424	Cut of small pit	Cut	Late Iron Age	2		Prehistoric refuse pit
6011	36 D	36 C	5423 - 5424	Dark blackish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Refuse fill of pit 6010
6012	36 F	36 E	5425 - 5426	Cut of small pit	Cut	Undated	1		Small undated pit
6013	36 F	36 E	5425 - 5426	Mid blackish grey silty clay	Fill	Undated	1		Fill of pit 6012
6014	35 D	35 C	5427 - 5430	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Refuse backfill of linear slot 6015
6015	35 D	35 C	5427 - 5430	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Ditch, function unclear.
6016	34 D	34 C	5431 - 5433	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Early Romano British	4	6169	Late Iron Age/ Early Roamn ditch
6017	37 B	37 A	5438 - 5440, 5442	Cut of ditch slot, truncated by modern drain	Cut	post-medieval	5		Possible field boundary
6018	37 B	37 A	5438 - 5440, 5442	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	post-medieval	5		Backfill of linear 6017
6019	37 B	37 A	5438 - 5440, 5441	Cut of small ditch	Cut	post-medieval	5	6171	Small possible field boundary, recut?

6020	37 B	37 A	5438 - 5440, 5441	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	post-medieval	5		Backfill of linear 6019
6021	38 B	38 A	5443 - 5445	Cut of ditch slot	Cut	Early Romano British	4	6165	Boundary/drainage ditch
6022	38 B	38 A	5443 - 5445	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill of ditch 6021
6023	39 C	39 A	5446 - 5451	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6167	Possible field boundary ditch
6024	39 C	39 A	5446 - 5451	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of linear 6023
6025	39 C	39 B	5449, 5451	Cut of possible post hole	Cut	Undated	1		Possible post hole cut into base of of linear 6023
6026	37 D	37 C	5452 - 5454	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Truncated ditch, drainage?
6027	37 D	37 C	5452 - 5454	Dark brownish grey clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of ditch 6026
6028	39 E	39 D	5455 - 5456	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Undated	1		Boundary/drainage ditch

6029	39 E	39 D	5455 - 5456	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Undated	1		Backfill of linear 6028
6030	40 B	40 A	5468 - 5470	Cut of linear slot, truncated by modern service	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6168	Boundary ditch
6031	40 B	40 A	5468 - 5470	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of ditch 6030
6032	41 B	41 A	5471 - 5476	Cut of shallow narrow linear	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Ephemeral linear of uncertain purpose or provenance
6033	41 B	41 A	5471 - 5476	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Silting of linear 6032
6034	42 B	42 A	5457 - 5467	Cut of moderate ditch	Cut	post-medieval	5	6170	Post medieval field boundary
6035	42 B	42 A	5457 - 5467	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill	post-medieval	5		Backfill of post-med ditch 6034
6036	42 B	42 A	5457 - 5467	Cut of truncated ditch	Cut	post-medieval	5	6171	Badly truncated ditch
6037	42 B	42 A	5457 - 5467	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill	post-medieval	5		Backfill of ditch 6036

6038	42 B	42 A	5457 - 5467	Cut of possible pit	Cut	Undated	1		Possible pit, but likely a natural feature
6039	42 B	42 A	5457 - 5467	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill	Undated	1		Backfill of 6038
6040	43 B	43 A	5477 - 5479	Cut of small pit	Cut	Late Iron Age	2		Small refuse pit
6041	43 B	43 A	5477 - 5479	Dark greyish black silty clay and burnt flint	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Refuse fill of pit 6040
6042	40 D	40 C	5480 - 5483	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6164	Romano British boundary ditch
6043	40 D	40 C	5480 - 5483	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of ditch 6042
6044	40 D	40 C	5480 - 5482, 5484	Cut of small pit	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Small burn/refuse pit truncated by ditch 6042
6045	40 D	40 C	5480 - 5482, 5484	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Lower refuse fill of pit 6044
6046	40 D	40 C	5480 - 5482, 5484	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Upper fill of pit 6044
6047	38 D	38 C	5485 - 5490	Cut of ditch	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6167	Boundary/drainage ditch

6048	38 D	38 C	5485 - 5490	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of linear 6047
6049	43 D	43 C	5491 - 5493	Cut of small sub-circular feature	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Post hole, possibly a small pit
6050	43 D	43 C	5491 - 5493	Burnt flint with dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Packing fill of post hole
6051	43 D	43 C	5491 - 5493	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Possible silting of post hole/Post pipe
6052	43 D	43 C	5491 - 5493	Burnt flint with dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Packing fill of post hole
6053	44 B	44 A	5494 - 5504	Cut of ditch slot	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6168	Possible boundary ditch
6054	44 B	44 A	5494 - 5504	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of ditch 6053, cut by modern service
6055	44 B	44 A	5494 - 5504	Cut of shallow narrow linear	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Ephemeral linear of uncertain purpose or provenance
6056	44 B	44 A	5494 - 5504	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Back fill of [6055], cut by [6053] and modern service

6057	45 A	41 C	5505 - 5519	Cut of linear	Cut	post-medieval	5	6170	Post medieval field boundary
6058	45 A	41 C	5505 - 5519	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill	post-medieval	5		Backfill of slot of slot 6057 in post med ditch
6059	45 A	41 C	5505 - 5519	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6164	Romano British ditch truncated by post med field boundary
6060	45 A	41 C	5505 - 5519	Light greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of ditch 6059
6061	47 A	46 A	5520 - 21, 5528 - 5529, 5530 - 32	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6168	Possible boundary ditch, truncated by Post med ditch [6063]
6062	47 A	46 A	5220 - 21, 5528 - 5529, 5530 - 32	Mid orangish brown clay/silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of ditch 6061
6063	47 A	46 A	5520 - 5525, 5530 - 33	Cut of post med ditch slot	Cut	post-medieval	5		Possible Post medieval ditch

6064	47 A	46 A	5520 - 5525, 5530 - 33	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	post-medieval	5		Backfill of possible post med ditch 6063
6065	47 A	46 A	5524 - 5527, 5530 - 5533	Cut of small linear	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6167	Ditch, possibly drainage? Truncated by 6063
6066	47 A	46 A	5524 - 5527, 5530 - 5533	Mid orangish brown clay/silty clay	Fill	Undated	1		Backfill of ditch 6065
6067	48 B	48 A	5534 - 5538	Cut of linear	Cut	Early Romano British	4	6169	Romano british ditch, possibly draingae
6068	48 B	48 A	5534 - 5538	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Possible refuse material in ditch 6067, considerable ceramics in context
6069	49 B	49 A	5539 - 5541	Cut of slot in small linear	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Linear ditch, possibly drainage
6070	49 B	49 A	5539 - 5541	Mid greyish brown clay/ silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill of linear 6069
6071	50 B	50 A	5542 - 5546	Cut of shallow pit	Cut	Late Iron Age	2		Cut of a possible burning pit

6072	50 B	50 A	5542 - 5546	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Likely silting fill in base of pit 6071
6073	50 B	50 A	5542 - 5546	Mid brownish orange clay/ sandy clay	Fill	Undated	1		Redeposited natural in pit 6071, possible slumping
6074	50 B	50 A	5542 - 5546	Dark greyish black clayey silt with charcoal	Fill	Undated	1		Possible refuse material in top of pit 6071
6075	48 D	48 C	5547 - 5549	Cut of possible post hole	Cut	Undated	1		Small post hole
6076	48 D	48 C	5547 - 5549	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Undated	1		Silting of post hole 6075
6077	49 D	49 C	5550 - 5551	Cut of pit	Cut	Undated	1		Moderately sized fire pit
6078	49 D	49 D	5550 - 5551	Mid brownish grey clay and burnt flint	Fill	Undated	1		Burnt material in pit 6077
6079	51 B	51 A	5552 - 5554	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6166	Iron Age/ Roman ditch truncated by post med field boundary
6080	51 B	51 A	5552 - 5554	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of ditch 6079

6081	51 B	51 A	5552 - 5554, 5556	Cut of linear slot	Cut	post-medieval	5	6170	Post medieval field boundary
6082	51 B	51 A	5552 - 5554, 5556	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	post-medieval	5		Backfill of ditch 6081
6083	50 D	50 C	5567 - 5569	Cut of possible post hole	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Small post hole
6084	50 D	50 C	5567 - 5569	Mid orange brown, mottled with mid brown grey. Sandy clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Refuse material in 6083
6085	50 F	50 E	5581 - 5583	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6166	Small Iron Age/ Roman ditch - Drainage? truncated by Post med boundary ditch 6087
6086	50 F	50 E	5581 - 5583	Light brownish grey sandy clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Possible silting fill of linear 6085
6087	50 F	50 E	5581 - 5583	Cut of linear slot	Cut	post-medieval	5	6170	Post medieval field boundary
6088	50 F	50 E	5581 - 5583	Mid brownish grey sandy clay	Fill	post-medieval	5		Backfill of ditch 6087

6089	52 B	52 A	5570 - 5580	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of linear 6090
6090	52 B	52 A	5570 - 5580	Cut of linear feature	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6164	Possible romano british field boundary
6091	52 B	52 A	5570 - 5580	Light orangish grey silty clay	Fill	Undated	1		Possible silting of linear 6092
6092	52 B	52 A	5570 - 5580	Cut of shallow linear slot	Cut	Undated	1		Shallow ephemeral linear feature, may be pre-historic
6093	53 B	53 A	5557 - 5566	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Early Romano British	4		East - west Field boundary or drainage ditch, may be contemporary with 6094
6094	53 B	53 A	5557 - 5566	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Early Romano British	4		North - south Field boundary or drainage ditch, may be contemporary with 6093
6095	53 B	53 A	5557 - 5566	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill of ditches 6093, 6094

6096	54 B	54 A	5584 - 5596	Cut of linear	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6166	East - west possible Iron Age/ Roman drainage ditch truncated by 6098
6097	54 B	54 A	5584 - 5596	Mottled dark brownish grey/orange silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of ditch 6096
6098	54 B	54 A	5584 - 5596	Cut of linear slot	Cut	Modern	6		Modern drainage ditch truncating 6096
6099	54 B	54 A	5584 - 5596	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Modern	6		Backfill of ditch 6098
6100	58 B	58 A	5627 - 5638	Cut of small linear	Cut	Late Iron Age	2		Small shallow linear
6101	58 B	58 A	5627 - 5638	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Backfill of linear 6100
6102	58 B	58 A	5627 - 5638	Cut of linear feature	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Heavily truncated linear feature, may have been a ditch
6103	58 B	58 A	5627 - 5638	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill of linear 6102
6104	55 B	55 A	5597 - 5612	Cut of linear	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6166	East - west possible Iron Age/ Roman drainage ditch truncated by 6105
6105	55 B	55 A	5597 - 5612	Cut of linear	Cut	Modern	6		Post medieval north - south linear truncating 6104

6106	55 B	55 A	5597 - 5612	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of linear 6104
6107	55 B	55 A	5597 - 5612	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Modern	6		Backfill of linear 6105
6108	56 B	56 A	5613 - 5626	Cut of linear	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Shallow ephemeral north - south linear, truncated by 6110
6109	56 B	56 A	5613 - 5626	Light reddish orange/mottled brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Possible redeposited natural material fill of 6108
6110	56 B	56 A	5613 - 5626	Cut of ditch	Cut	Early Romano British	4	6165	East - west romano british drainage ditch, truncates 6108. Truncated by post med/modern land drain
6111	56 B	56 A	5613 - 5626	Mid to dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill of ditch 6110
6112	57 B	57 A	5639 - 5644	Cut of small pit	Cut	Late Iron Age	2		Small burning pit, truncated by Romano british ditch 6115
6113	57 B	57 A	5639 - 5644	Mid mottled orange/ greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Backfilling of pit, first fill of 6112

6114	57 B	57 A	5639 - 5644	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Backfilling of pit, upper fill of 6112
6115	57 B	57 A	5639 - 5644	Cut of linear	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6164	Cut of north - south romano british boundary ditch
6116	57 B	57 A	5639 - 5644	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Silting fill of ditch 6115
6117	59 B	59 A	5645 - 5651	Cut of linear	Cut	Undated	1		Possible drainage or boundary ditch, truncated by 6119
6118	59 B	59 A	5645 - 5651	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Undated	1		Backfill of linear 6117
6119	59 B	59 A	5645 - 5651	Cut of linear	Cut	Undated	1		Possible drainage or boundary ditch, truncates 6117
6120	59 B	59 A	5645 - 5651	Mid orange grey silty clay	Fill	Undated	1		Backfill of 6119
6121	60	61	5658 - 5669, 5677 - 5685	Cut of large pit	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Large refuse pit, with recut 6124
6122	60	61	5658 - 5669, 5677 - 5685	Dark greyish black clay/silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Initial fill of pit 6121, possible hearth waste

6123	60	61	5658 - 5669, 5677 - 5685	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Homogenous fill of 6121. this comprises the 'main' fill of the pit, cut by 6124
6124		61	5658 - 5669, 5677 - 5685	Recut of pit 6121	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Recut of romano british refuse pit
6125		61	5658 - 5669, 5677 - 5685	Dark greyish black silty clay and charcoal	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Bottom fill of recut pit 6124, refuse material
6126		61	5658 - 5669, 5677 - 5685	Mid blackish grey silty clay and charcoal	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Refuse material fill of recut pit 6124
6127	60	61	5658 - 5669, 5677 - 5685	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Upper fill of recut pit 6124. Likely the same material as 6126 but sun baked so colour has changed
6128	62 B	62 A	5670 - 5672, 5675 - 5676	Cut of linear	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Cut of romano british ditch, possibly boundary. Cut by post med boundary 6130
6129	62 B	62 A	5670 - 5672, 5675 - 5676	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill of ditch 6128
6130	62 B	62 A	5670 - 5672, 5675 - 5676	Cut of linear	Cut	post-medieval	5	6170	Cut of post medieval field boundary

6131	62 B	62 A	5670 - 5672, 5675 - 5676	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill	post-medieval	5		Backfill of post med ditch 6130
6132	63 B	63 A	5686 - 5695	Cut of linear	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Romano british feature, heavily truncated, may have been a ditch
6133	63 B	63 A	5686 - 5695	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill or possibly silting in base of 6132
6134	63 B	63 A	5686 - 5695	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill, upper fill of 6132
6135	63 B	63 A	5686 - 5695	Cut of small linear	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Possible drainage ditch, truncated by 6132
6136	63 B	63 A	5686 - 5695	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill of linear 6135
6137				Cut of irregular truncated pit	Cut	Early Romano British	4		An irregular refuse pit that was badly truncatedby a modern service and perhaps other features. Not fully excavated or recorded

6138				Dark greyish black and mottled blackish orange silty clay and charcoal	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Mixed refuse material in 6137, not a secure context
6139	64 B	64 A	5696 - 5699	Cut of small pit	Cut	Undated	1		Small fire pit
6140	64 B	64 A	5696 - 5699	Dark, brownish grey clay and burnt flint	Fill	Undated	1		Burnt material in pit 6139
6141	65 C	65 A, 65 B	5700 - 5708	Cut of ditch terminus	Cut	Early Romano British	4	6169	Ditch terminus,or possibly just a badly truncated section of linear
6142	65 C	65 A, 65 B	5700 - 5708	Dark brownish grey silty clay and flint	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Refuse material, backfill of 6141
6143	64 D	64 C	5709 - 5713	Cut of linear	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Romano british boundary ditch
6144	64 D	64 C	5709 - 5713	Dark blackish grey sandy silt and flint gravel	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Refuse material backfilling ditch 6143

6145	90 A	67 A	5714 - 5718	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Refuse backfill of large pit quadrant 6150
6146	70 A	69 A	5740 - 5753	Cut of large pit quadrant	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Cut of large romano british refuse pit quadrant
6147	70 A	69 A	5740 - 5753	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Upper backfill of pit 6146
6148	66 B	66 A	5719 - 5723	Cut of shallow ditch	Cut	Early Romano British	4	6169	Shallow ditch, likely a continuation of [6016]
6149	66 B	66A	5719 - 5723	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Silting fill of ditch 6148
6150	70 A	67 A	5714 - 5718	Cut of large pit quadrant	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Quadrant of large refuse pit
6151	70 A	69 A	5740 - 5753	Mid orange grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Possibly redeposited natural or slumping material in large pit 6146
6152	70 A	69 A	5740 - 5753	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Bottom refuse fill of large pit quadrant 6146

6153	65 E	65 D	5737 - 5739	Cut of small linear	Cut	Late Iron Age	2		Small shallow ditch, possibly drainage
6154	65 E	65 D	5737 - 5739	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age	2		Silting of ditch 6153
6155	71 A	68 A	5724 - 5736	Cut of linear	Cut	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3	6166	Cut of ditch, possibly boundary. Cut by large pit 6157
6156	71 A	68 A	5724 - 5736	Mid orange brown silty clay	Fill	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Backfill of ditch
6157	71 A	68 A	5724 - 5736	Cut of large pit	Cut	Early Romano British	4		Cut of large romano british refuse pit
6158	71 A	68 A	5724 - 5736	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Initial backfill of refuse pit 6157
6159	71 A	68 A	5724 - 5736	Mid orangey brown silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Redeposited natural in pit 6157, possible slumping
6160	71 A	68 A	5724 - 5736	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Backfill of pit 6157
6161	71 A	68 A	5724 - 5736	Mid geyish orange silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Mix of redeposited natural and other material in pit 6157, possible slumping

6162	71 A	68 A	5724 - 5736	Dark blackish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Refuse backfill of pit 6157
6163	71 A	68 A	5724 - 5736	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill	Early Romano British	4		Uppermost backfill of pit 6157
6164				Group of cuts in linear - Contexts 6042, 6059, 6090, 6115	Group	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Boundary ditch North - South
6165				Group of cuts in linear - contexts 6021, 6110	Group	Early Romano British	4		Boundary ditch North east - South west
6166				Group of cuts in linear - contexts 6079, 6085, 6096, 6104, 6155	Group	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Possible boundary ditch East - West
6167				Group of cuts in linear - contexts 6023, 6047, 6065	Group	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Possible boundary ditch North - South
6168				Group of cuts in linear - contexts 603, 6053, 6061	Group	Late Iron Age/Early Romano British	3		Boundary ditch North - South

6169				Group of cuts in linear - contexts 6016, 6067, 6414, 6148	Group	Early Romano British	4		Possible boundary ditch East - West
6170				Group of cuts in linear - contexts 6034, 6057, 6081, 6087, 6130	Group	post-medieval	5		Post medieval field boundary

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHS (PLATES 1 – 26)

Plate 1. [6005] view south Scale 0.4m

Plate 2. [6006] view north scale 0.4m

Plate 3. [6008] view west scale 0.4m

Plate 4. [6010] view west scale 0.4m

Plate 5. [6071] view north scale 1m

Plate 6. [6108] view south scale 0.4m

Plate 7. [6153] view west Scale 0.5m

Plate 8. [6026] view south scale 1m

Plate 9. [6121] view south west scale 2m

Plate 10. [6164] view north scale 1m

Plate 11. [6166] view west scale 1m

Plate 12. [6167] view north east scale 0.5m

Plate 13. [6168] view north scale 1m

Plate 14. [6015] view north scale 0.5m

Plate 15. [6032] view south west scale 0.4m

Plate 16. [6044] view south scale 1m

Plate 17. [6049] view south scale 1m

Plate 18. [6143] view west scale 1m

Plate 19. [6102] view east scale 1m

Plate 20. [6165] view east scale 1m

Plate 21. [6169] view east scale 1m

Plate 22. [6146]/[6150] view east scale 2m, 1m

Plate 23. [6157] view north scale 2m

Plate 24. [6017] [6019] view south scale 1m

Plate 25. [6170] view west scale 0.4m

Plate 26. [6098] view east scale 1m

APPENDIX 3: OASIS RECORD

OASIS ID: preconst1-341190

Project details

Project name	Land South of Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Following Evaluation in early 2018 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by CgMs Heritage to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation on land south of Barton's Road, Havant, Hampshire
Project dates	Start: 30-05-2018 End: 26-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BRHH18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	QUERN Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	QUERN Roman
Methods & techniques	''Targeted Trenches''
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HAVANT HAVANT Land South of Barton's Road, Havant, Hampshire
Postcode	PO9 5NB
Study area	6 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 73191 07741 50.863979405495 -0.95986796699 50 51 50 N 000 57 35 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Winchester
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Dominic McAtominey

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of Barton's Road, Havant Hampshire Post Excavation Assessmnet Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McAtominey, D
Other bibliographic details	13550
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Winchester
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Description	A4 Grey literature report

Entered by	Dominic McAtominey (dmcatominey@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	29 January 2019

APPENDIX 4: SPECIALIST REPORT – FLINT

Archaeological Investigations at Land South of Barton Road, Havant, Hampshire

Site Code: BRHH 18

Lithic assessment

Barry Bishop November 2018

Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a struck flint flake and a 'starch fractured' flint. The starch fractured flint is natural and will not be considered further. This report describes the struck flint and assesses its archaeological significance. It was recovered from the fill of a pit that has been provisionally dated to the Romano-British period and therefore can be regarded as residually deposited. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Description

Context [6123], fill of pit [6121]

There is a poorly detached retouched implement of translucent dark grey / black flint in a lightly chipped condition. It has a cortical (ancient thermal scar) striking platform that is 12mm deep, a pronounced bulb of percussion and a hinged distal termination. Its dorsal side is formed from a single flake scar, struck from the same direction as the flake itself was detached, and remnants of a thick and rough but weathered cortex along with ancient thermal (frost fractured) scars. The retouch comprises a short stretch of alternate fine, steep, scalar retouch and similar but inverse retouch along its left margin, forming a spur-like point. It measures 35mm long by 36mm wide and is 15mm thick.

Discussion

The flake is made from a fine-grained flint that has been affected by thermal (frost) weathering and the raw materials were probably gathered from the alluvial or colluvial (Head) deposits that are present in the vicinity of the site. It has been poorly detached and is comparable to Martingell's 'squat flakes' (1990; 2003) which are most typically found within later prehistoric assemblages and particularly those dating to the later second and first millennia BC, during the latter parts of the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. Such a date is also supported by the nature of the flake's retouching; it is not a 'formal' tool type but spurred edges and the use of both normal and inverse retouch are most frequently seen on later prehistoric implements.

Significance and Recommendations

The struck flint indicates prehistoric activity at the site that can be dated to the later prehistoric periods. However, by itself it can contribute little to understandings of the precise chronology or nature of the activities represented. Due to the size of the assemblage no further analytical work is warranted. As it has some potential in contributing to a wider appreciation of landscape use in the area it should be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief mention included in any published account of the fieldwork.

APPENDIX 5: SPECIALIST REPORT – POTTERY

Author: Jane Timby

POTTERY

Introduction and methodology

The archaeological excavation produced an assemblage of some 5114 sherds weighing c 67.4 kg and with 53.07 estimated vessel equivalents to which can be added a further 865 sherds of pottery, weighing 14.3 kg and with an estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of 6.84, recovered from the preceding evaluation. With the exception of a few sherds of post-medieval date the entire assemblage appears to belong to a phase of occupation spanning the later Iron Age into the early-mid Roman period. The evaluation assemblage was assessed separately and is not included in the following report other than highlighting sherds of interest not present in the excavation assemblage.

The pottery was recorded using recommendations outlined in Pottery Standards (2016). To this end it was examined macroscopically and sorted into fabrics based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. The later prehistoric wares are coded using letters to denote the main fabric constituents as recommended in PCRG (1997). Known or traded Roman wares are coded with reference to the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998; http://www.romanpotterystudy.org/). Rims were additionally coded to form and measured for the diameter and the estimation of rim equivalence (EVE) (cf. Orton et al. 1993). The data was recorded on to an MS Excel spread-sheet a copy of which is deposited with the site archive.

Pottery was recovered from 48 individually recorded features. Quantities ranged from single sherds to a maximum of 2796 sherds from pit [6146/6150] which effectively accounts for 54.7 % of the total recovered assemblage. A further 957 sherds (18.7%) were recovered from linear [6067/6016]. Similarly two features from the evaluation trenches accounted for 58% of the total assemblage by sherd count indicating quite an uneven distribution of material which has some ramifications in the dating. The material was in mixed condition with some quite fragmentary sherds but also larger pieces in many cases with sherds from the same vessels. The overall average sherd size of 13.2 g is typical of rubbish material from the fills of cut features. Surface preservation was less good, particularly for the finer wares some of which had lost their original slipped or colour-coated surfaces.

Description of pottery (Table 1)

The assemblage can be divided into eight main groups of wares: flint-tempered (FL), calcareous (CA); grog (GR), Atrebatic sandy; Rowland's Castle type; Arun Valley wares; Continental imports and unassigned coarsewares. Further subdivisions have been made on the size, frequency and range of inclusions in each group as appropriate. Brief description of the fabrics and the associated forms can be found in Appendix 1. Most of the assemblage is composed of local coarsewares with the only clear recognised imported ware being a few sherds of South Gaulish samian.

Flint-tempered wares account for 4.3% by count of the total assemblage, 4.7% by weight. These can be variously divided into coarser and finer variants. Forms include handmade jars (Fig. 1.1, 3), bowls and saucepan–style pots (Fig. 1.2). The saucepan pots from the excavation were plain, some with a burnished finish but two examples from the evaluation were decorated; one with three horizontal grooves below the rim; the other with impressed dots. These vessels are typically dated to the mid-later Iron Age with these vessels probably belonging to the latter end of the range.

Calcareous wares and grog-tempered wares form a very minor component to the assemblage with just seven sherds between the two groups. By contrast sandy wares account for 31.5% by count, 21.3% by weight of the excavation assemblage. The earlier wares equate with the Southern Atrebatic tradition and can be broadly divided into black-surfaced wares, orange-brown wares and grey wares although in some cases one colour grades to another reflecting uneven firing. Distinguishing some of the earlier sandy wares from the later characterised by the products of the Rowland's Castle industry (Dicks 2009) is difficult as the transition from the earlier pre-Roman wares to early Roman wares can be quite subtle. Forms are dominated by plain jars, both handmade and wheel-finished along with carinated bowls, shallow dishes/ platters, a cup and lids (Fig. 1. 4-9, 11-14, 17).

Products of the Rowland's Castle industry dominate the assemblage contributing 60% by count, 71.5 % by weight. Whilst Dicks (ibid. 55) identified three fabric variants (A-C), one with flint; one with flint and clay pellets and a mainly sandy type with rare flint, it is the latter one which is most prominent at Havant. The forms are dominated by jars particularly sharply everted rim types, large everted rim and cabled-rim storage jars, jars with carinated shoulders, beaded rim forms and necked forms (Fig. 1. 15-16, 18-22, 33); dishes (Fig. 1.27-8); lids (Fig. 1.30-2); a cup (Fig. 1. 29); bowls (Fig. 1.12, 23-5, 34) and a jug (Fig. 1.10). There are four examples of the 'batch-marked' jars; two with two strokes (Fig. 1. 20 and 34); one with three and one with four strokes. Dicks (2009, 61) suggests these may represent ownership, capacity or perhaps content. Since they are incised before firing they may reflect the potters output. Just over 400 of these marked jars were found at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 237, fig. 114) mainly from 3rd-century contexts. Other examples are known from Chichester (Down and Rule 1971, 90, fig. 5.19) potentially in later 1st to later 2nd century contexts.

The sixth group of wares are those from the Arun Valley industries which collectively form just 1% (count) of the assemblage. These embrace a number of production sites including Littlehampton (Laidlaw 2002); Hardham, Coldwaltham (Doherty pers. comm) and Wiggonholt (Evans 1974). The Arun Valley fine wares are represented by just twelve sherds of fine black micaceous ware and six of oxidised micaceous ware whilst Wiggonholt was mainly producing cream and white wares. Most of these products appear to date to the later 1st and 2nd centuries.

The final group from the excavation assemblage is a small group of 19 sherds of South Gaulish samian, all, or most of which, come from Drag. 18 platters, or even a single vessel. There are no other examples of imported fine ware or amphorae from the site. The evaluation assemblage featured an early mortarium from context (2704). This is an oxidised vessel containing red iron pellets and ill-sorted quartz in the fabric. The trituration grits are not visible. The source of this particular vessel is unknown at present.

Modified sherds

Four vessels showed some form of modification in the form of perforations made after firing. Four joining sherds from a base with a footring from ditch [6132] in Rowland's Castle grey ware had at least four holes drilled through; a bodysherd in the same ware from pit [6157] was perforated with a single hole and a sherd from pit [6146] had two large holes cut through (Fig. 1.33). One of the samian sherds from pit [6146] had a hole through the wall which was probably done as part of a repair for a rivet. A base sherd from a samian platter from pit [6150] appears to have a deliberate hole cut into the centre possibly to remove a potter's stamp.

Distribution and chronology

Close dating is quite difficult with the pottery from this site for a number of reasons; first there is negligible fine ware to provide some form of chronological framework; second the assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by coarsewares which largely come from quite long-lived local industries potentially spanning the later Iron Age through to the 3rd century; third, there are few recently published sites in the area with a sound chronology against which to compare the group, especially after the 1st century AD; the distribution of the material across the site is very uneven with nearly 75% coming from just two features and finally there appears to be quite a high level of re-deposition with Iron Age material featuring in Roman features.

In the evaluation pottery was recovered from 16 of the 50 trenches investigated, a total 24 contexts. The greatest concentration of material came from trenches 34-36 and the impression was that the density of finds was not that great. The evidence then, suggested that the site had seen two main phases of activity, one in the later Iron Age–early Roman period with a second minor phase in the mid-3rd-4th centuries. This later use of the site was evidenced by the presence of a few regional imports such as Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127), New Forest colour-coated ware (NFO CC) (ibid. 141) with an indented beaker, probably Fulford (1975, 51) type C27, and late grog-tempered ware (HAM GT) (ibid. 139).

The much larger excavation assemblage has produce evidence for use of the site in the later Iron Age and early Roman period, probably into the 3rd century but did not produce any identifiable late Roman material. The earliest material in the assemblage are the flint-tempered wares used to make, amongst other things, the saucepan-style vessels which probably date here to the later Iron Age although the form is current from the middle Iron Age. There are two vessels which stand out as potentially earlier, one is a flint-tempered vessel with an expanded rim (Fig. 1.1); the other is a large vessel with a bevelled rim and finger-depressed body (Fig. 1.3). Both these vessels come from pit [6124] along with a saucepan-style pot (Fig. 1.2), Atrebatic sandy wares and two Roman sherds. It is difficult to know if the pit is mid-late Iron Age with some later disturbance and whether the two one-off vessels are of earlier date.

In theory the earliest features are those only containing pre-Roman flint tempered wares. This includes pits [6010] and [6071], linears [6047], [6100] and ditches [6061], [6153] and [6155]. The quantities are very low with just single sherds in four cases and a maximum of ten sherds from linear [6047]. Four further pits and a linear can be added to this group ([6005], [6006], [6121], [6040] and [6108]) as all of these contained flint-tempered wares along with Southern Atrebatic wares, also potentially of pre-Roman date. Ditch [6032], which appears stratigraphically early, did not produce any pottery. The laying out of the field system appears to date to the early Roman period. On the basis of the pottery ditches [6059], [6085], [6090], [6110] produced the earliest groups as none yielded any Rowland's Castle ware, although the assemblages are very small. However, it should be noted that all these groups came from the most westerly enclosed area. All the other contexts from the field system containing pottery also produced sherds of Rowland's Castle ware alongside Southern Atrebatic, flint-tempered wares and a few other types. Exceptionally large assemblages of pottery were recovered from ditch [6067/6016] (957 sherds); possible ditch [6132] with 436 sherds and nearby large pit [6146/6150], which yielded the largest single assemblage (Table 2). A comparison of these three assemblages shows some overall differences in composition which may reflect a chronological transition. The earliest of the three appears to be ditch [6067/6016] which is composed of 68.5% Southern Atrebatic wares and 19.3 % Rowland's Castle with quite a high level of flint-tempered ware present. By contrast ?ditch 6132 had less Southern Atrebatic wares, 46.1% and more Rowlands's Castle (48.6%), whilst the large pit [6146/6150] appears to be the latest in the sequence with just 5.3% Southern Atrebatic ware and 90.6% Rowland's Castle

Dating Rowland's Castle ware is not very precise at present, particularly for the jar forms. It clearly evolved out of the Southern Atrebatic tradition seen in, for example, the carinated bowls and jars, shallow dishes and beaded rim jars. A small amount was present from the earliest Roman phase at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971), but larger quantities were evident in deposits dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The industry appears to have been in decline by the later 3rd century. The presence of the South Gaulish platter in the large pit [6146/6150) implies a terminus post quem in the later 1st or early 2nd century but the vessel has already been repaired and may have been in circulation for some time. It would seem most likely on present evidence that pit 6146/6150 was filled in the mid-later 2nd century and that the other two features are earlier. The high concentration of material from this end of the site might suggest this is nearer to the centre of habitation. The absence of any Dorset black burnished ware or later colour-coated wares suggest this area of the site had been abandoned certainly by the mid-3rd century but some later use continued nearby on the basis of the evaluation material.

The post-medieval features on the site also produced small quantities of Roman pottery. Post-medieval sherds were recovered from north-south ditches [6030] and [6036] and from linears [6017]and [6063].

Status

Despite the location of the site on the south coast close to the pre and early Roman centres at Fishbourne and Chichester there is almost complete absence of continental imports (tablewares/ amphorae/ mortaria) with perhaps just one, or two, samian vessels and a single mortarium. The limited repertoire of vessels and restricted range of sources for the wares intimates that this is essentially a fairly long-lived rural site with its origins in the pre-Roman period. The vessels are very functional with jars accounting for 75% of the vessels on the basis of eve (Table 3). There are several storage jars present perhaps typical of an agricultural establishment but smaller everted rim types dominate, particularly those ranging in diameter between 120 mm through to 200 mm. There is just a single jug; no flagon rims and very few beakers. Slightly unusually lids are the second commonest form present at 10.5% eve followed by bowls and dishes. Although the nature of the assemblage and archaeology somewhat limit the usefulness of the group it is an important addition to the local area.

Recommendations for further work

The pottery is of significant regional interest in an area where few assemblages of this type have been published. Because of this, the assemblage would be worthy of publication in a specialist outlet such as the Journal of Roman Pottery Studies.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Figure 1)

1. Handmade expanded rim vessel. Fabric: FL5. Pit [6124] (6127).
2. Handmade saucepan-style pot. Fabric: SAFL. Pit [6124] (6127).
3. Crude handmade vessel with an undifferentiated rim, internally bevelled. The exterior has finger depressions. Fabric: FLFE. Pit [6124] (6127).
4. Handmade wide-mouthed jar with a short rim. Fabric: BWSY. Pit [6124] (6127).
5. Shallow dish / platter copying imported Gallo-Belgic form Camulodunum type 2. Fabric: BWSY. Pit [6157] (6163).
6. Handmade jar with a vertical rim. Fabric: BWSY. Pit [6157] (6163).
7. Squat, carinated bowl. Fabric: BWSY. Ditch 6016 (6003).
8. Handmade, round-bodied jar with a short rim. Fabric: BWSY. Ditch [6016] (6003).
9. Shallow dish furnished with a foot-ring. Handmade, wheel-finished with smoothed exterior and interior surfaces. Fabric: BWSYF. Ditch 6016 (6003).
10. Handled flagon/jug, Dicks (2009) type C1. The lower part of the handle has been pegged through the wall of the vessel whilst the upper part is pinched in and fixed below the rim. Irregular single lightly incised, horizontal line around the girth. Fabric: ROW RE C with traces of a thin orange-brown wash. Ditch [6021] (6020) SF. 3.
11. Handmade cordoned, necked bowl. Fabric: BWSY. Linear slot [6015] (6014).
12. Carinated bowl. Fabric: ROW RE A. Ditch [6067] (6068).
13. Round bodied jar with a short rim. Fabric: BWSY. Ditch [6067] (6068).
14. Handmade, wide-mouthed, beaded rim jar with a burnished exterior. Fabric: BWSY. Ditch 6067 (6068).
15. Handmade wide-mouthed jar with a short, vertical rim. Fabric: ROW RE A. Ditch [6067] (6068).
16. Wheel-made, necked jar. Fabric: ROW RE A. Ditch [6067] (6068).

17. Small, rounded-bodied cup. Fabric: BWSY. Ditch [6067] (6068).
18. Handmade, wheel-finished everted rim jar with a carinated shoulder. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
19. Cordoned, necked jar with a carinated shoulder. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
20. Wheelmade, everted rim jar with a pre-firing two-line batch mark, Dicks (2009) type D2.3. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
21. Beaded rim jar. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
22. Handmade, everted rim, storage jar. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
23. Carinated bowl with a short, everted rim, Dicks (2009) type B1. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
24. Everted rim bowl with a low carination, Dick (2009) type B1. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
25. Small, everted rim bowl with a very slightly carinated shoulder. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
26. Bowl with a girth groove and decorated with a single incised wavy line. Fabric: OXIDF. Possible originally with a colour-coat but none surviving. Pit [6146] (6147).
27. Flared-wall shallow dish, Dicks type A1. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
28. Deep dish carinated towards the base. Lightly scored vertical lines on the body, Dicks (2009) type A3. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
29. Cup copying a Gallo-Belgic (Camulodunum type 56) or arretine form (Conspectus form 22). Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
30. Curved lid. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
31. Simple, handmade lid. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
32. Lid. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
33. Bodysherd with circular and oval-shaped perforations made after firing. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6146] (6147).
34. Sharply everted rim jar with a pre-firing batch mark comprising two short lines below the rim, Dicks (2009) type D2.3. Fabric: ROW RE A. Pit [6150] (6145).

APPENDIX 1

Description of fabrics and associated forms

The later Prehistoric and Roman fabrics are described below within broad fabric groups which are to a certain extent chronological. The fabric descriptions are based on the guidelines proposed by Peacock (1977, 29ff). The frequency of inclusions are based on density charts devised by Terry and Chilingar (1955): rare (1-3%); sparse (3-10%); moderate (10-20%); common (20-30%); abundant (30-40%). Known, named Roman wares are coded using the National Roman fabric reference system (Tomber and Dore 1998) and this style of nomenclature has been used for some of the local wares, e.g, Rowland's Castle ware. For earlier material the prefixes used follow those recommended by the PCRG (1997) guidelines where the first two letters denote the main fabric constituent.

LATER PREHISTORIC

Flint-tempered

FL1: Fabric: a generally oxidised ware with a sparse to moderate frequency of angular calcined flint inclusions ranging from fine up to 4 mm in a sandy matrix containing common well-sorted, rounded quartz sand > 0.5 mm and a scatter of fine, rounded brown iron. Forms: all the featured sherds are from handmade jars including large storage types. A pedestalled base came from pit [6005]. Date: ?LIA.

FL2: Fabric: a brown or black ware with a finely micaceous sandy matrix with no visible quartz. The fabric contains a moderate frequency of finer sub-angular flint up to 1.5 mm. Forms: this group includes four saucepan pots, beaded rim jars, jars with upright rims and a carinated bowl. Some sherds are burnished. Date: M-LIA.

FL3: Fabric: a patchy orange-grey ware with a fine sandy fabric containing a common frequency of fine, black glauconitic sand and a sparse scatter of fine angular flint mainly less than 0.5 mm. Form: a single jar with a short, upright rim. Date: ?LIA

FL4: Fabric: a generally black ware with a brown interior core containing a sparse to moderate frequency of very fine, angular, flint less than 0.5 mm in size. Forms: no featured sherds. Date: ?LIA.

FL5: Fabric: an oxidised, brown or grey ware with a sparse temper of ill-sorted angular flint up to 4 mm and finer. Form: a single handmade jar with an internal and externally expanded rim (Fig. 1. 1). Date: IA.

FLFE: Fabric: a moderately hard fabric with a grey exterior and oxidised interior. The iron-rich clay surface shows sparse protruding grits of angular, calcined flint up to 8 m in size and rounded inclusion of brown iron up to 5 mm in size. Form: a unique, single large handmade vessel with finger depression on the exterior (Fig. 1. 3), Date: uncertain but vessel come from an early Roman pit.

SAFL: Fabric: mottled grey, orange or brown, moderately hard ware with a harsh feel. The matrix contains a sparse frequency of angular flint up to 1.5-2 mm and a sparse to moderate frequency of ill-sorted, rounded quartz sand up to 1.5 mm in size. Form: a small group featuring a saucepan pot (Fig. 1.2). Date: M-LIA.

Calcareous: CA1: Fabric: a generally reduced fabric with either voids where calcareous inclusions have leached out or sparse sub-rounded chalk. Forms: handmade jars with simple everted rims. Date: LIA-early Roman?

Grog and flint-tempered: GRFL: Fabric: a moderately hard, brown fabric with a sparse mixed temper of fine calcined flint and grog/ clay pellets. Form: a single jar base sherd. Date: LIA-early Roman.

LATE IRON AGE - ROMAN

Southern Atrebatic sandy wares (BWSY/GYBWNSY/OXBWNSY). Fabric: a moderately hard, mainly black surfaced ware often with a red or grey core. Variants with similar textures include grey-brown, or orange brown wares essentially part of the same group. The paste contains a common frequency of well-sorted sub-angular to rounded clear quartz sand, sparse fine white (muscovite) mica and occasional flint. Forms: vessels are handmade and wheel-turned. Jars dominated accounting for 68.7% eve. Types include examples with short, everted rims (Fig. 1.1, 4, 8, 13); simple everted rim necked jars; beaded rim jars (Fig. 1.14); jars with vertical or slightly everted rims (Fig. 1.6) and thickened rim neckless jars. Other forms include shallow dishes/platters broadly copying Camulodumum type 2 platters (Fig. 1.5); bowls (Fig. 1.7, 11, 12,); a cup (Fig. 1.17) and lids. Amongst the other sherds are two pedestalled bases. Date: LIA-2nd century.

Black sandy ware with flint (BWFL). Fabric: as above but with a common frequency of white, calcined angular flint up to 1 mm in size and a scatter of rounded grains of quartz sand less than 0.5 mm. Forms: no featured sherds, handmade vessels. Date: LIA

Finer black sandy ware (BWSYF). Fabric: this appears to be a finer variant of BWSY, with a common frequency of fine quartz sand. Forms: the range of forms mirrors that found in BWSY with a dominance of jars including beaded rim; everted rim, flared rim and sharply everted neckless examples, a single beaker; two shallow dishes/ platters (Fig. 1.9), lids including two knobs and a colander. One jar is decorated with a burnished line lattice.

Rowland's Castle / Rowland's Castle-type wares. Fabric codes: RWC RE A/C; RWC CP B; RWC OX A/C and RWC BW C: Fabric: although the same clay source was used for these wares there is some variability in the fabrics in terms of the added tempering material and in firing colour with mainly grey vessels but also some fired orange or black. Dicks (2009, table 3) distinguishes three fabrics, A-C based on the grade of quartz sand present and frequency of flint and this division has been applied here. Occasional rare clay pellets also occur. The earlier fabrics contains variable amounts of added flint and sand (RWC RE/OX A); clay pellets (RWC CP B), whilst the later ones are predominantly sandy (RWC RE/OX/BW C). Handmade storage jars continue to contain flint throughout the production period. The paste is moderately hard and sandy with occasional black iron, sometime visible as streaks on the vessel surfaces. In general terms the fabrics contain common frequency of moderately well-sorted, rounded quartz sand less than 0.5mm. Forms: handmade and wheel-made vessels. The flint-tempered variant (RWC RE/OX/BW A) occurs almost exclusively as jar forms on the basis of rim sherds. There were no featured sherds in the clay pellet variant. The sandy variant (RWC RE/OX/BW C) is dominated by jars, particularly sharply everted rim types but also necked, everted forms, some with carinated shoulders (Fig. 1. 16, 18-20) and with short upright rims (Fig. 1. 15). Other jars include beaded rim types (Fig. 1. 21) and large storage jars (Fig. 1.22). Some of the latter have cabled rims and finger depressions in the internal walls of the vessels. At least three jars have batch mark present in the form of 2, 3 and 4 line strokes (Fig. 1. 20, 34). Also present but in small amounts are bowls (Fig. 1.12, 23-5); dishes (Fig. 1. 27, 28), lids (Fig. 1.30-32); single examples of a cup (Fig. 1.29) and a jug (Fig. 1.10) and colander. The jug with a pegged handle can be paralleled by an identical example from Selhurst Park, Sussex (Timby 2018). Three vessels have been holed after firing; a base with a footring from ditch [6132] has at least four holes; a sherd with a single hole from pit [6157] and a further sherd with two large perforations, one circular and one oval from pit [6146] (Fig. 1. 33). Looking at the Rowland's Castle group overall, jars account for 78.4 % eve followed by lids at 11.8% and with bowls, dishes, cup and jug making up the final 0.9 %. Date: the Rowland's Castle industry is a long-lived one spanning at least the mid-1st to 4th centuries, but is suggested to have later Iron Age origins (ibid. 64).

Arun Valley wares

Arun Valley coarseware (Hardham-type) (AVGW). Fabric: a grey ware with a dark grey core with red-brown margins. The sherd has a slightly gritty feel from a sparse scatter of grains protruding from the surface some of which have fallen out leaving voids. The paste contains a moderate frequency of rounded quartz (less than 0.5 mm and up to 0.5 mm) sand with sparse rounded grey clay pellets 2 mm and less in size. Forms: a small group just featuring two everted rim jars.

Arun Valley fine ware (AVBF). Fabric: a fine black micaceous ware with a pinkish-red to orange core and interior. A finely micaceous clay with a sparse scatter of ill-sorted quartz visible at x20 magnification and occasional red-brown iron less than 0.5 mm. Forms: thin-walled vessels but no featured sherds. Date: later 1st-early 2nd century.

Arun Valley type (AVGW1). Fabric: a very hard well-fired ware, blue-grey in colour. The surface has a fine pimply feel from a common frequency of moderately well-sorted, rounded to sub-angular quartz sand with milky white and clear grains. There is a sparse frequency of iron 0.5-1 mm. Form: no featured sherds. Date: 1st-2nd century.

Wiggonholt? (WIG WH) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 187; Evans 1974). Fabric: included in this group are some cream sandy wares, fine white wares and fine cream sandy wares which appear to broadly fall into the Wiggonholt range of material. Forms: the sherds appear to come from beaker or flagon forms with a handle and a flagon base with a footring. Date: the industry spans the Flavian through to the 4th century.

Unassigned other coarse wares

BWF: Fabric: fine black sandy ware with no macroscopically visible inclusions. Forms: necked and necked, cordoned jars.
BWFGR: Fabric: fine black ware with sparse inclusions of grog / clay pellets. Form: no featured sherds.
BGOCO: Fabric: a moderately hard ware black, grey or oxidised with a moderate to common frequency of well-sorted, rounded quartz sand up to 1mm in size. One sherd has additional clay pellets. Forms: no featured sherds. Date: LIA-early Roman.
GY: Fabric: miscellaneous grey sandy wares. Forms: no featured sherds. Date: Roman.
GYFSY: Fabric: fine grey ware with a slightly sandy feel. Form: flared rim jar. Date: Roman.
OXID: Fabric: miscellaneous oxidised sandy wares. Forms: mainly jar forms including everted rim and flared rim forms; dishes; carinated bowls and lids. Date: early Roman.
OXFMIC: Fabric: a distinctively micaceous, oxidised ware mainly fine in texture. Forms: only one rim probably from a small bowl. Date: early Roman.
OXF: Fabric: fine oxidised wares with few visible inclusions other than occasional iron pellets. Some sherds may have originally had a colour-coated finish. Forms: a bowl decorated with a single wavy line (Fig.1. 26). Some bodysherds show traces of rouletted decoration. Date: Early Roman.

Continental imports: fine wares

South Gaulish samian: La Graufesenque (LGF SA) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28). A moderately small group of 19 sherds distributed across four features. Surface preservation is poor. Forms: all the diagnostic sherds appear to come from a Drag. 18 dish, possibly just one vessel. One sherd has a post-firing hole through the wall and one sherd has been burnt. A base sherd from pit [6150] appears to have deliberately cut hole where one might expect the potters stamp if it existed to be. Date: Flavian-early 2nd century.

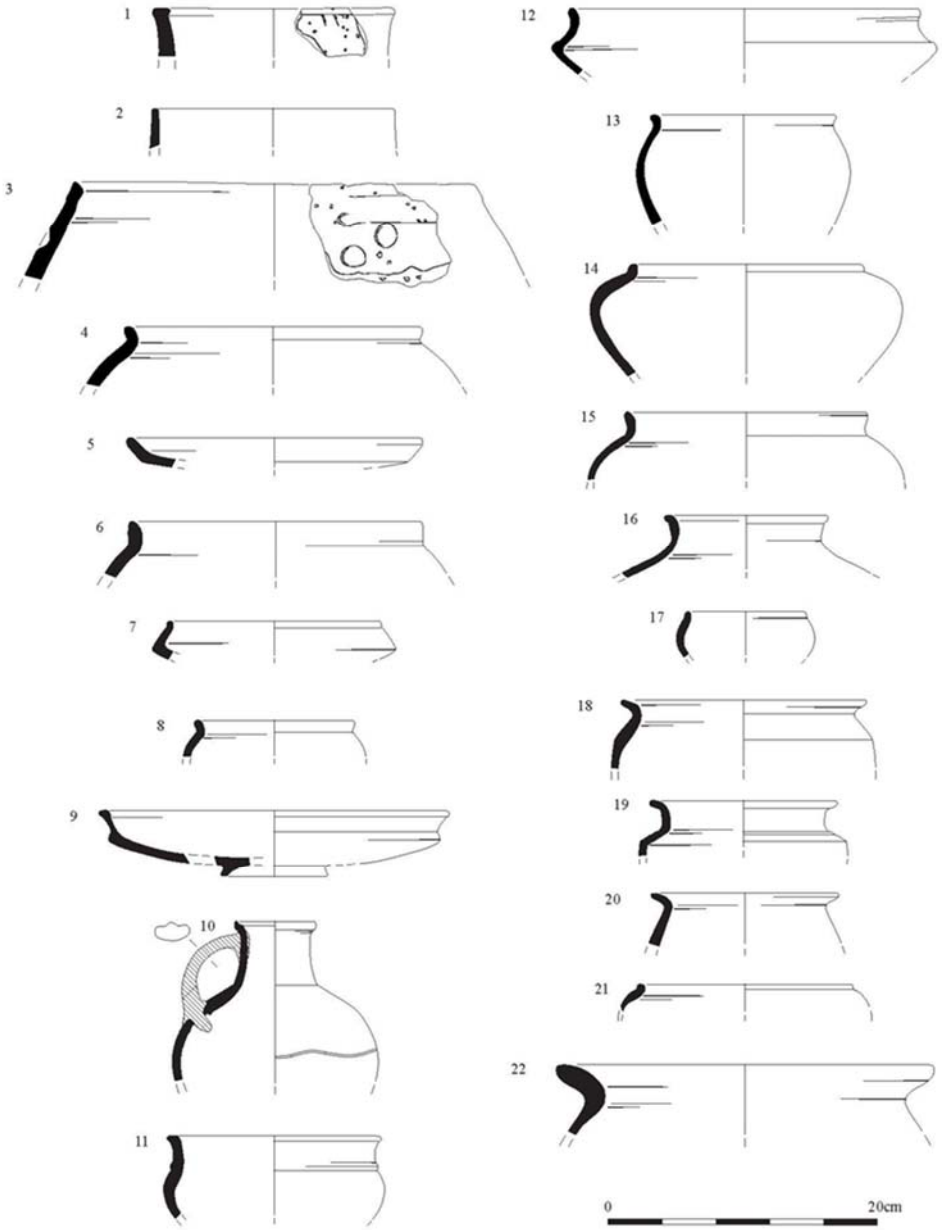

Figure 1 - the pottery illustrations
Scale 1:4

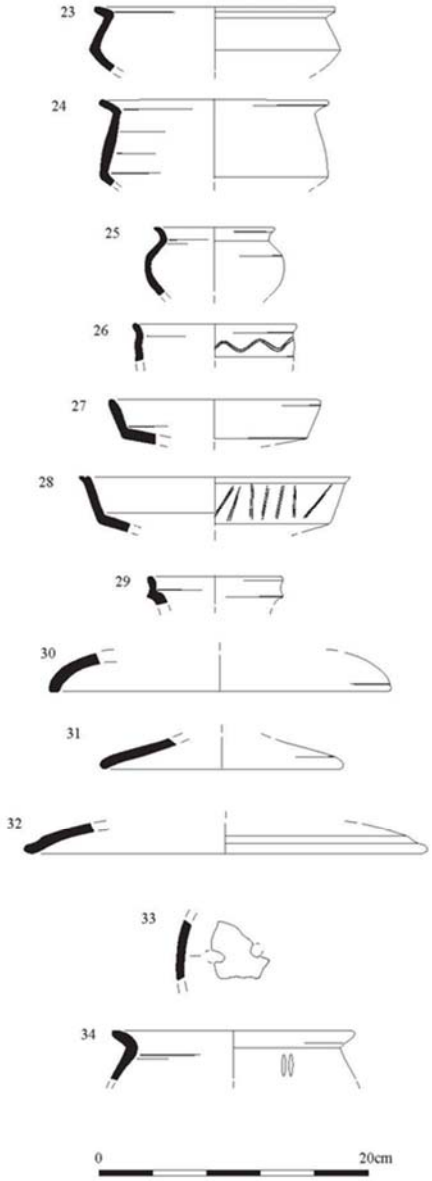

Figure 1 - the pottery illustrations
Scale 1:4

APPENDIX 6: SPECIALIST REPORT – CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Compiled by Dr Kevin Hayward December 2018

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

One crate (18 bags) of ceramic building material, was retained at excavation from Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire BRHH18.

This small sized assemblage (117 examples 7397g) was assessed in order to:

Identify the form and fabric of ceramic building material, and any mortar in order to determine whether it was prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval or post medieval in date.

Create a full archive database. This database, named BRHH18.mdb, accompanies this document.

Make recommendations for further study.

METHODOLOGY

As well as processing the building material at PCA's offices in Brockley, there was a second group that were examined at PCA offices in Winchester on Monday 17th December 2018; these pieces were recovered during recording of the Roman Pottery assemblage from the site and have been integrated into ceramic building material archive.

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

As there is no ceramic building material fabric reference collection for Hampshire housed by Pre-Construct Archaeology, ceramic building material fabrics from this site were generally prefixed by a unique identifier consisting of the code *BRHH* followed by a number 1, 2, 3 etc. Thus *BRHH1; BRHH2.* A single example of a London type fabric (London 3032) was also recorded.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 117 examples 7397g

Two distinct and mutually exclusive groupings of ceramic building material have been identified at BRHH18. These include an extensive group of Roman tile and brick types associated with several Romano-British boundary ditches and pits in Phase 3 and a second group of fabrics associated with a number of large post-medieval drainage ditches e.g. fill [6035] of ditch [6034] and fill [6088] of ditch [6087].

ROMAN CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 87 examples 2484g

The Roman tile and brick, recovered from excavation Area B, is with the odd exception, in a very poor condition, often highly fragmentary and abraded. This was to be expected given the considerable post-medieval disturbance and truncation of this site. Usually highly dispersed in boundary ditches, there is nevertheless one notable concentration in the Phase 3 upper backfill [6147] of Refuse Pit [6146] in Area B. This accounts for 95% by number of fragments of Roman material (n=79) or 98% by weight (n=2323g).

FABRICS

Two fabrics dominate overwhelmingly. These are BRHH4 and BRHH6, each of which account for almost 50% of the assemblage. BRHH8 on the other hand is represented by a solitary fresh tegulae fragment from [6142].

BRHH4 Busy red-orange sandy-gritty fabric with compact red iron oxide, silty white/yellow laminae and lenses

BRHH6 Cream-pink-orange very fine sandy fabric with dispersed medium quartz sized particles, occasional silty wisps and splits with distinctive fine micro-laminae

BRHH8 Hard red fine sandy fabric

FORMS

With the exception of a single imbrex from [6147] and a tegula [6142] the remainder of the assemblage has highly fragmentary tile and occasional b*essalis* (42mm) thick brick. There are no traces of relict *opus signinum* or *opus caementatum,* nor any high status bathhouse materials (tesserae, box flue tile; *opus spicatum*). The dispersed nature of the assemblage would suggest rural farmstead.

MEDIEVAL CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

There is no medieval ceramic building material on the site

POST MEDIEVAL CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 30 examples 4478 g

The peg tile, pan tile and frogged brick present in the drainage ditches are characteristic of 19th century/Victorian building materials.

Brick 13 examples 3347g

BRHH3 Orange sandy gritty brick, with voids, poorly made with clinker Machine made frogged (1850-1925) [6035]

London 3032 Mauve post great fire brick with clinker inclusions, frogged (1850-1925)

*BRHH5 Dense busy silty fabric with large chunks 8-10mm across and red brown iron oxide chunks 5mm across, chaff moulding glazed, 48mm thick and 105mm across (*1600-1900) Possible specialist kiln brick [6064]

BRHH7 Fine red brick with rare red iron oxide and burnt white flint with intermittent poorly defined laminae finger prints 62mm thick (1700-1900) [6088] [6129]

The brick, with the possible exception of the thinner BRHH5 is of later 19th century date. The presence of prominent frogging examples from ditch fill [6035] is indicative of an 1850-1900 date, particularly as one of the bricks is made of the London post great fire fabric 3032, and prominent frogging in this fabric in the capital dates to the second half of the 19th century.

The only possible item of interest is a thinner (48mm), relatively (105mm) wide brick with a busy silty fabric BRHH5 from [6064] with green glazing indicative perhaps of a post medieval kiln making glass in the vicinity.

Roofing Materials 17 examples 1131g

Groups of curved and flat rectangular roofing tiles are present in Phase 4 post medieval ditch fills [6035] [6082] [6088]

Peg tile 8 examples 387g

Rectangular, overlapping peg tile affixed with two iron nails or wooden pegs are present in a local silty fabric. All the peg tile has a fine moulding sand indicative of a later post medieval date.

BRHH1 Busy silty fabric, with laminae and large chunks of red iron oxide liberally spread around and white clay lenses. Narrow reduced core

Pan and Curved Tile 9 examples 744g

The fashion for using thicker, curved, nibbed roofing tile occurred between 1630 until 1900. All the examples from BRHH come from the very late post medieval ditch fill [6035]. Here some of the examples are found with black paint in fabric BRHH2. However, it is possible that the painted group could be dumped Victorian ornamental ceramic garden border tile used in edging

BRHH1 *Busy silty fabric, with laminae and large chunks of red iron oxide liberally spread around and white clay lenses. Narrow reduced core*

BRHH2 *Curved black glazed roofing fragment very fine moulding sand – light biscuit fabric some red iron oxide and occasional silt laminae.*

DISTRIBUTION

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Number	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
6031	BRHH4	Roman brick	1	50	400	50	400	50-AD 400	No mortar
6035	BRHH3; BRHH4; London 3032; BRHH1; BRHH2	Frogged sandy and clinker rich brick, modern peg and curved possible pan tile	20	1664	1900	1850	1900	1850-1900	No mortar
6048	BRHH4	Roman brick	1	50	400	50	400	50-AD 400	No mortar
6064	BRHH5	Post medieval brick glaze possibly from kiln	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
6068	BRHH6	Roman fine fabric tile	7	50	400	50	400	50-AD 400	No mortar
6082	BRHH4; BRHH1	Roman brick and post medieval peg tile	2	50	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
6088	BRHH1; BRHH7	Post medieval peg tile and brick	7	1600	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
6129	BRHH7	Post medieval brick	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
6142	BRHH8; BRHH6	Tegulae; Roman Tile	2	50	400	50	400	50-AD 400	No mortar
6145	BRHH4	Roman tile	6	50	400	50	400	50-AD 400	50
6147	BRHH4; BRHH6	Roman Tile, Brick, Imbrex	69	50	400	50	400	50-AD 400	No mortar

RECOMMENDATIONS/POTENTIAL

This small assemblage of ceramic building material from Bartons Road, Havant BRHH18 contains two distinct clusters of material. One of these is characteristic of Roman rural occupation/activity, whilst the other is indictive of much later, 19th century activity associated with the post medieval dumping of roofing tile and brick. Sizeable quantities of Roman ceramic building material had already been recovered from the evaluation, including (McCulloch 2018, 25-26)

From the assessment, at first glance, it would appear from the largely scattered and fragmentary Roman tile and brick as well as the associated fired clay and daub (Hayward, Seddon and Timby, 2018), which came from numerous boundary ditches and pits in Area B, that this waste relates to, at best, an ephemeral rural farmstead. However, the fact that a sizeable quantity of Roman ceramic building material was recovered from the evaluation, including 20kg of brick, tile and even box flue tile from a single ditch fill [1406] in Trench 14 (McCulloch 2018, 25-26), suggests that this is not the case. Furthermore, there is the rather unique well-preserved fragments of Lodsworth Greensand quern and French Puddingstone quern, weighing in one case in excess of 2kg that suggest Roman rural activity was immediate to the area (Hayward and Gaimster 2018).

The post medieval assemblage is largely unremarkable and relates to Victorian activity in the vicinity

APPENDIX 7: SPECIALIST REPORT – FIRED CLAY AND BRIQUETAGE

The fired clay/ briquetage

By Kevin Hayward, Berni Sudds and Jane Timby

A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered from site, amounting to 200 fragments, weighing 2465g. The majority is too fragmentary to identify form, but a few more complete pieces probably represent portable hearth or oven furniture and perhaps structure, at least some of which may relate to salt production. A summary of the forms identified appears below in Table 1 with a catalogue of the objects by context presented in Table 2 at the end of the report.

Type/ form	No	Weight (g)
Perforated clay object	1	117
Pedestal	14	79
Plate/ platform/ block	5	1101
Clay lining/ evaporating pan/ oven structure	15	230
Non-diagnostic object	4	59
Non-diagnostic	161	879
Totals	**200**	**2465**

Table 1: Assemblage by form type/ class. No = number of fragments.

Fabric

The fired clay and briquetage assemblage occurs in one of two fabrics, both of which share the same silty marbled matrix, indicating a shared clay source, but Fabric 2 can be differentiated by the presence of abundant organic matter and fewer or no sand inclusions. The organic material was likely to have been deliberately added, increasing the thermal resistance of the clay. The majority of the assemblage occurs in Fabric 1, which is generally oxidised, although some fragments/ objects have dark grey or black cores. The smaller number of objects made from Fabric 2 typically have grey or black cores and oxidised pale orange-buff surfaces.

Fabric 1: Fine silty clay matrix with sparse inclusions of sand, flint and iron ore. Varying degrees of marbling to clay matrix (cream, buff, orange). Reduced dark grey/ black in places.

Fabric 2: As fabric 1 with the addition of moderate/ abundant organic temper.

Form

Perforated clay object

A single fragment with two faces, an arris and the edge of a perforation possibly derives from a triangular 'weight' (6156), although the surviving dimensions and position of the perforation would suggest it would have been fairly wide. The adjacent face is also slightly curved, which is atypical, and the thus the identification is somewhat tentative.

The purpose of triangular 'weights' have been the subject of discussion since they were first identified. Given their association with large numbers of weaving combs and the presence of thread marks it has been argued they were used in textile production to weight and space the warp threads or the beam of an upright loom (Poole 1984, 406; Major 1982; Sudds 2006). Other functions have also been suggested, including door or thatch weights and oven or clamp kiln furniture in the form of pedestals to support a raised floor (Swann 1984 53-4; Poole 1995, 285-6; 2010, 133; 2011a, 138-9; 2011b, 321-3). The evidence appears to suggest the form had more than one function, even if made with a particular purpose in mind. The form is typically Iron Age in date, although remained in use into the early Roman period (Greenwood 1997; O'Connell & Bird 1994, 130; Poole 1984 and 2011b, 321). The example identified on site is from a Roman context. A large fragment from a further possible perforated 'weight' was recovered during the evaluation and similar examples were recorded in the region to the east at Eastleigh and Chandlers Ford (McCulloch 2018; Seager Smith 2003, 16; Sudds forthcoming).

Pedestal

Ditch [6132] (6134) produced one of the largest assemblages of fired clay, including 14 fragments from the same solid curved object, possibly representing the base of a small pedestal (Fig.1). Pedestals are typically interpreted as portable oven or kiln furniture, used as supports for platforms/ plates, pots and also troughs or pans (Morris 2008, 95-6; Bradley 1971, 23).

Plate/ platform/ block

An object with three faces and a right-angled corner from pit [6157] (6163), could be part of a rectangular block, a so called 'Belgic brick', a form interpreted as oven/ hearth or kiln furniture (Fig.2; Swan 1984, 61). Bricks were recorded amongst the briquetage assemblage to the east on a salt processing site at Bishopstone, Sussex (Bell 1977). A further thick and heavy fragment of fired clay, also from pit [6157] (6158), may also represent a piece of oven/ hearth furniture, perhaps in the form of a clay plate or platform, similar to examples recovered from the Cambridgeshire Fens (Fig.3; Morris 2008 Fig.6.10), or even a floor slab. The object is 68mm thick with a fairly uneven base and a smoothed upper face which is heat cracked and has three small square impressions made by an object pressed into the surface pre-firing. These could be impressions left from the end of bars, also used as supports in hearths and ovens, but they are possibly a little small.

Clay lining/ evaporating pan/ oven structure

A small number of fragments are fairly thick-walled, have a curved inner surface and often have a reduced grey/ black core. Most of these are too fragmentary to identify to type but two pieces from pit [6150] (6145) have a curved inner face and angled exterior, reminiscent of briquetage evaporating pans (Fig.4). The latter have an oxidised interior with a grey exterior and black core. The remaining fragments could also derive from large evaporating pans or throughs, or could even represent structural material, in the form of oven wall/floor or clay lining.

Non-diagnostic object/ briquetage and fired clay

The bulk of the assemblage, including the few remaining potential objects, are too fragmentary to classify to form.

Distribution and discussion

A handful of small, non-diagnostic fragments of fired clay were recovered from Phase 1 and 2 features, but the majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches and pits attributed to Phase 3. Many of these features produced only one or two fragments but more sizable and diagnostic assemblages were recovered from ditches [6067], [6132], [6155] and pits [6150] and particularly [6157].

The identifiable forms include objects, and possibly also structural material, typically associated with oven, hearth or kiln structures, in this case of early Roman date. Organic tempered objects and containers of this nature are often interpreted as briquetage, associated with salt production or onward processing. However, a similar range of forms, also in organic-tempered fabrics, have been identified on other types of industrial production site, no doubt due to the thermal resisting properties provided by the chaff (Sudds 2018). Likewise, both organic and non-organic fabrics are found on salt making sites (Bradley 1992; Morris 2008, 97) and the objects on site occur in both. Given the small and fragmentary character of the assemblage it is difficult to be conclusive about the nature of activity represented. The presence of at least some white-bleaching/ residue and evidence for a possible evaporating pan, coupled with location, might suggest some is related to salt-production and perhaps refining, as opposed to primary evaporation, as the site is set some way back from the intertidal zone.

Evidence of salt working has been recorded or documented at a number of locations along the south coast and in the natural harbours and salt marshes of the Solent (Biddulph 2017, 217). These include nearby Chichester Harbour and Langstone Harbour, and also at Lymington further west (Bradley 1992; Allen et al 2000, 83; Powell 2009). Salt-making often represented a long-lived concern in these areas with pre-historic origins and surviving in varying forms into the post-medieval. In the Domesday survey, Havant is mentioned as having two salt-pans (Allen et al 2000, 83).

Potential

In the event of further work, a total of four items are recommended for illustration. These pieces are listed below.

1. Small, solid pedestal ?base. Oxidised. Fabric 1. Ditch [6132] (6134).
2. Brick/ block fragment? Oxidised throughout. Fabric 1. Pit [6157] (6163).

3. Platform/ floor or clay plate fragment? Organic rich fabric, dark grey/black core, oxidised pale orange-buff margins and surfaces (including broken edges). Some white residue. Fabric 2. Pit [6157] (6158).
4. Fragment of evaporating pan? Oxidised interior with a grey interior and black core. Fabric 2. Pit [6150] (6145).

Context	Phase/ Feature	Fabric	Type/ Form	No	Wg	Thk	Comments
6003	Phase 3 Fill of Romano-British Ditch [6016] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	9		Black organic core.
6003	Phase 3 Fill of Romano-British Ditch [6016] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	1		
6011	Phase 2 Refuse fill of pit [6010] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	3	6		Marbled, no surfaces.
6014	Phase 3 Refuse back fill of liner slot [6015] AREA B	2	Briquetage?	1	31		Organic, black core. Flat base.
6014	Phase 3 Refuse back fill of liner slot [6015] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	62		Oxidised throughout. X1 surface.
6014	Phase 3 Refuse back fill of liner slot [6015] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	3	51		Fine orange sand with lumps of red iron oxide
6022	Phase 3 Backfill of ditch [6021] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	4	6		Marbled.
6031	Phase 3 Backfill of RB Ditch [6030] AREA B	2	Clay lining/ briquetage?	2	37		Clay lining? Black core.
6031	Phase 3 Backfill of RB Ditch [6030] AREA B	2	Clay lining/ briquetage?	1	10		Organic, with black core. Clay lining?
6043	Phase 3 Backfill of ditch [6042] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	2	11		Marbled, no surfaces.

6046	Phase 2 Upper fill of pit [6044] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	23		Marbled, no surfaces.
6048	Phase 3 Backfill of RB linear [6047] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	4		Black core.
6051	Phase 3 post hole or post pipe fill [6049] AREA B	2	Clay lining/ briquetage?	1	3		Clay lining, dark grey core
6054	Phase 2 Backfill of ditch [6053] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	5		Marbled, no surfaces.
6056	Phase 1 Backfill of ditch [6055] Pre-historic AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	1		
6062	Phase 3 Backfill of linear boundary ditch [6061] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	5	11		
6068	Phase 3 Refuse fill of ditch [6067] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	20	48		Black core.
6068	Phase 3 Refuse fill of ditch [6067] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	3	25		Marbled, no surfaces.
6068	Phase 3 Refuse fill of ditch [6067] AREA B	2	Clay lining/ briquetage?	7	105		Clay lining?
6084	Phase 3 refuse material ditch [6083] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	2	24		Reduced black core
6089	Phase 3 Backfill of linear [6090] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	2		Black core

6111	Phase 3 Backfill of ditch [6110] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ clay lining?	1	14		Marbled, possible surface? Clay lining?
6116	Phase 3 Silting fill of ditch [6115] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	3		
6122	Phase 3 Initial fill of pit [6121], possible hearth waste AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	4		Marbled, no surfaces.
6123	Phase 3 fill of pit [6121] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	2	9		
6123	Phase 3 fill of pit [6121] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	7		Marbled, no surfaces.
6134	Phase 3 upper backfill of linear [6132] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	67	176		Small, non-diagnostic fragments.
6134	Phase 3 upper backfill of linear [6132] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	7		
6134	Phase 3 upper backfill of linear [6132] AREA B	1	Pedestal?	14	79		Marbled clay. Fragments from a cylindrical pedestal?
6138	Phase 3 fill of pit [6137] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	5	17		Marbled, no surfaces.
6138	Phase 3 fill of pit [6137] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	2		Black core.
6142	Phase 3 Refuse backfill of ditch terminal [6141] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ clay lining?	1	20		Clay lining?
6145	Phase 3 Refuse backfill of large pit [6150] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	15		

6145	Phase 3 Refuse backfill of large pit [6150] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	6	17		Marbled, no surfaces.
6145	Phase 3 Refuse backfill of large pit [6150] AREA B	2	Briquetage; evaporating pan?	2	41		Black core. Curved inner face, angled exterior. Evaporating pan?
6147	Phase 3 Upper backfill of Refuse Pit [6146] AREA B	2	Briquetage	1	4		Black core.
6147	Phase 3 Upper backfill of Refuse Pit [6146] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	9	62		Marbled, no surfaces.
6151	Phase 3 Redeposited slum mat pit [6146] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	2	13		
6156	Phase 3 Backfill of ditch [6155] AREA B	1	Perforated clay object.	1	117	-	Two adjacent flat surfaces and a slightly rounded arris. One surface is flat and soothed and has the edge of a single perforation surviving through it. The other surface is slightly sloping with light linear grooves/ impressions. Triangular 'weight'?
6158	Phase 3 Initial backfill of refuse pit [6157] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	2	45		Dark organic core.
6158	Phase 3 Initial backfill of refuse pit [6157] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	3	40		

6158	Phase 3 Initial backfill of refuse pit [6157] AREA B	2	Fired clay / object. Platform/ plate/ oven floor.	1	761	68	Part of a thick fired clay slab/ object. 68mm thick with a fairly uneven base and a smoothed upper surface with three square impressions pressed in pre-firing. Heat cracked. Organic rich fabric, dark grey/black core, oxidised pale orange-buff margins and surfaces (including broken edges). Broken during firing/ use? Some white residue.
6162	Phase 3 Refuse backfill of pit [6157] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	30		
6162	Phase 3 Refuse backfill of pit [6157] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	49		
6163	Phase 3 Uppermost backfill of refuse pit [6157] AREA B	1	Fired clay/ briquetage?	3	5		Marbled, no surfaces
6163	Phase 3 Uppermost backfill of refuse pit [6157] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	9		Black core, one surface?
6163	Phase 3 Uppermost backfill of refuse pit [6157] AREA B	1	Fired clay object/ block/ platform?	4	340	-	Right-angled corner of a clay object. Three flat surfaces (x2 sides and x1 face?). 'Belgic' brick/ platform? Oxidised throughout.
6163	Phase 3 Uppermost backfill of refuse pit [6157] AREA B	1	Fired clay object	4	59	-	Same object. Oxidised. X2 flat surfaces.

6163	Phase 3 Uppermost backfill of refuse pit [6157] AREA B	2	Fired clay/ briquetage?	1	45	-	One uneven surface? Organic rich fabric. Mostly oxidised.

Table 2: Summary catalogue of the fired clay assemblage. No = number of fragments; Wg = weight in grams; Thk = thickness (in mm).

APPENDIX 8: SPECIALIST REPORT – GLASS

Chris Jarrett

A total of two fragments (7g) of glass, representing different vessels, was recovered from the archaeological work and found in a single context: upper backfill [6147] of pit [6147]. The glass was recovered both by hand and from an environmental sample. Both fragments of glass occur as the same vessel type: convex jars with out-turned rims. The example from the environmental sample <4>, made in green-blue tinted glass, is the least fragmentary and has an internally rolled-in rim (65mm in diameter), although most of the finish is missing, as is the case with the other example, a short convex neck and rounded shoulder, with a wall thickness of 2mm measured at the neck. The second vessel, made in blue-green tinted glass, survives as the same rim finish (80mm in diameter) and a short concave neck, while the wall is thicker (3mm). Convex jars without-turned rims are dated to the 1st-3rd century, although the rolled in rim finish is dated particularly on 1st-2nd century dated vessels (Price and Cottam 1998, 22, 143–5).

The Roman glass has some significance at a local level as it fits in with previously excavated activity for this period on an adjacent site where no glassware was found (Marshall 2018).The glass has the potential to broadly date the feature it was found in and adds to an understanding of the Romano-British material culture for the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass.

APPENDIX 9: - SPECIALIST REPORT – METAL AND SPECIAL FINDS

Märit Gaimster, with stone identification by Kevin Hayward

Six pieces of stone quern and two iron nails were recovered from the excavations. The finds are listed in the table below and will be discussed here by phase.

Phase 1

A fragment of the upper stone of a French Puddingstone quern (SF 7) was retrieved from the fill of Linear cut [6108]. The fragment is of an upper stone from a domed quern, also known as a beehive quern, with a heavily worn grinding surface. The stone, from Northern France, seem to represent the earlier part of a puddingstone industry that subsequently moved to Worms Heath in Surrey and then to Hertfordshire. It has been suggested that French Puddingstone querns in England are mainly of Augustan date, before the Romano-British period, so it is interesting that this example belongs to the earliest phase recorded on site (cf. Green 2017, 167–8).

Phase 3

Five pieces of quern came from Phase 3 contexts. All are of Lodsworth Greensand, a material that was quarried only some 20 miles from the site (cf. Peacock 1987). A substantial fragment of an upper stone (SF 3), from the fill of Romano-British Ditch [6016], illustrates well the heavy Iron Age querns of what is known as the 'Sussex type'. This has a flat cylinder-like upper stone and a steeply angled grinded surface and would have been rotated by a handle set into a groove on the top (Curwen 1937, 142 and fig. 14). For the querns from Danebury Hillfort, the Sussex type was further refined into Danebury types R1 and R2 (Brown 1984, 415 and fig.7.54). The latter, characterised by a more rough finish than Type R1, fits well with the quern from Bartons Road. The size of the quern, roughly based here on the radius of the fragment, indicates a diameter of around 340mm which also fits well with the Danebury examples. A smaller fragment of another heavy upper stone (SF 5), likely from a similar quern, was retrieved from the upper fill of Pit [6146]. The same context produced two heavily corroded iron nails. Remains of a third quern came from Pit [6152], in this case a substantial fragment of a lower stone (SF 6). The estimated diameter of this quern, again based on the radius, is around 360mm. While this fits well with the Sussex type/R2 querns, the grinding surface of this item is less angled and the stone is thinner than lower stones of this form. It does, however, still retain the convex shape of Sussex type querns.

The remaining two elements from phase 3 in Area B [6138] and Phase 3 Refuse backfill of a large pit [6150], both in Lodsworth Greensand are fragmentary in character and no further comment needs to be made on their form.

Comment on the Petrology of the Quern (Kevin M J. Hayward) (see also Hayward 2018)

The geological character and source of the quern assemblage deserves further comment. Of particular interest is a very rare example of a bun-shaped French Puddingstone or poudingue quern from the Romano-British phase 3 fill of drain [6003]. Different to the Hertfordshire Pudding stone on account of the smaller black flint pebbles, sachoaroidal texture and shell fragments the rock is used south of the North Downs in LIA/ERB specifically Augustan, (Green 2017, 167-169) although that may be too fine a timeline.

The second rock type lies much closer to hand. This Lodsworth greensand with hard, black cherty wisps to facilitate grinding was exploited from the Greensand quarries in West Sussex, just 25km to the east (Peacock, 1987, 61-85).It used extensively throughout central southern England from the EIA to Late Roman period. Its peak production period however, is the very late Iron Age to Early Roman Period (essentially 1st century AD) as shown by the vast quantities identified from Insula IX Silchester (Hayward some as with example from this site with mortar attached [6003] reused as building material.

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At Bartons Road, the small assemblage of finds corresponds well with the previously recorded Iron Age/Romano-British activities recorded on site. The assemblage is chiefly formed by stone quern fragments, remains of a vital everyday implement of food preparation. One of the querns, of imported French Puddingstone, potentially pre-dates the Romano-British period.

The finds should be considered in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, and to enable full identification, it is recommended that the two iron nails are x-rayed. Following x-ray, the nails may be discarded.

context	SF	phase	description	recommendations
6003	SF2	Ph 3	Quern of Lodsworth Greensand; substantial fragment of upper stone with flat upper surface and steeply angled and heavily worn grinding surface; roughly finished outer edge with no visible tooling; height 110mm; diam. 340mm+ (based on radius 170mm+)	
6109	SF7	Ph 1	Quern of French Puddingstone; fragment of bun-shaped upper stone with heavily worn grinding surface; ht. 70mm+	
6147	SF5	Ph 3	Quern of Lodsworth Greensand; fragment of upper stone with heavily worn and steeply angled grinding surface; height 110mm+	
		Ph 3	Iron nails; one near-complete but heavily corroded; two conjoining fragments of second with ?clenched tip	x-ray
6138		Ph3	Fragment of Lodsworth Greensand	
6145		Ph 3	Fragment of Lodsworth Greensand	
6152	SF6	Ph 3	Quern of Lodsworth Greensand; substantial fragment of lower stone with convex and heavily worn grinding surface; roughly finished outer edge with no visible tooling; height 55mm; diam. *c* 360mm (based on radius *c* 180mm)	

BRHH18: metal and small finds

APPENDIX 10: SPECIALIST REPORT – ANIMAL BONE

Karen Deighton November 2018

A small quantity of animal bone was collected from the post Medieval backfill (6064) of a ditch [6063] during the course of investigation.

The material was heavily fragmented and abraded and for this reason could only be classified as cattle sized mammal.

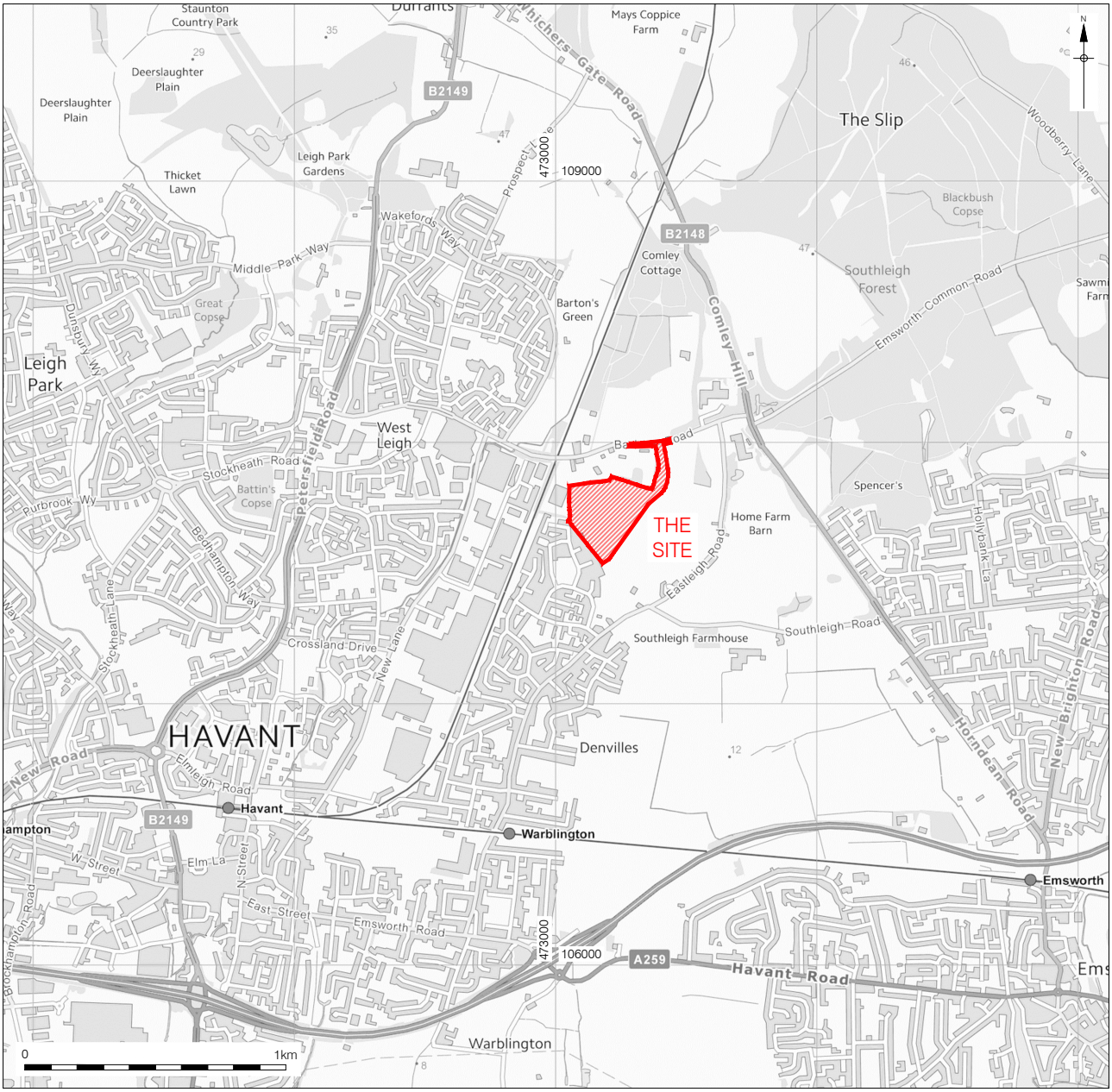

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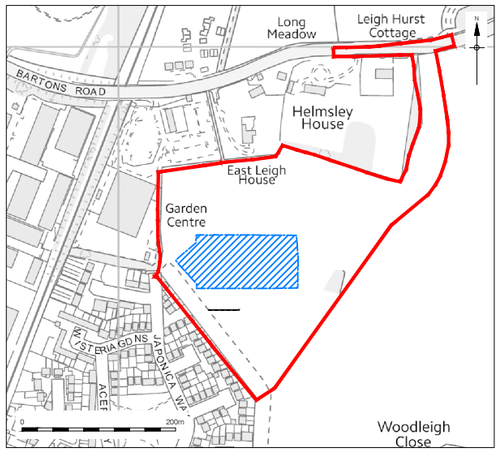
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 & 1:250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



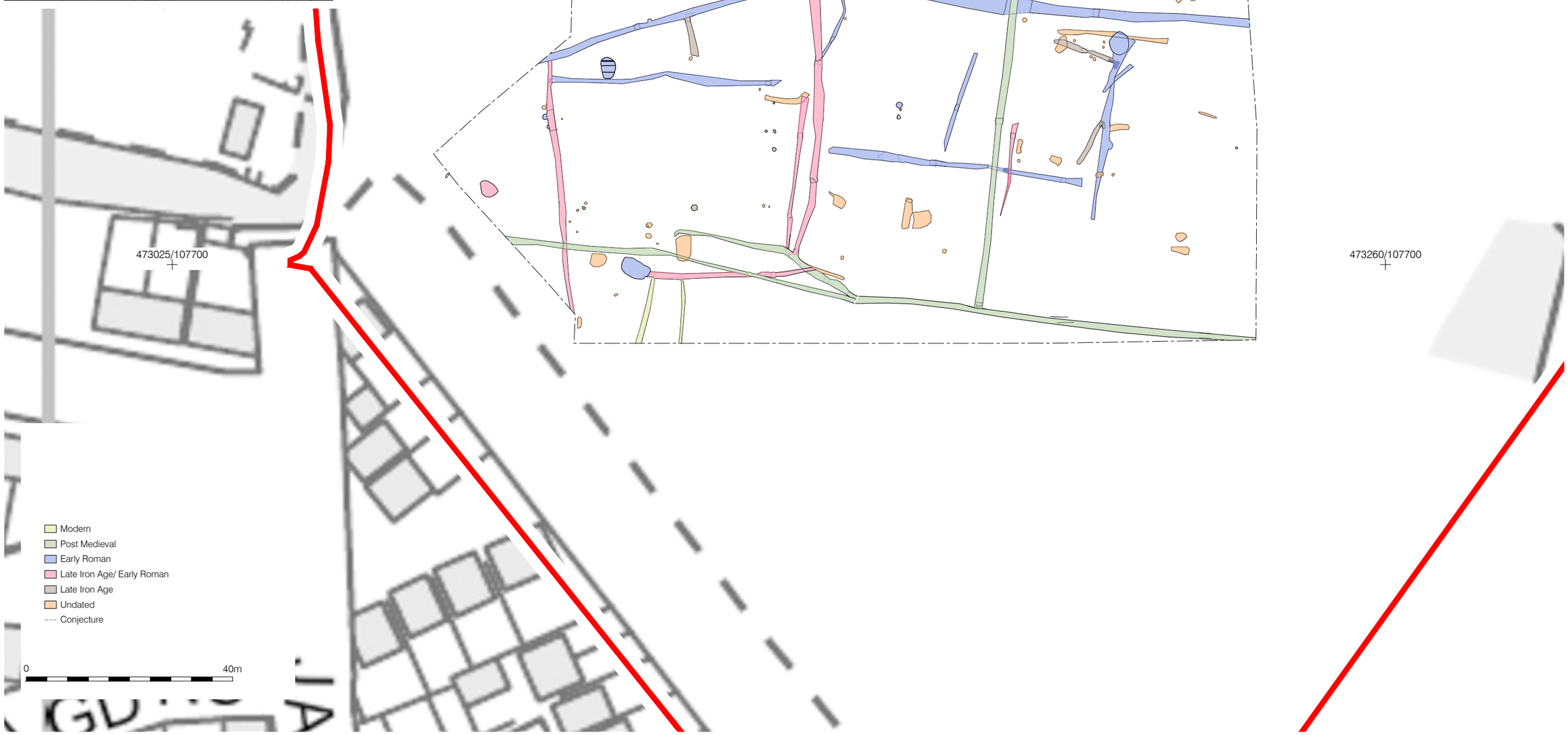


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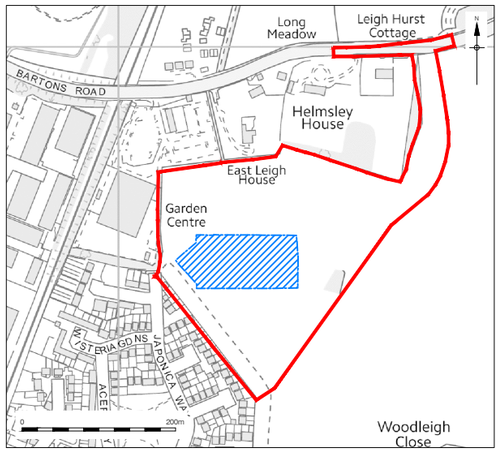
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
Plan - 1:800, Inset - 1:1,250 at A3



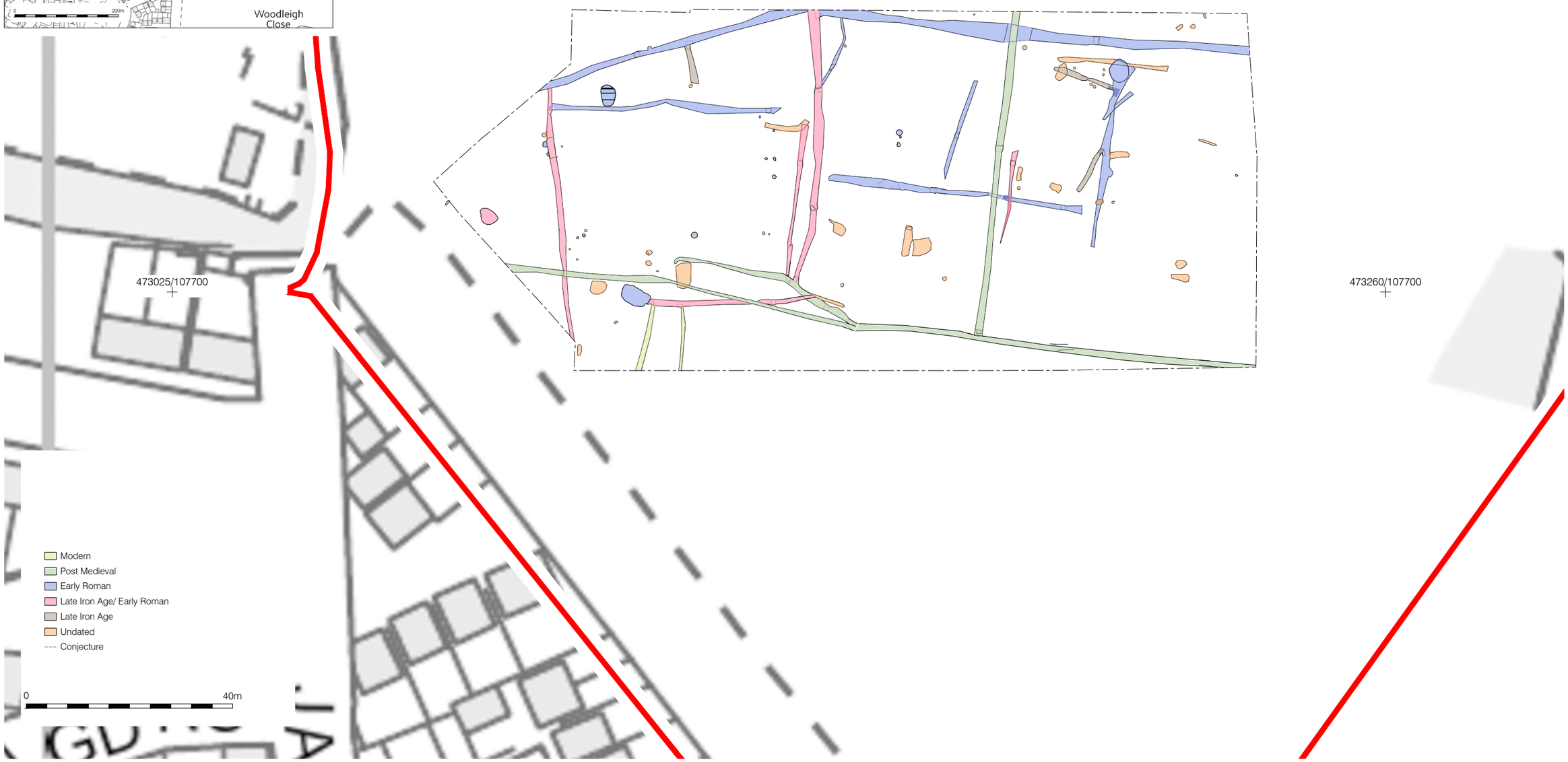


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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
Plan - 1:800, Inset - 1:1,250 at A3

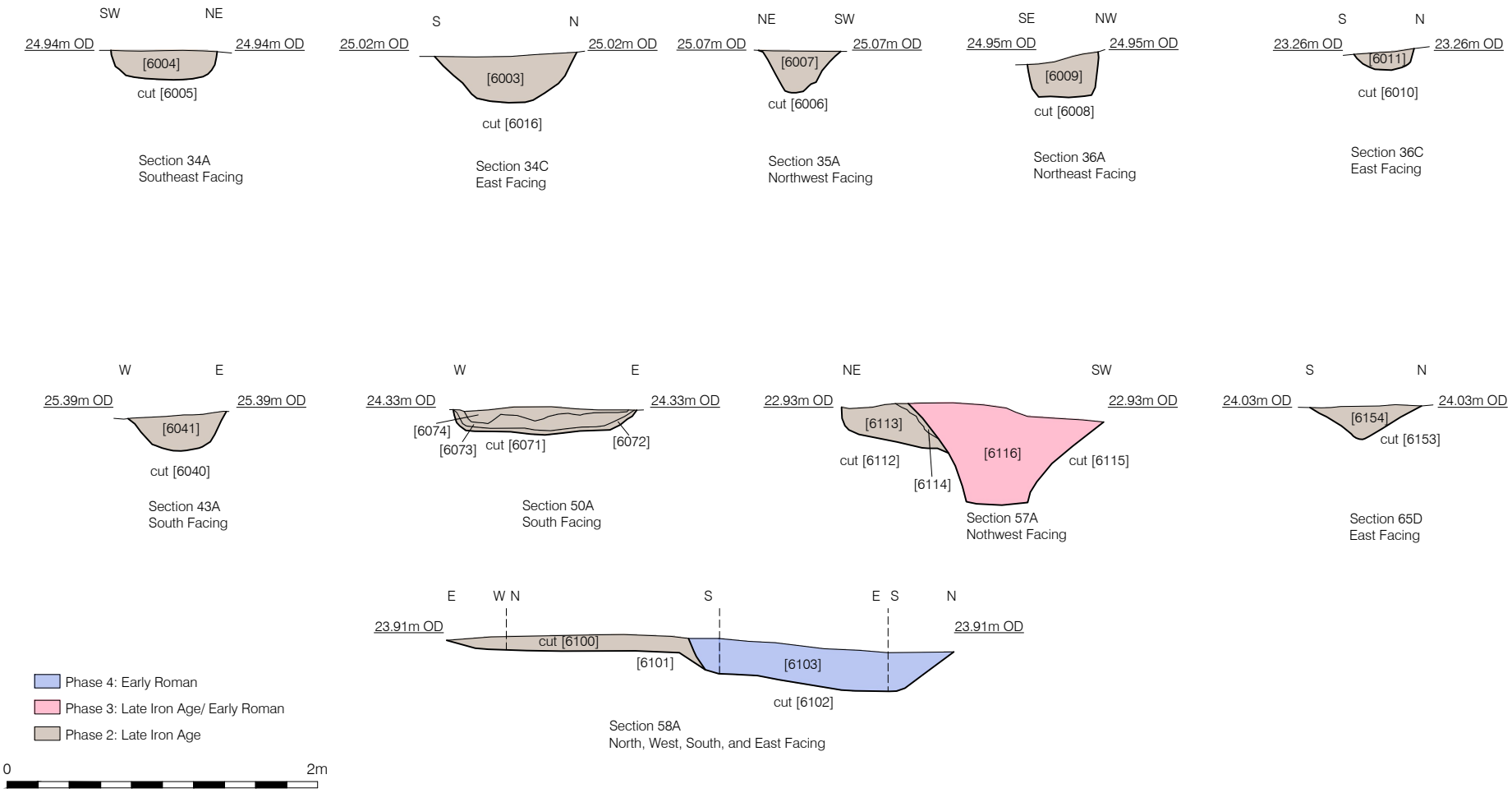

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Figure 4
Phase 2 Sections
1:40 at A4

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Figure 5
Plan of Phase 3
1:400 at A3

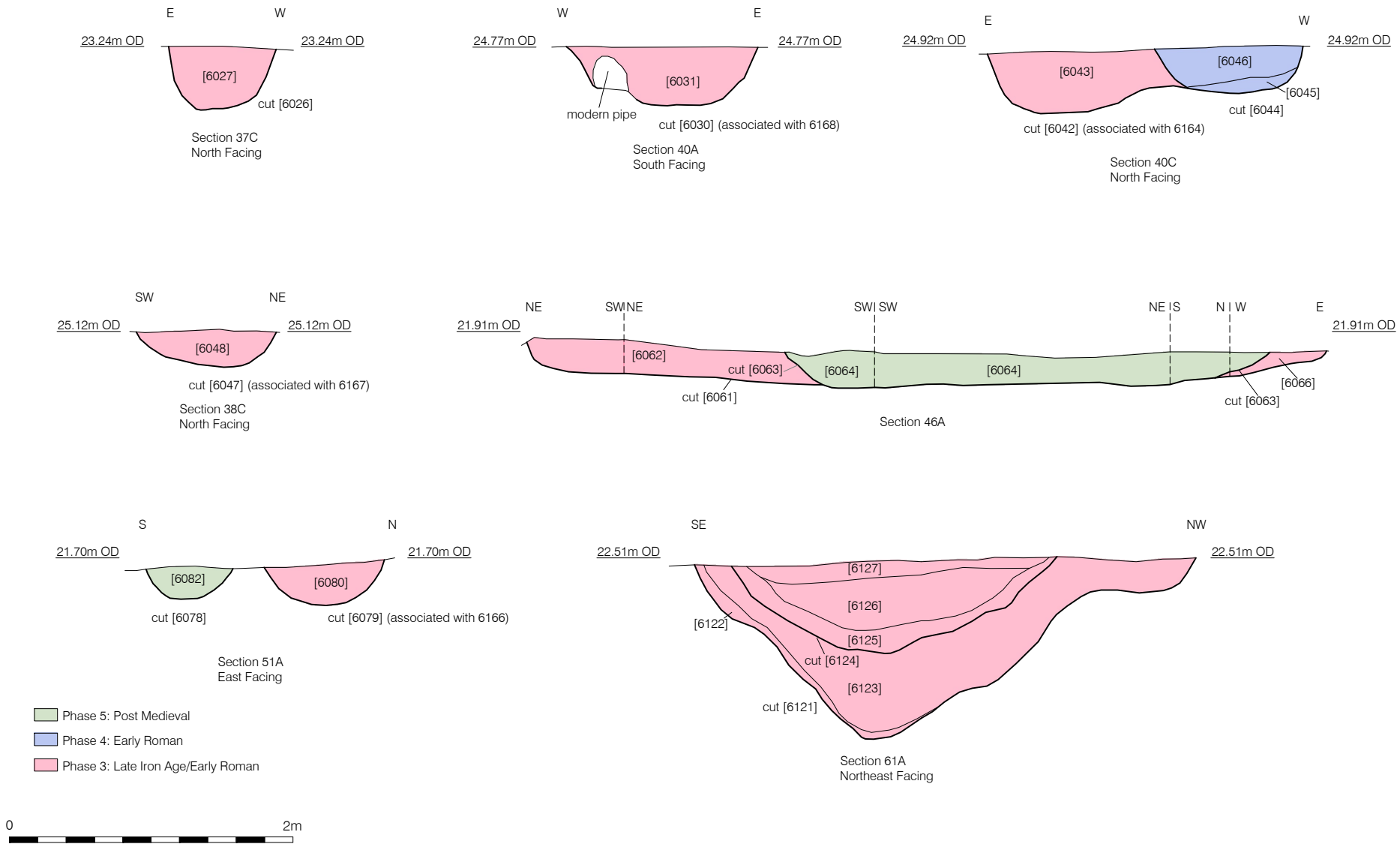

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Figure 6
Phase 3 Sections
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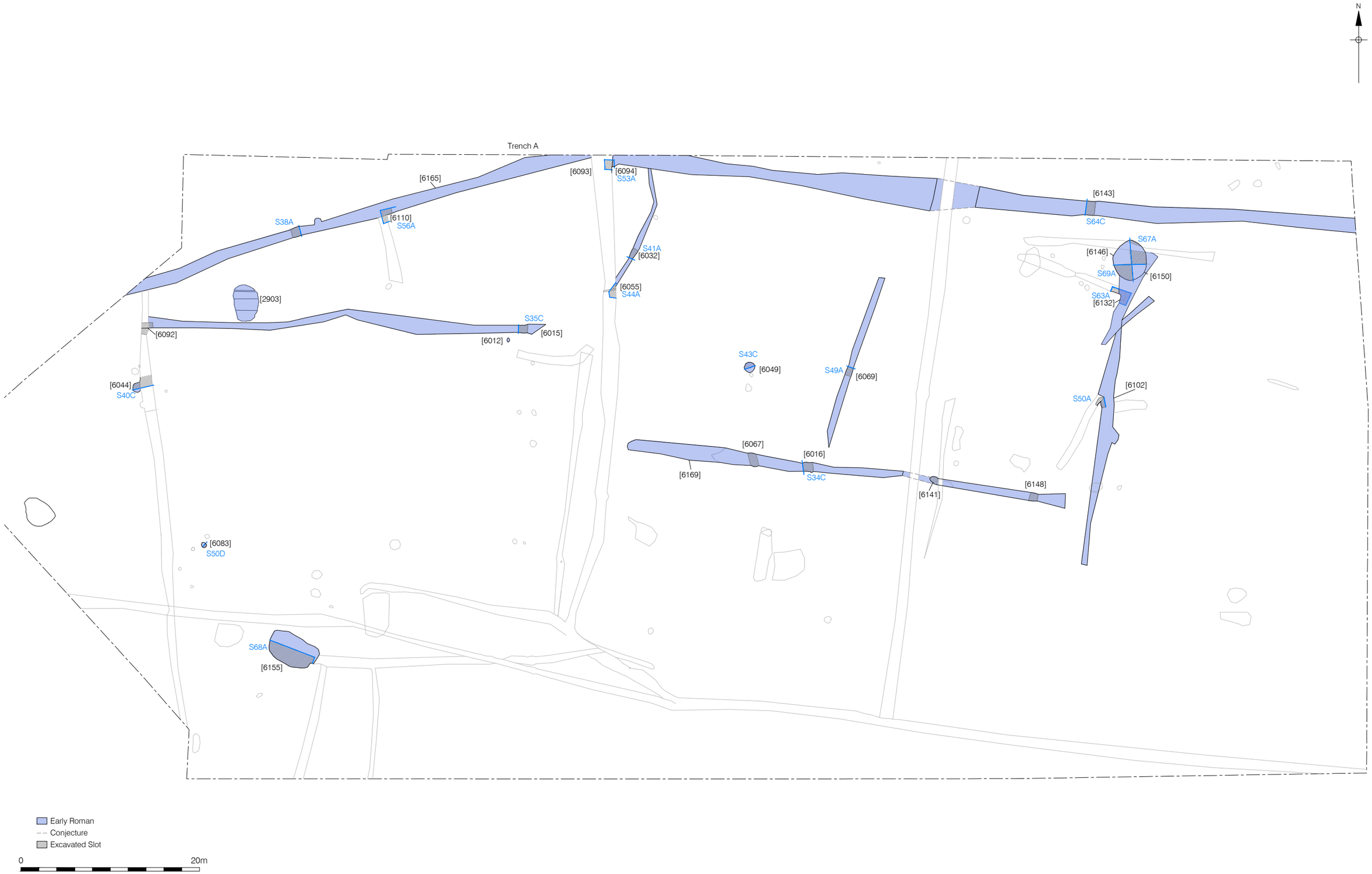

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Figure 7
Plan of Phase 4 (Early Roman)
1:400 at A3

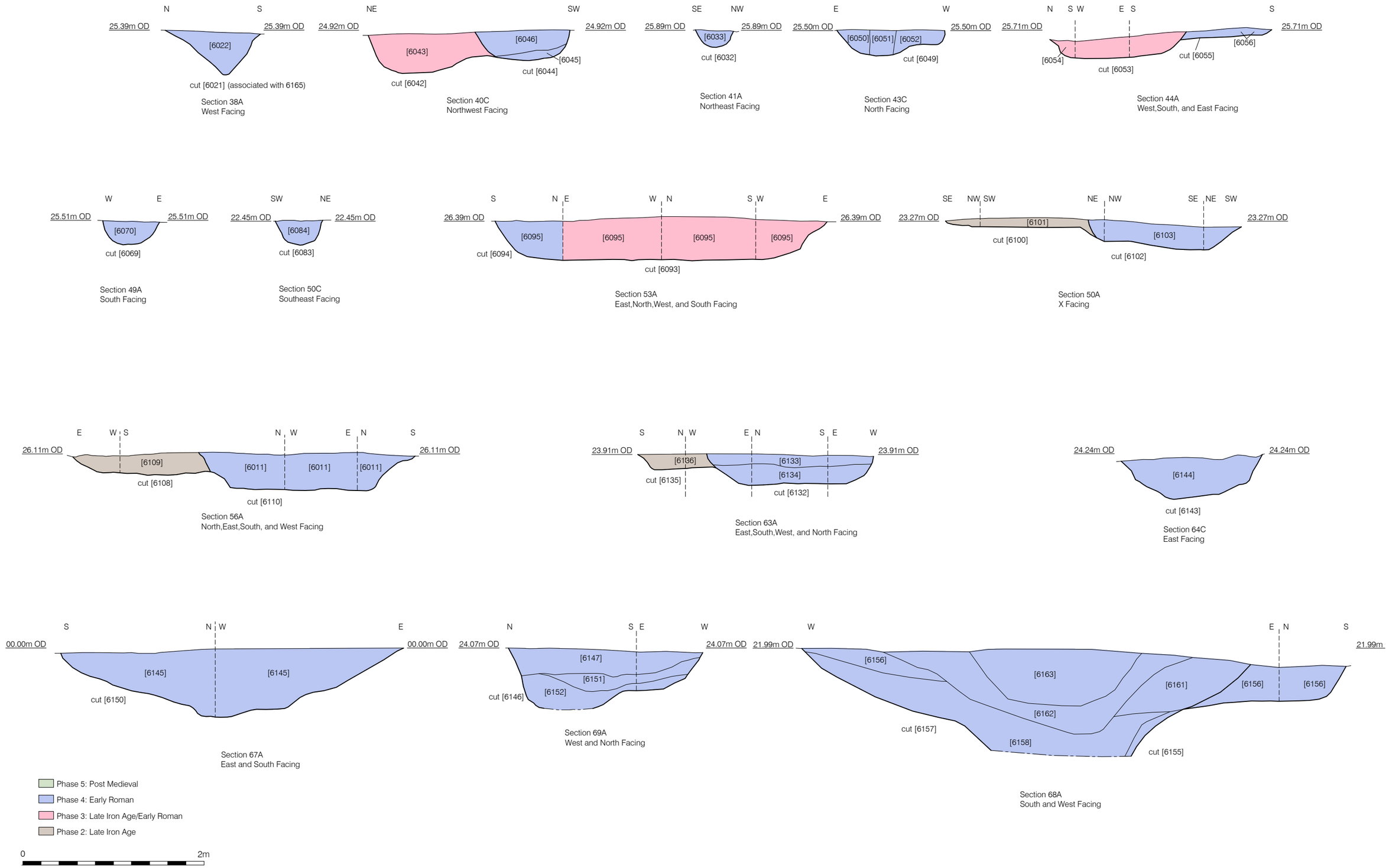

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Figure 8
Phase 4 Sections
1:40 at A3

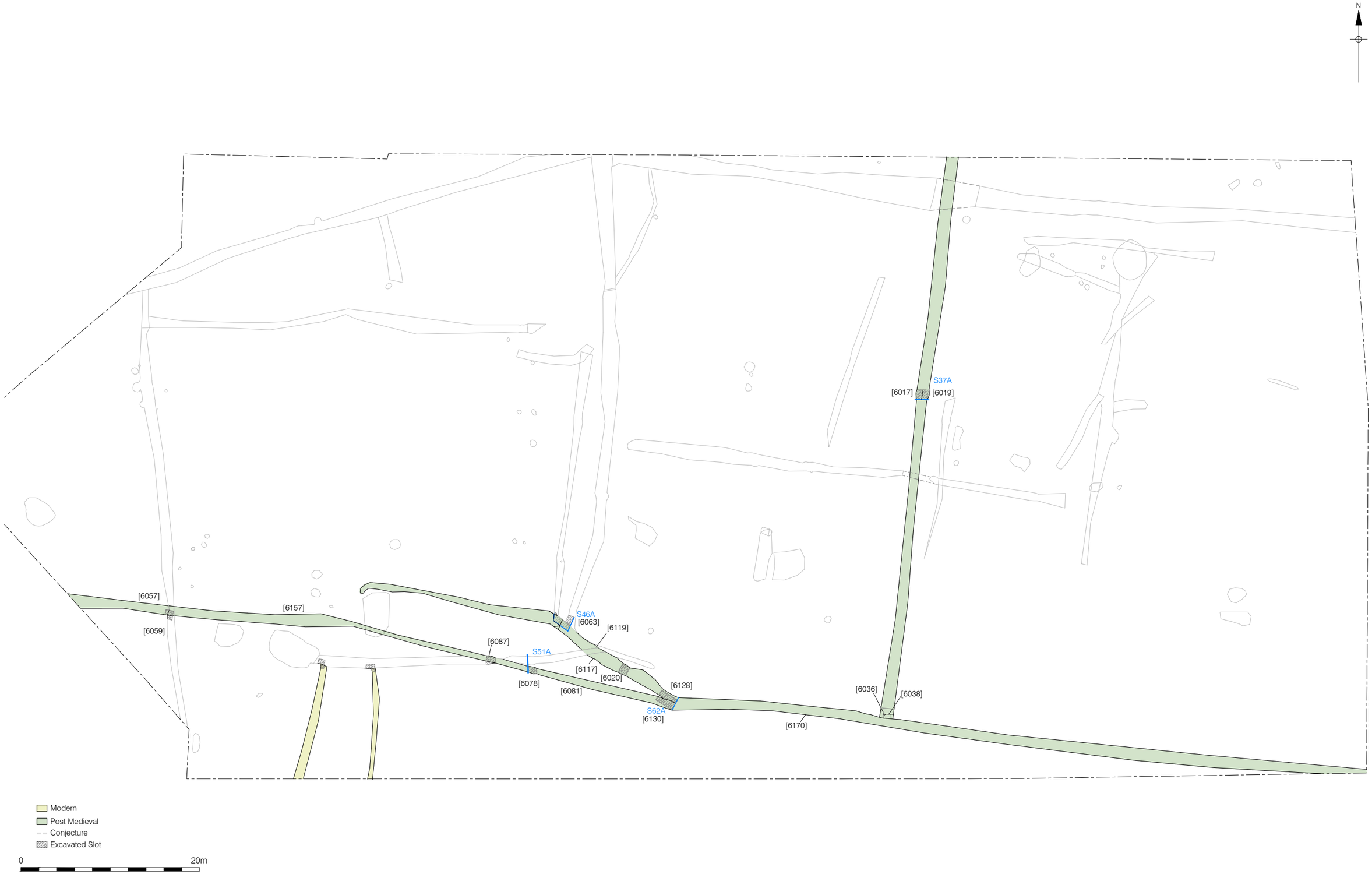

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Figure 9
Plan of Phase 5 (Post Medieval)
1:400 at A3

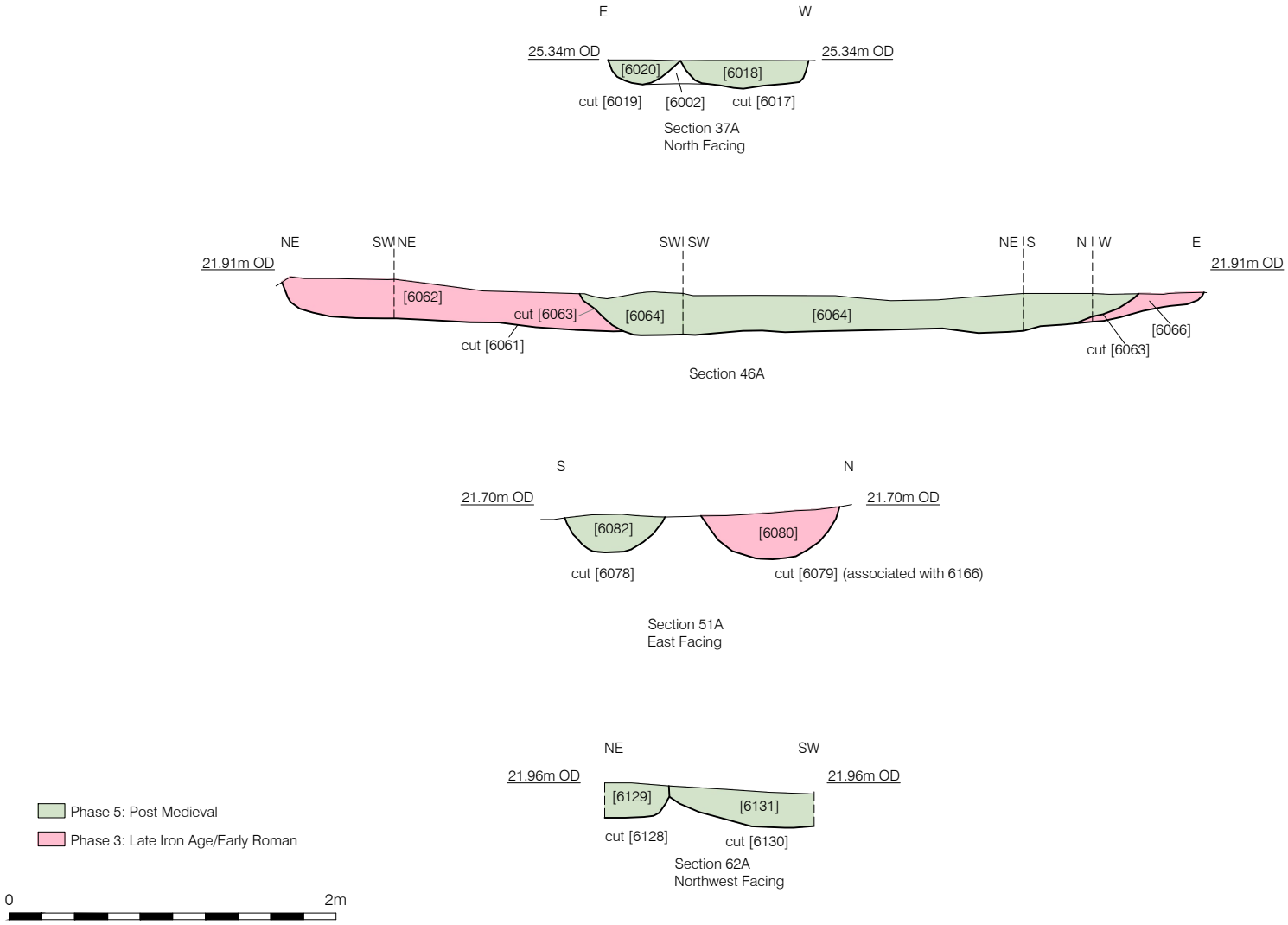

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Figure 10
Phase 5 Sections (Post Medieval)
1:40 at A4

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