

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological evaluation of land at 5/7 East Street, Havant, Hampshire

Version 1 – 31/10/2019

APP/17/00694 & APP/17/00695

1 Aims of the Project

1.1 An archaeological evaluation will be conducted on land occupied by 5/7 West Street, Havant, Hants. The sites lie immediately north of the 1st century Roman road that ran from Chichester towards Winchester and Southampton immediately west of the Roman road that ran between Langstone Harbour and Rowlands Castle. Five archaeological evaluation trenches will be excavated in order to check the below-ground deposits. An ordered archive will be produced which will allow for a written report to be created. The report will consider the archaeology and its significance and will inform a decision to be made as to the need for further work.

2 Introduction

2.1. This written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation has been commissioned by St. Katherine Group Ltd. 97, Green Lane, Edgware Middlesex HA8 8EL (hereafter The Client).

2.2 The Client has permission to develop No 9-11 East Street, Havant (fig 1). No. 9 has planning permission for Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 10 no. apartments under Application Ref APP/17/00695, and No. 11 has planning permission for Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 6 no. town houses with associated access and car parking. Under Application Ref APP/17/00694.



Figure 1. Location of site marked by red star.

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2.3 The site lies immediately north of the 1st century Roman road that ran from Chichester towards Winchester and Southampton immediately west of the Roman Road that ran between Langstone Harbour and Rowlands Castle. The site lies in an area of Roman and Medieval settlement.

3. Site Location and Description

3.1 The site is located on the north side of East Street in the historic core of Havant at grid ref 471846 106270 (fig 1).

3.2 The underlying geology is Head, a gravelly deposit formed by downslope movement from the chalk to the north, overlying clays of the Lambeth Group (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.3 The present ground level is approximately 8mOD.

4. Archaeological and Historical background

4.1 Historical background (synthesised from HCC Havant Historic Town Survey Assessment)

4.1.1 Havant is first mentioned as a settlement in AD 935 when 7 mansae of land at Hamanfuntan were granted to Wihtgar, a minister of King Athelstan (Sawyer 1968, 430). In 980 King Æthelred granted the reversion of land at Havant to the monks of the Old Minster, Winchester (St Swithun's) (ibid, 837).

4.1.2 The place-name is derived from the OE funta which usually means a spring, combined with the personal name Hama. The name refers to the presence of many springs that rise in and around the town. The word funta is a borrowing from the Latin *fontana* (Coates 1993, 88).

4.1.3 The monks of St Swithun's were still holding the estate of Havehunte when it was recorded in the Domesday Survey in 1086. There was a recorded population of 20 villagers and there were two mills and three salt-houses (Munby 1982, fol 43a).

4.1.4 In 1200 King John granted the town a market charter (Longcroft 1857, 9). The gaining of a market charter for Havant by the prior of St Swithun's may represent an attempt to stimulate development in the town but there is no evidence that the town ever gained 'urban' status. There are no references to burgage tenure or burgesses and no members of parliament were returned to represent Havant. Instead, the settlement appears to have functioned as an important local market village (Hughes 1994, 202).

4.1.5 During the thirteenth century relations between the priors of St Swithun's and bishops of Winchester were often strained, but a settlement was made between the two parties in 1284 and as part of the settlement the manor of Havant was transferred to the Bishopric (Longcroft 1857, 10).

4.1.6 In the mid-eighteenth century the town suffered a severe fire that destroyed almost all of the buildings in West Street, and some buildings in North Street and East Street (Longcroft 1857, 73).

4.1.7 In the post-medieval period Havant was famous for the parchment produced there which was regarded as being of superior quality (Longcroft 1857, 82). There were also several tanneries, and malting and brewing were also important to the town with thirteen establishments connected with these industries in the nineteenth century

(Longcroft 1857, 81-2). Cloth working was undertaken in the town from the sixteenth century at least.

4.2 Archaeological Background.

4.2.1 Hampshire County Council Specialist Environmental Services: Economy, Transport & Environment provided data on heritage assets within 500m of the site. The Site Monument Identification Numbers are shown in figure 2.

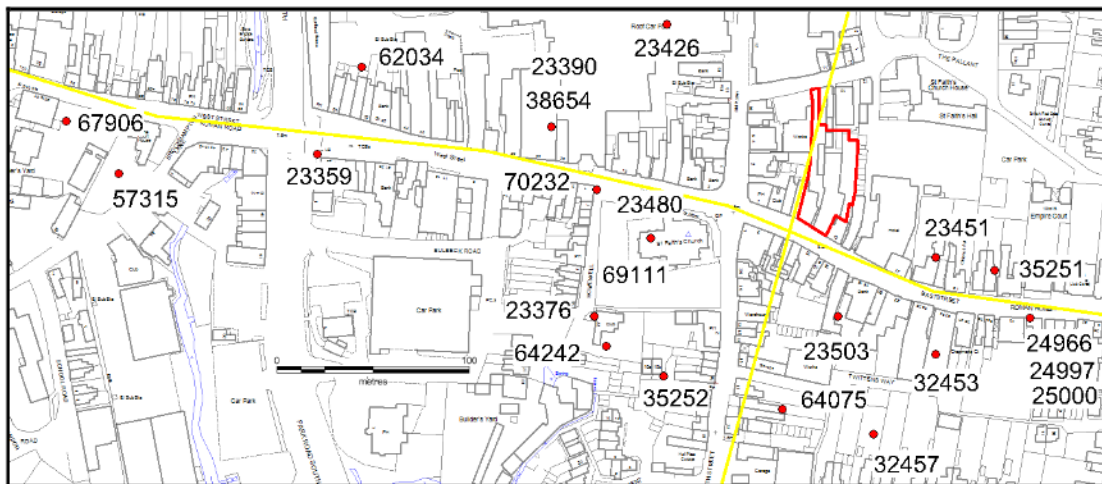


Figure 2. Location of heritage assets in the area of the site, marked by red outline.

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Roman

23359

NGR 471579 106283

Roman coarsewares, Samian sherds, and a large fragment of amphora were found at the junction of Park Road and West Street in 1971.

23376

471722 106200

Romano-British pottery and oyster shells were unearthed during building work. The pottery included storage jars with finger-tip decoration.

23390

471700 106300

Romano-British pottery was found in a builder's trench at this location.

23451

471900 106230

A sherd of roman greyware pottery was found in the garden of 19 East Street in 1971.

23480

471760 106230

During renovation work at Havant Church in 1857 the pillar bases were found to rest on a solid concrete floor level made of Roman brick and cement. Three Roman coins of Antoninus Pius (140AD) and of Magnus Maximus and Flavius Victor were found

25000

471950 106200

A possible ditch feature, 1.1 m wide and 0.5m deep, was found during excavations. It contained Roman pottery.

32453

NGR 471901 106180

Roman pottery was found in a large Roman pit and a ditch running E-W.

32457

NGR 471866 106139

Roman pottery recovered during excavations.

35252

NGR 471765 106169

Three sherds of Roman pottery discovered on spoil heap during watching brief at 4-12 South Street, Havant.

38654

NGR 471700 106300

Four pieces of Roman grey ware pottery were recovered including an inverted rim jar.

62034

NGR 471615 106320

An archaeological evaluation carried out at 44-54 West Street, Havant found a pit that contained Romano-British pottery, ceramic building material, animal & bird bones and oyster shells.

64075

NGR 471822 106140

Two evaluation trenches in the eastern end of the site found gullies and pits with Romano-British finds.

64242

NGR 471739 106194

A Roman well, pits and ditches were uncovered during excavation prior to development. Earliest find was a La Tene III brooch and 1st C pottery. Other finds included a shale bracelet, fragments of triangular loom weights, Roman pottery and briquetage. The well included 6 dogs, an intaglio ring, CBM including box flue tile, animal bone, pottery, hobnails, a bone gaming piece and a barbarous radiate of Claudius II (AD 268-270).

67906

NGR 471446 106289

Evidence of substantial Roman occupation was identified at 59-61 West Street, Havant in the form of pits containing occupational debris from 1st century onwards. Following the evaluation a targeted excavation and watching brief revealed 1st/2nd C AD pits and postholes along with Roman features; and a Roman ditch

69111

Stone Relief St Faith's Church

NGR 471748 106237

Stone relief embedded in the West wall in St Faith's, Havant church. Discovered in 1832 when the tower was rebuilt. The circular motif is suggestive of a chi rho.

70232

Roman Well

NGR 471723 106267

A Roman well was discovered at the western corner of Homewell and West Street in 1974.

Medieval

23359

Medieval Pit

NGR 471579 106283

A medieval pit was found by builders at the junction of Park Road and West Street in 1971. The pit appeared to be approximately 0.74m deep and extended beneath the south pavement.

23426

Medieval Pit

471760 106350

Medieval pottery and tiles were retrieved from a pit sectioned by a builder's trench.

24996

Medieval Chalk-lined Well

NGR 471950 106200

A medieval well of chalk block construction was excavated at 50 East Street, Havant in 1976. Pottery, a few oyster shells and animal bones were retrieved from other features nearby.

24997

NGR 471950 106200

A number of small pits or postholes containing medieval pottery, a few oyster shells and animal bones were found near a medieval well.

32453

Excavation in Garden to rear of East Street

NGR 471901 106180

Medieval pottery was recovered from three shallow medieval pits.

32457

5 Grove Road,

NGR 471866 106139

Early Medieval and Medieval pottery recovered during excavations. A beam slot cut into the natural gravel.

35251

Former Empire Cinema Site East Street.

NGR 471930 106220

Two sherds of medieval pottery were found during a watching brief.

57315

Court House Public House
NGR 471480 106276

A watching brief carried out at the Court House Public House in Havant found a roughly north-south aligned feature, possibly a gully draining the site towards a stream believed to have existed to the south of the property. The suggested date is late medieval/ early post-medieval. Also found were a timber-lined well, probably late medieval/ early post-medieval.

62034

44-54 West Street, Havant
NGR 471615 106320

An archaeological evaluation carried out at 44-54 West Street, Havant found a pit with medieval pottery, tile, animal & bird bones, a single charred cereal grain and metal working waste.

64075

23 South Street, Havant
NGR 471822 106140

Two evaluation trenches in the eastern end of the site found gullies and pits with medieval finds.

67906

NGR 471446 106289

Evidence of medieval occupation was identified but it was observed that occupation became more intense during the Tudor period. Evidence would suggest that this area was used for tanning and possible parchment making.

Post-medieval

23503

Post Medieval Pottery
NGR 471850 106200

Unstratified 17th - 19th century coarseware pottery found in garden soil deposits at the rear of 18 East Street.

4.2.2 The archaeological and historic evidence suggest that a settlement grew up in the 1st Century AD at the crossing of two Roman roads. The settlement seems to have developed in a linear East-West direction rather than along the North-South road. Roman pottery has been found to the east of the present site, suggesting it sits within the settlement rather than on the edge. The medieval settlement appears to have had a footprint very similar to the Roman settlement.

5. Aims and Objectives of the Investigation

5.1 The evaluation aims to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, and date of any archaeological remains encountered, as dictated by current best practice.

5.2 In particular the aims of the investigation are:

- to record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition and their archaeological formation (primary deposits, secondary deposits etc);
- to ascertain if structural remains survive and if the site has been subject to levelling;
to record the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, glass, metal, bone, small finds, industrial residues etc.), and collect representative samples;
to record the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence (including animal bone, human bone, plant remains, pollen, charcoal, mollusca, soils etc), and collect representative samples;
- to consider the results in the light of current local, regional and wider research objectives.
- to provide enough information to allow a programme of mitigation works to be formulated.

6 Archaeological methodology

6.1 Five trenches will be set out as shown in figure 3. The trenches may need to be moved to suit site conditions.

6.2 Excavation Methodology

6.2.1 The trenches will be excavated using a tracked machine with toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. When archaeological deposits are identified machining will cease and the archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand. All features will be mapped to a grid based on the National Grid and established by GPS or Total Station. The Total Station will be a Topcon Gpt-7005i with an accuracy with prism to 25m of +/- 3mm. The GPS will be a Topcon Hiper Plus model with an horizontal accuracy of 3mm and a vertical accuracy of 5mm. The site TBM will be related back to an Ordnance Survey benchmark.

6.2.2 The excavated spoil will be examined for archaeological finds (this will include the use of a metal detector).

6.2.3 Archaeological features will be identified by changes in colour and texture of the soil.

6.2.4 A sufficient proportion of each archaeological feature revealed will be excavated in order to ascertain their extent, date, and nature. The minimum percentage sample of each feature type will be excavated as follows:

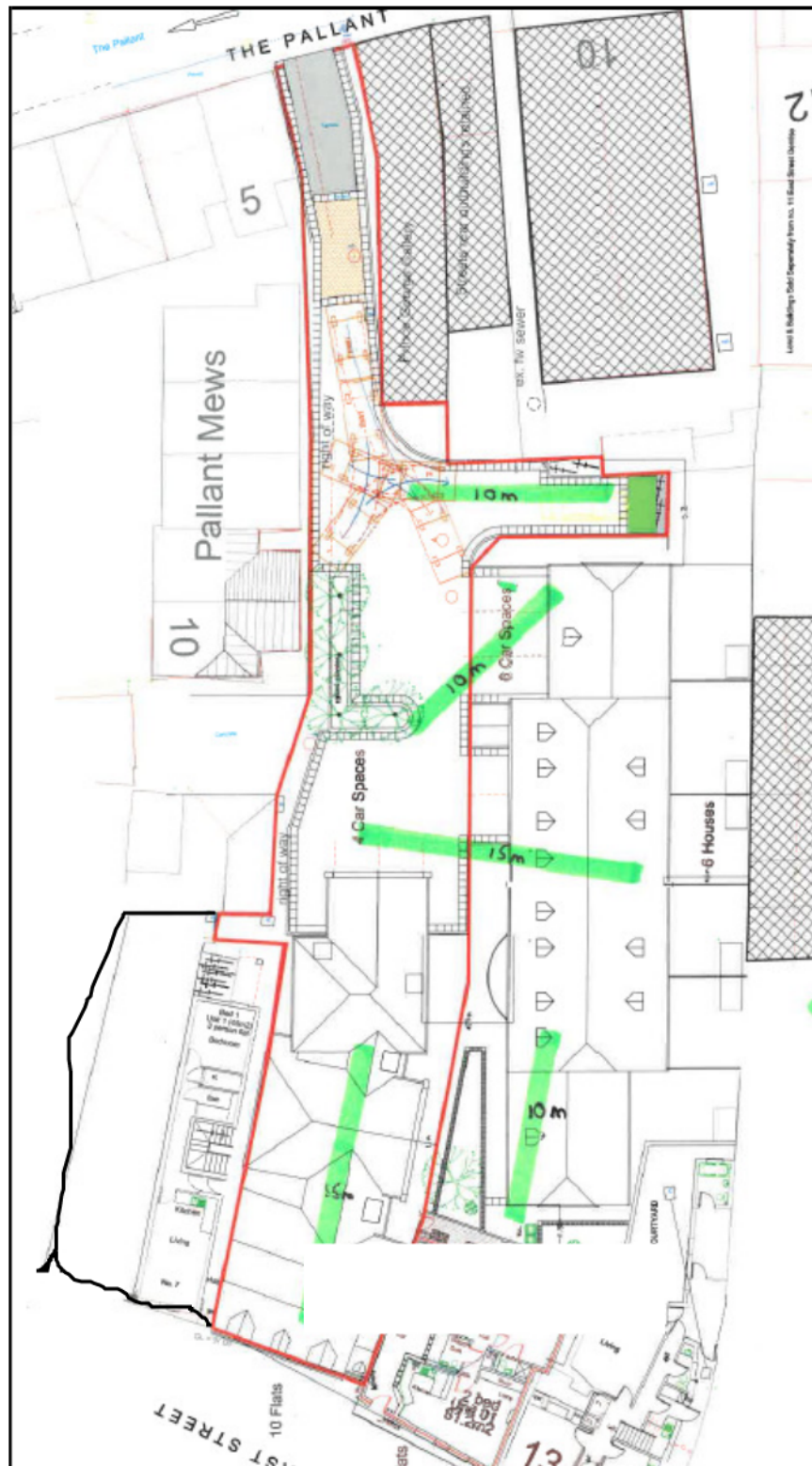


Figure 3: Proposed trenches in green.

Feature Type	Minimum sample percentage
Stake-hole	100%
Post-hole or pit (less than 1.5m)	50%
Pit (greater than 1.5m)	25%
Linear (less than 5m)	20% All termini and intersections will be investigated.
Linear (greater than 5m)	10% All termini and intersections will be investigated.
Deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity (e.g. burials, cremation deposits)	Enough excavation to confirm the nature of the deposits.
Deposits relating to domestic/industrial activity (postholes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make-up deposits)	Enough excavation to confirm the nature of the deposits.

6.2.5 Archaeological hand excavation will be conducted carefully; some work will be done by pick or mattock and shovel. Such techniques will not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits that are to be removed in this way will have been properly recorded first.

6.2.6 Any finds of human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected, while the client, the coroner, and the Local Planning Authority are informed. If removal of human remains is undertaken it will be in accordance with the latest advice from the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains will be undertaken in cognisance of IFA Technical Paper Number 13 *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* by Jacqueline I McKinley and Charlotte Roberts 1993, and *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* English Heritage 2005. Current best practice standards and guidance will be adhered to as well as the Environmental Health Regulations.

6.2.7 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

6.2.10 On completion of the work the trenches will be backfilled with the arisings and roughly compacted by the machine.

6.3 Personnel

6.3.1 Excavation Personnel

The excavation team will consist of:

Emma Anderson BA MA MCIfA (Archaeology Officer)

with other Unit personnel as required.

6.3.2 Specialist personnel and methodology

6.3.2.1 Retained specialists will consist of the following:

Animal bones	S Hamilton-Dyer
Dating	Radiocarbon dating by Waikato University, New Zealand. Geomagnetic dating Geoquest/MOLAS
Geoarchaeology	Via Allen Environmental Archaeology
Glass	A Russel
Human Remains	J McKinley of Wessex Archaeology
Lithics	M Garner
Macrofossils	Via Allen Environmental Archaeology
Metalworking residues	P Andrews
Mollusca	Via Allen Environmental Archaeology
Pollen	Via Allen Environmental Archaeology
Prehistoric Pottery	A Russel
Roman Pottery and Ceramics	A Russel
Soils and sediments	Via Allen Environmental Archaeology
Stone	A Russel
Worked bone	I Riddler

6.4 Recording Systems

6.4.1 The Southampton Archaeology Unit recording system (a single context system) will be used. Proforma context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships. For complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed. Plans and sections will be made as follows;

- Site location plan: general plan (e.g. OS 1:2500) showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern;
- Site plan: the opened area in relation to investigation area and OS grid (e.g. 1:100 or 1:200). This will incorporate the extent of any significant features;
- Archaeological plans: a record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits. All significant deposits will be planned in relation to the trench and OS grid;
- All sections will be drawn. All sections will be drawn to the full extent of the feature except where this is in conflict with health and safety considerations. All section drawings will include heights related to the Ordnance Datum;
- All archaeological plans and sections will be drawn on gridded film, and will usually be at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and will include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features
- An adequate photographic record of all significant archaeological remains will be made, in both plan and section. General photographs will also be taken to show the general context and relationship between features, any significant finds, and the site as a whole. Black and white film and colour slide film will be used. Digital photography will also be used.

7 Finds Methodology

7.1 All finds from features and layers of archaeological interest will be retained. They will be bagged up by context, with two context labels giving site code and context. Some finds may be washed on site to give immediate feedback to the site programme. Other finds will be taken to the Southampton office, washed, weighed, counted and

identified, and this information will be entered into an Access Database. If required the finds will be made available at monitoring meetings.

7.2 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner to prevent deterioration. Finds will be treated in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Leigh 1998) UKIC. Delicate finds will be conserved if necessary.

7.3 Finds will be stored in appropriate containers; bulk finds in acid-free cardboard boxes, metal finds in air-tight plastic boxes with dry silica gel.

7.4 Discussions will take place with Hampshire Cultural Trust to ensure that finds are marked, bagged and boxed according to their requirements.

8 Archaeological science

8.1 Samples of soils and archaeological deposits will be taken in order to achieve the aims and objectives of the investigation. Sampling will conform to the relevant sections of *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, (English Heritage 2012).

8.4 If suitable materials are present samples will be taken for absolute dating. The most likely dating technique to be used will be radiocarbon dating. It is likely to be used on human or animal bones, on charcoal or charred plant remains, or on in-situ timbers.

9 Monitoring

9.1 HCC Strategic Environment Delivery Group in their role as advisor to Havant Borough Council will be given notice of the start date in order that they may inspect the archaeological works to ensure that they are being conducted to the proper professional standards and in accordance with the specification.

10 Health and Safety

10.1 The archaeological contractor will make available the Safety Policy, Risk Assessments, and Safe Working Procedures. The archaeological contractor will liaise with the Client and HCC Strategic Environment Delivery Group to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

10.2 All staff will wear safety boots, hi-vis jacket or vest and hard hat while on site, except in designated safe areas. Copies of the Southampton Archaeology Unit Risk Assessments will be kept on site.

10.3 All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. In particular the machine will be kept away from unsupported trench edges. Barriers and warning notices will be installed around deep trenches as appropriate.

10.4 Spoil will be kept at a safe distance from the trench edges.

10.5 Southampton City Council has Employers Insurance, Public Liability Insurance, and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

11 Post-Excavation methodology

11.1 All post-excavation work will be completed to allow for the production of an evaluation report, but other aspects, such as final packing of artefacts for Museum storage, will be dependent on the need for mitigation work.

11.2 When site work is finished fair copies will be made of rough site notes and sketches. Photographs will be catalogued and cross-referenced to the context forms when the photos have been returned from processing. The evidence will be phased and presented on a Harris Matrix.

11.3 The finds will be assessed for conservation and specialist work. A programme of archaeological analysis for the post-excavation stages will be drawn up. Discussions will be held with Hampshire Cultural Trust about any selection or sampling policy regarding retention/disposal of artifacts.

11.4 Following discussions with Hampshire Cultural Trust all material will be packed and stored to their requirements.

11.5 X-radiographs will be made of all iron objects and coins.

12 Report

12.1. Within 5 working days of the completion of fieldwork a basic summary will be prepared and submitted for approval to the Client. Within four weeks of completion of fieldwork a draft investigation report including specialist reports will be prepared and submitted for approval to the Client. Where the production of specialist reports is required, and timescales do not permit summary report production within this timescale, the contractor will inform HCC and the Client at the earliest opportunity to agree a revised timetable for report production.

12.2 The investigation report will comply with the following basic structure:

- A non-technical summary
- An introduction to the work including:
 - The site code/project number Date of commencement and completion of fieldwork
 - Site centre (or other as appropriate) grid reference related to the Ordnance Survey grid
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered;
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures across the site as deduced from its present state and recent past;
- Specialist assessment reports;
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawing and photographs;
- Summary;
- Location and size of archive and details of arrangements for its curation;
- Recommendations.
- Bibliography and references of all sources used.

- Appendices and figures as appropriate, including a copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation.

12.3 A digital and a hard copy of all reports arising from this project will be submitted to the HCC Strategic Environment Delivery Group in their role as advisor to Havant Borough Council.

12.4 The archaeological contractor will supply HCC Strategic Environment Delivery Group in their role as advisor to Havant Borough Council with a shapefiles of the trench plan and the main archaeological features/phases registered to the National Grid.

12.5 The archaeological contractor gives permission to Hampshire County Council to copy all or part of the archaeological information contained in the report(s) and enter it into the HER, which is a publicly accessible database.

13 Further Work

13.1 The evaluation report will be submitted to the HCC Strategic Environment Delivery Group in their role as advisor to Havant Borough Council, who will review the report and make a decision as to the need for further mitigation work. Should mitigation work be required another Written Scheme of Investigation will be produced by Southampton Archaeology for agreement by HCC Strategic Environment Delivery Group in their role as advisor to Havant Borough Council.

14 Copyright

14.1 Southampton City Council shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs, and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project. All documents produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes or for bona-fide research by users of the HCC AHBR.

15 Publication of results

15.1 Where the results justify it the results will be disseminated in a suitable publication such as *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* or *Hampshire Studies*. A summary of the project will be sent to the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society for inclusion in its *Archaeology in Hampshire* web pages.

16 Archive

16.1 The completed project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines for the preparation of archaeological investigation archives for long term storage as defined by Hampshire Cultural Trust. The agreement from the landowners will be sought to enable the full deposition of the complete archive with Hampshire Museum Service.

AD Russel BA PhD MIFA
Archaeology Unit Manager
Southampton Archaeology
31/10/2019