

**Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation
on Land at 3 Grove Road, Havant,
Hampshire, PO9 1AR**

Prepared for Hail and Stone Consultancy

National Grid Reference: NGR SU 718062

Planning Reference: APP/14/00065

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Non-technical summary

This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological field evaluation on land at 3 Grove Road, Havant.

The site lies in an area of considerable archaeological potential. It is within the historic core of Havant, a settlement which is known to have Roman origins. The line of the Roman road that ran between Chichester and Southampton is traditionally believed to follow the line of East and west streets, however from the results of recent investigations in South Street which have identified archaeological remains consistent with Roman occupation and finds recovered from gardens in Grove Road itself suggest that the line of the Roman Road may run between East Street and Grove Road. It is likely that the archaeological remains of Roman Havant are present within the area affected by the proposed development.

On the completion of the field evaluation, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological field evaluation of land at 3 Grove Road, Havant, Hampshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SU 718062 and at a height of approximately 9m AOD.

2. Site location

- 2.1 The site, 3 Grove Road, is located on the south side of Twittens way and is bounded to the east and west by garden plots. The site is close to the historic core of Havant, Hampshire, at grid ref SU 718062 (fig 1). The site lies within an area identified as being an Archaeologically Important Area (Hampshire County Council: Historic Town Surveys: Havant). It lies in close proximity of the 1st century Roman road that ran from Chichester towards Winchester and Southampton, and well-preserved Roman and medieval remains have been previously located within the vicinity.



Figure 1, Site Location

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3. Planning background

- 3.1 Outline planning consent (Planning Reference APP/14/00065) has been granted by Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority for the construction of a two bedroomed house with a new opening in the wall to provide access from Twittens Way.
- 3.2 This planning consent is subject to three archaeological planning conditions (8,9 and 10) requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. Condition 8 states that 'no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority'. This document sets out the methodology for an archaeological evaluation in response to this condition.

4. Soils and Topography

- 4.1 The underlying geology is mapped as Cretaceous Chalk; this is overlain by superficial Head deposits, which are gravelly deposits formed by the downslope movement of chalk from the north.
(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 4.2 The site is presently a garden plot to the rear of 3 Grove Road. The site is broadly flat and mainly grassed with areas of planting. The present ground level is approximately 10m AOD.

5. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Hampshire Record office and the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the proposed development site.
- 5.2 No Prehistoric finds are recorded from the immediate vicinity of the site although Prehistoric flint implements have been identified from various locations in the Havant area. These include Mesolithic and Neolithic tools from the route of the southern bypass. An occupation site of the prehistoric period was identified at the site of the former Oak Park School to the north of the town.
- 5.3 During the Romano-British period the Havant area appears to have been extensively occupied. It is likely that a settlement was founded at the junction of two Roman Roads, one running east-west from Noviamagus Regensium (Chichester) to Clausentum (Southampton) and the other north-south from Rowlands castle to Hayling Island. The course of the east-west Roman Road is traditionally thought to follow the present West Street and East Street (Margary 1955, 425). However, recent finds from the vicinity of Grove Road suggests that it may actually run between East Street and Grove Road.

A number of find spots of Romano-British material are present within the historic core of Havant which lies close to the proposed development site.

23359 (SU 71579 06283) Unstratified Romano British pottery comprising coarsewares, amphorae and samian. Discovered by builders at the junction of Park Rd and West St . 1971.

23376 (SU 71722 06200) Watching Brief on service trench in 1969, identified oyster shell and Romano British pottery.

23390 (SU 71700 06300) Construction trench excavated in 1969 revealed Romano British.



23451 (SU 71900 06230) single sherd of Romano British greyware pottery discovered in 1971 at 19 East Street.

23480 (SU 71760 06230) renovation work at St Faith's church in 1857 revealed Romano British tile and cement along with coins beneath a pillar base.

32453 (SU 71900 06200) A scatter of Romano British pottery discovered in 1976 in the garden at East Street.

32457 (SU 71900 06140) Romano British pottery identified at 5 Grove Rd during excavations in 1980.

35252 (SU 17165 06169) during a watching brief at 4-12 South Street in 1995, 3 sherds of Romano British pottery were identified.

38654 (SU 71700 06300) in 1997 four sherds of Romano British pottery were discovered.

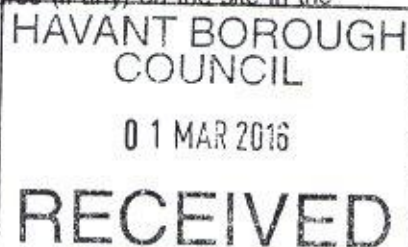
62034 (SU 71615 06320) An evaluation in 2008 at 44-54 West Street revealed a Romano British Ditch terminus (or possibly a pit) which contained building materials, pottery and animal bone.

64242 (SU 71739 06194) A watching brief at Homewell House in 2012 identified a Romano British pit and a well.

- 5.4 A Romano British Villa dated to the second and third centuries lies to the south of the town near Langstone. A second to third century Romano-British occupation site was identified to the north of the town on the former playing fields of Oak Park School. (Crosby, 1992).
- 5.5 The place name of Havant is derived from the Old English Funta (derived from the Latin Fontana), indicating the presence of a spring; and the name Hama (a personal name). This is borne out by the presence of a number of springs rising in the Havant area (Coates 1993, 131).
- 5.6 The earliest mention of Havant as a settlement was in AD 935 when 7 mansae of land at Hamanfuntan were granted to Wihtgar, a minister of King Athelstan (Sawyer 1968, 430). King Æthelred granted the reversion of land at Havant to the monks of the Old Minster, Winchester in AD 980 (Sawyer 1968, 837).
- 5.7 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the estate as still held by the monks of Winchester, with two mills and three salt houses.
- 5.8 A market charter was granted by King John in 1200 (Longcroft 1857, 9), and the town appears to have functioned as an important market within the area.
- 5.9 In the Post Medieval period Havant became famous for parchment production, which was regarded as being of superior quality (Longcroft 1857, 82). Other industries included tanning and brewing (Longcroft 1857, 82).

6. Aims and objectives of the project

- 6.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of the site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work to enable the formulation of a policy for the management of the archaeological resource (if any) on the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required.



6.2 The objectives of the project will be to:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the type, extent, condition, nature, character, quality, function, and date, of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

To gain information about heritage assets identified within the area of the proposed development site.

To mitigate potential threats.

To inform proposals for further archaeological investigations, if necessary.

To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national context.

7. Methodology

7.1 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation, the proposed layout of the trial trenching shall be submitted to and agreed with the local planning archaeologist on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. This is to ensure that this proposed scheme of archaeological works fulfils their requirements.

7.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two trial trenches, each of 5m in length and 1.5m in width giving a total survey area of 15m² or an approximate 7.5% by sample of the area of the development site [designated as **Trenches 1-2**]. The proposed layout of these trenches is shown in **Figure 2**.

7.3 The trench locations will target areas of proposed ground disturbance. Revision and amendments of the sampling methodologies and percentages may be required in consideration of further details and ongoing fieldwork results.

7.4 The trench locations will be flexible and will take into account both above and below ground constraints and/or hazards including trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance and if necessary may be relocated.

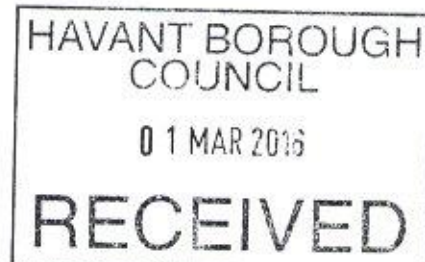
7.5 Further linear trenching may be carried out as a contingency to clarify if necessary discrete archaeological features or groups of features.

7.6 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards.

7.7 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the investigation.

7.8 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

7.9 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.



- 7.10 The excavation of the archaeological features and/or deposits exposed will be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. The investigation will also determine, as far as is reasonably practicable, the level of the natural and undisturbed subsoil deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 7.11 The removal of the topsoil and/or of any other overburden will be undertaken by a tracked mechanical excavator of sufficient power using a toothless ditching bucket. This will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Following the removal of topsoil and/or other overburden, the nature of the exposed and underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. The trenches will then be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of any archaeological features and/or deposits exposed.
- 7.12 Archaeological excavation may sometimes require the use of manual work by mattock and shovel, or by the occasional further use of a mechanical excavator. This will only be employed to remove homogeneous and/or non archaeological layers.
- 7.13 The hand excavation of any exposed archaeological features and/or deposits will be undertaken to determine their date, form and function etc. This work will consist of the half sectioning or a 50% sampling of discrete individual archaeological features, the hand excavation of at least 15% by length of discrete linear features (with particular attention to terminals and intersections) and the sectioning of discrete individual archaeological layers as required to ensure that sufficient sampling is undertaken. Structural remains such as stakeholes, postholes, gullies, masonry foundations and associated features such as hearths will be fully sampled. Should archaeological features be located, which are deemed to be worthy of preservation *in situ*, then hand excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum necessary to interpret the form, function, date etc. of the features. Apparently natural features such as three throws will be sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity.
- 7.14 A metal detector will be used over exposed archaeological features and over excavation spoil heaps both in advance and during hand excavation of same
- 7.15 All archaeological features and/or deposits will be recorded on *pro-forma* context recording sheets using a single context recording system.
- 7.16 All archaeological features and/or deposits and the trial trenches themselves will be drawn at a scale of 1:20, and sections (including representative sections of deposit sequences within each trench) at a scale of 1:10.
- 7.17 Throughout the investigations, a digital photographic record along with a monochrome and colour slide photographic record will be maintained, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 7.18 All archaeological features and/or deposits, as well as sections will be levelled in, in relation to a Temporary Site Benchmark (TBM), which will be turn be surveyed in from a nearby Ordnance Survey benchmark.
- 7.19 The precise location of each trial trench will be measured in using hand tapes.
- 7.20 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and will only be excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local



Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

- 7.21 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled according to the individual context from which they were recovered for later washing and further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 7.22 Environmental sampling will be undertaken (where appropriate) of the fills of relevant archaeological features and/or significant archaeological deposits as well as to allow the characterisation of soil profiles, plant remains, molluscs faunal remains and pollen sequences. Sample sizes of not less than 40 litres will be taken from each fill/deposit or a 100% sample from smaller features. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage) and in consultation with the appointed specialist and English Heritage.
- 7.23 The spoil generated during the investigations will be mounded at a minimum distance of 1.0m from the edges of each trench with the topsoil being retained separately from other excavated material for subsequent backfilling.
- 7.24 If appropriate, during the investigation, specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist, who will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of this specialist assessment will be incorporated into the final evaluation report.
- 7.25 The fieldwork will be undertaken by James Roberts and Neville Hall MiFA, Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

8. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 8.1 The archaeological field evaluation may be followed by an assessment of the character and significance of all categories of the recorded evidence. This assessment will be undertaken by suitably qualified specialists in accordance with *MoRPHE* (English Heritage, 2006) and an assessment report will be submitted within two months of the completion of the site fieldwork. The report will contain a thorough appraisal of the recorded evidence with a local, regional and national context.
- 8.2 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological evaluation will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive. A stratigraphical matrix of the archaeological features and/or deposits present on the site will be compiled.
- 8.3 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the individual context from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive. An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 8.4 Provision will be made for the post-excavation processing and analysis of the environmental samples taken during the course of the on-site fieldwork.
- 8.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).



- 8.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9. Monitoring arrangements

- 9.1 Provision will be made for the local curator (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority), to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 9.2 A minimum notice period of one week will be given prior to the start date of works on the site.
- 9.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 9.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the local planning archaeologist.
- 9.5 Should the planning archaeologist require any additional investigation which is beyond the scope of this document, then the cost and duration of these supplementary works will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

10. Archive preparation and deposition

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological evaluation will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to the Hampshire Museums service.
- 10.2 The archive will be deposited with the local museum.
- 10.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from the museum service for the site archive.

11. Reporting procedures

- 11.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological evaluation will be completed within two months after the completion of the site fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 11.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the evaluation;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the evaluation;



A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including trench plans, plans of all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench representative sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds and of environmental sampling taken from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations)
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

12. Publication and dissemination

- 12.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), the planning department of Havant Borough Council, the Historic Environment Record (including two hard copies and a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 12.2 A note will be placed in the appropriate journal describing the results.
- 12.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with the guidelines of the Hampshire Museum Service.
- 12.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals.

13. Other factors (including contingency)

- 13.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the local curator.
- 13.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 13.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the planning archaeologist and the client.

14. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

15. Resources

- 15.1 The fieldwork is expected to take up to three working days and will be undertaken by James Roberts and Neville Hall (MIFA) using standard archaeological field techniques.



- 15.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and is expected to take up to two working days. Where available, specialist analysis will be carried out by:-

Luke Barber	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental Sampling Processing & Analysis
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 15.3 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the investigations.

16. Copyright

- 16.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

17. Ownership

- 17.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the evaluation be donated along with the archive.

18. Bibliography

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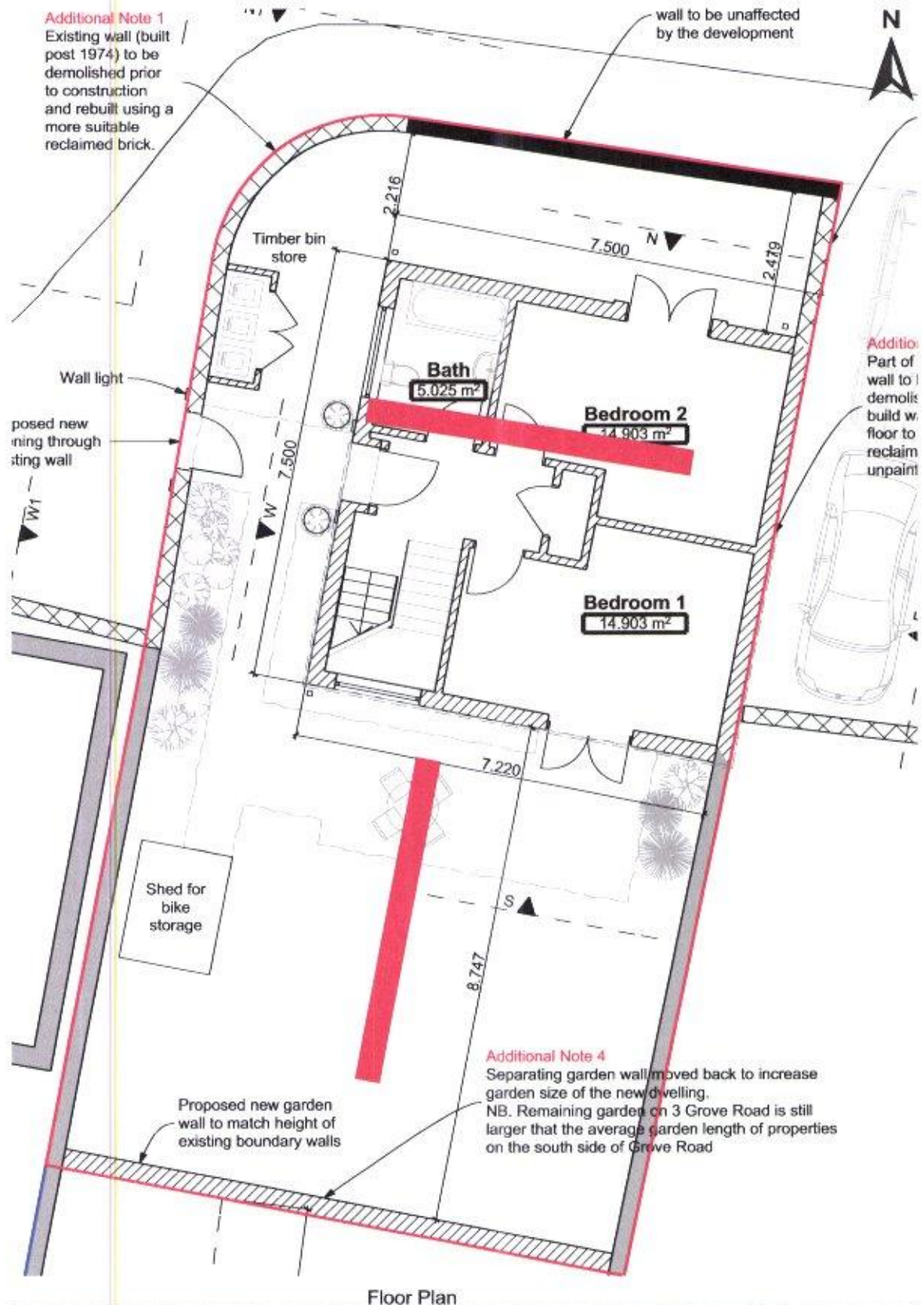
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revisions & notes:

A	21.01.14	HB	Issued to HBC for Planning
B	12.03.14	SAB	Additional Notes 1, 2, 3 & 4 added New Dwelling Garden Size increased

Figure 2 - Trench Layout
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